



HARAPAN

Kita Boleh!

HARAPAN GE15 ACTION PLAN

Kita Boleh!



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Kita Boleh!

(We Can!)

HARAPAN is determined to rebuild Malaysia from the rubble of devastation brought about by overlapping crises across multiple sectors such as healthcare, employment, food supply, and education.

For more than 30 months of the Barisan Nasional and Perikatan Nasional administration, their uncoordinated policies and leadership have worsened the Rakyat's burdens. They continuously ignored the challenges faced by the lost generation, while social disparity, and the climate crisis continue to spiral out of hand.

HARAPAN's vision is to build a Sustainable, Caring and Compassionate, Respectful, Innovative and Prosperous Malaysia based on mutual Trust (SCRIPT or MADANI in Malay).

HARAPAN Action Plan outlines our dedication in forging the efforts of change makers who wish to shape a brighter future for all Malaysians through the achievement of these three goals:

1. We Can Safeguard the Welfare of the People

Generate balanced and sustainable economic growth to protect the Rakyat's holistic wellbeing.

2. We Can Govern with Integrity

Restoring confidence and fostering trust between the Rakyat and the government.

3. We Can Prepare the Nation to Face The Future

Empowering the Rakyat in facing whatever challenges that will arise in the future such as climate change, racial unity, education reform, and so on.

We can build a Malaysia for a New Generation and once more we can achieve victory together for our beloved nation!

#KitaBoleh #MalaysiaBangkit

1

Managing
Cost of Living



2

**Combating
Corruption** and
**Strengthening
Democracy**



3

**Empowering
Youth's Economic
Opportunities** and
Exploring
Humanity Sectors
(Green, Agro, Creative,
TVET - skill-based jobs)



4

**Saving the Lost
Generation** in
Education



5

**Building Disaster
Mitigation Measures**
and Enhancing
**Protection for the
Rakyat**
(Up to RM50,000 assistance to all
affected homes)



6

Addressing the
**Issue of Contract
Doctors** and Provide
Robust Welfare for
Healthcare Workers



10 *Priorities* **OF HARAPAN ACTION PLAN**

7

**Eliminating
Gender Inequality**
& Enhancing
**Women's
Socioeconomic
Participation**



8

Empowering
the Regions of
Sabah and
Sarawak



9

Improving the
Competitiveness
of All Malaysians
Especially
Vulnerable Groups



10

Preserving **the
Environment** for
Our Future
Generations





Addressing Cost of Living Issues

01

After struggling against the COVID-19 pandemic, the people now face the issue of unmanageable cost of living. In the year 2021, it was reported that inflation reached 2.1% and it further increased to 4.7% from the duration of January to August 2022. This rise of inflation stems from high demand, increase in commodity prices, and supply chain disruptions.

We can manage the cost of living by taking steps that prioritise the needs of the Rakyat. While it is true that inflation correlates to market conditions, a government that puts the people first can still implement policies that reduce the inflation rate or help them survive. HARAPAN is also determined to find long-term solutions for cost of living, and not merely short-term measures.

Eliminate Cartels

We can eliminate cartels in the sectors of food and essential supplies to encourage competition while also eradicating profiteering. Without cartels, new entrepreneurs will have the opportunity to enter the food supply and basic essentials market.

Sufficient Supplies

Working closely with suppliers to ensure sufficient food supplies. This is especially important during festive seasons where supply shortages have become commonplace due to the price increase of goods.

Production Incentives

Providing ample incentives to increase the production of food and basic essentials. This is a long-term solution to alleviate market pressures caused by rising prices. With higher production, costs can be brought down.

Reviewing Highway Concessions

The HARAPAN administration has shown commitment in reviewing all highway concession agreements and negotiating to get the best prices, leading to toll rates being reduced by 18% for the North-South Expressway (PLUS) and the East-Coast Expressway Phase 2 (LPT 2).

HARAPAN is determined to continue reducing PLUS tolls gradually with the ultimate goal of eliminating tolls and returning PLUS highway to public ownership.

Ensuring Food Security

02

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Malaysia has faced multiple serious food crises arising from limited production or natural disasters such as floods. The lack of food supply not only contributes to the increase in prices but also leads to nutritional problems.

Food security is not limited to the sufficient production of food supplies. It also involves the welfare of individual players such as farmers and fishermen. What HARAPAN offers are policies that focus on these two aspects to help Malaysians on both sides of the issue.

FOOD SECURITY

Agricultural Land Reform

We can reform farmlands through partnerships with the National Land Council (Majlis Tanah Negara) to help farmers request or lease land for the purpose of farming and breeding livestock.

Modern and Smart Farming

Increasing and encouraging the use of technology in the agricultural sector by providing grants or accessible loans. Supporting research and development (R&D) efforts in the farm and agro-food sectors, on top of boosting the commercialisation of research products.

Malaysia as an Agricultural Exporter

Identifying agricultural products with the potential to be developed for export so that farmers can benefit from higher income. We will explore and expand the global market for Malaysian agricultural products.

Attracting Investors and Young Agropreneurs

Facilitating tax exemptions for investments in the farming sector, whether for companies or small-scale farmers. Enhancing Young Agropreneur Program (Program Agropreneur Muda) and talent-matching programmes to help youths that are interested in the modern farming sectors.

FARMERS' AND FISHERMEN'S WELFARE

We can progressively widen the social safety nets for all farmers and fishermen within the duration of five years.

Transferring “input” subsidies to “output” subsidies in a stage-by-stage manner by encouraging higher production. HARAPAN will further increase **Skim Subsidi Harga Padi (SSHP) from RM360 per ton to RM500 per ton.**

Subsidy cards or e-wallets will be introduced to provide farmers the freedom in procuring farming inputs.

Eradicating Poverty

03



The COVID-19 pandemic has increased the absolute poverty rate in Malaysia from 5.6% in 2019 to 8.4% in 2020. In total, 12.5% of Malaysian households are reportedly earning less than RM2,500 per month. The pandemic has also changed the composition of income groups due to 20% of M40 households slipping into the B40 category.

ERADICATING POVERTY AT ALL LEVELS

HARAPAN is determined to eradicate poverty to ensure that every member of our society can live a dignified life and simultaneously contribute to the community. We can eradicate poverty by addressing it at every level while also giving special attention to urban poverty.

Micro-credit Financing

We can address poverty at every level. By using the approach of providing micro-credit via fund injection for Amanah Ikhtiar Malaysia and Yayasan Usaha Maju, we can provide opportunities for vulnerable demographics to participate in economic opportunities and free themselves from the vicious poverty cycle.



Bantuan Sara Hidup (BSH) and Free Breakfast

Continuing the Bantuan Sara Hidup program to help overcome living costs. Targeted free breakfast programmes for pupils in schools will also be enhanced to ensure that pupils from poor households are not left behind.

Nurturing Happy Families

1 out of 5 children under the age of five are suffering from stunted growth. Monthly assistance for every family will be provided based on the number of children below the age of 6 years old. This is done to help impoverished families and ensure that the children are healthy and their growth unimpeded.

No One Left Behind

Partnering with every Member of Parliament to identify excluded communities in all federal-level poverty eradication programmes such as “MySalam” and “Program Kasih Suri Malaysia”.

URBAN POVERTY

Due to the different assortment of challenges faced by city dwellers, special attention must be given to those facing urban poverty. We can eradicate urban poverty by implementing these targeted policies.

Affordable Home Ownership and Rental

Providing affordable homes for ownership, rental, low cost and medium cost, and transit housing for localities that need them.

Community Health Access

Building up more *Klinik Kesihatan* in high density areas and areas with high poverty incidence. Expanding healthcare programmes which emphasise disease prevention services that include door-to-door testing in low-cost apartments.



Safe Space and Community Kitchen

The biggest challenge faced by those struggling in urban poverty, especially single parents, is finding a safe space for their children outside of school hours. HARAPAN will work together with non-government organisations (NGO) to provide safe spaces for children to learn and socialise. Community Kitchens will also be set up to prepare food for children and help impoverished families.

Community Policing

Initiatives for poverty eradication must be implemented alongside efforts to increase the quality of life for those living in urban poverty. The Neighbourhood Watch (Rukun Tetangga) model can be practised in low-cost housing areas when provided a suitable amount of funding. Community Policing not only helps ensure the safety of the neighbourhood but also helps overcome other social ills and encourages participation in communal activities.



Strengthening Worker Protection

04



The COVID-19 pandemic has left a significant impact in the employment sector. Some Malaysians have had to change jobs while others who were less fortunate had lost theirs. The national unemployment rate recorded a jump from 3.3% in 2019 to 4.6% in 2021. Without jobs, the rakyat will have no income and the national economy will be severely impacted.

HARAPAN is committed to creating more job opportunities in this post-pandemic age to help Malaysians put food on their table. At the same time, focus will also be directed towards taking care of workers' welfare by further improving minimum wage, social security schemes, and eliminating challenges stemming from workplace discrimination.

