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TARIKH: 5 DISEMBER 2016 (ISNIN)

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Local research products generates RM155m

KUALA LUMPUR — A total of 103 local research products have been successfully commercialised until November this year, in line with Malaysia Commercialisation Year 2016 (MCY'16).

Science, Technology and Innovation (Mosti) Minister Datuk Seri Wilfred Madius Tangau said the products managed to generate a revenue reaching RM155 million.

"All the products were produced by 25 agencies and learning institutions under nine ministries managing research and development (R&D)," he told reporters after

a reception with the media in conjunction with MCY'16, here, today.

MCY'16 is a joint initiative between Mosti and the Finance Ministry which aims to foster an entrepreneurial culture and to raise awareness about the commercialisation of R&D and its impact on national development.

The highlight of the MCY'16 programme is on Dec 8 and 9 at the Kuala Lumpur Convention Centre which is expected to be officially opened by Prime Minister Datuk Seri Najib Razak.

In November, Mosti said it will continue

to work closely with the Home Ministry and security agencies to develop technologies to help deal with any kind of threat along the national borders.

Wilfred Madius said Mosti had previously proposed several security-based technologies to the Home Ministry but refused to divulge details on the matter.

"I'm not ready to tell all these. Should there be any announcement, it will be made by my friends at that ministry," the minister said.

He was commenting on Mosti's willingness in helping the government to

combat transborder crimes, including the Eastern Sabah Security Zone, by developing certain technologies.

Madius said various security-based technologies, including the one being used by the immigration department were developed in Malaysia.

On the Malaysian Commercialisation Year Summit which will be held on Dec 8 and 9 in Serdang, Selangor, he said a total of 150 works by local research institutes and varsities were now at prototype level and would be displayed at the event.

— Bernama

KERATAN AKHBAR
MALAY MAIL (MONEY) : MUKA SURAT 37
TARIKH: 5 DISEMBER 2016 (ISNIN)



Ranjit and Abdul Wahab signing the MoU to jointly develop a capital market advanced analytics platform. — Picture by Securities Commission

SC, Mimos collaborate to develop capital market analytics platform

PETALING JAYA — Securities Commission Malaysia (SC) and Mimos Bhd signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) to jointly develop a capital market advanced analytics platform on Thursday.

By collaborating with Mimos, SC will be able to leverage new technology to process a higher volume of data from a variety of sources beyond the traditional data sets, facilitate the usage of regulatory technology (RegTech) to enhance regulatory effectiveness, and build Malaysia's Big Data capability in the capital market.

SC is one of the first among its peers in the Asean region to implement and

develop advanced analytics to aid and complement its regulatory work.

The MoU was signed by SC chairman Tan Sri Ranjit Ajit Singh and Mimos chief executive officer Datuk Abdul Wahab Abdullah at the SC building today.

Ranjit said that in order to further enhance SC's risk assessment, surveillance and supervision capabilities, the regulator has set out to further develop and adopt RegTech solutions to meet the regulatory challenges and deliver on regulatory outcomes.

"To achieve this, we need up-to-date, comprehensive and quality data with advanced analytical capabilities to support a more fact-based, insight-driven

approach to surveillance, supervision and research.

"This collaboration between SC and Mimos will provide SC with the technology capabilities to harvest and process a high volume of both structured and unstructured data, enable more accurate scenario analysis and horizon scanning to generate better insights," said Ranjit.

Abdul Wahab said: "Mimos is privileged to be a strategic partner of the SC in RegTech development and this MoU lays the groundwork for deeper collaboration between Mimos and SC in building big data capability for the country," he said.

KERATAN AKHBAR
HARIAN METRO (BISNES) : MUKA SURAT 77
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Kuala Lumpur: Agensi penyelidikan dan pembangunan negara (MIMOS) dan syarikat perisian multinasional, Autodesk menandatangani Memorandum Persefahaman (MoU) untuk menggalakkan teknologi reka bentuk 3D dan pembangunan modal insannya di seluruh negara.

Ketua Pegawai Eksekutif MIMOS, Datuk Abdul Wahab Abdullah berkata, MIMOS komited untuk melatih anak muda dalam bidang kreativiti dan inovasi.

"Inisiatif '3D Smart Maker' menawarkan program baru yang menarik di Pusat Kemahiran Lanjutan (CoAS) PERDA-TECH yang difahamkan menawarkan kursus pendek yang disasarkan kepada

Galak teknologi reka bentuk 3D

lepasan sekolah menengah.

