ELEVENTH MALAYSIA PLAN

2016-2020

ANCHORING GROWTH ON PEOPLE

Economic Planning Unit,
Prime Minister’s Department, Malaysia
Outline

1. Introduction of 11MP, 2016-2020

2. 11 MP macroeconomic targets

3. 11 MP strategic thrusts and game changers
The theme of the Eleventh Malaysia Plan (11MP) is Anchoring growth on people. 

1. Introduction

People are the bedrock of the nation

Preparing people for the future

Everyone enjoys growth and development
11MP is part of a systematic planning of national development ...

Post Independence, 1956-1970

1st Malaya Plan
2nd Malaya Plan
1st Malaysia Plan

2nd Malaysia Plan
3MP
4MP
5MP

New Economic Policy
1971-1990
Growth with equity

National Development Policy
1991-2000
Balanced development

National Vision Policy
2001-2010
A resilient and competitive nation

National Transformation Policy
2011-2020
New Economic Model

10MP
Eleventh Malaysia Plan

8MP
9MP

Vision 2020
1991-2020

1. Introduction
Outline

1. Introduction of 11MP, 2016-2020
2. 11 MP macroeconomic targets
3. 11 MP strategic thrusts and game changers
### Targets, main strategies and selected macro economic outcomes

**Strengthening macro economic resilience for growth**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategies</th>
<th>National</th>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Enterprise</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unlocking <strong>productivity potential</strong> to ensure sustainable and inclusive growth</td>
<td><strong>Malaysia Productivity Blueprint</strong></td>
<td><strong>Productivity Champions based on industry</strong></td>
<td><strong>Enterprise-level productivity assessments and targets</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Public sector productivity</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promoting <strong>investment</strong> to spearhead economic growth</td>
<td><strong>Average growth of real private investment</strong> 9.4%</td>
<td><strong>Average private investment in current prices RM291 billion</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increasing <strong>exports</strong> to improve trade balance</td>
<td><strong>Average growth of gross export</strong> 4.6%</td>
<td><strong>Trade balance RM57.3 billion by 2020</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enhancing <strong>fiscal flexibility</strong> to ensure sustainable fiscal position</td>
<td><strong>Below 45% Ratio of Federal Government total debt to GDP by 2020</strong></td>
<td><strong>Fiscal position to be balanced by 2020</strong></td>
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### Multidimensional goals, 2016-2020

- **GDP growth** at **5-6% per annum**
- **Labour productivity** increases from **RM77,100 (2015)** to **RM92,300 (2020)**
- **GNI per capita** at **RM54,100 by 2020**
- **Average monthly household income** increases from **RM6,141 (2014)** to **RM10,540 (2020)**
- **Compensation of employees to GDP** increase from **34.9% (2015)** to **40% (2020)**
- **Malaysia Wellbeing Index (MWI)** to increase by **1.7% per annum**
Income gaps have narrowed since 1990, but higher growth is needed for 11MP...

**1991-2000 (% p.a.)**
- GDP: 7.1
- GNI per capita:
  - RM: 7.8
  - USD: 4.2
- US$1 = RM2.99

**2001-2010 (% p.a.)**
- GDP: 4.6
- GNI per capita:
  - RM: 6.4
  - USD: 8.1
- US$1 = RM3.62

**2011-2020 (% p.a.)**
- GDP: 5.6
- GNI per capita:
  - RM: 6.9
  - USD: 6.2
- US$1 = RM3.35

**Minimum for high-income economies**
- US$15,000

**Targets**
- GDP: 5-6%
- (US$1 = RM3.45)
- (US$1 = RM3.24)

Note: Based on GDP (2010 = base year)
Households in all income groups are expected to enjoy higher income, especially B40 households...

### Average monthly household income (RM’000 in current price)

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<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>9.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T20</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>8.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M40</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>10.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B40</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>13.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- National Average: RM10,540
- National Median: RM8,420
-Ratio of T20 over B40 income: RM5,662 / RM14,305 = 0.39
Growth will be driven by domestic demand with increased contribution from the external sector...

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<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Achievement % p.a.</td>
<td>% to 2015 GDP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real GDP</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>65.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>52.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>12.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>26.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>17.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>9.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Exports</td>
<td>-7.4</td>
<td>8.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>74.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>66.0</td>
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**11MP**

- Focus on high quality **private investment** in manufacturing and services sector to create high income job
- **Public and private investments** will be driven by infrastructure projects such as high-speed railway, LRT3 and Pan Borneo Highway
- **Private consumption** will increase in line with the country's prosperity
- **Public consumption** is expected to moderate due to prudent spending
- Positive contribution from **net exports**

*Note: Based on GDP (2010 = 100)*
11MP: GDP is projected to grow 5-6% and is expected to be driven by productivity ...