Minimum Wage Policy

A structured minimum wage policy plan to achieve the status of a high income nation. This plan must be executed with proper support to ensure that every stakeholder is adequately prepared.

Overcoming Discriminatory Obstacles

To build a united Malaysia, we must eliminate all obstructions caused by discrimination. This is not just limited to discrimination in the form of race, religion, gender, physical and mental ability, but must also include discrimination contributing to the gender wage gap.

Social Security

To fulfil the needs of new employment concepts such as the gig economy, social security schemes will be designed to protect the welfare of gig workers. This covers the establishment of a regulatory body, contract agreements, free life insurance schemes and funeral compensation amounting to RM10,000 for 6 million gig workers.

Job Loss Special Allowance

Extending the provision of special allowance to those who have lost their jobs as contract workers. Applicable to those who are actively seeking new employment.

Overcoming Retirement Poverty

To avoid a retirement poverty crisis (85% of the elderly are in the B60 category), early intervention must be implemented to accrue more funds for retirement. We can implement automatic registration for EPF regardless of age, expanding I-saraan including a starting incentive for first time voluntary contributions and allowing third party contributions to encourage parents to start saving up for their children at an earlier age.



HARAPAN Homes For The Rakyat

05

“The lack of a comfortable home is still a big challenge for the rakyat. Each and everyone of us requires a house to live a proper life and raise a happy family.

Ensuring affordable homes are provided for ownership and rental that are of high quality and properly equipped are a part of HARAPAN's commitment in building a better Malaysia. We will work towards providing decent housing that fulfils Universal Design standards, formulate policies, and facilitate access to ownership to ensure more Malaysians have a place to call home.

Affordable Ownership and Rental

Providing an adequate amount of affordable homes for purchase rental, low-cost and medium-cost in localities that need them most. We will work towards preparing more rent-2-own schemes for those who wish to buy a home via rental and increase the amount of transit homes in strategic locations.

JaminPinjam

HARAPAN will reintroduce a RM3 billion fund to guarantee financing homes for first time buyers of affordable housing.

Ownership Opportunities

For Program Perumahan Rakyat (PPR) tenants, opportunities will be made available for them to transition into owners. This will ensure low income earners will also be able to secure their own homes.

Special Housing Tribunal

Established to protect the rights and interests of every homeowner and tenant. We are committed to expanding the role of the tribunal to encompass tenants' interests as well.

Maintenance Takeover

Most low-cost apartments face various issues due to poor maintenance. To ensure that every house is worthy of being called a home, we will take over the maintenance to help create safer and higher quality living conditions.

100% Stamp Duty Exemption

HARAPAN will expand the 100% stamp duty exemption for first time homeowners for properties below RM500,000 to also cover subsale unit ownership.



New Economic Opportunities for Youths

06

“The younger generation forms the foundation of our country’s future. One way to empower youths is by making more opportunities available for them to participate in the economy. Youth participation in the economy will generate high multiplier effects in economic growth.

HARAPAN is determined to broaden youth’s access to national economic activities. One of the methods to achieve this is by preparing assistance or incentives that cover non-traditional economic fields such as the gig economy, farming, green industry, and caregiving industry.



B40 Scholarships

HARAPAN will introduce Biasiswa B40 to help reduce dependency on loans such as PTPTN for low income families.

Pioneer Scholarships (Biasiswa Perintis)

HARAPAN will also introduce Biasiswa Perintis and opportunities for upskilling targeted for those who are interested in delving into new economic fields such as the caregiving industry, modern farming, and green industry.

Career Progression System

A career progression system will be introduced for manual labourers and gig economy workers. Gig economy companies will be given incentives for developing the skills and career of their employees. Meanwhile, SPM graduates will be encouraged to further their studies in TVET fields.

Entrepreneurial Growth

We can support growth in the entrepreneurial sector for youths by providing special funds, training programmes, and sector specific accelerator programmes for youths who are interested in becoming entrepreneurs.



Our Youth, Our Future

07

Youths carry with them the country's hopes and dreams, but a strong foundation is required to build those dreams. Youth-related policies must focus on facilitating their growth and progress.

HARAPAN believes that we can make Malaysia the best place for youths to spread their wings. Therefore, we have outlined several policies to empower the youths and give them the tools required to carry the nation forward.

Kad Belia

Kad Belia is an upgrade of Kad Siswa and will be used by youths between the ages of 13 to 25 years old. Card holders will be eligible to obtain promotions and discounts at selected businesses.

Kembara Siswa

Kembara Siswa will be introduced to help students who wish to return to their hometown especially during festive seasons. Kembara Siswa will prepare tickets at a fixed price (RM199) for flights to Sabah or Sarawak from Peninsular Malaysia and vice versa. This will be limited to 2 tickets per year for each student.

Housing Provisions

To help reduce housing commitments for youths, HARAPAN will endeavour to prepare youth transit homes, affordable home ownership and rental, low-cost and medium-cost in adequate numbers in the localities that require them.

Access to Sports and Recreation

Expanding access to sports and recreational facilities to ensure work-life balance. Preparing more public spaces such as recreational parks, public sports facilities, libraries, digital resource centres, and event spaces for the youths.

Freedom of Activism

Guaranteeing freedom for youths to participate in activism and encouraging the establishment of social and welfare bodies, and public intellectual activities which are spearheaded by the youth.

Skills Training Account

Open Skills Training Account for young workers aged 18 to 30 years old under HRD Corp containing RM500 which can be used for lifetime training.





Future-proofing Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET)

08

By 2030, Malaysia is projected to be a high income nation with an average economic growth and opportunities which will attract businesses and investments from all over the world. The potential for job creation and income growth will also lead to a demand for more skilled workers in the future.

To achieve this goal of becoming a high income nation with skilled workers, TVET must be upgraded as an institution that can impart new skills, improve existing skills, and improve employability that comes with living wages. This would entail improving the technology used in skills training, enhancing quality controls, equipping teachers adequately, providing more conducive learning environments, and making resource management more efficient.

'Zero Reject Policy'

Implementing a policy of 'No Discrimination, No Rejection' for all registrations into the TVET system.

Independent Coordinator

Establishing an independent central authority with the involvement of Trade Associations and Practitioner Associations to manage TVET institutions. This indirectly ensures that accreditation can be standardised.

Industry Partnership Through 'Place to Train' Concept

Partnering with industry players that provide services for sectors related to TVET. This will be done to conduct training based on the concept of providing both placement and training (Place to Train) while enabling trainees to acquire the proper accreditation. More TVET training centres will be built in areas lacking strategic industry partners to facilitate access to training.

OpenCreds

Using the OpenCreds framework to facilitate and empower TVET pupils, apprentices, practitioners, trainers, and professionals to support them acquiring academic accreditation and undergraduate qualification and consequently their future careers.

School to Work Transition

Facilitating School to Work transition programmes to produce more school pupils who are directly involved with the working world and provide them the opportunity to get more job opportunities with better pay based on skills.



Humane Economy

09

The United Nation (UN) defines an ageing nation as a country in which the population aged 65 years old and above exceeds 7%. Based on this definition, we are an ageing nation. Looking at the trajectory of our rough birth rates, fertility rates, and death rates, Malaysia is expected to become an aged society by 2045, where more than 17% of the population are 80 years old and above.

Demand for caregiving will definitely skyrocket as the percentage of elderly population rises. HARAPAN is always planning ahead and we will invest public funds and encourage private investments into the service sector, caregiving infrastructure, and forging social security systems which are more inclusive and comprehensive.

We can prepare ourselves to face the reality of being an aged society by implementing the National Care Economy and Ageing Community Preparedness Plan - *SiagaJaga*.

Professional Caregiving Sector

Professionalising the caregiving sector so that it will be given the same level of significance and respect comparable to other specialised healthcare sectors such as nursing and physiotherapy. Building up capacity and training to achieve Caregiver Support Ratio (CgSR) in accordance with our ageing population by 2035.

Caregiver Assistance and Allowance

Institutionalising assistance and allowance for caregivers targeted towards those who are forced to quit employment in order to care for family members who have been struck by misfortune.

Mobile Care

Mobile care service - Combining in-situ caregiving for those who have lost the capacity.

One Stop Caregiving Facilities

One Stop Caregiving Facilities will also be included in development requirements based on the ratio of the population, similar to how playgrounds and places of worship are part of development planning requirements.

Incentivising Familial Institution

Strengthen the family institution by incentivising households with elderly members.

Strategic Intervention

For the urban poor and citizens in remote locations, strategic interventions will be carried out to streamline operations and coordination between agencies and primary public healthcare service institutions, volunteer caregivers, certified field caregivers, local authorities, and NGOs. This collaboration also extends to community leaders, academic institutions, private entities to normalise regular health check ups and mobile caregiving services.