"Ia juga ditawarkan kepada mereka yang mempunyai Sijil Kemahiran Malaysia (SKM), Diploma atau ijazah Sarjana Muda serta mereka yang bekerja dan ingin meningkatkan kemahiran untuk menambah pendapatan mereka," katanya dalam satu kenyataan.

Inisiatif '3D Smart Maker'

bakal menyaksikan kedua-dua pihak secara kolaboratif memupuk penggunaan reka bentuk 3D dan teknologi pembuatan aditif dan kewujudan kemudahan percetakan 3D di seluruh negara.

Ini termasuk melancarkan makmal 3D Smart Maker di lima koridor ekonomi di Malaysia. Makmal 3D Smart Maker perintis yang

diendalikan Institut Kemahiran Tinggi PERDA (PERDA-TECH) dilancarkan secara rasmi di Pulau Pinang.

Projek ini dibiayai Dana Inovasi Sosial Kementerian Sains, Teknologi dan Inovasi (MOSTI) di bawah Dana Pra-Pengkomersilan, bertujuan membantu masyarakat dalam menterjemahkan pengetahuan dan idea kepada produk atau perkhidmatan ke arah meningkatkan kualiti hidup rakyat.

Abdul Wahab berkata, MIMOS mempunyai pasukan profesional yang pernah memenangi banyak anugerah sedia berkongsi pengetahuan dan pengalaman mereka, terutama dalam bidang reka bentuk dan kejuruteraan dengan menggunakan konsep pemodelan 3D.

FAKTA
Tawar kursus pendek yang disasarkan kepada lepasan sekolah menengah



MTDC, University Hassan 1st Anjur Bengkel Pengkomersialan Di Maghribi

KUALA LUMPUR, Dis (Bernama) -- **Malaysian Technology Development Corporation (MTDC)** Sdn Bhd bersama-sama University Hassan 1st (UH1), Settat, Casablanca di Maghribi menganjurkan Bengkel Pembangunan Ekosistem Pengkomersialan untuk Para Pengamal selama empat hari.

Menurut MTDC, bengkel yang berakhir pada 2 Dis baru-baru ini telah menarik minat 50 peserta khususnya pembuat dasar, pegawai kerajaan, profesional pengkomersialan, pegawai pemindahan teknologi/perlesenan, penyelidik, ahli akademik, pengurus dana dan modal teroka, komuniti perniagaan serta usahawan dari Maghribi.

Ia merupakan platform perkongsian pengetahuan dan pengalaman dalam bidang proses pengkomersialan teknologi, pengkomersialan harta intelek dan pembangunan keusahawanan, menurut MTDC dalam kenyataan hari Ahad.

Menurut syarikat tersebut, selain itu aspek pengesahsahihan pasaran, model perniagaan dan pendanaan untuk pengkomersialan teknologi juga dikongsi oleh pakar dari Malaysia yang diwakili MTDC dan syarikat penerima dananya, serta pakar dari lapan universiti tempatan Maghribi.

Majlis penandatanganan Memorandum Persefahaman (MoU) antara MTDC dan UH1 turut berlangsung semasa acara perasmian pada 28 Nov.

Antara kandungan MoU itu ialah MTDC akan berkongsi kepakaran dan pengetahuannya dalam pengkomersialan hasil penyelidikan dan pembangunan (R&D), serta keusahawanan semasa bengkel empat hari itu.

Majlis itu disaksikan oleh Presiden UH1, Ahmed Nejmeddine dan Duta Malaysia di Maghribi, Datuk Jamal Hassan.

Dalam kenyataan yang sama, Jamal berkata kerjasama antara MTDC dan UH1 adalah penting kepada kedua-dua negara memandangkan ia menyokong ekonomi dan memudahkan pertukaran pengetahuan antara Malaysia dan Maghribi.

Beliau berkata, MoU itu juga menandakan persetujuan kedua-dua pihak untuk mengendalikan latihan dan bengkel bagi kelas inovasi, pembangunan keusahawanan dan pengkomersialan R&D UH1 dan menyokong aktiviti 'Cite de la Recherche et de l'Innovation de Settat'.

-- BERNAMA

Government's role in delivering a future-proof economy

BY CINDY YEAP

Malaysia has known for some time that its manufacturing sector needs to move up the global value chain towards higher-value and more complex products to remain a relevant and competitive player. Not only does low-end, low-wage manufacturing make it harder for locals to command better pay, it is also not a conducive environment for technology transfers, let alone innovation.

To be sure, Malaysia has made notable progress in diversifying its export composition and markets. But while the manufacturing sector remains the largest export contributor and makes up the second largest portion of GDP, Malaysia's share of the world's manufacturing exports is declining.

