



INNOVATION FOR NATIONAL TRANSFORMATION

Laporan Tahunan
2016
Annual Report





Isi Kandungan

Table of Contents

| | | | |
|----|--|----|---|
| 04 | Wawasan, Matlamat & Objektif Vision, Mission & Objectives | 10 | Perutusan Menteri di Jabatan Perdana Menteri dan Penasihat Khas Agensi Inovasi Malaysia (AIM) Statement by Minister in the Prime Minister's Department and Special Adviser to Agensi Inovasi Malaysia |
| 05 | Akta AIM 2010 AIM ACT 2010 | 14 | Perutusan Ketua Pegawai Eksekutif AIM Statement by Chief Executive Officer AIM |
| 06 | Petikan Ucapan YAB Perdana Menteri Malaysia Excerpt of Speech by The Honourable Prime Minister of Malaysia | 20 | Majlis Tadbir Urus AIM AIM Governance Council |
| | | 22 | Pengurusan AIM AIM Management |
| | | 24 | Carta Organisasi Organisation Chart |
| | | 26 | Innovating Malaysia Innovating Malaysia |



Inisiatif-inisiatif Initiatives

32

Menyemai Budaya Berfikir
Cultivating a Thinking Culture

- **Program i-THINK**
i-THINK Programme
- **International Baccalaureate**
International Baccalaureate
- **Genovasi Malaysia**
Genovasi Malaysia

40

Inovasi Untuk Masyarakat dan oleh Masyarakat
Innovation For and by Society

- **Inovasi Social**
Social Innovation

46

Memudahkan Kolaborasi Industri-Akademia
Facilitate Industry-Academia Collaboration

- **Yayasan Steinbeis Malaysia**
Steinbeis Malaysia Foundation

50

Mentransformasi Sektor Strategik
Transforming Strategic Sectors

- **Strategi Biomas Nasional 2020**
National Biomass Strategy 2020
- **Pelan Tindakan Graphene Kebangsaan 2020**
National Graphene Action Plan 2020
- **Program Pembangunan Syarikat Peringkat Pertengahan**
Mid-Tier Companies Development Programme

58

Menginovasi Organisasi
Innovating Organisations

- **Indeks Inovasi Korporat Kebangsaan (NCII)**
National Corporate Innovation Index (NCII)
- **SME Innovation Index (SMEII)**

62

Menjadi Pemangkin Pengkomersilan
Catalyse Commercialisation

- **PlATCOM Ventures Sdn Bhd**
- **Peluang Perniagaan Inovasi**
Innovation Business Opportunities (IBO)
- **1DANA**
- **KLSMC Stem Cell Sdn Bhd (KLSMC-SC)**
- **Bioven International Sdn Bhd (Bioven)**
- **Efinix Inc. (Efinix)**

74

Soroton Media
Media Highlights

84

Peristiwa Korporat
Corporate Events



91

Prestasi Kewangan
Financial Overview and Analysis

97

Penyata Kewangan
Financial Statements

171

Penafian
Disclaimer



Wawasan, Matlamat & Objektif

Vision, Mission & Objective

Agensi Inovasi Malaysia (AIM) diwujudkan sebagai penggerak penjanaan kekayaan menerusi pengetahuan, teknologi dan inovasi bagi menggalak dan membangunkan ekosistem inovasi di Malaysia. Kami membentangkan asas inovasi yang menginspirasi dan melahirkan usahawan inovatif generasi baru.

Dua matlamat jelas AIM:

- Membawa kepada kesejahteraan masyarakat secara holistik melalui pemupukan ekosistem inovasi
- Memacu agenda inovasi kebangsaan untuk menjana kekayaan gelombang baru

Ini dicapai dengan memudahkan kolaborasi antara Kerajaan, Akademia dan Industri dalam meningkatkan penyatuan dan pelaksanaan idea-idea baru di dalam inovasi.



Wawasan Vision

Menjana kekayaan menerusi pengetahuan, teknologi dan inovasi.

Wealth creation through knowledge, technology and innovation.



Misi Mission

Merangsang dan membangunkan ekosistem inovasi di Malaysia ke arah mencapai Wawasan 2020.

To stimulate and develop the innovation ecosystem in Malaysia towards achieving Vision 2020.

Agensi Inovasi Malaysia (AIM) was created to jump start wealth creation through knowledge, technology and innovation to stimulate and develop the innovation ecosystem in Malaysia. We lay down the foundation of innovation that inspire and produce a new generation of innovative entrepreneurs.

AIM has two clear goals:

- To bring about holistic societal well-being through cultivation of the innovation ecosystem
- To drive the national innovation agenda to generate new-wave wealth

This is achieved by facilitating collaboration between Government, Academia and Industry in advancing the consolidation and execution of new ideas in innovation.



Objektif Objectives

1 Menjana pendapatan tambahan dan menyumbang kepada KDNK Malaysia.
Generate additional revenue and contribute to Malaysia's GDP.

2 Menyediakan pekerjaan tambahan untuk tenaga kerja Malaysia.
Provide additional jobs for the Malaysian workforce.

3 Menginspirasi dan melahirkan usahawan inovatif generasi baru.
Inspire and produce a new generation of innovative entrepreneurs.

4 Memberi kemudahan kepada syarikat-syarikat Malaysia untuk menjadi pemain global utama.
Facilitate the evolution of Malaysian companies into major global players.

Akta AIM 2010

AIM ACT 2010

Berdasarkan cadangan daripada Unit Inovasi Khas (UNIK) yang berfungsi sebagai pusat pemikir strategik untuk inovasi, kerajaan telah merangka satu rang undang-undang bagi penubuhan Agensi Inovasi Malaysia (AIM) yang bertujuan untuk merangsang dan membangunkan ekosistem inovasi di Malaysia ke arah mencapai wawasan 2020 dengan menggalakkan kewujudan kekayaan baru untuk negara dan memastikan pertumbuhan ekonomi yang mapan.

Rang undang-undang AIM dikemukakan di Parlimen untuk bacaan kali pertama pada 13 Disember 2010 sebelum diluluskan pada bacaan kali ketiga dan terakhir pada 21 Disember 2010. Ia menjelaskan mengenai rasional dan falsafah penubuhan AIM.

Based on the recommendations by Unit Inovasi Khas (UNIK), which functions as a strategic think tank for innovation, the government initiated a bill for the establishment of Agensi Inovasi Malaysia (AIM) with a mission to stimulate and develop the innovation ecosystem in Malaysia towards achieving vision 2020 that would spur the creation of wealth for the nation and ensure sustainable economic growth.

The AIM bill was tabled for its first reading in parliament on December 13, 2010, before being passed on its third and final reading on December 21, 2010. It spells out the rationale and philosophies behind AIM.

Akta AIM 2010 juga menghuraikan secara terperinci mengenai mandat khusus badan berkanun ini iaitu untuk:

The AIM Act 2010 also enumerates the specific mandate of the statutory body, which is:

1 Merumuskan dasar, strategi dan haluan negara yang berhubung dengan inovasi.
To formulate national policies, strategies and directions relating to innovation.

2 Menguruskan, bekerjasama dalam dan menyelaraskan pelaksanaan aktiviti dengan sektor awam dan swasta untuk merangsang inovasi di Malaysia.
To organise, cooperate in and coordinate the performance of activities with the public and private sector to stimulate innovation in Malaysia.

3 Membuat pertanyaan, tinjauan dan penganalisisan data, penyelidikan dan pembangunan yang berhubungan dengan inovasi dan ekosistem inovasi negara.
To conduct inquiries, survey and analysis of data, research and development relating to innovation and the national innovation ecosystem.

4 Menggalakkan dan memudahkan aktiviti dan inisiatif pelaburan oleh sektor awam dan swasta berhubung dengan inovasi.
To promote and facilitate investment activities and initiatives by the public and private sector in relation to innovation.

5 Menggalakkan lagi budaya inovasi dalam sektor awam, swasta dan pendidikan di Malaysia.
To further promote the culture of innovation in the public, private and education sectors in Malaysia.

6 Menasihati Kerajaan dalam perkara yang berhubung kait dengan inovasi.
To advise the Government in matters relating to innovation.

7 Membuat syor yang berhubungan dengan komponen inovasi dalam projek strategik negara yang sedia ada atau yang bakal dibuat.
To make recommendations relating to the innovation component of existing or future strategic national projects.

8 Menjalankan apa-apa fungsi lain yang difikirkan patut untuk membolehkannya melaksanakan fungsinya secara berkesan atau yang bersampingan dengan pelaksanaan fungsinya.
To carry out any other functions as deemed fit to enable it to perform its functions effectively or which is incidental to the performance of its functions.

Petikan Ucapan YAB Perdana Menteri Malaysia

Excerpt Of Speech by The Honourable Prime Minister Of Malaysia

Sejak 2011, Malaysia telah memberi petunjuk ketara dengan tarikannya sebagai salah satu lokasi pelaburan biomas yang menjadi pilihan di rantau ini. Dalam satu kajian penanda aras bebas yang dibuat terhadap ekonomi biomas global, Malaysia berada di kedudukan no.1 di rantau Asia Tenggara dengan peningkatan yang besar dalam infrastruktur dan sokongan holistik yang kukuh dari kerajaan bagi industri biomas dari 2010-2015.

Antara pencapaian di bawah NBS2020 (Strategi Biomas Nasional 2020) menunjukkan kemajuan yang menggalakkan dalam sektor biomas. Pada tahun 2014, sejumlah 12 projek biomas berjumlah RM82.9 juta telah diluluskan berbanding 11 projek sebanyak RM54.6 juta pada tahun 2013. Walaupun kebanyakan projek yang diluluskan setakat ini adalah berkaitan Bioenergi, peningkatan dalam perkembangan projek-projek biomas yang mempunyai nilai tambah yang lebih tinggi seperti bahan bakar bio dan biokimia adalah bukti yang Malaysia sedang menuju ke arah yang betul.

Sektor biomas Malaysia telah menambah hampir 7,000 peluang pekerjaan melalui usaha niaga baru sejak tahun 2010. Sektor ini boleh menambah sejumlah besar pekerjaan bernilai tinggi yang baru apabila sebahagian daripada bahanapi bio dan projek-projek biokimia memulakan pengeluaran komersil dalam tempoh tiga tahun akan datang.

Untuk menjadi pesaing sebagai Hab Pemprosesan Biomas Utama bagi Asia Tenggara, Sabah dan Sarawak perlu memainkan peranan penting. Digabungkan, kedua-dua

Since 2011, Malaysia has made notable leads in attractiveness as one of the region's preferred biomass investment location. In a recent independent benchmarking study conducted on global biomass economies, Malaysia was ranked no.1 in the South East Asia region citing vast improvements in infrastructure and strong holistic government support for the biomass industry from 2010 to 2015.

Some of the achievements under NBS2020 (National Biomass Strategy 2020) indicates encouraging progress in the biomass sector. In 2014, a total of 12 biomass projects amounting to RM82.9 million were approved compared with 11 projects of RM54.6 million in 2013. While most approved projects to date were Bioenergy related, the increase in ongoing development of higher value added biomass projects such as biofuels and biochemical is testament that Malaysia is moving in the right direction.

Malaysia's biomass sector has added nearly 7,000 jobs through new ventures since 2010. The sector can add a significant number of new high value jobs when some of the biofuels and biochemical projects start commercial scale production in the next three years.

In order to be a contender as the Premier Biomass Processing Hub in South East Asia, both Sabah and Sarawak would have to play an instrumental role. Combined, the two states

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"Some of the achievements under NBS2020 (National Biomass Strategy 2020) indicates encouraging progress in the biomass sector. In 2014, a total of 12 biomass projects amounting to RM82.9 million were approved compared with 11 projects of RM54.6 million in 2013."

**YAB Dato' Sri Mohd Najib
Bin Tun Abdul Razak**
Perdana Menteri Malaysia &
Pengerusi Majlis Tadbir Urus AIM
Prime Minister of Malaysia &
Chairman of AIM Governance Council



negeri mempunyai lebih daripada 50 peratus daripada biomas yang dihasilkan di negara ini. Jika kita boleh menukar sumber-sumber biomas kepada produk bernilai tinggi seperti bahanapi bio dan biokimia, ia boleh mewujudkan laluan bagi pemprosesan hiliran yang seterusnya untuk produk seperti bioplastik dan lain-lain.

Sabah memiliki kawasan penanaman kelapa sawit terbesar dan aktiviti-aktiviti pengilangan menghasilkan sejumlah besar biomas setiap tahun kerana mereka memegang satu perempat daripada pengeluaran minyak sawit mentah di negara ini. Jika 4.8 juta sisa sawit digunakan untuk kegunaan yang mempunyai nilai yang lebih tinggi, ia boleh membantu mewujudkan tambahan Pendapatan Negara Kasar (PNK) sejumlah RM3.2 bilion dan RM13.5 bilion peluang pelaburan baru dan dalam proses itu mewujudkan lebih 25,000 pekerjaan. Pembangunan Biomass yang dikenal pasti akan memberi tumpuan kepada tiga kelompok utama iaitu, Lahad Datu, Sandakan dan Tawau.

Sementara itu Sarawak mempunyai pelbagai bahan mentah biomas seperti perhutanan, kelapa sawit dan tanaman khusus. Pembangunan industri biomas boleh menjana PNK tambahan sebanyak RM4.8 bilion, mewujudkan 30,000 peluang pekerjaan baru dan RM18 bilion peluang pelaburan baru untuk negeri itu bagi keseluruhan rantai nilai menggunakan kira-kira enam juta tan sisa dari sumber-sumber biomas. Kluster biomas utama adalah Bintulu, Miri, Tanjung Manis dan Kuching.

account for more than 50 percent of the biomass generated in the country. If we could convert these biomass resources to higher value products such as biofuels and biochemicals, it can create a pathway for further downstream processing into products such as bioplastics and others.

Sabah has the largest palm oil planted area and the milling activities generate huge amounts of biomass annually as they hold a quarter of the CPO production in the country. If 4.8 million dry tonnes of palm oil biomass is utilised for higher value applications, it can help create RM3.2 billion in additional GNI and RM13.5 billion in new investment opportunities creating more than 25,000 jobs in the process. The identified Biomass Development would be focused on three main clusters namely, Lahad Datu, Sandakan and Tawau.

Sarawak meanwhile has a multi biomass feedstock proposition such as forestry, oil palm and dedicated crops. Biomass industry development can generate additional RM4.8 billion in GNI, create 30,000 new jobs and RM18 billion in new investment opportunities for the state throughout the value chain utilising around six million dry tonnes of its biomass resources. The key biomass clusters would be Bintulu, Miri, Tanjung Manis and Kuching.

“Pembangunan industri biomas boleh menjana PNK tambahan sebanyak RM4.8 bilion, mewujudkan 30,000 peluang pekerjaan baru dan RM18 bilion peluang pelaburan baru untuk negeri itu bagi keseluruhan rantai nilai menggunakan kira-kira enam juta tan sisa dari sumber-sumber biomas.”

“Biomass industry development can generate additional RM4.8 billion in GNI, create 30,000 new jobs and RM18 billion in new investment opportunities for the state throughout the value chain utilising around six million dry tonnes of its biomass resources.”

Terdapat banyak aktiviti yang sedang dijalankan dalam sektor ini dan kesannya telah menarik minat syarikat-syarikat yang menyifatkan Malaysia sebagai destinasi pelaburan yang penting. Kita akan mula melihat pergerakan biomas secara besar-besaran, yang membawa kepada banyak cadangan skala perindustrian di Sabah dan Sarawak dalam inisiatif-inisiatif seperti Lahad Datu Biocluster POIC dan Projek Hab Biomass Sarawak.

Dalam kebanyakan projek biomas, bukan sahaja syarikat-syarikat antarabangsa yang mendapat manfaat, tetapi banyak syarikat-syarikat tempatan juga turut mengambil bahagian dan dalam sesetengah keadaan membawa kepada peluang-peluang yang bernilai tinggi.

Dengan adanya pelbagai bahan mentah biomas di Malaysia, lokasi geografi, infrastruktur yang baik, pelbagai kemudahan dari industri sedia ada, serta penyertaan mantap sektor swasta kita berpeluang untuk mengukir nama dalam industri utama ini.

Aspek sosial dan ekonomi industri ini adalah sangat besar jika anda mengambil kira skalanya di seluruh rantauan nilai, mewujudkan pekerjaan mahir dan peluang perniagaan kepada penduduk luar bandar. Ini akan meningkatkan taraf hidup komuniti ini dengan lebih mapan.

There are many ongoing activities in this sector and consequently there is massive interest from companies to look at Malaysia as an important investment destination. We can start to see large scale mobilisation of biomass taking place, giving rise to many industrial scale proposals in both Sabah and Sarawak in initiatives such as POIC's Lahad Datu Biocluster and the Sarawak Biomass Hub Project.

In most of the biomass projects, it is not only the international companies that are benefiting, but many Malaysian companies are also taking part and in some cases leading these high value opportunities.

With Malaysia's multi biomass feedstock proposition, geographic location, established infrastructure, facilities and amenities from existing industries, and with strong participation of the private sector we stand a chance to carve a niche in this frontier industry.

The social and economic aspects of this industry is enormous if you consider the scalability throughout the entire value chain creating skilled jobs and business opportunities for the rural population. This will elevate the standards of living in these communities in a highly sustainable manner.

Pelancaran Pelan Pembangunan Industri Biomass Sabah & Sarawak: Launchpad untuk Malaysia sebagai Hub Pemprosesan Biomass Utama di Asia Tenggara.
Februari 2016

Launch of Sabah & Sarawak Biomass Industry Development Plan: Launchpad for Malaysia as the Premier Biomass Processing Hub in South East Asia.
February, 2016

Perutusan Menteri di Jabatan Perdana Menteri dan Penasihat Khas Agensi Inovasi Malaysia (AIM)

Statement by
Minister in the Prime Minister's Department
and Special Adviser to Agensi Inovasi Malaysia

Pembangunan modal insan merupakan keutamaan paling penting bagi rakyat Malaysia dalam situasi ekonomi global kini yang pantas dan mencabar. Pendidikan merupakan pemangkin, manakala penyelidikan dan inovasi sudah mula memainkan peranan yang belum pernah dilihat dalam pertumbuhan negara. Misi kerajaan adalah untuk memupuk semangat dalam penciptaan dan inovasi dalam kalangan rakyat pada ketika kita menghadapi Ekonomi Baru yang penuh cabaran, di mana kejayaan bergantung kepada kerelaan kita untuk menjadi lebih berani, bertenaga, mempunyai visi dan berkeinginan untuk melangkah ke jalan yang tidak dijangka, dan pada masa yang sama berfikir secara inovatif dan mengambil risiko.

Lebih dari sebelumnya, Agenda Inovasi merupakan pamacu utama bagi Malaysia. Melihatkan potensinya sebagai Modal Sosial, kerajaan kini melabur bagi masa depan rakyat dengan tujuan untuk memberi fokus kepada pembangunan yang mapan dan inklusif.

Inisiatif dan program yang dijalankan oleh AIM adalah untuk mempersediakan komuniti nasional, yang kini berada di ambang revolusi teknologi yang boleh mengubah asas cara hidup, cara kerja, dan cara kita berhubung antara satu sama lain. Kita masih belum boleh melihat bagaimana ia akan merubah kehidupan kita, tetapi apa yang jelas; tindak balas kita kepada Ekonomi Baru ini perlu bersepdua dan menyeluruh, dan melibatkan semua pihak yang berkepentingan dari sektor awam dan swasta, ahli akademik, dan masyarakat umumnya.

Human capital development is the utmost priority for Malaysians in today's challenging and fast-paced global economic climate. Education is the catalyst, while research and innovation is starting to play a never-before-seen role in the nation's growth. The government's mission is to inculcate the passion for invention and innovation amongst the rakyat in a brave New Economy, where success depends on the willingness to become courageous, as well as to have the energy, vision and eagerness to journey on uncharted paths, while thinking innovatively and taking risks.

More than ever, the Innovation Agenda is a key driving factor for Malaysia. In view of their potential as Social Capital, the government is investing in our rakyat's future with the aim to position them at the centre of sustainable and inclusive development.

The initiatives and programmes rolled out by AIM are to prepare our national community, which is poised at the brink of a technological revolution that will fundamentally alter the way we live, work, and relate to one another. We do not yet know just how it will unfold, but one thing is clear; our response to this New Economy must be integrated and comprehensive, involving all stakeholders from the public and private sectors, to academia and civil society.

"Inisiatif dan program daripada AIM bakal mewujudkan persekitaran yang sesuai. Ianya merupakan platform memperkasakan inovasi dan perniagaan Malaysia supaya ke hadapan dan menjadi inovatif tanpa perlu takut pada kegagalan."

"These initiatives and programmes by AIM are creating an enabling environment. They are platforms for empowering Malaysian businesses and innovators to take charge and be innovative without fear of failure."

YB Dato' Sri Hajah Nancy Shukri

Menteri di Jabatan Perdana Menteri
dan Penasihat Khas

Agensi Inovasi Malaysia (AIM)

Minister in the Prime Minister's
Department and Special Adviser
to Agensi Inovasi Malaysia



Inisiatif dan program daripada AIM bakal mewujudkan persekitaran yang sesuai. Ianya merupakan platform memperkasakan inovasi dan perniagaan Malaysia supaya ke hadapan dan menjadi inovatif tanpa perlu takut pada kegagalan. Melalui usaha AIM, kita sedang membina sedikit demi sedikit ekosistem inovasi yang bakal menjadi tulang belakang kepada pembangunan negara. Menjadi harapan saya agar semua pihak yang berkepentingan dalam ekosistem ini berterusan dan berani untuk meningkatkan, mencipta dan merubah model dalam menjalankan aktiviti ekonomi.

Sebagai Menteri di Jabatan Perdana Menteri, saya menyelia dan membantu keutamaan AIM bagi menggalakkan kreativiti dan inovasi dalam kalangan rakyat Malaysia di saat pada masa inovasi semakin diterima dalam kesemua jenis aktiviti ekonomi di seluruh dunia. Pertumbuhan yang dijana inovasi tidak lagi menjadi prerogatif negara berpendapatan tinggi semata-mata, kerana negara-negara membangun semakin membangunkan dasar dan strategi yang bertujuan meningkatkan keupayaan inovasi mereka.

Keupayaan berinovasi adalah penentu penting dalam persaingan global bagi dekad yang akan datang. Mengetahui kepentingan ini, Malaysia sudah mula mementingkan agenda nasional dengan mengambil kira inovasi sebagai salah satu tema utama bagi model ekonomi nasional, bersama-sama AIM sebagai peneraju usaha ini.

Agenda Inovasi kekal penting sebagai pemacu utama bagi Malaysia untuk perancangan lima tahun (2016-2020) sebagai salah satu pemangkin bagi menggalakkan pertumbuhan ekonomi negara.

Umpamanya, di bawah pemantauan Jabatan Perdana Menteri, AIM dan Unit Kerjasama Awam-Swasta (UKAS) telah memperkenalkan sebuah inisiatif pada tahun 2016 iaitu Kerjasama Awam-Swasta Sosial (Social PPP)- pendekatan baru yang memanfaatkan kemampuan model kerjasama awam-swasta tetapi lebih berfokus kepada impak sosial.

Bagi Sosial PPP, kerajaan dan sektor swasta mewujudkan sumber dana terkumpul dan sumbangan lain bagi membantu organisasi bertujuan sosial untuk menjalankan projek yang bakal dinilai. Ianya merupakan satu platform di mana kerajaan dan sektor swasta boleh bekerjasama dalam mencari jalan penyelesaian kepada isu-isu sosial yang dihadapi dalam kalangan masyarakat.

These initiatives and programmes by AIM are creating an enabling environment. They are platforms for empowering Malaysian businesses and innovators to take charge and be innovative without fear of failure. Through AIM's efforts we are building, brick-by-brick, an innovation ecosystem that will be the backbone of our nation's growth. It is my hope that all stakeholders within this emerging ecosystem will continue to have the audacity and drive to step up, create and disrupt entrenched models for conducting economic activities.

As a Minister in the Prime Minister's Department, I oversee and help steer AIM's main priority to encourage creativity and innovation among Malaysians whose innovations are gaining prominence in all kinds of economic activities around the world. Innovation driven growth is no longer the prerogative of high-income countries alone, as developing countries increasingly develop policies and strategies intended to increase their innovation capacity.

The capability to innovate is a crucial determinant of the global competitiveness over the coming decades. Knowing the importance, Malaysia has started to prioritise its national agenda by embedding innovation as one of the major themes in its national economic model, with AIM at the frontline of this endeavour.

The Innovation Agenda remains important as the key driving factor in Malaysia's next 5 year plan for the years 2016-2020 as one of the "game changers" to spur the country's economic growth.

For instance, under the purview of the Prime Minister's Department, AIM and the Public-Private Partnership Unit (UKAS) have introduced an initiative in 2016 called Social Public-Private Partnership (Social PPP) - a new approach that taps into the strengths of traditional public-private partnership models but for social impact.

In Social PPP, the government and private sectors create a pooled resource of funding and other in-kind contributions to support social purpose organisations to deliver projects that will be measured and assessed. It is a platform where the Government and the private sector can collaborate towards solving social issues that are faced by the society.

Selaras dengan Sosial PPP dan pendekatan keseluruhan masyarakat, Model Dana Impak Sosial (SOF) bagi program-program kerjasama awam-swasta telah dirancang dan disediakan bagi pelancarannya pada tahun 2017. SOF menggalakkan pelaburan daripada sektor awam, yayasan dan orang perseorangan dalam menyampaikan perkhidmatan sosial. Melalui model ini, beban dan risiko program perkhidmatan sosial akan dikurangkan dengan perkongsian sumber dan penglibatan kerajaan, swasta dan sektor sosial.

Pada tahun 2016 juga, Kerajaan Malaysia berterusan mempromosikan pembiayaan swasta bagi penyelidikan dan pembangunan, pengkomersilan dan inovasi (R,D,C & I). Usaha ini turut merangkumi peningkatan akses kepada sumber pembiayaan swasta, membangunkan rangka kerja bagi mitigasi risiko dan pengurusan aktiviti "crowdfunding". Rancangan Malaysia Ke-11 turut memperkasa akses kepada pembiayaan dan bantuan melalui penglibatan berterusan bersama institusi kewangan, pemberi modal, dan pelabur "angel" bagi meluaskan pilihan pembiayaan, mengurangkan kebergantungan kepada sumber kerajaan dan meningkatkan pembiayaan projek R,D,C & I.

Oleh itu, saya percaya AIM akan terus menjadi agen perubahan penting kepada komuniti pada ketika penglibatan kerajaan dipergiatkan dalam membentuk Ekosistem Inovasi Malaysia yang unik.

"Selaras dengan Sosial PPP dan pendekatan keseluruhan masyarakat, Model Dana Impak Sosial (SOF) bagi program-program kerjasama awam-swasta telah dirancang dan disediakan bagi pelancarannya pada tahun 2017. SOF menggalakkan pelaburan daripada sektor awam, yayasan dan orang perseorangan dalam melaksanakan perkhidmatan sosial."

"In line with the Social PPP and taking AIM's whole-society approach, a Social Outcome Fund Model (SOF) for public-private partnership programmes was planned and prepared for confirmed launching in 2017. The SOF promotes investments from the private sector, foundations, and individuals in delivering social services."

In line with the Social PPP and taking AIM's whole-society approach, a Social Outcome Fund Model (SOF) for public-private partnership programmes was planned and prepared for confirmed launching in 2017. The SOF promotes investments from the private sector, foundations, and individuals in delivering social services. Through this model, the burden and risk of social services programmes will be reduced through the sharing of resources and promoting the involvement of government, private and social sectors.

In addition to this, in 2016 the Malaysian Government continued promoting private financing for research and development, commercialisation and innovation (R,D,C&I). The efforts include increasing access to private sources of financing, developing a framework for risk mitigation and management of crowdfunding activities. The 11th Malaysia Plan also strengthens access to financing and assistance through continuous engagement with private financial institutions, venture capitalists, and angel investors to widen financial options, reduce dependency on government resources and increase the financing of R,D,C&I projects.

As such, it is my strong believe that AIM will continue to be an important change agent for our community against the backdrop of intensified governmental involvement in inciting a unique Malaysian Innovation Ecosystem.

Perutusan Ketua Pegawai Eksekutif AIM

Statement by Chief Executive Officer AIM

Ekosistem Inovasi Malaysia terus berkembang pada kadar yang stabil, sementara AIM – yang mencapai tahun keenam mandatnya pada 2016 – terus menyumbang kepada usaha menyeluruh di seluruh negara bagi membina pemikiran berinovasi yang berasaskan kekuatan dan kepintaran semua pihak berkepentingan di dalam ekosistem.

Kami membantu menggabungkan usaha semua pihak berkepentingan ke dalam suatu ikatan teknologi kreatif dan tenaga inovatif yang merangsang perubahan ke arah sebuah ekonomi di mana kekayaan dicipta melalui inovasi.

Satu langkah penting ke arah mewujudkan kekayaan melalui inovasi adalah inisiatif yang diterajui oleh AIM di bawah Strategi Biomass Negara 2020 (NBS 2020), iaitu Rancangan Pembangunan Industri Biomass Sabah dan Sarawak (SBIDP). Kami amat beruntung dan berterima kasih di atas kepercayaan dan sokongan yang diberikan oleh Kerajaan Negeri Sabah dan Sarawak, yang merupakan rakan kongsi utama kami di dalam kerjasama inovatif ini yang akan membantu memaksimumkan potensi sumber biomas untuk negara.

Sabah dan Sarawak kini bersedia untuk menerajui industri biomas bernilai tinggi, serta meletakkan Malaysia sebagai Hab Utama Pemerosesan Biomas bagi Asia Tenggara dengan pelancaran SBIDP oleh Perdana Menteri, YAB Dato' Sri Mohd Najib bin Tun Abdul Razak di Perdana Putra, Putrajaya, pada 25 Februari 2016.

Usaha negara untuk mempersiapkan minda belia kita bagi menjana kekayaan inovatif telah menyaksikan AIM memainkan peranan menerajui kerjasama membangunkan proses pendidikan sebagai elemen pemangkin paling

The Malaysian Innovation Ecosystem continued to develop at a steady pace as AIM - reaching the sixth year of its mandate in 2016 – contributed to the nation's overall effort at building a nationwide innovation mindset that builds on the strengths and the resourcefulness of ecosystem stakeholders.

We help combine the endeavours of these stakeholders into the bundle of creative technology and innovative energy that spur the desired shift to an economy where wealth is created through innovation.

A significant move toward creating wealth through innovation was an initiative under the National Biomass Strategy 2020 (NBS 2020) spearheaded by AIM - the Sabah and Sarawak Biomass Industry Development Plan (SBIDP). We are fortunate and grateful for the trust and support provided by the State Governments of Sabah and Sarawak, our major partners in this ground breaking innovative collaboration to maximise biomass potential for the country.

Sabah and Sarawak are set to take the lead in high-value biomass industries, and position Malaysia as the Premier Biomass Processing Hub for South East Asia with the launch of the SBIDP by our Prime Minister, YAB Dato' Sri Mohd Najib bin Tun Abdul Razak at Perdana Putra, Putrajaya, on 25 February, 2016.

The national quest to prepare the minds of our youth for innovative wealth creation has seen AIM doing its part to spearhead a collaboration that seeks to develop the process of education itself into the single most catalysing

“Kami amat beruntung dan berterima kasih di atas kepercayaan dan sokongan yang diberikan oleh Kerajaan Negeri Sabah dan Sarawak, yang merupakan rakan kongsi utama kami di dalam kerjasama inovatif ini yang akan membantu memaksimumkan potensi sumber biomas untuk negara.”

“We are fortunate and grateful for the trust and support provided by the State Governments of Sabah and Sarawak, our major partners in this ground breaking innovative collaboration to maximise biomass potential for the country.”



**YBhg. Datuk
Mark Rozario**
Ketua Pegawai Eksekutif,
Agensi Inovasi Malaysia
Chief Executive Officer,
Agensi Inovasi Malaysia

penting bagi mencetuskan inovasi dalam masyarakat kita. Inisiatif AIM untuk menanda aras sekolah menengah tempatan mengikut piawai International Baccalaureate (IB) World School telah membolehkan lapan buah sekolah menjalani Program IB Middle Years, manakala dua lagi menunggu giliran masing-masing setakat Disember 2016.

Kesemua sekolah ini akhirnya akan berkembang menjadi pusat kecemerlangan yang berpotensi memberi manfaat kepada 2,379 sekolah menengah, 2.25 juta pelajar dan 182,415 guru di negara ini, dengan tujuan utamanya bagi menyediakan generasi muda kita untuk dunia baru berfikiran inovatif.

Satu lagi program pendidikan AIM yang berjaya telah menyaksikan hampir 150,000 guru secara keseluruhannya dilatih sehingga 2016 untuk menggunakan Modul i-THINK, semenjak ianya diperkenalkan oleh AIM. Keseluruhan Sistem Modul Pembelajaran Kendiri i-THINK telah diintegrasikan (pada tahun 2015) ke dalam Sistem Pengurusan Pembelajaran Kementerian Pendidikan sebagai Kursus i-Think Dalam Talian yang membantu melatih dua pertiga daripada 150,000 guru-guru yang telah memperoleh kemahiran Modul i-THINK sehingga 2016.

Genovasi, satu inisiatif daripada AIM adalah Sekolah Design Thinking pertama di Malaysia dan rantau ini, terus berevolusi pada 2016 untuk meneruskan khidmatnya kepada rakyat melalui Yayasan Genovasi. Apa yang bermula sebagai platform bagi golongan muda mempelajari kemahiran inovasi, telah menghasilkan hampir 2,500 Duta Inovasi di bawah program pembangunan Duta Inovasi Design Thinking (DTIA).

"Keseluruhan Sistem Modul Pembelajaran Kendiri i-THINK telah diintegrasikan (pada tahun 2015) ke dalam Sistem Pengurusan Pembelajaran Kementerian Pendidikan sebagai Kursus i-Think Dalam Talian yang membantu melatih dua pertiga daripada 150,000 guru-guru yang telah memperoleh kemahiran Modul i-THINK sehingga 2016."

"The overall i-THINK Self Learning Module System was later integrated (in 2015) into the Ministry of Education's Learning Management System as the online KiDT (Kursus i-Think Dalam Talian) Self Learning Module, which helped train two-thirds of the total 150,000 teachers who had acquired i-THINK Module skills up to 2016."

element to spark innovation in our society. AIM's initiative to benchmark local secondary schools against International Baccalaureate (IB) World School standards has enabled eight schools to carry out their own authorised IB Middle Years Programme, while two others were awaiting authorisation as of December, 2016.

These 10 schools will eventually develop into centres of excellence that will potentially benefit 2,379 secondary schools, 2.25 million students and 182,415 teachers in the country, with the ultimate aim of preparing our younger generation for a new world of innovative mindsets.

Another of AIM's successful education programmes saw close to 150,000 teachers being trained up to 2016 to use the i-THINK Module developed by AIM. The overall i-THINK Self Learning Module System was later integrated (in 2015) into the Ministry of Education's Learning Management System as the online KiDT (Kursus i-Think Dalam Talian) Self Learning Module, which helped train two-thirds of the total 150,000 teachers who had acquired i-THINK Module skills up to 2016.

AIM's Genovasi Malaysia, established via Genovasi Foundation the first Design Thinking School in Malaysia and the region, had further evolved in 2016 to further serve the rakyat. What started as a platform for young people to learn innovation skills, had produced close to 2,500 Innovation Ambassadors under Genovasi's Design Thinking Innovation Ambassadors (DTIA) development programme.

Di bawah DTIA, Genovasi telah melibatkan 33 organisasi awam dan mengekalkan kerjasama yang berterusan dengan Jabatan Kerja Raya berkaitan dengan pembangunan kepimpinan, di samping menjalin kerjasama dengan PEMANDU dan Polis Diraja Malaysia di dalam bidang pelaksanaan projek.

Pada 2016, Yayasan Genovasi telah dibangunkan sebagai sebuah badan akreditasi bebas untuk sekolah menengah kerajaan; satu peranan yang akan memantapkan bidang pendidikan kita melalui satu set piawaian dan amalan komprehensif yang ditanda aras mengikut standard jaminan kualiti antarabangsa.

Satu contoh inisiatif AIM yang baik dalam menanda aras piawaian dan amalan, adalah usaha untuk memudahkan kerjasama antara industri, ahli akademik dan pakar bidang bagi memudahkan pemindahan teknologi dan pengetahuan secara berkesan dan lancar, melalui Steinbeis Malaysia Foundation (STMY).

STMY telah menubuhkan sejumlah 600 Pusat Pemindahan (bagi teknologi serta kepakaran), sehingga akhir 2016, yang dihubungkan kepada rangkaian STMY yang lebih luas bagi membantu kerjasama antara industri dan ahli akademik.

Kami mengukuhkan lagi daya kolaborasi AIM dengan penyertaan 700 syarikat dalam bengkel Indeks Inovasi Korporat Kebangsaan (NCII) dan penggunaan Toolkit NCII dalam talian, dengan beberapa ratus syarikat lagi dijadualkan untuk turut serta.

Toolkit NCII menyediakan gambaran keseluruhan amalan tadbir inovasi dan pengurusan mana-mana syarikat di Malaysia, selain memberikan analisa tentang pelaburan syarikat di dalam aspek inovasi dan pulangan yang mampu diperolehi. Ia mengukur kemapanan jangka panjang untuk sesbuah perniagaan dari segi budaya inovasi, pembangunan modal insan, penjenamaan dan pemasaran, proses perniagaan, selain daripada Penyelidikan, Pembangunan, Pengkomersilan dan Inovasi (R,D,C&I).

Under the DTIA, Genovasi has engaged 33 public organisations and maintained an ongoing collaboration with the Public Works Department (JKR) on leadership development, as well as PEMANDU and the Royal Malaysian Police on project implementation.

In 2016, the Genovasi Foundation was well on its way to be developed as an independent accreditation body for government secondary schools; a role that the foundation will bring to our education sphere, bringing a comprehensive set of internationally-benchmarked quality assurance standards and practices. Genosis, a new education programme which incorporates the various elements of i-THINK, IB and Genovasi's design thinking will begin in 2017.

A fine example of AIM's initiative in benchmarking standards and practices, is our facilitation of collaborations between industry, academia and subject matter experts that promote effective and seamless technology and knowledge transfer, via Steinbeis Malaysia Foundation (STMY).

STMY had established more than 550 Transfer Centre Networks, up to end 2016, which connect to the larger STMY network assisting collaboration between industry and academia.

We further strengthened AIM's collaboration with the participation of 700 companies in National Corporate Innovation Index (NCII) workshops and the online NCII toolkit with several hundreds more scheduled for participation.

The NCII toolkit provides an overview of Malaysian companies' innovation governance and management practices, and an analysis of their innovation investments and returns. It measures long term sustainability for businesses in terms of innovation culture, human capital development, branding & marketing, R,D,C&I as well as business processes.

AIM juga telah melancarkan Toolkit Pengukuran Impak Sosial (SIMT) untuk mengukur kesan daripada perkhidmatan sosial yang disediakan oleh pertubuhan dan agensi sosial. SIMT ini memberikan pemahaman yang lebih baik bagi program-program sosial yang ingin diceburi oleh pihak penaja, serta membantu mereka dalam proses membuat keputusan dengan menyediakan laporan telus yang meningkatkan kepercayaan dan keyakinan di kalangan pihak penaja.

Dalam bidang inovasi sosial, AIM bersama-sama dengan Unit Kerjasama Awam Swasta (UKAS), telah menubuhkan Dana Perkongsian Sosial Awam-Swasta (PPP Sosial) yang menyediakan geran berfokus, pada nisbah komitmen 50% daripada kerajaan dan 50% daripada sektor swasta, yang disediakan untuk perkhidmatan sosial inovatif dan berkesan oleh organisasi-organisasi dalam sektor sosial.

Selari dengan PPP, AIM telah menjalankan inisiatif komprehensif pertama untuk mengukur prestasi sosial di Malaysia, iaitu kajian Kemajuan Penilaian Sosial (SPA) ke atas tujuh isu-isu sosial yang disasarkan. Matlamat utama SPA adalah untuk membentuk asas penilaian bagi cadangan penubuhan sebuah Dana Hasil Sosial (SOF). Dana ini telah dijadualkan untuk pelancaran pada 2017 dan hanya mengeluarkan pembayaran bagi program-program berkualiti tinggi yang menyediakan perkhidmatan sosial yang berkesan untuk individu dan masyarakat. Inisiatif berfokus AIM dalam inovasi sosial dijangka akan dapat memudah dan meningkatkan pelaburan berkesan dari dalam dan luar sektor sosial.

Untuk inisiatif pengkomersilan, AIM telah membuat pelaburan terpilih bagi memangkin perusahaan dan syarikat baru dengan mewujudkan platform bagi menjana keuntungan daripada harta intelek yang sedia ada di Malaysia. Program pemangkin pengkomersilan di bawah anak syarikat milik penuh AIM - PlATCOM Ventures Sdn Bhd - akan melahirkan pemimpin masa depan dalam inovasi, dan membantu mewujudkan kisah kejayaan global bagi syarikat-syarikat yang menunjukkan potensi dalam mengkomersilkan inovasi bertaraf dunia.

AIM also rolled out the Social Impact Measurement Toolkit for measuring impact from social services delivered by social purpose organisations and social agencies. The SIMT provides a better understanding of these activities for funders of social programmes, and assist them in their decision making process through transparent reporting that promotes trust and confidence among funders.

In the area of social innovation AIM – together with the Public Private Partnership Unit (UKAS) – had established the Social Public-Private Partnership (Social PPP) Fund that provide focused grants, at a ratio of 50% commitment from the government and 50% from the private sector, which are provided for effective and innovative social interventions delivered by organisations in the social sector.

Parallel to the Social PPP, the first ever comprehensive initiative to measure social performance in Malaysia – the Social Progress Assessment (SPA) - was conducted by AIM on seven targeted social issues. The SPA's primary goal was forming a basis for evaluating and proposing the establishment of a Social Outcome Fund (SOF). The SOF, on schedule for launching in 2017, only commits payment for successful programmes that provide high quality and effective social services for individuals and communities. AIM's focused initiative in social innovation is expected to facilitate and enhance impact investment from within and beyond the social sector.

For its commercialisation initiatives, AIM makes selective investments to catalyse new ventures and startups by creating platforms to monetise Malaysia's existing intellectual properties. Commercialisation catalysing programmes under AIM's wholly owned subsidiary, PlATCOM Ventures Sdn Bhd, will create future leaders in innovation, and help create global success stories for companies that show potential in commercialising world-class innovations.

“Sebanyak 110 syarikat telah diserapkan ke dalam Program Berimpak Tinggi PlaTCOM (HIP2) yang terdiri daripada 45% syarikat Bumiputra, 35% syarikat baru dan 22% syarikat usahawan wanita.

A total of 110 companies were inducted into PlaTCOM's High Impact Programme 2 (HIP2) comprising 45% Bumiputra companies, 35% startups and 22% female entrepreneurs.”

PlaTCOM setakat ini telah berjaya melesenkan produk melalui 120 pemindahan Harta Intelek dari universiti, institusi penyelidikan awam dan entiti swasta. Sebanyak 110 syarikat telah diserapkan ke dalam Program Berimpak Tinggi PlaTCOM (HIP2) yang terdiri daripada 45% syarikat Bumiputra, 35% syarikat baru dan 22% syarikat usahawan wanita. Sebanyak RM55.1 juta telah diperuntukkan untuk HIP2 dengan RM38.9 juta dana sepadan berjaya dikumpulkan. Setakat ini, sebanyak 21 inovasi telah dikomersilkan oleh PlaTCOM.

Dalam kita menuju ke masa hadapan yang semakin meningkat daya saing dan cabarannya dalam mengekalkan kemampuan bagi seluruh negara, adalah menjadi harapan kami supaya peranan AIM dalam mencipta ekosistem inovasi yang lestari dan dinamik untuk negara menyumbang kepada kecemerlangan ekonomi Malaysia di rantau ini dan seluruh dunia.

PlaTCOM has to date conducted licensing deals involving 170 Intellectual Property transfers from universities, public research institutes and private entities. A total of 110 companies were inducted into PlaTCOM's High Impact Programme 2 (HIP2) comprising 45% Bumiputra companies, 35% startups and 22% female entrepreneurs. A total of RM55.1 million has been committed for HIP2 with RM38.9 million in matching fund secured. To date, a total of 21 innovations have been commercialised.

As we head into a future of ever-increasing competitiveness and challenges in maintaining sustainability for the whole country, it is our hope that AIM's role in the creation of a living and dynamic innovation ecosystem for the country will contribute to the economic ascendancy of Malaysia within the region and beyond.

Majlis Tadbir Urus AIM

AIM Governance Council

Di bawah Akta Agensi Inovasi Malaysia 2010, AIM ditadbir oleh sebuah Majlis Tadbir Urus yang berperanan untuk memberi input dan panduan bagi menentukan hala tuju, polisi dan inisiatif agensi ini.

Majlis Tadbir Urus ini mempunyai 17 ahli yang dilantik dan dipengerusikan oleh YAB Perdana Menteri. Perlantikan ahli MTU AIM adalah tidak melebihi tiga (3) tahun dan terhad kepada tiga penggal sahaja.

Under the Agensi Inovasi Malaysia Act 2010, AIM is administered by a Governance Council that gives inputs and go-ahead for AIM's direction, policies and initiatives.

There are 17 members in the Governance Council, led by the Prime Minister as Chairman. Members of the Council are appointed by the Prime Minister, with each member serving the Council for a term not exceeding three years. The reappointment of a member is limited to three consecutive terms.



