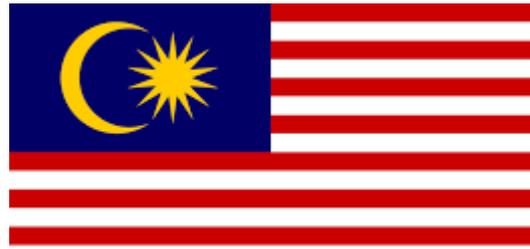


Committee: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Country: Malaysia

Agenda Item: 2030 Sustainable Development Goals



Malaysia, a country of Southeast Asia, lying just north of the Equator, is composed of two noncontiguous regions: Peninsular Malaysia and East Malaysia. The Malaysian capital, Kuala Lumpur, lies in the western part of the peninsula. The current population of Malaysia is around 36 million people. Malaysia's official language is Malay Language and its currency name is the Malaysian ringgit.

Within the framework of the United Nations Development Programme, Malaysia views sustainable development not just as economic growth, but also as a matter of social justice. As of 2026, our government, which has begun implementing the Thirteenth Malaysia Plan, is determined not to compromise on environmental sustainability while progressing toward becoming a high-income economy.

Although we are a country that has almost completely eradicated poverty at the national level, global issues such as the digital divide and climate change continue to be our fundamental challenges. While Malaysia makes significant investments to increase digital access, especially in rural areas, it also maintains its commitment to the goal of becoming carbon neutral by 2050. In this process, energy transition and green economy projects remain at the center of our national development strategy.

As a global solution, Malaysia advocates for increased UNDP support so that developing countries can transition into technology producers. Furthermore, we propose the wider use of Islamic Finance methods, which offer a sustainable and ethical model for financing development projects. According to Malaysia, true development is possible by strengthening local governments and ensuring that decisions are made at the local level based directly on the needs of the people. Our country stands ready to cooperate with all member states to achieve these goals.