GDP growth (% p.a.) / % to GDP*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>GDP growth (% p.a.)</th>
<th>Output Gap (% to GDP*)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'10</td>
<td>5.0-6.0</td>
<td>5.3 (48.8%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>'11</td>
<td>2.6 (44.0%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>'12</td>
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<td>'20</td>
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Note: Based on GDP (2010 = 100)
Manufacturing and services sectors will spearhead the growth ...

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>10.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>6.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>5.0-6.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: Based on GDP (2010 = 100)
Outline

1. Introduction of 11MP, 2016-2020
2. 11 MP macroeconomic targets
3. 11 MP strategic thrusts and game changers
11MP new dimensions ...

- Co-developed over 18 months of stakeholder engagement with all segments of society
- It is the final leg in the journey towards achieving Vision 2020, and lays the foundation for further growth

1. **Action driven**
   Focus more on the effectiveness of implementation

2. **People-centric**
   Focus more on people economy – increase access to education, healthcare, housing and reducing income disparity

3. **Game changers**
   To spur growth and ensure inclusivity

4. **Taking the long-term view**
   Goes beyond 2020
The 11MP has 6 strategic thrusts to address the needs of the *rakyat* and 6 game changers to accelerate Malaysia’s development ...

1. Enhancing **inclusiveness** towards an equitable society

2. Improving **wellbeing** for all

3. Accelerating **human capital development** for an advanced nation

4. Pursuing **green growth** for sustainability and resilience

5. Strengthening **infrastructure** to support economic expansion

6. Re-engineering **economic growth** for greater prosperity

- **Game changers**
  - Uplifting B40 households towards a middle-class society
  - Enabling industry-led Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET)
  - Embarking on green growth
  - Enhancing productivity
  - Innovation to wealth
  - Competitive cities
STRATEGIC THRUST 1

Enhancing inclusiveness towards an equitable society
Strategic Thrust 1
Enhancing inclusiveness towards an equitable society
Main strategies and selected outcomes

1. Uplifting B40 households towards a middle class society
   - Average score in the Family Wellbeing Index: 8 out of 10
   - Uplifting B40 households income in 2020 from RM2,537 in 2014: RM 5,270

2. Accelerating regional growth for better geographic balance
   - Mean monthly household income in 2020: RM2,537 in 2014

3. Empowering communities for a productive and prosperous society
   - Paved roads will be constructed: 3,000 km
   - At least 60% Bumiputera participation in skilled occupation category
   - Bumiputera participation in skilled occupation category: 60%

4. Transforming rural areas to uplift wellbeing of rural communities
   - RM 236 billion Realised investment
   - RM 5,270 Mean monthly household income in 2020 from RM2,537 in 2014

Enhancing opportunities for the Bumiputera Economic Community (BEC) to increase wealth ownership
Improving overall income inequality

- Reduction in Gini coefficient from 0.401 in 2014: 0.38

Uplifting B40 households towards a middle-class society

- Mean monthly household income from RM2,537 in 2014: RM5,270
- Median monthly household from RM2,629 in 2014: RM5,701

Transforming rural areas to uplift wellbeing of rural communities

- Median monthly household income from RM2,629 in 2014: RM5,701
- 90,000 km of paved roads will be constructed
- 3,000 km of additional houses will be supplied with clean and treated water
- 36,800 additional houses will be supplied with electricity

Empowering communities for a productive and prosperous society

- 8 out of 10 average score in the Family Wellbeing Index
- Participation of women in the workforce from 53.6% in 2014: 59%

Accelerating regional growth for better geographic balance

- 36,800 realised investment
- 470,000 paved roads will be constructed

Enhancing Bumiputera Economic Community (BEC) opportunities to increase wealth ownership

- Participation of Bumiputera in skilled occupation category: AT LEAST 60%
- Bumiputera households own a residential unit: AT LEAST 90%
- Bumiputera corporate equity ownership with effective control: AT LEAST 30%

Transforming rural areas to uplift wellbeing of rural communities

- Realised investment
- Peluang pekerjaan diwujudkan
- Peluang pekerjaan diwujudkan

Enhancing Bumiputera Economic Community (BEC) opportunities to increase wealth ownership

- Participation of Bumiputera in skilled occupation category: AT LEAST 60%
- Bumiputera households own a residential unit: AT LEAST 90%
- Bumiputera corporate equity ownership with effective control: AT LEAST 30%
Game Changer: Uplifting B40 households towards a middle-class society

Raising the income and wealth of B40 households

- Reducing school dropouts
  - **K9**
    - K9 concept is a primary school with secondary level from Form 1 to 3 that will be expanded particularly in the rural and remote areas

- Enhancing accessibility to higher education and skills training
  - **MNC**
    - Increasing the percentage of B40 households with tertiary educational attainment by 2020 from 9% in 2014

Enhancing integrated entrepreneurship support

- Incentivising investment in majority B40 households areas
  - **SME Corp**
    - SME Corp will coordinate the development of the SMEs owned by B40 households