**YAB DATO' SRI
MOHD NAJIB BIN
TUN ABDUL RAZAK**

Pengerusi – Perdana Menteri Malaysia
Chairman – Prime Minister of Malaysia

YB Dato' Sri Mustapa bin Mohamed
Ahli – Menteri Perdagangan
Antarabangsa dan Industri
Member – Minister of International
Trade and Industry



**YB Datuk Seri Panglima
Madius Tangau**
Ahli – Menteri Sains, Teknologi
dan Inovasi
Member – Minister of Science,
Technology and Innovation

YB Dato' Seri Haji Idris Bin Jusoh
Ahli – Menteri Pendidikan Tinggi
Member – Minister of Higher Education



YB Datuk Seri Abdul Rahman Dahlan
Ahli – Menteri di Jabatan Perdana
Menteri (Unit Perancang Ekonomi)
Member – Minister in the Prime
Minister's Department
(Economic Planning unit)

YB Dato' Sri Hajah Nancy Shukri
Ahli – Menteri di Jabatan Perdana Menteri
Member – Minister in the
Prime Minister's Department



YB Dato' Seri Hamzah Bin Zainudin
Ahli – Menteri Perdagangan
Dalam Negeri, Koperasi dan Kepenggunaan
Member – Minister of Domestic Trade,
Co-Operatives and Consumerism

YB Datuk Seri Johari bin Abdul Ghani
Ahli – Menteri Kewangan II
Member – Minister of Finance II



YBhg. Tan Sri Dr. Ali Bin Hamsa
Ahli – Ketua Setiausaha Negara
Member – Chief Secretary
to the Government of Malaysia

YB Senator Dato' Sri Idris Jala
Ahli – Ketua Pegawai Eksekutif, Unit
Pengurusan Prestasi dan Pelaksanaan
(PEMANDU)
Member – Chief Executive Officer,
Performance Management and
Delivery Unit (PEMANDU)



**YBhg. Professor Tan Sri
Zakri Bin Abdul Hamid**
Ahli – Penasihat Sains kepada
YAB Perdana Menteri Malaysia
Member – Science Adviser to the
YAB Prime Minister of Malaysia

**YBhg. Professor Emeritus Tan Sri
Dato' Sri Paduka Dr. Lim Kok Wing**
Ahli – Presiden, Lim Kok Wing
University of Creative Technology
Member – President, Lim Kok Wing
University of Creative Technology



**YBhg. Professor Tan Sri
Dato' Dzulkifli Bin Abdul Razak**
Ahli – Presiden, International Association
of Universities (IAU), Paris
Member – President, International
Association of Universities (IAU), Paris

YBhg. Datuk Ahmad Bin A. Talib
Ahli – Pengerusi,
Yayasan Salam Malaysia
Member – Chairman,
Yayasan Salam Malaysia



YBhg. Datuk Seri Wong Chun Wai
Ahli – Kumpulan Pengarah Urusan dan Ketua
Pegawai Eksekutif, Star Media Group Berhad
Member – Group Managing Director and Chief
Executive Officer, Star Media Group Berhad



YBhg. Datuk Mark Rozario
Ahli – Ketua Pegawai Eksekutif, Agensi
Inovasi Malaysia
Member – Chief Executive Officer,
Agensi Inovasi Malaysia

Pengurusan AIM

AIM
Management



Ooi Pang Kok
Ketua Pegawai Kewangan
Chief Financial Officer



**YBhg. Datuk
Mark Rozario**
Ketua Pegawai Eksekutif
Chief Executive Officer

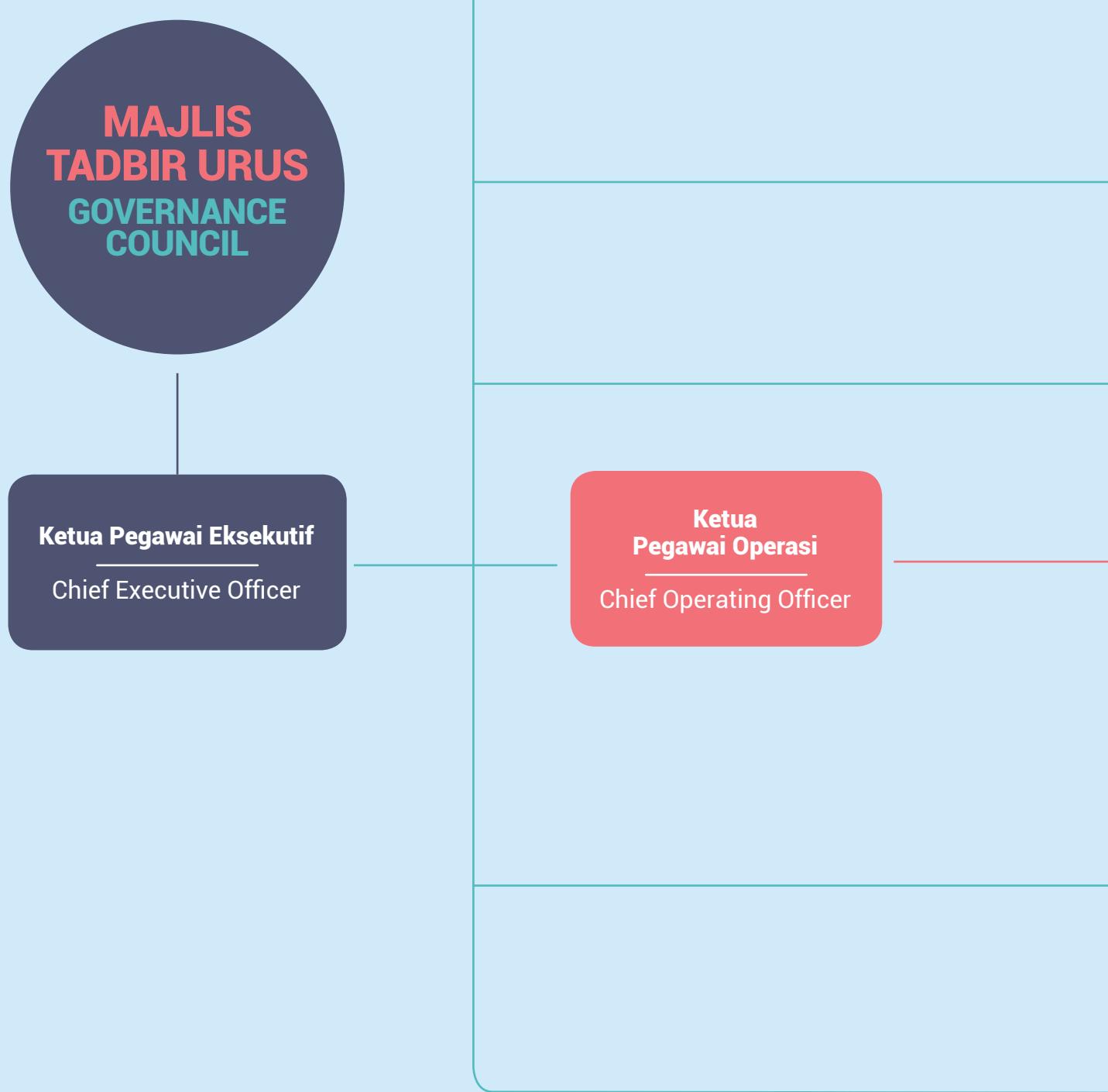
Abdullah Arshad
Naib Presiden Eksekutif
Executive Vice-President

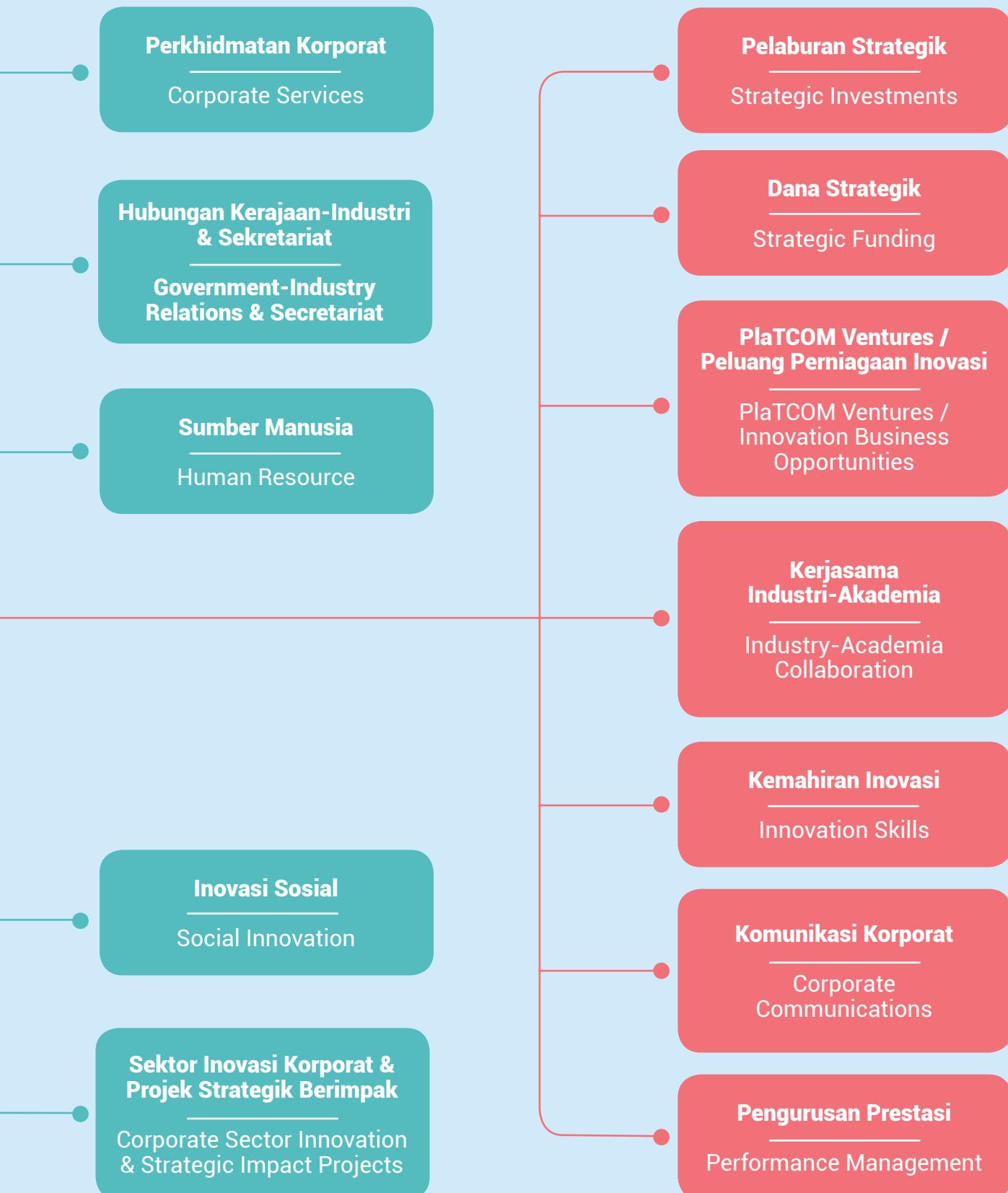




Carta Organisasi

Organisation Chart





Innovating Malaysia

Innovating Malaysia





MENYEMAI BUDAYA BERFIKIR CULTIVATING A THINKING CULTURE

- a. Membekalkan generasi akan datang Malaysia dengan kemampuan berfikir secara kritis dan kreatif melalui program-program seperti i-THINK, IB dan Genovasi;
- b. Program-program ini direka bagi meningkatkan kemahiran berfikir pelajar sekolah rendah dan menengah kita dan kemahiran pemikiran reka bentuk untuk para graduan;
- c. Program-program ini akan membantu merangsang budaya pemikiran inovatif dan kritis di kalangan belia, sekaligus mewujudkan saluran ciptaan kreatif untuk inovasi di masa depan.
- a. Equipping Malaysia's next generation with the ability to think critically and creatively via programmes such as i-THINK, IB and Genovasi;
- b. These programmes are designed to enhance thinking skills for our primary and secondary school children and also design thinking for graduates;
- c. These programmes will also help foster a culture of innovative and critical thinking among youths and as such create a seamless creative pipeline for future innovations.



INOVASI UNTUK MASYARAKAT DAN OLEH MASYARAKAT INNOVATION FOR AND BY SOCIETY

- a. Mencabar belia menerusi UReka.my untuk menginovasi dan membimbing mereka melalui proses pembentukan idea, pemprototaipan, perintisan dan implementasi;
- b. Model penjanaan pendapatan yang berjaya di kalangan usahawan mikro secara khidmat luar kumpulan dan mereplikasikannya kepada lebih ramai orang melalui rangkaian pementoran Gigih;
- c. Menggerak kewangan sosial untuk menggalakkan NGO berkolaborasi dengan kerajaan dan sektor swasta bagi mengubah penglibatan dan penyampaian khidmat sosial.
- a. Challenging youths on UReka.my to innovate, and guiding them through a process of ideation, prototyping, piloting and implementation;
- b. Crowdsourcing successful income generation models among micro-entrepreneurs and replicating to more people through a Gigih mentoring network;
- c. Mobilising social finance to leverage social NGOs to collaborate with government and the private sector to transform social intervention and service delivery.



MEMUDAHKAN KOLABORASI INDUSTRI-AKADEMIA FACILITATE INDUSTRY-ACADEMIA COLLABORATION

- a. Memangkinkan pertambahan aktiviti kolaborasi antara industri dan akademia bagi menjana harta intelek yang tersedia secara komersil melalui Steinbeis Malaysia;
- b. Program-program ini akan membantu orang awam mempromosi inovasi, pemindahan ilmu dan memudahkan kerjasama antara Kerajaan, Rakyat, Akademia dan Industri bagi menghidupkan budaya inovasi terbuka yang sebenar;
- c. Program-program ini juga menyediakan platform inovatif alternatif kepada industri (terutamanya bagi perusahaan kecil dan sederhana) melibatkan akademia untuk menyelesaikan keperluan sebenar perniagaan.
- a. Catalysing greater collaboration activities between industry and academia to generate commercial-ready IPs via Steinbeis Malaysia;
- b. These programmes will help the public to promote innovations, transfer knowledge and facilitate collaborations between Government, Rakyat, Academia and Industry to create a truly open innovation culture;
- c. These programmes also provide alternative innovative platforms for the industry (particularly SMEs) to engage the academia to solve real business needs.



MENTRANSFORMASI SEKTOR STRATEGIK TRANSFORMING STRATEGIC SECTORS

- a. Mentakrifkan strategi-strategi kebangsaan bagi mengubah sektor-sektor strategik di masa depan melalui program-program seperti Strategi Biomas Nasional 2020 dan Pelan Tindakan Graphene Kebangsaan 2020;
- b. Program-program ini akan merealisasikan strategi kebangsaan bagi mengubah Malaysia menjadi hab biomas global dan pelan halatuju untuk pilihan strategik dalam bidang-bidang penumpuan yang kompetitif dengan graphene sebagai pemboleh utama.
- a. Defining national strategies to transform strategic sectors of the future via programmes such as the National Biomass Strategy 2020 and the National Graphene Action Plan 2020;
- b. These programmes will deliver a national strategy to transform Malaysia into a global hub for biomass and a roadmap for strategic choices into competitive application areas with graphene as a key enabler.



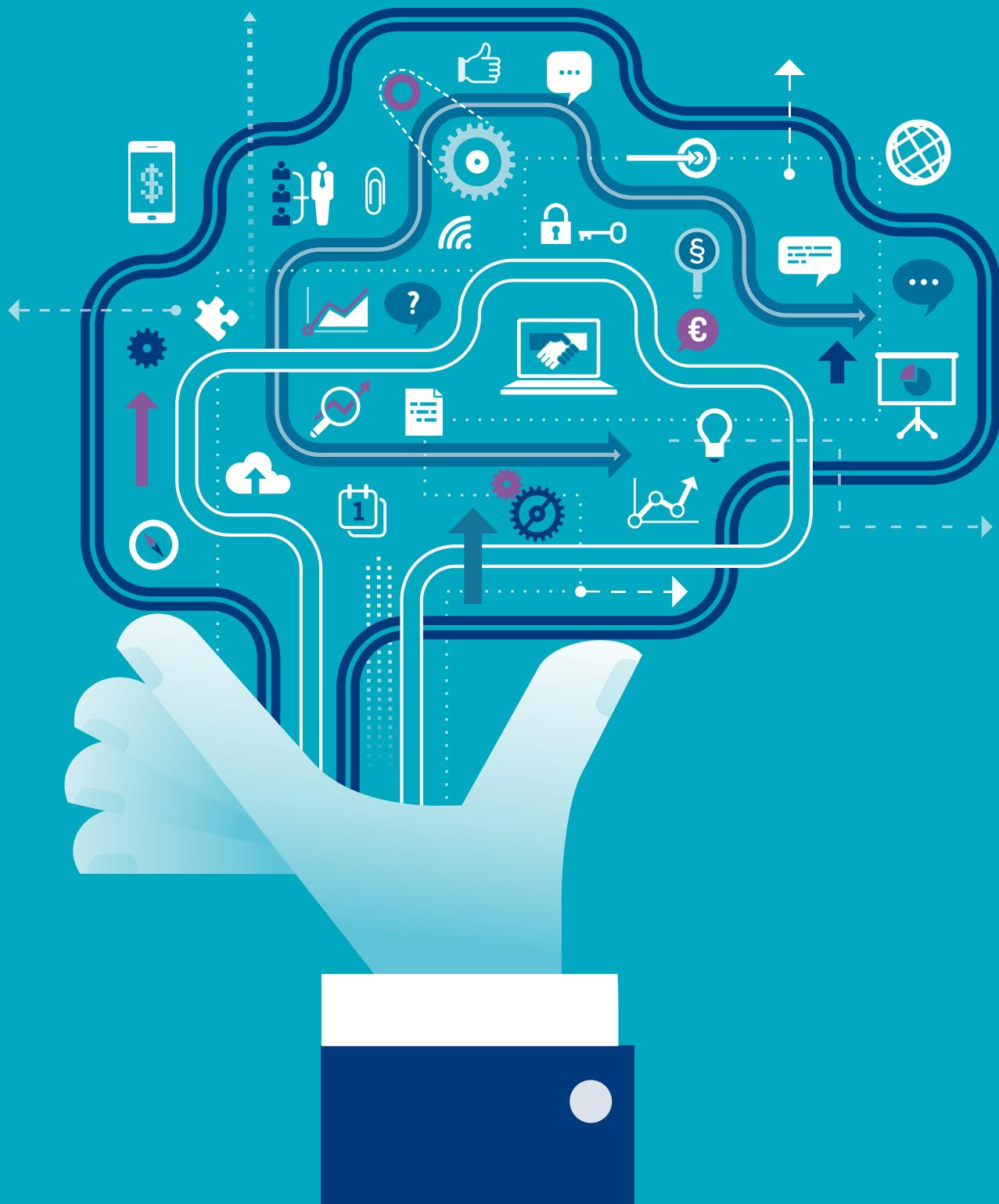
MENGINOVASI ORGANISASI INNOVATING ORGANISATIONS

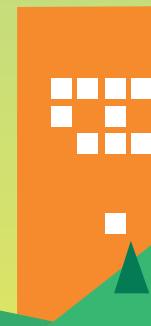
- a. Menyediakan sokongan kepada organisasi-organisasi sederhana dan besar berhubung inovasi menerusi program-program seperti Program Pembangunan Peringkat Pertengahan, Indeks Inovasi Korporat Kebangsaan dan Intellectual Capital Future Check;
- b. Menginovasi organisasi-organisasi dengan memberi sokongan kepada organisasi-organisasi tahap pertengahan dan besar untuk melangkah ke tahap berikutnya dan meraih pulangan hasil daripada inovasi.
- a. Providing support to mid-sized and large organisations on innovation via programmes such as the Mid-Tier Development Programme, National Corporate Innovation Index and the Intellectual Capital Future Check;
- b. Innovating organisations by providing support to mid-level and large organisations to make the jump to the next level and seek returns on innovation.



MENJADI PEMANGKIN PENGKOMERSILAN CATALYSE COMMERCIALISATION

- a. Membuat pelaburan terpilih bagi memangkin usaha-usaha baru dan perniagaan baru (pemimpin masa depan berinovasi);
- b. Mewujudkan platform bagi harta intelek sedia ada di Malaysia;
- c. Portal 1Dana bakal menjadi pusat sumber maklumat bagi program-program pembiayaan dan kemudahan kajian penyelidikan dan pembangunan di negara ini. Ia juga akan digunakan bagi memantau dan menilai keberkesanan program-program pembiayaan itu;
- d. Program-program seperti Pelaburan Ekuiti dan PlaTCOM Ventures akan memperlihatkan AIM membantu menghasilkan kisah kejayaan global dengan jalinan kerjasama syarikat-syarikat yang menunjukkan potensi untuk mengkomersilkan inovasi-inovasi bertaraf dunia;
- a. Making selective investments to catalyse new ventures and startups (future leaders in innovation);
- b. Creating platforms to monetise Malaysia's existing intellectual properties;
- c. Programmes such as Equity Investments and PlaTCOM Ventures will see AIM helping to create global success stories by working with companies that show potential to commercialise world-class innovations;
- d. The 1Dana portal will be the central source of information for funding programmes and public R&D facilities in the country. It will also be used for monitoring and evaluation of the effectiveness of the funding programmes.







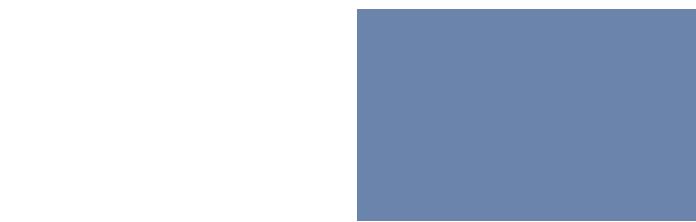
Inisiatif- Inisiatif

Initiatives



MENYEMAI BUDAYA BERFIKIR

CULTIVATING A THINKING CULTURE





PROGRAM i-THINK

Program i-THINK bermula pada bulan Januari 2012 di 10 buah sekolah perintis yang terdiri daripada enam sekolah rendah dan empat buah sekolah menengah di enam zon utama di Malaysia iaitu Utara, Selatan, Timur, dan bahagian-bahagian Barat Semenanjung Malaysia, Sabah dan Sarawak, yang melibatkan 800 orang guru dan 10,500 pelajar.

Kolaborasi di antara Agensi Inovasi Malaysia (AIM) dan Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia (KPM) ini bertujuan untuk memberi perangsang kepada sekolah-sekolah melalui Kemahiran Berfikir Aras Tinggi (KBAT).

Program ini bertujuan untuk memupuk dan membangunkan modal insan yang inovatif, meningkatkan kemahiran berfikir dalam kalangan kanak-kanak sekolah dan melengkapkan generasi akan datang dengan KBAT.

Susulan penyerahan i-THINK kepada KPM pada bulan September 2015, program ini boleh diakses oleh guru-guru bermula Januari 2016 melalui portal pembelajaran KPM "Grid Malaysia untuk Pembelajaran" (MyGfL). Seramai 9,116 guru telah menamatkan latihan MyGfL, manakala 9,000 lagi di peringkat 70% untuk tamat pada 2016. Mereka akan menyertai seramai 144,397 guru-guru yang telah menamatkan program ini pada tahun 2015.

Program i-THINK berjalan dengan baik dan sejak ia dilancarkan sejumlah 153,513 guru telah dilatih menjelang akhir 2016.

i-THINK kini digunakan oleh Pusat Kecemerlangan Kemahiran Berfikir Institut Pendidikan Guru Malaysia sebagai salah satu cara dalam mempromosikan KBAT dalam pengajaran dan pembelajaran di kalangan guru pelatih pra-perkhidmatan.

Perancangan Masa Depan

Di bawah KPM, program ini akan meneruskan misi untuk meningkatkan dan menggalakkan pembangunan modal insan, memastikan pertumbuhan positif kemahiran berfikir dalam kalangan kanak-kanak sekolah dan membuka lebih banyak peluang kepada generasi akan datang untuk mengamalkan KBAT.

i-THINK PROGRAMME

The i-THINK programme commenced in January 2012 at 10 pilot schools comprising six primary and four secondary schools in six main zones in Malaysia namely, Northern, Southern, Eastern, and Western parts of Peninsula Malaysia, Sabah and Sarawak, involving 800 teachers and 10,500 students.

This collaboration between Agensi Inovasi Malaysia (AIM) and the Ministry of Education (MoE) was designed to empower schools through Higher Order Thinking Skills (HOTS).

i-THINK aims to nurture and develop innovative human capital, increase thinking skills among school children, and equip future generations with HOTS.

Following the handover of i-THINK to MoE in September 2015, the programme was made accessible to teachers beginning January 2016 through the MoE learning portal "Malaysian Grid for Learning" (myGfL). A total of 9,116 teachers have completed the myGfL training, while another 9,000 teachers were at 70% completion in 2016. They will join the 144,397 teachers who have completed the programme in 2015.

The i-THINK programme progressed well with a total of 153,513 teachers trained by the end of 2016, since it was rolled out.

i-THINK is currently being used by *Pusat Kecemerlangan Kemahiran Berfikir Institut Pendidikan Guru Malaysia* as one of the instruments in promoting HOTS in teaching and learning among pre-service trainee teachers.

Moving forward

Under MoE, the programme will continue with its mission to enhance and promote the development of human capital, ensuring a positive growth of thinking skills among school children and opening more opportunities for our future generations to embrace HOTS.



INTERNATIONAL BACCALAUREATE

Proses pendidikan telah menjadi satu elemen pemangkin yang mampu mencetuskan budaya pemikiran dalam masyarakat kita. Oleh itu, Agensi Inovasi Malaysia (AIM) telah mengambil inisiatif dan mengadakan program pendidikan seperti International Baccalaureate Middle Years Programme (IBMYP).

Dirancang untuk pelajar yang berumur 13 hingga 17 tahun, IBMYP telah dilancarkan pada tahun 2013 di 10 buah sekolah, yang melibatkan 861 orang guru dan 10,444 pelajar, dengan objektif utama untuk memupuk kemahiran dan sikap untuk kejayaan akademik pada abad ke-21. Pelaksanaan program ini bertujuan mewujudkan sebuah kumpulan yang terdiri daripada 10 buah sekolah awam sebagai pusat kecemerlangan IBMYP, menjadi model dan menyokong amalan terbaik dan metodologi global di sekolah-sekolah lain, untuk meluaskan impak ke atas reformasi pendidikan yang lebih menyeluruh di Malaysia.

Selaras tiga tahun proses penilaian yang rapi bagi menunjukkan penjajaran kurikulum untuk piawaian International Baccalaureate (IB), dan membina keupayaan mereka untuk kepimpinan pedagogi dan menggunakan pelbagai pedagogi dan penilaian strategi IB, lapan daripada 10 buah sekolah telah berjaya dianugerahkan pengiktirafan IB World School pada 2016.

Lapan sekolah tersebut ialah SMK Sungai Tapang di Kuching, Sarawak; Kolej Melayu Kuala Kangsar, Perak; SMK Sultanah Bahiyah di Alor Setar, Kedah; SMK Putrajaya Presint 9 (2) di Putrajaya; SMK Pantai di Labuan; SM Sains Tengku Muhammad Faris Petra di Kota Bahru, Kelantan; Kolej Tunku Kurshiah di Bandar Enstek, Negeri Sembilan, dan SMK Seri Tualang di Temerloh, Pahang.

Dengan pengiktirafan IB World School, lapan sekolah telah menjadi sebahagian daripada komuniti terpilih dari lebih 1,300 sekolah di hampir 100 buah negara yang menawarkan IBMYP.

INTERNATIONAL BACCALAUREATE

The process of education itself has become the single most catalysing element that is able to spark a thinking culture within our society. Hence, Agensi Inovasi Malaysia (AIM) has designed and initiated education programmes such as the International Baccalaureate Middle Years Programme (IBMYP).

Designed for students aged 13 to 17, the IBMYP was rolled out in 2013 in 10 schools, involving 861 teachers and 10,444 students, with the main objective of fostering skills and attitudes for academic success in the 21st century. The implementation of the programme was aimed at establishing a cohort of 10 public schools as IBMYP centres of excellence, modelling and supporting global best practices and methodologies in other schools, to broaden the impact on wider educational reform in Malaysia.

After three years of rigorous process to demonstrate alignment of their curriculum to International Baccalaureate (IB) standards, and to build their capacity for pedagogical leadership and apply a range of IB's pedagogy and assessment strategies, eight out of the 10 schools were successfully awarded the IB World School status in 2016.

These eight schools are SMK Sungai Tapang in Kuching, Sarawak; Malay College Kuala Kangsar, Perak; SMK Sultanah Bahiyah in Alor Setar, Kedah; SMK Putrajaya Presint 9(2) in Putrajaya; SMK Pantai in Labuan; SM Sains Tengku Muhammad Faris Petra in Kota Bahru, Kelantan; Kolej Tunku Kurshiah in Bandar Enstek, Negeri Sembilan, and SMK Seri Tualang in Temerloh, Pahang.

With the IB World School status, the eight schools have become a part of a select community of more than 1,300 schools in nearly 100 countries offering the IBMYP.



Pencapaian ini menunjukkan tahap komitmen guru dan pelajar agar setanding dengan sekolah-sekolah IBMYP di seluruh dunia. Mereka telah memulakan misi yang dinamik dan menjadi teladan, yang bakal membuka jalan untuk semua yang berada dalam rangkaian persekolahan untuk meneroka asas disiplin yang luas dengan lebih mendalam melalui pengajaran merentas kurikulum. Unsur-unsur ini adalah penting dalam membangunkan modal insan berkualiti tinggi yang berpengetahuan, berdaya saing, dan mampu untuk maju selaras dengan keperluan industri dan kehendak sosial negara.

Dua buah sekolah yang selebihnya dijangka menerima lawatan verifikasi mereka pada pertengahan 2017 untuk menjadi IB World Schools yang diiktiraf. Setelah selesai verifikasi, pensijilan, dan proses akreditasi untuk kedua-dua sekolah, AIM akan menyerahkan pemantauan ke atas 10 sekolah ini dan program tersebut kepada Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia (KPM).

This achievement speaks volume of the teachers' and students' commitment to be on par with the rest of the IBMYP schools throughout the world. They have embarked on a dynamic and exemplary mission that will shine the way for all others within the school system to explore a broad base of disciplines in greater depth through cross-subject connections. These elements are key in developing high quality human capital that is knowledgeable, competitive, and is able to progress in line with industry requirements and social needs of the country.

The remaining two schools were expected to receive their verification visit in mid-2017 to become fully authorised IB World Schools. Upon completion of the verification, certification, and accreditation processes for these two schools, AIM will hand over the monitoring of the 10 schools and the programme to Ministry of Education (MoE).

Perancangan Masa Depan

Rancangan masa depan adalah untuk AIM - melalui bahagian pendidikan Yayasan Genovasi - bekerjasama dengan KPM untuk menyatukan amalan terbaik, konsep, elemen-elemen, metodologi, dan pencapaian dari program AIM dan KPM yang sedia ada untuk memastikan bahawa kualiti pengajaran dan pembelajaran di sekolah di tahap tertinggi setara di peringkat kebangsaan dan antarabangsa. Ini akan membolehkan proses pendidikan itu sendiri dapat disesuaikan dan membantu membangunkan generasi masa depan yang mudah menyesuaikan diri, mandiri, berdikari, dan saling bergantung, mempunyai minda yang kreatif, berkerjasama, dan mempunyai kemahiran pemikiran kritis.

Moving forward

The future plan is for AIM - through Genovasi Foundation's education arm - to collaborate with MoE to consolidate best practices, concepts, elements, methodologies, and requirements from the existing AIM and MoE programmes to ensure that the quality of teaching and learning in schools are at its highest level of national and international standards. This will enable the education process itself to be adapted and help develop a future generation that is adaptive, self-directed, independent, and interdependent, equipped with creative, collaborative, and critical thinking skills.



GENOVASI MALAYSIA

Sebagai ukuran keberkesanannya dalam mencari kelainan, *Design Thinking* (DT) telah diterima pakai oleh sebuah syarikat yang berjaya dengan pelbagai perniagaan - ANCOM Berhad - selepas bertahun-tahun menyaksikan kejayaan proses pemikiran ini, seperti yang digunakan oleh *Design Thinking School*, Genovasi.

Pada 1 Februari 2016, Genovasi Foundation dan ANCOM Berhad secara rasmi bergabung dalam satu perkongsian awam-swasta, bekerjasama menyokong komitmen *Design Thinking School* untuk mengembangkan budaya inovasi Malaysia.

Mendapat pengiktirafan yang mengagumkan sebagai kaedah menjana inovasi, program-program DT Genovasi Malaysia telah diiktiraf oleh Asian Banking School (ABS) dan Kumpulan Dana Pembangunan Sumber Manusia (HRDF), dan telah disahkan untuk pembayaran balik oleh kedua-dua organisasi tersebut di bawah skim pembangunan modal insan.

Genovasi Malaysia, yang ditubuhkan untuk menerajui pembangunan budaya inovasi dan modal insan inovatif di Malaysia, telah bekerjasama dengan pakar DT di Hasso Plattner Institute (HPI) School of Design Thinking di Potsdam University, Jerman, dan institut kembaranya d.school di Stanford University, Amerika Syarikat untuk memperkenalkan kaedah inovasi DT di kalangan belia Malaysia dan golongan profesional muda. Dengan mengembangkan kekuatan yang ada dan melengkapkan diri untuk menghadapi cabaran yang lebih besar, Genovasi telah bekerjasama dengan Stanford Center for Professional Development (SCPD) untuk membawa program yang mendapat perhatian ramai iaitu program kepimpinan DT - program d.leadership.

Program Pembangunan Duta Inovasi

Pada 2016, Genovasi Malaysia berjaya menghasilkan 534 Duta Inovasi (IA) - mencapai jumlah keseluruhan 2,449 Duta Inovasi.

GENOVASI MALAYSIA

As a measure of its effectiveness in making a difference, Design Thinking (DT) was adopted by a successful corporation with diversified business divisions - ANCOM Berhad - after years of its witnessing the success of this thinking process, as applied by Genovasi's Design Thinking School.

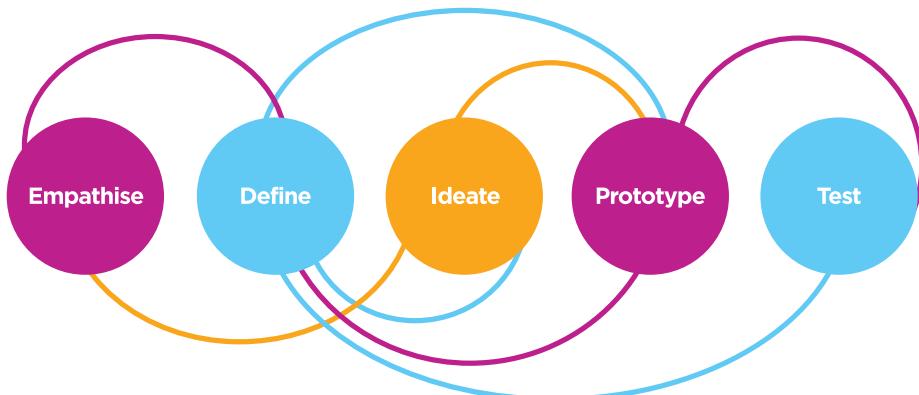
On 1st February 2016, Genovasi Foundation and ANCOM Berhad officially entered into a public-private partnership, in a collaboration to support the Design Thinking School's commitment to grow the Malaysian innovation culture.

Gaining formidable recognition as a method to innovation, Genovasi Malaysia's DT programmes have been recognised by Asian Banking School (ABS) and Human Resource Development Fund (HRDF), and were endorsed for reimbursement by both organisations under dedicated human capital development schemes.

Genovasi Malaysia, which was founded to spearhead the development of innovation culture and innovative human capital in Malaysia, had partnered with DT experts in Hasso Plattner Institute (HPI) School of Design Thinking at Potsdam University, Germany, and its sister institute of d.school at Stanford University, USA to introduce the DT innovation methodology amongst Malaysian youths and young professionals. Building on its strength and preparing for bigger challenges, Genovasi had collaborated with Stanford Center for Professional Development (SCPD) to bring the most sought after DT leadership programme – the d.leadership programme.

Innovation Ambassador Development Program

In 2016, Genovasi Malaysia managed to produce 534 Innovation Ambassadors (IA) - reaching a total of 2,449 IAs.



The five-process of Design Thinking by Genovasi Malaysia
The five-process of Design Thinking by Genovasi Malaysia

Designing Malaysia

Dalam usaha ke arah Merekabentuk Malaysia, Genovasi Malaysia telah meningkatkan kesedaran mengenai *DT*, termasuk penglibatan dengan pelbagai organisasi. Pada 2016, lebih 25 organisasi awam telah melalui sesi interaksi untuk menjadi agen perubahan yang akan terus menyebarkan budaya dan nilai-nilai *DT*.

Antara sorotan sesi interaksi adalah penglibatan Design Thinking School dalam dua inisiatif di bawah Strategi Lautan Biru Kebangsaan (NBOS) - 1Serve dan Kesediaan Keupayaan Kecekapan Tadbir Digital (DGCCR), di sesi speaker *DT* pada Hari Inovasi Kerajaan Pulau Pinang, yang telah diadakan bersama dengan Institut Diplomasi dan Hubungan Luar (IDFR) dan Unit Perancang Ekonomi (EPU). Telekom Malaysia telah menyatakan minat untuk meneroka *DT* pada 2016, dan telah meminta *DT* Teasers (sesi suai kenal *DT*) untuk lebih 300 kakitangan mereka di seluruh Malaysia, termasuk Sarawak.

Dalam usaha untuk terus memupuk *DT* dan membantu mewujudkan pemikiran inovatif, Design Thinking Association of Malaysia (DTAM) telah dilancarkan pada bulan Oktober 2016 oleh Duta-duta Inovasi yang lulus dari Program Duta Inovasi Design Thinking (DTIAP), untuk mengukuhkan rangkaian Duta Inovasi melalui aktiviti-aktiviti alumni. DTAM menyebarkan *DT* dengan memperkenalkan piawaian antara industri untuk pensijilan bagi pengamal *DT*, serta menggalakkan *DT* melalui kolaborasi dan kerjasama antara pengamal dan organisasi *DT* tempatan dan antarabangsa. Tujuannya adalah untuk menjadikan *DT* sebagai amalan profesional. Sehingga 2016, DTAM mempunyai 93 ahli yang mewakili INTAN PTD, Philip Morris, AIA, Astro, Politeknik, Jabatan Kerja Raya Malaysia dan Maybank, antara lainnya.

Designing Malaysia

Working towards Designing Malaysia, Genovasi Malaysia team's outreach to increase awareness about *DT* had included engagement with various organisations. In 2016, over 25 public organisations were engaged to become change agents to further spread the culture and values of *DT*.

Among the engagement highlights were Design Thinking School's involvement in two initiatives under the National Blue Ocean Strategy (NBOS) – 1Serve and the Digital Governance Competency Capability Readiness (DGCCR), at the DT Speaker Sessions in *Hari Inovasi* for the Penang Government, which was conducted together with the Institute of Diplomacy and Foreign Relations (IDFR) and Economic Planning Unit (EPU). Telekom Malaysia had registered interest to further explore *DT* in 2016, and had requested *DT* Teasers (*DT* familiarisation sessions) for over 300 of their personnel all over Malaysia, including Sarawak.

In an effort to continue inculcating *DT* and help create innovative mindsets, Design Thinking Association of Malaysia (DTAM) was launched in October 2016 by IAs who graduated from the Design Thinking Innovation Ambassador Programme (DTIAP), to strengthen the IA network via alumni activities. The DTAM propagate *DT* by introducing cross-industry standards for certification of *DT* practitioners, as well as promote *DT* through collaboration and cooperation between local and international *DT* practitioners and organisations. The aim is to professionalise *DT* practices. As of 2016, the DTAM comprised 93 members representing INTAN PTD, Philip Morris, AIA, Astro, Politeknik, Malaysian Public Works Department (JKR) and Maybank among others.

Perancangan Masa Depan

Genovasi Malaysia akan menyempurnakan misinya untuk Merekabentuk Malaysia dengan terus membangunkan pemangkin masa depan yang dilengkapi dengan pendekatan mesra pengguna untuk menyelesaikan masalah yang kompleks, serta memacu inovasi dalam semua aspek kehidupan. Kunci utama untuk Genovasi Malaysia mencapai matlamat ini adalah penyediaan ekosistem yang berfungsi untuk penyebaran amalan *DT* dan pengamalnya dalam semua bidang dan jurusan.

Strategi utama Genovasi Malaysia adalah untuk meneroka tiga bidang utama dalam memacu ekonomi iaitu memperkasakan PKS – pereka cipta rakyat Malaysia; profesion perguruan; dan idea memakmurkan jiran, dengan meneroka kerjasama dengan negara-negara CLMV (Kemboja, Laos, Myanmar dan Vietnam).

Mengakui kepentingan PKS dalam kekuatan ekonomi Malaysia, Genovasi Malaysia telah meningkatkan program-program yang sedia ada untuk para pemilik PKS yang berbahasa Melayu dan Mandarin. Inisiatif ini bertujuan untuk menyediakan PKS dengan kelebihan daya saing dan meningkatkan kecekapan keusahawanan mereka untuk pasaran global. Genovasi Malaysia telah mengambil satu langkah yang penting dalam usahanya untuk berkerjasama dengan Institut KongZi, Utusan Malaysia dan Karangkraf pada 2016, untuk menterjemahkan (ke dalam Bahasa Melayu dan Mandarin) dan menguji kandungan program *DT* yang akan dikendalikan sepenuhnya dalam Bahasa Melayu dan Mandarin. Program ini telah dirancang untuk dilaksanakan pada pertengahan 2017.

Pelan Pembangunan Pendidikan Malaysia (PPPM) menuntut perubahan transformasi dan pengukuhan Kemahiran Berfikir Aras Tinggi (HOTS), dan Genovasi Malaysia telah mengiktiraf keupayaan *DT* untuk disampaikan ke seluruh negara. Oleh itu, Genovasi Malaysia telah mencadangkan satu program perintis tiga tahun pada 2016 untuk melatih 1,100 pendidik setiap tahun, dengan mewujudkan peluang bagi pembelajaran *DT* dan pembangunan dalam profesyen perguruan. Design Thinking School ini bertujuan untuk bekerjasama dengan Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia (KPM) dalam mewujudkan tiga model Genovasi Malaysia untuk para guru. Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris, Institut Aminudin Baki dan Institut Pendidikan Guru telah dikenalpasti untuk pelancaran model ini.

Moving Forward

Genovasi Malaysia will deliver its mission of Designing Malaysia by continuing to develop future enablers equipped with a human-centric approach to solve complex problems, as well as drive innovation across all human endeavours. Genovasi Malaysia's key to achieving this is by providing a functional ecosystem for the propagation of *DT* practices and practitioners across all disciplines and fields.

Central to this, Genovasi Malaysia is strategising to explore three key areas in driving the economy namely, further empowerment of SMEs - the designer of Malaysians; the teaching profession; and the idea of "prospering thy neighbour", by exploring collaborations with CLMV (Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar and Vietnam) countries.

Acknowledging the importance of SMEs as part of Malaysia's economic strength, Genovasi Malaysia has enhanced its existing programmes to cater for the Malay and Mandarin speakers' SME segments. This initiative aims to provide SMEs with a competitive edge and enhance their entrepreneurial competencies for the global market. In a significant move, Genovasi Malaysia was well on its way through a collaboration with the KongZi Institute, Utusan Malaysia and Karangkraf in 2016, to translate (into Bahasa Malaysia and Mandarin) and test the content of a *DT* programme that will be fully conducted in Bahasa Malaysia and Mandarin. The programme was planned for implementation in the middle of 2017.

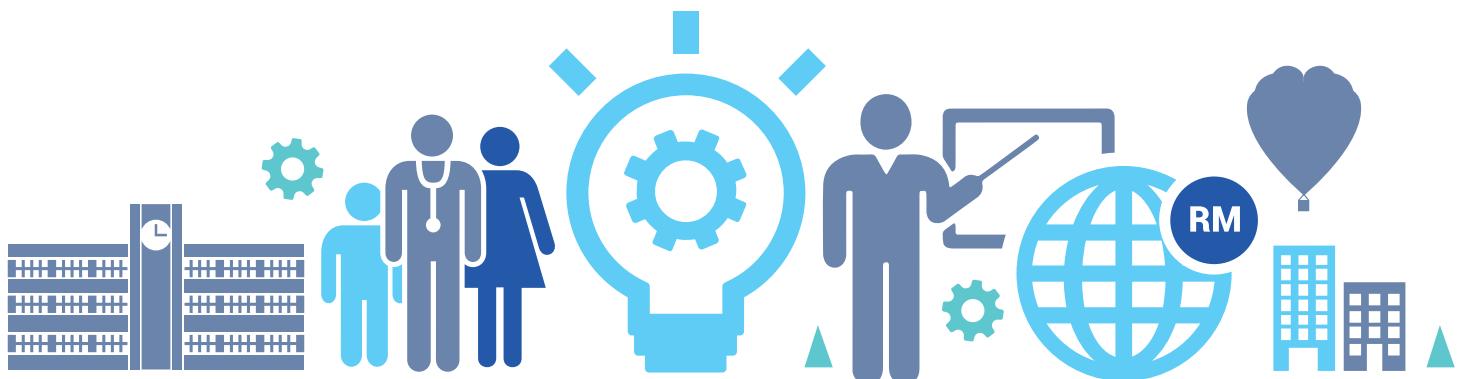
The Malaysian Education Blueprint (MEB) demands transformational shifts and strengthening of Higher Order Thinking Skills (HOTS), and Genovasi Malaysia has recognised this as being fully achievable within the capabilities of *DT* to deliver for the nation. Hence, Genovasi Malaysia had proposed a three-year pilot programme in 2016 to train 1,100 educators annually, by creating local launch pads for *DT* learning and development in the teaching profession. The Design Thinking School aims to partner with the Ministry of Education (MOE) in creating three Genovasi Malaysia models for teachers. Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris, Institut Aminudin Baki and Institut Pendidikan Guru have been identified as launch pads for the models.

Melihat kepada perubahan positif dalam sektor perkhidmatan awam selepas penggunaan DT, pada bulan Oktober 2016, Kementerian Pendidikan & Latihan Vietnam, dengan sokongan Bank Dunia telah melawat Genovasi Malaysia untuk membincangkan inisiatif kerjasama berdasarkan program seperti DTIAP untuk pegawai perkhidmatan awam negara-negara CLMV. Ini akan membantu mencetuskan satu lonjakan pemangkin bagi negara-negara CLMV, dan meningkatkan hubungan dua hala yang bukan sahaja akan membawa ASEAN ke hadapan tetapi juga meletakkan Malaysia sebagai peneraju DT dalam Komuniti Ekonomi ASEAN.

YB Dato' Sri Hajah Nancy Shukri, Menteri di Jabatan Perdana Menteri, dan penasihat AIM, telah menunjukkan keazaman beliau dalam menyebarkan metodologi dan budaya DT dalam perkhidmatan awam kerajaan Negeri dengan mengambil langkah pertama untuk merancang program perintis untuk perkhidmatan awam negeri Sarawak. Beliau telah memainkan peranannya sebagai penasihat AIM, dengan memperjuangkan Designing Malaysia melalui penyebaran DT. Dengan sokongan dan keyakinan beliau, kerjasama Genovasi Malaysia dengan perkhidmatan awam negeri Sarawak akan menjadi satu lagi rangkaian inovatif antara sektor awam dan swasta untuk meningkatkan Modal Sosial.

Looking at the positive changes in the public service sector after the adoption of DT, in October 2016, the Vietnam Ministry of Education & Training, with the support of World Bank, visited Genovasi Malaysia to discuss collaborative initiatives based on programmes such as DTIAP for Public Service Officers of CLMV countries. This would help catalyse a quantum leap for CLMV countries, and enhance bilateral relations that would not only bring ASEAN forward but also position Malaysia as a DT leader in the ASEAN Economic Community.

YB Dato' Sri Hajah Nancy Shukri, Minister in the Prime Minister's Department, and AIM Adviser, had demonstrated her determination to spread the DT methodology and culture in the civil service of State governments by taking a first step to plan a pilot programme in the Sarawak state civil service. She has galvanised her role as the adviser for AIM, by championing Designing Malaysia through the propagation of DT. With her support and confidence, Genovasi Malaysia's collaboration with the Sarawak state civil service will become yet another innovative networking between public and private sector for enhancing Social Capital.





