

13th Malaysia Plan

An overview

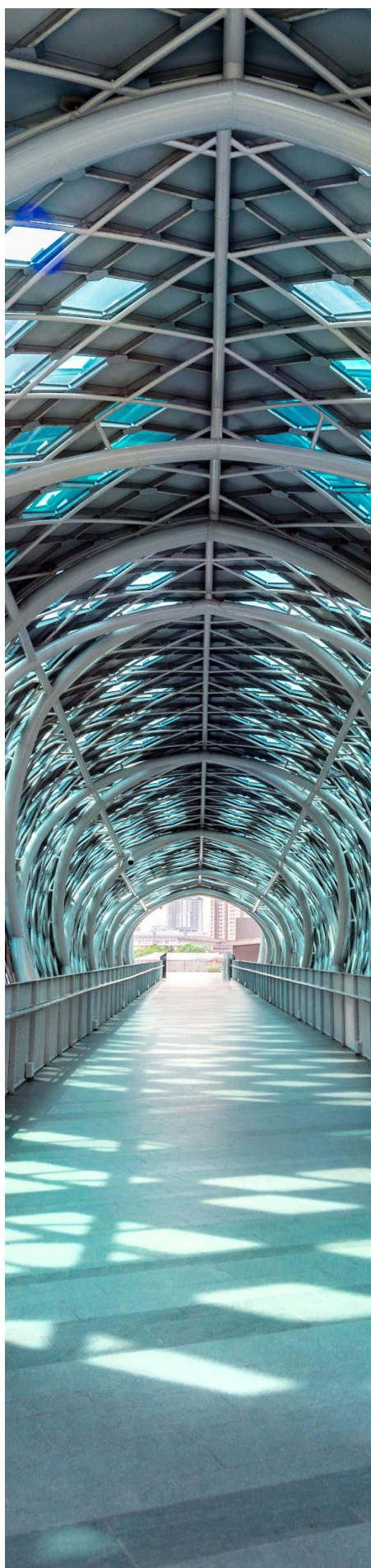


Patrick Tay
Deals Partner,
Economics and Policy
PwC Malaysia
patrick.se.tay@pwc.com

Resilient, inclusive and sustainable: Positioning Malaysia for success

The 13th Malaysia Plan (13MP) sets the stage for Malaysia's economic future, over a five-year period till 2030, and beyond. It represents a strategic recalibration and a bold shift in line with 'Ekonomi MADANI', providing a foundation for a just and inclusive society.

The plan emphasises not only economic growth but also environmental sustainability, governance and social inclusion. It guides Malaysia through challenges, including transitioning to a new economic model, strengthening supply chain resilience, and managing resources wisely. The ultimate goal is a sustainable and prosperous Malaysia, uplifting every segment of society.



Key targets and projections in the 13MP:

GDP growth

4.5% - 5.5% p.a.,
2026-30
(5.1% p.a., 2021-25)

GNI (income) per capita

RM77,200
by 2030
(RM54,894, 2024)

Private investment growth

6% p.a.,
2026-30
(6.1%, 2024)

Top growth sectors

Manufacturing: 5.8% p.a.
Services: 5.2% p.a.
2026-30

Inflation rate

2.0%~3% p.a.
2026-2030
(1.8%, 2024)

Unemployment rate

3.0%
By 2030
(3.2%, 2024)

Median monthly wage

RM3,500
by 2030
(RM2,602, 2023)

Labour productivity growth

3.6% p.a.,
2026-30
(2.7% p.a., 2021-24)

Fiscal deficit to GDP

<3.0% by 2030
(4.1%, 2024)

Fiscal debt to GDP

≤60% by 2030
(64.6%, 2024)

Carbon intensity to GDP

45% reduction by 2030*
(37% reduction in 2021*)

Installed renewable energy mix

35% by 2030
(29%, 2024)

* – based on 2005 emission intensity

Source: 13MP

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key takeaways
from the 13MP
for businesses:

01 Steady growth

13MP forecasts an annual growth rate of 4.5% to 5.5%, primarily driven by domestic demand and comparable to the average growth rate of 5.1% recorded between 2021 and 2025.

03 Focus on investments

RM611 billion worth of investments are earmarked for the country, with over a third (RM227 billion) allocated to boost economic sectors. Government-linked investment companies (GLICs) and government-linked companies (GLCs) will allocate RM120 billion to support this initiative.

05 Semiconductor leap

The government targets RM1 trillion in electrical and electronics (E&E) product exports by 2030 (>RM600 billion in 2024), driven by the National Semiconductor Strategy to attract multinational corporations, develop local firms, drive investments, research and development (R&D) and skills development.

07 Powering a sustainable future

13MP targets 35% renewables by 2030 via a new electricity market, energy storage systems, smart grids, inter-region integration, green hydrogen and the exploration of nuclear through the National Energy Transition Roadmap (NETR).

09 Boosting the local workforce

700,000 new jobs in manufacturing and another 500,000 in the digital economy are projected to be created by 2030, while reducing reliance on foreign workers to 10%. Wage harmonisation will be accelerated, with minimum wage extended to graduates and semi-skilled workers.

02 Key growth areas

Private investment (6.0%) and consumption (5.5%) are set to grow annually through 2030. Likewise, key sectors of growth are expected to be manufacturing (5.8%) and services (5.2%).

04 AI-driven nation

The government will develop an AI-driven ecosystem through the National AI Action Plan 2030 to drive talent development, research and technology commercialisation to support AI adoption.

06 Prioritising digitalisation

To support the digital economy, the government aims to achieve 98% 5G coverage across populated, industrial, and rural areas. It also plans to digitise public services by rolling out MyDigital ID and offering 95% of federal public services online.

08 Expansion of transport infrastructure

There will be continued efforts to enhance transportation infrastructure, focusing on constructing and expanding port terminals, highways, and rail projects, with an emphasis on shifting cargo movement from roads to rail.

10 Sustaining fiscal responsibility

Efforts are made to improve governance, broaden the tax base, and encourage more efficient spending through measures like targeted subsidies and prudent debt management. These aim to lower Malaysia's fiscal deficit below 3% and keep debt under 60% of GDP.