

**KERATAN AKHBAR-AKHBAR TEMPATAN
TARIKH: 27 MAC 2017 (ISNIN)**

Bil	Tajuk	Akhbar
1.	MOSTI develops new standards for detecting porcine DNA - Madius	BERNAMA
2.	MOSTI bangun standard baharu pengujian DNA khinzir - Madius	BERNAMA
3.	Standard baharu ujian DNA babi	Kosmo
4.	Mosti bangunkan standard ujian khinzir	Sinar Harian
5.	Gempa bumi lemah landa Ranau	BERNAMA
6.	Strait of Malacca shows signs of strain	The Star



MOSTI Develops New Standard For Detecting Porcine DNA - Madius



Datuk Seri Wilfred Madius Tangau (Bernama file pix)

PUTRAJAYA, March 26 (Bernama) - **The Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MOSTI)** has developed a new standard for testing and detecting porcine deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA).

Its minister **Datuk Seri Wilfred Madius Tangau** said the standard developed by the Department of Standards Malaysia was known as MS 2627: 2017 Detection of porcine DNA - Test method - Food and food products.

He said the standard would give more confidence to the people on the laboratory tests carried out to ensure the product was free from pig DNA and could be used without any misgivings.

"The standard was developed to standardise the methods of testing pig DNA which was previously done using different analytical methods, equipment and analysts in each lab," he said in a statement, here today.

In this regard, Madius said the new standard would help agencies like the Department of Islamic Development Malaysia (Jakim) in providing clear guidelines to laboratories that conduct DNA analyses such as the Department of Chemistry, Public Health Laboratory, Halal Products Research Institute, universities, private laboratories and food manufacturers.

-- BERNAMA



MOSTI Bangun Standard Baharu Pengujian DNA Khinzir - Madius



Datuk Seri Wilfred Madius Tangau

PUTRAJAYA, 26 Mac (Bernama) -- **Kementerian Sains, Teknologi dan Inovasi (MOSTI)** berjaya membangunkan standard baharu pengujian asid deoksiribonukleik (DNA) khinzir (porcine).

Menterinya Datuk Seri Wilfred Madius Tangau berkata standard yang dibangunkan Jabatan Standard Malaysia itu dikenali sebagai MS 2627:2017 Pengesanan DNA porcine - kaedah ujian - makanan dan produk makanan.

Beliau berkata standard itu akan memberi keyakinan kepada rakyat terhadap ujian makmal yang dijalankan untuk memastikan produk bebas daripada DNA khinzir dan dapat digunakan tanpa was-was.

"Standard ini dibangunkan untuk menyeragamkan kaedah pengujian DNA khinzir yang sebelum ini menggunakan kaedah analisis, peralatan dan pelaksanaan juruanalisis yang berbeza bagi setiap makmal," katanya dalam kenyataan, di sini hari ini.

Sehubungan itu, katanya, standard baharu itu dapat membantu agensi berkaitan seperti Jabatan Kemajuan Islam Malaysia (Jakim) dalam menyediakan panduan yang jelas kepada makmal-makmal yang menjalankan analisis DNA.

Makmal terbabit adalah Jabatan Kimia Malaysia, Makmal Kesihatan Awam, Institut Penyelidikan Produk Halal, universiti, makmal swasta dan syarikat pengeluar makanan.

Madius berkata, dengan adanya standard itu, ia dapat mengukuhkan kredibiliti dan kompetensi makmal pengujian yang menjalankan analisis DNA khinzir.

Katanya standard itu dibangunkan ekoran beberapa isu membabitkan produk yang diragui status halalnya termasuk kes coklat Cadbury.

"Keputusan pengujian yang berbeza dalam kes coklat Cadbury telah membangkitkan persepsi negatif dalam kalangan masyarakat terhadap pengeluaran sijil halal," katanya.

Selain standard tersebut, Madius berkata MOSTI turut meluluskan tiga lagi Malaysian Standards (MS) baharu dan enam MS yang disemak semula pada bulan ini.

Menurutnya sehingga kini, terdapat 5,258 MS yang merentasi pelbagai sektor industri yang telah dibangunkan MOSTI melalui Jabatan Standard Malaysia.