INOVASI UNTUK MASYARAKAT DAN OLEH MASYARAKAT

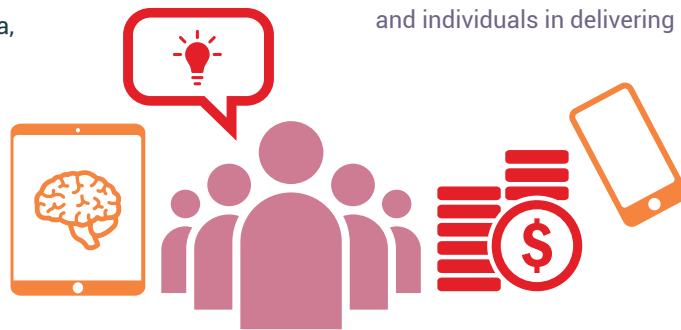
INNOVATION FOR AND BY SOCIETY



INOVASI SOSIAL: INOVASI UNTUK MASYARAKAT DAN OLEH MASYARAKAT

Usaha untuk meningkatkan inovasi di peringkat masyarakat adalah berdasarkan strategi teras yang digariskan dalam Rancangan Malaysia Kesebelas yang merangkumi:

- i) Strategi F5 yang memberi tumpuan kepada pengukuhkan kerjasama melalui pendekatan keseluruhan masyarakat (WSA) dengan menggalakkan penyertaan yang lebih luas oleh Kerajaan, penduduk, pertubuhan bukan kerajaan (NGO), pemimpin organisasi dan komuniti dalam perkhidmatan sosial. Pendekatan ini mengoptimumkan penggunaan sumber dan menggalakkan kesukarelawanan dalam masyarakat. Dengan melibatkan masyarakat sebagai sebahagian daripada penyelesaian sosial, Kerajaan tidak lagi bersendirian dalam menyelesaikan masalah sosial dan berpotensi menghapuskan program intervensi sosial bertindih dikendalikan oleh Kerajaan, sektor swasta dan SPO.
- ii) Strategi F6 adalah untuk membangunkan satu model pembiayaan sosial untuk menggalakkan pelaburan daripada sektor swasta, pertubuhan dan individu dalam menyampaikan perkhidmatan sosial.



Perkongsian Sosial Awam-Swasta (PPP Sosial)

Selaras dengan pendekatan WSA, Dana Sosial PPP telah ditubuhkan untuk menyediakan pembiayaan melalui kaedah geran sepadan pada nisbah komitmen 50% dan pemberian 50% daripada sektor swasta untuk intervensi sosial yang berkesan dan inovatif disampaikan oleh sektor sosial. Ia juga adalah sebahagian daripada inisiatif di bawah Strategi Lautan Biru Kebangsaan (NBOS) di mana ia menggembungkan kekuatan pihak kerajaan, sektor swasta dan sektor sosial untuk menangani perbezaan sosial dengan melihat cara-cara baru dalam menyampaikan perkhidmatan sosial. Dengan kerjasama Unit Kerjasama Awam Swasta (UKAS), Agensi Inovasi Malaysia (AIM) menguruskan dan memantau projek-projek sosial PPP manakala UKAS menguruskan kewangan Dana Sosial PPP.

SOCIAL INNOVATION: INNOVATION FOR AND BY SOCIETY

The effort to boost innovation at societal level is based on the specific strategies thrust outlined in the Eleventh Malaysia Plan including:

- i) Strategy F5 which focuses on strengthening collaboration through a whole-society approach (WSA) by encouraging broader participation across the Government, residents, non-governmental organisation (NGOs), organisational and community leaders for social services. This approach optimises the utilisation of resources and promote volunteerism in the community. By involving the society as part of the social solution, the Government does not need to solve social problems alone and potentially eliminates overlapping social intervention programmes run by Government, the private sector and Social Purpose Organisation (SPO).
- ii) Strategy F6 which is to develop a social financing model to promote investment from the private sector, foundations and individuals in delivering social services.

Social Public-Private Partnership (Social PPP)

In line with the WSA approach, the Social PPP Fund was established to provide funding through the method of a matching grant at a ratio of 50% commitment and 50% grant from the private sector for effective and innovative social interventions delivered by the social sector. It is also part of the initiative under the National Blue Ocean Strategy (NBOS) where it taps into the strengths of the Government, the private sector, and the social sector to address social disparities by looking at new ways of delivering social service. In collaboration with Unit Kerjasama Awam Swasta (UKAS), Agensi Inovasi Malaysia (AIM) manages and monitors the Social PPP projects, while UKAS manages the finances of the Social PPP Fund.

Satu program kesinambungan daripada inisiatif PPP Sosial - PPP Sosial: Kempen Merapatkan Jurang - yang bermula pada bulan Julai 2016, adalah program berterusan terbuka kepada SPO di seluruh negara. SPO yang mengambil bahagian haruslah tidak pernah menerima apa-apa jenis pembiayaan dan/atau pemberian dari mana-mana Kementerian, Jabatan atau Agensi mengenai cadangan projek yang dikemukakan.

Geran RM1,000,000 telah diperuntukkan untuk menyokong projek-projek intervensi sosial yang akan menghasilkan yang lebih baik untuk masyarakat. Projek baru atau projek intervensi sosial yang sedia ada boleh dicadangkan. Walaubagaimanapun, keutamaan akan diberi kepada projek yang menggabungkan konsep mempunyai kesan yang tinggi, berkos rendah dan mampu dilaksanakan dengan pantas.

AIM kini bekerjasama dengan sektor swasta dan organisasi yang menangani isu-isu sosial (SPO) dalam enam projek intervensi sosial yang baru yang akan siap pada akhir bulan Disember 2017. Ianya adalah:

- Penggunaan teknologi untuk membangunkan aplikasi mudah alih untuk menangani isu-isu sosial yang memberi tumpuan kepada kanak-kanak, wanita dan belia.
- Sebuah pusat pendidikan khas yang merangkumi pembelajaran dalam talian dan kegiatan hortikultur untuk mereka yang cacat penglihatan (VIP) dan orang kelainan upaya (OKU).
- Sains selepas sekolah, teknologi, program bahasa inggeris dan matematik (STEM) untuk pelajar-pelajar sekolah
- Sebuah perpustakaan dan program pembelajaran untuk pelajar dan / atau anak-anak autistik di Melaka.
- Satu program komuniti untuk masyarakat terpinggir di Johor Bahru.
- Satu program untuk memperkasa ibu tunggal mendapatkan peluang pekerjaan yang stabil.

Di bawah Kerjasama Awam-Swasta (Sosial PPP), matlamatnya adalah untuk memastikan keperluan mereka yang kurang berasas baik dipenuhi melalui intervensi sosial inovatif dan terperinci, oleh SPO setempat yang mempunyai kemahiran yang baik dan rangkaian sokongan yang kuat. Bagi pencapaian projek-projek Sosial PPP yang baru, ia akan ditentukan apabila enam projek ini tamat pada Disember 2017.

A continuity programme from the Social PPP initiative, the Social PPP : Bridging the Gap Campaign, which starts in July 2016 is an ongoing programme open to SPOs nationwide. Participating SPOs must not have received any type of funding and/or grant from any Government Ministries, Departments or Agencies on the project proposal submitted.

RM1,000,000 worth of matching grant has been allocated for the campaign to support social intervention projects that will do better for the community. Project proposals submitted can be new or existing social intervention project. However, priority will be given to projects that incorporate the concepts of high impact, low cost and rapid execution.

AIM is now working with the private sector and SPOs on six new social intervention projects that will be completed by end of December 2017. They are:

- The usage of technology to develop mobile applications to address social issues focusing on children, women and youth.
- A special education center which includes online learning and sensory gardening and horticultural activities for visually-impaired person and persons with disabilities.
- After-school science, technology, english and mathematic (STEM) programme for students at schools.
- A library and learning programme for autistic students and/or children in Melaka.
- A community programme for marginalised communities in Johor Bahru.
- A programme to empower single mothers for stable job opportunities.

With the Social PPP, the goal is that specific needs of disadvantaged people are met through innovative and engaging intervention by localised SPOs with better skills and stronger support network. As for the outcomes of the new Social PPP projects, it will be determined upon the completion of the six projects in December 2017.

Penilaian Kemajuan Sosial (SPA)

Dalam usaha kami untuk mewujudkan satu model pembiayaan sosial, kajian yang dinamakan Penilaian Kemajuan Sosial (SPA) telah dijalankan dengan matlamat utama untuk menyediakan penanda aras kos untuk membolehkan model pembiayaan sosial di Malaysia dilaksanakan. SPA berperanan menghubungkan Strategi F5 dan Strategi F6 dalam Rancangan Malaysia Kesebelas. SPA mempunyai dua skop utama iaitu; i) isu-isu sosial utama di Malaysia dan ii) kos langsung dan nyata, yang ditanggung oleh Kerajaan kerana berlakunya isu-isu sosial.

Untuk tujuan kajian SPA, 40 isu sosial yang lazim menyasarkan segmen masyarakat yang menghadapi kemiskinan tegar, gelandangan dan/atau masyarakat yang dilupakan telah dibahagikan kepada tujuh kategori utama seperti berikut:

- i. Mangsa penderaan
- ii. Melibatkan diri dalam aktiviti maksiat
- iii. Melakukan jenayah
- iv. Halangan kepada pekerjaan
- v. Halangan kepada pendidikan
- vi. Halangan kepada penjagaan kesihatan
- vii. Kualiti keadaan kehidupan

Kajian ini telah mengenalpasti pengkalan data rujukan terdiri daripada lebih 500 penunjuk kos mengenai isu-isu sosial. Sebagai langkah pertama, SPA tertumpu kepada pengenalpastian kos langsung isu sosial yang ditanggung oleh Kerajaan. Pengkalan data ini boleh diperhalusi lagi bagi mengambil kira kos tidak langsung dan kos yang tidak ketara pada masa akan datang.

Kajian ini juga memperkenalkan konsep kos bagi sesuatu "rantaian aktiviti" yang ditanggung untuk isu-isu sosial utama yang ditangani oleh semua kementerian-kementerian dan agensi-agensi, berbanding dengan pendekatan yang menangani kos perkhidmatan sosial sebagai aktiviti yang berasingan mengikut bidang kuasa.

Pembangunan pangkalan data kos unit di bawah SPA membolehkan Kerajaan menanda aras impak sosial dan potensi penjimatan kos perkhidmatan sosial dengan cara yang seragam, serta mewajarkan pelaburan yang diperlukan untuk penyampaian perkhidmatan sosial yang lebih berkesan dan

Social Progress Assessment (SPA)

In our effort to create a Social Financing model, a study called Social Progress Assessment (SPA) was carried out with the primary goal to provide cost benchmarks for enabling a social financing model in Malaysia. SPA has the role in linking Strategy F5 and Strategy F6 in the Eleventh Malaysia Plan. SPA has two main scope mainly i) key social issues in Malaysia and ii) direct, tangible cost incurred by the Government due to the occurrence of these social issues.

For the purpose of the SPA study, 40 prevalent social issues targeting segments of the population facing deep poverty, destitution and forgotten members of society have been organised into seven main categories as listed below:

- i. Falling to prey to abuse
- ii. Engaging in vice
- ii. Committing crime
- iv. Obstacle to employment
- v. Obstacle to education
- vi. Obstacle to healthcare
- vii. Quality of living conditions

The study has identified a reference database comprising over 500 cost indicators on these social issues. As a first step, SPA focused on identifying tangible direct cost incurred as a result of a social issue to the Government and the unit cost database of each social issue can be refined further to include indirect and intangible cost in future.

The study also introduces a concept of looking at an "activity chain" of costs incurred for key social issues across ministries and agencies, instead of looking at cost of social services as a separate group of activities for each jurisdiction involved.

The development of unit cost database in SPA will allow Government to benchmark social impact and potential cost savings of social intervention in a standardised manner as well as justify the investment required for social service delivery to allow a more effective and strategic social intervention.

strategik. Keupayaan untuk menanda aras perkhidmatan sosial adalah penting untuk mewujudkan satu model pembiayaan sosial yang mampu menggantikan pendekatan atas ke bawah untuk menangani isu-isu sosial, dan juga menjimatkan kos bagi Kerajaan dan masyarakat secara keseluruhannya.

Untuk maklumat lanjut, sila rujuk kepada Laporan Penilaian Kemajuan Sosial Januari 2017.

Membangunkan model pembiayaan sosial: Dana Hasil Sosial (SOF)

Selaras dengan matlamat yang lebih luas bagi merangkumi keseluruhan masyarakat, penyampaian perkhidmatan sosial akan dipertingkatkan melalui pelaburan kewangan daripada sektor swasta, yayasan-yayasan dan individu. Dengan adanya model pembiayaan sosial yang komprehensif, program perkongsian awam-swasta akan menerima manfaat daripada sokongan yang dipertingkatkan melalui kolaborasi yang lebih baik. Model pembiayaan sosial berdasarkan prinsip "pembayaran bagi hasil" yang dikenali sebagai Dana Hasil Sosial berfungsi untuk menyelaraskan pelaburan dalam sektor sosial.

Kerajaan akan bekerjasama rapat dengan NGO dan lain-lain organisasi berasaskan komuniti untuk mengembangkan perkhidmatan mereka, termasuk menyediakan dana pembayaran untuk program-program yang berjaya mencapai hasil yang telah dipersestui. Secara keseluruhannya Kerajaan akan bertindak sebagai pemudah cara antara pelbagai pihak bagi menggalakkan kerjasama antara sektor-sektor. Ini akan membantu mencetuskan perkongsian segala sumber-sumber sebagai sebuah masyarakat bersepada untuk mengurangkan risiko yang berkaitan dengan perkhidmatan sosial serta meningkatkan manfaat projek-projek sosial untuk masyarakat.

Walaupun pendekatan pembangunan tradisional mampu mengurangkan gejala isu-isu sosial, SOF berperanan untuk mengenalpasti isu-isu dan menyediakan dana bagi usaha menangani punca-punca masalah sosial. Pelaburan sosial di Malaysia harus diperkuuhkan dengan membangunkan SOF yang akan menyalurkan sumber daripada syarikat-syarikat swasta kepada SPO yang diberi kuasa untuk bereksperimen dengan inovasi sosial yang baru, selain dari melaksanakan penyelesaian yang terbukti kejayaannya pada skala lebih besar dan juga membantu mengurangkan kos dan beban kerajaan dalam jangka panjang.

The ability to benchmark social interventions is imperative for creating a social financing model that will replace the top-down approach to address social issues, as well as enable cost saving for both Government and society as a whole.

For more details, please refer to the Social Progress Assessment report dated January 2017.

Developing a social financing model: Social Outcome Fund (SOF)

In tune with the wider goal of a WSA is the raising of financial investments from the private sector, foundations and individuals in social services delivery. With a comprehensive social financing model, public-private partnership programs will benefit from enhanced support made possible by better collaboration. A "payment for outcomes" social financing model, known as the SOF will serve to streamline investments in the social sector.

Government will work closely with NGOs and Community Based Organisations to grow their services including providing reimbursements to programs that are able to achieve pre-agreed outcomes. Government will largely act as a facilitator between the parties to promote cross-sector collaboration. The idea is to harness the sharing of resources as a society to reduce the risks associated with social intervention and increase the societal benefit of social projects.

While traditional development approaches alleviate symptoms of social issues, the SOF seeks to diagnose and fund paths that address the root causes of these problems. It is imperative to foster social investment in Malaysia by developing the SOF that would channel resources from private companies to SPOs, which are then empowered to experiment with new social innovations and scale solutions with proven records of success as well as to reduce government cost and burden in the long run.

Ini dapat mewujudkan ruang bagi mencari penyelesaian serta pencegahan inovatif yang berkesan, berbanding dengan program-program reaktif oleh SPO untuk menyelesaikan isu-isu sosial yang kompleks. SOF membuka peluang kepada semua SPO untuk membangunkan rekod prestasi kecemerlangan secara individu dan berkumpulan, yang mana ini akan menarik perhatian pelbagai jenis pelabur untuk meningkatkan hasil sosial dan mewujudkan nilai sosial kepada Rakyat.

Perancangan Masa Depan

Bagi mengukuhkan lagi Perkongsian Awam-Swasta dan berdasarkan penemuan Kemajuan Penilaian Sosial, SOF akan dilancarkan pada suku pertama 2017.

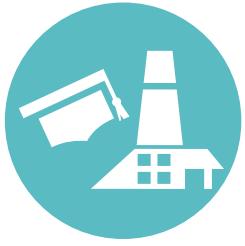
Dengan pelancaran SOF ini, organisasi yang menangani isu-isu sosial (social purpose organisations - SPOs) yang berpotensi tinggi menjalankan program intervensi untuk masyarakat terpinggir, akan mempunyai peluang yang baik untuk mendapatkan dana. Dana mesra rakyat ini akan membantu SPO mencapai impak yang lebih tinggi melalui pendekatan berstruktur dalam memberi perkhidmatan sosial kepada mereka yang memerlukan, memperkasa dan membawa nilai kewangan untuk ekonomi sosial Malaysia.

This provides flexibility for innovations in creating effective preventive solutions and interventions, rather than reactive programmes to solve complex social issues by SPOs. The SOF presents an opportunity to generate a track record for SPOs individually and as a sector, and to attract different kinds of investors to invest in a variety of different social interventions that improve social outcomes and create social value for the Rakyat.

Moving forward

Building on the strength of Social Public-Private Partnership and based from the findings of the Social Progress Assessment, a Social Outcome Fund will be launched in the first quarter of 2017.

With the launching of the SOF, high potential social purpose organisations (SPOs) carrying out intervention programmes to help marginalised communities, will receive a boost to their chances of obtaining funds. This rakyat-minded, or people-centric fund, will assist SPOs achieve higher impact through a structured approach in delivering social services to those in need, in an empowering and monetised relationship within Malaysia's social economy.



MEMUDAHKAN KOLABORASI INDUSTRI-AKADEMIA

FACILITATE INDUSTRY-ACADEMIA COLLABORATION





YAYASAN STENBEIS MALAYSIA

Ekonomi yang berdasarkan pengetahuan adalah ekonomi yang berkemampuan untuk menghasilkan ilmu, menyebarkan dan menggunakan; di mana pengetahuan adalah faktor utama untuk pertumbuhan, menjana kekayaan dan pekerjaan, dan modal insan adalah pemacu kreativiti, inovasi dan penjanaan idea baru.

Ilmu telah menjadi satu keperluan kritikal untuk meningkatkan daya saing negara di abad ke-21, dan ekonomi kini bergantung kepada faktor pengetahuan untuk pertumbuhan. Menyedari hakikat ini, Agensi Inovasi Malaysia (AIM) telah mengambil inisiatif untuk merumuskan keperluan pembangunan asas dalam menyokong usaha Malaysia ke arah ekonomi berdasarkan ilmu.

Steinbeis Foundation Malaysia (STMY) adalah satu inisiatif yang tidak berdasarkan keuntungan di bawah AIM yang menyediakan platform yang berfokuskan industri untuk menggalakkan kerjasama industri-akademia dari perspektif pasaran. Fokus utama STMY adalah untuk meningkatkan tahap kerjasama antara industri - akademia dan pakar-pakar bidang.

Dilancarkan pada bulan Ogos 2014, STMY ditubuhkan berdasarkan model Steinbeis Foundation di Jerman yang menggalakkan kolaborasi antara akademia dan Perusahaan Kecil dan Sederhana (PKS). Terdapat kira-kira 50 negara di seluruh dunia yang telah menerima pakai dan menggunakan model Steinbeis. Antaranya ialah Jepun, Korea Selatan dan India. Malaysia merupakan satu-satunya negara di Asia Tenggara yang telah menuahkan satu entiti Steinbeis dalam bentuk yayasan.

Pada tahun 2016, masalah perindustrian dunia yang sebenar telah diselesaikan oleh pakar-pakar bidang dari pelbagai disiplin yang beroperasi melalui platform kerjasama STMY. Model kerjasama STMY menggariskan keseluruhan konsep 'outsourcing' inovasi untuk meningkatkan lagi tahap produktiviti industri.

STEINBEIS FOUNDATION MALAYSIA

A knowledge-based economy is one that is capable of knowledge production, dissemination and use; where knowledge is a key factor for growth, wealth creation and employment, and where human capital is the driver of creativity, innovation and generation of new ideas.

Knowledge has become a critical requirement for enhancing the competitiveness of countries in the 21st Century, and the economy is now dependent on the knowledge factor for growth. In view of this, Agensi Inovasi Malaysia (AIM) has taken the initiative to formulate fundamental development requirements in supporting Malaysia's drive towards a knowledge-based economy.

Steinbeis Malaysia Foundation (STMY) is a non-profit initiative of AIM that provides an industry-focused platform to stimulate industry-academia collaboration from a market-driven perspective. STMY's core focus is to further enhance the collaboration level between industry-academia and subject matter experts.

Launched in August 2014, STMY is based on Steinbeis Foundation of Germany's proven method of collaboration between academia and Small and Medium Enterprises. There are approximately 50 countries worldwide that have adopted and are using the Steinbeis model. Among them are Japan, South Korea and India. Malaysia is the only country in South East Asia that has established a legal entity of Steinbeis in the form of a foundation.

In 2016, real-world industrial problems were resolved by multi-discipline subject matter experts working through the STMY collaboration platform. STMY's collaboration model underlines the whole concept of "outsourcing innovation" to further increase the productivity grade for industry participants.

Pada sesi yang telah dijalankan oleh STMY, telah terbukti bahawa peserta industri boleh merujuk kepada STMY untuk mendapatkan penyelesaian kepada masalah teknikal dan bukan teknikal. Masalah teknikal yang berkaitan dengan keperluan R&D jangka pendek, pengesahan produk, pembentukan model 'proof-of-concept' dan pensijilan teknikal, manakala masalah bukan teknikal adalah yang berkaitan dengan padanan perniagaan, mendapatkan laporan penilaian pasaran, penilaian strategi perniagaan, meningkatkan pelaburan atau pembiayaan, serta meneroka kebarangkalian Prospektus Tawaran Awam Permulaan (IPO).

Setakat ini, STMY telah menubuhkan lebih 550 Rangkaian Pusat Pemindahan Steinbeis (STCN) di seluruh negara. STCN ini dianggotai oleh profesor-profesor dan pakar-pakar bidang dalam pengkhususan yang tertentu di universiti-universiti tempatan dan institusi-institusi penyelidikan. Maklum balas yang positif daripada para peserta industri telah menghasilkan lebih daripada 145 projek yang melibatkan syarikat-syarikat Malaysia, penyelidik dan pakar-pakar dalam pelbagai bidang.

Dalam usaha untuk merapatkan jurang antara akademia dan industri dan menggalakkan kerjasama yang berkesan dan cekap - dengan menjadikan pengetahuan dan sumber teknologi mudah diakses antara kedua-dua pihak - Steinbeis sebagai satu inisiatif tidak berasaskan keuntungan, mendapatkannya bahawa cabaran yang dihadapi adalah untuk mendapatkan komitmen daripada syarikat-syarikat untuk membayar kos projek atau sekurang-kurangnya 50% daripada jumlah tersebut.

At the sessions conducted by STMY, it was evident that industry participants could reach out to STMY for solutions to technical and non-technical problems. Technical problems relate to requirements such as short term R&D, product validation, development of a proof-of-concept model and technical certification, while non-technical problems are those related to business matching, acquiring market assessment reports, refinement of business strategy, raising of investment or funding, as well as exploring the possibility of going for initial public offering (IPO).

To date, STMY has established more than 550 Steinbeis Transfer Centre Networks (STCNs) across the nation. These STCNs consist of professors and subject matter experts specialising in specific focus areas in local universities and research institutions. The positive feedback from industry players had resulted in more than 145 projects involving Malaysian companies, researchers and experts in various disciplines.

In its efforts to bridge the gap between academia and industry and promote effective and efficient cooperation - by making knowledge and technology sources accessible between these two parties - Steinbeis as a non-profit initiative has found it challenging to get the commitment from companies to pay for the cost of the projects or at least 50% of the amount.



Minat yang tinggi daripada syarikat-syarikat untuk mendapatkan kepentingan dalam mencari penyelesaian kepada permasalahan yang dihadapi, menjadikan tahun 2016 sebagai tahun yang sibuk tetapi produktif untuk Steinbeis.

Perancangan Masa Depan

Dengan memanfaatkan rangkaian global Steinbeis yang merangkumi lebih daripada 50 buah negara, dalam usaha untuk meningkatkan peranannya sebagai saluran industri yang sedang meningkat maju di Malaysia, STMY berharap untuk meningkatkan bilangan projek yang dilaksanakan selaras dengan Rancangan Malaysia Ke-11 untuk meningkatkan produktiviti negara secara keseluruhan.

The substantial interest from companies in acquiring expertise to explore solutions to their problems, made 2016 a hectic but productive year for Steinbeis.

Moving forward

Leveraging on Steinbeis' global network encompassing more than 50 countries, in order to boost its role as conduit for progressing Malaysian industries, STMY looks forward to increase the number of projects undertaken in line with the 11th Malaysia Plan to boost the nation's overall productivity.



MENTRANSFORMASI SEKTOR STRATEGIK

TRANSFORMING STRATEGIC SECTORS



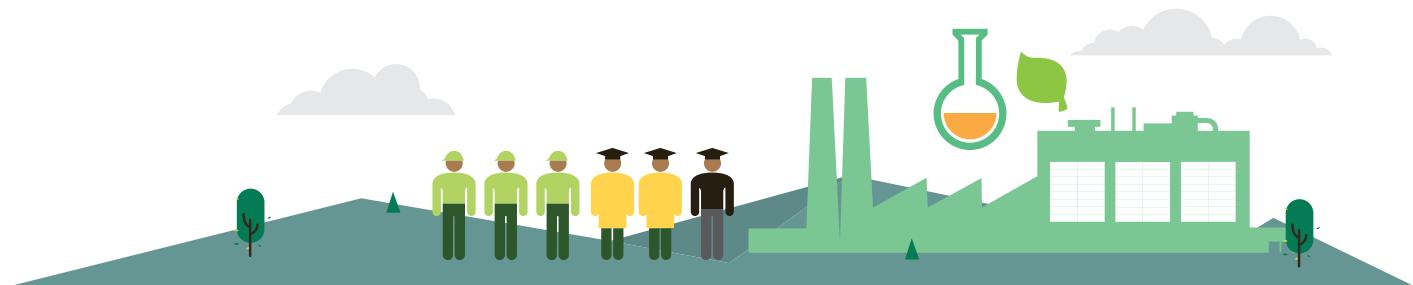


STRATEGI BIOMAS NASIONAL 2020 (NBS 2020)

Industri biomas Malaysia (tidak terhad kepada biomas kelapa sawit) mampu menjana RM30 bilion PNK tambahan, RM25 bilion dalam pelaburan, 60,000 pekerjaan bernalih tinggi, dan juga membantu mengurangkan pelepasan CO₂ di negara ini sebanyak 12%. NBS 2020 adalah satu pelan tindakan untuk membangunkan sumber biomas Malaysia kepada portfolio aktiviti hiliran bernalih tinggi yang mapan (tenaga bio, bahan bakar bio, biokimia).

NATIONAL BIOMASS STRATEGY 2020 (NBS 2020)

Malaysia's biomass industry (including but not limited to oil palm biomass) stand to deliver RM30 billion in additional GNI, RM25 billion in investments, 60,000 higher value jobs, as well as help reduce the country's CO₂ emissions by 12%. The NBS 2020 is a blueprint for developing Malaysia's biomass resources into a portfolio of sustainable high-value downstream activities (e.g. bioenergy, biofuel, biochemicals).



Kilang Penapisan Bio Palm Kernel Cake (PKC) Generasi Kedua (2G)

Agensi Inovasi Malaysia (AIM), KNM Group Berhad and Novozymes (pembekal enzim global) bekerjasama dalam usaha untuk mewujudkan Kilang Penapisan Bio PKC yang pertama seumpamanya yang akan menghasilkan bahan api 2G (contohnya ethanol), dan makanan ternakan bernalih tinggi untuk penggunaan tempatan dan eksport yang akan menyumbang kepada pertumbuhan PNK.

Penubuhan kilang penapisan bio tempatan juga akan membantu mengurangkan kebergantungan Malaysia ke atas import protein berkualiti tinggi - termasuk kacang soya dan jagung - terutamanya untuk penghasilan ternakan. Kilang Penapisan Bio PKC adalah berdasarkan kepada teknologi baru dan terbukti untuk pengeluaran makanan haiwan yang diperkayakan dengan protein, gula beragi untuk bahan api dan bahan kimia pengeluaran, dan teknologi yang membolehkan pengekstrakan lengkap minyak daripada PKC.

Second Generation (2G) Palm Kernel Cake (PKC) Biorefinery

Agensi Inovasi Malaysia (AIM), KNM Group Berhad and Novozymes (the global enzymes provider) collaborated on an effort to establish a first-of-its-kind PKC Biorefinery producing 2G biofuels (e.g. ethanol), and high value poultry feed for local consumption and export that will substantially contribute to GNI growth.

The setting up of a local biorefinery will also help reduce Malaysia's dependency on imports of high quality proteins - which include soybean and corn - especially for poultry production. The PKC Biorefinery will be based on new and proven technologies for production of protein enriched animal feed, fermentable sugars for fuels and chemicals production, and technology that enables complete extraction of residual oil from PKC.

Pelan Pembangunan Industri Biomas Sabah dan Sarawak (SBIDP)

Dirasmikan oleh YAB Dato' Sri Mohd Najib Bin Tun Haji Abdul Razak, Perdana Menteri Malaysia, pada Februari 2016, SBIDP telah meneruskan kerjasama erat antara Kerajaan Persekutuan dan Kerajaan Negeri yang terlibat.

AIM beruntung kerana mendapat kepercayaan dan sokongan daripada sektor awam dan swasta di Sabah dan Sarawak dalam inisiatif ini yang bertujuan untuk memaksimumkan potensi biomas untuk negara, bermula dengan kedua-dua negeri Malaysia Timur yang menyumbang lebih daripada 50% daripada biomas yang dihasilkan dalam negara. SBIDP berpotensi menjana RM8.0 bilion PNK, mewujudkan 55,000 peluang pekerjaan dan menarik RM31.5 bilion pelaburan di Malaysia Timur.

Pembentukan usahasama bagi mengoptimumkan potensi Peringkat Negeri bagi biomas adalah penting untuk memastikan pembangunan berterusan dan kemapanan yang diterajui dan dibangunkan bersama dengan Kerajaan Negeri. Kajian ini membangunkan pelan tindakan khusus di Peringkat Negeri selepas menilai potensi biomas sebenar dan kepelbagaiannya pilihan dengan mengambil kira penggunaan semasa, implikasi kos dan pembangunan infrastruktur yang sedia ada untuk menampung industri baru ini. Dengan itu, fokus pelaksanaan akan ditekankan bagi mengoptimumkan sumber untuk kesan maksimum.

Kerjasama Biobutanol Generasi kedua (2G) dengan GS Caltex Korea (GSC)

Sarawak dan Sabah akan mendapat manfaat daripada peningkatan permintaan bahan api bio dan biokimia di rantau ini dan juga di seluruh dunia, dengan kajian pelaksanaan yang dimulakan pada tahun 2016 oleh GSC bagi membina loji penapisan biobutanol 2G di situ. Proses pengeluaran di loji penapisan tersebut akan dibuat berdasarkan teknologi yang sedia ada dimiliki oleh GSC, syarikat penapisan petroleum yang kedua terbesar di Korea Selatan.

Langkah GSC adalah untuk memulakan penghasilan biobutanol masa depan yang lebih intensif dengan jangkaan permintaan tenaga yang bakal meningkat di Korea Selatan. Dengan bantuan AIM, pembekal-pembekal bahan mentah biomas tempatan – Biomass Renewable Resources (BRR) dan Biomass Green

Sabah and Sarawak Biomass Industry Development Plan (SBIDP)

Launched by the Prime Minister, YAB Dato' Sri Mohd Najib Bin Tun Haji Abdul Razak in February 2016, the SBIDP has proceeded with close collaboration between the Federal and State Governments involved.

AIM was fortunate to gain the trust and support of the public and private sectors in Sabah and Sarawak in this initiative aimed at maximising the biomass potential for the country, beginning with the two East Malaysia states that account for more than 50% of the biomass generated in the country. The SBIDP could potentially generate RM8.0 billion in GNI, create 55,000 jobs and attract RM31.5 billion in investment in East Malaysia.

The forming of partnerships to optimise the State Level potential for biomass is crucial to ensure continued development and self-sustainability that is championed and co-developed with the local State Governments. The study develops specific action plans at the State Level after assessing the real biomass potential and downstream options taking into account current consumption, cost implications and development of existing infrastructure to cater for this new industry. With that, there could be focused delivery to optimise resources for maximum impact.

Second Generation (2G) Biobutanol Collaboration with GS Caltex of Korea (GSC)

Sarawak and Sabah will stand to benefit from increased biofuel and biochemical demand in the region as well as around the world, with a feasibility study being initiated in 2016 by GSC for the setting up of 2G biobutanol plants in the states. The production process in the plants will be based on pre-existing technologies owned by GSC, the second largest petroleum refinery in South Korea.

GSC's move was to initiate a more intensive future biobutanol production in anticipation of South Korea's increased demands for energy. With the facilitation of AIM, local suppliers of biomass feedstock - Biomass Renewable Resources (BRR) and Biomass Green Technology (BGT) - had helped realise these initial plans.

Technology (BGT) - telah membantu merealisasikan rancangan awal ini. Dua Perjanjian Persefahaman bagi kedua-dua Sarawak dan Sabah, telah ditandatangani oleh semua pihak yang berkenaan pada bulan Oktober 2016. Ini merupakan pencapaian yang telah dicatatkan bagi SBIDP.

SBIDP menawarkan potensi untuk pembangunan tapak penghasilan dengan sumber bahan mentah pelbagai, dengan penglibatan aktif dari kerajaan tempatan. Dengan kerjasama AIM, GSC mengkaji kebolehupayaan menggerakkan bahan mentah biomas yang ada dengan kerjasama penyedia bahan mentah tempatan, BRR dan BGT. Kerjasama ini bukan sahaja memfokuskan pembangunan loji penapisan biobutanol 2G di negeri-negeri, tetapi juga menandakan kemajuan sumber tenaga bersih dan boleh diperbaharui di Malaysia.

Projek Sisa Pepejal Perbandaran (MSW)

Salah satu matlamat strategik di bawah Rancangan Malaysia Kesebelas, adalah untuk meningkatkan pengurusan sisa di negara ini dengan meletakkan sisa (sisa pepejal perbandaran atau sisa) sebagai sumber dan bukan bahan untuk dihantar ke tapak pelupusan.

Objektif inisiatif ini adalah untuk membina kilang biogas komersil dengan menghasilkan biogas daripada sisa biologi (sisa pepejal perbandaran sebagai sumber biomass pilihan) untuk membangunkan pengangkutan hijau.

AIM bersama-sama dengan DONG Energy (syarikat tenaga global dengan teknologi MSW "REnescience" terbukti), Novozymes dan Scania (pengeluar global pengangkutan hijau) membentuk sebuah konsortium untuk meneliti peluang dan potensi menuju loji bio-gas MSW di Malaysia Timur.

Two MoUs, for both Sarawak and Sabah, were signed by all parties concerned in October 2016. These were considered key milestones for the SBIDP.

The SBIDP offers the potential for development of production sites with multiple feedstock resources, with strong participation from the local governments. In collaboration with AIM, GSC studied the viability of mobilising available biomass feedstock in collaboration with local feedstock providers, BRR and BGT. The collaboration will not only see the development of 2G biobutanol plants within the states, but also marks the progress for clean and renewable energy sources within Malaysia.

Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) Project

One of the strategic aims under the Eleventh Malaysia Plan, is to improve the country's waste management by positioning waste (municipal solid waste or bioresidues) as a resource rather than material to be sent to a landfill.

The objective of this initiative is to establish a commercial biogas plant by producing biogas from biological waste (municipal solid waste as preferred biomass source) to power a fleet of green transportations.

AIM together with DONG Energy (the global energy company with proven MSW technology "REnescience"), Novozymes and Scania (the global producer of green transportation) formed a consortium to look into the potential opportunity of establishing the MSW biogas plants in East Malaysia.



Perancangan Masa Depan

Usaha untuk mencapai strategi jangka panjang dan mampan adalah agak sukar terutamanya dengan keadaan ekonomi semasa. Kebanyakan pemain industri tempatan hanya mengharapkan perniagaan yang berasaskan komoditi. Oleh itu, AIM akan terus menggalakkan syarikat-syarikat Malaysia untuk mengambil bahagian dalam penjanaan nilai biomas sebenar dan mengintegrasikan diri dalam keseluruhan rantaian nilai, bukan semata-mata membekalkan biomas bahan mentah.

SBIDP akan menjadi teras inisiatif ini, dan AIM bersama-sama dengan Kerajaan Negeri Sabah dan Sarawak, akan memacu pelaksanaan untuk menjamin bahan mentah biomas melangkaui kelapa sawit bagi mempercepatkan pertumbuhan portfolio bidang biomas yang pelbagai. Ini akan menyediakan platform untuk menukar industri berasaskan komoditi yang sedia ada, terutamanya kayu balak, kelapa sawit dan getah, ke dalam industri hijau dengan nilai yang ditambah.

Bagi menangani kekurangan pembiayaan optimum daripada kerajaan luar dan industri untuk membiayai projek biomas di Malaysia, AIM juga sedang bekerjasama dengan kerajaan luar dan industri untuk melihat landskap pembiayaan projek di negara ini supaya kita boleh terus maju demi kepentingan negara.

Untuk berintegrasi dengan lebih baik dengan masyarakat global, banyak kerjasama dan perkongsian dengan negara-negara lain seperti Denmark, Sweden, China, Korea Selatan, Jepun dan banyak lagi telah diwujudkan untuk membolehkan perkongsian maklumat dan pembelajaran.

AIM akan terus menggalakkan pembangunan bersama Pelan Tindakan NBS 2020 di negeri-negeri lain seperti Johor, Pahang dan Perak.

Moving Forward

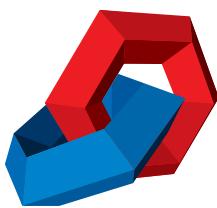
The effort to strive for a long-term and sustainable strategy is relatively tough especially against the current economic conditions. Most local industry players are holding on to a commodity-based business mind-set. As such, AIM will continue to encourage Malaysian companies to participate in real biomass value creation and integrate themselves in the whole value chain, beyond merely supplying biomass feedstock.

The SBIDP will be the thrust of this initiative, and AIM together with the Sabah and Sarawak State Governments, will drive implementation to secure biomass feedstock beyond oil palm in order to expedite the growth of a portfolio of diverse biomass downstream activities. This will provide a platform for converting the existing commodity-based industries, in particular timber, oil palm and rubber, into higher value added green industries.

To address a lack of funding optimisation from foreign governments and industries to finance biomass projects in Malaysia, AIM is also working with foreign governments and industry to look at the project financing landscape in the country so that we can continue to progress the national interest.

To better integrate ourselves with the global community, many collaborations and partnerships with countries like Denmark, Sweden, China, South Korea, Japan and many more are forged to allow platform for sharing of information and learnings.

AIM will continue to promote co-development of NBS 2020 Action Plans in other states namely, Johor, Pahang and Perak.



NATIONAL GRAPHENE ACTION PLAN 2020

PELAN TINDAKAN GRAPHENE KEBANGSAAN (NGAP2020)

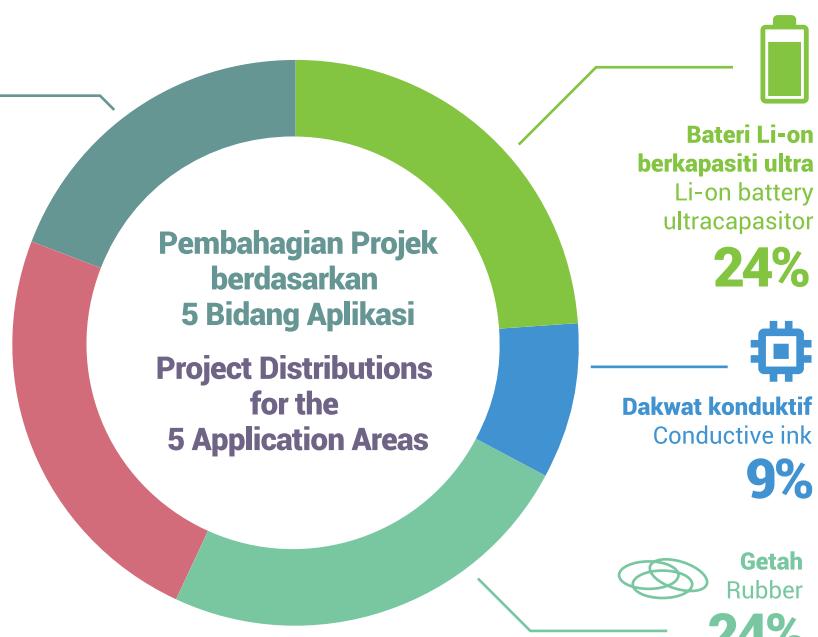
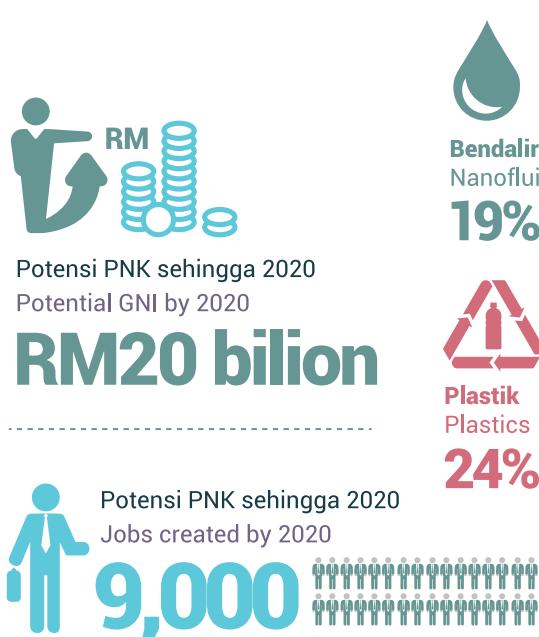
NGAP2020 telah dibangunkan oleh Agensi Inovasi Malaysia (AIM), dengan NanoMalaysia Berhad yang telah dilantik sebagai agensi peneraju. Bagi memantau perkembangannya, laporan setiap suku tahun akan diserahkan kepada Jawatankuasa Pemandu yang terdiri daripada Kementerian Perdagangan Antarabangsa dan Industri (MITI); Unit Pegurusan Prestasi dan Pelaksanaan (PEMANDU), Kementerian Sains, Teknologi dan Inovasi (MOSTI); AIM dan Unit Perancang Ekonomi (EPU).

Sejak perasmianya pada Julai 2014, NGAP2020 telah berjaya mengaktifkan 50 syarikat dalam lima bidang tumpuan di bawah programnya yang merangkumi bateri li-on berkapasiti ultra, dakwat konduktif, getah, plastik dan bendalir nano. Model NGAP2020 dibangunkan bagi memudahkan keperluan setiap projek daripada fasa pembangunan produk (pembuktian konsep dan prototaip) kepada fasa naik taraf (penghasilan pertama).

NATIONAL GRAPHENE ACTION PLAN 2020 (NGAP2020)

NGAP2020 was developed by Agensi Inovasi Malaysia (AIM), with NanoMalaysia Berhad appointed as the lead agency. As a measure of its progress, quarterly reports on new developments under the NGAP2020 is submitted to a steering committee comprising members from the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI); Performance Management and Delivery Unit (PEMANDU); Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MOSTI); AIM and the Economic Planning Unit (EPU).

Since its launch in July 2014, NGAP2020 has successfully activated 50 companies in five key application areas under the programme, comprising li-ion battery ultracapacitor, conductive inks, rubber, plastics and nanofluids. The NGAP2020 model is developed to facilitate the requirements of each project from product development phase (proof of concept and prototype) to scale up phase (pilot production).



Pada tahun 2016, projek-projek utama telah dikenalpasti dan dibantu di bawah Program NGAP2020. Daripada jumlah keseluruhan, 11 syarikat berada di dalam fasa pembangunan prototipe produk, sementara dua lagi telah melancarkan projek naik taraf pertama mereka – Penchem Technologies Sdn Bhd dan SCOMI Chemicals Sdn Bhd – masing-masing menghasilkan dakwat konduktif berasaskan graphene bagi penggunaan peranti RFID, dan membangunkan pelincir dan pendingin berasaskan graphene.

In 2016, 21 key projects have been identified and supported under the NGAP2020 programme. Of the total, 11 companies were in product prototype development phase, while two companies commenced their scale up pilot projects - Penchem Technologies Sdn Bhd and SCOMI Chemicals Sdn Bhd - producing graphene-based conductive ink for use in RFID devices, and developing graphene-based lubricant and coolant, respectively.

Perancangan Masa Depan

Malaysia bakal mendapat manfaat daripada Ekonomi Graphene melalui kemampuan dalam penghasilan produk berkualiti dan berteknologi tinggi menggunakan bahan mentah daripada sektor utama seperti getah, kelapa sawit dan industri minyak dan gas. Ini akan membantu mempelbagaikan komoditi sumber ini dengan pilihan produk-produk penghasilan yang baharu di peringkat tempatan dan antarabangsa.

Moving forward

Malaysia is set to reap the benefits of Graphene Economy through having the capability to produce high quality and high technology products using feedstock from main sectors contributing to Malaysia's economy such as rubber, palm oil and oil & gas sectors. This will help to further de-commoditise these key resources by offering them in an array of new product offerings, locally and globally.



PROGRAM PEMBANGUNAN SYARIKAT PERINGKAT PERTENGAHAN (MTCDP)

Program Pembangunan Syarikat Peringkat Pertengahan (MTCDP) telah diwujudkan untuk meningkatkan potensi eksport melalui peruntukan dan sokongan tertentu yang akan membantu meningkatkan keuntungan eksport dan meningkatkan keupayaan eksport. Program ini dibangunkan oleh Agensi Inovasi Malaysia (AIM), bersama-sama dengan Perbadanan Pembangunan Perdagangan Luar Malaysia (MATRADE) sebagai agensi peneraju dalam mengerakkan inisiatif ini.

Kemajuan signifikan telah dilaporkan oleh 152 Syarikat Peringkat Pertengahan (MTC) yang telah lulus program MTCDP bagi Gelombang 1, Gelombang 2, dan Gelombang 3. Syarikat-syarikat ini telah merekodkan peningkatan eksport sebanyak RM1.2 bilion pada tahun 2016 dan mencatatkan jumlah keseluruhan RM6.87 bilion berbanding RM5.67 bilion yang direkodkan pada tahun 2015.

MID-TIER COMPANIES DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (MTCDP)

The Mid-Tier Companies Development Programme (MTCDP) was designed to unlock export potential through provision of customised support that assist companies increase export revenue and enhance export capabilities. The programme was developed by Agensi Inovasi Malaysia (AIM), together with Malaysia External Trade Development Corporation (MATRADE) as the lead agency spearheading this initiative.

Significant progress has been reported by 152 Mid-Tier Companies (MTCs) that graduated from MTCDP under its Wave 1, Wave 2 and Wave 3. These MTCs recorded an export revenue increase of RM1.2 billion in 2016 that amounted to RM6.87 billion, compared to the RM5.67 billion garnered in 2015.

Syarikat-syarikat terbaru- di bawah Gelombang 3 terdiri daripada 51 MTC yang pelbagai, yang merangkumi syarikat Bumiputera, syarikat milik usahawan wanita, dan syarikat daripada Sabah dan Sarawak.

