



**KEYNOTE ADDRESS BY
PRIME MINISTER OF MALAYSIA
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FIRST-YEAR ANNIVERSARY OF THE PAKATAN HARAPAN GOVERNMENT

**ON 9TH MEI 2019 (THURSDAY) AT PUTRAJAYA INTERNATIONAL
CONVENTION CENTRE (PICC)**

Assalamualaikum and Good Afternoon.

1. I am grateful to be able to be with all of you here and delivering a speech in conjunction with the first-year anniversary of the Pakatan Harapan Government.
2. First of all, I am thankful to be granted longevity in life, thus enabling me to continue serving this country of ours.
3. Secondly, our country remains peaceful, and during this fasting month all Muslims are able to perform their religious obligations in peace and harmony.
4. I am also grateful that during the Government transition, it was not marred by riots or violence despite attempts made to undermine the election results.
5. Feeling grateful, however, does not mean that we are not aware of the heavy responsibilities that we need to shoulder.
6. Pakatan Harapan was established as a coalition of four parties. Its grand purpose - is to topple the Barisan Nasional Government led by Datuk Seri Najib Tun Razak.
7. The four parties with differing ideas and objectives agreed to work together because all were aware that they would not be able to defeat the BN Government if they were on their own. If they could not set aside their individual needs and join hands to save Malaysia from a kleptocratic Government, the future of this country will be at stake and the people will continue to suffer. It is likely that Malaysia will be what is known as a "failed state".
8. The realisation was not only shared among the coalition leaders and its members, it was also much more prevalent among the public at large. This was evident when tens of thousands of people flooded the PH campaigns. It is unlikely that PH could succeed without the support of the majority of the people.

9. The possibilities of defeating BN and Najib was considered impossible by almost everyone, including politicians, academics, newspaper columnists and many others who did not give any chance to Pakatan Harapan.
10. Obviously, their views did not take into account the sentiments of the people who could no longer accept the leadership that the world has described as a kleptocrat or thieves of the nation's funds.
11. Despite intimidation, pressure and corrupted election machinery, the people fearlessly rejected the BN Government and gave Pakatan Harapan a big mandate to take over the leadership of the country.
12. With the mandate received, the new Pakatan Harapan Government has initiated steps and measures to rehabilitate this beloved country of ours.
13. Among the steps taken immediately were the investigation of 1MDB scandal and striving to recover the stolen money, enforcing the laws by prosecuting those who were abusing their powers, siphoning public funds and oppressing the people. The former Prime Minister and his accomplices are being charged in court. Institutions ruined by the former administration including Tabung Haji and Felda have been rehabilitated. An anti-corruption body, the Centre for Governance, Integrity and Anti-Corruption (GIACC) was formed to enhance integrity and eliminate corruption. The Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission has also been strengthened. In addition, the Government has introduced the National Anti-Corruption Plan. The Government also reviews several mega projects including the ECRL where its original cost was beyond actual evaluation.
14. Strangely, when the 1MDB probe was intensified and those involved were taken to court in relation to the 1MDB and the SRC scandals, Datuk Najib acted as if he is innocent. The same thing goes with his accomplices.
15. Institutions such as Felda have been saved. The White Paper on Felda has been tabled in Parliament. Felda's recovery requires a government injection of RM 6.23 billion. Indeed, the recovery cost is extremely high.
16. The same thing happened to Tabung Haji which suffered major damage due to mismanagement and other irregularities. It requires an injection of RM17.8 billion that has to be financed by the Government over a period of 10 years.
17. Numerous actions have been taken against government officials found to be in cahoots with top leaders of the BN Government who were involved in corruption and abuse of power.
18. The rakyat may have got tired and bored with all these stories and reports of wrongdoings committed by the previous government. Even if we are tired of it, the fact remains, that all these wrongdoings by the BN Government under Najib have

became a major setback for the recovery of this country and they are affecting the people's welfare.