-- BERNAMA

MOSTI bangunkan standard baharu kenal pasti DNA khinzir dalam makanan

Standard baharu ujian DNA babi

PUTRAJAYA - Kementerian Sains, Teknologi dan Inovasi (MOSTI) berjaya membangunkan standard baharu pengujian asid deoksiribonukleik (DNA) khinzir.

Menterinya, Datuk Seri Wilfred Madius Tangau berkata, standard yang dibangunkan Jabatan Standard Malaysia itu dikenali sebagai 'MS2627:2017 Pengesanan

DNA porcine - kaedah ujian - makanan dan produk makanan'.

Beliau berkata, standard itu akan memberi keyakinan kepada rakyat terhadap ujian makmal yang dijalankan untuk



MOSTI bersama Jabatan Standard Malaysia berjaya membangunkan standard baharu ujian DNA khinzir bagi meningkatkan keyakinan pengguna terhadap pengeluaran sijil halal di negara ini.

memastikan produk bebas daripada DNA khinzir dan dapat digunakan tanpa was-was.

"Standard ini dibangunkan untuk menyerasumkan kaedah pengujian DNA khinzir yang se-

belum ini menggunakan kaedah analisis, peralatan dan pelaksanaan juruanalisis yang berbeza bagi setiap makmal," katanya dalam kenyataan di sini semalam. Sehubungan itu, katanya,

Coklat Cadbury sah tiada DNA babi

Coklat Cadbury ada DNA babi



PERBEZAAN keputusan ujian DNA khinzir dalam produk Cadbury pada tahun 2014 memberi kesan negatif terhadap jenama coklat berkenaan.

standard baharu itu dapat membantu agensi berkaitan seperti Jabatan Kemajuan Islam Malaysia (Jakim) dalam menyediakan panduan yang jelas kepada makmal-makmal yang menjalankan analisis DNA.

Makmal terbabit antaranya Jabatan Kimia Malaysia, Makmal Kesihatan Awam, Institut Penyelidikan Produk Halal, universiti, makmal swasta dan syarikat pengeluaran makanan.

Madius berkata, dengan adanya standard itu, ia dapat mengukuh-

kan kredibiliti dan kompetensi makmal pengujian yang menjalankan analisis DNA khinzir.

Katanya, standard itu dibangunkan ekoran beberapa isu membabitkan produk yang diragui status halalnya termasuk kes coklat Cadbury.

"Keputusan pengujian yang berbeza dalam kes coklat Cadbury telah membangkitkan persepsi negatif dalam kalangan masyarakat terhadap pengeluaran sijil halal," katanya. - Bernama

KERATAN AKHBAR
SINAR HARIAN (NASIONAL) : MUKA SURAT 18
TARIKH: 27 MAC 2017 (ISNIN)

Mosti bangunkan standard ujian khinzir

PUTRAJAYA - Kementerian Sains, Teknologi dan Inovasi (Mosti) berjaya membangunkan standard baharu pengujian asid deoksiribonukleik (DNA) khinzir (porcine).

Menterinya, Datuk Seri Wilfred Madius Tangau berkata, standard yang dibangunkan Jabatan Standard Malaysia itu dikenali sebagai MS 2627:2017 Pengesanan DNA porcine - kaedah ujian - makanan dan produk makanan.

Beliau berkata, standard itu akan beri keyakinan kepada rakyat terhadap ujian makmal yang dijalankan untuk memastikan produk bebas daripada DNA khinzir dan dapat digunakan tanpa was-was.

"Standard ini dibangunkan untuk menyeragamkan kaedah pengujian DNA khinzir yang sebelum ini menggunakan kaedah analisis, peralatan dan pelaksanaan juruanalisis yang berbeza bagi setiap makmal," katanya dalam kenyataan.

Sehubungan itu, katanya, standard baharu itu dapat membantu agensi

berkaitan seperti Jabatan Kemajuan Islam Malaysia (Jakim) dalam menyediakan panduan yang jelas kepada makmal-makmal yang menjalankan analisis DNA.

Makmal terbabit adalah Jabatan Kimia Malaysia, Makmal Kesihatan Awam, Institut Penyelidikan Produk Halal, universiti, makmal swasta dan syarikat pengeluar makanan.