Kesemua 152 MTC telah diserap ke dalam program Ramp-Up MTCDP, yang mengaplikasikan strategi dua tahun bagi mengekalkan momentum pertumbuhan dan mengeratkan hubungan dengan pasaran antarabangsa bagi syarikat-syarikat yang menyertai, di samping membangunkan mereka sebagai bakal Syarikat Multi Nasional Malaysia. "Kelab CEO MTC"- platform bagi rangkaian dan perkongsian perspektif dalam perniagaan- telah ditubuhkan oleh syarikat-syarikat MTC yang telah lulus MTCDP sebagai satu langkah bagi menggalakkan kerjasama yang lebih banyak.

Antara kisah kejayaan yang boleh dibanggakan daripada rangkaan MTC ini adalah Exis Tech Sdn Bhd, yang telah menandatangani kontrak pembekalan kepada Power Integration USA dengan 20 mesin pembungkusan cip IC berkuasa tinggi bernilai RM10.5 juta. Antara kisah kejayaan lain adalah Redtone International Berhad, dengan servis operasi teleradiologi di 20 hospital di Sri Lanka yang bernilai RM126.5 juta. Tidak kurang hebatnya adalah LH Plus Sdn Bhd, yang telah mengekalkan momentum pesanan baru Rubbermaid USA.

The latest companies – under Wave 3 – were a diverse batch of 51 MTC, which included Bumiputera companies, female entrepreneur-owned companies, and companies from Sabah and Sarawak.

The 152 MTCs were absorbed into MTCDP's Ramp-Up programme, which employs a two-year strategy to maintain growth momentum and strengthen links with international markets for these MTCs, while growing them as future Malaysian MNCs. An "MTC CEO Club" - a platform for networking and sharing of business insights – was created by MTCs that have graduated from MTCDP as a move to encourage further collaborations.

Among the notable success stories that came out of this network of MTCs, is that of Exis Tech Sdn Bhd, which secured a contract to supply Power Integrations USA with 20 high power IC chip packaging machines worth RM10.5 million. Another commendable example is Redtone International Berhad, with its RM126.5 million teleradiology services operating in 20 Sri Lankan hospitals. Equally exceptional is LH Plus Sdn Bhd, which maintained its growth momentum with new orders from Rubbermaid USA.

Perancangan Masa Depan

Lima Gelombang selebihnya daripada lapan Gelombang MTCDP akan dibentangkan pada tahun 2021, yang mensasarkan penyertaan 540 MTC.

Moving forward

The remaining 5 of the 8 Waves of MTCDP will be rolled out by 2021, aiming for a total participation target of 540 MTCs.





MENGINOVASI ORGANISASI

INNOVATING ORGANISATIONS



National Corporate Innovation Index™



Accelerating Growth Through Innovation

INDEKS INOVASI KORPORAT KEBANGSAAN (NCII)

Inovasi sangat penting kepada pengguna, syarikat-syarikat, dan negara. Ia adalah salah satu daripada pemacu utama dalam meningkatkan taraf hidup pengguna, pertumbuhan dan kejayaan syarikat, dankekayaan negara. Agensi Inovasi Malaysia (AIM) telah memperkenalkan Toolkit NCII yang bertujuan untuk menggalakkan pengurusan inovasi dan menyediakan satu mekanisme untuk syarikat-syarikat melabur dengan lebih berkesan.

NCII telah direka untuk mempercepatkan pertumbuhan syarikat-syarikat di Malaysia dan pemain utama dalam pasaran yang berkenaan, yang memainkan peranan penting dalam memacu ekonomi negara.

Berikutnya pencapaian yang baik pada 2015, di mana sejumlah 203 syarikat telah mengambil bahagian dalam bengkel NCII, AIM telah ditugaskan untuk meningkatkan penyertaan daripada syarikat pada tahun 2016. Sebagai sebahagian daripada usaha kerajaan untuk mengamalkan perbelanjaan secara berhemat, AIM telah mengadakan perkongsian dan kerjasama dengan konglomerat, agensi di peringkat persekutuan dan negeri sepanjang 12 bulan di mana kos dikongsi bersama dan ini telah memungkinkan AIM untuk mencapai jumlah penyertaan yang disasarkan.

Rakan-rakan untuk bengkel NCII di seluruh negara yang diadakan tahun lepas terdiri Sunway Group; Lembaga Pelaksanaan Koridor Utara (NCIA); Johor Corp (JCorp); Persatuan Pembekal Telekom Malaysia; Pusat Pembangunan Sumber Manusia Selangor (SHRDC); Majlis Amanah Rakyat (MARA); Persekutuan Pekilang-Pekilang Malaysia (FMM); Persekutuan Syarikat Awam Tersenarai (FPLC); Persatuan Pembangunan Inovasi Enterprise (EIDA); Terengganu Inc; Kumpulan Wang Pembangunan Sumber Manusia (PSMB); Johor Biotechnology & Biodiversity Corporation; Kumpulan Melaka Berhad (KMB); Pusat Pembangunan Kemahiran Pahang (PAHANG SKILLS); Permodalan Nasional Berhad (PNB); Perdanenan Ekonomi Digital Malaysia (MDEC); Universiti Malaysia Kelantan (UMK) dan Pusat Pembangunan Kemahiran Negeri Sembilan (NSSDC).

NATIONAL CORPORATE INNOVATION INDEX (NCII)

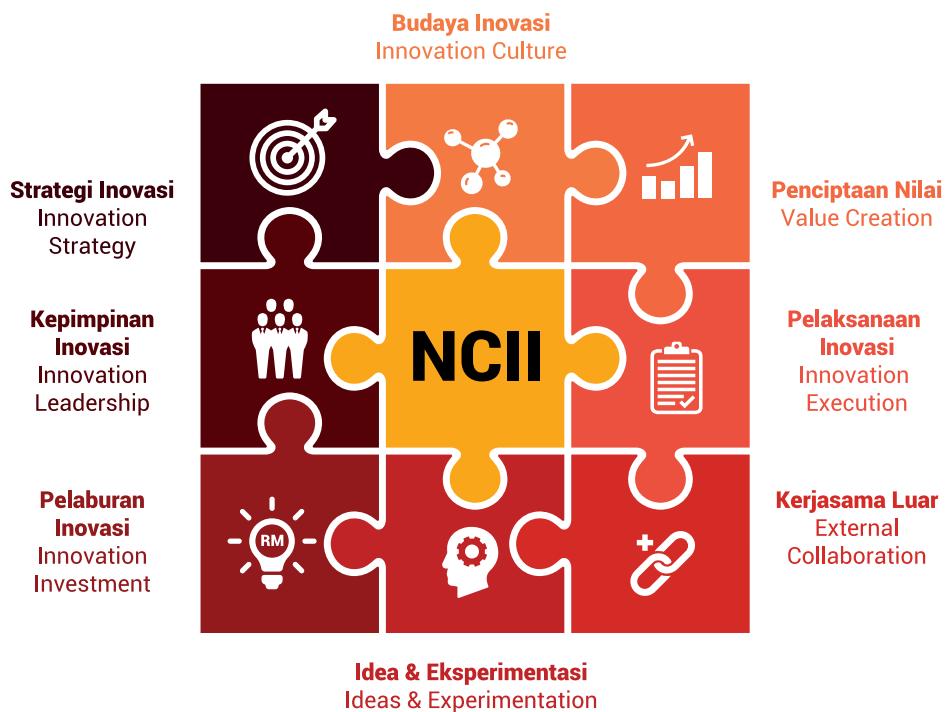
Innovation is vital for consumers, corporations, and nations. It is one of the main drivers of the improvement in consumers' living standards, the growth and success of corporations, and the wealth of nations. Agensi Inovasi Malaysia (AIM) has introduced the NCII Toolkit aimed to promote innovation management and provides a mechanism for companies to invest more effectively.

The NCII is designed to accelerate growth of corporations in Malaysia and significant players in the respective markets, which is crucial towards driving the country's economy.

Following the success in 2015, where a total of 203 companies participated in the NCII workshops, AIM was tasked to boost participation from companies in 2016. As part of the government's prudent spending initiative, AIM formed partnerships and collaborations with conglomerates, federal and state agencies throughout the 12 months in which cost was shared among the partners which made it possible for AIM to deliver the numbers.

The partners for the nationwide NCII workshops held last year comprised Sunway Group; Northern Corridor Implementation Authority (NCIA); Johor Corp (JCorp); Telekom Malaysia Vendors Association; Selangor Human Resource Development Centre (SHRDC); Majlis Amanah Rakyat (MARA); Federation of Malaysian Manufacturers (FMM); Federation of Public Listed Companies (FPLC); Enterprise Innovation Development Association (EIDA); Terengganu Inc; Human Resource Development Fund (PSMB); Johor Biotechnology & Biodiversity Corporation; Kumpulan Melaka Berhad (KMB); Pahang Skills Development Centre (PAHANG SKILLS); Permodalan Nasional Berhad (PNB); Malaysia Digital Economy Corporation (MDEC); Universiti Malaysia Kelantan (UMK) and Negeri Sembilan Skills Development Centre (NSSDC).

Bengkel NCII telah membolehkan syarikat-syarikat yang mengambil bahagian untuk menilai tahap inovasi dan mewujudkan profil inovasi mereka. Ia juga meningkatkan keupayaan dan kapasiti syarikat dalam mengetengahkan elemen-elemen inovasi berpandukan alat pengukur Pengurusan Inovasi NCII. Elemen-elemen berikut termasuk di dalam alat pengukur ini:



Pada akhir tahun 2016, sebanyak 450 syarikat telah menyertai 28 bengkel dan jumlah penyertaan keseluruhan adalah sebanyak 653 sejak NCII Toolkit ini diperkenalkan pada suku ketiga 2015. Bengkel ini menunjukkan bahawa lebih daripada 95% daripada syarikat-syarikat yang mengambil bahagian telah memberi maklum balas positif terhadap NCII Toolkit ini.

SME INNOVATION INDEX (SMEII)

Pada 2016, AIM juga mewujudkan Indeks Inovasi Kebangsaan bagi Perusahaan Kecil dan Sederhana (PKS). Inisiatif ini telah disyorkan oleh Panel Penasihat Perniagaan PKS (SBAP) sebagai usaha bersama antara SME Corp Malaysia, Perbadanan Produktiviti Malaysia (MPC), Perbadanan Pembangunan Teknologi Malaysia (MTDC) dan AIM.

The NCII workshops enabled companies to evaluate their level of innovativeness and establish their innovation profile. It also enhanced the companies' capability and capacity in prioritising innovation elements guided by the NCII Innovation Management toolkit. The toolkit includes the following elements:

At the end of 2016, a total of 450 companies took part in 28 workshops which brought the total participation number to 653 companies since the NCII Toolkit was introduced in the third quarter of 2015. The workshops showed that more than 95% of the participating companies responded positively to the NCII toolkit.

SME INNOVATION INDEX (SMEII)

In 2016, AIM also initiated the development of the National Innovation Index for Small and Medium Enterprises (SME). This initiative was recommended by the SME Business Advisory Panel (SBAP) as a collaborative effort between SME Corp Malaysia, Malaysia Productivity Corporation (MPC), Malaysian Technology Development Corporation (MTDC), and AIM.

SMEII merupakan satu set petunjuk inovasi universal yang membantu untuk mengukur prestasi inovasi PKS tertentu. Ia juga merupakan satu alat pengurusan dan pembangunan yang akan memberikan PKS gambaran menyeluruh tentang aspek-aspek yang penting yang perlu diuruskan dan dimajukan untuk meningkatkan inovasi mereka.

AIM telah menganjurkan beberapa siri perbincangan dengan pihak berkepentingan sepanjang tahun 2016. Ini bertujuan untuk mengumpul maklum balas dari mereka mengenai mekanisme, kandungan dan pendekatan yang akan diambil untuk memperbaiki lagi SMEII.

Pada bulan Disember 2016, AIM telah menandatangani satu Memorandum Persefahaman (MoU) dengan Universiti Malaysia Kelantan untuk memudahkan penyelidikan dan pembangunan SMEII. MoU itu disaksikan oleh Menteri Perdagangan dan Industri, YB Dato' Sri Mustapa Mohamed.

Kerjasama strategik ini akan membolehkan kajian menyeluruh dan penyelidikan dijalankan dengan kepakaran industri dan ahli akademik untuk mengenal pasti isu-isu dan cabaran yang sedia ada, terutamanya dalam meningkatkan kemampuan dan produktiviti PKS. Kerjasama ini juga akan merangsang pembangunan pelbagai inisiatif inovasi untuk memperkuuh dan melestarikan ekosistem inovasi negara.

Perancangan Masa Depan

Pada tahun 2017, AIM menjangkakan akan dapat menarik lebih daripada 400 syarikat dengan strategi yang lebih baik untuk menggalakkan penyertaan daripada syarikat-syarikat yang berpotensi tinggi. Untuk fasa seterusnya bagi NCII, AIM akan berusaha untuk membangunkan pengukur atas talian untuk menilai Pulangan atas Pelaburan Inovasi (ROII).

Turut dirancang adalah pelaksanaan Intellectual Capital Future Check (ICFC) untuk PKS Malaysia. Inisiatif ini merupakan kolaborasi antara Bank Negara Malaysia, Malaysia Debt Ventures, Asian Banking School, Steinbeis Foundation, Fraunhofer Germany dan AIM.

The SMEII is a set of universal innovation indicators that help to gauge a particular SME's innovation performance. It is also a management and development tool that will provide SMEs with a comprehensive overview of crucial areas that need to be managed and further developed to boost their innovativeness.

AIM organised a series of engagements with the stakeholders held throughout 2016. These engagements aimed to collect stakeholders' feedback concerning the mechanism, content and the approach to be taken in order to further refine the SMEII.

In December 2016, AIM signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with University Malaysia Kelantan to facilitate the research and development of SMEII. The MoU was witnessed by the Minister of Trade and Industry, YB Dato' Sri Mustapa Mohamed.

This strategic collaboration will enable comprehensive studies and research to be carried out with the expertise of industry and academia to identify existing issues and challenges, especially in improving the sustainability and productivity of the SMEs. The collaboration will also spur the development of various innovation initiatives to strengthen and sustain the national innovation ecosystem.

Moving Forward

In 2017, AIM is highly anticipating its outreach initiative to 400 more companies with an improved engagement strategy to encourage participation from high potential companies. As we move on to the next phase for NCII, AIM will be working on developing an online tool for quantifying Return on Innovation Investment (ROII).

Also in the pipeline is the implementation of Intellectual Capital Future Check (ICFC) for Malaysian SMEs. This initiative is a collaborative effort between Bank Negara Malaysia, Malaysia Debt Ventures, Asian Banking School, Steinbeis Foundation, Fraunhofer Germany and AIM.



MENJADI PEMANGKIN PENGKOMERSILAN

CATALYSE COMMERCIALISATION





PLATCOM VENTURES SDN BHD

Platcom Ventures Sdn Bhd merupakan anak syarikat milik penuh AIM, ditubuhkan dengan kerjasama SME Corporation Malaysia di bawah salah satu daripada enam Program Berimpak Tinggi (HIP) dalam Pelan Induk PKS 2012-2020.



PROGRAM-PROGRAM NASIONAL 2016



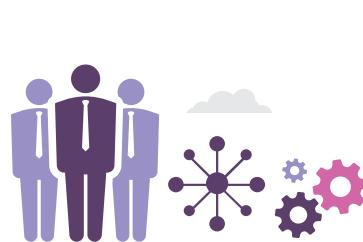
Program Berimpak Tinggi 2 (HIP2)- Platform Pengkomersilan Teknologi

Sehingga penghujung 2016, kami telah mendaftar 110 syarikat ke dalam HIP2. Proses meluluskan permohonan syarikat-syarikat ini mengambil masa selama 30 bulan dan telah dinilai oleh Jawatankuasa Pemandu dalam 33 mesyuarat. Kesemua permohonan telah melalui proses yang diperlukan bagi menentukan kelayakan mereka untuk menerima dana awam. Pada tahun 2016, kami bertemu dengan lebih 300 usahawan dan syarikat dan menerima 100 kertas kerja projek, yang mana 55 daripadanya telah diluluskan untuk program ini.

Mengikut permohonan terdahulu, pra-syarat bagi kelulusan permohonan adalah dengan mendapatkan pelaburan swasta oleh syarikat pemohon, jumlah tersebut kemudiannya akan dipadankan dengan pelaburan awam. Jumlah pelaburan yang telah dicatat oleh syarikat-syarikat PKS sejak permulaan program adalah RM42.1 juta, yang mana RM24.2 juta telah pun direkodkan pada tahun 2016.

PLATCOM VENTURES SDN BHD

Platcom Ventures Sdn Bhd is a wholly-owned subsidiary of AIM, formed in collaboration with SME Corporation Malaysia under one of its six High Impact Programmes (HIPS) in the SME Master Plan 2012-2020.



OUR NATIONAL PROGRAMMES IN 2016

High Impact Programme 2 (HIP2) – Technology Commercialisation Platform

Up until the end of 2016, we had admitted 110 companies into HIP2. The process of approving these companies took about 30 months and assessed by the Steering Committee in 33 meetings. All applications underwent a thorough due diligence process, to determine that they were most qualified to receive public funds. In 2016, we engaged over 300 entrepreneurs and companies and received about 100 project proposals, out of which 55 were approved for the programme.

As with previous applications, the prerequisite for approval was the securing of private investment by the applicant company, the amount of which was then matched with the public funding. The total amount raised by the SMEs since the start of the programme has accumulated to RM42.1 million, of which RM24.2 million was raised in 2016.



Dengue Tech Challenge (DTC) 2016

Bagi cabaran yang menggabungkan sumber daripada dua negara ini, syarikat-syarikat PKS Malaysia dan organisasi daripada UK yang mengambil bahagian dalam DTC 2016 dikehendaki supaya bekerjasama dalam mengemukakan kertas cadangan mereka. Pemenang daripada Malaysia ditaja oleh PlaTCOM melalui HIP2 sementara pemenang daripada UK pula mendapat tajaan daripada British Council melalui Dana Newton-Ungku Omar.

Jumlah keseluruhan yang telah diluluskan bagi empat pemenang kerjasama UK-Malaysia adalah sebanyak GBP550,000 bagi peserta UK dan RM3.3 juta untuk pemenang dari Malaysia. Pemenang DTC 2016 telah pun menghasilkan teknologi diagnostik, rawatan dan kawalan vektor bagi melawan denggi dan nyamuk Aedes. Anugerah telah disampaikan oleh Duke of York, Putera Andrew di sebuah majlis tertutup.

Halal Hi-Tech Challenge (HHTC) 2016

Pertama kali diadakan di dunia, HHTC 2016 telah menarik perhatian 81 syarikat yang mana 34 telah menghantar permohonan bagi proses usaha wajar (due diligence). Kesemua permohonan kecuali empat telah diluluskan, dan 10 idea pemenang telah pun diperuntukkan tajaan berjumlah RM5 juta.

Kejayaan Pengkomersilan

Dalam satu perkembangan penting, 21 produk daripada syarikat-syarikat di bawah HIP2 telah berjaya dipasarkan buat kali pertama dan 16 daripadanya telah berjaya dikomersilkan pada tahun 2016.

Dengue Tech Challenge (DTC) 2016

In this Challenge that combined the resources from two countries, Malaysian SMEs and UK organisations taking up the DTC 2016 challenge were required to be collaborative in their proposal submission. The winning Malaysian applicants were then funded by PlatCOM through HIP2, while the UK winners were funded by the British Council through the Newton-Ungku Omar Fund.

The total amounts approved for four winning UK-Malaysia collaboration were GBP550,000 and RM3.3 million, respectively. The winning solutions had delivered diagnostics, treatment and vector control technologies for the fight against dengue and the Aedes mosquito. The awards were presented by His Royal Highness Duke of York Prince Andrew at a closed-door ceremony.

Halal Hi-Tech Challenge (HHTC) 2016

A first in the world, HHTC 2016 attracted a total of 81 companies with 34 submitting their applications for internal due diligence process. All but four applicants were approved, and a final tally of 10 winning ideas were allocated funding worth RM5 million.

Commercialisation Success

In a significant development, the product of 21 companies under HIP2 have generated first sales, while 16 were commercialised in 2016.

Berikut merupakan antara inovasi yang telah dikomersilkan di bawah sokongan HIP2:

- Anggota Buatan: Sistem Penggantungan Prostetik oleh BioApps Sdn Bhd**

Talian pengeluaran bertahap industri untuk sistem penggantungan magnetik maju bagi kaki prostetik. Pada tahun 2016, syarikat ini telah merancang untuk mengembangkan perniagaan di hospital-hospital awam terpilih di Malaysia Timur.

- bWave by BN Networks Sdn Bhd**

Platform peranti Internet of Things (IoT) yang mempermudahkan komunikasi dan menguruskan rangkaian peranti yang pelbagai melalui sambungan berpusat.

- Eclimo Power oleh Eclimo Sdn Bhd**

Sistem Lampu Tenaga Hijau Mudah Alih dengan senarai pelbagai pelanggan yang merangkumi Majlis Perbandaran, pihak berkuasa tempatan, operasi SAR di zon bencana dan pengusaha pasar malam.

- Natural Wound Care Spray oleh Furley Bioextracts Sdn Bhd**

Menyampaikan keberkesanan tinggi dengan kos rawatan yang kompetitif, formulasi herba ini disasarkan mencatat pendapatan berjumlah RM15 juta dalam beberapa tahun akan datang.

- Mosquito Home System oleh One Team Networks Sdn Bhd**

MHS, yang memastikan 100% telur jentik-jentik tidak membiak dan membesar menjadi nyamuk dewasa, dikomersilkan di negara ASEAN dan telah mengembangkan jualannya melalui usahasama dengan agen kawalan serangga perosak.

The following are some of the examples of HIP2-supported commercialised innovations:

- Artificial Limb: Prosthetic Suspension System by BioApps Sdn Bhd**

Industrial production line for an advanced type of magnetic suspension system for prosthetic legs. In 2016, the company was looking to expand in East Malaysia at selected public hospitals.

- bWave by BN Networks Sdn Bhd**

An Internet of Things (IoT) device platform that simplifies communication and manages a host of devices from a single point of connection.

- Eclimo Power by Eclimo Sdn Bhd**

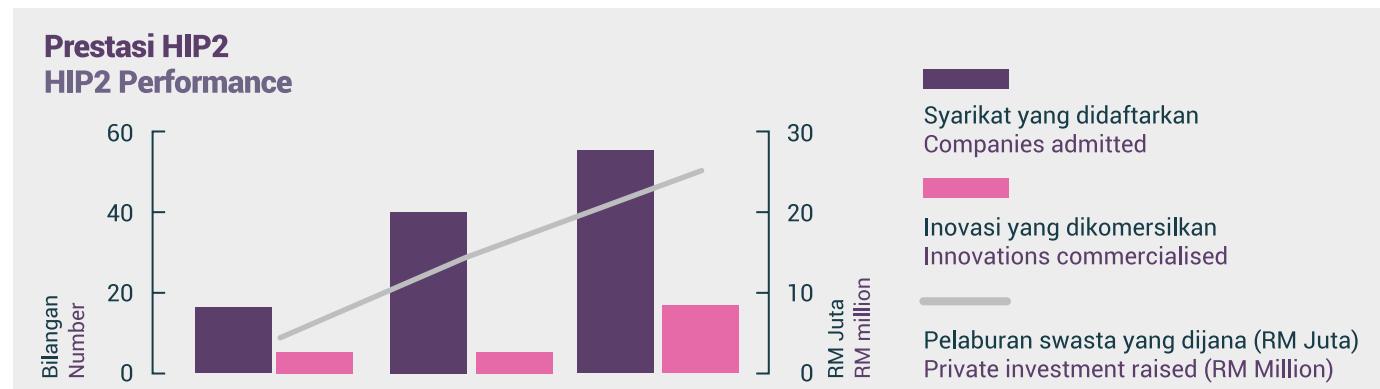
A mobile green energy lighting system with an exhaustive list of customers that include city councils, law enforcement authorities, SAR operations in disaster zones and night market operators.

- Natural Wound Care Spray8 by Furley Bioextracts Sdn Bhd**

Delivering high efficacy at a competitive treatment cost, this herbal formulation has a projected revenue totalling RM15 million in the coming few years.

- Mosquito Home System (MHS) by One Team Networks Sdn Bhd**

The MHS, which ensures 100% of laid mosquito eggs do not survive and develop into adult mosquitoes, became commercialised in ASEAN and expanded its sales via partnerships with pest control agents.





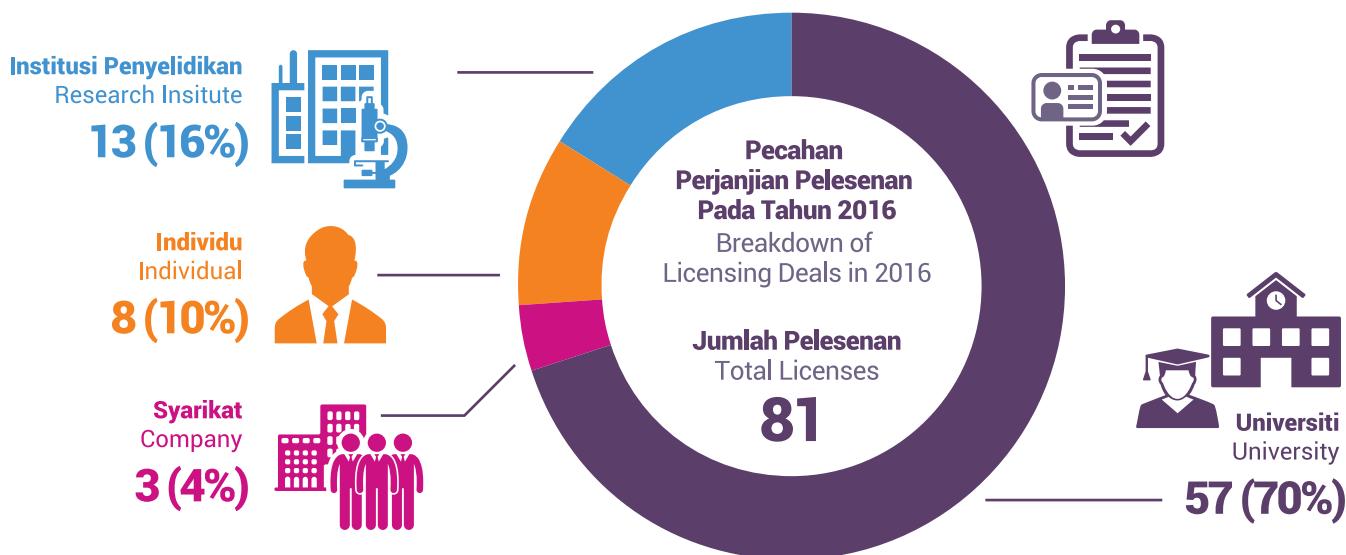
Peluang Perniagaan Inovasi (IBO)

IBO PlaTCOM telah dinaiktaraf prestasinya dengan pencapaian sejumlah 81 perjanjian pelesenan jika dibandingkan dengan sasaran 25 perjanjian pelesenan pada tahun 2016. Peningkatan sebanyak 29% dicatatkan berbanding tahun sebelumnya (sasaran pada tahun 2015 adalah 23, dan sebanyak 63 perjanjian pelesenan telah tercapai). Perjanjian pelesenan ini kebanyakannya daripada universiti (70%), diikuti institut penyelidikan (16%), orang perseorangan (10%) dan syarikat (4%).

Innovation Business Opportunities (IBO)

PlaTCOM's IBO had further improved its performance by achieving a total of 81 licensing deals, as compared to the 25 licensing deals targeted for 2016. This is an increase of 29% from the previous year (the target for 2015 was 23, with 63 licensing deals achieved). These licensing deals came mainly from universities (70%), followed by research institutes (16%), individuals (10%) and companies (4%).

Pemindahan Harta Intelek (IP) kepada industri bagi tujuan Pengkomersilan IPs Transferred to Industry for Commercialisation



Angka Utama bagi Perjanjian Pelesenan pada tahun 2016 Key Figures on Licensing Deals in 2016



PROGRAM-PROGRAM LAIN DAN NILAI YANG DIHASILKAN

- **Perkhidmatan IP**

Pada tahun 2016, Bahagian Perkhidmatan IP PlaTCOM telah membantu 63 syarikat PKS dalam merangka strategi dan melindungi harta intelek mereka, serta membantu lima universiti dalam melindungi dan menguruskan portfolio IP mereka. Sebagai entiti kerajaan yang pertama yang menawarkan khidmat penilaian IP di Malaysia, PlaTCOM telah memperkenalkan rangka kerja penilaian IP bagi lanskap tempatan. Portfolio IP sebuah syarikat pembekal tenaga dan universiti telah diaudit oleh PlaTCOM pada tahun 2016, bersama dengan Rangka Kerja Pengkomersilan IP yang telah diimplementasikan buat pertama kalinya di sebuah universiti swasta yang telah menerima penilaian enam bintang.

- **Pembangunan Kapasiti**

Pada tahun 2016, PlaTCOM telah menjalankan Kursus Pemindahan Teknologi dan Pengkomersilan (peringkat asas hingga peringkat tinggi) yang mensasarkan pembangunan kapasiti bagi pakar pengkomersilan. Kursus tersebut dihadiri oleh 150 peserta daripada institut pengajian tinggi, syarikat swasta, dan institut penyelidikan. Selain daripada modul latihan proses pemindahan teknologi, PlaTCOM turut menawarkan kursus latihan dalaman yang boleh disesuaikan mengikut permintaan pelanggan.

- **Servis Khidmat Nasihat Halal (HCS)**

Pada tahun 2016, HCS berjaya membantu tiga syarikat dalam proses mendapatkan pensijilan Halal. Tiga syarikat tersebut juga telah disenaraikan di bawah Program Berimpak Tinggi 2 (HIP2) dan menerima tajaan dan bantuan bagi keseluruhan proses daripada PlaTCOM.

- **Khidmat Nasihat Pensijilan Halal (HCC)**

Skop kerja HCC merangkumi khidmat nasihat dan audit bagi syarikat, produk dan tenaga kerja. Beberapa proses audit telah dijalankan ke atas tiga syarikat yang ingin memohon pensijilan Halal, sebagai persiapan bagi proses permohonan dengan Jabatan Kemajuan Islam Malaysia (JAKIM). Satu daripada tiga syarikat telah berjaya melengkapkan permohonan melalui sistem permohonan atas talian JAKIM, sementara dua syarikat lagi sedang menunggu kategori yang dikhususkan kerana kedua-duanya tidak termasuk di dalam sebarang tujuh skim atau kategori Halal yang telah ditetapkan. Penasihat HCS telah mengatur dan membantu pertemuan dengan Pengarah Divisyen Hab Halal JAKIM bagi syarikat-syarikat ini dan mereka akan dibantu melalui permohonan baru di bawah skim yang dibangunkan khas untuk mereka.

OTHER PROGRAMMES AND VALUE DELIVERED

- **IP Services**

In 2016, PlaTCOM IP Services Division assisted 63 SMEs in strategising and protecting their intellectual properties, as well as assisting five universities to protect and manage their IP portfolios. As the first ever Government owned entity that provides IP valuation in Malaysia, PlaTCOM had introduced an IP audit framework to the local landscape. The IP portfolios of a major power company and university were audited by PlaTCOM in 2016, together with an IP Commercialisation Framework that was implemented at Malaysia's 1st and only private university, which received a 6-star rating.

- **Capacity Building**

In 2016, PlaTCOM ran a series of Technology Transfer and Commercialisation Courses (from basic to advanced level) aimed at capability building of commercialisation professionals. The courses were attended by more than 150 participants from institutes of higher learning, private companies and research institutes. In addition to standard training modules covering the typical technology transfer process, PlaTCOM offered customised in-house training courses suited to customer requirements.

- **Halal Consultancy Services (HCS)**

In 2016, PlaTCOM's HCS managed to assist three companies in their halal certification processes. The three companies were also enrolled as one of the High Impact Programme 2 (HIP2) companies and received funding and end-to-end facilitation from the PlaTCOM's team.

- **Halal Certification Consultancy (HCC)**

The HCC scope of work covers consultations and audits of companies, their products, as well as workforce. A number of audits were conducted on three companies seeking halal certification, preparing them for the application process with the Department of Islamic Development Malaysia (JAKIM). Out of the three companies engaged, one had successfully submitted its application via JAKIM's online application system, while the other two were awaiting their assigned category since they did not fall into any of the seven halal schemes or categories. HCS consultant had arranged and facilitated fruitful meetings with the Director of Halal Hub Division, JAKIM for these companies and they will be assisted in their application under a new scheme specially developed for them.

- Kursus Latihan Halal**

Pada tahun 2016, HCS telah menganjurkan satu latihan umum yang dikenali sebagai "Kursus Kesedaran Halal Malaysia" pada 8 Ogos 2016 di SME Corporation Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur Sentral. Kursus ini dikendalikan dengan kerjasama Divisyen Hab Halal dan JAKIM. Modul latihan telah disampaikan oleh dua pegawai JAKIM kepada 30 peserta.

Objektif kursus kesedaran ini adalah untuk meningkatkan kesedaran dalam kalangan syarikat-syarikat HIP2 dan bukan HIP2 tentang syarat-syarat serta prosedur di bawah pensijilan Halal Malaysia. Latihan tersebut juga merangkumi modul dalam memahami fatwa Syariah dan di manakah kedudukan Halal dalam undang-undang Islam.

- Halal Training Course**

In 2016, HCS organised a general training course titled "Halal Malaysia Awareness Course" on 8 August, 2016 at SME Corporation Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur Sentral. This course was conducted in collaboration with Halal Hub Division and JAKIM. The modules were delivered by two JAKIM officers to an audience of 30 participants.

The objective of the awareness course was to increase awareness amongst HIP2 companies and non-HIP2 companies about requirements and procedures under Halal Malaysia certification. The training also covered modules in understanding Syariah edicts in Islam and where halal stands in the Islamic ruling.

Perancangan Masa Depan

Program lima hari telah dirancang pada tahun 2016 bagi memberi pengetahuan dan kemahiran bagi penilaian IP yang dikendalikan oleh pakar pengurusan IP PlaTCOM. Pada masa hadapan, Program Penilaian IP akan memberi pemahaman komprehensif tentang elemen asas penilaian harta intelek bagi tujuan pengkomersilan teknologi dalam lanskap Malaysia.

PlaTCOM juga merancang untuk mengembangkan Divisyen Pembangunan Kapasiti bagi memberikan lebih banyak kursus yang mensasarkan syarikat-syarikat PKS. Dijangkakan bahawa kursus-kursus ini akan meningkatkan keupayaan perniagaan untuk mempercepatkan pertumbuhan ekonomi dengan menggunakan inovasi dalam perniagaan. Kursus berkenaan perniagaan yang lain akan turut dirangka bagi meningkatkan keupayaan PKS Malaysia untuk kekal berdaya saing dalam pasaran.

Jumlah syarikat yang melanggan perkhidmatan Audit Halal HCS akan ditingkatkan dengan menggalakkan lebih banyak syarikat Halal yang berpotensi ke hadapan. PlaTCOM telah membentangkan rancangan bagi merangka sekurang-kurangnya empat kursus latihan, kursus kesedaran awam dan kursus Halal yang bersesuaian, serta menawarkan kursus ringkas bagi mempromosikan dan menarik penyertaan bagi kursus HCF.

Moving Forward

A five-day training programme was formulated in 2016 to impart knowledge and skills required for IP Valuations, conducted by PlaTCOM's IP management experts. In the future, the IP Valuation Programme aims to provide ever more comprehensive insights on the fundamental elements of intellectual property valuation for technology commercialisation purposes in the Malaysian landscape.

PlaTCOM is also planning to expand the Capacity Building Division to deliver more courses targeting SMEs. It is envisaged that these courses will improve the capability of businesses to accelerate economic growth by embedding innovation in their business. Other business related courses will also be designed to enhance the capability of our Malaysian SMEs to remain competitive in the market.

The number of companies subscribing to HCS Halal Audit would be enhanced by encouraging more potential halal companies to come to the fore. PlaTCOM laid out a plan to organise at least four training courses, general awareness courses and customised halal courses, as well as offer free teaser courses to promote and attract participation in HCS's courses.

1DANA

1DANA

1DANA yang ditubuhkan di bawah Jawatankuasa Pelaburan Dana Awam (JKPDA), merupakan satu platform atas talian berpusat bagi Penyelidikan, Pembangunan, Pengkomersilan dan Inovasi (R,D,C&I) yang mewujudkan dan menguatkan kerjasama di antara industri, ahli akademik, sektor awam, swasta dan sosial.

Dibentuk sebagai platform ekosistem pembiayaan, 1DANA menyediakan Smart Tools atas talian, kepakaran, kemudahan penyelidikan dan pembangunan, serta peluang untuk berinteraksi dengan rangkaian yang khusus yang berpotensi untuk kerjasama pengkomersilan.

Smart Tools 1DANA dibentuk berdasarkan nasihat pakar daripada ahli akademik, penyelidik, ketua-ketua industri, pelabur, usahawan, agensi-agensi kerajaan, dan berlandaskan maklumat yang terdapat dalam sektor sosial. Smart Tools menyediakan saluran untuk pelbagai maklumat mengenai R,D,C&I dan menyediakan bimbingan kepada perniagaan, sambil meningkatkan idea-idea inovatif sebagai sebahagian daripada inisiatif keseluruhannya untuk membina ekonomi yang mampan yang memberi impak sosial.

Pada 2016, JKPDA telah memantau projek R,D,C&I dan program-program yang bernilai hampir RM3.0 bilion dengan 14 Kementerian dan agensi masing-masing yang membantu semasa pemantauan ini dijalankan. Proses ini adalah sebahagian daripada operasi sekretariat dengan penggunaan mekanisme Pemantauan & Penilaian (M&E) bagi projek-projek dan program-program R,D,C & I.

1DANA

Established under Jawatankuasa Pelaburan Dana Awam (JKPDA), 1DANA is a centralised online platform for Research, Development, Commercialisation and Innovation (R,D,C&I) that positions and strengthens collaborations between industry, academia, public, private and social sectors.

Built as a funding eco-system platform, 1DANA provides online Smart Tools, expertise, research and development facilities, as well as focused networking opportunities for potential commercialisation collaborations to happen.

The 1DANA Smart Tools are built on the expert advice of academicians, researchers, captains of industry, investors, entrepreneurs, government agencies, and draws on an invaluable wealth of information in the social sector. These Smart Tools provide channels to various information on R,D,C&I and provide assistance to businesses, while growing innovative ideas as part of the overall initiative to build a sustainable economy with social impact.

In 2016, JKPDA monitored R,D,C&I projects and programmes worth close to RM3.0 billion with 14 Ministries and their respective agencies assisting in the process. This exercise was part of the operationalisation of the secretariat with the deployment of the Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) mechanism for R,D,C&I projects and programmes.



Sebanyak 143 projek dan program bernilai RM1.76 bilion telah dinilai, dengan 97 projek bernilai RM705 juta disokong oleh JKPDA dan nilai yang diselaraskan mencatatkan RM1.05 bilion dalam permintaan bajet 2017.

1DANA Fasa 2 (Januari 2016 – Oktober 2017)

Fasa kedua 1DANA telah dirancang untuk meningkatkan lagi modul-modul yang sedia ada dalam portal atas talian 1DANA - www.1DANA.gov.my - serta mengukuhkan fungsi Dashboard KPI untuk inisiatif-inisiatif M&E oleh JKPDA, bagi projek-projek dan program-program R,D,C&I yang menggunakan dana awam.

1DANA Fasa 2 dilengkapi dengan SMART Tools yang baru seperti;

- **Xplorer** - membolehkan maklumat tambahan mengenai R,D,C&I disediakan melalui hab 1DANA bagi Laporan dan Jurnal, serta menyediakan butiran lanjut mengenai insentif-insentif yang disediakan oleh MIDA;
- **Permohonan Dana Berpusat** - membolehkan pemantauan secara menyeluruh bagi penyelidik dan usahawan untuk memantau perkembangan permohonan pembiayaan mereka, dihantar secara atas talian melalui laman web 1DANA;
- **Rancangan Biz** – satu template rancangan perniagaan yang komprehensif untuk orang awam, termasuk Perancangan Kewangan, Strategi Pemasaran, Pelan Operasi, Pengurusan dan Organisasi dan kaedah pengurusan perniagaan yang lain;
- **Scoreboard** – kaedah penggunaan statistik yang membolehkan pengguna menyemak kedudukan Malaysia dalam inovasi di peringkat dunia, di rantau ASEAN dan bahagian-bahagian lain dunia dalam R,D,C&I;
- **Bancian** – satu suite profesional menyeluruh untuk menjalankan bancian berkaitan R,D,C&I;
- **xpertScore** – satu pengembangan inovatif JKPDA bagi modul penilaian proses perniagaan yang diperkenalkan sebagai satu aplikasi iPad untuk projek-projek dan pemarkahan program; dan
- **myDANA** - satu Dashboard KPI yang telah dipertingkatkan, bertindak sebagai pengukur prestasi pengurusan dan pemantauan program-program bagi kerajaan.

A total of 143 projects and programmes worth RM1.76 billion were evaluated, with 97 projects worth RM705 million supported by JKPDA, and a recorded streamlined value of RM1.05 billion in the 2017 budget request.

1DANA Phase 2 (January 2016 – October 2017)

The 1DANA Phase 2 was planned as a way-forward to further enhance existing modules of 1DANA's online portal - www.1DANA.gov.my - as well as strengthen the functions of the KPI Dashboard for M&E initiatives by JKPDA, which are conducted on public funded R,D,C&I projects and programmes in the country.

1DANA Phase 2 is incorporated with new SMART Tools such as;

- **Xplorer** – enabling additional information on R,D,C&I to be made available via 1DANA hub on Reports and Journal, as well as providing futher details on incentives provided by MIDA;
- **Centralised Funding Application** – enabling tracking application for researchers and businesses to monitor the progress of their application for funding, submitted online via 1DANA website;
- **Biz Plan** - a comprehensive online business plan template for the public, which include Financial Planning, Marketing Strategy, Operational Plan, Management and Organisation and other business management tools;
- **Scoreboard** – a statistical tool that allows users to check Malaysia's position in innovation standing within the world, in the ASEAN region and other parts of the globe in R,D,C&I outcomes;
- **Survey** - a full professional suite for conducting R,D,C&I related survey;
- **xpertScore** - an innovative expansion of the JKPDA business process evaluation module introduced as an iPad application for projects and programmes scoring; and
- **myDANA** - an enhanced KPI Dashboard that acts as performance management and programmes monitoring tool for government representatives.

Perancangan Masa Depan

JKPDA telah menilai projek dan program R,D,C&I yang bernilai hampir RM7.0 bilion, yang mana sejumlah RM3.2 bilion peluang pembiayaan telah dikenal pasti untuk diperkemaskin dari tahun 2014 hingga 2017.

1DANA Fasa 2 disasarkan untuk siap pada tahun 2017, yang mana ianya telah menjalani Ujian Penerimaan Pengguna yang melibatkan semua pihak berkepentingan yang berkaitan dari pelbagai kementerian dan agensi.

Aplikasi xpertScore iPad telah meningkatkan kecekapan modul penilaian proses perniagaan JKPDA, dan menjadikannya satu proses tanpa kertas, dengan penggunaan fungsi pemarkahan untuk projek/program (yang telah ditunjukkan semasa pemeriksaan bajet 2017 untuk projek dan program R,D,C&I).

Untuk perancangan seterusnya Fasa Ketiga 1DANA dijangka akan dapat membantu R,D,C&I dalam strategi Big Data untuk negara dalam era ekonomi digital yang pantas.

Moving Forward

JKPDA had evaluated close to RM7.0 billion worth of R,D,C&I projects and programmes, with RM3.2 billion of funding opportunities having been identified for streamlining from 2014 through to 2017.

Another target date for completion in 2017 is 1DANA Phase 2, which has already undergone a successful User Acceptance Test involving all related stakeholders from various ministries and agencies.

The xpertScore iPad application has increased the efficiency of the JKPDA business process evaluation module, and turned it into a totally paperless process, with the enabling of projects/programmes scoring function (that was demonstrated during the 2017 Budget Screening for R,D,C&I projects and programmes).

Moving forward, the upcoming 1DANA Phase 3 is expected to lend substantial support to R,D,C&I in Big Data strategies for the country in an era of fast-intensifying digital economy.



PELABURAN STRATEGIK

Pada tahun 2016, pelaburan strategik Agensi Inovasi Malaysia (AIM) diteruskan dengan pelaburan yang khusus dalam syarikat-syarikat usahasama yang sedia ada dan syarikat kerjasama yang baharu untuk memastikan nilai yang lebih dapat diperolehi daripada syarikat-syarikat ini dengan teknologi tinggi dan produk dan perkhidmatan yang terkini. Berikut adalah beberapa pelaburan yang boleh dibanggakan setakat ini:



KLSMC Stem Cell Sdn Bhd (KLSMC-SC)

Kerjasama transpasifik dimeterai pada 5 Ogos, 2016 dengan penandatanganan Memorandum Persefahaman (MoU) antara Stanford University di Palo Alto, Amerika Syarikat dan KLSMC-SC.

Melalui kerjasama ini, KLSMC-SC berhasrat untuk menjadikan Stanford Health Care - yang juga merupakan hospital latihan universiti itu - sebagai salah satu daripada tempat penyelidikan klinikal di Amerika Syarikat. Pada masa yang sama, KLSMC-SC akan bekerjasama dengan Universiti Stanford untuk memajukan lagi teknologi pertumbuhan semula sel-sel stem darah 'peripheral' (PBSC) dan menyediakan penyelesaian yang baru untuk kecederaan musculoskeletal, atau kecederaan kepada sistem rangka otot.

Dengan pelaburan susulan daripada AIM yang merupakan langkah pertama untuk pelancaran percubaan Multicentre Fasa IIb, hospital penyelidikan di Malaysia telah berjaya merekrut seramai 35 orang pesakit. Seterusnya, selain daripada Stanford Health Care, klinik kedua di Amerika Syarikat - Andrews Orthopaedic and Sports Medicine Centre (AOSMC) – telah bersedia untuk mendaftar bagi percubaan Multicentre Fasa IIb. AOSMC telah menyiapkan satu kajian perintis yang melibatkan 10 sukarelawan, yang mana keputusan kajian ini mengesahkan bahawa kemudahan mereka selamat bagi tujuan mengembang, mengumpul, memproses dan menyimpan PBSC.



Bioven International Sdn Bhd (Bioven)

Berikutan penubuhan klinik penyelidikannya yang pertama di Malaysia pada Mei 2015 lebih daripada 20 pesakit di peringkat global telah menjalani Fasa IIIb BV-NSCLC-002 (BVN002) Bioven untuk percubaan multicentre global.

STRATEGIC INVESTMENTS

In 2016, Agensi Inovasi Malaysia (AIM) strategic investment continued with focused investments in its existing and new joint venture companies to ensure that further value could be secured from these companies with high-technology and ground breaking products and services. The following are some notable investments to date:

KLSMC Stem Cell Sdn Bhd (KLSMC-SC)

A significant transpacific collaboration was sealed on 5 August, 2016 with the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the notable Stanford University in Palo Alto, USA and KLSMC-SC.

Through this partnership, KLSMC-SC aims to have Stanford Health Care - which is the university's training hospital - as one of its clinical investigative sites in the United States. At the same time, KLSMC-SC will collaborate with Stanford University to further develop the peripheral blood stem cells (PBSC) regeneration technology and provide novel solutions for other musculoskeletal injuries.