A Brighter Future for Our Children

10

Based on the population statistics from 2021, the number of children below the age of 18 years old total up to an estimated 9.13 million which is 28% of the total Malaysian population. This means they make up almost one third of the population and therefore deserve to be given the best start in life and they deserve to be happy and healthy.

Ensuring that children and teenagers can develop in a good environment will create a positive domino effect that lasts until their adult years. Today's commitment towards the welfare of children is an investment towards the future of the country.

Universal Child Benefits

The issue of stunted growth among children in Malaysia is at a critical level and it has been reported to be worse than the rate of stunted children in Gaza and Iraq today. The high price of milk has excluded many parents from providing milk and nutritional food in the first 1,000 days after the birth of their children. To solve this problem, every newborn will be given cash benefits that will be deposited monthly to the parents' account up to the age of 6 years old.

Guaranteeing Citizenship

Amending Article 15(2) to guarantee citizenship for any child born in Malaysia to either a Malaysian mother or father regardless of race and religion. Article 14(1)(b) in the Constitution will also be amended to allow Malaysian mothers who give birth outside of Malaysia to confer citizenship to their children in parity with fathers who already possess the right to do so, and this will extensively benefit their children. Simultaneously, amendments will also be made to provide automatic citizenship to adopted children.





Children's Department

Children's welfare is becoming increasingly threatened due to various dangers such as abuse, sexual harassment, and also neglect. These issues require concrete solutions. At the same time, contemporary trends such as social media also impact children's development. The establishment of a Children's Department or Agency will keep these threats in check and allow proper intervention when needed to ensure our children are safe.

1,500 Child Protection Officers

Expediting the addition of 1,500 child protection officers under the Department of Social Welfare to promptly reach the ideal ratio of 1 officer to 30 children. This critical demand exists due to the fact that currently 1 officer will be tasked to handle up to 100 cases involving children.

Restructuring Early Childhood Education

Even before the COVID-19 pandemic, the enrollment percentage for children aged 4 and 5 years old was only 83.5%. When the nation was hit by the pandemic, 1,394 kindergartens were forced to shut down, resulting in a significant reduction of preschool classrooms. On top of that, the post-pandemic effects have increased the number of families who cannot afford to pay preschool fees. To overcome these issues, the early childhood education system must be restructured to take into account all relevant factors such as the socioeconomic status of families and the assistance required to help the children return to classes and resume learning.

Setting up Child Rights Committee at Civil and Syariah Courts

Setting up a Child Rights Committee at Civil and Syariah courts to help children solve various court issues such as child marriage, custodial rights, and visitation rights. In our current context, children are not able to get legal representation in court and this potentially results in their rights being sidelined. The Child Rights Committee will ensure that the rights and interests of children are protected during court cases.

National Strategic Plan in Handling the Causes of Child Marriage 2025

It is commonly known that underage marriage exists in Malaysia, however not many are aware of its negative effects towards children, especially girls. To solve this issue, HARAPAN will resume efforts outlined in the National Strategic Plan in Handling Causes of Child Marriage 2025, as implemented in January 2020.



Empowering Women and Supporting Families

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In the post-pandemic age, women are working harder and sacrificing more for themselves and their families. However, they are facing persistent issues such as gender inequality and violation of rights.

To overcome this hurdle, customised policies must be promptly implemented to ensure women are able to live with dignity and champion the welfare of women's development. In the context of nation building, safeguarding women's welfare will lead to the progress and development of the country.

Gender Inclusivity

To overcome the practice of gender inequality that has caused various issues for women today, every Bill presented in Parliament will be guaranteed to possess gender inclusivity elements that are more impactful.

Data Collection System

Creating a data collection system across the Ministry and Agencies to facilitate data integration for information related to women and children.

Childcare Subsidies

The current living situation for Malaysians is undoubtedly challenging and many women are making great sacrifices by working to acquire income for their families while also being tasked with raising young children. In response, childcare subsidies will be given to working women from the B40 and M40 categories.

Citizenship Guarantee

Amending Article 14(1)(b) in the Constitution to allow Malaysian mothers giving birth overseas to confer citizenship to their children, in parity with fathers possessing the same right. This will help women manage their own needs and their family's needs in the future.

Solving Period Poverty

Provision of free sanitary pads and tampons at all primary and secondary schools throughout Malaysia and also free sanitary pads and tampons for women in the B40 category at strategic locations.

Empowering Syariah Courts

To ensure that the rights of women and children are always prioritised, the Syariah Court will be reinforced with academic scholarships and improved efficiency in administration work.

Overcoming Causes of Child Marriage 2025

Resuming the National Strategic Plan in Handling Causes of Child Marriage 2025 as how it was done on January 2020 to safeguard the rights of women and children.

Living Comfortably in Our Golden Years

12

The current average life expectancy of Malaysians is 70.8 years for men and 75.6 years for women. With the age of retirement being set at 60 years, senior citizens will live for another 10 to 15 years without employment and source of income. Without enough savings, Malaysian senior citizens will face the risk of financial troubles during their lifetime.

HARAPAN is dedicated to solving this issue, especially due to the fact that Malaysia is now an ageing country. We can overcome the risks of financial troubles and prepare a comfortable life for Malaysian senior citizens.

Elderly Friendly Schemes

Formulating schemes that are elderly friendly. This would encompass Jom Shopping vouchers worth RM100, funeral coverage worth RM1,000, and Jom Travel which will prepare free buses to help senior citizens visit local tourist destinations.

Free Public Transportation

Free public transportation rides for senior citizens, improving on the current policy of offering 50% discount.

Senior Citizens Act and Active Aging Policy

Enacting a Senior Citizens Act and emphasising the importance of Active Aging Policy.

Elderly Care Allowance

Legitimising the role of elderly care which are following international standards and allocating special allowance for caretakers as well as financial incentives for M40 and B40 families that care for their elderly family members.

Elderly Care Centre

Enforce the building of elderly activity centres or elderly day centres in local development plans and local authorities development plans.

Incentives and Targeted Assistance

Tax exemption incentives and financial assistance to employers that train and employ senior citizens.

Automatic Citizenship

Automatic citizenship for elderly (60 years) Malaysian citizens that have at least one child who holds Malaysian citizenship.

Agency/Department for Senior Citizens

Establishing an Agency or Department for Senior Citizens which will focus more on safeguarding the welfare of senior citizens and solving issues faced by them.

Restructuring of PERKESO

Restructuring PERKESO to include the Elderly Protection Scheme to ensure that senior citizens will have a safety net even after retirement.



Enhanced Support for Persons with Disability (PWD)

13

PWDs or OKUs make up 15% of the Malaysian population. It is only appropriate that they should not be an afterthought in our nation building efforts. The physical and mental challenges faced by PWDs should not be an obstacle for them to participate in our social, economic, and political sectors.

HARAPAN is aware that the facilitation of policies and conducive environments for PWDs is required to ensure that they are not left behind. Therefore, efforts to defend the disabled must be amplified to ensure that they move forward with the rest of the nation in our efforts to develop the country.

Setting Up PWD Department/Agency

To ensure that disabled citizens are able to live comfortable lives in the future, issues pertaining to the PWD community such as lack of adequate infrastructure and gaps in the education system must be promptly solved. HARAPAN will establish an agency dedicated to coordinating assistance and allocation from various ministries. This agency will also act as a facilitator to ensure that issues of welfare, needs and future challenges, and quality of life for the PWDs are prioritised.

Appointment of PWD Commissioner in SUHAKAM

To protect the human rights of the PWDs, it is only appropriate that a PWD commissioner is appointed in the Human Rights Commission of Malaysia (SUHAKAM). This appointment will help champion their rights and combat against all forms of discrimination targeted towards them.

Accessibility for the PWDs

Increasing the number of facilities and public transportation that are PWD-friendly while also ensuring that development projects fulfil Universal Design standards. It is time to recognise that the needs of the PWDs in public facilities and public transportation cannot be neglected.

Special Allocation for PWD Education

To ensure that the PWD educational agenda is prioritised and facilitate improvement of the OKU education system in regards to delivery efficiency such as teachers' training, providing infrastructure for classes, and increasing the number of classes, a special allocation for PWDEducation will be provided.



Combating Corruption

14

We have faced extremely turbulent episodes of corruption that have severely impacted our democracy, rule of law, and our economic development. The Rakyat's victory in defeating the corruption-addled regime in General Election 14 (GE14) was the first step towards creating a corruption-free Malaysia.

Nevertheless, corruption still plagues our country, as shown in the political turmoil and rapid change of governments that occurred in recent times. Continued efforts are required to eradicate corruption all the way to the grassroots level. We can free this country from shackles of corruption and HARAPAN is committed to fighting for the Rakyat's dreams of a clean, transparent, and trustworthy nation.