19. As a result of the actions taken by the PH Government in carrying out re-negotiations for all contracts approved by Najib, the country managed to save RM22.8 billion. We have also recovered the billions stolen from the country and this is still on going.
20. Despite the numerous revelations of Najib's wrongdoings, Najib and his accomplices are still disputing their involvement in fraud, abuse of power and corruption. His followers are also singing the same tune.
21. As they are unable to prove their innocence, they turned around and start condemning Pakatan Harapan by accusing the new Government of not upholding Islam and the Constitution.
22. The United States of America and Singapore have recently returned the stolen 1MDB money which the perpetrators had used to purchase luxury properties in those countries.
23. One question they should ask themselves is where did this big amount of money returned by USA and Singapore, come from? How come so many luxury bags, jewellery and millions of cash identified as those belonging to Rosmah Mansor, were found in a flat owned by Rosmah?
24. We realise that the rakyat are unhappy and accused the PH Government of not being able to fulfil some of its promises outlined in its manifesto.
25. Firstly, I have explained before that when we took over the government, we discovered that the damage done by the previous government was so extensive and massive that we were not able to fulfil all the promises made as soon as possible.
26. As a matter of fact, our priorities changed after finding the extent of the damage done by the previous government and we needed to find ways to solve the problems. For example to remove the Plus toll, RM30 billion are needed, and billions more for road repairs every year. If new roads are needed, the Government surely have to build them and bear in mind that the Government, at the same time, is obliged to pay billions of ringgit in debts every year for decades to come.
27. Nevertheless, despite the delays, we will continue with our efforts to fulfil our promises as contained in the Buku Harapan – Membina Negara Memenuhi Harapan. Rebuilding Our Nation, Fulfilling Our Hopes.
28. Alhamdulillah, we have succeeded in many things. Here, I would like to take the opportunity to report to the people what we have done.

29. Firstly, the Government has fulfilled 39.01% of the promises stated within the “Membina Negara dan Memenuhi Harapan” manifesto between 10 May 2018 and 30 April 2019. This is measured through the progress status of 464 Initiatives which are specific policies and actions as stated in each pledge.
30. A total of 53 Initiatives or 11.42% have been fulfilled from a total of 128 Initiatives. Some 283 Initiatives or 60.99% are at the Planning stage or have yet to be carried out. This performance indicates an increase of 29.34% compared to 9.67% achieved on December 31, 2018.
31. Reforms in law have been or are being carried out. All oppressive, draconian laws have been abolished or ceased from being enforced. The execution of the death penalty has been temporarily suspended while feedback is being gathered given that there are some who do not agree for it to be abolished.
32. Likewise, the law on fake news has been suspended pending repeal. The media is free without being subjected to orders or instructions from the leaders or government officials in Putrajaya unlike before.
33. Economic growth is continuing and there are signs of increasing investors' confidence.
34. The promise to return to the Malaysia Agreement 1963 has been done and acknowledged by the Federal Government, with the recognition that Malaysia comprises Sabah, Sarawak and the Peninsula.
35. Malaysia remains a stable and peaceful country and this is a huge success for PH as many had feared that this country would be marred by racial and religious riots if PH came to power.
36. The Rule of Law is clearly upheld by PH. The separation of powers between the three parties, namely the judiciary, the executive and the legislature, is upheld and maintained.
37. Specific initiatives have been implemented for the well-being of Felda settlers and the Indian community and these efforts are being intensified.
38. Similarly, Initiatives for Women have been enhanced. However, the Government is still unsatisfied with efforts made to place more women as policy makers despite several appointments have been made to prove the government's commitment towards these initiatives. For the first time, Malaysia has a female Deputy Prime Minister apart from some appointed to lead key ministries in the Cabinet. For the first time, we have appointed a woman as the Chief Justice. Bank Negara Malaysia is once again led by a woman. In addition, some Government-linked companies (GLCs) are also led by women. Many top government officials are women.

39. Initiatives to provide opportunities for youth people to play an important role in policy making are also being emphasised. The government has appointed a young man to become a member of the Cabinet and this shows the government's willingness and trust of the youths' ability to help develop the nation. We believe that the appointment will give young people the confidence that they are appreciated and their views are given attention.
40. One of the issues that requires Government attention is affordable housing. One of the strategies that has been implemented is to create a National Affordable Housing Council that integrates the work of all relevant agencies under one roof, and chaired by the Prime Minister.
41. The Council, among others, will take steps to build one million affordable homes within two terms and maintain an open database of unsold units, to avoid concealment of information by irresponsible developers.
42. We are confident that we will be able to develop 100,000 affordable homes in 2019.
43. This achievement also demonstrates the Government's commitment to build the nation and meet the people's expectations. We have four (4) more years to make sure that all these promises are implemented and we are confident that this will be achieved before the mandate of the government ends.
44. The problems we face today are not solely related to high cost of living. It is one thing we're working on and we'll try to overcome it.
45. The more pressing issue is the existence of a movement, of course, created by those who lost in the general election, who are afraid to face the brunt of the law.
46. Over the last few months, the Government has been painted as a Government that does not care or bother about Islam and the Malays. The (PH) Government is described as one that bends to the wills and demands of the non-Muslims and non-Malays to the extent of compromising the interest of the Malays and Muslims.
47. And as if that is not enough, we are also accused of trying to do away with the Malay monarchs.
48. And for all these reasons, they joined hands, claiming that they wanted to defend the Malay Rulers, the position of the Malays and the sovereignty of Islam.
49. It is surprising that PAS and UMNO could join forces and work together.
50. We know that PAS and PAS leaders, especially Datuk Seri Abdul Hadi Awang, had labelled UMNO as infidels, and Hadi has never withdrawn this "amanat" or "decree".