More importantly, the local manufacturing sector "has not evolved enough to respond to changing global demands, producing products that are also manufactured by many other countries". This observation is supported by the declining number of exports that have a so-called Revealed Comparative Advantage score that's greater than one ($RCA > 1$), according to a paper appended to the 11th Malaysia Plan (2016-2020). The latter essentially means the country has a smaller number of export products with high comparative advantage when measured against the proportion of world exports.

"Issues affecting the manufacturing sector are low productivity, pervasiveness of low value-add labour-intensive industries, lack of innovation and competitiveness and weak enablers," the paper states.

These issues are being tackled but the effectiveness of the methods has come into question because of the slow pace in moving up the value chain. As stated in the New Economic Model, many of the policies and strategies used to achieve the current state of development are insufficient to take the country to the next stage.

An often quoted example is South Korea, which joined the middle-income group of countries the same year as Malaysia, but took only 26 years to reach high-income status in 1995. Malaysia, on the other hand, has spent 47 years in the middle-income group, 20 of which were in the upper tier (South Korea only stayed seven years).

According to a recently published review of Malaysia's innovation policy by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the government had devised a number of ambitious strategies and plans to support research and innovation.

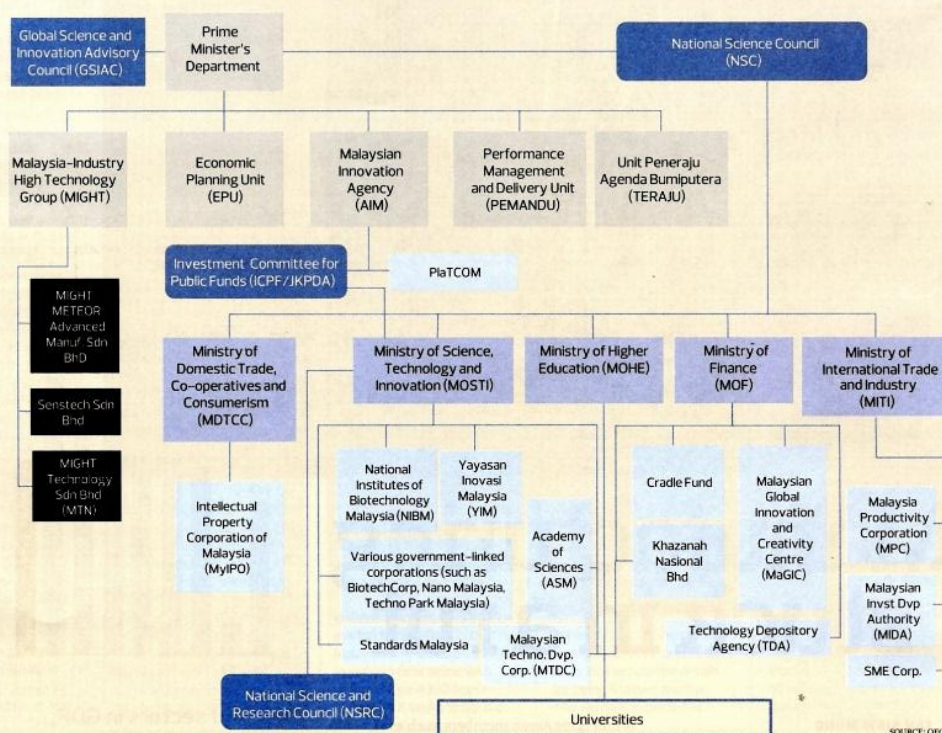
"However, the many commendable initiatives undertaken during this period to support the emerging knowledge economy have been confronted with weaknesses in governance and difficulties in implementing reforms of an increasingly complex system of innovation," the OECD report read.

"More coordination appears to be needed among actors and policies, and funding requires some prioritisation," it added.

Among other things, the OECD noted that the Malaysian science, technology and innovation (STI) policy system "has been shown to be complex and characterised by a significant degree of functional overlap among actors and their respective schemes and programmes".

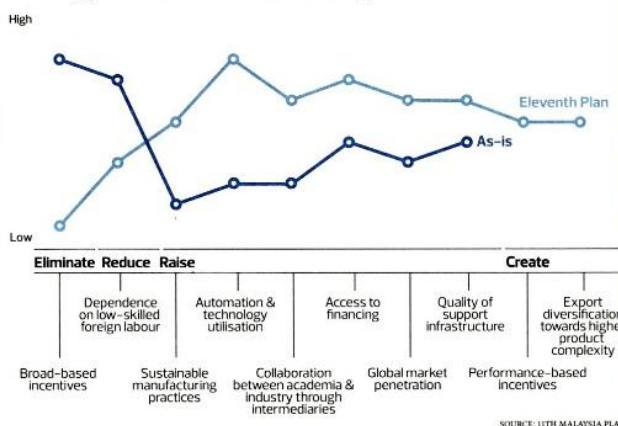
Some 14 agencies under eight ministries provide grants to support research

Main public actors of the Malaysian science, technology and innovation system, 2015



Note: Several other ministries involved in science, technology and innovation related activities are not represented in this figure such as the Ministry of Energy, Green Technology and Water.