MACC Chief Commissioner

Nomination of the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission (MACC) Chief Commissioner must be vetted by a bipartisan Parliamentary Special Committee. This will ensure the nomination of a truly neutral candidate who will not protect the interests of any specific party.

Asset Declaration

Asset declaration had already become a practice following GE14. HARAPAN intends to continue this practice for all ministers, Members of Parliament, senior civil servants, GLC chairmen, as well as all spouses and close family members aged 18 years old and above.

Freedom of Information Act

HARAPAN will introduce the Freedom of Information Act and limit the implementation of the Official Secrets Act (OSA) except only for matters that can potentially threaten the security of the nation. This classification must be decided by a Parliamentary Committee and not at the discretion of any ministers.

Public Procurement

For quotation requests of supplies, the Ministry of Finance must maintain a list of supply costs that is updated every 6 months. For projects, the RFP system and open tenders will be carried out. Direct negotiations will only be allowed for matters pertaining to national security but subject to the Special Committee which will be led by members from the opposition.

Amending Whistleblower Protection Act

Amending the Whistleblower Protection Act to allow whistleblowers to directly expose misappropriations to the media. Carrying out the amendment in an urgent manner will form a control mechanism for integrity and any leakage that will impact the finances of the country will be impeded at an early stage.

Guaranteeing Freedom of Media

Reigniting efforts to establish a Media Council and amending the Printing Press Act. The Malaysian Media Council will spearhead the governance of the media industry that is prone to rapid developments - especially to standardise regulations that cover print media, broadcasting, and online media - while at the same time guaranteeing media freedom as enshrined in Article 10 of the Constitution.

Ombudsman System

Establishing an ombudsman system to address issues of misconduct by politicians and civil servants including the enforcement authorities.



Reinforcing Institutional Integrity

15

Without a comprehensive check and balance process, the administrative process might be vulnerable to abuse of power and misappropriation. This opens the door for kleptocrats and power-hungry politicians to jostle over positions, accumulate influence, and accrue exorbitant wealth at the expense of the Rakyat.

HARAPAN will continue to protect the integrity of Malaysia's administration by limiting the power of the executive, ensuring the freedom of our judiciary, and reorganising the political structures of the country.

10 Year Term Limit

We will limit the serving term for Prime Ministers, Menteri Besar, and Chief Ministers to a maximum of 10 years to ensure that these positions will not be used to accrue power and to also safeguard transparency in our national administration.

Separation of Power for Public Prosecutor - Attorney General

Separating the roles and responsibilities of Public Prosecutor from the Attorney General to reinforce the freedom of public prosecutors. The Attorney General only acts as the government's legal advisor, while the Public Prosecutor decides on matters relating to prosecution.

Review of Appointment

Nomination for roles such as the Public Prosecutor, primary positions in the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission (MACC), Election Commission of Malaysia, and the Inspector-General of Police must be vetted by a Special Parliamentary Committee that is made up of members from various parties. Security of tenure shall be given to appointed individuals to ensure that their duration of service is not arbitrarily cut short by a sitting Prime Minister.

Fixed Parliament Term Act

Looming uncertainty arising from endless speculation in regards to the sudden dissolution of Parliament and State Legislative Assemblies (DUN) before the end of the 5-year term will negatively affect investor confidence and economic stability. HARAPAN will introduce the Fixed Parliament Term Act to ensure that the dissolution of Parliament and DUN will only be called for at the end of the term to minimise political instability.



Defending Democracy and Promoting Free Speech

16

“ Power struggles that led to rapid changes in administration under Barisan-Perikatan Nasional especially during the peak of the pandemic has resulted in political disillusionment among the people. However, the Rakyat’s faith towards democracy can be restored by implementing improvements that fulfil their aspirations.

HARAPAN will continue to strengthen the people’s power by ensuring Parliamentary independence, regulating political financing, and ensuring that elections are carried out in a free and fair manner.

Affirming Parliamentary Sovereignty

Restoring Malaysia's Parliamentary independence by bringing back the Parliament Service Act and improving the Parliamentary Committee system to improve the lawmaking and policy-making processes.

Boosting MPs Debate Quality

Establishing a Parliamentary Budget Office (PBO) that will provide objective services to all Members of Parliament regardless of party for issues pertaining to estimated financial implication, or cost, policies and their policy recommendations. This will improve the policy-making process and level the playing field by providing access to cost estimation services and other forms of analysis that is usually exclusively available to the government.

Political Funding Act

Introducing the Political Funding Act to stem the widespread practice of money politics and prevent misappropriations of funds such as the 1MDB and SRC scandal.

Equal Constituency Allocation

HARAPAN will provide equal Constituency Development Funds (CDF) for Members of Parliament regardless of party because they represent the interests of voters in their constituencies. This allocation must be relayed through the Parliament and not the Prime Minister's Office (PMO).

Overcoming Malapportionment

Solving the issue of malapportionment by implementing a deviation limit of 30% from the average population size of voting constituencies.

Absentee Ballot

Extending the right to vote to voters outside of constituencies especially Sabah and Sarawak diaspora that are living in Peninsular Malaysia as well as those working or studying in Sabah and Sarawak, and vice versa.



Protecting Media Freedom and Promoting Free Speech

17

“ One important democratic measure in any country is the ability of the media to report freely about current issues that carry public interest. This vital aspect of democracy becomes nonfunctional when media freedom is restricted and the consequences will lead to leaders and the Rakyat being unable to access the truth.

HARAPAN is committed to protecting media freedom and advancing free speech to ensure that justice can be collectively championed.

Repealing Draconian Acts

Reviewing and repealing draconian provisions of acts that can be abused to restrict free speech such as the Sedition Act 1948, Communications and Multimedia Act 1998, and Printing Press and Publications Act 1984.

Media Council

Revive efforts to establish a Media Council which will comprise prominent media figures. The council will play the role of safeguarding media freedom and the welfare of members of the media.

Protecting Whistleblowers

Amending the Whistleblower Protection Act to allow whistleblowers to directly expose misappropriations and wrongdoings to the media. Urgent amendments to the act will help establish control mechanisms for issues relating to integrity and any financial leakages can be impeded at an earlier stage.

Freedom of Information Act

HARAPAN will introduce the Freedom of Information Act and limit the implementation of the Official Secrets Act (OSA) except for matters that can potentially disrupt the safety of the nation. This classification must be decided by a Parliamentary Committee and not at the discretion of ministers.



Health Reforms

18

Public health is closely associated with the people's welfare. Malaysia is often touted as a country with good public healthcare service which is also accessible to all. However, we are already seeing hints of our public healthcare system becoming overstretched due to current developments and population increase.

The COVID-19 pandemic has tested our public healthcare system and exposed its vulnerabilities. Access to clinics and hospitals is becoming more limited, with hospital beds becoming more occupied to the point of overcapacity. Fires and damages at hospitals are also signs that our public healthcare infrastructures are in desperate need of an upgrade. The Contract Doctors' Strike also highlights another flaw in the system.

HARAPAN believes that healthcare reform must be done immediately before it is too late. The welfare of the rakyat is in parallel with the general standard of health.

Health and Welfare

Shifting from sick care to healthcare and wellness including addressing social determinants for health such as poverty and preparing health education and equal access to healthcare for all.

5% in 5 Years

Increasing the Public Healthcare Expenditure to 5% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 5 years in order to keep up with the national population growth, increase in lifespan, and current needs.

Mitigating Rise of NCD

Giving special attention to overcoming the rise of Non Communicable Diseases (NCD) by focusing on primary care, health screening, education, welfare, public health, and reduction of harmful habits including smoking.

Health Commission

Establishing a Health Commission which will tabulate and monitor the execution of the National Health Reform Plan with the Economic Planning Unit, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Health, and Ministry of Education to solve systemic issues including healthcare financing, decentralisation of power, public and private partnership (PPP) and others.





National Health Services Commission

To solve the contract doctors conundrum, HARAPAN will set up a National Health Services Commission to reinforce the management of human resources, staffing, training, and career growth of healthcare staff.

Service Delivery Reform

The national health service delivery reform will cover reduction of waiting periods for procuring health services, modernising health facilities, and establishing flexible operating hours at clinics located in high population areas.

Safeguarding Welfare of Doctors and Healthcare Staff

Public hospitals operate on shifts instead of normal working hours. This is similar to other countries and it is done to ensure specialised services are available to all segments of society and also to optimise usage of public healthcare and medical facilities.

Expanding mySalam

Expanding the coverage of the mySalam program to the M40 group. This program will cover critical illnesses and admission to hospital for coverage of health assessment and mental healthcare including counselling.

Expanding PeKaB40 to M40

Reinforcing primary care and prevention through systems based on the capitation of General Practitioners where families are protected by a system of family doctors who prepare regular health assessments, health consultation, and promote a healthy lifestyle.

