

DOWNLOAD PDF ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION PROGRAMME MALAYSIA

Chapter 1 : Government Transformation Programme (Malaysia) - Wikipedia

The Economic Transformation Program is an initiative by the Malaysian government to turn Malaysia into a high income economy by the year of It is managed by the Performance Management and Delivery Unit (PEMANDU), an agency under the Prime Minister Department of Malaysia.

Since the implementation, several measurable key results were announced such as nationwide crime reduced, violent crime cases cleared, police station ranking and more personnel mobilised to frontline duty. Specific action plans have been laid out to achieve this goal. A key result aimed during the course of the GTP is to improve the internal perception of corruption. Corporate bodies in the country are also encouraged to sign a pledge to battle corruption in their business activities and operations in Malaysia known as The Corporate Integrity Pledge. The GTP targets to create a holistic growth in the education sector by addressing fundamental issues like pre-school education and basic literacy and numeracy skills through the programmes announced. This is to emphasise the fact that a good leader can create credible results for the whole school. Rewards will be in the form of financial and non-financial recognition while underperformers will be sent to undergo development management and remedial programmes to assist their performance. The efforts under this programme will take place following the School Performance Ranking. Approved plans will be provided with support tools for implementation. Besides defining and identifying the poor, the NKRA also aims to create a long term system that helps create opportunities for the underprivileged. Among the initiatives are creating job opportunities, increasing basic wage, finding business opportunities and providing welfare assistance. These elements are basic human rights and should be accessible to all Malaysians regardless of location and economic background. The availability of these facilities will also develop the socio-economic status of the rural population. The target is to build 11 times as many kilometres of roads, 2. The achievement of this will mean that Application of standard templates and parallel processes where applicable. Collaborations amongst all state and federal government agencies have significantly improved with better communication and effective problem solution methodologies implemented through the years. Finding least cost and fast ways to deliver through usage of alternative sources like tube wells, gravity wells or rain water recovery for areas that are distant from reticulation networks piped water supplies. Improving Urban Public transport[edit] Despite its necessity, the quality of urban transport was not commendable with constant complaints. This NKRA will address the issues of efficiency, connectivity and convenience of the urban public transport system. As a big achievement, the GTP is looking to create a higher demand for public transport by improving the overall availability and efficiency of the system. Furthermore, seamless connectivity is also aimed to be achieved to ensure key urban areas are well linked. The Authority will tie in the 12 Ministries currently involved in the different aspects of public transport. These initiatives will be developed and adjusted to suit the requirements of the people. Some initiatives provide immediate relief while the rest were implemented to ensure that people experience an improving living condition in the long run.

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Chapter 2 : Mines Wellness City - Malaysia's Wellness Hub

Introduction Economic Transformation Programme (ETP) is a vision of Malaysia , which took place in during the tabling of the sixth Malaysian plan and it is launched on 21st September , it is introduced by the former prime minister of Malaysia, Mahathir bin Mohamad.