With the follow-on investment from AIM to mark the first step of launching the Phase IIb multicentre trial, the investigative site in Malaysia had successfully recruited a total of 35 patients. Subsequently, apart from Stanford Health Care, the second clinical site in USA - Andrews Orthopaedic and Sports Medicine Centre (AOSMC) - is ready for enrollment in the multicenter Phase IIb trial. AOSMC had completed a 10-volunteer pilot study, the results of which confirmed their facility can safely reproduce, harvest, process and store PBSC.

Bioven International Sdn Bhd (Bioven)

Following the establishment in May 2015 of the first investigative site initiated in Malaysia, more than 20 patients were recruited globally in Bioven's late Phase IIIb BV-NSCLC-002 (BVN002) global multicentre trial.

Pada pertengahan suku keempat 2016, Bioven berjaya mendapat kelulusan daripada Pentadbiran Makanan dan Ubat-ubatan Amerika Syarikat untuk menjalankan percubaan BVN002 di Amerika Syarikat. Kelulusan Penyelidikan Ubatan Baru ini akan membolehkan pengambilan seramai 30 pesakit tambahan di USA, dan penglibatan mereka akan meningkatkan lagi kefahaman dan pandangan tentang Epidermal Growth Factors (EGF) – yang berlandaskan imunoterapi.

Setelah dilengkapi dengan trend pasaran terkini dalam Immuno-Oncology, Bioven telah mengembangkan platform Harta Inteleknya daripada imunoterapi kanser berdasarkan EGF untuk rawatan pesakit non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC), kepada penggabungan terapi EGF Combination. Ini akan meningkatkan penggunaan terapi monoklonal untuk NSCLC dan tumor pepejal lain.



Efinix Inc. (Efinix)

Efinix ialah sebuah syarikat peneraju dalam bidang reka bentuk cip yang telah menghasilkan struktur baru untuk sistem Field Programmable Gate Array (FPGA), yang merupakan cip berprestasi tinggi dengan kos rendah. Syarikat ini beribu pejabat di Silicon Valley, Amerika Syarikat tetapi mempunyai operasi yang meluas di Pulau Pinang, Malaysia.

Pada bulan Jun 2014, AIM telah melabur sebanyak USD1.0 juta dalam Efinix untuk melengkapkan pembangunan cip ujian beta. Setelah selesai ujian tersebut, AIM telah mengagihkan sebanyak USD2.0 juta lagi kepada Efinix sebagai sebahagian daripada dana Siri A yang diperlukan oleh syarikat itu. Penilaian selepas Siri A berjumlah USD13.25 juta. Sejak itu, Efinix telah berjaya membangunkan penyelesaian peringkat atas untuk peningkatan pusat data, infrastruktur tanpa wayar dan perindustrian.

Pada masa ini, syarikat ini telah menamatkan pelaburan Siri B pada penilaian pra-wang sebanyak USD24.0 juta. Perjanjian pelaburan telah ditandatangani oleh salah satu syarikat terbesar FPGA dan sebuah syarikat Venture Capital di China.

Perancangan Masa Depan

Sehingga akhir 2016 AIM telah melabur dalam 11 syarikat berjumlah RM276.4 juta. Penilaian semasa pelaburan AIM kini bernilai lebih daripada RM745 juta. Melangkah ke hadapan, AIM merancang untuk melepaskan sekurang-kurangnya satu daripada pelaburan tersebut pada tahun 2017 dengan jangkaan keuntungan sekurang-kurangnya sebanyak 25 peratus.

In mid-Q4 2016, Bioven successfully obtained approval from the US Food and Drug Administration for trial on BVN002 to be conducted in the USA. This Investigational New Drug approval will allow an additional 30 patients to be recruited in the USA, and their participation will further enhance insight and understanding about Epidermal Growth Factors (EGF)-based immunotherapy.

Having equipped itself with the latest market trends in Immuno-Oncology, Bioven has extended its IP pipeline platform development from EGF-based cancer immunotherapy for treatment of Non-Small Cells Lung Cancer patients (NSCLC), to next-generation recombinant EGF Combination therapies. This will give rise to the adoption of more advanced monoclonal therapy for NSCLC and other solid tumors;

Efinix Inc. (Efinix)

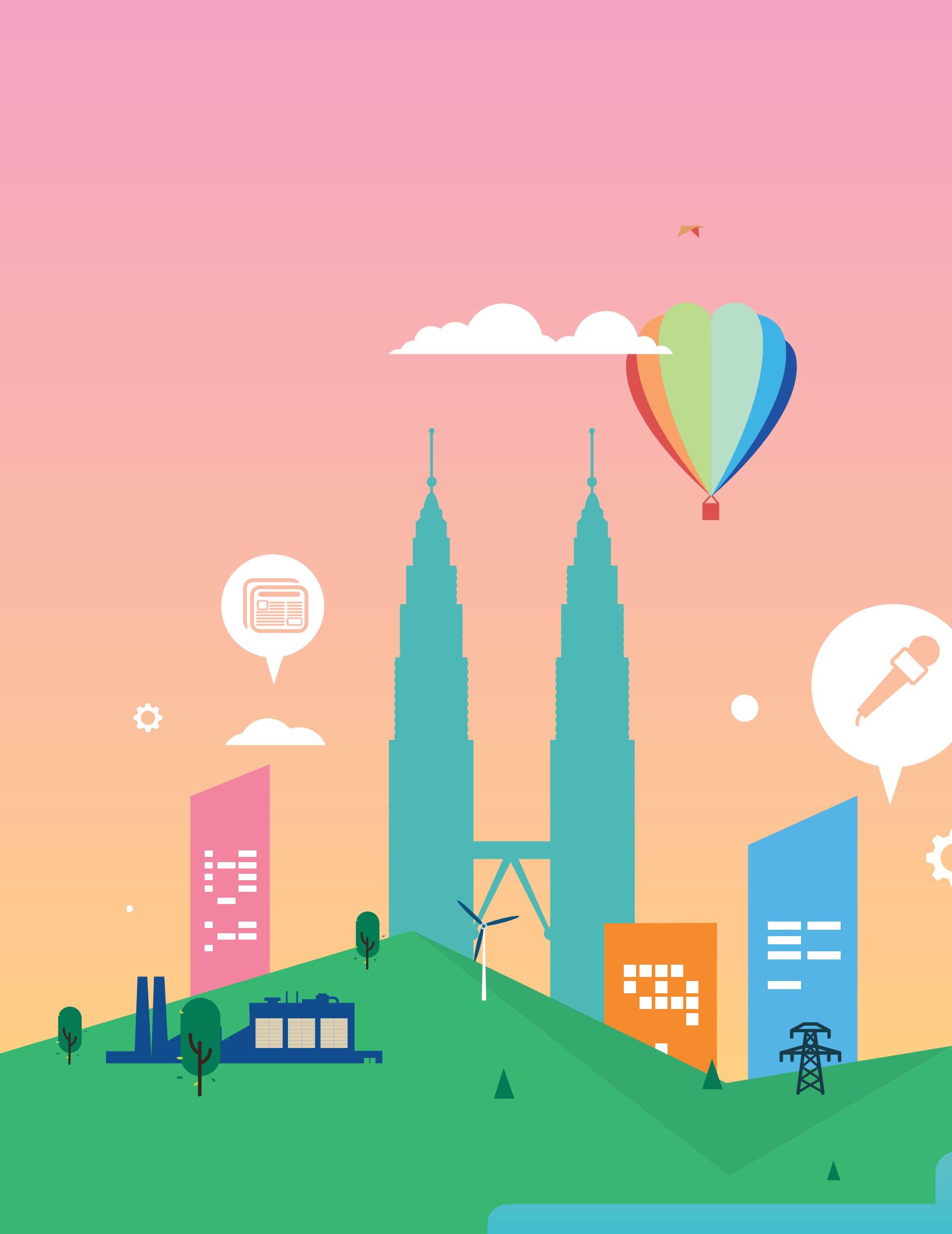
Efinix is a leading programmable logic core design company that has developed a new architecture for Field Programmable Gate Array (FPGA) chip, which is a low-cost high performing chip. The company is headquartered in the Silicon Valley, USA but has substantial operations in Penang, Malaysia.

In June 2014, AIM invested USD1.0 million in Efinix to complete the development of its beta test chip. Pursuant to the completion of the test chip, AIM disbursed another USD2.0 million to Efinix as part of a Series A funding required by the company. Post Series A valuation was at USD13.25 million. Since then, Efinix has successfully developed high-end core solutions for data centre acceleration, wireless infrastructure and industrial use.

Currently, the company is closing its Series B investment at pre-money valuation of USD24.0 million. Investment agreements have been signed by one of the largest FPGA company and a China based Venture Capital Company.

Moving forward

As of end 2016 AIM has committed investments in 11 companies amounting to RM276.4 million. The current valuation of investment portfolio for AIM is worth more than RM745 million. Moving forward, AIM is looking to exit at least one investment in 2017 with a projected profit of at least 25 percent.



Sorotan Media

Media
highlights



Sorotan Media

Media Highlights



砂沙推出生物工业发展蓝图

布城25日讯 | 首相拿督斯里纳吉指出，生物质工业发展有助于我国减少对化石燃料的依赖，在推动我国在2020年成为高收入先进国的同时，也提高我国对全球经济不确定性的应对能力。

他认为，联邦政府、州政府及私人企业之间密切合作共同发展生物质工业，将能够令沙巴及砂拉越成为大马，甚至是东南亚的主要生物质加工枢纽。

他今天在首相署推介沙巴及砂拉越生物质工业发展蓝图时指出，沙巴及砂拉越在政府推介2020年国家生物质政策蓝图下，首个推出生物质工业发展蓝图的州属。

制造7千个工作机会

纳吉指出，柔佛、彭亨及霹雳在生物质工业上拥有很高的潜能，联邦政府接下来将与相关的州政府合作，落实类似沙巴及砂拉越的工业发展计划。

纳吉表示，我国从2011年开始成为投资者属意的区域生

物质投资地点，研究显示，马来西亚在2010至2015年期间，为生物质工业进行最多基本建设改良，以及全力支持的东南亚国家。

“2020年国家生物质政策蓝图下所取得的成果，对我国生物质发展是一种鼓励，我国在2014年共批准12项总值为8290万令吉的生物质计划，2013年则批准11项总值达54607万令吉的生物质计划。”

他继续，这些获得批准的计划多数与生物能源相关，而持续发展的高附加值生物质计划例如生物燃料及生物化学计划，都证明大马正迈向正确的发展方向。

纳吉说，沙巴是我国种植最多油棕的州属，可生产大量生物质产品。

「若充分将4800万吨的棕榈油生物燃料在高价值工业上，将增加32亿令吉的新投资机会，吸引135亿令吉的新投资机会以及275000个新工作机会。」

他透露，沙巴的生物质发

「沙巴及砂拉越是政府推介2020年国家生物质政策蓝图下，首2个推出生物质工业发展蓝图的州属。」

纳吉

展将集中在拿笃、山打根，以及斗湖。

「在砂拉越方面，生物质工业发展将贡献48亿令吉的国民总收入，吸引180亿令吉的新投资机会，以及3万个新工作机会，主要生物质发展地区为民都米、美里、丹绒曼尼，以及古晋。」

出席今天推介礼的还包括首相署部长拿督马哈福兹及拿督斯里阿都瓦希、沙巴州副首席部长拿督斯里陈树杰、砂拉越州首席部长拿督斯里达立夫以及大马革新机构首席执行员麦基罗查里欧等。(105)

Design Thinking methods to enhance innovation, creativity

KUCHING: Agensi Inovasi Malaysia (AIM) is keen to increase awareness on the importance of design thinking among various intervention programmes.

AIM chief executive officer Datuk Mark Rozario said a number of such programmes are AM's collaborative efforts through the Sarawak Biomass Industry Development Plan (SBIDP) and the State Planning Unit (SPU).

Genvas is Malaysia's first dedicated DT school and leading developer of the Design Thinking (DT) School of Design Thinking at Pototsan University, Sarawak.

These innovators are participants in the flagship National Biomass Strategy Development Programme (NBSDP).

Genvas will be conducting Design Thinking (DT) methodology programme in Sarawak to encourage youths to

embrace innovation and promote creativity," he told reporters at a press conference at Century Hotel here yesterday.

About 3,500 innovators have graduated from a variety of DT programmes since 2012 and first class in February 2016.

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Malaysia hab pemprosesan biomas utama Asia Tenggara

» Pelancaran SBIDP mampu jana tambahan pendapatan negara kasar RM8 bilion

Oleh Irwan Shafriyan Ismail
irwansha@b.com.my

■ Putrajaya

Pelancaran Pembangunan Industri Biomas Sabah dan Sarawak (SBIDP) yang dilancarkan semalam bakal meletakkan Malaysia sebagai hab pemprosesan biomas utama di Asia Tenggara.

Perdana Menteri, Datuk Seri Najib Razak, berkata pembangunan industri biomas ber nilai tinggi di Sabah dan Sarawak mampu menjana tambahan pendapatan negara kasar (GDP) sebanyak RM8 billion dan 55,000 peluang kerjaya baharu.

Beliau berkata, lebih 50 peratus biomas negara ditanam di Sabah dan Sarawak yang mempunyai ladang sawit terdiri daripada dua peratusnya lagi merupakan tanaman sawit yang menjana jumlah biomas besar setiap tahun serta potensi untuk menjadi hab pelbagai bahan mentah biomas.

“Jika 4.8 juta tan bahan mentah biomas daripada sa-
iat di Sabah digunakan, ia



Najib menyerahturun Pelan Pembangunan Industri Biomas Sabah dan Sarawak (SBIDP) kepada Ahmad Salleh melancarkan SBIDP di Putrajaya, semalam.
[FOTO IRWAN SHAFRIYAN ISMAIL/BH]

mampu menjana RM3.2 billion tambahan kepada GNI dan RM13.5 juta peluang pelaburan baharu serta mewujudkan lebih 25,000 pekerjaan.

Sementara pembangunan industri biomas di Sarawak akan memberi manfaat tambahan RM4.5 billion kepada GNI, mewujudkan 30,000 pekerjaan baharu dan peluang pelaburan kepada negeri berjumlah RM18 billion menerusi penggunaan rantaian nilai enam juta tan sumber biomas, kateranya pada masa mendekan SBIDP di Sarawak.

Tumpu tiga lokasi Najib berkata, pembangunan biomas di Sabah tertumpu di tiga lokasi iaitu Lahad Datu, Sandakan dan Tawau manakala Bintulu, Miri, Tanjung Manis dan Kuching bagi Sarawak.

Katanya, pembangunan industri biomas akan mengurangkan kebergantungan negera terhadap hasil petroleum, sekali gus meningkatkan kemampuan negara menghadia-

pi ketidaktentuan ekonomi. “Kerjasama kerajaan negeri serta sektor swasta bagi membangunkan industri ini mampu meletakkan Malaysia sebagai hab pemprosesan biomas di rantau ini,” katanya.

SBIDP dibangunkan bersama oleh Agensi Inovasi Malaysia (AIM) dan Kementerian Pembangunan Perindustrian Sabah (MID) serta Unit Perancang Negeri Sarawak (SPU).

Pelan ini merupakan pokok urusan strategik dan peluan dirasmi dalam Strategi Nasional 2020 (NBS 2020) akan membantu mengoptimalkan sejumlah besar sumber biomas di Sabah dan Sarawak dan akan memberi manfaat kepada keseluruhan bioekonomi Malaysia.

Uggah berkata, lebih 50 per-

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“Jika 4.8 juta tan bahan

mentah biomas daripada sa-

iat di Sabah digunakan, ia

Uggah (standing second right), Minister in the Prime Minister's Department Nancy Shukri (standing right) witnessing the MoU signing between BRR Alshab (seated centre), GS Caltex Dr Seung (seated left) and AIM Mark (seated right).

S Korean firm plans to build biobutanol plants in Sarawak

KUCHING: South Korea's second largest petroleum refinery, GS Caltex Co, has inked a memorandum of understanding (MoU) with Sarawak's Biomass Renewal Resources (BRR) to undertake feasibility studies for the proposed biobutanol plants in the state.

The studies, which will be conducted in Miri, Bintulu, Tanjung Manis and Kuching, are to pave the way for Sarawak to become a biobutanol producer by leveraging on GS Caltex's expertise and technologies.

The Malaysian Innovation Agency (AIM) will assist in the realisation of the butanol plants, which is considered a milestone for the Sarawak Biomass Indus-

try Development Plan (SBIDP).

Biobutanol or bio-based butanol fuel is a second generation alcoholic fuel with a higher energy density and lower volatility compared with ethanol.

GS Caltex Vice-President Dr Do-Young Son and BRR Executive Officer Datuk Seri Mohd Mahmud signed the MoU here Friday, witnessed by Deputy Chief Minister Amar Douglas Uggah Embas who represented Chief Minister Tan Sri Adenan Satem.

BRR is a unit under the Pillar Foundation, a non-profit non-governmental organisation in Sarawak.

Meanwhile, AIM Chief Executive Officer

Mark Rozario said the biobutanol industry could become a game changer for Sarawak that would change the state's industrial landscape and open various opportunities throughout the value chain.

“We have to decide and be selective in these wide range of opportunities.

“We have to select our niche and build on our strength and competencies to be the best in our strategic areas,” he said in his speech.

Launched in February this year, the SBIDP is aimed at developing the state to become a biomass processing hub in Southeast Asia. — Bernama



PELANCARAN PELAN INDUSTRI BIOMAS

PERDANA MENTERI, DATUK SERI NAJIB TUN RAZAK BERGAMBAR BERSAMA AHLI MAJLIS TADBIR URUS AGENSI INOVASI MALAYSIA (AIM) SEWAKA MAJLIS PELANCARAN PELAN PEMBANGUNAN INDUSTRI BIOMAS SABAH DAN SARAWAK (SBIDP) DI BANGUNAN PERDANA PUTRA, PUTRAJAYA, SEMALAM. TURUT HADIR, TIMBALAN KETUA MENTERI SABAH, DATU LEE TALIFF SALEH (TIGA DARI KANAN). —UTUSAN/ZAKI AMIRUDDIN



Mah (third left) presents the IB MYP recognition to the principal of SMK Sungai Tapang Bekon Jenet as others look on.

SMK Sungai Tapang receives International Baccalaureate cert

By Irene C
reporters@theborneopost.com

KUCHING: SMK Sungai Tapang is the first public school to be awarded the International Baccalaureate (IB) World School Authorisation offering IB Middle Years Programme in Malaysia.

Minister in the Prime Minister's Department Datuk Seri Mah Siew Kong congratulated the teachers and students of the school for the achievement because the school was one of 10 candidates under Agensi Inovasi Malaysia (AIM) and the Ministry of Education's IB Middle Years Programme (MYP) initiative which was started in 2013.

With the certification, the school now joined a community of nearly 1,149 schools in 101 countries offering MYP to students aged 11 to 16 years (13-17 in Malaysia), he said yesterday.

The IB MYP establishes public schools in IB MYP centres of excellences and supports best global practices and methodologies in education to broaden the impact on wider education reform in Malaysia.

The main goal of any education system in the world is to produce future generations that are holistic, life-long learners and are equipped with the skills and competencies of innovation for the 21st century.

“Skills such as critical thinking, creative thinking, problem solving, entrepreneurial skills, skills for collaboration, reflection, global awareness, and the ability to adapt will help our country in the development of human capital that is competitive at the international level.

“Therefore, we need to develop a profile of students of the 21st century and equip them with transferable skills, and who are able to adapt to a variety of responsibilities in the real world.”

He said in an effort to develop such a profile, the Education Ministry and AIM had identified IB MYP as an educational model that supports one of the core strategies of innovation.

“IB MYP promotes



Mah (right) watches the students at work in the classroom. — Photos by Mohd Rais Samuri.

Skills such as critical thinking, creative thinking, problem solving, entrepreneurial skills, skills for collaboration, reflection, global awareness, and the ability to adapt will help our country in the development of human capital that is competitive at the international level.

Datuk Seri Mah Siew Kong, Minister in the Prime Minister's Department

understanding and mutual respect between cultures and helps students develop the intellectual, personal, emotional and social skills to live, learn and work in a world that is constantly changing. The programme focuses on inquiry-based learning and questioning techniques and the ability of students to think at higher levels can be developed to enable them to see the relationship between different disciplines.”

Meanwhile, AIM chief executive officer Mark Rozario commended the school for its hard work and three years of detailed planning to refine the school's teaching, learning organisation structure and education strategic action plan to qualify for the IB MYP certification.

“We are taking continuous steps to enhance our educational system to upskill our young talents and AIM is committed to support candidate schools in their effort to gain IB authorisation, placing international education in our schools.”

The broad and balanced IB

programme is recognised around the world for its progressive approach to learning, which emphasises academic rigor and skills beyond the classroom such as skills for communication, inter-cultural understanding and global-mindedness, to prepare students for life in the 21st century, he said.

To understand what students have learned and to monitor their progress, teachers use a range of assessment strategies in IB programmes. The constant feedback enables students to understand ideas, explore innovations and make connections between these to apply in new contexts, he said.

Headed that in the increasingly interconnected globalised world, the IB MYP unique approach allowed students to participate in an international perspective of learning while teachers worked with an international network of experts leading the field in education to facilitate learning that would encourage a holistic education experience for students.

Daftar 15 syarikat untuk cadangan IPO

Kuala Lumpur: Agensi Inovasi Malaysia (AIM) menyarkan pendaftaran 10 hingga 15 syarikat peringkat pertengahan dan perusahaan kecil sederhana (PKS) menerusi Program Penilaian Persediaan Tarawaw Awam Permulaan (IPO) sepanjang 2016.

Ketua Pegawai Eksekutifnya, Mark Rozario berkata, kebanyakannya syarikat banyak menumpukan masa dan usaha berbanding mereka dalam program IPO.

"Kebanyakannya syarikat mempunyai matlamat untuk menjadi syarikat awam tersenaraikan tanpa mengetahui mekanisme dan kaedah betul. Malah, ada berpendapat pemiliman IPO adalah risiko besar bagi pemain industri."

"Jadi, program diterajui Steinbeis Foundation Malaysia dengan sokongan Ferrier Hodgson Consultancy Advisory (FHCA), M & A Securities Sdn Bhd, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Universiti Putra Malaysia (UPM) dan Uni-



ROZARIO

versiti UCSI dilaksanakan untuk membimbing syarikat berpotensi untuk masuk senaraian pasaran dengan kaedah lebih teratur dan mendalam," katanya pada majlis sidang media Program Penilaian Persediaan IPO, di sini, semalam.

Program itu menyelapkan syarikat untuk dinilai dan dikaji semula daripada aspek kumpulan, matlamat kewangan, tadbir urus korporat dan pematuhan serta pemilihan pasaran IPO sebelum layak memasuki proses penyenaraian IPO.

Towards successful public listing

Foundation launches IPO assessment programme to prepare companies for tedious process

story by
EMILY K.
emilyk@thestar.com.my

MANY companies aim to become public-listed, but lack the knowledge and the right mechanisms to do so. To address this, non-profit organisation Steinbeis Malaysia Foundation launched the Initial Public Offering (IPO) Readiness Assessment Programme.

Agensi Inovasi Malaysia (AIM) chief executive officer Mark Rozario said the programme would facilitate companies in self evaluation and prepare them in advance for the IPO listing process.

"Advance preparation plays a pivotal role in ensuring a smooth and successful IPO execution process."

"At the early stage, corrective efforts with regard to organisational gaps or transactional issues could be diligently addressed."

"This will enable the company to be in a more favourable position to take advantage of the imminent IPO window opportunity to advance."

The programme is supported by financial advisers FHCA Corporate Advisory Sdn Bhd (FHCA) and M&A Securities Sdn Bhd, in partnership with Universiti Teknologi Mara (UiTM) and Universiti Putra Malaysia (UPM) and Uni-



(From left) Dr Abu Bakar, UiTM Faculty of Business Management Research and Industrial Linkages deputy dean Prof Dr Sofiah Abd Rahman, Rozario, Heng, M&A Securities Sdn Bhd director Bill Tan, Ting and UPM Putra Science Park deputy director Dr Mohamad Fakri Zaki Jaafar at the launch of the Initial Public Offering (IPO) Readiness Assessment Programme.

(UITM), UCSI University and Universiti Putra Malaysia (UPM). Under the programme, participating companies will be reviewed and assessed on areas such as group structure, financial information, corporate governance, financial reporting procedure, and risk and compliance issues.

Also present at the launch were FHCA managing partner Andrew Heng, FHCA executive director Corporate Finance head Gary Ting and representatives from UiTM, UCSI University and UPM.

"The process of an IPO can be a long and painful one, but we are

confident that this collaboration between FHCA, UCSI and M&A will provide companies with the best chance of success through an efficient process," said Heng.

The programme is open to all local SMEs and mid-tier companies.

According to SME Corp Malaysia, SMEs are companies with a sales turnover of less than RM500mil or full-time employees fewer than 200 in the manufacturing sector, while in the services and other sectors, they are companies with sales turnover of less than RM200mil or fewer than 75 full-time employees.

Meanwhile, companies with

annual revenue between RM500mil and RM1000mil in the manufacturing sector, and between RM200mil and RM500mil in the service sectors are considered mid-tier companies.

Rozario urged SMEs and mid-tier companies to grab this opportunity to check if they are on the right track to be in the IPO in the near future.

"Together with our partners, we will continue to drive our goal forward to enhance local businesses through the continuous building of an agile and dynamic innovation ecosystem for Malaysia," Rozario said.

UCI University Faculty of Business and Information Science Research and Postgraduate Studies head Prof Dr Abu Bakar Said said the partnership would benefit both the academic and business industries.

"On the academic side, students get to learn and deal with real world problems through the implementation of theories learned in the classroom."

"As for the businesses, they have access to the latest concepts and theories from (academic) research, hence bringing the synergy to the next level," said Dr Abu Bakar.

Lima sekolah dapat pengiktirafan MYPIB



Mahdzir bersama Ketua Pengarah Pelajaran, Tan Sri Dr Khair Mohamed Yusof (dari kiri) bergambar dengan wakil sekolah yang menerima Sijil pengiktirafan International Baccalaureate World School di Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan Sultan Bahayih, Alor Setar, semalam.

• Program bakal latih 5,000 pelajar jadi lebih aktif

Oleh Suzalina Halid
suinalinahalid.com.my

• Alor Setar

Lima sekolah menerima sijil pengiktirafan "International Baccalaureate Middle Years Programme" (MYPIB) untuk tahun pelajaran 2012/2013, daripada badan pengiktirafan pendidikan antarabangsa dunia, IB Organization.

Menyatakan bahawa lima sekolah tersebut adalah antara 28 sekolah kerajaan di lima negara Asia Pasifik yang mendapat pengiktirafan daripada badan yang berprestasi di Geneva, Switzerland.

Katanya, melalui pengiktirafan itu, lebih 5,000 pelajar tingkat satuan hingga lima sekolah tersebut akan dilatih menjadi lebih aktif berperpaduan dan mempunyai kecenderungan untuk belajar sepanjang hayat.

"Ia juga memberi penekanan kepada pembentahan dalam aktiviti sosial dan projek berkun-

salah, sebaliknya meningkatkan dan melanjutkan kegiatan dan jaya dengan hasil dari disiplin dan perspektif.

Melalui pengiktirafan ini, katanya, ia berupaya menjadikan modal pentaraan para penyampaian pengetahuan dan teknologi pada segi arahan dan diktiat dan diakui bertaraf dunia.

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Mahdzir berkata, pihaknya dan Agensi Inovasi Malaysia (AIM) merintis program MYPIB pada 2012 untuk dilaksanakan di 10 sekolah

mengikut kriteria mutu dan kuantiti yang ditetapkan dan mendapat pengiktirafan sama.

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Melalui pengiktirafan ini



料砂明年推行 創新增世代概念

(本报吉隆坡10日讯)首相署部长拿督斯里南西苏克里表示，政府计划通过大革新机构在砂州推展“创新世代概念”，并把这项概念向首长阿迪南推介，预计明年可以在砂拉越推行。

她表示，本身已接管马来西亚创意机构、马来西亚高技术局和马来西亚核能机构事务，希望可以透过大革新机构，带来更多创新及创意的科技概念，让砂州青少年尤其是其选区，峇都砂地区的青少年从中受益。南茜是於今午在新闻发布会上受访时，如是表示。

今日競跑活動

她指出，大革新机构一行人也将参与明日在峇当砂隆大桥举行的竞跑活动，实际下乡探讨适当在当地推动的科技和创新事务。

大革新机构首席执行员马克洛扎利奥在新闻发布会上也指出，市场上许多有意成为企业家或已是企业家的人士，希望为市场注入创新且创意的经商点子，该机构可通过革新计划协助他们开拓更好的经商计划。

南茜是於今午在新闻发



(Standing, from left) Rozario and AIM executive vice-president Eddie Razak chatting with SPO speakers at the launch of the Social PPP campaign.

Agency offers RM1mil grant to tackle social issues

By CHAN LYE MAY
metro@thestar.com.my

AGENSI Inovasi Malaysia (AIM) plans to reduce the social gap and address social diversity within communities by empowering social-purpose organisations (SPOs) such as non-governmental organisations, social enterprises and community-based organisations through its Social Public-Private Partnership (Social PPP) campaign.

AIM chief executive officer Mark Rozario said the campaign hoped to tackle increasing social issues with an allocated RM1mil worth of matching grant to support SPOs with fresh and innovative solutions but lack the funds to carry them out.

“Through this campaign, participating SPOs with ideas or have implemented social intervention efforts, will be granted funds,” he said in his opening note at the launch of The Social PPP: Bridging the Gap campaign under the Social PPP initiative in partnership with the Public Private Partnership Unit last Thursday.

AIM is giving a minimum of RM5,000 and a maximum RM50,000 grant per SPO matching the amount already secured by the organisation from the private sector.

One hundred SPOs which had secured funding from the private sector will take part in the campaign. For details and submission, visit www.ureka.my

“Priority will be given to social

intervention proposals that utilise the National Blue Ocean Strategy concepts of high-impact, low-cost and rapid execution.”

“We expect to see better social impact on social services through the partnership between the public and private sectors through this initiative and that by working together, they can achieve more,” said Rozario.

SPOs, namely Dialogue In The Dark, Yayasan Soroptimist, Education and Malaysian Collective Impact Initiative, shared their success stories during the launch of the campaign.

To help participating SPOs in measuring the delivery impact of their programmes and whether projects are effective or sustainable, the campaign will provide organisations with AIM’s Social Impact Measurement Toolkit (SIMT) which is available for free and can be downloaded from AIM’s website.

The ongoing programme is in line with the Eleventh Malaysia Plan to strengthen collaboration through a whole-society approach and is a continuity from the Social PPP initiative launched by the Prime Minister last July.

Building SPOs nationwide seeking to secure funding and have not received any funding or grant from government ministries, departments or agencies are encouraged to submit their project proposal.

For details and submission, visit www.ureka.my

Empowering innovative Malaysians

Competition encourages creative ideas based on National Blue Ocean Strategy approach



Eddie says the competition is an affirmation of the belief that many talented Malaysians will utilise the National Blue Ocean Strategy approach.

AGENSI Inovasi Malaysia (AIM), together with the Public Service Department, IM4U and MaGIC (Malaysia Global Innovation & Creativity Centre) have launched the National Blue Ocean Strategy (NBOS) Competition to encourage a generation of innovative Malaysians who will have a positive impact on society.

The competition, which offers prizes totalling RM50,000, is part of a nationwide movement of creativity and innovation powered by NBOS.

The strategy outlines an approach to deliver international market spaces of high customer value.

Through this strategy, new solutions have the potential to be executed rapidly with high impact and at a low cost.

AIM executive vice-president Eddie Razak said the competition was an opportunity to break free of conventional thinking and solve challenges in new ways.

“In the past, we tend to look at other players in the industry and compete against

them. The National Blue Ocean Strategy offers another approach, shifting our focus to untapped new markets.

“By focusing beyond existing markets, we can identify unmet needs and innovate new solutions to capture opportunities for the future,” he said.

The competition is designed to encourage creative and innovative ideas based on the NBOS approach. The areas of focus are the civil service, social entrepreneurship and businesses.

Eddie said the competition was an affirmation of the belief that many talented Malaysians would utilise the NBOS approach.

“We are inviting students, entrepreneurs and creative individuals to churn out ideas, proposals and technologies that can help us build a better tomorrow,” he said.

Cash prizes and seed money totalling more than RM50,000 are up for grabs for the most inspiring ideas.

The best idea from each category will win RM30,000 and RM50,000 in seed money.

Second-prize winners from each category will receive RM20,000 and third-prize winners from each category will take home RM10,000.

There are 17 consolation prizes of RM500 for each category. The prize-giving ceremony will take place on Nov 3.

Entries will be judged on NBOS’ principles of high impact, rapid execution, low cost and sustainability. This means the ideas ought to provide substantial benefit to the people, be attainable in a reasonable time frame, optimised cost and sustainable operations.

The competition is open to Malaysians aged 16 and above. Ideas can be submitted individually or as a team of up to five people. There is no limit on the number of submissions.

Twenty of the most promising entries from each category will be chosen and invited for a session to pitch and improve their ideas.

The deadline is June 30. For details and to submit an entry, visit www.nboscompetition.my.

perkhidmatan perubatan.

“Program ini mendapat sumbangan di luar jangkaan dan sasaran awal sebanyak 50 orang,” katanya.

Steinbeis Malaysia adalah inisiatif tidak berkeuntungan di bawah Agensi Inovasi Malaysia (AIM) yang ditubuhkan pada Ogos 2014 untuk menyediakan platform khusus industri selain menggalakkan kerjasama industri dan kalangan akademik.

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Steinbeis Malaysia, UKM bekerjasama anjur program PKS

KUALA LUMPUR: Yayasan Steinbeis Malaysia bekerjasama dengan Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM) bagi pengurusan Program Rundingan Langsung untuk perusahaan kecil dan sederhana (PKS) bidang makanan dan minuman (F&B), kelmarin.

Ketua Pegawai Eksekutifnya, Mark Rozario berkata program itu yang pertama seumpamanya, membolehkan PKS terabit bertemu

secara bersemuka dengan para perunding industri untuk berkongsi masalah atau keperluan perniagaan masing-masing.

“Perbincangan itu menyentuh jalan penyelesaian masalah berkaitan yang merupakan bidang kekupertuan perunding selaku penyelidik dan ahli akademik UKM.

“Ini sekali gus dapat membantu meningkatkan pendapatan dan produktiviti

peserta dengan mengamalkan teknologi mahupun penyelesaian yang disyorkan perunding terbabit,” katanya kepada pemberita selepas berakhiri program sehari itu, di sini.

Pada program itu, sebanyak 63 wakil syarikat diberi sijil penyertaan masing-masing.

Menurut Rozario, kira-kira 60 peratus peserta mewakili syarikat F&B manakala 35 peratus adalah daripada



▲ 前右相署部长拿督斯里马袖强（前排右五）颁发国际初中中文凭课程证书给双溪达邦国中校长梁振林（前排左五）。

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▲ 前右相署部长拿督

AIM perluas indeks inovasi korporat kebangsaan kepada syarikat di Sarawak

Pacu agenda inovasi di Sarawak

KUCHING: Agensi Inovasi Malaysia (AIM) komited meluaskan Indeks Inovasi Korporat (NCII) kepada syarikat di Sarawak bagi memacu agenda inovasi negeri, kata Menteri Di Jabatan Perdana Menteri Datuk Seri Nancy Shukri.

Beliau berkata pada pelancaran AIM yang diadakan ketika pagawai eksekutif (CEO) AIM Mark Rozario sudah menemui Ketua Menteri Sarawak Datuk Patinggi Tan Sri Adenan Satem mense-

nai cadangan memperluas program itu ke negeri berkenaan, dan berharap program itu akan dimulakan tahun depan untuk manfaat syarikat di Sarawak.

"Setakat ini AIM sudah melaksanakan pembangunan dalam bidang pendidikan dan

biosmas di Sarawak dan berharap program ini akan memberi manfaat besar kepada negeri," katanya pada sidang media di sini pada Sabtu.

Untuk itu beliau menggesa



agensi kerajaan yang berkaitan dengan sektor swasta merebut peluang yang diperkenalkan oleh AIM untuk manfaat agensi dan syarikat serta pekerja mas-ting-masing.

Sementara itu, Mark Rozario turut hadir pada sidang media itu berpada Februari lepas Perdana Menteri Datuk Seri Mohd Najib Tun Razak dan wakil kerajaan Sarawak melan-

carkan Pelan Pembangunan Biomas Sarawak bagi membangunkan industri biomas negeri. Mengenai NCII, beliau berkata ia merupakan alat pengurusan inovasi yang dibangunkan oleh AIM bagi membolehkan syarikat melihat secara komprehensif bidang mengenai pentingnya untuk mengurus prestasi secara sistematis menerusi pendekatan holistik selain membolehkan syarikat mengukur kemajuan,

impak dari inovasi.

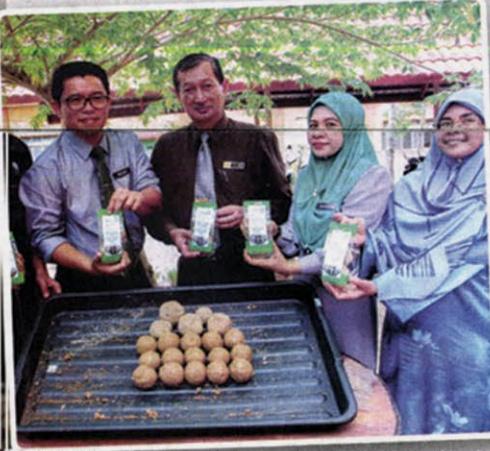
"Ia dibangunkan menerusi pembabitan bersama dengan pakar inovasi tempatan dan antarabangsa, dengan setakat ini hampir 600 syarikat dalam negara sudah menyertai bengkel perisian NCII secara dalam talian," katanya.

Mengenai Strategi Biomas Kebangsaan 2020 (NBS2020), beliau berkata memandangkan kedu-dua negeri Sarawak dan Sabah menyumbang 50 per-

tus ladang kelapa sawit dan meningkat kepada hampir 60 peratus menjelang 2020, wujud peluang besar untuk membangunkan produk akhir biomas di Sarawak.

"Menerusi pendekatan berstruktur, Sarawak dan Sabah menyediakan potensi yang boleh dimanfaatkan untuk membangunkan Malaysia sebagai Hub Pemprosesan Hilian Biomass Utama di Asia Tenggara," katanya. —BERNAMA

ANYAMAN ROTAN...
Timbalan Perdana Menteri Datuk Seri Dr Ahmad Zahid Hamidi (tenang) mengangkat bakul anyaman rotan dari Sarawak dipanggil untuk berlakukur ke rumahnya di laman pertemuan antara ahli parlimen, ahli parlimentar dan ahli eksekutif bertemu di Taman Ekspo Pertanian Malaysia (MAEPS), semalam. -- fotoBERNAMA



RAWATAN AIR... Timbalan Pengarah Akademik Politeknik Kota Bharu Md Nawii Ab Rahman (tiga, kanan) dan para penyelidik menunjukkan paket bebola lumpur Bio Mud yang diperbuat dari tanah liat dan campuran bahan organik untuk merawat air tercemar, pada Program Kelestarian Alam Sekitar Dengan Rawatan Air Menggunakan Mud Bali di Politeknik Kota Bharu semalam. --fotoBERNAMA

We're always on Steinbeis

Steinbeis Malaysia, an organisation that bridges the gap between businesses and subject matter experts, says it's ready to help companies get to market quickly whether the issues faced are technical, regulatory or otherwise. JESSIE LIM reports.

WHEN a company starts drawing blanks, that's when it should turn to Steinbeis Malaysia Foundation to find right answers.

Steinbeis Malaysia helps local companies — from SMEs to government-linked companies and multinational corporations — to tap innovative practices, technological and business solutions by linking them to experts and academics.

Among the services offered are consulting services, market solutions, and technical and non-technical solutions. An initiative by the National Innovation Agency of Malaysia (AIM), Steinbeis Malaysia was established in 2014 to bridge the gap between industrialists and subject matter experts. This non-profit organisation is funded by the Government's Economic Planning Unit.

The Steinbeis model was developed in Germany, and there are currently 50 Steinbeis entities across the globe, with Malaysia being the latest addition. Presently, Steinbeis Malaysia has a database of about 6000 academics, and around 100 experts and freelancers.

Executive Director Dr Abdul Reezal Abdul Latif said his panel of experts need to fulfil certain criteria, but the most important factor is that they must have practical experience.

"We receive applications daily, but we have to demonstrate that they have done projects before because then they understand the expectations and urgency when working with clients. We cannot work for a researcher to propose something that has not been done yet, and using those theories to try to yield results," he points out.

Compared to their counterparts like Steinbeis Korea which does research and development (R&D),



Dr Abdul Reezal says one of the most important criteria for Steinbeis Malaysia's panel of experts is that they must have practical experience.

Steinbeis Malaysia is more solutions-based. "We do short-term consultancy projects, usually six to eight months. It's more of an everyday problem and how to make it better for customers," Abdul Reezal says.

He adds that there is a minimal fee charged for administration work. Currently, the organisation is

requiring all medical devices manufactured, imported or sold in Malaysia to be registered with the Government.

"The majority of companies are either importers or traders, and they need to have some technical background about the device to register, which they don't seem to have."

"Manufacturers also need to conform to certain requirements for their plants. We will help them on what needs to be done before starting out, otherwise they'd have to redo the plant which can be costly," says Abdul Reezal.

Local SMEs that want to export their products or manufacture products can also look to the Export Readiness Programme.

Steinbeis Malaysia works closely with other agencies like Malaysia External Trade Development Corporation (Meto), Jabatan Kemajuan Islam Malaysia (JAKIM), Exim Bank, and the universities.

"A company isn't usually 100% ready when it wants to export a product. They would require assistance in the technical and regulatory requirements."

"If they need financing, we bring them to Exim Bank if it's network and partnership, then it will be managed by Steinbeis."

"The Japanese have been requesting us to export palm products, but they are stringent when it comes to quality and standards. What we do is bring our experts in, analyse the company's product, report and advise on how best to meet the requirements," says Abdul Reezal.

Steinbeis Malaysia is also helping those involved in oil palm industry to acquire the Malaysian Sustainable Palm Oil (MSPO) certification, which Abdul Reezal believes will be made mandatory to all palm oil mills or plantations in the near future.

MSPO addresses sustainability in palm oil production and ensures compliance with Malaysian laws and ratified international agreements.

"The big boys have the financial capacity and resources to acquire this cert, but the small and medium enterprises don't. This is where we will team up with the Malaysian Palm Oil Board to help them."

There are companies that aim to become public-listed, but lack the knowledge and procedures, can look to the recently launched Initial Public Offering (IPO) Readiness Assessment Programme.

Small and medium enterprises will be assessed on areas like financial information, group structure and risk and compliance issues. They will then be informed on the areas they are lacking and advised on how to address them.

Steinbeis Malaysia also offers management solutions, product testing, co-financing of projects, and technical and non-technical solutions.

Steinbeis Malaysia is working on creating an overarching programme encompassing these four programmes called the Business Transformation Centre. Its aim is to reduce time and cost for companies to enter the market.

"If you're in pharmaceutical, you need approval from respective bodies like Ministry of Health. If you're importing raw materials, then you would need the Ministry of Agriculture."

"Rather than these companies go from one agency to the other for different purposes, which could also take time from six months to a year, they come to us with the relevant documents and we will do it for them," says Abdul Reezal, adding that they expect to launch it by year-end.

AIM to collaborate on innovation research with OBG

KUCHING: Investment opportunities emerging from Malaysia's 11th five-year plan (11MP) will be mapped out in a forthcoming report by the global publishing firm Oxford Business Group (OBG).

The report: Malaysia 2016 will shine a spotlight on the country's high-tech industries, which are rapidly developing capacity for innovation. There will also be detailed coverage of the accelerated digital drive underway in Malaysia, after both ICT research and development and broadband provision were handed significant funding increases in the 2016 Budget.

Agenzia Inovasi Malaysia (AIM) will be collaborating with OBG for the publishing firm's forthcoming report on the country. The agency is a statutory body set up by the Malaysian government in 2010 to encourage the development of the country's innovation eco-system.

The collaboration will see aim's representatives teaming up with OBG to compile and produce the innovation chapter of the report: 'Malaysia 2016'.

Mark Rozario, AIM's CEO, said he looked forward to working with OBG's team on the publication to deliver into the country's progress to move towards an innovation-led economy.

"OBG's forthcoming publication is timely, given the drive under way to put innovation at the heart of the economy," he said.

"In the face of tremendous advancement, creating the right environment for innovation is essential to stimulate investments and economic activities. Our strategy for inculcating innovation seeks to harness the inherent potential we have to ensure that Malaysia's economic growth is rapid, broad-based, and sustained."

Rozario added, "We believe that the ability to anticipate, influence and adapt is key to stay in the forefront of the industry — innovation is a key driver. I look forward to exploring the many innovation initiatives and developments that are burgeoning in Malaysia with OBG, which will doubtless be of interest to investors worldwide."

Nekia Lane, OBG's country director in Malaysia, welcomed AIM's team on board, saying the agency's position as the driver of the country's innovation agenda would give the group's forthcoming publication added dimension.

"AIM plays a key role in the national push to stimulate wealth creation through knowledge, technology and innovation, while also championing industry-academia collaboration," she said.

"I am delighted that its representatives will be working with us to highlight the myriad investment opportunities emerging in innovation across strategic and untapped sectors of Malaysia's economy."



Making a Mark

Mark Rozario

Mark Rozario was group managing director of a Malaysian listed property group before stepping down to assume his current role at AIM in 2011. Rozario graduated with a BSc degree in Economics from the London School of Economics and is a Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales.

People often say that the economic motivation of a business is always at odds with its motivation to bring about positive social and environmental change. In other words, the desire to keep a healthy financial bottom line usually runs counter to the needs of the community.

But as societies and technologies change, enterprises and corporations are slowly realising that sustainable and responsible commercial activities now bring positive impact to their business. New technological enablers are not only changing community (AKA customer base) expectations of businesses, but are also opening up new avenues to involve the target

market in making business decisions. Social media has given consumers a more direct access to decision makers in business -- they can give feedback, suggestions, recommendations and support in real time, influencing other current and potential customers, often more impactful than professional critics.

Tech-savvy entrepreneurs can now also invite their customers to make decisions for them, from picking new ice-cream flavours to crowd-sourcing or custom-designing their fashion products, both saving cost on in-house R&D and getting market buy-in to embrace new products as well as branding.

What this means is this: societal goodwill and trust for your brand now mean much more to the health of your business. When you're doing

good and bringing positive impact to the communities in which you operate, your products will sell better.

Realising this, some companies have put more resources -- it be financially or their employees' involvement -- to corporate social responsibility programmes. Some are impactful, meaningful and sustainable, while some are just for the pictures. Some link their CSR to their business activities, while some just treat orphans to a festive dinner once a year and call it a day.

Some enterprises do more: they marry their business needs with the need to improve society. These Social Enterprises or Social-Purpose Organisations innovatively achieve the balance of doing good and doing good business. Examples include cafes that employ members of disadvantaged communities or retailers that give preference to small-community suppliers, as well as environmentally-friendly manu-

facturers who promote positive values and improve the livelihood of the communities they are a part of.

When these do-gooders do it right, and sell it well, the results are often encouraging. In addition to the direct impact of their deed (lower crime rate in their area, more prosperity and purchasing power of their customer base) the goodwill created by their innovativeness and genuine desire to improve society usually snowball into increased brand recognition and affinity, and ultimately sales. In the sea of cold, dog-eat-dog news on business, a feel-good story about good people who do well and make good money always catches attention.