Addressing the increasing cost of living

- Increasing the provision of affordable housing
  - **Program Bantuan Rumah** which will be implemented during 11MP
    - 47,000 units
  - **Program Perumahan Rakyat** which will be implemented during 11MP
    - 50,000 units

- Increasing access to healthcare services
  - **MNC**
    - The private sectors will be incentivised to locate their business operations in areas with majority B40 households
  - **Community CLINICS**
  - **Mobile CLINICS**
  - **Flying DOCTORS**
    - Increase access to basic healthcare services

3. Strategic Thrusts
STRATEGIC THRUST 2
Improving wellbeing for all
Achieving universal access to quality healthcare

Providing adequate and quality affordable housing to poor, low- and middle-income households

Creating safer living environment for communities to thrive

Improving road safety and emergency services to reduce fatalities

Enculturating the spirit of 1Malaysia to foster social cohesion and national unity

Promoting sports for healthy living and unity

2.3 Hospital beds per 1,000 population

47,000 Houses to be constructed/repairs for the poor

60% Percent of population feeling safe

9 minutes Optimised emergency response time

6,800 Number of schools with Kelab Rukun Negara

50% Minimum percentage of Malaysians who embrace a sports culture

1:400 Doctor to population ratio

606,000 Houses to be developed for low- and middle-income households

5% Annual reduction in crime index

2.0 Road fatalities index per 10,000 registered vehicles

Main strategies and selected outcomes

3. Strategic Thrusts
Malaysian Wellbeing Index
Increase per annum, compared to 1.1% during the Tenth Plan

Achieving universal access to quality healthcare

- Hospital beds per 1,000 population: 2.3
- Doctor to population ratio: 1:40

Enculturating the spirit of 1Malaysia to foster social cohesion and national unity

- Number of schools with Kelab Rukun Negara: 6,800

Improving road safety and emergency services to reduce fatalities

- Optimised emergency response time: 8 minutes
- Road fatalities index per 10,000 registered vehicles: 2.0

Creating safer living environments for thriving communities

- Percent of population feeling safe: 60%
- Annual reduction in crime index: 5%

Providing adequate and quality affordable housing to poor, low- and middle-income households

- Houses to be constructed/repaired for the poor: 47,000
- Houses to be developed for low- and middle-income households: 606,000

Promoting sports for healthy living and unity

- Minimum percentage of Malaysians who embrace a sports culture: 50%

Annual reduction in crime index

- Annual reduction in crime index: 5%

Includes public and private hospitals, maternity and nursing homes, hospices and ambulatory care centres.
STRATEGIC THRUST 3

Accelerating human capital development for an advanced nation
Strategic Thrust 3
Accelerating human capital development for an advanced nation
Main strategies and selected outcomes

- Improving labour market efficiency to accelerate economic growth
  - Labour productivity growth rate per annum: 3.7%
  - Compensation of employees to GDP in 2020: 40%
  - Monthly median wage in 2020: RM 2,500

- Improving the quality of education for better student outcomes and institutional excellence
  - 2 universities in Top 100 of the QS World University Rankings
  - Student enrolment from preschool to upper secondary: 100%

- Strengthening lifelong learning for skills enhancement
  - Intake of SPM leavers to TVET programmes: 225,000
  - Increase in number of employees that will benefit from expansion of the HRDF act: 58%

- Game Changer
  - Enabling industry-led Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET)
  - 60% of the 1.5 million jobs that will be created during the Eleventh Plan will require TVET-related skills
Improving labour market efficiency to accelerate economic growth

- Per annum labour productivity target in the Eleventh Plan, compared with 2.6% in the Tenth Plan: 3.7%

Transforming TVET to meet industry demand

- Intake of SPM leavers to TVET programmes; an increase from 164,000 in 2013: 225,000

Strengthening lifelong learning for skills enhancement

- Increase in number of employees that will benefit from expansion of the HRDF Act; from 1.77 million employees in 2014 to 2.8 million in 2020: 58%

Improving the quality of education for better student outcomes and institutional excellence

- Malaysia aims to be at least on par with the international average in PISA and TIMSS assessments
- Top 2 universities in the top 100 of the QS World University Rankings
- Student enrolment from preschool to upper secondary: 100%

Compensation of employees to GDP in 2020; an increase from 33.6% in 2013: 40%

Monthly median wage in 2020; an increase from RM1,575 in 2014: RM2,500
Enabling industry-led Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET)

60% of the 1.5 million jobs that will be created during the Eleventh Plan will require TVET-related skills.