Strategy canvas for manufacturing sector



additional deadweight and lead to inconsistencies between the different support schemes that undermine their effectiveness," the OECD said.

And while there are resources and support for R&D and commercialisation, fragmentation also implied that funds awarded are spread thinly, "which stands in the way of achieving critical mass and reaping the advantages of managing larger portfolios", it said. The Ministry of Health, for example, operates very small research grant schemes, it added.

Tellingly, the National Innovation Survey found that 42% of relevant companies did not access government support and R&D grants because they were not aware of the availability, the report said.

On top of that, frequent changes in the system further add to its complexity and reduce transparency. "The instability tends to reduce the system's effectiveness as, more than most other policy areas, it requires time to build the necessary relationships of trust, develop a shared understanding and send clear signals to all the actors in the STI system," noted the OECD report.

An example the OECD gave was this: Between 2005 and 2010, MIGHT (Malaysian Industry-Government Group for High Technology) was put under the purview of the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (Mosti), then transferred back to the Prime Minister's Department under the

and development (R&D) activities, the OECD observed, citing a 2014 study. If one were to take a broader view, there are 44 agencies and 10 ministries engaged in initiatives to support STI activities, be it research, development, commercialisation or innovation.

"The multiplicity of actors with similar roles, albeit with different scopes and emphases, increases the risk of redundancies ... if in excess, [overlaps] tend to diminish the propensity of public and private actors [players] to engage in R&D activities, inflict

SAMBUNGAN...
THE EDGE MALAYSIA (CORPORATE) : MUKA SURAT 73
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Science Advisor to the Prime Minister. In 2014, it was put under a minister in the Prime Minister's Department. The Science Advisor, whose position was established in 1984 under the Prime Minister's Department to spur economic growth through science and technology, became part of the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation in 2005, prior to being reinstated and placed under the auspices of the Prime Minister's Department again in 2010.

In the meantime, some ministries were restructured with the Ministry of Energy, Green Technology and Water being established in 2009, following the Cabinet reshuffle, from the Ministry of Energy, Water and Communications, with the communications part transferred to the Ministry of Communications and Multimedia. A new Ministry of Education came back into being in 2013 after being separated into two ministries in 2004 — the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Higher Education. In 2015, the Ministry of Education was separated again.

If you thought the changes above are hard to follow, imagine the confusion among the players themselves and those seeking aid. Alas, "conflicting guidance is also a major problem" identified by Malaysian STI players, the OECD said, pointing to the coexistence of several STI advisories with partially overlapping remits. While their existence gives weight to certain sectoral issues, the advantages are outweighed by problems arising from lack of coordination and adequate expert mix, overlaps and infrequent meetings.

And this problem has been going on for decades: "The evolution of agenda-setting councils in Malaysia illustrates quite well the difficulty to ensure this function in view of the competition between organisations already in place. Debates around the creation of such coordinating institutions date back to the early days of Malaysia's independence," it added, citing the Pan Malaysian Scientific Advisory Council created in 1953 and eliminated in 1957, plus subsequent incarnations. It remains to be seen if the newly formed National Science Council will beat its predecessors.

So while Malaysia has successfully identified its main challenges and come up with ambitious strategic plans in response, "its capacity to implement and deliver them appears limited". The weakness in implementation is attributed to inadequate governance, lack of policy sustainability and predictability, ill-conceived measures and insufficient capabilities of middle-management administrators at some ministries and agencies.

Not only does Malaysia need to improve the government's delivery ability, it also needs to establish a "systematic evaluation system at the core of policymaking". Malaysia can no longer let "poor monitoring and evaluation" get in the way if it wants to make real progress. It is high time that these long-time issues be ironed out.

The advent of the fourth industrial revolution — where intelligent machines and ubiquitous mobile supercomputing are set to disrupt and change the way we live, work and relate to one another — means there is a real danger of Malaysia being left behind if it does not act fast. Even so, there are opportunities in every crisis and the country still has a chance if it makes the necessary moves to future-proof the economy. ■