



## **TEKS UCAPAN VERBATIM**

**YAB DATO' SERI ANWAR BIN IBRAHIM  
PERDANA MENTERI**

**SEMPENA**

**FORUM ILMUWAN MALAYSIA MADANI SIRI 12**

**THEME: HOW MALAYSIA CAN RIDE THE NEXT WAVE OF  
GLOBAL CAPITAL FLOWS**

**22 MEI 2026 (JUMAAT) | 8.00 MALAM**

**SURUHANJAYA SEKURITI  
KUALA LUMPUR**

Assalamualaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh dan Salam  
Sejahtera

*Alhamdulillah rabbil 'alamin,  
Wa usolli wa nussalli ala Rasulihil Karim,  
Wa ala alihi wa sahbihi ajma'in.*

**YB Senator Dato' Seri Diraja Dr. Zambry bin Abd Kadir,**  
*Menteri Pendidikan Tinggi;*

Di sini bersama-sama kita;

**YB Senator Datuk Seri Amir Hamzah Azizan,**  
*Menteri Kewangan II;*

**YBhg Dato' Mohammad Faiz Azmi,**  
*Pengerusi Eksekutif Suruhanjaya Sekuriti Malaysia;*

**Mr Allen Ng,**  
*Ketua Kumpulan dan Ketua Ekonomi*  
ASEAN +3 Macroeconomics Research Office, AMRO.

1. *Now*, kita kena terima kasih Faiz, sebab *you host*. Jadi saya tak ada makan, cuma saya ada 'cokodok' (kuih tradisional). Kita teruskan siri Forum Ilmuwan ini, dan saya ucap terima kasih kerana Menteri KPT yang bantu menyelaras. Sejak beberapa tahun yang lalu, kita mulakan satu tradisi wacana, kesarjanaan dan *intellectual discourse*. Ini menggalakkan apa yang dikatakan *reason discourse* dalam isu-isu yang kita kira kritikal untuk masyarakat dan negara.
2. Kita bicarakan isu perpaduan kaum, cabaran fahaman ideologi, soal kekuatan ekonomi, dan kemelut ekonomi yang berlaku, soal transisi tenaga, soal IT, dan AI. Itu dalam beberapa tajuk yang telah dibahaskan, dan dalam kebiasaannya kita bahagikan kepada tiga tokoh: seorang mewakili pandangan Kerajaan yang dianggap *boring*, tetapi penting kerana ia memberikan pengarahan tentang apa dasar yang dijelaskan oleh Kerajaan sekarang. Kemudian dari kalangan swasta, atau maknanya mewakili syarikat, golongan korporat yang memberi pandangan dari sudut swasta, dan juga dari kalangan syarikat Kerajaan atau agensi dan dalam konteks hari ini, Suruhanjaya Sekuriti.
3. Jadi saya tekankan tujuannya ialah untuk memberi ruang perbahasan atau perbincangan yang terbuka. Ia tidak terikat dengan satu aksi, dasar, tetapi ia memberi ruang untuk mendengar supaya dia dapat membantu kita bersama dalam

negara merangka dasar yang boleh diubah suai. Kami dalam Kerajaan MADANI tidak menganggap bahawa kami punyai semua jawapan kepada masalah yang ada, sebab itu kita buka perbincangan ini yang lebih terbuka. Saya tidak fikir banyak negara, ataupun dalam pengalaman negara kita yang kita ada sesi ini tiap bulan, walaupun ada sesi-sesi yang sampingan, kuliah-kuliah lain, tetapi dari apa yang saya sebutkan Forum Ilmuwan ini, secara berkala hampir setiap bulan, dan tujuannya ialah memberi ruang.