We will enable industry to play a greater role across the value chain, from student recruitment through to curriculum design, delivery and job placement, to ensure that the supply of graduates truly meets industry demand.
Pursuing green growth for sustainability and resilience
Strategic Thrust 4
Pursuing green growth for sustainability and resilience
Main strategies and selected outcomes

- **Game Changer**
  - Embarking on green growth
  - Green lifestyle
  - Reduce, reuse and recycle
  - Green learning

- **Strengthening resilience against climate change and natural disasters**
  - Establishment of national crisis and disaster management
  - 2 million people protected through flood mitigation projects

- **Conserving natural resources for present and future generations**
  - 17% terrestrial and inland water gazetted as protected areas
  - 10% coastal and marine areas gazetted as protected areas

- **Adopting the sustainable consumption and production concept**
  - Reduction in GHGs emission intensity of GDP compared to 2005 level (up to 40%)
- Strengthening resilience against climate change and natural disasters
  - National crisis and disaster management centre to enhance capacity for disaster preparedness and response
  - People protected through flood mitigation projects

- Conserving natural resources for present and future generations
  - Terrestrial and inland water areas gazette as protected areas
  - Coastal and marine areas gazette as protected areas

- Adopting the sustainable consumption and production concept
  - Formulation of a comprehensive demand side management master plan
  - In renewable energy installed capacity
  - Government procurement to be green
  - Recycling rate of household waste

- Reduction in GHGs emission intensity of GDP compared to 2005 level
  - Up to 4%
Embarking on green growth

Living and moving green
We will reshape our lifestyles to be more energy efficient. Households and industries will be encouraged to use less energy during peak hours through demand side management practices such as energy labelling. Residents will have more and better public transport options, as we move towards energy efficient vehicles. The proportion of renewables in the energy mix will be increased.

Reduce, reuse, and recycle (3R)
We will look at waste as a valuable resource. Households will be encouraged to separate their waste to reach a 22% household recycling rate by 2020, while private sector will be encouraged to reuse waste as inputs for energy conversion or other products.

Learning to be green
We will instil a shared responsibility to protect the environment through education. In schools, sustainable consumption and production practices will be embedded in the curriculum to instil the right behavior and mindset.
STRENGTHENING INFRASTRUCTURE TO SUPPORT ECONOMIC EXPANSION
3. Strategic Thrusts

Strategic Thrust 5
Strengthening infrastructure to support economic expansion

Main strategies and selected outcomes

- Encouraging sustainable energy use to support growth
  - EURO 4M, EURO 5 standards & B15 (15% bio-diesel blending) implemented
  - 7,626 MW New generation capacity installed in Peninsular Malaysia

- Unleashing growth of logistics and enhancing trade facilitation
  - Top 10 in the World Bank Logistics Performance Index
  - EURO 4M, EURO 5 standards & B15 (15% bio-diesel blending) implemented

- Building an integrated need-based transport system
  - Public transport capital share in GKL/KV: 40%
  - Malaysian Aviation Commission as newly established regulator

- Continuing the transition to a new water services industry framework
  - Population served by clean and treated water: 99%
  - Sewerage connected services coverage, especially in main cities: 80%

- Improving coverage, quality and affordability of digital infrastructure
  - Populated areas covered by broadband infrastructure: 95%
  - Of GNI per capita for fixed broadband cost: 1%
Building an integrated need-based transport system

Unleashing growth of logistics and enhancing trade facilitation

Improving coverage, quality, and affordability of digital infrastructure

Continuing the transition to a new water services industry framework

**SELECTED OUTCOMES**

- **40%** Public transport modal share in GKL/KV
- **3,000 km** Paved rural roads constructed
- Malaysian Aviation Commission as newly established regulator
- **9%** Populated areas covered by broadband infrastructure
- **99%** Population served by clean and treated water by 2020
- **3,5 MTPA** Additional LNG import capacity through RGT-2 in Pengerang, Johor
- **7,62 MW** New generation capacity installed in Peninsular Malaysia by 2020
- **300,000 BPD** Additional refining capacity by 2019

- **8%** Of GNI per capita for fixed broadband cost
- **46 areas** Nationwide with Digital Terrestrial Television roll-out in 2016-2017 with all services available after ASO completion
- **2%** Non-revenue water by 2020
- **1%** Sewerage connected services coverage, especially in main cities, by 2020
- **99%** Population served by clean and treated water by 2020

**Top 5**
- **Unleashing growth of logistics and enhancing trade facilitation**
- **Building an integrated need-based transport system**
- **Improving coverage, quality, and affordability of digital infrastructure**
- **Continuing the transition to a new water services industry framework**
- **Encouraging sustainable energy use to support growth**
STRATEGIC THRUST 6

Re-engineering growth for greater prosperity
Strategic Thrust 6
Re-engineering economic growth for greater prosperity
Main strategies and selected outcomes

Investing in competitive cities and regional economic corridors development

- Economic development plan specifically for 4 cities identified

**Main strategies and selected outcomes**

- **Transforming services**
  - Contribution of RM3,488 billion (56.5% to GDP) with 9.6 million jobs