So if your business hasn't started down this road, maybe it's time to explore. And if you've been thinking about getting a social business off the ground but haven't figured out how to go about doing it, there's no better time to start than now -- especially now that there is a concerted effort by the government and private sector to help social activists and social entrepreneurs, also known as 'do-gooders', realise their noble intentions to bring about positive change in their communities.

One such effort is the 'Bridging the Gap' Campaign, a social public-private partnership (Social PPP) crowdsourcing competition designed to seek out social-purpose organisations, be it non-profit or enterprise, and enable

them to run social intervention programmes by providing financial help and other support. This campaign, a joint effort by Agensi Inovasi Malaysia (AIM) and Unit Kerjasama Awam Swasta (UKAS) and an initiative under the National Blue Ocean Strategy (NBOS) works with the private sector to provide matching grants totalling up to RM1 million to do-gooder organisations who can make a difference. The chosen organisations will be monitored and guided to ensure their intervention programmes are designed and implemented to achieve the targeted impact.

The difference between this programme and the conventional social/CSR funding model: Bridging the Gap brings together the government and private sector to support the social sector, and this in turn introduces the element of accountability, best practices and governance to social work, ensuring a 'Return On Investment' for funders (something private social investors would really appreciate), a measurable impact to tackling social issues (a government KPI) and capacity building for the social organisations, helping them to run a more 'professional' and sustainable operation. Everybody benefits, especially the community.

So if you've got a good idea to do good, visit www.ureka.my.now. Competition closes by end August.

MSME

[FOTO ROZAINAH ZAKARIA/BH]



Abdullah (kiri) menerima cendera hati daripada Ghazali pada majlis perasmian Bengkel Pengurusan Inovasi Korporat kepada Pengurusan Tertinggi Kumpulan Terengganu, Terengganu Incorporated Sdn bhd (TISB), Kuala Terengganu, semalam.

Syarikat korporat perlu lebih berani berinovasi

Kuala Terengganu: Syarikat korporat di negara ini perlu lebih berani melakukan perubahan dengan melakukan inovasi dan tidak sentiasa berada pada takut lama.

Naib Presiden Eksekutif Agensi Inovasi Malaysia (AIM), Abdullah Arshad, berkata sudah terbukti syarikat yang berinovasi mempunyai kelebihan dari sudut persangan berbanding yang kurang hanya inovatif dalam bidang sama.

"Jadi, bagi membantu syarikat mencapai matlamat diinginkan, kita menggalakkan inovasi pengurusan yang sistematis. Kita mahu budaya takut untuk berubah perlu dihakis dengan segera," katanya selepas perasmian Bengkel Pengurusan Tertinggi Kumpulan Terengganu, Terengganu Incorporated Sdn bhd (TISB) di Permai Hotel, di sini, semalam.

Bagi membantu syarikat mencapai matlamat diinginkan, kita menggalakkan inovasi pengurusan yang sistematis. Kita mahu budaya takut untuk berubah perlu dihakis dengan segera"

Abdullah Arshad
Naib Presiden
Eksekutif Agensi Inovasi
Malaysia (AIM)

Matlajis dirasmikan Pengerusi Jawatankuasa Komunikasi, Multimedia dan Tugas-Tugas Khas negeri, Ghazali Taib yang mewakili Menteri Besar, Ahmad Razif Abd Rahman.

Yang turut hadir, Penasihat Undang-Undang negeri, Datuk Azhar Abdul Hamid dan Ketua Pegawai Eksekutif Kumpulan Terengganu Incorporated, Wan Zalizan Wan Jusoh.

Abdullah berkata, pelaksanaan Indeks Inovasi Korporat Kebangsaan (NCII) adalah alat pengukuran pengurusan inovasi yang boleh

memberikan gambaran penting kepada syarikat melalui pendekatan sistematis dan menyeluruh.

Penggunaan NCII

Katanya, penggunaan NCII penting kepada syarikat memastikan proses berterusan dalam menambah baik atau menghasilkan produk dan proses baharu, teknologi serta model perniagaan bagi meningkatkan produktiviti.

"NCII ini bertujuan membantu meningkatkan kadar pertumbuhan dan pengurusan inovasi yang boleh

tumbuhan jualan, permodalan pasar, mewujudkan peluang kerjaya dan perkembangan operasi serantau," katanya.

Abdullah berkata, NCII dibangunkan menerusi kolaborasi dengan pakar antarabangsa dan tempatan dalam bidang inovasi, pengurusan serta pengukuran.

"Malah, hasil kajian dijalankan, syarikat yang berinovatif akan mengatasi syarikat bukan inovatif dalam pelbagai aspek seperti produktiviti dan pertumbuhan pendapatan," katanya.

Business of Doing Good is Doing Good Business

facturers who promote positive values and improve the livelihood of the communities they are a part of.

When these do-gooders do it right, and sell it well, the results are often encouraging. In addition to the direct impact of their deed (lower crime rate in their area, more prosperity and purchasing power of their customer base) the goodwill created by their innovativeness and genuine desire to improve society usually snowball into increased brand recognition and affinity, and ultimately sales. In the sea of cold, dog-eat-dog news on business, a feel-good story about good people who do well and make good money always catches attention.

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One such effort is the 'Bridging the Gap' Campaign, a social public-private partnership (Social PPP) crowdsourcing competition designed to seek out social-purpose organisations, be it non-profit or enterprise, and enable

Sign language app snags top prize

By TAN KIT HOONG
bytz@thestar.com.my

DIGI Telecommunications Sdn Bhd held the finals for its seventh Challenge for Change campaign with three finalists pitting their apps for cash prizes to further develop their works.

This year, Digi looked at 250 ideas from the public focused on the theme Digital Connectivity for Good before narrowing it to 38 in the app development phase and finally to just three.

At the end of the evening, the developers of *Eddy*, a mobile app which gamifies the learning of sign language for those with speech and hearing impairments, emerged as the winner, walking away with RM70,000 in cash.

The two runners-up were *Good People*

Today, a crowd-funding app which caters to the medical needs of families; and *Food Ninja Innovation*, an app that reduces wastage by channelling unused food to those who need it. The developer of both apps netted RM30,000 in cash each.

All three finalists will also receive seed grants of up to RM50,000 from Agensi

Innovasi Malaysia as they meet milestones in developing their apps over the next six months.

"The idea of gamifying learning of sign language with localised content makes learning fun while addressing a need in the community. Their ability to enable meaningful engagements with a scalable solution underscores our vision to leverage on digital connectivity for good," said Praveen Rajan, Digi's chief digital officer.

However, nobody was more surprised than Zuhairi Zulkiflee and Imran Abu Bakar, the developers of *Eddy*, as they felt the other finalists had equally great ideas.

Eddy utilises 3D animation and gamification ideas to make learning sign language easier and more fun for everyone.

According to Zuhairi, even if he had not won the prize, he was already committed to improving it, especially by integrating the full Bahasa Malaysia dictionary.

He says he has worked with the Malaysian Federation of the Deaf to test the app and will invest the prize money in getting more powerful machines and manpower so he can update it every year.



(From left)
Praveen, Zuhairi,
Imran and Agensi
Innovasi
Malaysia chief
executive officer
Datuk Mark
Rozario at the
prize-giving
ceremony for
Challenge for
Change. — DIGI



9 | Stanford University orthopaedic department associate chief of staff MD Professor Christopher Mow (seated, left) and KLSMC Stem Cells Sdn Bhd group CEO Dr Saw Khay Yong sign a collaboration MOU, flanked by Performance Management and Delivery Unit CEO Datuk Seri Idris Jala (left) and Agensi Inovasi Malaysia CEO Mark Rozario.

馬英創新領域合作

首先署部长拿督斯里馬袖強把马来西亚国家企业创新指数推荐给英国，并获当局良好回应，马英两国创新领域合作料将进一步提升。

馬袖強近日赴伦敦出席与英国知识产权局和特许公认会计师公会展开的会议後指出，这次合作与大马欲在国内建立有利创新的生态系统愿景相符。

图为馬袖強（右）在马来西亚创新



机构总执行长马可罗萨里奥（左起）陪同下，与英国知识产权局旗下创新和策略通讯局主任罗莎威金森（左2）等人交流。

Sarawak mampu jadi hab biomas Asia Tenggara



Urgoo (dua dari kiri) dan Nancy (kanan) menyampaikan Naib Presiden Konsur CS Galtex, Dr Young Seung (kiri), dan Ketua Pegawai Eksekutif Agensi Inovasi Malaysia, Mark Rozario pada majlis bertukar dokumen MoU di Kuching, Semenanjung.

● Banyak sumber terutama industri sawit berpotensi jana tenaga

Oleh Mohd Aidi Abdul Rahim
bhnews@bh.com.my

► Kuching

Sarawak berpotensi dibaungkuang sebagai pengeluaran hab biomas utama negara melalui penerokaan pelabur sumber yang dimiliki, sekaligus guna memampu keperluan domestik dan pasaran eksport tentang.

Menteri di Jabatan Perdana Menteri, Datuk Nancy Shukri, berkata alih-alih mengelakkan sawit berfungsi pesat di negeri ini memperhatikan kewujudan pelbagai sumber bagi penanganan tenaga barangan hasil tanaman sawit yang dimulai, termasuk sisa industri sawit.

Justeru, beliau mempersyorkan lebih banyak program penyelenggaraan dan pembangunan (R&D) dilaksanakan bagi penghasilan sumber

tenaga biomas yang lebih los efisien dan mesra alam, selain meningkatkan pembekalan tenaga yang serba baharu.

"Pihang ini perlu dimanfaatkan perihal pengeluaran Kelerang Terhad (KLT) dalam negeri. Sarawak boleh menjadi lebuh banyak pelaburan dalam industri biomas," katanya.

Memperkembangkan ekonomi

Beliau berkata dengan selesa mendekati pelaburan ketiga ahli kabinet, Datuk Amin Daud dan Dr. Embong menyatakan majlis merancang dan memorandum perjanjian bersama Kelerang Terhad (KLT) dan KLT Research & Development di Sarawak di antara GS Caltex (GSC) dan Biomass Renewable Resources (BRR) semasa majlis itu.

Nancy berkata, bagi mencapai hasil darat itu, Kerajaan Persekutuan komited membantu kerajaan ne-

gotri melaksanakan usaha penambahbaikan bagi menempa kerapuran industri berbasiskan tenaga biomas yang ada.

"Pihang ini perlu dimanfaatkan perihal perhubungan dan teknologi."

"Ia bukan sekadar sumber tenaga baharu, bahkan berpotensi muncul sebagai industri besar seperti industri teknologi lain, membentuk ekosistem yang selaras dengan teknologi dan penyejukan banyak peluang kerjaya kepada rakyat dan mempertingkatkan sosioekonomi mere-

ka," katanya.

"Kita mahu melahirkan industri baru ini berkenaan dengan Sarawak, malah mewujudkan teknologi dan teknologi manusia yang hab pemprosesan biomassa utama di Asia Tenggara," katanya.

Sejurus itu, beliau berkata, iaitu biobadan yang akan dibangunkan gunakan nampan mangrove mengubah lanskap ekonomi Sarawak, terut-

tama dengan kewujudan pelabur industri haluan dan hilir berdasarkan sumber biomassa, termasuk biomassa hibernil tumpang.

Guna sumber biomas

"Dengan lagi carian baik minyak sawit satu-satu atau finalis pelaburan di dunia yang menggunakan sumber biomas dia merupakan sumber yang besar bagi negara ini dalam peta industri kimia dunia."

"Itu juga sebahagian daripada maklumat pelaksanaan Pelan Perkembangan Industri Biomas yang dibangunkan bersama oleh Agensi Inovasi Malaysia (AIM) dan Kementerian Laksana Strategi Biomas Nasional 2020 (NBS 2020)," katanya.

Industri biomas negara disarankan untuk mencapai RM5,000 per kerjaya dan menjana RM30 billion pendapatan negara ka-

Fakta nomor

RM30

BILION
sasarannya industri biomas jana pendapatan kasar negara

55,000
KERJA
mampu disediakan industri biomas negara

AIM-ing to fund innovations

Agensi Inovasi Malaysia invests in sports medicine centre

By Matthew Ooi
mohamed.ooi@inovasi.gov.my
Pics by YC Cho
choy@malaysiastyle.com.my

A general innovator Malaysia (AIM) is looking for partners in their investments, recently taking a stake in Kuala Lumpur Sports Medicine Centre Sdn Bhd (KLSMC-S).

CEO Mark Rozario said, "We came in to support KLSMC to help realise those plans [advancing stem cell research] to see if we can help them through the funding of their plans. We're going to have investment for innovation. For example, Phase Two alone will take another three to four years, and Phase Three another five years."

"If we're talking about exit strategies, there are several possibilities, but after Phase Two valuations will go up. Once we pass Phase Three, we're looking for a partner."

He said the initiative augurs well with AIM's overall goal of seeking innovation that could create wealth for the country.

"Wealth creation is not just about growing gross domestic product (GDP); it is also about addressing social issues and having some balance in society. This is where Bridging the Gap comes in."

AIM, a statutory body established under the Agensi Inovasi Malaysia Act 2010 aims to create "holistic societal well-being" and spur "national innovation" in Malaysia by awarding grants to social-purpose organisations (SPOS).

Rozario said the social-

valuations will shoot through the roof. For us, we really want to see this succeed as an AIM innovation. We have to be prepared to forward, not finding an exit in the next two to three years."

He was speaking at the recently concluded signing of an MoU between Stanford University Department of Orthopaedic Surgery and Kuala Lumpur Sports Medicine Centre Sdn Bhd (KLSMC-S).

AIM's stake in KLSMC-S is 10%, and worth RM 6 million. KLSMC-S will work with AIM to develop and commercialise of Stem Cell Therapy for musculoskeletal treatment. The US-based biotech company was founded to pursue medical applications for tissue repair, particularly cartilage regeneration therapy. The treatment is currently used to treat patients with significant

knee pain and disability.

Looking everywhere

Rozario emphasised that AIM is not looking to focus on a particular industry, and will look at all areas and industries with innovation potential but lacking funding possibilities.

Rozario said, "We are open, not focusing on any particular areas or industries. We have so far invested in the area of medical devices, it is now that a couple of them are in healthcare areas. We have a company that is doing digital autopsy, another do-

ing immunodiagnostics, which is a treatment for third-world countries. That is also a Malaysian company, and probably the first Malaysian company doing multi-centre trials in Phase Three, doing trials in 12 countries."

"There is a company that has developed a process to de-volume rubber, it is quite varied. Other than our investor companies, we also have a couple of translational platforms that we have also 100+ programmes from all sorts of areas in our program, where we help them in their journey to commercialisation,

not taking an equity stake.

When quizzed on whether AIM is effectively competing with the likes of KLSMC, Rozario said by investing in companies like KLSMC, Rozario is quick to refute that claim.

"Not at all. For us, we are trying to fill a gap in the funding landscape. We are not seeking VC capital to invest, we are only taking this role to fill the gap where funding is not available. For us, we want to have a thriving private sector VCs," he said.

Rozario was then asked whether companies under AIM's investment portfolio have to adhere to certain restrictions or requirements since that is also a Malaysian company, and probably the first Malaysian company doing multi-centre trials in 12 countries.

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Peristiwa Korporat

Corporate
Events

Peristiwa Korporat

Corporate Events

25 Februari
February

Pelancaran Pelan Pembangunan Ibdustri

Biomas Sabah & Sarawak (SBIDP)

Launching of the Sabah & Sarawak Biomass Industry Development Plan (SBIDP)



YAB Dato' Sri Mohd Najib Bin Tun Haji Abdul Razak (tengah) pada majlis pelancaran Pelan Pembangunan Ibdustri Biomas Sabah & Sarawak (SBIDP) di Perdana Putra, Putrajaya. YAB Dato' Sri Mohd Najib Bin Tun Haji Abdul Razak (centre) at the launching of the Sabah and Sarawak Biomass Industry Development Plan (SBIDP) launching event at Perdana Putra, Putrajaya



16 Mac
March

Program Penilaian Ketersediaan Tawaran Awam (IPO) Steinbeis
Steinbeis Initial Public Offering Readiness Assessment Programme

Datuk Mark Rozario, Ketua Pegawai Eksekutif AIM mengetuai barisan panel pakar-pakar bidang kewangan dan akademia di Program Penilaian Ketersediaan Tawaran Awam (IPO)

Datuk Mark Rozario, AIM CEO, heading the panel of financial and academia subject matter experts at the Steinbeis Malaysia Foundation Initial Public Offering Readiness Assessment Programme

14 April
April

Syarikat HIP2, Mediven menerima Anugerah Kecemerlangan Frost & Sullivan 2016

HIP2 company Mediven wins Frost & Sullivan Excellence Awards 2016

Ariff Ismail (kiri), Pengarah Eksekutif Mediven, sebuah syarikat diagnostik dan salah satu syarikat HIP2 PlaTCOM, menerima anugerah Frost & Sullivan's "Entrepreneurial Company of the year 2016" bagi Diagnostik in-vitro Penyakit Berjangkit di Frost & Sullivan Malaysia Excellence Awards Ariff Ismail (left), Executive Director of Mediven, a diagnostics company and one of PlaTCOM's HIP2 companies, receiving Frost & Sullivan's "Entrepreneurial Company of the Year 2016" award for the company's in-vitro Diagnostics for Infectious Diseases at the 12th annual Frost & Sullivan Malaysia Excellence Awards



19 April
April

SMK Sungai Tapang diiktiraf International Baccalaureate (IB) World School
SMK Sungai Tapang Certified International Baccalaureate (IB) World School

Duke of York, Putera Andrew (empat dari kiri) merasmikan pengumuman pemenang Dengue Tech Challenge 2016
The Duke of York, Prince Andrew (4th from left) graced the announcement of winners of Dengue Tech Challenge 2016



YB Datuk Seri Mah Siew Keong (tiga dari kanan, baris hadapan), Menteri Perusahaan Perladangan dan Komoditi dan bekas Penasihat AIM, memegang sijil pengiktirafan IB bagi SMK Sungai Tapang ketika lawatan beliau ke sana untuk penyampaian sijil
YB Datuk Seri Mah Siew Keong (third from right, front row), Minister of Plantation Industry and Commodities and former AIM Adviser, displaying the IB certification for SMK Sungai Tapang during his visit to the school to present the certification



14 Julai
July

Pengumuman pemenang Dengue Tech Challenge 2016
Announcement of winners at Dengue Tech Challenge 2016

28 Julai
July

Sosial PPP : Merapatkan Jurang
Social PPP : Bridging The Gap

5 Ogos
August

Majlis menandatangani MoU antara KLSMC Sdn Bhd dan University Stanford

MoU signing between KLSMC Stem Cells Sdn Bhd and Stanford University



Datuk Seri Idris Jala (kiri), Ketua Pegawai Eksekutif Unit Pengurusan Prestasi dan Pelaksanaan (Pemandu) bergambar bersama Datuk Mark Rozario, Ketua Pegawai Eksekutif AIM (kanan), Associate Chief of Staff Universiti Stanford, Professor Christopher Mow (dua dari kiri), dan Dr Saw Khay Yong, Ketua Pegawai Eksekutif KLSMC
Datuk Seri Idris Jala, Performance Management and Delivery Unit (Pemandu) Chief Executive Officer (left) captures a pose with Datuk Mark Rozario, AIM CEO (right), together with Stanford University's associate chief of staff Professor Christopher Mow (second left), and Dr Saw Khay Yong, KLSMC CEO

Ketua Pegawai Eksekutif AIM, Datuk Mark Rozario dan Naib Presiden Eksekutif AIM, Eddie Razak di majlis Sosial PPP. Kempen Merapatkan Jurang AIM CEO, Datuk Mark Rozario and AIM EVP, Eddie Razak during the Social PPP. Bridging The Gap Campaign

5 September
September
AIM mengadakan Bengkel Pengurusan Inovasi Korporat di Terengganu
AIM conducts Corporate Innovation Management Workshop in Terengganu



Bengkel Pengurusan Inovasi Korporat, anjuran bersama AIM dan Terengganu Incorporated diadakan di Hotel Permai Kuala Terengganu. Dihadiri oleh pengurusan tertinggi Terengganu Inc. Corporate Innovation Management Workshop jointly organised by AIM and Terengganu Incorporated held at Permai Hotel Kuala Terengganu. Attended by the senior management of Terengganu Inc subsidiaries

13 September
September
Bengkel Khidmat Nasihat Steinbeis Malaysia Foundation & UKM untuk Syarikat Makanan dan Minuman
Steinbeis Malaysia Foundation & UKM Consultancy Workshop for F&B

Datuk Mark Rozario, Ketua Pegawai Eksekutif AIM (baris hadapan, empat dari kanan) bersama wakil-wakil syarikat yang menyertai bengkel dan menerima sijil penyertaan Program Khidmat Nasihat One-on-One yang dianjurkan oleh Steinbeis Malaysia Foundation dan UKM di Bukit Kiara Equestrian and Country Resort, Kuala Lumpur. Datuk Mark Rozario, AIM CEO (front row, fourth from right) with representatives of companies that took part in the workshop, who each received a certificate of participation from the One-on-one Consultancy Programme ran by Steinbeis Malaysia Foundation and UKM at the Bukit Kiara Equestrian and Country Resort in Kuala Lumpur.

28 September
September
Sesi Dialog Media Eksklusif bersama Paul Carttar
Exclusive Media Dialogue Session with Paul Carttar



6 Oktober
October
AIM dan Biomass Green Technology menandatangani MoU bersama GS Caltex Korea
AIM and Biomass Green Technology signs MoU with GS Caltex Korea



Paul Carttar, bekas Pengarah Dana Inovasi Sosial di bawah Pentadbiran Obama, Amerika Syarikat bersama Eddie Razak, Naib Presiden Eksekutif AIM di sesi dialog bersama media Malaysia ketika Seminar Inovasi Sosial 2016. Paul Carttar, former Director of the Social Innovation Fund (established by Obama Administration in the United States) with Eddie Razak, AIM Executive Vice President at a specially held dialogue with Malaysian media during the Social Innovation Seminar 2016.

(Dari kiri) Dr Yu Hyun-seok, Duta Besar Korea Selatan ke Malaysia; John Kung Sie Kiat, Pengurusi Biomass Green Technology; YB Dato' Sri Hajah Nancy Shukri, Menteri di Jabatan Perdana Menteri; Dr Do Young Seung, Naib Presiden Kanan dan Ketua Pusat R&D, GS Caltex; YB Datuk Bolkiah Ismail, Penolong Menteri Pembangunan Industri Sabah; dan YBhg Datuk Mark Rozario, Ketua Pegawai Eksekutif AIM selepas majlis menandatangani MoU (From left) HE Dr Yu Hyun-seok, South Korea's ambassador to Malaysia; John Kung Sie Kiat, Chairman of Biomass Green Technology; YB Dato' Sri Hajah Nancy Shukri, Minister in the Prime Minister's Department; Dr Do Young Seung, Senior Vice President and Head of R&D Centre, GS Caltex; YB Datuk Bolkiah Ismail, Assistant Minister of Industrial Development Sabah; and YBhg Datuk Mark Rozario, Chief Executive Officer of AIM after the completion of the MoU signing for a feasibility study on the development of a biobutanol plant in Sabah

11 Oktober
October

International Biomass Conference Malaysia 2016
International Biomass Conference Malaysia 2016

17 Oktober
October

Pelancaran Design Thinking Association Malaysia (DTAM)
The Launch of Design Thinking Association Malaysia



Dato' Sri Hajah Nancy binti Shukri, Menteri di Jabatan Perdana Menteri (tiga dari kiri) merasmikan Design Thinking Association of Malaysia (DTAM) ketika lawatan rasmi beliau ke Genovasi Malaysia. Dato' Sri Hajah Nancy binti Shukri, Minister in the Prime Minister's Department (3rd from left) launched the Design Thinking Association of Malaysia (DTAM) during her official visit to Genovasi Malaysia.

YB Dato' Sri Mustapha Mohamed, Menteri Perdagangan Antarabangsa dan Industri (dua dari kanan) merasmikan International Biomass Conference Malaysia 2016. Turut hadir adalah YB Dato' Sri Hajah Nancy Shukri, Menteri di Jabatan Perdana Menteri (tiga dari kiri) dan Datuk Mark Rozario, Ketua Pegawai Eksekutif AIM. YB Dato' Sri Mustapha Mohamed, Minister of International Trade and Industry (2nd from right) officiated the International Biomass Conference Malaysia 2016. Also present were YB Dato' Sri Hajah Nancy Shukri, Minister in the Prime Minister's Department (3rd from left) and Datuk Mark Rozario, CEO of AIM.

18 Disember
December

Majlis menandatangani MoU antara AIM dan UMK dalam Pengurusan Inovasi
MoU Signing between AIM and UMK on Innovation Management

Ketua Pegawai Eksekutif AIM (kiri) dan Timbalan Naib Canselor Penyelidikan dan Inovasi UMK, Prof Dato' Dr Ibrahim Che Omar menandatangani Memorandum Persefahaman (MoU) bagi meningkatkan kerjasama dalam kajian Pengurusan Inovasi

AIM CEO, Datuk Mark Rozario (left) and Deputy Vice Chancellor of Research and Innovation UMK, Prof Dato' Dr Ibrahim Che Omar signed the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to strengthen studies and research collaboration in Innovation Management





Prestasi Kewangan

Financial Overview and Analysis



Prestasi Kewangan

Financial Overview and Analysis

Agensi Inovasi Malaysia ("AIM") telah diwujudkan sebagai penggerak penjanaan kekayaan dan juga untuk merangsang dan membangunkan ekosistem inovasi di Malaysia.

Pada 2016, AIM menerima Geran dari Jabatan Perdana Menteri ("JPM") dan juga SME Corp Malaysia untuk memacu inovasi di negara ini.

Analisis kewangan dari tahun 2011-2016 ditunjukkan di bawah dan outcome dari perbelanjaan ini diperincikan di bawah inisiatif-inisiatif.

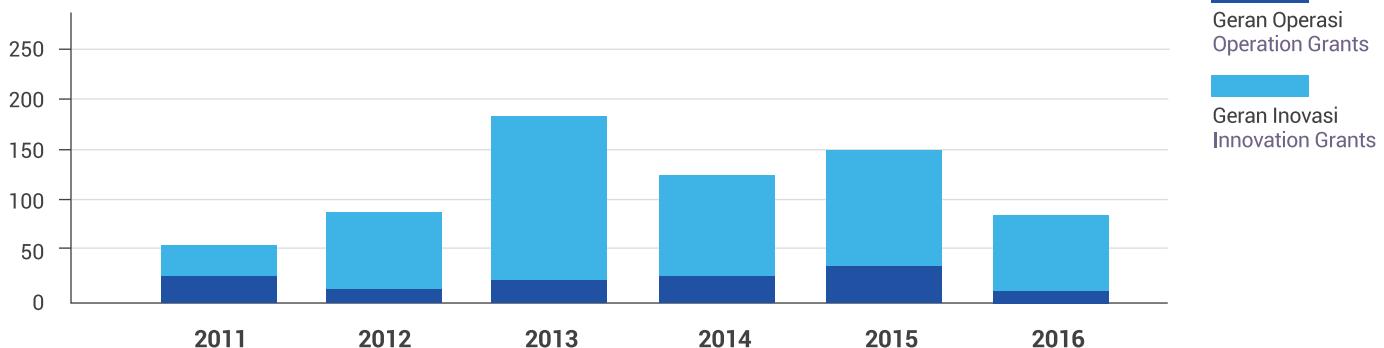
ANALISIS KEWANGAN KUMPULAN AIM

Government Grants

Pada 2016 Kumpulan AIM menerima:

- RM13.89 Juta sebagai Geran Operasi di mana merekodkan penurunan sebanyak 58.8% dari tahun 2015, dan
- RM84.14 Juta sebagai Geran Inovasi di mana merekodkan penurunan sebanyak 38% dari tahun 2015.

RM (Juta/Millions)



Agensi Inovasi Malaysia ("AIM") was created to jump start wealth creation and also to stimulate and develop the innovation eco-system in Malaysia.

In 2016, AIM received Grants from Jabatan Perdana Menteri ("JPM") and also SME Corp Malaysia to drive innovation in the country.

The financial analysis from 2011 to 2016 is shown below and the outcome of these expenses is detailed under the initiatives.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS FOR AIM GROUP

Geran Kerajaan

In 2016 AIM Group received:

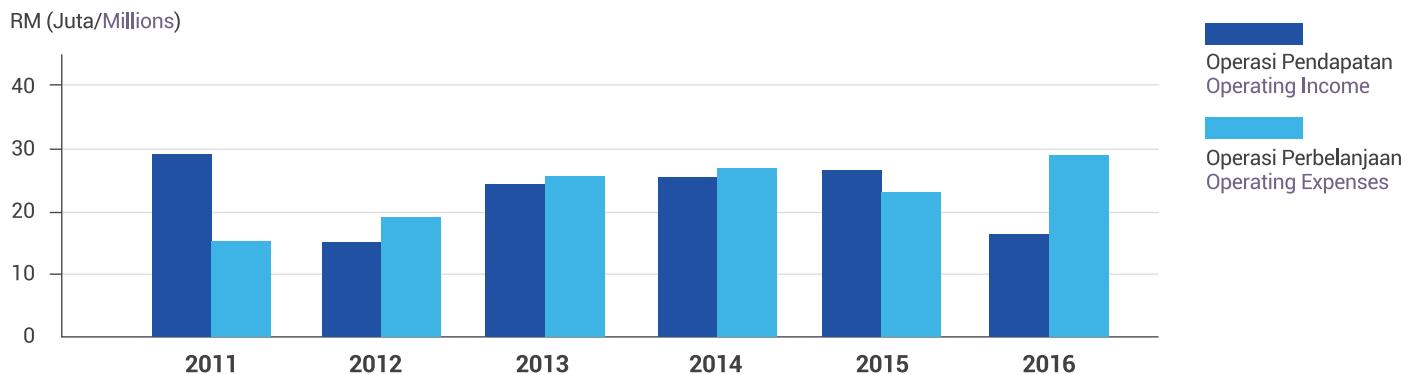
- RM13.89m as Operation Grants which was a 58.8% drop from 2015, and
- RM84.14m as Innovation Grants which was a 38% drop from 2015

Pendapatan Operasi vs Perbelanjaan

Pada 2016, pendapatan operasi Kumpulan adalah RM19.62 Juta dan perbelanjaan operasi adalah RM30.69 Juta. Ini adalah termasuk peruntukan untuk penurunan nilai dalam pelaburan sebanyak RM7.93 Juta. Ini telah mengakibatkan kerugian operasi sebanyak RM11.07 Juta berbanding 2015 di mana terdapat keuntungan operasi sebanyak RM3.80 Juta sebelum cukai.

Operating Income vs Expenditure

In 2016 the Group's operating income was RM19.62m and the operating expenditures was RM30.69m which is inclusive of a provision for impairment amounting to RM7.93m. This has resulted in operating losses before taxes of RM11.07m as compared to 2015 where there was an operating profit of RM3.80m before tax.

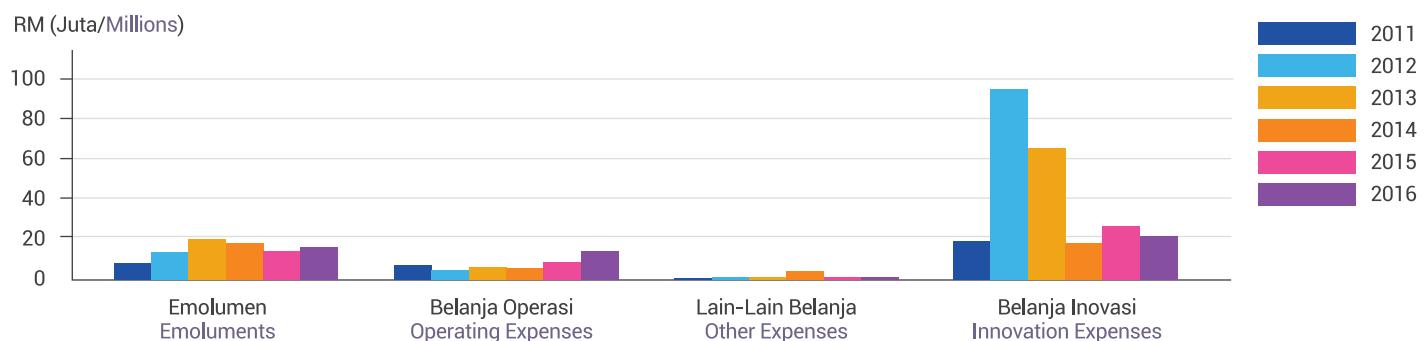


Pecahan Perbelanjaan

Pada 2016 perbelanjaan operasi Kumpulan terdiri daripada Emolumen, Operasi dan Perbelanjaan Lain berjumlah RM30.69 Juta dan perbelanjaan inovasi bagi pelbagai projek inovasi berjumlah RM23.54 Juta.

Expenditure Breakdown

In 2016 the Group's operating expenses comprising of Emoluments, Operating and Other Expenses amounted to RM30.69m and the innovation expenses towards various innovation projects amounted to RM23.54m.

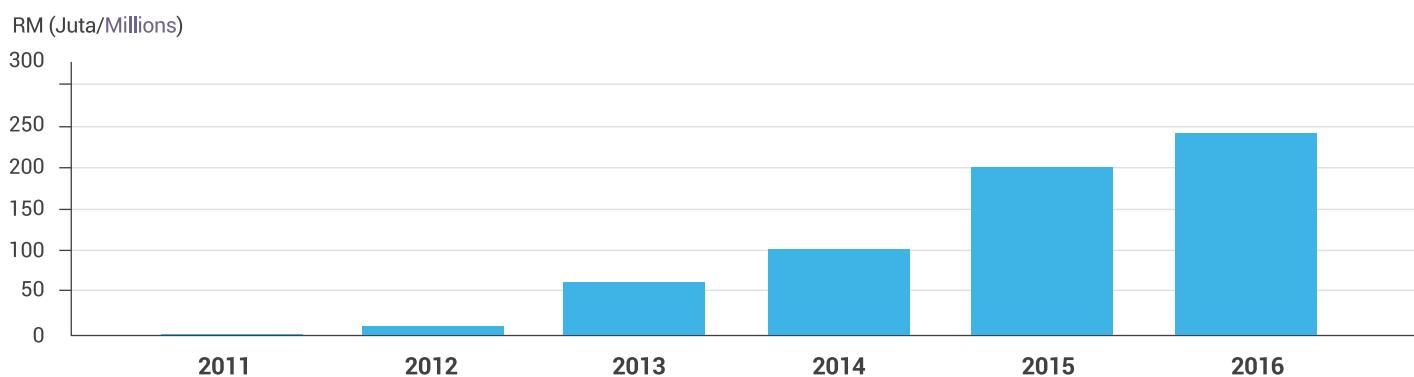


Aset Terkumpul

Pada 2016 jumlah pelaburan Kumpulan dalam Hartanah dan Peralatan berjumlah RM2.37 Juta dan pelaburan dalam saham yang tidak disenaraikan dalam syarikat-syarikat inovatif berjumlah RM229.45 Juta mencatatkan peningkatan sebanyak 17.15% dari tahun 2015. Pergerakan dalam pelaburan disebabkan oleh penambahan dalam pelaburan dan juga peruntukan bagi kemerosotan dalam satu pelaburan.

Cummulative Assets

In 2016 the Group's total investment in Property and Equipment amounted to RM2.37m and the investment in unquoted shares of innovative companies amounted to RM229.45m which was a 17.15% increase from 2015. This movement in investment amount was attributed by the additional investments and also there was a provision for impairment made for an investment.



NISBAH KEWANGAN FINANCIAL RATIOS

| Nisbah Ratios | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 | 2012 | 2011 |
|--|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| Nisbah Kecairan/Liquidity Ratios | | | | | | |
| Nisbah Semasa/Current Ratio | 8.79 | 12.03 | 15.25 | 3.71 | 20.27 | 9.95 |
| Nisbah Tunai/Cash Ratio | 8.13 | 11.44 | 15.10 | 3.65 | 10.40 | 9.82 |
| Modal Kerja Bersih (RM)/ Net Working Capital (RM) mil | 135.82 | 130.56 | 111.96 | 64.12 | 16.18 | 37.94 |
| Nisbah Leveraj/Leverage Ratios | | | | | | |
| Nisbah Hutang/Debt Ratio | 0.09 | 0.06 | 0.05 | 0.16 | 0.04 | 0.10 |
| Hutang kepada Nisbah Ekuiti/ Debt to Equity Ratio | 0.09 | 0.06 | 0.05 | 0.19 | 0.05 | 0.11 |
| Nisbah Aktiviti/Activity Ratio | | | | | | |
| Margin Untung/(Rugi) Bersih/ Net Profit Margin | -26% | 7% | -3% | -2% | -4% | 28% |





Penyata Kewangan

Financial
Statements





**LAPORAN KETUA AUDIT NEGARA
MENGENAI PENYATA KEWANGAN
AGENSI INOVASI MALAYSIA
BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2016**

Laporan Mengenai Penyata Kewangan

Pendapat

Penyata Kewangan Agensi Inovasi Malaysia dan Kumpulan telah diaudit oleh wakil saya yang merangkumi Penyata Kedudukan Kewangan Pada 31 Disember 2016 dan Penyata Pendapatan, Penyata Perubahan Dalam Ekuiti serta Penyata Aliran Tunai bagi tahun berakhir pada tarikh tersebut, ringkasan polisi perakaunan yang signifikan dan nota kepada penyata kewangan seperti dinyatakan pada muka surat 114 hingga 169.

Pada pendapat saya, penyata kewangan ini memberikan gambaran yang benar dan saksama mengenai kedudukan kewangan Agensi Inovasi Malaysia dan Kumpulan pada 31 Disember 2016 dan prestasi kewangan serta aliran tunai bagi tahun berakhir pada tarikh tersebut selaras dengan piawaian pelaporan kewangan yang diluluskan di Malaysia dan Akta Agensi Inovasi Malaysia 2010 (Akta 718).

Asas Kepada Pendapat

Saya telah melaksanakan pengauditan berdasarkan Akta Audit 1957 dan *The International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions*. Tanggungjawab saya dihuraikan selanjutnya di perenggan Tanggungjawab Juruaudit Terhadap Pengauditan Penyata Kewangan dalam laporan ini. Saya percaya bahawa bukti audit yang diperoleh adalah mencukupi dan bersesuaian untuk dijadikan asas kepada pendapat saya.

Kebebasan dan Tanggungjawab Etika Lain

Saya adalah bebas daripada Agensi Inovasi Malaysia dan Kumpulan serta telah memenuhi tanggungjawab etika lain berdasarkan *The International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions*.

Maklumat Lain Selain Daripada Penyata Kewangan dan Laporan Juruaudit Mengenainya

Majlis Tadbir Urus Agensi Inovasi Malaysia bertanggungjawab terhadap maklumat lain dalam Laporan Tahunan. Pendapat saya terhadap penyata kewangan Agensi Inovasi

Malaysia dan Kumpulan tidak meliputi maklumat lain selain daripada Penyata Kewangan dan Laporan Juruaudit mengenainya dan saya tidak menyatakan sebarang bentuk kesimpulan jaminan mengenainya.

Tanggungjawab Majlis Tadbir Urus Terhadap Penyata Kewangan

Majlis Tadbir Urus bertanggungjawab terhadap penyediaan penyata kewangan Agensi Inovasi Malaysia dan Kumpulan yang memberi gambaran benar dan saksama selaras dengan piawaian pelaporan kewangan yang diluluskan di Malaysia Akta Agensi Inovasi Malaysia 2010 (Akta 718). Majlis Tadbir Urus juga bertanggungjawab terhadap penetapan kawalan dalaman yang perlu bagi membolehkan penyediaan penyata kewangan Agensi Inovasi Malaysia dan Kumpulan yang bebas daripada salah nyata yang ketara, sama ada disebabkan fraud atau kesilapan.

Semasa penyediaan penyata kewangan Agensi Inovasi Malaysia dan Kumpulan, Majlis Tadbir Urus bertanggungjawab untuk menilai keupayaan Agensi Inovasi Malaysia dan Kumpulan untuk beroperasi sebagai satu usaha berterusan, mendedahkannya jika berkaitan serta menggunakan sebagai asas perakaunan.

Tanggungjawab Juruaudit Terhadap Pengauditan Penyata Kewangan

Objektif saya adalah untuk memperoleh keyakinan yang munasabah sama ada penyata kewangan Agensi Inovasi Malaysia dan Kumpulan secara keseluruhannya adalah bebas daripada salah nyata yang ketara, sama ada disebabkan fraud atau kesilapan, dan mengeluarkan Laporan Juruaudit yang merangkumi pendapat saya. Jaminan yang munasabah adalah satu tahap jaminan yang tinggi, tetapi bukan satu jaminan bahawa audit yang dijalankan mengikut *The International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions* akan sentiasa mengesan salah nyata yang ketara apabila ia wujud. Salah nyata boleh wujud daripada fraud atau kesilapan dan dianggap ketara sama ada secara individu atau agregat sekiranya boleh dijangkakan dengan munasabah untuk mempengaruhi keputusan ekonomi yang dibuat oleh pengguna berdasarkan penyata kewangan ini.

Sebagai sebahagian daripada pengauditan mengikut *The International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions*, saya menggunakan pertimbangan profesional dan mengekalkan keraguan profesional sepanjang pengauditan. Saya juga:

- a. Mengenal pasti dan menilai risiko salah nyata ketara dalam penyata kewangan Agensi Inovasi Malaysia dan Kumpulan, sama ada disebabkan fraud atau kesilapan, merangka dan melaksanakan prosedur audit yang responsif terhadap risiko berkenaan serta mendapatkan bukti audit yang mencukupi dan bersesuaian untuk memberikan asas kepada pendapat saya. Risiko untuk tidak mengesan salah nyata ketara akibat daripada fraud adalah lebih tinggi daripada kesilapan kerana fraud mungkin melibatkan

pakatan, pemalsuan, ketinggalan yang disengajakan, representasi yang salah, atau mengatasi kawalan dalaman.

- b. Memahami kawalan dalaman yang relevan untuk merangka prosedur audit yang bersesuaian tetapi bukan untuk menyatakan pendapat mengenai keberkesanan kawalan dalaman Agensi Inovasi Malaysia dan Kumpulan.
- c. Menilai kesesuaian dasar perakaunan yang diguna pakai dan kemunasabahan anggaran perakaunan dan pendedahan yang berkaitan oleh Majlis Tadbir Urus.
- d. Membuat kesimpulan terhadap kesesuaian penggunaan asas perakaunan untuk usaha berterusan oleh Majlis Tadbir Urus dan berdasarkan bukti audit yang diperoleh, sama ada wujudnya ketidakpastian yang ketara berkaitan dengan peristiwa atau keadaan yang mungkin menimbulkan keraguan yang signifikan terhadap keupayaan Agensi Inovasi Malaysia atau Kumpulan sebagai satu usaha berterusan. Jika saya membuat kesimpulan bahawa ketidakpastian ketara wujud, saya perlu melaporkan dalam Laporan Juruaudit terhadap pendedahan yang berkaitan dalam penyata kewangan Agensi Inovasi Malaysia dan Kumpulan atau, jika pendedahan tersebut tidak mencukupi, pendapat saya akan diubah. Kesimpulan saya dibuat berdasarkan bukti audit yang diperoleh sehingga tarikh Laporan Juruaudit.
- e. Menilai sama ada keseluruhan persembahan termasuk pendedahan penyata kewangan Agensi Inovasi Malaysia dan Kumpulan memberi gambaran yang saksama.
- f. Mendapatkan bukti audit yang mencukupi dan bersesuaian berkaitan maklumat kewangan entiti dan aktiviti perniagaan dalam Kumpulan untuk memberikan pendapat terhadap Penyata Kewangan Kumpulan. Saya bertanggungjawab untuk hala tuju, pengawasan dan pelaksanaan pengauditan kumpulan. Saya hanya bertanggungjawab terhadap pendapat saya.

Saya telah berkomunikasi dengan Majlis Tadbir Urus, antaranya mengenai skop dan tempoh pengauditan yang dirancang serta penemuan audit yang signifikan, termasuk kelemahan kawalan dalaman yang dikenal pasti semasa pengauditan.

Laporan Mengenai Keperluan Perundangan dan Peraturan Lain

Berdasarkan keperluan Akta Agensi Inovasi Malaysia 2010 (Akta 718), saya juga melaporkan perkara berikut:

- a. Pada pendapat saya, perakaunan dan rekod lain yang dikehendaki Akta untuk disimpan oleh Agensi Inovasi Malaysia telah disimpan dengan sempurna menurut peruntukan Akta.

- b. Saya telah mempertimbangkan akaun dan Laporan Juruaudit bagi semua subsidiari yang tidak diaudit oleh saya seperti yang dinyatakan dalam Nota 7 kepada penyata kewangan yang telah dimasukkan dalam akaun disatukan.
- c. Saya berpuas hati bahawa akaun subsidiari yang disatukan dengan Penyata Kewangan Agensi Inovasi Malaysia dalam bentuk dan kandungan yang sesuai dan teratur bagi tujuan penyediaan penyata kewangan Kumpulan dan saya juga telah menerima maklumat dan penjelasan yang memuaskan sebagaimana yang dikehendaki bagi tujuan tersebut.
- d. Laporan Juruaudit ke atas akaun subsidiari tidak mengandungi sebarang teguran atau pemerhatian yang boleh menjelaskan penyata kewangan.

Hal-hal Lain

- a. Seperti yang dinyatakan pada Nota 2 kepada penyata kewangan, Agensi Inovasi Malaysia telah menerima pakai piawaian perakaunan *Malaysian Private Entities Reporting Standard* (MPERS) mulai 1 Januari 2016 dengan tarikh peralihan pada 1 Januari 2015. Piawaian ini diterima pakai secara retrospektif oleh Majlis Tadbir Urus terhadap angka perbandingan dalam penyata kewangan ini, termasuk Penyata Kedudukan Kewangan Agensi Inovasi Malaysia dan Kumpulan pada 31 Disember 2015 dan 1 Januari 2015, dan Penyata Pendapatan, Penyata Perubahan Dalam Ekuiti serta Penyata Aliran Tunai bagi tahun berakhir pada 31 Disember 2015 dan pendedahan berkaitan. Saya tidak terikat untuk melaporkan angka perbandingan yang dinyatakan semula dan tidak diaudit. Tanggungjawab saya sebagai sebahagian daripada pengauditan penyata kewangan Agensi Inovasi Malaysia dan Kumpulan bagi tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2016, dalam keadaan ini, termasuk mendapatkan bukti audit yang mencukupi dan bersesuaian yang baki awal pada 1 Januari 2016 tidak mengandungi salah nyata yang boleh memberi kesan ketara terhadap kedudukan kewangan pada 31 Disember 2016 dan prestasi kewangan dan aliran tunai bagi tahun berakhir pada tarikh tersebut.
- b. Laporan ini dibuat untuk Majlis Tadbir Urus dan bukan untuk tujuan lain. Saya tidak bertanggungjawab terhadap pihak lain bagi kandungan laporan ini.