4. Jadi umpamanya, kalau Suruhanjaya Sekuriti beri pandangan dari sudut dia, Amir tentulah beri pandangan dari sudut apa yang dasar, yang cuba dilaksanakan, diterokai oleh Kerajaan dan Allen Ng tentunya memberikan pandangan yang agak lebih terbuka dari pandangan swasta yang bukan semestinya terikat dengan pandangan Kerajaan dan kita ambil sikap yang lebih terbuka mendengar hal-hal yang sedemikian.
5. *For tonight, of course, we have to deal with micro framing and contact setting, and we focus on the issue of securities of course, not national security in that sense. Okay, and I think not only to allow or give the platform or forum to attack investments but to place Malaysia as a more critical functional rule to be more effective and influential in determining the policies orientation for the country of the region.*

6. *We do not want agency including Security Commission or Bursa for the matter, to be just a normal player. But I think critical need at this time, particularly in our role and positioning in ASEAN and the region to be able to undertake a responsibility, which is probably higher, more ambitious than that.*
7. *Secondly, as you know, the macroeconomic figures has been quite reassuring. Latest pronouncement by the government central bank seems to be more positive compared to our initial projections. This is something I said again very reassuring because normally our projections tend to be a bit more conservative, but this time all indicators shows or proof that we are able to perform much better last quarter last year and also first quarter this year. But this is not to allow to be more complex because some of you are familiar with this issue of cultural contentment that Galbraith reminded us a long time ago, that ones of diseases that can inflict societies leaders, governments, even the corporate sector is the culture of contentment or culture of complacency. Thinking we have done our best and therefore damn the rest is not wise of course.*
8. *So, it is therefore necessary to look at the potential threat, problems in this period uncertainties and to see how we can mitigate effectively and be more open, realistic, is easier said*

*than done here. But I think dealing with people on the ground is not as easy. I tend to be a bit cynical when I hear economists and policymakers giving their prescriptions. When I used to tell them can you go to the kampung and explain for a change and see if we can convince them?*

9. *Tomorrow morning, for example, at 9.00, 9:30 am, I'm inviting most of the players at the agencies involved in the Pinjaman Skim, Bank Rakyat dan Amanah Ikhtiar, TEKUN etc. Because from The KRI, Khazanah Research Institute report last month came as a surprise to me, because once we gave hundreds of opportunities for people to have this micro financing, apparently, only 6% around Kuala Lumpur, 6% getting this benefit. So, there's of course, a disconnect between the prescriptions and the pronouncements, and the 6 billion disbursed or allocated and the benefit to the petty traders, 6% is to me is too low.*
10. *So, I've asked them to really go back and find out. Tomorrow morning I'm going down to Taman Melawati, at the Pasar Tani Taman Melawati, to get these agencies to come down and so to talk to them - Why are you not benefiting or using these credit facilities?*

11. *So just to remind you, see that there is that major issue disconnect between ambitious or pronouncements and oppressive prescriptions, and what is it to the common man and woman? And that's been our challenge in the past, and I think this has been my call to my colleagues to do both. We have of course, to deal with the macroeconomic issues, but at the same time to see how it can benefit the common person.*
12. So, saya akan mulakan. Terima kasih banyak. Pertamanya, Datuk Seri Amir Hamzah ya, 'Malaysia raising capital into capability, whatever it means'.

## **ULASAN YAB PERDANA MENTERI**

### **1. Sesi Pembentangan YB Senator Datuk Seri Amir**

**Hamzah Azizan,**

*Menteri Kewangan II*

Terima kasih. Datuk Seri Amir Hamzah telah berikan satu kerangka besar tentang dasar dan haluan negara. Saya tak mahu panjangkan kerana kita ada untuk Dato' Mohammad Faiz yang mempunyai cabaran besar untuk menyegarkan pasaran dan memberikan lonjakan, saya tak tahu bila, tapi biar dia jawab.

Sila.

Dato' Mohammad Faiz akan bicara soal '*Role of the Capital Market, CMP and Regional Positioning*'.

Terima kasih.