- **Energising manufacturing**
  - Contribution of RM1,417 billion (22.5% to GDP) with 2.8 million jobs

- **Modernising agriculture**
  - Contribution of RM519 billion (8.2% to GDP) with 1.6 million jobs

- **Transforming construction**
  - Contribution of RM327 billion (5.2% to GDP) with 1.2 million jobs

- **Growing dynamic SMEs**
  - Contribution of RM2,421 billion or 38.4% to GDP with 9.5 million jobs across all sectors

- **Translating innovation to wealth**
  - GERD of 2% of GDP
  - 70% of total R&D expenditure by Business Enterprises

- **Growth of**
  - 6.9% per annum
  - 5.1% per annum
  - 3.5% per annum
  - 10.3% per annum

- **Contribution of**
  - RM2,421 billion
  - RM1,417 billion
  - RM519 billion
  - RM327 billion

- **Contribution of**
  - 9.6 million jobs
  - 2.8 million jobs
  - 1.6 million jobs
  - 1.2 million jobs

- **Gross expenditure on R&D of GDP**
  - 70%
Contribution of RM3,488 billion or 56.55% to GDP with 9.6 million jobs

Contribution of RM519 billion or 8.2% to GDP with 1.6 million jobs

Contribution of RM2,421 billion or 38.4% to GDP with 9.5 million jobs across all sectors

Transforming services

Modernising agriculture

Growing dynamic SMEs

Translating innovation to wealth

Energising manufacturing

Transforming construction

Investing in competitive cities and regional economic corridors

Contribution of RM1,417 billion or 22.5% to GDP with 2.8 million jobs

Contribution of RM327 billion or 5.5% to GDP with 1.2 million jobs

Cities with City Competitiveness Masterplans developed

Realised investment with 470,000 job opportunities created across five regional economic corridors
Game Changer: Unlocking the potential of productivity

**Why?** Is productivity important for Malaysia

Greater emphasis on increasing productivity to achieve a more sustainable, inclusive, and high rate of economic growth

**What?** will success look like

- **labour productivity is targeted to rise by 3.7% per annum to RM92,300 in 2020 from RM77,100 in 2015**
- **sectoral growth will accelerate due to improvements in productivity**

**How?** will this be achieved

Malaysia’s approach to productivity will shift from primarily Government-driven initiatives at the national level to targeted actions across the public sector, industry players, and individual enterprises.

**Strategies**

- Formulating a five-year Malaysia Productivity Blueprint
- Strengthening governance and institutional mechanism for implementation
- Introducing productivity enhancement as a KPI for all development initiatives
- Accelerating regulatory reforms
- Strengthening human capital
- Enhancing productivity in the public sector
- Consolidating and rationalising government incentives
- Promoting innovation
- Establishing a dedicated portal

- Appointing productivity champions
- Customising industry-level productivity programmes
- Promoting productivity performance targets
- Introducing firm-level intervention programmes
- Promoting and upscaling productivity health-check
- Undertaking a biennial enterprise-level productivity surveys
- Fostering a productivity-based culture
Game Changer: **Translating innovation to wealth**

**Why?** is innovation important for Malaysia

As Malaysia continues to move towards a high-value, knowledge-based economy with a strong focus on the services and manufacturing sectors, innovation will be crucial to raise the overall efficiency and thus productivity of each sector.

**What?** will success look like

- **In the enhanced innovation ecosystem, there will be greater collaboration and integration across industry, academia, and communities.**

- **Research will be closely aligned with industry demand, and the private sector will be active partners in the research, development, commercialisation, and innovation (R&D&C&I) process by contributing funds, expertise, and other resources.**

**How?** will this be achieved

*Innovation will be targeted at both the enterprise and societal levels, instead of previous efforts which focused primarily on national-level initiatives.*

**Strategies**

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<th>Strengthening the governance mechanism</th>
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<tr>
<td>Enhancing demand-driven research</td>
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<tr>
<td>Strengthening industry-academia collaboration through intermediaries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promoting private financing of research, development, commercialisation and innovation</td>
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<tr>
<th>Strengthening collaboration through whole-society approach</th>
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<tr>
<td>Developing a social financing model</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promoting higher order thinking skills to develop a dynamic society</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Game Changer: Investing in competitive cities**

**Why?** Important to Malaysia

*Cities played an important role in a nation’s growth by providing investment and trade opportunities, as well as improving connectivity with rural or suburban areas.*

**How?** will this be achieved

*City Competitiveness Master Plans will be developed for four major cities Kuala Lumpur, Johor Bahru, Kuching and Kota Kinabalu as a start, based on key principles that increase liveability and stimulate economic growth ...*

**What?** will success look like

*Four major cities in Malaysia will have undergone a step-change in their economic growth, importance as talent hubs, and liveability*

*City residents will be able to afford urban housing, have adequate public transportation systems, enjoy green and open spaces, and have access to economic opportunities that will enable them to provide their children with a better future*