Ageing Nation

Placing special attention towards the ageing nation agenda to prepare for 2030, when more than 15% of the national population will be aged 60 years old and above. Execution of this agenda will move in tandem with the Humane Economy policies and the SiagaJaga Plan.

Suicide Decriminalisation

Hastening the amendment of Section 309 Penal Code to decriminalise suicide attempts. Those who are facing emotional and mental turmoil need to be supported by the community, not to be punished.

Mental Health Protection

Investing more attention into increasing mental healthcare on a holistic approach which includes insurance schemes that cover mental health issues.





Broadening Internet Access

19

In the current day and age, ultra-fast broadband connection has become a critical requirement in the fields of digital economy and socioeconomic services. High speed connection enables people to participate in e-commerce, stream videos for educational purposes, and carry out various daily tasks.

Without broadband, innovations such as artificial intelligence, Internet-of-Things, and Industry 4.0 will not be able to take off. Without affordable access and high quality internet services, Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSME), and talented Malaysian entrepreneurs who are ambitious will be greatly handicapped when marketing their products to the world.

Eradicating Internet Poverty

Veveonah Mosibin from Pitas, Sabah had to climb up trees in the dead of night to get stable internet access for her school exams. Marina Jita, an Orang Asli mother from Bekok, Johor had to take her children on a 15 km motorcycle ride through a jungle and into the middle of a palm oil farm to get internet access for her children to take part in online classes during the COVID-19 pandemic.

The urban-rural digital gap is very clear. In fact, even access to high quality internet services in most urban communities in Malaysia are inconsistent. Our primary commitment is to broaden high speed internet penetration to the entirety of Malaysia so that internet poverty can be eradicated. Universal coverage and quality of service must be prioritised above all others.

Growth of Data Centre Industry

The global data centre industry is now worth USD\$100 billion. Malaysia is strategically located between the East and West, making it an attractive destination for international investors who wish to set up data centres. On top of creating job opportunities, the establishment of Malaysia as a regional hub for data centres will also have the added effect of encouraging better digital infrastructure to provide high quality internet services for all Malaysians.

Enhancing Public Transport Connectivity

20

Efficient, accessible, affordable, and well-maintained public transportation for all segments of society is the dream of every citizen regardless of origin. However, the prioritisation of private vehicle ownership in Malaysia has disrupted and neglected the development of our public transportation infrastructure. Consequently, Malaysians are forced to depend on private vehicles due to the government's failure in providing efficient public transportation, especially in Klang Valley and other cities.

HARAPAN is determined to expand the coverage of public transportation to ensure that the rakyat's welfare is taken care of and at the same time, reduce pollution and dependency on fuel. A developed city cannot exist without a robust public transportation network.

Ease of Access, Ease of Travel

We must ensure that public transportation is not only accessible but also properly equipped and innovative to allow users to easily reach their destinations. This includes making sure that 80% of urban areas will have bus stops and train stations within 10 minutes of walking. The waiting period for any public transportation services, especially buses, should not be more than 10 minutes. To fulfil these requirements, we will need 10,000 buses for cities throughout Malaysia and 7,000 will operate within Klang Valley.

Fare Limit

Aside from the RM50 monthly pass, we can also introduce a fare limit of RM5 per day to encourage more citizens to use public transportation, especially those who are not daily users.

Regulation and Legalisation of Micro Mobility

HARAPAN will push forward regulation and legalisation of micro mobility such as e-scooters and e-bikes to ensure that first and last mile connections are made available in areas which are covered by any form of public transportation.

Transportation Voucher

The government can partner with rideshare services such as Grab to offer transportation vouchers for those going to transit stations. This offer can be priced at RM5 per voucher and up to 10 vouchers will be given via e-wallet to be used for any trips that begin or end at LRT, MRT, monorail, KTM, and bus stations throughout the country.

Expanding Payment Methods

Expanding payment methods to include debit cards and e-wallets compared to the current system of only allowing Touch N' Go.



Educational Reforms

21

“ The COVID-19 pandemic exposed many vulnerabilities in the national education system. The most obvious one being the gap between income groups which have led to unequal educational opportunities stemming from schools being closed during MCO.

In this post-pandemic age, the focus of education reform is to bridge the gap between groups, improve education quality, and champion the welfare of teachers. These are the primary objectives as well as facilitating Higher Education as a pathway for a better future for the children of Malaysia.

PRIMARY EDUCATION

Free Breakfast

UNICEF estimates that nutritional problems among children doubled during the COVID-19 pandemic. HARAPAN will increase the allocated funds for the current free breakfast program. This is an important step to ensure that more than 500,000 recipients will be provided with the nutrients needed for every single day in their schooling session.

Post-Pandemic, Bringing Down the Lost Generation Rate

To narrow the educational gap that was caused by school closures during the COVID-19 pandemic, special allocations will be set aside to assess students' basic competencies in Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic throughout the nation. Simultaneously, special allowances will be allocated to support teachers who will implement appropriate recovery plans for children who have now become part of the lost generation due to being trapped in poverty and living in remote areas. This will help reduce the number of those who are being left behind by the system.

Tackling Dilapidated Schools

The infrastructure gap between Peninsular Malaysia and Sabah and Sarawak shows that the educational gap has never been prioritised despite Malaysia achieving more than 60 years of independence. To ensure that high quality education can be provided to all Malaysian children including those in Sabah & Sarawak, renovating dilapidated schools will form the core of the Education Reform. This includes increasing the expenditure of constructing new buildings through modular construction and IBS while also aiming for more efficient school building maintenance.

Reduce Teachers' Workload

To ensure that high quality education can be efficiently relayed in the classroom, focus must be given towards developing a supportive environment for teachers. Teachers can no longer be burdened with excessive bureaucracy to help them focus on their core responsibility of teaching and learning process in classrooms. In the short term, overlaps between procedures and existing reports will be streamlined. In the long term, funds will be allocated to hire teaching assistants who can help teachers carry out administrative duties.

Cross-Cultural Programmes

As a multiracial and multicultural nation, Malaysia must maintain this identity and uniqueness so that it may be inherited by future generations. To encourage unity at an earlier stage for the younger generation, cross-cultural programmes will be carried out for national schools, vernacular schools, and religious schools.

Fair Allocation

To help each and every group within the Malaysian society which has differing needs, fair allocation of funds will be provided to all schools including Sekolah Kebangsaan, Sekolah Jenis Kebangsaan Cina (SJKC), Sekolah Jenis Kebangsaan Tamil (SJKT), Sekolah Berasrama Penuh, Maktab Rendah Sains MARA, Sekolah Agama Bantuan Kerajaan, Sekolah Mubaligh, Sekolah Tahfiz, Sekolah Agama Rakyat & Sekolah Agama Persendirian, registered Sekolah Pondok, Sekolah Menengah Jenis Kebangsaan, and Sekolah Menengah Persendirian Cina (SMPC).

Ethnic Languages

Expanding the capabilities of teaching ethnic languages at Institutes of Teacher Education (IPGs) to preserve our heritage and ensure that more teachers are trained in line with efforts to cultivate a more cultured generation.

Recognising UEC

Continuing efforts to recognise UEC as a general requirement for Public Higher Education Institutes (IPTA) with the condition that applicants possess at least a credit in Bahasa Melayu for their SPM results. To fulfil this objective, the UEC will be accepted similarly to the existing general requirements for IPTA enrollment.



HIGHER EDUCATION

Abolish UUCA (AUKU)

To monitor the continuous efforts of Education Reform, priority must be given to granting autonomy for Universities & Institutes of Higher Learning. Therefore, Universities and University Colleges Act (UUCA) will be abolished and students, lecturers, and alumni will be recognised as the true stakeholders.

Targeted PTPTN Loans Forgiveness

To overcome the issue of unreasonable study loans among students including PTPTN debts, a targeted Loan Forgiveness Program for those living in poverty and students who come from B40 households will be introduced. The PTPTN repayment schedule will also be adjusted based on the income of fresh graduates beginning from RM4,000 with increasing percentages based on salary.

B40 Scholarships

Simultaneously, more scholarships will be introduced for the B40 group to help them reduce dependency on PTPTN loans.

More Admission Opportunities

Ensuring more high-achieving SPM & STPM graduates are provided the opportunity to continue their studies in IPTAs. This will ensure that the opportunities will be given to academically-inclined students who truly deserve them.

Disaster Resilience

22

“

The massive floods that struck us at the end of 2021 and early 2022 have scarred the nation, taking 54 lives and 2 missing persons. The disaster has also caused 71,000 citizens to lose their homes and around 125,000 others whose lives have been turned upside down. The total economic losses are estimated to reach RM6.5 billion.

This incident is a reminder of the climate crisis threat that looms over us and the potential disasters that can occur. Therefore, disaster mitigation policies must be drafted to prepare the country in facing future disasters.