### **2. Sesi Pembentangan YBhg Dato' Mohammad Faiz Azmi**

*Pengerusi Eksekutif Suruhanjaya Sekuriti Malaysia*

Terima Kasih Dato' Mohammad Faiz. I think new sense of relief and hope this projection and the enormous potential untapped and identifying areas and sub-regions that we can

probably give better focus and emphasis. And I think of course, Gulf countries are one even China in that sense.

So, we look forward to more vibrant activity here because market gives some indicator how the country can propel its general growth and economy.

So, I wish you all the best. Now, next from Allen Ng, Group Head and Lead Economist, ASEAN +3 Macroeconomics Research Office, AMRO. I mean, the title is that long.

Tajuk dia 'Regional Context and the Changing Nature of Investability'.

3. **Sesi Pembentangan Mr Allen Ng,**

*Ketua Kumpulan dan Ketua Ekonomi*

ASEAN +3 Macroeconomics Research Office, AMRO.

Short and heavy. I think, Allen, thank you very much because I think you have provided a challenge to us to make sure that the leap is more substantive than just, you know, common... normal leap, but then to make sure that we internationalise.

Can we just elaborate on that?

## Q & A SESSION

### Question 1:

*Assalamualaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh. I'm Anwar Shuib from the Malaysian Financial Planning Council. It's very nice to hear the word boring just now, but it relates to, I believe about ethical ecosystem, ethical business, ethical investing, ethical governance, and ethical education system. Some people wanted to make things interesting, such as a certain country do pump in their retirement fund into risky investments, and I believe now they are in the hot soup currently. And my question is how can we ensure that we stay boring through generations where some people they said they can't live in the boring world and wanted something that are adventurous to feel alive? Thank you.*

### Answer [Prime Minister]:

Don't be too overconcerned about my term, my boring term, I was just joking. It's always important that the minister or the Prime Minister joke at the expense of his Minister of Finance. Okay. Now can you remember this point?

## **Question 2:**

*Assalamualaikum. Hi, I'm Fairus from University Malaya from Faculty of Science (Physics). So, one of the slides presented by the YBMK is the slide on the E component, one part of it is The Johor-Singapore Special Economic Zone (JS-SEZ).*

*So, I want to jump a bit on the question previously on the AI, now it's moving on to quantum finance. Okay. So as global financial institutions begin transitioning towards quantum finance where advanced computing dramatically enhances trading speed, risk analysis and portfolio optimization. So, what is Malaysia's strategy to position The Johor-Singapore Special Economic Zone (JS-SEZ) and related economic corridors as a regional hub for quantum enable fintech and investment?*

*So, if I can elaborate a little bit more, in simple terms, it's about upgrading the financial system from the conventional computing that we currently use to the next generation, more high speed and all. There are so many things that can be covered by using that quantum technology. So, you know, globally they are already experimenting this but Malaysia, I believe we have shown a progress stronger on the cybersecurity preparedness, the shield but still lacking on that part.*

*And I believe still there is a talent gap in professionals who understand both advanced physics. I'm a physicist and also integrating with the financial systems. So, again my question - what is the government's strategy to close this gap and ensure Malaysia capture value from this emerging quantum finance economy, particularly through that The Johor-Singapore Special Economic Zone (JS-SEZ). Thank you.*

**Answer [Prime Minister]**

Terima kasih. Now, what is to me... very, very positive development is the response by the universities and agencies like the MCMC, admitting the fact that we have limitations like this.

We talked to Nvidia or Infineon and Intel and Microsoft, they will realize that the talent pool is very limited. We will just complain about it. We start embarking on, how should I say... very adventurous and also progressive steps. The AI faculty, the UTM for example, set up after about three months is of course a major breakthrough record. And you know, if you know the university tradition or culture of setting up faculties or new units will take minimum eight months, you got both studies and faculty, then council, then Ministry of Higher Education, then back to treasury. But they could do it in three months because of the necessity and the need to accelerate the process.