**Strategies**

- Developing city competitiveness master plans
  - Enhancing economic density
  - Expanding Transit-oriented Development (TOD)
  - Strengthening knowledge-based clusters
  - Enhancing liveability
  - Adopting green-based development and practices
  - Ensuring inclusivity

- Strengthening corridors to fuel regional development
  - Strategic review of the corridor development master plans
  - Increased investment
  - Improved infrastructure
  - Improved talent and skill development
Rancangan Malaysia Kesebelas

- Sosio Economic profile
- Bottom 40 profile
Bilangan Penduduk Malaysia, 2014

Jumlah penduduk negara: 30.1 juta

Sumber: Bahagian Perangkaan Penduduk dan Demografi, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM)
Keluasan & Kepadatan Penduduk Malaysia 2014

Keluasan Malaysia 2014 (km²)

- Sarawak 124,450 km² (38%)
- Semenanjung 131,938 km² (40%)
- Sabah 73,902 km² (22%)

Kepadatan Penduduk 2014 (Bilangan penduduk per km persegi)

- Semenanjung: 178
- Sabah: 46
- Sarawak: 21
- Malaysia: 89

Sumber:
Jabatan Ukur dan Pemetaan Malaysia
Bahagian Perangkaan Penduduk dan Demografi, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM)
Kadar Urbanisasi Sarawak, 2010 & 2014

Kadar Urbanisasi Semenanjung
2014 – 77.8%

Sumber: Anggaran Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Kadar kemiskinan semakin berkurangan...
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Struktur Kumpulan Pendapatan Isi Rumah, 2014

Petunjuk:
- Isi rumah T20
- Isi rumah M40
- Isi rumah B40
- Miskin
- Miskin Tegar

**MALAYSIA**

- **T20**
  - RM8,319
- **M40**
  - RM6,989
- **B40**
  - RM3,860
- **Miskin**
  - (0.6%)
- **Miskin Tegar**
  - (0.1%)

**SARAWAK**

- **T20**
  - RM6,989
- **M40**
  - RM3,170
- **B40**
  - RM3,860
- **Miskin**
  - (0.9%)
- **Miskin Tegar**
  - (0.1%)

**Julat Pendapatan:**
- **T20** (Y > RM8,319)
- **M40** (RM3,860 ≤ Y ≤ RM8,319)
- **B40** (Y < RM3,860)
- **B40** turut meliputi:
  - Miskin (Y < RM950 )
  - Miskin Tegar (Y < RM600 )

**SARAWAK**

- **T20** (Y > RM6,989)
- **M40** (RM3,170 ≤ Y ≤ RM6,989)
- **B40** (Y < RM3,170)
- **B40** turut meliputi:
  - Miskin (Y < RM990 )
  - Miskin Tegar (Y < RM660 )
Bilangan Isi Rumah Miskin, Miskin Tegar dan B40¹ Mengikut Negeri, 2014

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Negeri</th>
<th>Miskin tegar</th>
<th>Miskin</th>
<th>B40 (%)</th>
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<tr>
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<td>1.5</td>
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<tr>
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<td>108.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>W.P. Putrajaya</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Taburan isi rumah B40 (%)

| Negeri         | 12.8 | 11.8 | 10.9 | 10.5 | 10.1 | 10.1 | 8.2 | 6.9 | 4.8 | 4.5 | 3.6 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 |

Nota: ¹Merujuk kepada isi rumah yang berpendapatan di bawah RM3,860 sebulan (berdasarkan cut-off isi rumah B40 di peringkat Malaysia)
**PROFIL ISI RUMAH B40 NEGERI SARAWAK**

**SIAPA?**
- Pendapatan purata bulanan isi rumah < **RM3,170/bulan**
- Anggaran jumlah isi rumah: **232.8 ribu**
- Pendapatan purata bulanan: **RM2,044**
- Pendapatan penengah bulanan: **RM2,035**
- Majoriti Bumiputera – **85.2%**
- Tahap pendidikan rendah – **39.9% SPM dan ke bawah**
- **24.4%** Ketua Isi Rumah berusia 60 tahun dan ke atas
- **60.9%** pekerjaan bergaji
- **38.6%** bekerja sendiri

**DI MANA?**
- Majoriti di luar bandar: **63.1%**
- KIR di bandar: **85.9 ribu**
- KIR di luar bandar: **146.8 ribu**

**KENAPA?**
- Tahap pendidikan rendah
- Pekerjaan bergaji rendah
- Usahawan kecil dan mikro
- Produktiviti rendah
- Akses kepada pendidikan dan latihan berkualiti rendah
- Peluang latihan kemahiran – kelayakan rendah
- Keupayaan bersaing rendah
- Ketidakseimbangan kawasan pembangunan
- Secara berbanding – akses kepada kemudahan asas & infrastruktur kurang
Taburan peratus isi rumah B40 mengikut kumpulan industri\(^1\) ketua isi rumah dan strata, Negeri Sarawak, 2014

**Nota:** \(^1\)“Tiada Sijil” merujuk kepada seseorang yang masih bersekolah; atau telah tamat persekolahan tanpa memperoleh sebarang sijil

**Sumber:** Penyiasatan Pendapatan dan Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah, 2014
Taburan peratus isi rumah B40 mengikut pekerjaan\(^1\) ketua isi rumah dan strata, Negeri Sarawak, 2014

Sumber: Penyiasatan Pendapatan dan Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah, 2014

Nota: \(^1\) Tidak termasuk suri rumah/menjaga rumah, pesara penganggur dan lain-lain.