Madius berkata, dengan adanya standard itu, ia dapat mengukuhkan kredibiliti dan kompetensi makmal pengujian yang menjalankan analisis DNA khinzir.

Katanya, standard itu dibangunkan ekoran beberapa isu membabitkan produk yang diragui status halalnyanya termasuk kes coklat Cadbury.

"Keputusan pengujian yang berbeza dalam kes coklat Cadbury telah membangkitkan persepsi negatif dalam kalangan masyarakat terhadap pengeluaran sijil halal," katanya. - *Bernama*



Gempa Bumi Lemah Landa Ranau

KUALA LUMPUR, 26 Mac (Bernama) -- Satu gempa bumi lemah berukuran 3.2 pada skala Richter berlaku di Ranau, Sabah pada 1.10 pagi ini.

Jabatan Meteorologi Malaysia dalam satu kenyataan berkata pusat gempa itu ialah 320 kilometer barat laut Tarakan, Indonesia dan 11 kilometer barat Sabah.

Gegaran dirasai di barat Sabah, kata kenyataan itu di sini hari ini.

-- BERNAMA

Strait of Malacca shows signs of strain

THERE is much history surrounding the Strait of Malacca. In the 14th and 15th centuries, the Strait bore witness to conquest after conquest of the Malacca Sultanate by marauding colonial powers. Firstly it was the Dutch, followed by the Portuguese and later the British. The Japanese also had a taste of Malacca much later on.

We see the remnants left by those powers now. Some have become tourist attractions, earning the state of Malacca lucrative tourism receipts. This goes to show that history does sell when the time is right. And Malacca, being the most conquered of the many states in Malaysia, is now benefiting from the conflicts of the past!

Even now, the Strait of Malacca performs an important function as a strategic sea channel between the Far East and the West. Each day, many ships ply the route bringing goods from the West destined for the East, especially the Chinese market, and vice versa. It is the most economical route.

In fact, it is also no secret that the Malacca Strait is key to the survival of several thriving sea ports. The Port of Singapore (pic), for example, would face dire consequences if the Strait is no longer navigable the way it is now. So would the many ports dotting the west coast of Peninsular Malaysia such as Port Klang.

At one time, somebody mooted the idea of cutting a canal through



the Isthmus of Kra in southern Thailand much like the Panama and Suez canals. That would not only cut the travel time significantly between East and West, but would also deal a blow to the logistics business now enjoyed by Singapore and the other ports. In this age of climate change and global warming, that would also have cut greenhouse gas emissions significantly.

However, that idea failed to materialise because it was considered too costly. But with improvements in technology, there is no

stopping that idea from surfacing again. For now, the affected ports can count themselves lucky at being spared from a possible shutdown, and ships will continue plying the Malacca Strait and the ports will continue to enjoy doing business.

Tourism in Malacca and the thriving business of the ports are not the only ones which have benefited from the Strait of Malacca. Fishing communities living along the length of the Strait have also gained although, over the years, there has been an observed decline in the availability of such marine

resources. Some blame it on over-fishing but another theory links the decline to growing environmental pollution, including the destruction of natural breeding grounds such as the thick mangroves which cover some parts of the shores along the Strait.

The Indonesian side of the Malacca Strait has also equally benefited from it. But now there is concern that the Strait may not function as it used to much longer if some issues related to its wellbeing are not addressed soon.

The sustainability of the Strait is

now under question.

Environmental pollution is viewed by many as the number one concern. It is still not clear to what extent the damage from environmental neglect is. If the decline in the population of fish and other marine resources is used as an indicator, we can say the environmental damage has reached very precarious levels. The pollution has even reached the beaches of Port Dickson and others along the Strait.

Another major concern is the shallowing of the Strait due to sediment pollution. This also needs careful study to understand the contributing factors. Lately, there has also been active land reclamation in some parts of the Strait. How this affects the sustainability of the Strait should also be further researched.

What has become obvious is that many stakeholders have an interest in sustaining the functioning of the Strait. There is much at stake. It is therefore time for those big logistic businesses which have profited from the Strait to now contribute to a common fund to finance the necessary R&D on it.

With better understanding, suitable measures can be put in place to assure the long-term sustainability of the highly-prized Strait of Malacca.

DR AHMAD IBRAHIM
Fellow
Academy of Sciences Malaysia