And I was with UKM to do stressing computer computing, working with BlackBerry. Earlier, for example, another company working with Huawei, I mean university is working synergy with these companies.

When Nvidia met me and said that they are short of engineers, not just normal engineering graduates, but those with the certain higher niche, then they were open, they went to USM for example, and had this programme. So, you bypass all these bureaucratic rules which has to be followed rigidly in the past.

And I think the government do acknowledge the fact that if you talk about digital transformation, energy transition, semiconductor, all this, you cannot continue, I mean, if you pursue that agenda, if you are stuck to the old administrative tools. To the Chief Secretary Shamsul Azri, you see, has at least undertaken to set up this start in this setup to make sure that we bypass all these rules and then have the fast track implementation, because if we don't, I don't think we'll be able to succeed in this sort of AI and digital.

I mentioned MCMC because all the controversies of SPRM, only to game MACC. I'm talking about MCMC. For example, LLM language model is there, quantum computing is there, and then the support and the synergy with universities, which to my mind is very critical and we are pushing this agenda forward.

Even today, at a session with BlackBerry and quantum computing last few months, I had another session with the UTM and again quantum computing.

So, this is to my mind very, very, very reassuring because you find bureaucrats and also academicians also stuck with the old sculpture, are prepared to move with the times, realising the critical need to part from the traditional ways and move into these new disciplines in a very aggressive manner and we are responding. I mean of course, I'm not too patient, I'm quite impatient in my ways, not that popular with some of my minister colleagues, because I think that we want to achieve and pursue this.

We cannot retain the old culture both in terms of governance and tolerating some too many of the excesses and also in terms of pursuing this new disciplines in the universities or new initiatives in terms of achieving our semiconductor goals, which I think Faiz mentioned to me just now with the success, impressive success in Penang over this infrastructure, but moving up on the value chain, moving up in terms of from the back end to the front end with a fab and etc. But this cannot be seen in isolation because the ecosystem must be made ready.

And this requires of course to a large extent, government intervention, state governments and also the local council involvement. But more so, I think also require a lot of additional

funds. Every new setup, a new faculty, new initiative require additional funds and of course, the treasury should be the last place to be talking about funds now.

**Q3:** *Salam Sejahtera. My name is Warren. I am representing Konsortium AI Negara, which is a group with about 400 over people in AI here in Malaysia. My question today is, although we are talking about capital flow, so here it's about labor. Already, we are beginning to see some canaries in the mine, right? In some of the most advanced economies in the world and most advanced companies in the world. Meta has just released 10% of its workforce yesterday. Oracle has released tens of thousands of people globally. JP Morgan, Jamie Dimon also said it's okay to tolerate 10% attrition and a bank will still be able to operate. Even Ken Griffin from Citadel was amazed by the fact that jobs which required PhDs in quantitative finance are now getting done automatically using AI. As for the big four firms like, you know, Dato' Faiz, you're from PwC, right? The business model also has to change from 280,000 employees with KPMG or 300,000 in PwC, they are no longer absorbing as many people, they are reducing graduate hires. Now, my company, we've trained about 200 to 300 companies, right? Every company that we trained here in Malaysia, they are mainly on the hiring freeze right now.*

*So, my question to the folks in the government is, whilst we are planning and we model for new job, in terms of growth from new industries, are we also modeling job displacements and the number of jobs we should be required to replace the jobs which could be displaced by AI, even in a country like Malaysia?*

**Answer [Prime Minister]**

Yeah, Dato' Faiz is right. I mean, historical dissidents are one thing. Every change will cause some disruptions. Agricultural revolution, industrial revolution, and now technology, and AI, of course, I don't think we should discount that. I believe in somehow or other human ingenuity will recover that.

Firstly, contextually, I don't believe Malaysia is going to face that problem in the near or medium term. These issues having to be confronted by some of the established companies elsewhere. Having said that, of course, we will have to grapple with some of the temporary issues that we have to face, but do we really need to worry about the possible disruptions due to AI?