---

Negeri Sarawak

- Bekerja Sendiri: 38.6%
- Pekerja Swasta: 55.0%
- Pekerja Kerajaan: 5.9%
- Majikan: 0.5%

Bandar

- Bekerja Sendiri: 13.1%
- Pekerja Swasta: 79.2%
- Pekerja Kerajaan: 7.2%
- Majikan: 0.5%

Luar Bandar

- Bekerja Sendiri: 52.4%
- Pekerja Swasta: 41.9%
- Pekerja Kerajaan: 5.2%
- Majikan: 0.5%
Majoriti terlibat dalam pekerjaan bernilai tambah rendah dalam industri pertanian, perhutanan dan perikanan...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Pertanian, perhutanan dan perikanan</th>
<th>Pembinaan</th>
<th>Pembuatan</th>
<th>Perdagangan borong dan runcit; pembaikan kendaraan bermotor dan motosikal</th>
<th>Aktiviti pentadbiran dan khidmat sokongan</th>
<th>Pentadbiran awam dan pertahanan; aktiviti keselamatan sosial wajib</th>
<th>Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan</th>
<th>Lain-lain</th>
<th>Jumlah</th>
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### Bandar: Terlibat dalam industri pembinaan dalam pekerjaan berpendapatan rendah...

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<th>Perdagangan borong dan runcit; pembaikan kenderaan bermotor dan motosikal</th>
<th>Pembuatan</th>
<th>Penginapan dan aktiviti perkhidmatan makanan dan minuman</th>
<th>Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan</th>
<th>Aktiviti pentadbiran dan khidmat sokongan</th>
<th>Pentadbiran awam dan pertahanan; aktiviti keselamatan sosial wajib</th>
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Luar bandar: Terlibat dalam industri pertanian, perhutanan dan perikanan ...  

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<th>Pembuatan</th>
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<th>Aktiviti pentadbiran dan khidmat sokongan</th>
<th>Pentadbiran awam dan pertahanan; aktviti keselamatan sosial wajib</th>
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INFRASTRUKTUR LUAR BANDAR

Liputan Air Luar Bandar, 2009-2014 (% rumah)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>SEMENANJUNG</th>
<th>SABAH</th>
<th>SARAWAK</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>98.8</td>
<td>90.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>59.0</td>
<td>81.7</td>
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Dengan Liputan | Tanpa Liputan

Liputan Elektrik Luar Bandar, 2009-2014 (% rumah)

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<th>SEMENANJUNG</th>
<th>SABAH</th>
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<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>99.5</td>
<td>99.06</td>
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<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>99.84</td>
<td>94.06</td>
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</table>

Dengan Liputan | Tanpa Liputan

Teras 1
Liputan Jalan Luar Bandar, 2009 and 2014 (km)

- Semenanjung
- Sabah
- Sarawak

2009:
- Semenanjung: 35,734
- Sabah: 5,606
- Sarawak: 4,565

2014:
- Semenanjung: 38,131
- Sabah: 7,246
- Sarawak: 5,885

Teras 1
Bilangan Sekolah Rendah dan Menengah, 2013

Sarawak: 1264
Sabah: 1070
Johor: 903
Perak: 242
Selangor: 851
Kedah: 650
Pahang: 542
Kelantan: 536
Terengganu: 418
Negeri Sembilan: 350
Pulau Pinang: 348
Melaka: 173
WP Kuala Lumpur: 143
Perlis: 117
WP Labuan: 126
WP Putrajaya: 97
Nisbah Bilangan Klinik Kesihatan Kepada Penduduk

Nisbah Bilangan Penduduk bagi setiap Doktor

Teras 2
Thank You

Economic Planning Unit
Prime Minister’s Department
www.epu.gov.my
5 Nod Pertumbuhan Baharu

1. Taman Halal
2. Pembinaan kapal
3. Industri berasaskan sumber

1. Hab Perkhidmatan
2. R&D
3. Modal Insan

1. Industri berat berintensifkan tenaga

1. Kelapa sawit
2. Pengeluaran makanan
3. Pembalakan
4. Pelancongan

LEGEND
- Division HQs
- Growth Node
- Port
- Airport
- Mechanical Pulp
- Gas Field
- Oil Field
- Hydro Electric Plant
- Coal Fired Plant
- Road
- Hydro Reservoir
- Corridor Development Area
- Samarakan New Township
- Oil Palm Plantation
- Forest Plantation
TERAS PEMBANGUNAN WILAYAH RMKE-11