(KHALID KHAN BIN ABDULLAH KHAN)
b.p. KETUA AUDIT NEGARA
MALAYSIA

PUTRAJAYA
 OGOS 2017



Agensi Inovasi Malaysia

Penyata Pengerusi Dan Seorang Ahli Majlis Tadbir Urus

Kami, **Dato' Sri Mohd. Najib Bin Tun Abdul Razak** dan **Datuk Mark Victor Rozario** yang merupakan Pengerusi dan salah seorang Ahli Majlis Tadbir Urus **Agensi Inovasi Malaysia** dengan ini menyatakan bahawa, pada pendapat Majlis Tadbir Urus, Penyata Kewangan yang mengandungi Penyata Kedudukan Kewangan, Penyata Pendapatan, Penyata Perubahan Dalam Ekuiti dan Penyata Aliran Tunai dalam kedudukan kewangan yang berikut ini beserta dengan nota-nota kepada Penyata Kewangan di dalamnya, adalah disediakan untuk menunjukkan pandangan yang benar dan saksama berkenaan kedudukan Agensi Inovasi Malaysia pada 31 Disember 2016 dan hasil kendaliannya serta perubahan kedudukan kewangannya bagi tahun yang berakhir pada tarikh tersebut.

Bagi pihak Majlis Tadbir Urus,

DATO' SRI MOHD. NAJIB BIN TUN ABDUL RAZAK
PENGERUSI

Tarikh: 16 MAY 2017.

DATUK MARK VICTOR ROZARIO
KETUA PEGAWAI EKSEKUTIF

Tarikh: 16 MAY 2017.

Agenси Inovasi Malaysia

Pengakuan Oleh Pegawai Utama Yang Bertanggungjawab Ke Atas Pengurusan Kewangan Agenси Inovasi Malaysia

Saya, **Ooi Pang Kok**, pegawai utama yang bertanggungjawab ke atas pengurusan kewangan dan rekod-rekod perakaunan **Agenси Inovasi Malaysia** dengan ikhlasnya mengakui bahawa Penyata Kedudukan Kewangan, Penyata Pendapatan, Penyata Perubahan Dalam Ekuiti dan Penyata Aliran Tunai dalam kedudukan kewangan yang berikut ini berserta dengan nota-nota kepada Penyata Kewangan di dalamnya mengikut sebaik-baik pengetahuan dan kepercayaan saya, adalah betul dan saya membuat ikrar ini dengan sebenarnya mempercayai bahawa ia adalah benar dan atas kehendak-kehendak Akta Akuan Berkanun, 1960.

Sebenarnya dan sesungguhnya diakui oleh
penama di atas di **Kuala Lumpur**
pada **Wilayah Persekutuan**

16 MAY 2017



OOI PANG KOK



Di hadapan saya,

Agensi Inovasi Malaysia

Penyata Kedudukan Kewangan

Pada 31 Disember 2016

| | Nota | KUMPULAN | | AIM | | |
|------------------------------------|------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--|
| | | 2016 RM | 2015 RM | 2016 RM | 2015 RM | |
| Aset | | | | | | |
| Aset Bukan Semasa | | | | | | |
| Hartanah dan Peralatan | 5 | 2,376,876 | 897,395 | 2,137,141 | 807,115 | |
| Pelaburan Dalam Subsidiari | 7 | - | - | 26,000 | 11,000 | |
| Pelaburan Lain | 9 | 229,450,653 | 195,862,774 | - | - | |
| Penghutang | 10 | 19,300,380 | 10,412,245 | - | - | |
| | | 251,127,909 | 207,172,414 | 2,163,141 | 818,115 | |
| Aset Semasa | | | | | | |
| Inventori | | 1,440 | 4,320 | 1,440 | 4,320 | |
| Penghutang | 10 | 11,434,983 | 6,975,080 | 520,700 | 385,982 | |
| Amaun Terhutang Oleh Subsidiari | 11 | - | - | 452,926 | 1,191,798 | |
| Dana Jangka Pendek | 12 | 104,151,291 | - | 21,109,960 | - | |
| Baki Tunai dan Bank | 13 | 37,725,468 | 135,413,658 | 7,491,792 | 23,788,951 | |
| | | 153,313,182 | 142,393,058 | 29,576,818 | 25,371,051 | |
| Jumlah Aset | | 404,441,091 | 349,565,472 | 31,739,959 | 26,189,166 | |
| Ekuiti | | | | | | |
| Dibiayai Oleh: | | | | | | |
| Kumpulan Wang Inovasi | 15 | 370,505,627 | 318,874,027 | 15,034,639 | 16,142,944 | |
| Kumpulan Wang Operasi | 15 | 16,737,640 | 17,496,200 | 2,399,031 | 2,741,065 | |
| Pendapatan Tertahan Subsidiari | 15 | (17,765,797) | (7,265,692) | - | - | |
| | | 369,477,470 | 329,104,535 | 17,433,670 | 18,884,009 | |
| Liabiliti | | | | | | |
| Liabiliti Jangka Panjang | | | | | | |
| Pendapatan Tertunda | | 17,515,072 | 8,626,938 | - | - | |
| Liabiliti Semasa | | | | | | |
| Pembiutang | 14 | 2,673,377 | 3,114,520 | 2,299,615 | 2,805,695 | |
| Amaun Terhutang Kepada Subsidiari | | - | - | 4,520 | 53,000 | |
| Pendapatan Tertunda | | 14,775,172 | 8,719,479 | 12,002,154 | 4,446,462 | |
| | | 17,448,549 | 11,833,999 | 14,306,289 | 7,305,157 | |
| Jumlah Liabiliti | | 34,963,621 | 20,460,937 | 14,306,289 | 7,305,157 | |
| Jumlah Ekuiti dan Liabiliti | | 404,441,091 | 349,565,472 | 31,739,959 | 26,189,166 | |

Agensi Inovasi Malaysia

Statement of Financial Position

As At 31 December 2016

| | Note | GROUP | | AIM | | |
|-------------------------------------|------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--|
| | | 2016 RM | 2015 RM | 2016 RM | 2015 RM | |
| Assets | | | | | | |
| Non-current Assets | | | | | | |
| Property and Equipment | 5 | 2,376,876 | 897,395 | 2,137,141 | 807,115 | |
| Investment in Subsidiaries | 7 | - | - | 26,000 | 11,000 | |
| Other Investments | 9 | 229,450,653 | 195,862,774 | - | - | |
| Receivables | 10 | 19,300,380 | 10,412,245 | - | - | |
| | | 251,127,909 | 207,172,414 | 2,163,141 | 818,115 | |
| Current Assets | | | | | | |
| Inventories | | 1,440 | 4,320 | 1,440 | 4,320 | |
| Receivables | 10 | 11,434,983 | 6,975,080 | 520,700 | 385,982 | |
| Amount Owing by Subsidiaries | 11 | - | - | 452,926 | 1,191,798 | |
| Short Term Funds | 12 | 104,151,291 | - | 21,109,960 | - | |
| Cash and Bank Balances | 13 | 37,725,468 | 135,413,658 | 7,491,792 | 23,788,951 | |
| | | 153,313,182 | 142,393,058 | 29,576,818 | 25,371,051 | |
| Total Assets | | 404,441,091 | 349,565,472 | 31,739,959 | 26,189,166 | |
| Equity | | | | | | |
| Financed By: | | | | | | |
| Innovation Fund | 15 | 370,505,627 | 318,874,027 | 15,034,639 | 16,142,944 | |
| Operational Fund | 15 | 16,737,640 | 17,496,200 | 2,399,031 | 2,741,065 | |
| Subsidiary Retained Earnings | 15 | (17,765,797) | (7,265,692) | - | - | |
| | | 369,477,470 | 329,104,535 | 17,433,670 | 18,884,009 | |
| Liabilities | | | | | | |
| Non-current Liabilities | | | | | | |
| Deferred Income | | 17,515,072 | 8,626,938 | - | - | |
| Current Liabilities | | | | | | |
| Payables | 14 | 2,673,377 | 3,114,520 | 2,299,615 | 2,805,695 | |
| Amount Owing to Subsidiaries | | - | - | 4,520 | 53,000 | |
| Deferred Income | | 14,775,172 | 8,719,479 | 12,002,154 | 4,446,462 | |
| | | 17,448,549 | 11,833,999 | 14,306,289 | 7,305,157 | |
| Total Liabilities | | 34,963,621 | 20,460,937 | 14,306,289 | 7,305,157 | |
| Total Equity and Liabilities | | 404,441,091 | 349,565,472 | 31,739,959 | 26,189,166 | |

Agensi Inovasi Malaysia

Penyata Pendapatan

Bagi Tahun Kewangan Berakhir 31 Disember 2016

| | Nota | KUMPULAN | | AIM | |
|--|------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| | | 2016 RM | 2015 RM | 2016 RM | 2015 RM |
| Pendapatan | | | | | |
| Terimaan Geran Operasi Daripada Kerajaan | 15 | 16,814,544 | 25,961,260 | 16,339,450 | 60,381,260 |
| Terimaan Geran Inovasi Daripada Kerajaan - | | | | | |
| Diiktiraf | 15 | 23,537,131 | 28,184,785 | 75,252,130 | 115,031,934 |
| Pendapatan Faedah Dan Lain-Lain | 15 | 1,753,228 | 1,000,167 | 370,226 | 88,400 |
| Perkhidmatan Pengurusan | | 203,963 | 90,000 | 2,035,583 | 2,484,865 |
| Fi Perundingan | | 820,526 | 631,441 | - | - |
| Pendapatan Dividen | | 24,580 | - | 2,033 | - |
| | | 43,153,972 | 55,867,653 | 93,999,422 | 177,986,459 |
| Perbelanjaan | | | | | |
| Perbelanjaan Kakitangan | 16 | 16,012,798 | 14,904,959 | 14,423,770 | 14,904,959 |
| Perbelanjaan Operasi | | 14,058,758 | 8,506,593 | 3,305,433 | 4,827,786 |
| Perbelanjaan Lain | | 617,241 | 473,424 | 1,360,123 | 44,839,876 |
| Perbelanjaan Kumpulan Wang Inovasi | 15 | 23,537,131 | 28,184,785 | 75,252,130 | 115,031,934 |
| | | 54,225,928 | 52,069,761 | 94,341,456 | 179,604,555 |
| Lebihan/(Kurangan) Pendapatan Sebelum Cukai | | (11,071,956) | 3,797,892 | (342,034) | (1,618,096) |
| Perbelanjaan Cukai Pendapatan | 17 | 186,709 | 135,153 | - | - |
| Lebihan/ (Kurangan) Pendapatan Bersih | | | | | |
| Bagi Tahun Semasa | | (11,258,665) | 3,662,739 | (342,034) | (1,618,096) |

Agensi Inovasi Malaysia

Statement Of Comprehensive Income

For The Financial Year Ended 31 December 2016

| | Note | GROUP 2016 RM | 2015 RM | AIM 2016 RM | AIM 2015 RM |
|--|------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Revenue | | | | | |
| Operation Grants from the Government | 15 | 16,814,544 | 25,961,260 | 16,339,450 | 60,381,260 |
| Innovation Grants from the Government - Recognised | 15 | 23,537,131 | 28,184,785 | 75,252,130 | 115,031,934 |
| Interest and Other Income | 15 | 1,753,228 | 1,000,167 | 370,226 | 88,400 |
| Management Services | | 203,963 | 90,000 | 2,035,583 | 2,484,865 |
| Consultancy Fees | | 820,526 | 631,441 | - | - |
| Dividend Income | | 24,580 | - | 2,033 | - |
| | | 43,153,972 | 55,867,653 | 93,999,422 | 177,986,459 |
| Expenses | | | | | |
| Employee Expenses | 16 | 16,012,798 | 14,904,959 | 14,423,770 | 14,904,959 |
| Operating Expenses | | 14,058,758 | 8,506,593 | 3,305,433 | 4,827,786 |
| Other Expenses | | 617,241 | 473,424 | 1,360,123 | 44,839,876 |
| Innovation Fund Expenses | 15 | 23,537,131 | 28,184,785 | 75,252,130 | 115,031,934 |
| | | 54,225,928 | 52,069,761 | 94,341,456 | 179,604,555 |
| Profit/(Loss) Before Tax | | (11,071,956) | 3,797,892 | (342,034) | (1,618,096) |
| Income Tax Expense | 17 | 186,709 | 135,153 | - | - |
| Net Profit/(Loss) For The Year | | | | | |
| | | (11,258,665) | 3,662,739 | (342,034) | (1,618,096) |

Agensi Inovasi Malaysia

Penyata Perubahan Dalam Ekuiti

Bagi Tahun Kewangan Berakhir 31 Disember 2016

| | Kumpulan Wang Inovasi RM | Kumpulan Wang Operasi RM | Pendapatan Tertahan Subsidiari RM | Jumlah RM |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|--------------------|
| Kumpulan | | | | |
| Pada 1 Januari 2016 | 318,874,027 | 17,496,200 | (7,265,692) | 329,104,535 |
| Lebihan/(Kurangan) Tahun Semasa | 51,631,600 | (758,560) | (10,500,105) | 40,372,935 |
| Pada 31 Disember 2016 | 370,505,627 | 16,737,640 | (17,765,797) | 369,477,470 |
| Pada 1 Januari 2015 | 211,109,152 | 11,359,161 | (4,791,392) | 217,676,921 |
| Lebihan/(Kurangan) Tahun Semasa | 107,764,875 | 6,137,039 | (2,474,300) | 111,427,614 |
| Pada 31 Disember 2015 | 318,874,027 | 17,496,200 | (7,265,692) | 329,104,535 |
| AIM | | | | |
| Pada 1 Januari 2016 | 16,142,944 | 2,741,065 | - | 18,884,009 |
| Kurangan Tahun Semasa | (1,108,305) | (342,034) | - | (1,450,339) |
| Pada 31 Disember 2016 | 15,034,639 | 2,399,031 | - | 17,433,670 |
| Pada 1 Januari 2015 | 26,886,878 | 4,359,161 | - | 31,246,039 |
| Kurangan Tahun Semasa | (10,743,934) | (1,618,096) | - | (12,362,030) |
| Pada 31 Disember 2015 | 16,142,944 | 2,741,065 | - | 18,884,009 |

Agensi Inovasi Malaysia

Statement Of Changes In Equity

For The Financial Year Ended 31 December 2016

| | Innovation Fund RM | Operational Fund RM | Subsidiary Retained Earnings RM | Total RM |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Group | | | | |
| As at 1 January 2016 | 318,874,027 | 17,496,200 | (7,265,692) | 329,104,535 |
| Increase/(Decrease) During the Year | 51,631,600 | (758,560) | (10,500,105) | 40,372,935 |
| As at 31 December 2016 | 370,505,627 | 16,737,640 | (17,765,797) | 369,477,470 |
| As at 1 January 2015 | 211,109,152 | 11,359,161 | (4,791,392) | 217,676,921 |
| Increase/(Decrease) During the Year | 107,764,875 | 6,137,039 | (2,474,300) | 111,427,614 |
| As at 31 December 2015 | 318,874,027 | 17,496,200 | (7,265,692) | 329,104,535 |
| AIM | | | | |
| As at 1 January 2016 | 16,142,944 | 2,741,065 | - | 18,884,009 |
| Decrease During the Year | (1,108,305) | (342,034) | - | (1,450,339) |
| As at 31 December 2016 | 15,034,639 | 2,399,031 | - | 17,433,670 |
| As at 1 January 2015 | 26,886,878 | 4,359,161 | - | 31,246,039 |
| Decrease During the Year | (10,743,934) | (1,618,096) | - | (12,362,030) |
| As at 31 December 2015 | 16,142,944 | 2,741,065 | - | 18,884,009 |

Agensi Inovasi Malaysia

Penyata Aliran Tunai

Bagi Tahun Kewangan Berakhir 31 Disember 2016

| Nota | KUMPULAN | | AIM | |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| | 2016 RM | 2015 RM | 2016 RM | 2015 RM |
| Aliran Tunai Daripada Aktiviti Operasi | | | | |
| Lebihan/(Kurangan) Pendapatan Sebelum Cukai | (11,071,956) | 3,797,892 | (342,034) | (1,618,096) |
| Pelarasian: | | | | |
| Pendapatan Faedah | (1,667,927) | (787,998) | (305,211) | (59,230) |
| Pendapatan Dividen | (24,580) | - | (2,033) | - |
| Peruntukan Untuk Penurunan Nilai | | | | |
| Dalam Pelaburan | 7,930,000 | - | - | - |
| Kemerosotan Nilai Ke Atas Penghutang | 146,297 | - | - | - |
| Susutnilai | 519,866 | 1,882,691 | 475,841 | 1,865,845 |
| Hapuskira Hartanah dan Peralatan | 5,245 | 3,172,369 | 5,245 | 3,172,369 |
| Pelunasan Geran | (40,351,675) | (54,146,045) | (91,591,580) | (175,413,194) |
| Kurangan Pendapatan Sebelum | | | | |
| Perubahan Dalam Modal Kerja | (44,514,730) | (46,081,091) | (91,759,772) | (172,052,306) |
| Lebihan/(Kurangan) Dalam Modal Kerja: | | | | |
| Inventori | 2,880 | (4,320) | 2,880 | (4,320) |
| Pembiutang | (484,140) | (3,292,717) | (554,560) | (3,165,214) |
| Penghutang | (4,610,508) | (5,764,987) | 599,846 | 1,379,785 |
| Tunai Digunakan Untuk Aktiviti Operasi | (49,606,498) | (55,143,115) | (91,711,606) | (173,842,055) |
| Cukai Dibayar | (143,712) | (69,482) | - | - |
| Tunai Bersih Digunakan Untuk Aktiviti Operasi | (49,750,210) | (55,212,597) | (91,711,606) | (173,842,055) |

Agensi Inovasi Malaysia

Statement Of Cash Flows

For The Financial Year Ended 31 December 2016

| Note | GROUP | | AIM | |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| | 2016 RM | 2015 RM | 2016 RM | 2015 RM |
| Cash Flow from Operating Activities | | | | |
| Profit/(Loss) Before Tax | (11,071,956) | 3,797,892 | (342,034) | (1,618,096) |
| Adjustments : | | | | |
| Interest Income | (1,667,927) | (787,998) | (305,211) | (59,230) |
| Dividend Income | (24,580) | - | (2,033) | - |
| Allowance for Diminition in Value of Investment | 7,930,000 | - | - | - |
| Impairment Loss on Trade Receivables | 146,297 | - | - | - |
| Depreciation | 519,866 | 1,882,691 | 475,841 | 1,865,845 |
| Property and Equipment Written-off | 5,245 | 3,172,369 | 5,245 | 3,172,369 |
| Grants Recognised | (40,351,675) | (54,146,045) | (91,591,580) | (175,413,194) |
| Operating Loss Before Working Capital Changes | (44,514,730) | (46,081,091) | (91,759,772) | (172,052,306) |
| Profit/(Loss) in Working Capital: | | | | |
| Inventories | 2,880 | (4,320) | 2,880 | (4,320) |
| Payables | (484,140) | (3,292,717) | (554,560) | (3,165,214) |
| Receivables | (4,610,508) | (5,764,987) | 599,846 | 1,379,785 |
| Cash Used In Operating Activities | (49,606,498) | (55,143,115) | (91,711,606) | (173,842,055) |
| Tax paid | (143,712) | (69,482) | - | - |
| Net Cash Used In Operating Activities | (49,750,210) | (55,212,597) | (91,711,606) | (173,842,055) |

Agensi Inovasi Malaysia

Penyata Aliran Tunai

Bagi Tahun Kewangan Berakhir 31 Disember 2016

(Sambungan)

| Nota | KUMPULAN | | AIM | |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | 2016 RM | 2015 RM | 2016 RM | 2015 RM |
| Aliran Tunai Daripada Aktiviti Pelaburan | | | | |
| Pembelian Hartanah dan Peralatan | (2,056,479) | (530,778) | (1,862,999) | (427,699) |
| Hasil daripada pelupusan Hartanah dan Peralatan | 51,887 | - | 51,887 | - |
| Faedah Diterima | 1,667,927 | 787,998 | 305,211 | 59,230 |
| Dividen Diterima | 24,580 | - | 2,033 | - |
| Pelaburan Dalam Subsidiari | - | - | (15,000) | (9,998) |
| Pelaburan Dalam Syarikat Bersekutu | | | | |
| Dan Syarikat Lain | (41,517,879) | (97,352,559) | - | - |
| Tunai Bersih Digunakan Untuk Aktiviti Pelaburan | (41,829,964) | (97,095,339) | (1,518,868) | (378,467) |
| Aliran Tunai Daripada Aktiviti Pembiayaan | | | | |
| Geran Diterima Daripada Kerajaan, Mewakili | | | | |
| Tunai Bersih Daripada Aktiviti Pembiayaan | 98,043,275 | 169,109,260 | 98,043,275 | 169,109,260 |
| Penambahan Bersih Dalam Tunai Bersih Bagi Tahun Semasa | | | | |
| | 6,463,101 | 16,801,324 | 4,812,801 | (5,111,262) |
| Tunai dan Kesetaraan Tunai Pada Awal Tahun | 135,413,658 | 118,612,334 | 23,788,951 | 28,900,213 |
| Tunai dan Kesetaraan Tunai Pada Akhir Tahun | 141,876,759 | 135,413,658 | 28,601,752 | 23,788,951 |
| Tunai dan Kesetaraan Tunai terdiri daripada : | | | | |
| Dana Jangka Pendek | 12 | 104,151,291 | - | 21,109,960 |
| Baki Tunai dan Bank | 13 | 37,725,468 | 135,413,658 | 7,491,792 |
| | | 141,876,759 | 135,413,658 | 28,601,752 |
| | | | | 23,788,951 |

Agensi Inovasi Malaysia

Statement Of Cash Flows

For The Financial Year Ended 31 December 2016

(Continued)

| | Note | GROUP | | AIM | |
|--|------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| | | 2016 RM | 2015 RM | 2016 RM | 2015 RM |
| Cash Flow from Investing Activities | | | | | |
| Purchase of Property and Equipment | | (2,056,479) | (530,778) | (1,862,999) | (427,699) |
| Proceeds from disposal of Property and Equipment | | 51,887 | - | 51,887 | - |
| Interest Received | | 1,667,927 | 787,998 | 305,211 | 59,230 |
| Dividend Received | | 24,580 | - | 2,033 | - |
| Investment in a Subsidiary | | - | - | (15,000) | (9,998) |
| Investments in an Associate and Other Investments | | (41,517,879) | (97,352,559) | - | - |
| Net Cash Used In Investing Activities | | (41,829,964) | (97,095,339) | (1,518,868) | (378,467) |
| Cash Flow from Financing Activities | | | | | |
| Grants Received from the Government, Representing Net Cash from Financing Activities | | 98,043,275 | 169,109,260 | 98,043,275 | 169,109,260 |
| Increase in Net Cash During the Financial Year | | 6,463,101 | 16,801,324 | 4,812,801 | (5,111,262) |
| Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the Financial Year | | | | | |
| | | 135,413,658 | 118,612,334 | 23,788,951 | 28,900,213 |
| Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of The Financial Year | | | | | |
| | | 141,876,759 | 135,413,658 | 28,601,752 | 23,788,951 |
| Cash and Cash Equivalents consist of : | | | | | |
| Short Term Funds | 12 | 104,151,291 | - | 21,109,960 | - |
| Cash and Bank Balances | 13 | 37,725,468 | 135,413,658 | 7,491,792 | 23,788,951 |
| | | 141,876,759 | 135,413,658 | 28,601,752 | 23,788,951 |

Agensi Inovasi Malaysia

Nota-Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

Bagi Tahun Kewangan Berakhir 31 Disember 2016

1. Maklumat Umum

Agensi Inovasi Malaysia ("AIM") adalah sebuah badan berkanun yang telah ditubuhkan di bawah Akta Agensi Inovasi Malaysia 2010 (Akta 718) ("Akta AIM 2010"). Fungsi AIM di bawah Seksyen 5, Akta AIM 2010 adalah untuk:

- (a) Merumuskan dasar, strategi dan haluan negara yang berhubung dengan inovasi.
- (b) Menguruskan, bekerjasama dalam dan menyelaraskan perlaksanaan aktiviti dengan sektor awam dan swasta untuk merangsang inovasi di Malaysia.
- (c) Membuat pertanyaan, tinjauan dan penganalisan data, penyelidikan dan pembangunan yang berhubungan dengan inovasi dan ekosistem inovasi negara.
- (d) Menggalakkan dan memudahkan aktiviti dan inisiatif pelaburan oleh sektor awam dan swasta berhubung dengan inovasi.
- (e) Menggalakkan lagi budaya inovasi dalam sektor awam, swasta dan pendidikan di Malaysia.
- (f) Menasihati Kerajaan dalam perkara yang berhubung dengan inovasi.
- (g) Membuat syor yang berhubungan dengan komponen inovasi dalam projek negara strategik yang sedia ada atau yang bakal dibuat.
- (h) Menjalankan apa-apa fungsi lain yang difikirkannya patut untuk membolehkannya melaksanakan fungsinya secara berkesan atau yang bersampingan dengan perlaksanaan fungsinya.

Tempat operasi utama AIM adalah di 3501, Level 3, Quill Building 3, Jalan Teknokrat 5, 63000 Cyberjaya, Selangor. Penyata Kewangan Kumpulan Disatukan dan Penyata Kewangan Berasingan AIM adalah dinyatakan dalam Ringgit Malaysia ("RM").

AIM ditadbir oleh Majlis Tadbir Urus yang dipengerusi oleh YAB Perdana Menteri Malaysia. Penyata Kewangan Disatukan dan Penyata Kewangan Berasingan ini telah diluluskan oleh Ahli-Ahli Majlis Tadbir Urus melalui Resolusi Pekeliling Bilangan 1/2017 - (17) pada 16 Mei 2017.

Agensi Inovasi Malaysia

Notes To The Financial Statements

For The Financial Year Ended 31 December 2016

1. General Information

Agensi Inovasi Malaysia ("AIM") is a statutory body which was established under the Agensi Inovasi Malaysia Act 2010 (Act 718) ("AIM Act 2010"). The functions of AIM under Section 5, of the AIM Act 2010 are as follows:

- (a) To formulate national policies, strategies and directions relating to innovation.
- (b) To organise, co-operate in and coordinate the performance of activities with the public and private sector to stimulate innovation in Malaysia.
- (c) To conduct inquiries, survey and analysis of data, research and development relating to innovation and the national innovation eco-system.
- (d) To promote and facilitate investment activities and initiatives by the public and private sector in relation to innovation.
- (e) To further promote the culture of innovation in the public, private and education sectors in Malaysia.
- (f) To advise the Government in matters relating to innovation.
- (g) To make recommendations relating to the innovation component of existing or future strategic national projects.
- (h) To carry out any other functions as it deems fit to enable it to perform its functions effectively or which is incidental to the performance of its functions.

AIM's principal place of operations is at 3501, Level 3, Quill Building 3, Jalan Teknokrat 5, 63000 Cyberjaya, Selangor. The consolidated financial statements of the Group and the separate financial statements of AIM are presented in Ringgit Malaysia ("RM").

AIM is administered by a Governance Council which is chaired by YAB Prime Minister of Malaysia. The consolidated financial statements and separate financial statements have been approved by the Members of the Governance Council via Circular Resolution No. 1/2017 - (17) on 16th May 2017.

Agensi Inovasi Malaysia

Nota-Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan Bagi Tahun Kewangan Berakhir 31 Disember 2016

2. Pematuhan kepada Piawaian Laporan Kewangan dan Akta Badan Berkanun (Perakaunan dan Laporan Tahunan)

Penyata kewangan Kumpulan disatukan dan penyata kewangan berasingan AIM telah disediakan mengikut piawaian perakaunan yang diluluskan oleh Lembaga Piawaian Perakaunan Malaysia (MASB) untuk entiti persendirian, iaitu Piawaian Pelaporan Entiti Persendirian Malaysia (MPERS) dan peruntukan Akta Badan Berkanun (Akaun dan Laporan Tahunan), 1980.

2.1 Peralihan kepada Rangka Kerja MPERS baru

Bagi tahun semasa berakhir 31 Disember 2016, Kumpulan telah menerima pakai Piawaian Pelaporan Entiti Persendirian Malaysia (MPERS) baru. Tarikh peralihan kepada Rangka Kerja MPERS baru adalah 1 Januari 2015.

Penggunaan Rangka Kerja MPERS baru memerlukan semua Piawaian dalam MPERS digunakan bagi tahun semasa berakhir 31 Disember 2016, penyata kewangan perbandingan bagi tahun sebelumnya berakhir 31 Disember 2015 dan kunci kira-kira pembukaan pada tarikh peralihan kepada MPERS. Peralihan dari PERS kepada MPERS tidak memberi impak ke atas penyata kewangan kumpulan.

3. Asas kepada Penyediaan Penyata Kewangan

Penyata kewangan Kumpulan disatukan dan penyata kewangan berasingan AIM telah disediakan mengikut konvensyen kos sejarah kecuali seperti yang dinyatakan di dalam penyata kewangan. Penyata kewangan Kumpulan disatukan merangkumi penyata kewangan AIM dan anak-anak syarikatnya, Innocorp Ventures Sdn. Bhd. dan Platcom Ventures Sdn. Bhd.

4. Dasar-dasar Perakaunan Penting

4.1 Asas Penyatuan, Pelaburan Dalam Subsidiari dan Pelaburan Dalam Syarikat Bersekutu

(a) Subsidiari

Subsidiari adalah entiti yang dikawal oleh AIM. Kawalan wujud apabila AIM mempunyai kuasa untuk mentadbir dasar kewangan dan operasi sesebuah entiti.

Pelaburan di dalam subsidiari dinyatakan dalam penyata kewangan AIM pada kos ditolak kerugian penurunan nilai, jika ada.

Agensi Inovasi Malaysia Notes To The Financial Statements For The Financial Year Ended 31 December 2016

2. Compliance with Financial Reporting Standards and Statutory Bodies (Accounting and Annual Reports) Act

The consolidated financial statements of the Group and the separate financial statements of AIM have been prepared in accordance with the Malaysian Accounting Standards Board (MASB) applicable approved Malaysian Private Entities Reporting Standard (MPERS) and the provisions of the Statutory Bodies (Accounts and Annual Reports) Act 1980.

2.1 Transition to the new MPERS Framework

For the current year ended 31 December 2016, the Group has adopted the new Malaysian Private Entities Reporting Standard (MPERS). The date of transition to the new MPERS Framework is 1st January 2015.

Adoption of the new MPERS Framework requires that all the Standards in MPERS be applied for the current year ended 31 December 2016, comparative financial statement for the prior year ended 31 December 2015 and to the opening balance sheet at the date of transition to MPERS. The transition from PERS to MPERS had no impact on the financial statements of the Group.

3. Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

The consolidated financial statements of the Group and the separate financial statements of AIM have been prepared under the historical cost convention except as otherwise stated in the financial statements. The consolidated financial statements of the Group incorporate the financial statements of AIM and its subsidiaries, Innocorp Ventures Sdn. Bhd. and Platcom Ventures Sdn. Bhd.

4. Significant Accounting Policies

4.1 Basis of Consolidation, Investment in Subsidiaries and Investment in an Associate

(a) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by AIM. Control exists when AIM has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

Investments in subsidiaries are stated in AIM's financial statements at cost, less impairment losses, if any.

Agensi Inovasi Malaysia

Nota-Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

Bagi Tahun Kewangan Berakhir 31 Disember 2016

4. Dasar-dasar Perakaunan Penting (Sambungan)

4.1 Asas Penyatuan, Pelaburan Dalam Subsidiari dan Pelaburan Dalam Syarikat Bersekutu (Sambungan)

(a) Subsidiari (Sambungan)

Keputusan subsidiari telah dimasukkan di dalam penyata kewangan yang disatukan bermula dari tarikh pengambilalihan hingga tarikh penamatan kawalan. Penyata kewangan yang disatukan adalah disediakan menggunakan dasar perakaunan yang sama bagi urusniaga dan peristiwa yang berlaku dalam keadaan yang sama. Penyata kewangan AIM dan anak syarikat yang digunakan dalam penyediaan penyata kewangan disatukan disediakan pada tarikh laporan yang sama pada 31 Disember 2016.

Baki, urusniaga, pendapatan dan perbelanjaan daripada urusniaga dalam Kumpulan dan AIM akan dihapuskan sepenuhnya pada penyatuan.

(b) Syarikat Bersekutu

Syarikat bersekutu adalah semua entiti yang mana Kumpulan mempunyai pengaruh penting tetapi bukan kawalan, secara umumnya disertai dengan pegangan saham antara 20% dan 50% daripada hak mengundi.

4.2 Instrumen Kewangan

Instrumen kewangan adalah sebarang kontrak yang menimbulkan satu aset kewangan bagi satu entiti dan liabiliti kewangan atau ekuiti instrumen bagi entiti lain.

Instrumen kewangan diiktiraf dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan apabila Kumpulan dan AIM telah menjadi satu pihak kepada peruntukan kontrak instrumen tersebut. Pada pengiktirafan awal, instrumen kewangan diiktiraf pada harga transaksi, termasuk kos urusniaga jika instrumen kewangan tidak diukur pada nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi, kecuali urusniaga pembiayaan. Urusniaga pembiayaan diukur pada nilai semasa bayaran pada masa hadapan yang didiskaun pada kadar faedah di pasaran faedah bagi instrumen hutang yang sama.

Agensi Inovasi Malaysia

Notes To The Financial Statements

For The Financial Year Ended 31 December 2016

4. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

4.1 Basis of Consolidation, Investment in Subsidiaries and Investment in an Associate (Continued)

(a) Subsidiaries (Continued)

The results of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the financial year are included in the consolidated financial statements from the acquisition date or up to the effective date of disposal, where appropriate. Consolidated financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances. The financial statements of AIM and its subsidiaries used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are prepared as of the same reporting date of 31 December 2016.

All intragroup balances, transactions, income and expenses between the Group and AIM are eliminated in full on consolidation.

(b) Associates

Associates are all entities, in which the Group has significant influence but not control, generally accompanying a shareholding of between 20% and 50% of the voting rights.

4.2 Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial instruments are recognised on the statement of financial position when AIM or the Group has become a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. At initial recognition, a financial instrument is recognised at transaction price, including transaction costs if the financial instrument is not measured at fair value through profit or loss, except a financing transaction. Financing transactions are measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Agensi Inovasi Malaysia

Nota-Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

Bagi Tahun Kewangan Berakhir 31 Disember 2016

4. Dasar-dasar Perakaunan Penting (Sambungan)

4.2 Instrumen Kewangan (Sambungan)

(a) Instrumen Asas Kewangan

Instrumen asas kewangan termasuk tunai, instrumen hutang (penghutang dan pembiutang), komitmen untuk menerima pinjaman yang tidak boleh diselesaikan bersih dalam tunai, pelaburan dalam saham keutamaan tidak boleh tukar dan saham biasa tidak boleh letak atau berkeutamaan.

Instrumen kewangan hendaklah diukur pada akhir setiap tarikh laporan tanpa sebarang pengurangan untuk kos urus niaga yang boleh dikenakan ke atas jualan atau pelupusan lain.

Selepas pengiktirafan awal, instrumen hutang diukur pada kos yang dilunaskan menggunakan kaedah faedah efektif, manakala komitmen untuk menerima pinjaman diukur pada kos ditolak rosot nilai.

Aset kewangan dinyahiktiraf apabila hak kontrak untuk menerima aliran tunai daripada aset kewangan telah tamat tempoh atau diselesaikan.

(b) Liabiliti Kewangan

Liabiliti kewangan dinyahiktiraf hanya apabila ia dihapuskan, iaitu apabila obligasi yang dinyatakan dalam kontrak dilepaskan, dibatalkan atau tamat tempoh. Pertukaran antara peminjam sedia ada dan pemberi pinjaman sedia ada instrumen kewangan dengan syarat yang berbeza diambil kira sebagai penghapusan liabiliti kewangan asal dan pengiktirafan liabiliti kewangan yang baru. Begitu juga, suatu pengubahsuaian besar syarat liabiliti kewangan sedia ada, dikira sebagai penghapusan liabiliti kewangan asal dan pengiktirafan liabiliti kewangan yang baru.

Sebarang perbezaan di antara nilai dibawa liabiliti kewangan yang dihapuskan atau dipindahkan kepada pihak lain dan pertimbangan dibayar, termasuk sebarang aset bukan tunai yang dipindahkan atau liabiliti ditanggung, diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi.

Agensi Inovasi Malaysia

Notes To The Financial Statements

For The Financial Year Ended 31 December 2016

4. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

4.2 Financial Instruments (Continued)

(a) Basic Financial Instruments

Basic financial instruments include cash, debt instruments (receivables and payables), commitments to receive loans that cannot be settled net in cash, investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary or preference shares.

The financial instruments shall be measured at the end of each reporting period without any deduction for transaction costs that may be incurred on sale or other disposal.

Subsequent to initial recognition, debts instruments are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, whilst commitments to receive a loan are measured at cost less impairment.

A financial asset is derecognised when the contractual right to receive cash flows from the financial asset has expired or settled.

(b) Financial Liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised only when it is extinguished, i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. An exchange between an existing borrower and lender of financial instruments with substantially different terms are accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, a substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability.

Any difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

Agensi Inovasi Malaysia

Nota-Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

Bagi Tahun Kewangan Berakhir 31 Disember 2016

4. Dasar-dasar Perakaunan Penting (Sambungan)

4.3 Rosotnilai Aset Kewangan

Kumpulan dan AIM menilai sama ada terdapat sebarang bukti objektif bahawa aset kewangan dirosotnilai pada akhir setiap tarikh laporan.

Kumpulan dan AIM secara kolektif mempertimbangkan faktor-faktor seperti kebarangkalian kebankrakan atau kesukaran kewangan akan diterima, dan keingkarana atau kelewatan ketara dalam pembayaran oleh penghutang, untuk menentukan sama ada terdapat bukti objektif bahawa kerugian rosotnilai ke atas pinjaman dan penghutang telah berlaku. Bukti objektif lain kemerosotan termasuk kadar kutipan terdahulu yang telah dipilih secara individu dan perubahan yang dapat dilihat dalam keadaan ekonomi negara atau tempatan yang secara langsung berkait rapat dengan kadar kemungkaran penghutang.

Jika ada bukti objektif sedemikian wujud, jumlah kerugian kemerosotan nilai diukur sebagai perbezaan di antara amaun dibawa aset kewangan dan nilai semasa anggaran aliran tunai masa depan yang didiskaunkan pada kadar faedah efektif asal aset kewangan tersebut. Kerugian rosotnilai diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi.

Amaun dibawa bagi pinjaman dan penghutang dikurangkan melalui penggunaan akaun peruntukan.

Jika dalam tempoh seterusnya, jumlah kerugian rosotnilai berkurangan dan secara objektif berkaitan dengan peristiwa yang berlaku selepas rosotnilai diiktiraf, kerugian rosotnilai yang diiktiraf sebelumnya dibalikkan ke tahap di mana amaun dibawa aset tidak melebihi kos yang dilunaskan pada tarikh pembalikan. Jumlah rosotnilai yang dibalikkan diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi.

4.4 Hartanah dan Peralatan, dan Susutnilai

Hartanah dan peralatan dinyatakan pada kos. Kos termasuk perbelanjaan yang berkaitan secara langsung dengan pengambilalihan aset.

Aset yang berikutnya adalah termasuk di dalam aset yang dibawa atau diiktiraf sebagai aset berasingan, mengikut kesesuaian hanya apabila kos ditanggung dan terdapat kemungkinan bahawa manfaat ekonomi masa hadapan berkaitan dengan aset akan mengalir kepada Kumpulan atau AIM dan kos itu boleh diukur dengan pasti. Kos harian harta tanah, loji dan peralatan dinyatakan di dalam untung atau rugi. Kos juga terdiri daripada anggaran awal menanggalkan dan mengeluarkan aset dan memulihkan kawasan di mana ia terletak dan Kumpulan atau AIM bertanggungjawab untuk menanggung apabila aset diperoleh, jika berkenaan.

Agensi Inovasi Malaysia

Notes To The Financial Statements

For The Financial Year Ended 31 December 2016

4. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

4.3 Impairment of Financial Assets

The Group and AIM assesses whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired at the end of each reporting period.

The Group and AIM collectively considers factors such as the probability of bankruptcy or significant financial difficulties of the receivable, and default or significant delay in payments by the receivable, to determine whether there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on loans and receivables has occurred. Other objective evidence of impairment include historical collection rates determined on an individual basis and observable changes in national or local economic conditions that are directly correlated with the historical default rates of receivables.

If any such objective evidence exists, the amount of impairment loss is measured as the difference between the financial asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

The carrying amount of loans and receivables are reduced through the use of an allowance account.

If in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and it objectively relates to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed to the extent that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its amortised cost at the reversal date. The amount of impairment reversed is recognised in profit or loss.

4.4 Property and Equipment, and Depreciation

All items of property and equipment are initially measured at cost. Cost includes expenditures that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the assets.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when the cost is incurred and it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the asset will flow to the Group or AIM, and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property and equipment are recognised in profit or loss as incurred. Cost also comprises the initial estimate of dismantling and removing the asset and restoring the site on which it is located for which the Group or AIM is obligated to incur when the asset is acquired, if applicable.

Agensi Inovasi Malaysia

Nota-Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

Bagi Tahun Kewangan Berakhir 31 Disember 2016

4. Dasar-dasar Perakaunan Penting (Sambungan)

4.4 Hartanah dan Peralatan, dan Susutnilai (Sambungan)

Setiap hartaanah dan peralatan dengan kos yang ketara berhubung dengan jumlah kos aset dan yang mempunyai jangka hayat yang berbeza, disusutnilai secara berasingan.

Selepas pengiktirafan awal, hartaanah dan peralatan dinyatakan pada kos ditolak sebarang susutnilai terkumpul dan kerugian kemerosotan terkumpul.

Kerja Dalam Proses tidak disusutnilaikan. Susutnilai untuk Hartanah dan Peralatan lain dikira untuk menghapus kira kos atau penilaian aset kepada nilai sisa mengikut kaedah garis lurus sepanjang anggaran hayat penggunaannya. Tempoh dan kadar utama susutnilai adalah seperti berikut:

| | |
|----------------------------------|--------|
| Komputer, Perisian dan Peralatan | 33.33% |
| Peralatan Projek | 33.33% |
| Kenderaan Bermotor | 20% |
| Perabot, Lekapan dan Kelengkapan | 20% |
| Peralatan Pejabat | 20% |
| Pengubahsuaian | 20% |

Pada setiap tarikh pelaporan, amaun dibawa item hartaanah dan peralatan dinilai untuk penjejasan apabila peristiwa atau perubahan dalam keadaan menunjukkan bahawa nilai dibawa tidak boleh diperolehi semula. Penurunan nilai dibuat jika amaun bawa melebihi jumlah yang boleh diperolehi. (Lihat Nota 4.6 kepada penyata kewangan berhubung rosotnilai aset)

Nilai sisa, hayat digunakan dan kaedah susut nilai dikaji semula pada setiap akhir tahun kewangan untuk memastikan jumlah, kaedah dan tempoh susutnilai adalah konsisten dengan anggaran terdahulu dan jangkaan corak penggunaan faedah ekonomi masa depan dalam perkara hartaanah dan peralatan. Jika jangkaan berbeza daripada anggaran sebelumnya, perubahan diambil kira sebagai perubahan dalam anggaran perakaunan.

Amaun dibawa kehadapan seperti butiran hartaanah dan peralatan yang tidak diiktiraf semasa pelupusan atau apabila tiada manfaat ekonomi masa depan dijangkakan daripada penggunaan atau pelupusan. Perbezaan di antara hasil pelupusan bersih, jika ada, dan amaun dibawa dimasukkan ke dalam keuntungan atau kerugian dan lebihan penilaian semula yang berkaitan dengan aset-aset, jika ada, akan dipindahkan ke pendapatan tertahan.

Agensi Inovasi Malaysia

Notes To The Financial Statements

For The Financial Year Ended 31 December 2016

4. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

4.4 Property and Equipment, and Depreciation (Continued)

Each part of an item of property and equipment with the cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the asset and which has different useful life, is depreciated separately.

After initial recognition, property and equipment are stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Work in progress is not depreciated. Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost or valuation of the assets to their residual values on a straight line basis over their estimated useful lives. The principal depreciation periods and rates are as follows:

| | |
|------------------------------------|--------|
| Computer, Software and Peripherals | 33.33% |
| Project Equipment | 33.33% |
| Motor Vehicles | 20% |
| Furniture, Fixtures and Fittings | 20% |
| Office Equipment | 20% |
| Renovation | 20% |

At each reporting date, the carrying amount of an item of property and equipment is assessed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that its carrying amount may not be recoverable. A write down is made if the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. (See Note 4.6 to the financial statements on impairment of assets.)

The residual values, useful lives and depreciation method are reviewed at each financial year end to ensure that the amount, method and period of depreciation are consistent with previous estimates and the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the items of property and equipment. If expectations differ from previous estimates, the changes are accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate.

The carrying amount of an item of property and equipment is derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount is included in profit or loss and the revaluation surplus related to those assets, if any, is transferred directly to retained earnings.

Agensi Inovasi Malaysia

Nota-Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

Bagi Tahun Kewangan Berakhir 31 Disember 2016

4. Dasar-dasar Perakaunan Penting (Sambungan)

4.5 Pelaburan Lain

Pelaburan semasa lain dinyatakan pada nilai terendah antara kos dan nilai boleh direalisasi bersih.

4.6 Rosotnilai Aset

Amaun yang dibawa aset, selain daripada aset kewangan, dikaji semula pada setiap tarikh pelaporan untuk menentukan sama ada terdapat sebarang petunjuk rosotnilai. Jika sebarang petunjuk wujud, jumlah boleh pulih aset akan dianggarkan.

Jumlah boleh diperolehi semula sesuatu aset dianggarkan bagi aset individu. Di mana ia tidak mungkin untuk menganggarkan jumlah yang boleh diperolehi aset individu, ujian rosotnilai yang dijalankan di unit penjanaan tunai ("CGU") di mana aset diklasifikasikan.

Jumlah boleh diperolehi semula aset atau CGU adalah kos yang lebih tinggi daripada nilai saksama tolak kos untuk menjual dan nilai dalam penggunaan.

Dalam menganggarkan nilai dalam kegunaan, anggaran aliran tunai masuk dan keluar masa depan yang akan diperolehi daripada penggunaan berterusan aset dan daripada pelupusan terakhir didiskaunkan kepada nilai semasa menggunakan kadar diskauan pra-cukai yang menggambarkan penilaian pasaran semasa nilai matawang dan risiko khusus kepada aset yang anggaran masa hadapan aliran tunai belum dilaraskan.

Kerugian rosotnilai diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi apabila amaun dibawa aset atau CGU, melebihi amaun boleh pulih aset atau CGU. Jumlah kerugian rosotnilai diperuntukkan kepada aset CGU pada asas pro-kadar amaun dibawa bagi setiap aset di dalam CGU. Kerugian rosotnilai diiktiraf dalam penyata pendapatan serta-merta.

Kerugian dalam penurunan nilai hanya berbalik ke tahap di mana amaun dibawa aset tidak melebihi amaun dibawa yang mungkin telah ditentukan, bersih daripada susut nilai atau pelunasan, sekiranya tiada kerugian dalam penurunan nilai telah diiktiraf. Timbal balik tersebut diiktiraf sebagai pendapatan serta merta dalam penyata pendapatan.