But what is it? The impetus behind this farreaching programme is the desire to transform Malaysia into a high-income nation and push this Southeast Asian country into the leagues of high-ranking global leaders in the coming years. Instead, the transformation process has to set its sights on goals so high and change so radical that it becomes a totally different organisation. This is in line with the national mission of achieving Vision Making Malaysia a fully developed nation by the year The NKRA's are deemed as priority areas that require attention and will deliver quick and large improvements, addressing the urgent needs of the citizens of the country. The NKRA's and their ministerial heads are: The ministers are formally monitored by the Deputy Prime Minister of Malaysia. The GTP is yielding real results on a number of fronts. For example, since , various ministries and agencies have worked together to ensure that basic infrastructure needs were put in place for over 5. Promoted Focused rural development through the Improving Rural Development NKRA has also ensured the availability of electricity for , rural homes, clean and treated water for , rural households, and the building and restoration of 64, rural homes. Access to urban public transport has been improved under the Improving Urban Public Transport UPT NKRA, which dealt with high congestion and unreliable service on the rail network with frequent delays as well as integrating the various public transport modes and improving the end-to-end journey experience on public transport. Additionally, the Fighting Corruption NKRA, which was conceived to combat grand corruption " including political corruption, bribery and corruption within the government procurement process, and within government regulatory and enforcement agencies " has implemented a range of initiatives that have resulted in a number of key outcomes over the past four years. This set a strong foundation for a corruption free country. The GTP has been divided into three distinct phases, each with its own focal points: To the Future Finally, the last phase of the GTP is to leverage the changes brought about by the two previous horizons to establish new innovative governance structures that are centred on the people of Malaysia. The gradual change in focus of the GTP is a necessary part of this transformation process as it allows for each respective stakeholder to build a proper foundation each step of the way. Measures are also simultaneously evaluated to determine their efficacy and re-strategised to cope with new challenges or changing parameters. The 12 NKEA's consist of 11 industries and one geographical location and are as follows: Each NKEA has a Lead Minister who is responsible for ensuring timely outcomes based on Key Performance Indicators, which allows progress and performance to be measured accurately. Coupled with a rigorous governance structure that escalates unresolved problems up to the highest levels of the government, the ETP will see fruition of the targets and thereby transform Malaysia into a high-income nation by The ETP and GTP are complementary programmes, with the ETP focused on the creation of wealth, while the GTP looks at the socioeconomic aspects of the nation, raising the quality of life through better delivery of public services. Each of these sectors has a number of Entry Point Projects EPPs " in total " that have been clearly outlined and are highlighted as practical ways to achieve the economic transformation required. Additionally, in the second quarter of , the Malaysian economy maintained its growth trajectory at 6. In , approved investment stood at RM Additionally, private investment has tripled following the implementation of the ETP between and , recording a This increase in investments has led to the creation of new jobs and opportunities. The ETP targets to create 3. The clock is ticking Klang River. However, in some respects, it became apparent that some goals may have been a bit too ambitious, given the prescribed timeframe. But of course, implementation takes time. Though the Malaysian capital fares quite well against many other Asian cities, its worldwide ranking has remained relatively stagnant. In a separate study which altered the variables and looked at only 70 cities, the Malaysian capital ranked 37th. However, we would caution that such rankings

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be taken in context. When looking at the common criteria, however, it seems very likely that if Malaysia satisfies even most of the initiatives in the GTP and ETP, the positive impact will be dramatic and far-reaching, affecting generations to come, and almost certainly making Kuala Lumpur, and the country as a whole, a better place to call home.

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Chapter 3 : Economic Transformation Programme - Wikipedia

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Ashif Rahman Introduction Economic Transformation Programme ETP is a vision of Malaysia , which took place in during the tabling of the sixth Malaysian plan and it is launched on 21st September , it is introduced by the former prime minister of Malaysia, Mahathir bin Mohamad. The Vision is to make Malaysia the favorite investment destination and the most globally competitive trading nations by and also make Malaysia one of the independent and fully developed nation in the world by the year , which will include all aspects of life, from social well-being, economic wealth, world-class education, spiritually, psychological stability, and the most important this is to be politically stable. Kuala Lumpur should fulfill all the four different constituents for being a world class city like world class working environment, world class living environment, world class business environment and world class governance. That means a city that will have all the benefit of all its citizens, workers, tourists as well as the investors. KL20 Economic Transformation Programme has divided into two parts. National key economic areas NKEAs: There are 12 NKEAs which will provide focus, these are the keys which will help Malaysian economy to keep going forward and each NKEA has a lead minister and it is his responsibility to ensure the smooth execution and distribution. Strategic Reform initiatives SRIs: These breezes persistent to cast a interesting attitude on world economies all the way through the year. This progression was lifted by a robust investment pipeline and development in domestic consumption. Encouraging GDP Growth 8 7 6 5 4 3 Encouraging GDP Growth 2 1 0 -1 -2 Review of ETP , Opportunities As I mentioned in the introduction part, the one of the most important vision is make Kuala Lumpur a world class city, that means there will be a wide range of jobs depending on the qualification of a particulars different types of career opportunity with a world class training facilities. Transport services will become cheaper and much more convenient for the peoples as well as the peoples can enjoy the good infrastructure and easy and comfortable communication services. Peoples will have the luxury to enjoy their working environment as it will be well equipped and it will provide them a pleasant working environment. KL20 In the next five years there will be so many different world class education institutions will there institution in Malaysia, which will provide world class education for the students in Malaysia, So this is one of the best opportunity to get world class education without going overseas and the cost will also be low as compared to overseas educations and the students will also get an opportunity to stay with their parents and get the emotional support, which is a very big thing and a good opportunity Same goes with the working environment, within next five years there will be so many International MNC multinational companies will step into Malaysia to start their business over here and for that they need to hire employees from workers level to a manager level. As the new MNC and some world class education will step in, so the living style of the citizens will also change and citizens will get the opportunity to enjoy the good quality housings, safety, and accessible, healthy living environment so the employees who work in the city can stay together with their family and enjoy all these luxuries. Citizens will get more opportunity to be physically fit as lots of fitness care gymnasium will be there in the luxurious condominium and living in this type of culture later will be a good emphasis on the children and the teenagers to interact with each other with good values. Later, Malaysia will also have the luxury of having world class city governance which will ensure that all the requirements that are required to be a world-class living and business environment, working are provided, sustained and continuously advanced so as to compete with the best in the world. Threats According to me there are few threats, as the Vision is mainly focusing on making Malaysia a fully developed nation. Cost of living will be much more expensive as compared to today, so for some peoples who are below poverty line or lower middle class peoples, it will be very difficult for them to afford their own house specially in the city area and their