Mempercepat Pertumbuhan Wilayah ke Arah Keseimbangan Geografi yang Lebih Baik

..... Koridor ekonomi wilayah terus merancakkan pertumbuhan ekonomi untuk menangani ketidakseimbangan antara dan dalam wilayah dan meningkatkan inklusiviti

MEMPERKUKUH INKLUSIVITI KE ARAH MASYARAKAT YANG SAKSAMA

Memperkukuh koridor bagi merancakkan pembangunan wilayah

..... Koridor ekonomi wilayah akan terus menjadi pemboleh ubah dalam memastikan pembangunan yang seimbang di seluruh negara. Pada akhir tempoh RMKe-11, pelaburan yang direalisasikan di semua koridor dijangka akan bernilai RM236 bilion dan menyediakan 470,000 peluang pekerjaan

MEREKAYASA PERTUMBUHAN EKONOMI UNTUK PENINGKATAN KEMAKMURAN
Mempercepat Pertumbuhan Wilayah ke Arah Keseimbangan Geografi yang Lebih Baik

Memperkukuh koridor bagi merancakkan pembangunan wilayah

Inisiatif utama

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kajian semula strategik pelan induk</th>
<th>Mempercepat pelaburan di koridor ekonomi wilayah</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Menilai semula strategik pelan induk pembangunan wilayah</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>❑ Tumpuan kepada pelaksanaan inisiatif berteraskan inklusiviti</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>❑ SCORE – pembangunan program bagi menyokong pembangunan pelancongan dan meningkatkan produktiviti pertanian</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>❑ Mempercepatkan pelaburan, menyediakan infrastruktur dan mengkaji semula pelan pembangunan koridor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>❑ Pengenalan Program Transformasi Ekonomi Sempadan (BETP)</td>
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<tr>
<td>❑ Dimulakan dengan sempadan Malaysia-Thailand (ECRE dan NCER)</td>
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<td>❑ Bertujuan menarik pelaburan, mewujudkan pekerjaan dan meningkatkan pendapatan untuk masyarakat tempatan</td>
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<td>Menambah baik khidmat mudah cara kepada pelabur</td>
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<tr>
<td>❑ Pengukuhan mekanisme penyampaian pelaburan – memudah cara, mobiliti dan pengkomersilán hasil penyelidikan</td>
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<td>❑ Perluasan model mudah cara pelabur</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Meningkatkan ketersambungan dan mobiliti

| Membina dan menaik taraf jalan/lebih raya – Pan Borneo |
| Pembangunan Mukah sebagai bandar pintar dan pembinaan lapangan terbang |

Mempergerak penyelidikan, pembangunan dan pengkomersianan

| Memperkuat kerjasama di antara kerajaan, industri dan ahli akademik bagi menggiatkan aktiviti penyelidikan, pembangunan dan pengkomersilan |
### PERUNTUKAN PEMBANGUNAN PERSEKUTUAN RMKe-10 (2011 - 2015) MENGIKUT NEGERI

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NEGERI</th>
<th>JUMLAH RMKe-9</th>
<th>JUMLAH RMKe-10</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(RM Juta)</td>
<td>(RM Juta)</td>
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<td>PELBAGAI NEGERI</td>
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</table>
Semenjak tahun 1970, Malaysia telah mencapai kejayaan besar dalam usaha membasmi kemiskinan dan menyusun semula masyarakat …

Tumpuan dan pendekatan pelaksanaan pembangunan telah dikembangkan daripada pro-poor kepada kumpulan isi rumah berpendapatan 40 peratus terendah (isi rumah B40)

Turut ditumpukan:
- poket kemiskinan terutamanya dalam kalangan masyarakat Orang Asli di Semenanjung Malaysia dan mereka di luar bandar dan pedalaman Sabah dan Sarawak; dan
- jurang sosioekonomi dalam kalangan rakyat.

Kini, tumpuan diberikan kepada isi rumah B40…
Back-up slides
11MP: Strong economy growth with low inflation and full employment...

- Inflation is expected to remain low, averaging 2.5 - 3.0% per annum, on account of supportive monetary responses and administrative measures to contain inflation.
- Malaysia has recorded full employment since 1994.

**Source:** EPU forecast

**CPI (% p.a.), Unemployment (%)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>CPI (%)</th>
<th>Unemployment (%)</th>
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</thead>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**11MP**

- Inflation is expected to remain low, averaging 2.5 - 3.0% per annum, on account of supportive monetary responses and administrative measures to contain inflation.
- Malaysia has recorded full employment since 1994.