Natural disasters cannot be avoided but we can reduce their impact by preparing comprehensive mitigation efforts. HARAPAN will ensure that the impacts of the massive floods incident will not repeat and the safety of every segment of society will be guaranteed.

Infrastructure Plan and Sustainable Development

Prioritising drainage infrastructure plans, flood mitigation, and sustainable development. Flood mitigation projects in flood-prone areas must include ecological infrastructure development, improvement of drainage system, and foliage for walkways and public shade.

National Disaster Protection Scheme

Assistance based on damages of up to RM50,000 for every household affected by natural disasters.

Strengthening NADMA

Reassessing the structure and strengthening the operations of the National Disaster Management Agency (NADMA) to increase the capacity for managing and reducing risks from natural disasters and indicating early warnings.

Preparedness for Floods and Disasters

Coordinating and formulating comprehensive preparedness plans for floods and disasters that outline the responsibilities of every layer of the government and ensure that there are adequate resources allocated for prevention, rescue, assistance, and recovery management. Special considerations must be allotted to vulnerable groups, the homeless, PWDs, and senior citizens.

Environmental Protection

23

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The environment is a blessing for us that has also become our responsibility to preserve. The climate crisis, if not swiftly addressed, will adversely affect the future of our children.

HARAPAN has outlined several key issues involving climate emergency, finding the best formula as a plan for climate resilience and flood mitigation, pushing the nation towards net-zero carbon emissions while also emphasising the economic and welfare aspect of the rakyat.

Climate Change Act

Tabling the Climate Change Act which will set targets for carbon emissions and forest coverage by 2040. Efforts were started by the Pakatan Harapan government but were put on the backburner after Perikatan Nasional and Barisan Nasional took over the administration.

Ecological Fiscal Transfer

Capitalise on Ecological Fiscal Transfer (EFT) by increasing funding for forest financing up to at least RM1 billion to state governments as an incentive to ensure that forest reserves are not degazetted.

Marine Protection Areas

Increasing the percentage of Marine Protection Areas to 30% by 2030 to legally protect valuable areas from being exploited.

Transboundary Haze Act

Drafting the Transboundary Haze Act and reinforcing a cooperation framework among neighbouring countries with regards to enforcing laws relating to pollution prevention.



Sustainable (MADANI) Economy

24

“ This upcoming election will primarily revolve around the cost of living crisis and climate change. Whether we are prepared or not, we are at the precipice of change that cannot be avoided. Despite our interests, we must radically increase our quality of life by changing our economy into a low carbon economy that is filled with jobs that are more fair and democratic.

The green industry revolution or the more comprehensive MADANI Economy does not only give improvements to our lives but also offers a more equal economy that protects the environment, limits corporate power, reinvigorates democracy, unites the society, builds unity, and promises a better quality of life for everyone.

Renewable Energy

Increasing investments in renewable energy to achieve the 50% target of the country's total primary energy supply (TPES) mixture. More incentives will be provided to private premises including homes that transition to solar energy.

Reducing Carbon Footprint

Supporting green projects and ensuring 20% of 10,500 public premises will be given allocations for smart energy and renewable energy installation projects as part of large-scale infrastructure expenditure. This will reduce the government's carbon footprint, stimulate economic activities, and increase green job opportunities.





Spurring Industries

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Malaysia is a prime investment destination in the industrial sector when it comes to the ASEAN region. Supported by a varied and holistic economic ecosystem with an educated workforce and strong financial sector, our country has the capability to attract investors and industries to make Malaysia their number one choice.

However, regional economic growth has brought to surface neighbouring countries who also have the potential to attract investors and industries and thus become our competitors. We must be ready to cultivate a future economy which will make use of modern technology, automation, IR4.0, digitalisation, and high skilled workers. Malaysia must also be more efficient at making the process of starting businesses easier for domestic and international investors.

HARAPAN is committed to ensuring Malaysia's competitiveness in the industrial sector is maintained at the best standards. We can maintain Malaysia's reputation as the most progressive country when it comes to industrialisation technology in the ASEAN region.

Industry Facilitation

Streamlining the business and commerce processes by reducing bureaucracy through continued facilitation by government agencies such as MIDA, MATRAD, SME Corp, MPC, MIDF, and others.

Strategic Funding

Introduce more strategic funding which will strengthen the capacity of Malaysian-owned companies to participate in direct domestic investments. In the same vein as the Domestic Investment Strategic Fund (DISF), the funds must allow domestic companies to upgrade equipment (automation), increase research & development efforts, upskilling workforce through training initiatives, and acquiring international accreditation for their products.

Export Incentives

Preparing more export incentives to encourage international trade such as tax incentives for triple deductions on expenditure related to business movement for encouraging export; providing grants and incentives for online marketing or marketing campaigns by local companies to increase global sales.

Free Trade Zone

Gazetting Free Trade Zones at Kota Kinabalu Industrial Park (KKIP), POIC Lahad Datu and Sandakan as well as Sipitang Oil & Gas Industrial Park (SOGIP) to attract investments in Sabah.

Upgrading Infrastructure

Upgrading basic infrastructure at all industrial parks including water, electrical, sewerage systems, and roads to ensure our industrial parks remain competitive to attract investors and industries.



Empowering MSME & Entrepreneurs

26

“The Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises was one of the most badly affected sectors during the COVID-19 pandemic. Even after the pandemic was over, the MSME sector has not fully recovered.

We can revive the MSME sector through policies that support the recovery of this sector. The growth and recovery of MSME must include efforts to build resilience to ensure MSMEs are ready to face future disruptions and continue contributing to the economy.

Human Resource

Overcoming labour shortage by streamlining the recruitment process for foreign workers to ensure that MSME operations can continue without disruptions.

One Stop Digitalisation Centre

Set up a One Stop Digitalisation Centre to help MSMEs apply for digitalisation incentives to ensure digital transformation can proceed smoothly.

Increasing Productivity

Providing incentives or grants on productivity solutions specially for MSMEs to increase capital utilisation efficiency. Eligible expenditures include purchase of technological equipment, tools/solutions for digital marketing, consultancy and technical services.

Financing Venture Capital

Increasing the allocation for venture capital (VC) financing on a periodic basis to encourage entrepreneurs in high value technology fields to jumpstart their MSME operations.



Advancing Sports Economy

27

“The sports sector has the potential to push forward the country's economy via strategic investments and restructuring of the ecosystem development. Infrastructure facilities, management of athlete's welfare and protection, stakeholder participation, detailed planning to nurture talents at every level of society are all important factors in transforming sports into an engine to drive Malaysia's prosperity.

HARAPAN will continue to uphold sports by executing holistic plans that cover every type of sport in Malaysia.

Sports Training Destination

Upgrading selected sports complex to position Malaysia as a high performance sports training destination. Sports facilities will be equipped with the latest technology allowing athletes to train and rehabilitate efficiently. These athletes will receive a higher quality training and rehabilitation experience.

Capitalise on Uniqueness of Esports Ecosystem

The existing esports ecosystem must be fully capitalised. The combination of large-scale yearly events such as Level-Up and EPIC will attract the broader esports ecosystem and also industry giants such as Valve and Tencent.

The participation of esports stakeholders at every level must be prioritised so that they can be included in regular discussion pertaining to policies and changes that are needed to support the esports ecosystem.

Sports Tourism Support

Streamlining and digitalising visa request process for international athletes and esports athletes and also providing support for esports tournaments. This will help build up the development of the sports tourism industry leading to full usage of international quality sports infrastructure available throughout the nation.

Career Management Skills

Preparing potential athletes including those in esports with personal knowledge and skills. At an early stage, these athletes will be exposed to financial management and communication skills, essential competencies for long term success in the industry. This will help build a truly robust sports and esports ecosystem.

Sports For All

Removing the barrier of access for citizens to access sports facilities and infrastructure in order to cultivate a sporting culture.

Grassroots Talent

Opening up more opportunities for talents at the grassroots level so that more citizens will freely participate in sports.

Transition for Former Athletes

Cultivating partnerships with the National Athlete Welfare Foundation (YAKEB) to prepare skill training programmes and careers for former athletes to ensure that they live comfortable lives after retirement.



Development of National Creative and Culture Industry

28

World history has shown us that great civilizations are also champions of developing their creative culture. Malaysia is rich with arts and culture thanks to the variety of races and traditions found here. A cultured Malaysia is one that celebrates its diverse creators, creatives and artists.

Starting from an early age, children must be given the chance to learn instruments, create art, and expand their creativity as part of their developmental growth path. At the same time, artists and those in the creative industry must be given full support to further the national arts and creativity agenda.

National Creative Industry Policy

South Korea is an exemplary model that has made full use of its arts and culture to introduce itself and its products to the world. This has led to a massive development in their overall economy.