Yeah, we need to think, reflect, but not to worry. Firstly, there's always that, as I've said, human genuity that will think of and create new avenues, new ideas to be able to resolve that, and human history is a case in point. Secondly, it's not for Malaysia to be unduly worried. What we need to do is to try our level best to ensure that we can have a full grasp of what digital transformation

is all about, what AI is all about, to train our guys to be as smart as possible, to make sure our young, our youth have that exposure, that capability, that expertise that's generally required. And let the philosophers think what they need to reflect in the event that we do face this.

I'm not necessarily discounting that possibility, but you always have to look from the historic antecedents. Every major change will cause minor or major disruptions, either in nature or creation of man or the misdemeanor of leaders.

So, what we need to do is to make sure that the political leadership, the business community, the missions, all work this formula to try and address our immediate challenge and our challenge in the medium term. And I think the issue is still economic growth, often resilience with competitiveness, of course, and we have a great future ahead. I'm confident. All right.

#### **Question 4:**

*Assalamualaikum Yang Amat Berhormat, YB Menteri Kewangan Dua (MK2), YB and so on. I have a question, I guess in the context of AI and digital obviously, I'm so happy to see the government is really making a lot of initiatives in fact, I heard just this afternoon that all the KSUs were going through AI education. So that's the context.*

*The question, to what extent the government is attitude, real attitude, not policy with regards to investment losses in AI digital before this and now AI here's the further context obviously from a policy perspective, you got to be like we say earlier, got to be boring because it must be predictable and it must be consistent. So, a bit boring. Investment in general got to be prudent and calculate that, but the investment in AI and digital is high risk, high return it's a lot of experiments.*

*Now the question is I'm no longer in GLC, so I can ask this question. To what extent is government attitude for GLCs and GLICs for that matter, making losses, big losses. Let me put into context again, assuming as an example, assuming GLICs making 10, 50, 100 million losses, but the portfolio is profitable but the investment in AI or digital for that matter, making huge losses or in the case of GLCs, the whole year might be a loss, but in a minute they're making profit. To what extent government is attitude and tolerant to this kind of losses.*

### **Answer [Prime Minister]**

I don't know about the past, but for the present my instruction the GLICs are very clear. As long as it's transparent good governance, clarity in policies, issue of loss is not a question. Of course, we want them to have good returns in some companies, but for dedicated companies, where it is critical to the economy and the future of this nation, we are prepared.

Some investments from Khazanah for example this Bangunan Sultan Abdul Samad, the Warisan is not a commercial decision but it's a decision to protect the heritage of this country and we allow that. Similarly, some of the investments into some new ventures which is related to digital economy, AI, I would see it must be done transparently, judiciously of course, but governance principles adhere to but otherwise it's not a person. I agree with you, totally not too much, takut rugi banyak.

**Question 5:**

*Dato' Seri. It's been so impressive how we have demonstrated our resilience in this worked example of an energy crisis. So, resilience is competitiveness. We are hearing that it is also a long journey. We need to protect the individual. So, I'm wondering if we were also climate resilient in the face of this existential crisis, which is the climate change. We might be performing even better in the long journey and maybe we're leaving money on the table by not taking that into account right now.*

**Answer [Prime Minister]:**

Of course, we stay the course. I mean, a lot of issues raised because temporarily we need to make minor adjustments. But as far as the climate policy is concerned, we are not reneging on that. That much I can say. For example, this not dependence, but some adjustments for immediate necessity, emergency requirements on

coal, that has to be used. But I don't think it's going to sacrifice the medium-term policy of alternative energy. That's why we are putting a lot of effort, focus on this alternative energy through ASEAN Grid from Vietnam to Malaya (Malaysia) and to Singapore and onwards or from Sarawak. But that is still a priority, but takes time. In meanwhile, some adjustment has to be made. Contrary to our earlier policy on climate resilience.