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dream of having a own house will be a dream only. Similarly as the cost of living, the education fee will also be high as there will be different international institutions will step into Malaysia, Therefore the middle class and the lower middle class citizens will face problems to send their children to these institution and a group of students will not get the benefit of learning in a world class institute. Local business man can face problems in future as in next five years there will a lot of international business man will step in Malaysia and their products will be more or less similar to the local products, and as we all know people mostly get attracted towards an international product rather than just choosing our local product. There are also chances of having international products cheaper than the locals because they will be new to Malaysia and just to set up their business here they might sale it at low cost. For example - local car manufacturing company Proton, it manufactures a car worth rupees ringets and another Car company Honda manufactures similar car at the price of ringets. Business which will do well: Tourism plays an important part in the economic life of Malaysia and the industry added RM Tourism and Hospitality is making the fifth largest industry in the country, it provides income, help in expanding the business opportunities and as well as employment. They also have a lot of things for entertainment, variety of hotels. The nation also has multi-racial, multi- religious and multi-cultural society. Tourism and Hospitality ,Within next five years tourism business will definitely do well as there will be as Kuala Lumpur will be a world class city so it will attract more and more tourist as compared to now and Malaysian Tourist Promotion Board MTPB Overseas offices jointly with tour operators, airlines and national tourism offices. Advancement includes sales missions, promoting in the media, contributing in international tourism events and presentations and the introducing of correspondents, overseas travel writers and travel assistance employees. Malaysian government will also have a look at the places which are the favorite tourist attractions and they will definitely improve the quality to make tourist more comfortable and attract more and more foreigners

KL20 Facts and Figures: Malaysia is a rapid developing nation in Asia and a middle income company, as we all know housing is the basic need of an individual and in next five years there will be an opportunity for every individual to get a decent job according to their prospectus and the first few human needs after getting a job is a vehicle and a home. So I think property business will do well in next five years especially in areas like Kuala Lumpur and Klang Valley as they are the two most important cities of the nation. There will be so many new companies which will step into Malaysia and every one of them needs a building for their offices and a work place too. So they need property to build their offices according to their requirements. As we can see from the data above the number of tourist is increasing per year and looking into that graph Malaysia government will definitely think to build more 4 stars and 5 stars Hotels in Malaysia which also comes under the property. According to me the graph of property business will only go up and up in next five year. Accommodation is required in KL and KV because of his growing population and one of the basic conveniences is the facility of an effective sewerage system. In next five years an anticipated inflow of 3 million residents in and the current sewerage service cannot fulfill the demand so this business will definitely do well in next five years. It is quite noticeable that the electrical and electronics industry is a prime mover for the Malaysian economy. Business opportunities, Business which will not do well: Therefore according to me the private taxi business will go down as it is costly as compared to other ways of transport and due to traffic jam also it is time consuming. Proton and Perodua the two local car brands and soon may be their business will go down as compared to today, In next five years the income of personal will be high as compared to today, so according to peoples mentality we always favor the international brand rather than local and rate of interest of cars is very low approximately 2. So citizens can easily afford international brands like Toyota, Hyundai, Honda etc. As the international brands already have their hub in Malaysia and in next five years there will be more and more number of outlets which will cause damage for the local cloth manufacturing companies because in next five year, salary will be better and it will be easy to afford an international brand rather than local brand. Polythene manufacturing companies will go down and down in next five years until they start making recycle poly bags because we all knew it very well that polythene is not recyclable and it is also getting banned. So it will be impossible for these manufacturing companies to stay in the market. All the

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above data is the analysis of Economic Transformation Programme, and some of them are my own opinions with a strong reason, The vision of Malaysia is mostly depend on Kuala Lumpur because it holds the one third of Malaysia Gross Domestic Income. The growth rate is slow and the global competition is increasingly intense. The role of government will also play an important role in enabling the growth of the sectors through allowing actions that support the EPPs and the business opportunities. The government easily able to attract more than 1. Retrieved june 29, , from [www](#). Retrieved june 27, , from [etp](#). Retrieved june 27, , from [www](#). Retrieved june 29, , from [http](#): Retrieved june 29 , , from [http](#):