As a melting pot rich with diverse ethnic cultures, Malaysia has the potential to offer unique works of art with regional and global appeal. To fulfil that potential, a Special Task Force will be established to conduct comprehensive research on the direction of our creative industry as a catalyst for national development involving FINAS, ASWARA, SENIMAN, and other stakeholders. This National Creative Industry Policy will be drafted in a holistic manner to support music, film, and other creative arts by reflecting the uniqueness of our arts and culture including the ethnic groups of Sabah and Sarawak.

Filming Hub

Transforming Malaysia into a filming hub to give a positive impact to our service industries and local economies.

Artistes' Welfare

To safeguard the welfare of artistes and industry players in the long term, a social security system for these groups will be reinforced.

Establishing Independent Film Board

Establishing an independent, professional, and transparent film board that will comprise industry members, artists, and members of civil society who have the proper credentials to regulate films and improve existing structures.

Streamlining Licensing System

Amending the licensing system and legal framework to reduce undue stress inflicted upon local artists. This includes obstacles to creative capacity leading to spaces for arts and culture no longer being given freedom.

Creative Culture Fund for Schools

To encourage more pupils at the schooling level to delve into arts and creative processes and also promote arts and culture as an educational tool by allocating funds for cultural training.



Protecting the Well-being and Ensuring Competitiveness of All Malaysians

29

Geographical factors, socioeconomic class, background, and ethnicity all mould the development of a community and an individual. Gaps in the existing system limits the access of some of these communities, especially the Indian, Orang Asli and Orang Asal communities, to basic facilities, quality education, career opportunities, and comfortable housing which are important elements to improve their social mobility and standard of living.

Strategic interventions need to be implemented at every stage of the development. HARAPAN is confident that we can continue proactive efforts to bridge the socioeconomic gap between communities by increasing competitiveness so that no one is left behind in benefitting from the nation's prosperity.

Stateless Conundrum

Solving the problem of statelessness within the Indian community and other communities, which will be coordinated through a special committee under the PMO and its report presented in Parliament and reviewed by the Special Select Committee in Parliament. This Special Committee will also coordinate immediate assistance in accordance with the needs of this group until the citizenship application process is completed.

Family Support

Cash assistance will be provided for each child every month up to 6 years of age to overcome the lack of nutrition that occurs during an important phase of development. This will help to avoid the issue of stunting.

Eradicate Discrimination

Addressing all forms of discriminatory barriers especially in the education sector, in the workplace and in matters of residential tenancy.

Access to Education and Training

Expanding access to Public Higher Education Institutes (IPTA) and placements for skills-based training (TVET) for youth from these communities.

Socio Economic Development

Reviewing socioeconomic development units such as MITRA and introducing a special "Makkal Malarchi" Fund for the social, economic and welfare developments of the people. Empowering support programs with a minimum quota of 40% for women and the PWDs for the purpose of skill training, grants for small businesses, and home industries.

Home Ownership

Addressing the housing problems faced by this community, especially farmers and former farmers and Orang Asli from villages that have lost their homes. Local Authorities and the state government will make it compulsory for housing developers to build houses for them based on the concept of 'a house for a house'.

Economic and Business Opportunities

Provide assistance to increase participation in business, agriculture, and animal husbandry. Initiatives include the provision of micro credit schemes and funding support schemes, training, administrative and regulatory consultancy support with a minimum quota of 40% for women and the disabled.

Royal Commission of Inquiry

Establish a Royal Commission of Inquiry (RCI) to investigate the abuse of power and misappropriation of funds dedicated to socioeconomic development such as Maika Holdings, MIED, SEED, SEDIC, NAAM, Penjana Kerja and MITRA, and others to ensure that all offenders are brought to justice.



Safeguarding the Rights of Orang Asal (Sabah, Sarawak, and Peninsular Malaysia)

30

“The plight of the Orang Asal in this country has not yet received the support and attention it deserves.

HARAPAN will ensure that the rights of the Orang Asal as stated in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) on 13 September 2007 will be defended and championed.

Strengthen Native Customary Land Rights

Defending the dignity of Orang Asal and strengthening native customary land rights by amending the relevant laws and policies.

Land Tribunal

Establish a Land Tribunal to handle Customary Land Rights disputes.

Entrustment of Land Grants

Accelerating the process of handing over land grants to Orang Asal who are eligible to own them, and the recognition of customary land tenure rights. Ensuring that the citizens obtain Land Grants through the Sabah State Service Special Program (PANTAS), with an allocation of RM100 million each year until the issue is resolved.

Sabah Native Court

Strengthen and fight for the autonomy and independence of the Sabah Native Court by establishing the Native Justice Department. Recognize and provide certification to Native Court staff through the Native Court Training Institute (ILMAN).

Free, Prior and Informed Consent

Adopting the principles of Free, Prior and Informed Consent in government development plans that involve Orang Asal territories.



Bridging the Developmental Gap between Sabah, Sarawak and Peninsular Malaysia

31

“The development of Sabah and Sarawak is still far behind when compared to the Peninsular region.

HARAPAN will strive to bridge the development gap between Sabah and Sarawak and the Peninsular region. Talent development and increased access to healthcare will form the core of this implementation.

National Administrative Coordination Council

Establishing the National Administrative Coordination Council involving agencies that operate autonomously for the regions of Sabah, Sarawak, and the Peninsula.

Deputy Prime Minister from Sabah & Sarawak

To facilitate the administration of the National Administrative Coordination Council, two (2) Deputy Prime Ministers will be appointed. One from the Borneo regions and one from the Peninsula.

Access to Specialist Health Services

Expand the coverage of specialist medical services such as the Heart Unit and Cancer Unit to general hospitals in other high-density areas, especially Sandakan and Tawau in the eastern part of Sabah and the central and northern areas of Sarawak.

Higher Education & TVET

Two new Public Higher Education Institutes (IPTA) will be built in Sabah & Sarawak and the integration of TVET education will be reinforced. This initiative will be a catalyst for efforts to attract more talented teachers and train more Sabah & Sarawak children who are eligible to enter higher education. At the same time, this will create more employment and education opportunities for Sabah & Sarawak.





Empowering Sabah & Sarawak through the Implementation of the 1963 Malaysia Agreement

32

“The equal position of the Sabah, Sarawak, and Peninsular Regions will continue to be maintained and HARAPAN will ensure that the rights and privileges agreed upon in the Malaysia Agreement 1963 and the Inter-Governmental Committee (IGC) Report are implemented as intended.

Revenue Sharing

Implementation of 40% of Sabah regional revenue to be returned based on the original formula of Article 112C and Subsection 2(1) Part IV of the Tenth Schedule in the Federal Constitution. For Sarawak, a review must be made as stated under Article 112D Section 3, which is every five years.

Implement IGC Report Recommendations

Returning the power to appoint the Judicial Commissioner of the High Court of Sabah and Sarawak to Tuan Yang Terutama (TYT) of both regions as stated in the Inter-Governmental Committee (IGC) Report.

Ensuring that the Malaysia Agreement 1963 (MA63) and all 12 documents, especially the IGC, are respected and that any matter that has conflicted with the original intention of the agreement will be implemented as intended.

35% Parliamentary Representatives from Sabah dan Sarawak

As per the IGC Report, ensuring that 35% of Parliament representatives are from Sabah and Sarawak.





Decentralisation of Power to the Regions of Sabah & Sarawak

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“ Decision making on important matters is usually centralised. The policies are often unsatisfactory to fulfil the demographic needs of Sabah and Sarawak. This practice needs to be changed and it is done through the decentralisation of power at the grassroots level and civil service.

Education & Health Autonomy

Strengthen the role of the Regional Government in the field of Education and Health through the amendment of the Ninth Schedule of the Federal Constitution to the Concurrent List, to enhance the role in matters such as:

- i. Upgrading dilapidated schools
- ii. Ensuring that the teaching and learning of ethnic languages such as Kadazandusun, Bajau, Murut, Iban and others are expanded consistently every year.
- iii. Establishing Law Faculties in public universities in Sabah
- iv. Improving health laboratory facilities

Entrustment of Electricity Supply Administration

Handing over the administration of Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd. according to the terms agreed by both parties.

Village Community Management Council

Strengthen the grassroots institutions of the Village Community Management Council through the democratisation process and direct allocation channels from the federal government. The position of Secretary will be appointed from among civil servants.

Native Employment

The Borneonisation policy states that 70% of the staffing of all central and state agencies are prioritised for the children of Sabah and Sarawak who are eligible, especially at the top level.

Solving Issues of Foreigner Influx in Sabah

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The porous border exposes Sabah to an influx of foreigners into the region. The widespread influx of undocumented immigrants can lead to socioeconomic problems that will affect the development of Sabah as a whole. Therefore, an integrated action plan is needed to find a comprehensive solution to this problem.

HARAPAN acknowledges that there are four (4) main categories in the problem of the foreigners influx in Sabah, namely:

- i. Dubious identity card (MyKad) holders;
- ii. Philippine War Refugees;
- iii. Stateless People and;
- iv. Illegal Immigrants (PTIs).