**Question 7:**

*My name is Tan Sri Lim (Tan Sri Dr Lim Wee Chai) from Top Glove Operations. First of all, congratulations to the Malaysian government, especially Ministry of Finance for having a very good growth GDP growth of 5.4%. We have 50 factories, 45 factories in Malaysia, 5 factories in Thailand, Vietnam and we have support to 190 countries.*

*Thank you for the past 30 over years Malaysia government have been supporting very well and Malaysia been the world's largest rubber glove manufacturer in the world, but over the past six years, during pandemic and especially after pandemic, so Malaysia glove market share had declined because manufacturing is very competitive, especially competition from China, Thailand and Vietnam.*

*So, we were holding 70% of the market share six years ago before pandemic. So, it had been reducing from 70% drop to 60 to 50. Now we hold 40% still world number one, China about 35%, Thailand about 10%. So, we see that manufacturing environment globally is very challenging. So, who are the winners? The manufacturers of the country that can produce acceptable quality or good quality product like glove and wheat is efficient, low cost. So, whether we like it or not, business is business.*

*Nowadays customer very efficient, so they look for better quality at lower price or cost. So, with Malaysia in the past was very competitive in term of raw material, natural rubber which we lost to Thailand. And utility, we were very efficient, the Gas, electricity, water, very efficient, low cost and labor also very efficient.*

*So, for the past six years we have been losing up, especially the synthetic rubber, nature rubber we lose up. Synthetic rubber we have two manufacturers here and their cost is high and then we lose to China. Their raw material, synthetic, nitrile, latex and of course they are cost very efficient with a good support from the government, from the whole supply chain.*

*So, how we can improve in terms of quality? Means that the quality product comes from quality of the people. How can we Malaysia be more efficient? And also utility. How can our energy cost,*

*electricity cost, water cost be efficient? Also very important is the labor cost efficiency.*

*So, in order to compete, we also need foreign workers. We have 50 factories, each factory example 200 workers, we also need 10,000 workers. So, our capacity is very big. So, we need engineers, executive, chemists and workers as well. So, we hope the government can support us in terms of talents, executive level and also the worker level, so that we can compete in the world market hope we can still can maintain Malaysia as the world largest rubber glove manufacturer and exporter. We export to 190 countries, so, we need your support. Thank you.*

**Answer [Prime Minister]:**

Thank you for workers, of course I mentioned earlier we are increasing the training pool, both TVET and also universities, colleges, but foreign workers, we have more than 2 million now. So, there must be some concern and acceptance the fact that it cannot go on like that. Most countries you move up the ladder, then you realize that you can't just depend on foreign cheap labor. So, there are areas that of course we have to discuss with you and the industry how to then to make sure that you remain competitive, but at the same time not to be over dependent on cheap foreign labor.

**Question 8:**

*Thank you Yang Amat Berhormat, Yang Berhormat. Now I must say that we have done very well when it comes to improving our economy GDP in terms of attracting investments as well as improving our competitiveness. So that's raising the ceiling within the context of the MADANI economy framework. But the other aspects of it, in terms of raising the floor, one of the most important measures that we have targeted to achieve was 40 or 45% compensation of employees as a percentage of GDP.*

*Now we were at 33.5% back in 2023, so over 10 years period to go up to 40 or 45 is actually a huge progression to make. 2024 numbers have come out, so we're at 33.6%. 2025 numbers will only be released in July, but I recon that number will be probably around 34%. Certainly not more than 35%.*

*So, when you start to break it down in terms of the wages level and I'm using the wages report, the latest number available based on December 2025 salaries our median wage is only RM3167.00 ringgit per month and only 12% of the workers in the formal sector earn 10,000 ringgit and above.*

*So, I mean the figures are actually pretty low so the point I want to make here is actually I think there must be a lot more attention and efforts to actually grow the income of the people for us to be able to achieve that target of 40 or even 45% for that matter and of*