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Chapter 4 : Transformation Programmes in Malaysia - ExpatGo

Economic Transformation Programme (ETP) Economic Transformation Programme (ETP) introduced on 25 September , is a major milestone that will propel Malaysia towards achieving a developed nation status in line with Vision

As of entry point projects EPPs and 60 business opportunities have been identified by the laboratories. It is estimated that these initiatives will generate RM billion of national income annually and create up to 2. The NKEA is the key driver to the success of this program as such activities have the potential to contribute significantly to the growth of the economy of Malaysia. Economic activities that are categorised as NKRA will be prioritised in government planning and funds allocation. Policies will be amended to facilitate fast track implementation of such activities, including liberalising the market and removal of bottlenecks. Under this policy, private companies are invited to get involved, with PEMANDU pushing for the implementation to speed up the implementation. The Malaysian government plans to increase diversification of the energy industry, increase exploration for new oil and gas resources, enhance production from known reserves, and encourage the use of alternative energy source such as nuclear, solar, and hydro-electric. The government is working to meet these goals 12 of what it calls "entry point projects" or EPPs. The government wants the energy sectors contribution to gross national income to rise from RM billion in to RM billion in Achieving this goal will create more than 50, new jobs with large proportion of these being for skilled professionals such as engineers and geologists. Achieving these goals will require RM billion in funding. The government claims only 1 percent of this funding will come from the public sector. An extra RM64 billion will be needed to make up for the expected decline in oil production. Tax rebates for improved energy efficiency are expected to cost RM12 billion. The employment of optimising techniques and technologies that are cost-efficient to safeguard profitability is crucial in the oil and gas sector, in particular with regard to the risk service contract RSC applied to enhance production of marginal fields. In this case, the awardees or the consortium bears almost all the operating risks and is not paid in the event that the project or system fails. The industry covers the value chain from plantations to processing. The development of this industry is mainly private and remains heavily oriented towards plantations. With limited land available to continue the expansion of plantations, the government desires to increase efficiency in production and focus on providing great value through downstream activities. The government hopes that 41, new jobs will be created in this sector. These EPPs will focus on replanting of ageing oil palms, mechanising plantations, stringently enforcing best practices to enhance yields, implementing strict quality control to enhance oil extraction, and developing biogas facilities at palm mills to capture the methane released during milling. Downstream expansion and sustainability will be achieved by capturing the lucrative market segments that focus more on refined products such as oleo-derivatives, food, health products, and bio-fuels. The government believes that lack of economies of scale, poor liquidity, lack of diversity, low levels of financial knowledge, and competition from other regional financial centres such as Hong Kong and Singapore are significant problems for this sector. These goals will be achieved by strengthening core financial services, creating new services and institutions oriented towards serving those with high incomes, developing avenues for growth such as expanding the asset management business, and pursuing business overseas, especially attracting foreign capital and becoming a centre for Islamic banking. The public sector is slated to provide 4 percent of this investment. The Country Heights Group of Companies is developing the Mines Wellness City as an integrated health and wellness resort, which will serve as a one-stop destination for both modern and complementary medicine, with a Private Health Screening Centre and a Traditional Chinese Medicine Centre.

Chapter 5 : INTAN Portal - > Economic Transformation Programme (ETP)

Economic Transformation Program (ETP) is another program that contains projects and actions with a timelines which

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implement by Government to help Malaysia to achieve high-income nation by ETP focus on service based economy which create more job opportunity and spread those opportunity to rural areas.

Chapter 6 : Economic transformation programme Malaysia | Ashif Rahman - www.nxgvision.com

The Government Transformation Programme (GTP) is an effort by Malaysia's Government to address seven key areas concerning the people of the country. The programme was unveiled on 28 January by the Malaysian Prime Minister Najib Tun Razak. and is expected to contribute in making the country a developed and high-income nation as per its Vision

Chapter 7 : Centre for Public Impact

Fast forwarding to , the Economic Transformation Programme (ETP), was launched on October 25, with objectives parallel to Vision , aiming to turn Malaysia into a high income economy.

Chapter 8 : Government Initiatives In Malaysia - Ajak Malaysia

And major financial and economic ministries and agencies are held by women in Malaysia. Of course, the governor of central bank, our economic (union?), the top echelon of the Ministry of Finance.