HARAPAN considers it necessary to establish a Special Task Force involving related agencies to find a comprehensive solution relevant to their respective responsibilities.



Creating Job Opportunities and Attracting Investments in Sabah & Sarawak

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There was a drastic increase in unemployment rate after the end of the Covid-19 pandemic. Sabah recorded a high unemployment rate of up to 9% last year. As a measure to reduce the unemployment rate, improvements on infrastructure and logistics facilities need to be amplified to attract the influx of investors and subsequently create job opportunities.

To solve these issues, HARAPAN will implement the following initiatives to enable the unemployed people of Sabah and Sarawak to get jobs to support their families. We ensure a bright future for the people of Sabah and Sarawak.

Upgrade Ports

Upgrading the POIC Lahad Datu port and Sepanggar port, as well as building a Kudat port.

Free Trade Zone

Gazetting Free Trade Zones in Kota Kinabalu Industrial Park (KKIP), Lahad Datu POIC and Sipitang Oil & Gas Industrial Park (SOGIP).

Basic Infrastructure

The Federal Government plays an important role in solving basic infrastructure problems in all industrial parks in Sabah involving water, electricity, sewerage systems and roads by providing allocations in the form of grants.

Fully Equipped Airport Facilities

Equipping the main airport with cold storage facilities, aircraft Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul (MRO) facilities and an aerospace industrial park.





Greater Democracy, Accountability and Participation at All Levels Of Government

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“The annual budget of cities in Malaysia reaches billions of ringgit every year. The budget for Kuala Lumpur City Hall (DBKL) alone amounts to RM3 billion a year, exceeding the budgets of states such as Selangor (RM2.34 billion), Johor (RM1.95 billion) and Perlis (RM306.83 million).

Despite this, Malaysians living in urban areas have been deprived of the right to elect their local governments, including in Kuala Lumpur. This is one of the country's biggest issues, leaving the people exposed to manipulation by those who are irresponsible to syphon resources from the public coffers.

Indeed, city councils like DBKL are now seemingly run like private, for-profit companies that prioritise the interest of developers without taking any heed to the welfare and interest of residents. Therefore, we need more effective democratisation to protect the interests of the people. Malaysians have the right to participate in the democratic process at the local government level to ensure their welfare is safeguarded.

Stronger Public Participation

HARAPAN is determined to give the people a platform to encourage public engagement at all levels through a consistent and open platform. This is especially important because it involves citizens' interests that can have an impact on their lives - such as local development projects and local policies.

Working Towards Representative Democracy in DBKL

The HARAPAN government will work hard to empower democracy and transparency in DBKL through systematic methods. This effort will ensure that all Malaysians can elect representation that is reliable, inclusive and represents the interests of the people, not the developers.





Digitising Government: Empowering Service Delivery and Reducing the Burden of Civil Servants

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“ In the era of ‘data is more valuable than oil’ in today’s digital world, the Malaysian government under Barisan Nasional is still operating under the attitude of ‘government knows best’. Such an administrative culture is not only outdated but also affects public trust and investors’ confidence in Malaysia.

HARAPAN’s philosophy is different. The new policy direction should give priority to open data as default, digital by design, open government and transparency to build a data-driven public sector.

Access for All

Access to the entire administration via smartphone. Efforts need to be consolidated for all counter services (JPJ, Immigration, and others) so that the people can get instant government services without having to queue for long periods of time.

Standardisation of Public Services

Streamlining overlapping or redundant procedures with the aim of reducing the workload of civil servants. This step will also make it easier for people to deal with government departments.





National Security

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“ In the face of current geopolitical challenges, national security has become a complex issue that needs to be addressed in a bipartisan and efficient manner by eliminating the gaps which allow for abuse of power or leakage of resources. Recent incidents related to national security should be a lesson for us to implement a new approach.

HARAPAN is committed to reforms in national security issues that lead to the involvement of all and openness without compromising any level of national security and integrity. National security should not be shrouded in secrecy but should be more open because it involves the interests of the Rakyat at every level.

Single Border Agency

Establishment of a Single Agency and the Use of Big Data and Artificial Intelligence in border regulatory issues. This practice has been implemented in many other countries and is vital to effective border management.

Defence White Paper

Defence modernisation program according to the needs of the Armed Forces guided by the Defence White Paper approved in Parliament during the Pakatan Harapan administration in 2019.

Joint Capability Plan

To develop a tri-service joint capability plan recognised by the government with a suitable long-term funding plan to ensure continuity between the land, sea and air forces in dealing with external threats and a different dimension of aggression from the communist terrorist threat we faced in previous generations.

Government And Defence Procurement

Enact the Government Procurement Act and overhaul the Defence Procurement Process to protect against leakages, corruption and abuse of power that often occur in the procurement and maintenance of defence assets.





Safeguarding Personnel Welfare

Form a Bipartisan Parliamentary Committee to study the welfare of security personnel, and post-service employment opportunities to protect the welfare of veterans.

Defence Capacity Action Plan (RTKP)

To review the existing policies in relation to human resources and create a Defence Capacity Action Plan (RTKP) to ensure that the number of defence personnel is always sufficient to protect the country's sovereignty.

National Defense Industrial Policy (NDIP)

Drafting the National Defense Industry Policy (NDIP) which will be a guideline for developing science, technology and the national defence industry to reduce dependence on external parties and at the same time create a comprehensive national defence ecosystem.

Eastern Sabah Security Command (ESSCOM)

Strengthen the role and enhance the assets of the Eastern Sabah Security Command (ESSCOM) for the security of East Sabah waters.

Personal Data Protection

Ensuring the security of the rakyat's personal data from being leaked in accordance with the Personal Data Protection Act (PDPA) and streamlining the enforcement system to curb criminal activities such as scams.

Border Control

Improve the defense of the country's borders from invasion, smuggling, and human trafficking by assessing asset requirements and increasing the security unit's recruitment.

Empowerment of the IPCC

Empowering the IPCC in line with the recommendations of the Dzaidin Report which includes aspects of human resource development for the police, organisational structure and recommendations for improvement and modernization of the PDRM.



A Respected Malaysia On The Global Stage

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Malaysia is a proactive country on the world stage with membership in international organisations such as the UN, Commonwealth, OIC, and NAM. Although small in size, Malaysia is passionate in championing international issues and Malaysia's views often garner the respect of other countries.

Unfortunately, the country's reputation has been tarnished following several high-profile scandals including the 1MDB scandal which received extensive coverage in international media. The time has come for us to clear the country's name and reposition Malaysia as a country that needs to be exemplified.

HARAPAN is determined to bring back Malaysia's excellent reputation on the world stage and rekindle a sense of pride among citizens from all walks of life so that we can once again stand shoulder to shoulder with the international community.

Commitment to Change

HARAPAN will continue its commitment to build a new Malaysia that is much better than before. This includes recultivating the original spirit of the Federation of Malaysia in building a liberal and progressive pluralistic society, maintaining institutional reforms, raising the value of integrity, and respecting the independence of the judicial and legislative bodies.

Influential Middle Power

Positioning Malaysia as a middle power that can play a greater role in shaping the regional and global geopolitical landscape. By continuing to adhere to the Neutrality Policy, we will emphasise bilateral relations that can promote development and strengthen the country's economic progress. HARAPAN is also committed to preventing the involvement of external powers that could affect the country's sovereignty and avoid Malaysia from getting caught up in the conflicts between the world's great powers.

Together with ASEAN

HARAPAN will continue to promote ASEAN as the world's main trading bloc and our regional cooperation and ensure that Malaysia continues to remain an important and committed member of ASEAN in fighting for regional interests.

Building on the HARAPAN 2023 Budget Strategy Document

The announcement from Barisan Nasional to retable the 2023 Budget brought the fate of the country into uncertainty. As the government post-GE15(15th General Election), HARAPAN will highlight pressing issues for the rakyat as announced in the HARAPAN 2023 Budget Strategy Document.

The HARAPAN 2023 Budget will be formulated based on the following strategic focus points:

1. Empowering Malaysian Democracy
2. Proofing the Nation Against Future Disruptions
 - a. Addressing Food Costs and Security Issues
 - b. Healthcare
 - c. Care Economy
 - d. Green Economy and Environmental Resilience
3. Supporting Post-COVID Recovery
 - a. Small & Medium Enterprises (SME)
 - b. Tourism
 - c. Sports Development
 - d. Palm Oil
4. Spurring Trade and Investment
5. National Defence
6. Promote Equal Regional Economic Growth
7. Support for Gig Drivers and Riders
8. Ensuring Decent Life and Mobility
9. Education
10. Empowering Marginalised and Vulnerable Communities in Malaysia

Other focus areas that are also contained in the HARAPAN 2023 Budget Strategy Document can also be accessed by scanning the QR code below:



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