*course, that's actually at the national level before taking into account the disparity between the ethnic communities.*

*So, for example, the Bumiputera, median wage is only RM2,600 ringgit and well below the national level and well below the other ethnic groups. So, I do hope that we pay a bit more attention on that. Thank you.*

**Answer [Prime Minister]:**

Thank you. I think very pertinent point because when you have talked about a neglect of decades and to be repaired now. The fact is that we have to have honesty to acknowledge the fact that it has been largely ignored in the past we talk about poverty, irrigation, new economic policy, but look at the figures. I think I remember Fatimah Curry's controversial research, Fatimah University Malaya proved the point that in real terms the income living Bumiputera has not risen except for the rich cronies.

So that's why the policy initial governance is very pertinent and you realize there's the decades of neglect in the past and the propaganda continue about the Malay survival etc. But the same people have been robbing from the country and it is what you have to address, and I think that's why for the policy now raising the floor a very major challenge that's why I start with the dealing with the issue of hardcore poor.

We manage that then we're going to reach a higher level dispensing funds but through education mainly and not that easy. I think people like you and economics to them see first to discard obsolete policies of endemic corruption and abuse which has been tolerated far too long by governments then now to embark on this policy. And I tell you it's not easy, because the opposition is very strong from all parties including many of my coalition partners who doesn't, you know, who just I think so comfortable with the same obsolete corrupt culture.

So, I think what we need to do is to have that courage or conviction to move up the ladder and to ensure that all policies that we are doing now in APT in MARA and some of the scholars through education, and also the disbursement of funds and not to be so engrossed and obsessed about Bumiputera number but to focus on on these issues. Because if you start talking about the old to me obsolete policies, you realize the flaw is not social mobility, not through education, I would strong support any move to allocate or disburse more funds. But the excesses, because we use the term and allow and condone enrichment and allowing this small breed the amass wealth by the billions, and still say everything seems to be all right and even many of the so-called elites, Malay elites, tend to support the excesses even now defending those who are blatantly corrupt and abuse their position.

You see why I tend to be a bit strong in this remark, unless we are prepared to change the mindset, we don't deal with the crucial critical issue but talk about this facade about having to help the Bumiputera. We are not helping them if we do not change the whole entry frame of the governance to showcase no tolerance or zero tolerance to abuse of power and corruption and punish those who have done such a disservice to the nation. And be prepared to say that things have to change from now, I rest my case not really because I mean you raise a very pertinent point but how do you deal with this? Why is it we are so quiet and allow these excesses to go on and tolerate it for decades at the expense of the poor, the marginalized majority of our Malays, full of ethnic Indians, Malaysian Indians who are categorized as hardcore poor to some of their states and pool of the probably in terms of numbers less, but still Chinese and people in Sabah and Sarawak.

You can sense sometimes bitterness in our engagement with the Sabah and Sarawakians because again the same issue they feel they've been largely ignored and marginalized. And that's true and how do you expect us in these three years to resolve the entire problem that we've inherited for decades. But we must do something, I agree. We must have the courage to address these issues and move not to go back chanting the old mantra of the Bumiputera survivor, but to stop the excesses and focus on what we consider as critical issues to help the nation and invariably would certainly help, first the vast majority women to trust not

through this policy of perks and advantages, but through transparent policy to her.

And I thank you for raising this issue because I think it's very you can sense my passion and even frustration to some of these excesses because the entire politics in this country is there. Do you care really for the poor Malay masses or just this gimmick or facade of Malay survival, which means your own survival and the excesses you have condoned and protecting those who have been blatantly corrupt and have been known to be abusive in the position?

My answer is, of course, the affirmative. That we have to pursue an agenda with such clarity, and this type of governance. You don't talk so much about Bumiputera, you know the critical need for the Commission to move up the ladder if it is known and respected as having impeccable credentials in terms of governance. Okay. All right. Thank you very much. We'll see you next month.