

November 23, 2011

4.5 - 5% growth expected next year despite external challenges

KUALA LUMPUR: The Malaysian economy is expected to achieve 4.5-5 per cent growth next year despite external challenges.

[Khazanah Nasional Bhd executive director Dr Nungsari Ahmad Radhi](#) said the country and other emerging Asian countries are expected to see encouraging growth even if the global economy slips into a recession next year.

"Emerging Asia will actually avoid a recession next year even if the bubble were to burst in Europe," he said during a panel discussion at the ISIS Praxis Seminar 2012 here today.

Nungsari also said capital surplus economies such as Malaysia would be better insulated than its other counterparts such as India.

He said some of the challenges facing the world economy today were the lingering Eurozone debt crisis and impending elections in the United States and France.

"Nobody is sure how the crisis in Europe will unfold. It is one of those things that will cast a dark shadow over the next few months," he added.

Meanwhile, Nungsari said the elections in major economies meant many decisions need to be made including those that delayed the renormalisation policy.

"This would then delay these countries' effort to stabilise their economy in meeting the global challenges," he added. - BERNAMA

2011-11-23

4.5%-5% growth next year despite external challenges

KUALA LUMPUR, Nov 23 (Bernama) -- The Malaysian economy is expected to achieve 4.5-5 per cent growth next year despite external challenges.

Khazanah Nasional Bhd executive director Dr Nungsari Ahmad Radhi said the country and other emerging Asian countries are expected to see encouraging growth even if the global economy slips into a recession next year.

"Emerging Asia will actually avoid a recession next year even if the bubble were to burst in Europe," he said during a panel discussion at the ISIS Praxis Seminar 2012 here today.

Nungsari also said capital surplus economies such as Malaysia would be better insulated than its other counterparts such as India.

He said some of the challenges facing the world economy today were the lingering Eurozone debt crisis and impending elections in the United States and France.

"Nobody is sure how the crisis in Europe will unfold. It is one of those things that will cast a dark shadow over the next few months," he added.

Meanwhile, Nungsari said the elections in major economies meant many decisions need to be made including those that delayed the renormalisation policy.

"This would then delay these countries' effort to stabilise their economy in meeting the global challenges," he added.

24/11/2011

MEF tetap berkeras gaji minimum berlandaskan produktiviti pekerja

KUALA LUMPUR 23 Nov. – Penetapan gaji minimum perlu berlandaskan produktiviti, prestasi dan kemahiran pekerja supaya pelaksanaan itu tidak membebankan majikan di negara ini.

Pengarah Eksekutif Persekutuan Majikan-Majikan Malaysia (MEF), Shamsuddin Bardan berkata, dasar ekonomi berpendapatan tinggi perlu dicapai menerusi sistem gaji minimum berasaskan kemahiran pekerja.

“Kita menggesa kerajaan supaya melaksanakan dasar penetapan gaji minimum berasaskan produktiviti dan daya saing pekerja dan bukan sekadar melaksanakannya sahaja.

“Fokus kita adalah usaha meningkatkan pendapatan dan gaji pekerja dan bukannya memperjuangkan gaji minimum kepada pekerja,” katanya.

Beliau berkata demikian sebagai panel pada sesi keempat yang bertajuk Gaji Minimum: Pelaksanaan dan Implikasi pada Seminar Praxis Institut Kajian Strategik dan Antarabangsa (ISIS) 2011 di sini, hari ini.

Tambah Shamsuddin, peningkatan gaji harus dilaksanakan secara menyeluruh bagi semua peringkat pekerja dan tidak hanya tertumpu kepada kumpulan berpendapatan rendah supaya matlamat kerajaan untuk mencapai negara berpendapatan tinggi dapat direalisasikan.

Sementara itu, Ahli Majlis Eksekutif Kongres Kesatuan Sekerja Malaysia (MTUC), A. Sivananthan mempunyai pandangan yang berbeza memberitahu, penetapan gaji minimum perlu dilaksanakan terlebih dahulu tanpa mengambil kira tahap produktiviti dan prestasi pekerja.

“Laksanakan dahulu gaji minimum ini dan selepas dua tahun baru kita kaji semula pelaksanaan ini. Masa ini barulah kita tentukan sama ada sesuai atau tidak pemberian ini dinilai dengan produktiviti pekerja,” katanya.