51. That is why for so many years until the 14th General Election, the Malays who supported PAS did not vote for UMNO even in areas where PAS did not contest.
52. They were more willing to vote for DAP, PKR, PBS and any other parties, as long as it is not UMNO.
53. UMNO was rejected by the people in the 14th General Election because they were led by a kleptocrat who is responsible for allowing massive looting to be carried out against Malay and Islamic institutions such as Tabung Haji, Felda, Mara and so on.
54. Pakatan Harapan stepped forward to be with the people of all races and to put an end to the shenanigans committed by UMNO and the BN Government.
55. And when all this was achieved, PAS today calls on its supporters to be with Umno to defend the Malays and Islam.
56. Where were they when UMNO leaders stole and looted State coffers through 1MDB, Tabung Haji and Felda and other Government institutions such as KWAP and EPF?
57. This so-called struggle to defend the Malays and Islam is actually to defend people who had robbed the country with the hope that if this Government falls, their case will be dropped and they will no longer be held responsible for their wrongdoings and crimes.
58. My advice enough is enough – stop resorting don't resort to racial and religious issues for political expediency.
59. In addition to the emphasis on fulfilling all election promises, the Government has plans for the future of this country and the people.
60. The initiative that we will introduce will ensure that the people and the country will enjoy shared prosperity (Kemakmuran Bersama).
61. Over the last decade, the country's economy had changed radically leading to failure to achieve a developed nation status as outlined in Vision 2020.
62. High income does not necessarily mean living in luxury. The reality is that even though GDP and national income levels have increased, the wealth of the nation is not felt by the rakyat as productivity output remains stagnant, pushing up the cost of manufacturing goods and services and the cost of living. High income does not increase purchasing power.

63. The Economic Model of the past decade focused on additional national debts for mega projects, increase in the number of jobs of which 70 percent were low-skilled jobs while more equity ownerships are taken up by foreign companies. Economic growth was focused only on several major cities ignoring equitable ownerships growth and opportunity for the local people.
64. The situation worsened when integrity plummeted and corruption soared as many wanted to “emulate” the leadership of the previous government. As a result, government delivery to the rakyat became ineffective, insincere, with widespread leakages and abuses.
65. The previous leadership, shamelessly used the brand “Bumiputera” for their own personal gain and wealth.
66. The New PH Government inherited this ugly legacy since gaining power a year ago, and great deal of damage by the previous government has affected the Government’s funds to a great extent, leaving little for national financing and the people’s well-being.
67. Now, after rectifications had been done by the Government, these efforts are beginning to show results but one year is not enough to put everything back in order.
68. At the same time, people are wondering about the new national economic plan to solve the current crisis.
69. The world community, investors and markets that had placed high expectations on a politically stable, kleptocrat-free country with new potentials want to see Malaysia take a clearer direction.
70. As such, we have decided that today's national development means a Shared Prosperity to all. It is aimed to enhance the people’s purchasing power and eliminating the income and wealth gap between classes, races, territories and extreme disparities in supply chain.
71. We aim for a developed, dynamic and prosperous country but this development should not be assessed through GDP figures. Development and wealth should be distributed fairly so that all can enjoy it.
72. In short; Shared Prosperity is defined as an effort to make Malaysia a country that could be continuously developed sustainably in line with equitable growth at all levels of the supply chain, class, race and geography and to create a sense of harmony and stability among the people by 2030.
73. People who unite without prejudice by celebrating racial and cultural diversity form the basis of national unity.

74. The goal of Shared Prosperity is to provide a decent standard of living among all Malaysians.
75. Shared Prosperity aspires for the rakyat to enjoy a fair and better distribution of wealth. Shared Prosperity is developed to ensure that it achieves 3 main objectives:
- i. To ensure that the Income and Wealth Gap of the people can be bridged. It means we intend to bridge the gap between wealth, class, region and supply chain to ensure communities who are left behind, are defended and empowered.
 - ii. Shared Prosperity is a New Development Model for all. It means creating a more structured, progressive, knowledgeable, and high value economy with comprehensive community participation at all levels.
 - iii. Shared Prosperity is for Malaysia to be dynamic and one of Asia's important economic axis. It is aimed at making Malaysia a united, prosperous and dignified nation to emerge as the axis of the Asian economy.
76. In order to achieve the goals of this Shared Prosperity, we believe at least 7 Strategic CORES should be in place to help realise the goals.
- i. Restructuring and enhancing the country's business and industrial ecosystems. The country's Business and Industrial Ecosystems need to be improved to remain relevant and to be able to meet future economic needs. The adoption of technology and the Industrial Revolution 4.0, up-to-date and effective management, the widespread application of digital economy and high value-added skills of employees are essential to boost the national economy.
 - ii. New Growth Sector. In order to generate the country's economy to a higher level and relevant, Malaysia should look into and pioneer new growth sectors. We should no longer be trapped in the traditional sectors and the old way of working. Investment and capacity building in new growth sectors are crucial in the radically changing world economy. We should not be a consumer nation but instead a country capable of producing more of its own products for the international market.
 - iii. Talent reform and national energy resources. The process of upgrading productivity and skills of Malaysian workers requires radical changes to ensure that we can produce more high-income productive workforce. Capacity building and skills enhancement programmes in the private sector as well as those provided by the Government will be fully reviewed to

produce a competitive, productive and relevant workforce in tandem with the needs of today and the future.

- iv. Improving Labour Market and Employees' Incomes. Our workers ought to be paid higher income to ensure they can get a better life. In addition to introducing new growth sectors, improving business and industrial ecosystems and enhancing human resource capabilities, we will determine policies and programmes that can give workers fair and better income for them to enjoy. Provision of more comprehensive opportunities for local workers at all levels should be a priority.
- v. Strengthening Social Prosperity. The country has the responsibility to care for the less fortunate, marginalised and low-income groups. Policies and programmes for greater social wellbeing should be strengthened based on the principle of meeting the needs of the economy. We do not want to pursue prosperity at the expense of some people who may be left behind. But these efforts do not mean that we will "spoon-feed" the people but rather are aimed at helping them build their own capabilities so that they can lift themselves out of poverty and risky conditions.
- vi. Inclusive regional development. The economic development of the country does not mean that only a few territories will be developed but all will be developed for inclusive and distributive economy. The development of more centralised economic centres throughout the country should be undertaken in order to minimise gaps in urban, inter-city and rural, developed and backward states and between the Peninsular and the Borneo States.
- vii. Improved social capital of society. To support economic development and growth we need a mature, knowledgeable, hard-working society and a sense of belonging. An increase in social capital and a full social support structure is important to ensure that the country can develop further. Identity and patriotism among the young is vital to ensure a bright future for the country.

77. Apart from the 7 Strategic CORES above, we have also identified other catalysts to ensure that the objectives of the Strategic CORES can be achieved. Other enablers such as progressive fiscal policies, high level of governance and integrity, high value education and TVET production, competitive financial capital support, effective government institution delivery, monetary stability, comprehensive and inclusive big data and a knowledgeable civil society are important to support the goals and programmes of Shared Prosperity in order to achieve the best possible success.

78. The success of the New Economic Policy in restructuring the economy is measured by poverty alleviation and enhancing the country's equity share. In today's post-modern era, measuring development and prosperity is becoming more complex.

79. Therefore, Shared Prosperity should not be measured only by GDP where it does not mean much to the man in the street. Shared Prosperity should be assessed based on what the people possess in terms of salaries and the value of household income, ownership of financial, physical and savings assets, supply chain participation, urban and rural gap values and other components of measurements that can evaluate how prosperity has been shared by all rakyat, fairly and equability.
80. I would like to thank all those who have been together with the Government in providing the foundations for this Shared Prosperity vision.
81. We hope that these concepts and plans can be scrutinised by Malaysians at all levels and taken to the grassroots for better feedback and ideas before they can be included in the 12th and 13th Malaysian Plans in order to achieve 2030 Shared Prosperity goals.
82. The greatness of a plan is meaningless if the execution is not carried out well and monitored to ensure its success. It also requires us to work together seriously as a nation so that all rakyat can enjoy Shared Prosperity in a truly developed Malaysia, dignified and independent.
83. The Government will continue to work to ensure that all initiatives promised in its manifesto are fulfilled in the spirit of inclusivity and just that will contribute towards wealth creation that can be shared by all based on a shared prosperity.
84. This government will not forget its responsibility and the trust that has been given by the people.
85. The Government will continue to work hard to fulfil its promises which can help ease the burden of the people.
86. So far, within a year, the Government has done its best to fulfil as much of those promises. Of course, there are shortcomings and weaknesses but the Government will persist with its efforts to help the rakyat.
87. Support from the rakyat is crucial for the success of the various programmes and initiatives. Today the Government is reporting to the people about our achievements and efforts which have been carried out, that are currently being done and those that will be implemented.

Thank you.