Agensi Inovasi Malaysia

Notes To The Financial Statements

For The Financial Year Ended 31 December 2016

4. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

4.5 Other Investments

Other investments are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

4.6 Impairment of Assets

The carrying amounts of the assets, other than financial assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

The recoverable amount of an asset is estimated for an individual asset. Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of the individual asset, the impairment test is carried out on the cash generating unit ("CGU") to which the asset belongs.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the higher of its fair value less cost to sell and its value in use.

In estimating the value in use, the estimated future cash inflows and outflows to be derived from continuing use of the asset and from its ultimate disposal are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the future cash flow estimates have not been adjusted.

An impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss when the carrying amount of the asset or the CGU, exceeds the recoverable amount of the asset or the CGU. The total impairment loss is allocated to the assets of the CGU on a pro-rate basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the CGU. The impairment loss is recognised in the income statement immediately.

An impairment loss is only reversed to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised. Such reversals are recognised as income immediately in the statement of comprehensive income.

Agensi Inovasi Malaysia

Nota-Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

Bagi Tahun Kewangan Berakhir 31 Disember 2016

4. Dasar-dasar Perakaunan Penting (Sambungan)

4.7 Matawang Asing - Urusniaga Matawang Asing

Urusniaga dalam matawang asing pada awalnya, ditukar pada kadar pertukaran pada tarikh urusniaga.

Pada tarikh pelaporan, aset dan liabiliti kewangan, jika ada, disebut dalam matawang asing ditukar semula kepada Ringgit Malaysia pada kadar pertukaran pada tarikh berkenaan. Perbezaan matawang asing yang timbul disebabkan penukaran semula itu diiktiraf dalam penyata pendapatan.

Aset dan liabiliti bukan kewangan disebut dalam matawang asing yang diukur pada kos sejarah ditukarkan pada kadar pertukaran pada tarikh urusniaga. Aset dan liabiliti bukan kewangan disebut dalam matawang asing yang diukur pada nilai saksama ditukarkan pada kadar pertukaran pada tarikh nilai saksama itu ditentukan.

4.8 Inventori

Inventori dinyatakan pada paras terendah antara kos dan nilai direalisasi bersih. Kos merangkumi kos pembelian, kos penukaran dan lain-lain kos yang dikenakan dalam membawa inventori kepada keadaan dan lokasi semasanya. Kos ditentukan mengikut kaedah masuk-dahulu keluar-dahulu. Nilai realisasi bersih adalah anggaran harga jualan dalam urusan biasa perniagaan tolak anggaran kos-kos yang perlu untuk membuat jualan.

4.9 Tunai dan Kesetaraan Tunai

Tunai dan setara tunai termasuk tunai dan baki bank, deposit dan lain-lain jangka pendek, pelaburan berkecairan tinggi yang sedia ditukar kepada tunai dan tertakluk kepada risiko perubahan nilai yang tidak ketara. Bagi tujuan penyata aliran tunai, tunai dan setara tunai dinyatakan selepas ditolak overdraf bank dan deposit dicagarkan, jika ada.

Agensi Inovasi Malaysia

Notes To The Financial Statements

For The Financial Year Ended 31 December 2016

4. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

4.7 Foreign Currency - Foreign Currency Transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially translated at the exchange rate at the dates of the transactions.

At the reporting date, foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are translated into Ringgit Malaysia at the exchange rate ruling at that date. Exchange differences arising on the settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using exchange rates at the date of the transactions. Non-monetary assets and liabilities measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

4.8 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises direct materials, direct labour costs and overheads, where applicable, that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on First-in First-out basis. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

4.9 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash and bank balances, deposits and other short term, highly liquid investments which are readily convertible to cash and are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value. For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents are presented net of bank overdrafts and pledged deposits, if any.

Agensi Inovasi Malaysia

Nota-Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

Bagi Tahun Kewangan Berakhir 31 Disember 2016

4. Dasar-dasar Perakaunan Penting (Sambungan)

4.10 Geran Kerajaan

Geran kerajaan diiktiraf dalam penyata kewangan apabila terdapat jaminan yang munasabah bahawa Kumpulan atau AIM akan mematuhi syarat yang dilampirkan kepada geran dan geran tersebut akan diterima.

Geran kerajaan berkaitan dengan Kumpulan Wang Inovasi diiktiraf dalam pendapatan berdasarkan kepada pendekatan yang sistematik pada tempoh yang diperlukan bagi menyesuaikan geran tersebut dengan perbelanjaan pembangunan yang dijangkakan untuk dibayar. Baki geran untuk Kumpulan Wang Inovasi yang belum dilunaskan akan dinyatakan dalam lembaran imbalan sebagai geran tertunda, selaras dengan Seksyen 24 "Geran Kerajaan".

Geran kerajaan berkaitan dengan Kumpulan Wang Operasi diiktiraf sebagai pendapatan dalam penyata pendapatan berdasarkan kepada pendekatan yang sistematik pada tempoh yang diperlukan bagi menyesuaikan geran tersebut dengan perbelanjaan yang dijangkakan untuk dibayar.

4.11 Hasil

Hasil diukur pada nilai saksama pertimbangan yang diterima atau akan diterima bersih selepas diskaun dan rebat.

Hasil diiktiraf apabila terdapat kemungkinan faedah ekonomi yang dikaitkan dengan urusniaga akan mengalir masuk ke Kumpulan atau AIM, dan jumlah hasil dan kos yang ditanggung atau akan ditanggung berkenaan dengan urusniaga boleh diukur dengan munasabah dan pengiktirafan kriteria tertentu telah dipenuhi bagi aktiviti Kumpulan dan AIM seperti berikut: -

- (i) Pendapatan faedah diiktiraf adalah berdasarkan kepada pembahagian masa dan kadar efektif yang menjangkaui tempoh matang.
- (ii) Pendapatan dividen diiktiraf apabila hak untuk menerima pembayaran telah ditentukan.
- (ii) Hasil daripada perkhidmatan mewakili nilai invois yang dikemukakan daripada perkhidmatan pengurusan, tenaga kerja, perundingan dan latihan dan diiktiraf selepas perlaksanaan perkhidmatan.

Agensi Inovasi Malaysia

Notes To The Financial Statements

For The Financial Year Ended 31 December 2016

4. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

4.10 Government Grants

Government grants are recognised in the financial statements when there is reasonable assurance that the Group or AIM will comply with the conditions attached to the grants and the grants will be received.

Government grants relating to the Innovation Fund are recognised in the income statement on a systematic basis over the periods necessary to match them with the related development expenses which they are intended to compensate. The unamortised Innovation Fund grants will be shown in the balance sheet as deferred, in accordance with the requirements of Section 24 "Government Grants".

Government grants relating to Operational Fund are recognised in the income statement on a systematic basis over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs which they are intended to compensate.

4.11 Revenue

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable net of discounts and rebates.

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Group or AIM, and the amount of revenue and the cost incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be reliably measured and specific recognition criteria have been met for the Group's and AIM's activity as follows:-

- (i) Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method, and accrued on a timely basis.
- (ii) Dividend income is recognised when the rights to receive payment is established.
- (iii) Revenue from services represents the invoiced value arising from management, manpower, consultancy and training services and is recognised upon performance of service.

Agensi Inovasi Malaysia

Nota-Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

Bagi Tahun Kewangan Berakhir 31 Disember 2016

4. Dasar-dasar Perakaunan Penting (Sambungan)

4.12 Manfaat Kakitangan

4.12.1 Manfaat Jangka Pendek Kakitangan

Upah, gaji dan bonus diiktiraf sebagai perbelanjaan dalam tahun kewangan apabila kakitangan telah memberikan perkhidmatan mereka kepada AIM.

Bonus diiktiraf sebagai perbelanjaan apabila ada masa ini, kewajipan undang-undang atau konstruktif untuk membuat bayaran itu, akibat daripada peristiwa yang lepas dan apabila anggaran yang munasabah boleh dibuat daripada jumlah obligasi.

4.12.2 Pelan Caruman Wajib

AIM membuat caruman berkanun kepada Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja (KWSP) dan Kumpulan Wang Persaraan (KWAP), bagi kakitangan yang layak, serta caruman keselamatan sosial kepada Pertubuhan Keselamatan Sosial (PERKESO). Sumbangan-sumbangan ini diiktiraf sebagai liabiliti selepas ditolak apa-apa sumbangan yang telah dibayar dan sebagai perbelanjaan dalam tahun di mana kakitangan memberi perkhidmatan mereka.

4.13 Cukai Pendapatan

Perbelanjaan cukai pendapatan dalam penyata pendapatan terdiri daripada cukai semasa dan cukai tertunda.

4.13.1 Cukai Semasa

Cukai semasa ialah amaun cukai pendapatan yang perlu dibayar atau diterima berkenaan dengan keuntungan boleh cukai atau kerugian bagi suatu tempoh.

Cukai semasa bagi tahun semasa dan tahun sebelumnya diukur pada jumlah yang dijangka boleh diperolehi semula daripada atau dibayar kepada pihak berkuasa cukai. Kadar cukai dan undang-undang cukai yang digunakan untuk mengira jumlah cukai adalah yang telah digubal atau sebahagian besarnya diwartakan pada tarikh pelaporan.

Agensi Inovasi Malaysia

Notes To The Financial Statements

For The Financial Year Ended 31 December 2016

4. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

4.12 Employee Benefits

4.12.1 Short Term Employee Benefits

Wages, salaries and bonuses are recognised as an expense in the financial year when employees have rendered their services to AIM.

Bonuses are recognised as an expense when there is a present, legal or constructive obligation to make such payments, as a result of past events and when a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

4.12.2 Defined Contribution Plan

AIM makes statutory contributions to the Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) and the Retirement Fund Incorporated, for eligible employees, and social security contributions to the Social Security Organisation (SOCSO). These contributions are recognised as liability after deducting any contribution already paid and as an expense in the year in which the employees render their services.

4.13 Income Taxes

Income taxes in the income statement comprise of current tax and deferred tax.

4.13.1 Current Tax

Current tax is the amount of income taxes payable or receivable in respect of the taxable profit or loss for a period.

Current tax for the current and prior years are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Agensi Inovasi Malaysia

Nota-Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

Bagi Tahun Kewangan Berakhir 31 Disember 2016

4. Dasar-dasar Perakaunan Penting (Sambungan)

4.13 Cukai Pendapatan (Sambungan)

4.13.2 Cukai Tertunda

Cukai tertunda diiktiraf sepenuhnya menggunakan kaedah liabiliti atas perbezaan sementara yang timbul di antara amaun dibawa aset atau liabiliti dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan dan asas cukai.

Cukai tertunda diiktiraf bagi semua perbezaan sementara, melainkan cukai tertunda timbul daripada muhibah atau pengiktirafan awal aset atau liabiliti dalam urusniaga yang bukan merupakan kombinasi perniagaan dan pada masa urusniaga, tidak menjelaskan keuntungan perakaunan atau keuntungan boleh cukai.

Aset cukai tertunda diiktiraf hanya setakat yang ia berkemungkinan bahawa keuntungan boleh dicukai akan tersedia terhadap yang mana perbezaan sementara boleh ditolak, kerugian cukai belum digunakan dan kredit cukai tidak diguna boleh digunakan. Amaun dibawa aset cukai tertunda dikaji semula pada setiap tarikh pelaporan. Jika ia tidak lagi berkemungkinan bahawa keuntungan boleh cukai yang mencukupi akan tersedia untuk membolehkan manfaat sebahagian atau semua aset cukai tertunda digunakan, jumlah dibawa aset cukai tertunda akan dikurangkan sewajarnya. Apabila ia menjadi kemungkinan bahawa keuntungan boleh cukai yang mencukupi akan tersedia, pengurangan itu akan berbalik kepada tahap keuntungan yang boleh dikenakan cukai.

Aset dan liabiliti cukai tertunda diimbangi apabila terdapat hak yang boleh dikuatkuasakan untuk mengimbangi aset cukai semasa terhadap liabiliti cukai semasa dan apabila cukai pendapatan tertunda berkait dengan pihak berkuasa cukai yang sama ada:

- (i) Entiti yang boleh dikenakan cukai yang sama.
- (ii) Perbezaan entiti yang boleh dikenakan cukai yang berhasrat sama ada untuk menyelesaikan liabiliti dan aset cukai semasa pada asas bersih atau untuk merealisasikan aset dan menyelesaikan liabiliti secara serentak, dalam setiap tempoh masa depan di mana sejumlah besar aset atau liabiliti cukai tertunda dijangka akan diselesaikan atau pulih.

Cukai tertunda akan diiktiraf sebagai pendapatan atau perbelanjaan dan dimasukkan ke dalam keuntungan atau kerugian bagi tahun kecuali cukai yang berkaitan dengan barang yang dikreditkan atau dicaj, dalam sama atau tempoh yang berlainan, secara langsung kepada ekuiti, di mana cukai tertunda akan dicaj atau dikreditkan terus ke ekuiti.

Agensi Inovasi Malaysia

Notes To The Financial Statements

For The Financial Year Ended 31 December 2016

4. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

4.13 Income Taxes (Continued)

4.13.2 Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognised in full using the liability method on temporary differences arising between the carrying amount of an asset or liability in the statement of financial position and its tax base.

Deferred tax is recognised for all temporary differences, unless the deferred tax arises from goodwill or the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which is not a business combination and at the time of transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits can be utilised. The carrying amount of a deferred tax asset is reviewed at each reporting date. If it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow the benefit of part or all of that deferred tax asset to be utilised, the carrying amount of the deferred tax asset will be reduced accordingly. When it becomes probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available, such reductions will be reversed to the extent of the taxable profits.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes relate to the same taxation authority on either:

- (i) the same taxable entity; or
- (ii) different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

Deferred tax will be recognised as income or expense and included in the profit or loss for the year unless the tax relates to items that are credited or charged, in the same or a different period, directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax will be charged or credited directly to equity.

Agensi Inovasi Malaysia

Nota-Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

Bagi Tahun Kewangan Berakhir 31 Disember 2016

4. Dasar-dasar Perakaunan Penting (Sambungan)

4.13 Cukai Pendapatan (Sambungan)

4.13.2 Cukai Tertunda (Sambungan)

Aset dan liabiliti cukai tertunda diukur pada kadar cukai yang dijangka akan digunakan pada tahun apabila aset itu direalisasikan atau liabiliti diselesaikan, berdasarkan kadar cukai dan undang-undang cukai yang telah digubal atau sebahagian besarnya diwartakan pada tarikh pelaporan.

4.14 Cukai Barang dan Perkhidmatan (GST)

Pelaksanaan Cukai Barang dan Perkhidmatan telah berkuatkuasa pada 1 April 2015. AIM adalah pembekal yang berdaftar di bawah Akta Cukai Barang dan Perkhidmatan 2014. Implikasi kepada AIM adalah seperti berikut:

(i) Cukai output

Cukai output dikenakan ke atas pembekalan bercukai seperti perkhidmatan pengurusan dan perkhidmatan tenaga kerja yang diberikan oleh AIM. Cukai output dikenakan pada kadar standard sebanyak 6%.

(ii) Cukai Input

AIM menuntut GST (cukai input) untuk semua perolehan berkaitan bekalan atau perkhidmatan dikenakan pada kadar standard sebanyak 6%. Geran yang diterima daripada Kerajaan dan geran yang disediakan oleh AIM kepada subsidiari adalah "Out-Of-Skop" di bawah perundangan GST.

4.15 Peruntukan

Peruntukan diiktiraf apabila Kumpulan atau AIM mempunyai obligasi semasa (perundangan atau konstruktif) hasil daripada peristiwa lalu, terdapat kemungkinan bahawa aliran keluar sumber yang mengandungi manfaat ekonomi perlu dilakukan untuk menyelesaikan obligasi dan jumlah obligasi boleh dianggarkan dengan pasti. Peruntukan diukur menggunakan anggaran terbaik bagi jumlah yang diperlukan untuk menyelesaikan obligasi. Perbelanjaan berkaitan peruntukan diiktiraf dalam penyata pendapatan.

Agensi Inovasi Malaysia

Notes To The Financial Statements

For The Financial Year Ended 31 December 2016

4. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

4.13 Income Taxes (Continued)

4.13.2 Deferred Tax (Continued)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

4.14 Goods and Service Tax (GST)

The implementation of the Goods and Services Tax came into force on 1 April 2015. AIM is a "registered person" under the Goods and Services Tax Act 2014 as AIM provides taxable supplies. Implication to AIM are as follow:

(i) Output tax

Output tax is charged on taxable supplies such as management services and manpower services provided by AIM. The output tax is charged at a standard rate of 6%.

(ii) Input tax

AIM claims GST (input tax) for all related procurement of supplies or services charged at standard rate of 6%. Grants received from the Government and grants provided by AIM to its subsidiaries are "Out of Scope" under GST regime.

4.15 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group or AIM have present obligation, legal or constructive, as a result of a past event, when it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are measured using the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation. Expenses related to provisions are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Agensi Inovasi Malaysia

Nota-Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

Bagi Tahun Kewangan Berakhir 31 Disember 2016

4. Dasar-dasar Perakaunan Penting (Sambungan)

4.16 Liabiliti Luar Jangka dan Aset Luar Jangka

Liabiliti luar jangka adalah obligasi semasa yang tidak diiktiraf kerana tiada kebarangkalian aliran keluar sumber yang mengandungi manfaat ekonomi akan diperlukan untuk menyelesaikan obligasi atau dalam kes yang sangat jarang berlaku di mana liabiliti tidak dapat diiktiraf kerana ia tidak boleh diukur secara pasti. Liabiliti luar jangka tidak diiktiraf tetapi didedahkan dalam nota-nota kepada penyata kewangan. Obligasi yang muncul dari peristiwa yang lepas, yang kewujudannya hanya dapat disahkan melalui berlakunya satu atau lebih peristiwa akan datang yang belum pasti, tidak di bawah kawalan Kumpulan atau AIM keseluruhan juga didedahkan sebagai liabiliti luar jangka melainkan kebarangkalian aliran keluar sumber ekonomi adalah kecil.

Aset luar jangka adalah aset yang berkemungkinan wujud daripada peristiwa lalu yang kewujudannya akan hanya disahkan apabila berlaku atau tidak berlakunya satu atau lebih peristiwa yang tidak pasti pada masa hadapan yang bukan dalam kawalan penuh Kumpulan atau AIM. Kumpulan dan AIM tidak mengiktiraf aset luar jangka dalam penyata kewangan tetapi mendedahkan kewujudannya sekiranya aliran masuk manfaat ekonomi adalah berkemungkinan, tetapi tidak pasti.

4.17 Pertimbangan, Anggaran dan Andaian Penting Perakaunan

Penyediaan penyata kewangan disatukan Kumpulan dan penyata kewangan AIM memerlukan pihak pengurusan membuat pertimbangan, anggaran dan andaian yang memberi kesan kepada jumlah pendapatan, perbelanjaan, aset dan liabiliti dan pendedahan yang disertakan dan pendedahan liabiliti luar jangka. Ketidaktentuan mengenai andaian dan anggaran ini boleh menyebabkan keputusan yang memerlukan pelarasan ketara kepada amaun dibawa bagi aset atau liabiliti yang terjejas pada masa depan.

4.17.1 Pertimbangan

Dalam proses menggunakan dasar perakaunan Kumpulan dan AIM, pihak pengurusan membuat pertimbangan yang berikut, yang mempunyai kesan ketara ke atas amaun yang diiktiraf dalam penyata kewangan disatukan :

Agensi Inovasi Malaysia

Notes To The Financial Statements

For The Financial Year Ended 31 December 2016

4. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

4.16 Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

A contingent liability is a present obligation that is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or in extremely rare cases whereby there is a liability that cannot be recognised because it cannot be measured with sufficient reliability. The contingent liability is not recognised but instead is disclosed in the financial statements. A possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Group or AIM is also disclosed as a contingent liability unless the probability of outflow or economic resources is remote.

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Group or AIM. The Group and AIM does not recognise contingent assets in the financial statements but discloses its existence where inflows of economic benefits are probable, but not virtually certain.

4.17 Significant Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The preparation of consolidated financial statements of the Group and the separate financial statements of AIM requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

4.17.1 Judgement

In the process of applying the Group's and AIM's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements :

Agensi Inovasi Malaysia

Nota-Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan Bagi Tahun Kewangan Berakhir 31 Disember 2016

4. Dasar-dasar Perakaunan Penting (Sambungan)

4.17 Pertimbangan, Anggaran dan Andaian Penting Perakaunan (Sambungan)

4.17.1 Pertimbangan (Sambungan)

- (i) Rosotnilai atas Pelaburan dalam Syarikat Subsidiari dan Pelaburan dalam Syarikat Bersekutu.

Kumpulan dan AIM menilai sama ada terdapat sebarang petunjuk bahawa pelaburan dalam syarikat subsidiari dan kepentingan dalam syarikat bersekutu mungkin mengalami rosotnilai pada setiap tarikh pelaporan.

Kumpulan dan AIM menentukan sama ada pelaburannya mengalami penjejasan berikutan tandanya rosotnilai seperti, antara lain, penurunan nilai berpanjangan di antara nilai pasaran atau nilai saksama dan amau dibawa, perubahan ketara dengan kesan yang menjelaskan pelaburan dan prestasi kewangan pelaburan merosot disebabkan oleh perubahan yang diperhatikan dalam persekitaran ekonomi.

- (ii) Rosotnilai atas Aset Pelaburan Dipegang Sehingga Matang dan Aset Kewangan Sedia Dijual

Kumpulan dan AIM mengkaji Aset Pelaburan Dipegang Sehingga Matang dan Aset Kewangan Sedia Dijual pada setiap tarikh pelaporan untuk menilai sama ada wujudnya bukti yang objektif bahawa pelaburannya mengalami rosotnilai. Sekiranya terdapat petunjuk-petunjuk atau bukti yang objektif, pelaburan itu adalah tertakluk kepada kajian rosotnilai.

Dalam menjalankan kajian rosotnilai, pertimbangan Kumpulan dan AIM diperlukan. Penentuan sama ada pelaburan mengalami rosotnilai adalah berdasarkan petunjuk tertentu seperti, antara lain, penurunan berpanjangan dalam nilai saksama, masalah kewangan yang ketara oleh penerbit atau penanggung terbitan, kehilangan pasaran dagangan yang aktif dan kemerosotan kualiti kredit penerbit atau penanggung terbitan.

Agensi Inovasi Malaysia

Notes To The Financial Statements

For The Financial Year Ended 31 December 2016

4. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

4.17 Significant Accounting Estimates and Judgments (Continued)

4.17.1 Judgement (Continued)

(i) Impairment of Investment in Subsidiaries and Investment in an Associate

The Group and AIM assess whether there is any indication that the investment in subsidiary companies and interest in an associated company may be impaired at each reporting date.

The Group and AIM determines whether its investments are impaired following certain indications of impairment such as, amongst others, prolonged shortfall between market value and carrying amount, significant changes with adverse effects on the investment and deteriorating financial performance of the investment due to observe changes in the economic environment.

(ii) Impairment of Held to Maturity and Available For Sale Financial Assets

The Group and AIM review their Investment Assets Held-To-Maturity and Financial Assets Available-For-Sale at each reporting date to assess whether there are any objective evidence that these investments are impaired. If there are indicators or objective evidence, these investments are subject to impairment review.

In carrying out the impairment review, the Group and AIM's judgements are required. Determining whether the investment is impaired based on certain indicators such as, amongst others, prolonged decline in fair value, significant financial difficulties of the issuers or obligors, the disappearance of an active trading market and deterioration of the credit rating of the issuers or obligors.

Agensi Inovasi Malaysia

Nota-Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

Bagi Tahun Kewangan Berakhir 31 Disember 2016

4. Dasar-dasar Perakaunan Penting (Sambungan)

4.17 Pertimbangan, Anggaran dan Andaian Penting Perakaunan (Sambungan)

4.17.2 Anggaran dan Andaian

Andaian utama mengenai masa hadapan dan sumber utama terhadap ketidakpastian anggaran pada tarikh laporan, yang mempunyai risiko ketara yang akan menyebabkan pelarasan material kepada jumlah dibawa aset dan liabiliti dalam tahun kewangan akan datang, diterangkan di bawah.

Penyata kewangan disatukan telah disediakan oleh Kumpulan dan AIM berdasarkan andaian dan menganggarkan pada parameter yang tersedia. Terdapat keadaan dan andaian yang ada tentang perkembangan masa depan, bagaimanapun, mungkin berubah disebabkan oleh perubahan pasaran atau keadaan yang timbul yang berada di luar kawalan Kumpulan dan AIM. Perubahan tersebut ditunjukkan dalam andaian apabila ia berlaku.

- (i) Rosotnilai atas Pelaburan dalam Syarikat Subsidiari dan Pelaburan dalam Syarikat Bersekutu.

Sekiranya tanda-tanda itu wujud, aset-aset tersebut tertakluk kepada semakan rosotnilai. Kajian rosotnilai meliputi perbandingan di antara amaun dibawa pelaburan dan anggaran jumlah jangkaan pelaburan boleh pulih.

Bergantung kepada sifat dan lokasi pelaburan, pertimbangan dibuat oleh Kumpulan dan AIM untuk memilih kaedah penilaian sesuai seperti, antara lain, nilai aset bersih, aliran tunai masa hadapan terdiskaun atau anggaran nilai saksama berdasarkan sebut harga pasaran urus niaga yang paling terkini.

Sebaik sahaja kaedah penilaian yang sesuai dipilih, Kumpulan dan AIM membuat andaian tertentu mengenai masa hadapan untuk menganggarkan jumlah yang boleh pulih daripada pelaburan secara individu. Andaian ini dan lain-lain sumber anggaran yang tidak pasti pada tarikh laporan, mungkin mempunyai risiko yang ketara menyebabkan pelarasan material terhadap nilai dibawa pelaburan dalam tahun kewangan seterusnya.

Bergantung kepada pelaburan individu tersebut, andaian yang dibuat oleh Kumpulan dan AIM termasuk, antara lain, andaian terhadap jangkaan aliran tunai masa hadapan, pertumbuhan pendapatan, nilai terminal, kadar diskauan yang digunakan untuk mendiskaunkan aliran tunai masa hadapan yang menggabungkan risiko yang berkaitan dan jangkaan hasil masa hadapan berdasarkan arah aliran tertentu masa lalu.

Agensi Inovasi Malaysia

Notes To The Financial Statements

For The Financial Year Ended 31 December 2016

4. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

4.17 Significant Accounting Estimates and Judgments (Continued)

4.17.2 Estimates and Assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below.

The consolidated financial statements of the Group and AIM were prepared based on assumptions and estimates on available parameter. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Group and AIM. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

(i) Impairment of investment in Subsidiaries and Investment in an Associate

Should indicators exist, these assets are subject to impairment review. The impairment review comprises a comparison between the carrying amount of the investment and the investment's estimated recoverable amounts.

Depending on the nature and location of the investment, the judgment is made by the Group and AIM to select appropriate valuation technique such as, among other things, the net asset value, discounted future cash flows or estimated fair value based on quoted market prices of the most recent transactions.

Once a suitable valuation technique is selected, the Group and AIM will make certain assumptions concerning the future to estimate the recoverable amount of the specific individual investment. These assumptions and other uncertain key sources of estimation at the reporting date, may have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of the investments within the next financial year.

Depending on the specific individual investments, the assumptions made by the Group and AIM include, among others, assumptions on future cash flow expectations, revenue growth, terminal value, discount rates used to discount future cash flows that incorporates relevant risks and expected future outcome based on certain past trend.

Agensi Inovasi Malaysia

Nota-Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

Bagi Tahun Kewangan Berakhir 31 Disember 2016

5. Hartanah dan Peralatan

| 2016 Kumpulan | Pada 1 Januari 2016 RM | Pembelian/ Penambahan RM | Pengkelasan Semula RM | Pelupusan/ Hapuskira RM | Pada 31 Disember 2016 RM |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Kos | | | | | |
| Komputer, Perisian dan Peralatan | 1,166,539 | 44,667 | 159,350 | (4) | 1,370,552 |
| Pengubahsuai | 623,217 | - | - | - | 623,217 |
| Peralatan Pejabat | 222,712 | 34,709 | - | - | 257,421 |
| Perabot dan Kelengkapan | 391,206 | 50,360 | - | (17,723) | 423,843 |
| Kenderaan Bermotor | 297,082 | 84,906 | - | (170,452) | 211,536 |
| Peralatan Projek-JKPDA Dashbord | 103,910 | - | - | (1,597) | 102,313 |
| Peralatan Projek-UREKA Nova Platform | 181,684 | - | - | - | 181,684 |
| Kerja Dalam Proses | 159,350 | 1,841,837 | (159,350) | - | 1,841,837 |
| Jumlah Kos | 3,145,700 | 2,056,479 | - | (189,776) | 5,012,403 |
| Susutnilai Terkumpul | | | | | |
| Komputer, Perisian dan Peralatan | 886,399 | 173,306 | - | - | 1,059,705 |
| Pengubahsuai | 521,263 | 97,361 | - | - | 618,624 |
| Peralatan Pejabat | 148,948 | 37,643 | - | - | 186,591 |
| Perabot dan Kelengkapan | 321,933 | 65,462 | - | (17,723) | 369,672 |
| Kenderaan Bermotor | 187,340 | 52,277 | - | (113,635) | 125,982 |
| Peralatan Projek-JKPDA Dashbord | 61,300 | 33,256 | - | (1,286) | 93,270 |
| Peralatan Projek-UREKA Nova Platform | 121,122 | 60,561 | - | - | 181,683 |
| Jumlah Susutnilai Terkumpul | 2,248,305 | 519,866 | - | (132,644) | 2,635,527 |
| Nilai Buku Bersih | | | | | |
| Komputer, Perisian dan Peralatan | | | | | 310,847 |
| Pengubahsuai | | | | | 4,593 |
| Peralatan Pejabat | | | | | 70,830 |
| Perabot dan Kelengkapan | | | | | 54,171 |
| Kenderaan Bermotor | | | | | 85,554 |
| Peralatan Projek-JKPDA Dashbord | | | | | 9,043 |
| Peralatan Projek-UREKA Nova Platform | | | | | 1 |
| Kerja Dalam Proses | | | | | 1,841,837 |
| Jumlah Nilai Buku Bersih | | | | | 2,376,876 |

Agensi Inovasi Malaysia

Notes To The Financial Statements

For The Financial Year Ended 31 December 2016

5. Property and Equipment

| 2016 Group | As at 1 January 2016 RM | Additions RM | Reclassification RM | Disposal/ Write-off RM | As at 31 December 2016 RM |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Cost | | | | | |
| Computer, Software and Peripherals | 1,166,539 | 44,667 | 159,350 | (4) | 1,370,552 |
| Renovation | 623,217 | - | - | - | 623,217 |
| Office Equipments | 222,712 | 34,709 | - | - | 257,421 |
| Furniture, Fixtures and Fittings | 391,206 | 50,360 | - | (17,723) | 423,843 |
| Motor Vehicles | 297,082 | 84,906 | - | (170,452) | 211,536 |
| Project Equipment-JKPDA Dashboard | 103,910 | - | - | (1,597) | 102,313 |
| Project Equipment-UREKA Nova Platform | 181,684 | - | - | - | 181,684 |
| Work in Progress | 159,350 | 1,841,837 | (159,350) | - | 1,841,837 |
| Total Cost | 3,145,700 | 2,056,479 | | (189,776) | 5,012,403 |
| Accumulated Depreciation | | | | | |
| Computer, Software and Peripherals | 886,399 | 173,306 | - | - | 1,059,705 |
| Renovation | 521,263 | 97,361 | - | - | 618,624 |
| Office Equipments | 148,948 | 37,643 | - | - | 186,591 |
| Furniture, Fixtures and Fittings | 321,933 | 65,462 | - | (17,723) | 369,672 |
| Motor Vehicles | 187,340 | 52,277 | - | (113,635) | 125,982 |
| Project Equipment-JKPDA Dashboard | 61,300 | 33,256 | - | (1,286) | 93,270 |
| Project Equipment-UREKA Nova Platform | 121,122 | 60,561 | - | - | 181,683 |
| Total Accumulated Depreciation | 2,248,305 | 519,866 | | (132,644) | 2,635,527 |
| Net Book Value | | | | | |
| Computer, Software and Peripherals | | | | | 310,847 |
| Renovation | | | | | 4,593 |
| Office Equipments | | | | | 70,830 |
| Furniture, Fixtures and Fittings | | | | | 54,171 |
| Motor Vehicles | | | | | 85,554 |
| Project Equipment-JKPDA Dashboard | | | | | 9,043 |
| Project Equipment-UREKA Nova Platform | | | | | 1 |
| Work in Progress | | | | | 1,841,837 |
| Total Net Book Value | | | | | 2,376,876 |

Agensi Inovasi Malaysia

Nota-Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

Bagi Tahun Kewangan Berakhir 31 Disember 2016

5. Hartanah dan Peralatan (Sambungan)

| 2016 AIM | Pada 1 Januari 2016 RM | Pembelian/ Penambahan RM | Pengkelasan Semula RM | Pelupusan/ Hapuskira RM | Pada 31 Disember 2016 RM |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Kos | | | | | |
| Komputer, Perisian dan Peralatan | 1,063,131 | 6,737 | 159,350 | (4) | 1,229,214 |
| Pengubahsuai | 623,217 | - | - | - | 623,217 |
| Peralatan Pejabat | 218,215 | 31,619 | - | - | 249,834 |
| Perabot dan Kelengkapan | 391,206 | 45,700 | - | (17,723) | 419,183 |
| Kenderaan Bermotor | 297,082 | 84,906 | - | (170,452) | 211,536 |
| Peralatan Projek-JKPDA Dashbord | 103,910 | - | - | (1,597) | 102,313 |
| Peralatan Projek-UREKA Nova Platform | 181,684 | - | - | - | 181,684 |
| Kerja Dalam Proses | 159,350 | 1,694,037 | (159,350) | - | 1,694,037 |
| Jumlah Kos | 3,037,795 | 1,862,999 | - | (189,776) | 4,711,018 |
| Susutnilai Terkumpul | | | | | |
| Komputer, Perisian dan Peralatan | 870,380 | 131,283 | - | - | 1,001,663 |
| Pengubahsuai | 521,263 | 97,361 | - | - | 618,624 |
| Peralatan Pejabat | 147,342 | 36,369 | - | - | 183,711 |
| Perabot dan Kelengkapan | 321,933 | 64,734 | - | (17,723) | 368,944 |
| Kenderaan Bermotor | 187,340 | 52,277 | - | (113,635) | 125,982 |
| Peralatan Projek-JKPDA Dashbord | 61,300 | 33,256 | - | (1,286) | 93,270 |
| Peralatan Projek-UREKA Nova Platform | 121,122 | 60,561 | - | - | 181,683 |
| Jumlah Susutnilai Terkumpul | 2,230,680 | 475,841 | - | (132,644) | 2,573,877 |
| Nilai Buku Bersih | | | | | |
| Komputer, Perisian dan Peralatan | | | | | 227,551 |
| Pengubahsuai | | | | | 4,593 |
| Peralatan Pejabat | | | | | 66,123 |
| Perabot dan Kelengkapan | | | | | 50,239 |
| Kenderaan Bermotor | | | | | 85,554 |
| Peralatan Projek-JKPDA Dashbord | | | | | 9,043 |
| Peralatan Projek-UREKA Nova Platform | | | | | 1 |
| Kerja Dalam Proses | | | | | 1,694,037 |
| Jumlah Nilai Buku Bersih | | | | | 2,137,141 |

Agensi Inovasi Malaysia

Notes To The Financial Statements

For The Financial Year Ended 31 December 2016

5. Property and Equipment (Continued)

| 2016 AIM | As at 1 January 2016 RM | Additions RM | Reclassification RM | Disposal/ Write-off RM | As at 31 December 2016 RM |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Cost | | | | | |
| Computer, Software and Peripherals | 1,063,131 | 6,737 | 159,350 | (4) | 1,229,214 |
| Renovation | 623,217 | - | - | - | 623,217 |
| Office Equipments | 218,215 | 31,619 | - | - | 249,834 |
| Furniture, Fixtures and Fittings | 391,206 | 45,700 | - | (17,723) | 419,183 |
| Motor Vehicles | 297,082 | 84,906 | - | (170,452) | 211,536 |
| Project Equipment-JKPDA Dashboard | 103,910 | - | - | (1,597) | 102,313 |
| Project Equipment-UREKA Nova Platform | 181,684 | - | - | - | 181,684 |
| Work in Progress | 159,350 | 1,694,037 | (159,350) | | 1,694,037 |
| Total Cost | 3,037,795 | 1,862,999 | | (189,776) | 4,711,018 |
| Accumulated Depreciation | | | | | |
| Computer, Software and Peripherals | 870,380 | 131,283 | - | - | 1,001,663 |
| Renovation | 521,263 | 97,361 | - | - | 618,624 |
| Office Equipments | 147,342 | 36,369 | - | - | 183,711 |
| Furniture, Fixtures and Fittings | 321,933 | 64,734 | - | (17,723) | 368,944 |
| Motor Vehicles | 187,340 | 52,277 | - | (113,635) | 125,982 |
| Project Equipment-JKPDA Dashboard | 61,300 | 33,256 | - | (1,286) | 93,270 |
| Project Equipment-UREKA Nova Platform | 121,122 | 60,561 | - | - | 181,683 |
| Total Accumulated Depreciation | 2,230,680 | 475,841 | | (132,644) | 2,573,877 |
| Net Book Value | | | | | |
| Computer, Software and Peripherals | | | | | 227,551 |
| Renovation | | | | | 4,593 |
| Office Equipments | | | | | 66,123 |
| Furniture, Fixtures and Fittings | | | | | 50,239 |
| Motor Vehicles | | | | | 85,554 |
| Project Equipment-JKPDA Dashboard | | | | | 9,043 |
| Project Equipment-UREKA Nova Platform | | | | | 1 |
| Work in Progress | | | | | 1,694,037 |
| Total Net Book Value | | | | | 2,137,141 |

Agensi Inovasi Malaysia

Nota-Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

Bagi Tahun Kewangan Berakhir 31 Disember 2016

5. Hartanah dan Peralatan (Sambungan)

| 2015 Kumpulan | Pada 1 Januari 2015 RM | Pembelian/ Penambahan RM | Pengkelasan Semula RM | Pelupusan/ Hapuskira RM | Pada 31 Disember 2015 RM |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Kos | | | | | |
| Komputer, Perisian dan Peralatan | 1,083,439 | 319,389 | - | (236,289) | 1,166,539 |
| Pengubahsuai | 623,217 | - | - | - | 623,217 |
| Peralatan Pejabat | 181,077 | 41,635 | - | - | 222,712 |
| Perabot dan Kelengkapan | 380,802 | 10,404 | - | - | 391,206 |
| Kenderaan Bermotor | 297,082 | - | - | - | 297,082 |
| Peralatan Projek-JKPDA Dashboard | 103,910 | - | - | - | 103,910 |
| Peralatan Projek-i-Think SLM | 5,438,348 | - | - | (5,438,348) | - |
| Peralatan Projek-UREKA Nova Platform | 181,684 | - | - | - | 181,684 |
| Kerja Dalam Proses | - | 159,350 | - | - | 159,350 |
| Jumlah Kos | 8,289,559 | 530,778 | - | (5,674,637) | 3,145,700 |
| Susutnilai Terkumpul | | | | | |
| Komputer, Perisian dan Peralatan | 989,533 | 133,156 | - | (236,290) | 886,399 |
| Pengubahsuai | 398,192 | 123,071 | - | - | 521,263 |
| Peralatan Pejabat | 113,173 | 35,775 | - | - | 148,948 |
| Perabot dan Kelengkapan | 245,445 | 76,488 | - | - | 321,933 |
| Kenderaan Bermotor | 127,924 | 59,416 | - | - | 187,340 |
| Peralatan Projek-JKPDA Dashboard | 26,664 | 34,636 | - | - | 61,300 |
| Peralatan Projek-i-Think SLM | 906,390 | 1,359,588 | - | (2,265,978) | - |
| Peralatan Projek-UREKA Nova Platform | 60,561 | 60,561 | - | - | 121,122 |
| Jumlah Susutnilai Terkumpul | 2,867,882 | 1,882,691 | - | (2,502,268) | 2,248,305 |
| Nilai Buku Bersih | | | | | |
| Komputer, Perisian dan Peralatan | | | | 280,140 | |
| Pengubahsuai | | | | 101,954 | |
| Peralatan Pejabat | | | | 73,764 | |
| Perabot dan Kelengkapan | | | | 69,273 | |
| Kenderaan Bermotor | | | | 109,742 | |
| Peralatan Projek-JKPDA Dashboard | | | | 42,610 | |
| Peralatan Projek-i-Think SLM | | | | - | |
| Peralatan Projek-UREKA Nova Platform | | | | 60,562 | |
| Kerja Dalam Proses | | | | 159,350 | |
| Jumlah Nilai Buku Bersih | | | | 897,395 | |

Agensi Inovasi Malaysia

Notes To The Financial Statements

For The Financial Year Ended 31 December 2016

5. Property and Equipment (Continued)

| 2015 Group | As at 1 January 2015 RM | Additions RM | Reclassification RM | Disposal/ Write-off RM | As at 31 December 2015 RM |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Cost | | | | | |
| Computer, Software and Peripherals | 1,083,439 | 319,389 | - | (236,289) | 1,166,539 |
| Renovation | 623,217 | - | - | - | 623,217 |
| Office Equipments | 181,077 | 41,635 | - | - | 222,712 |
| Furniture, Fixtures and Fittings | 380,802 | 10,404 | - | - | 391,206 |
| Motor Vehicles | 297,082 | - | - | - | 297,082 |
| Project Equipment-JKPDA Dashboard | 103,910 | - | - | - | 103,910 |
| Project Equipment-i-Think SLM | 5,438,348 | - | - | (5,438,348) | - |
| Project Equipment-UREKA Nova Platform | 181,684 | - | - | - | 181,684 |
| Work in Progress | - | 159,350 | - | - | 159,350 |
| Total Cost | 8,289,559 | 530,778 | - | (5,674,637) | 3,145,700 |
| Accumulated Depreciation | | | | | |
| Computer, Software and Peripherals | 989,533 | 133,156 | - | (236,290) | 886,399 |
| Renovation | 398,192 | 123,071 | - | - | 521,263 |
| Office Equipments | 113,173 | 35,775 | - | - | 148,948 |
| Furniture, Fixtures and Fittings | 245,445 | 76,488 | - | - | 321,933 |
| Motor Vehicles | 127,924 | 59,416 | - | - | 187,340 |
| Project Equipment-JKPDA Dashboard | 26,664 | 34,636 | - | - | 61,300 |
| Project Equipment-i-Think SLM | 906,390 | 1,359,588 | - | (2,265,978) | - |
| Project Equipment-UREKA Nova Platform | 60,561 | 60,561 | - | - | 121,122 |
| Total Accumulated Depreciation | 2,867,882 | 1,882,691 | - | (2,502,268) | 2,248,305 |
| Net Book Value | | | | | |
| Computer, Software and Peripherals | | | | | 280,140 |
| Renovation | | | | | 101,954 |
| Office Equipments | | | | | 73,764 |
| Furniture, Fixtures and Fittings | | | | | 69,273 |
| Motor Vehicles | | | | | 109,742 |
| Project Equipment-JKPDA Dashboard | | | | | 42,610 |
| Project Equipment-i-Think SLM | | | | | - |
| Project Equipment-UREKA Nova Platform | | | | | 60,562 |
| Work in Progress | | | | | 159,350 |
| Total Net Book Value | | | | | 897,395 |

Agensi Inovasi Malaysia

Nota-Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

Bagi Tahun Kewangan Berakhir 31 Disember 2016

5. Hartanah dan Peralatan (Sambungan)

| 2015 AIM | Pada 1 Januari 2015 RM | Pembelian/ Penambahan RM | Pengkelasan Semula RM | Pelupusan/ Hapuskira RM | Pada 31 Disember 2015 RM |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Kos | | | | | |
| Komputer, Perisian dan Peralatan | 1,083,110 | 216,310 | - | (236,289) | 1,063,131 |
| Pengubahsuai | 623,217 | - | - | - | 623,217 |
| Peralatan Pejabat | 176,580 | 41,635 | - | - | 218,215 |
| Perabot dan Kelengkapan | 380,802 | 10,404 | - | - | 391,206 |
| Kenderaan Bermotor | 297,082 | - | - | - | 297,082 |
| Peralatan Projek-JKPDA Dashboard | 103,910 | - | - | - | 103,910 |
| Peralatan Projek-i-Think SLM | 5,438,348 | - | - | (5,438,348) | - |
| Peralatan Projek-UREKA Nova Platform | 181,684 | - | - | - | 181,684 |
| Kerja Dalam Proses | - | 159,350 | - | - | 159,350 |
| Jumlah Kos | 8,284,733 | 427,699 | - | (5,674,637) | 3,037,795 |
| Susutnilai Terkumpul | | | | | |
| Komputer, Perisian dan Peralatan | 989,460 | 117,210 | - | (236,290) | 870,380 |
| Pengubahsuai | 398,192 | 123,071 | - | - | 521,263 |
| Peralatan Pejabat | 112,467 | 34,875 | - | - | 147,342 |
| Perabot dan Kelengkapan | 245,445 | 76,488 | - | - | 321,933 |
| Kenderaan Bermotor | 127,924 | 59,416 | - | - | 187,340 |
| Peralatan Projek-JKPDA Dashboard | 26,664 | 34,636 | - | - | 61,300 |
| Peralatan Projek-i-Think SLM | 906,390 | 1,359,588 | - | (2,265,978) | - |
| Peralatan Projek-UREKA Nova Platform | 60,561 | 60,561 | - | - | 121,122 |
| Jumlah Susutnilai Terkumpul | 2,867,103 | 1,865,845 | - | (2,502,268) | 2,230,680 |
| Nilai Buku Bersih | | | | | |
| Komputer, Perisian dan Peralatan | | | | | 192,751 |
| Pengubahsuai | | | | | 101,954 |
| Peralatan Pejabat | | | | | 70,873 |
| Perabot dan Kelengkapan | | | | | 69,273 |
| Kenderaan Bermotor | | | | | 109,742 |
| Peralatan Projek-JKPDA Dashboard | | | | | 42,610 |
| Peralatan Projek-i-Think SLM | | | | | - |
| Peralatan Projek-UREKA Nova Platform | | | | | 60,562 |
| Kerja Dalam Proses | | | | | 159,350 |
| Jumlah Nilai Buku Bersih | | | | | 807,115 |

Agensi Inovasi Malaysia

Notes To The Financial Statements

For The Financial Year Ended 31 December 2016

5. Property and Equipment (Continued)

| 2015 AIM | As at 1 January 2015 RM | Additions RM | Reclassification RM | Disposal/ Write-off RM | As at 31 December 2015 RM |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | | | | | |
| Cost | | | | | |
| Computer, Software and Peripherals | 1,083,110 | 216,310 | - | (236,289) | 1,063,131 |
| Renovation | 623,217 | - | - | - | 623,217 |
| Office Equipments | 176,580 | 41,635 | - | - | 218,215 |
| Furniture, Fixtures and Fittings | 380,802 | 10,404 | - | - | 391,206 |
| Motor Vehicles | 297,082 | - | - | - | 297,082 |
| Project Equipment-JKPDA Dashboard | 103,910 | - | - | - | 103,910 |
| Project Equipment-i-Think SLM | 5,438,348 | - | - | (5,438,348) | - |
| Project Equipment-UREKA Nova Platform | 181,684 | - | - | - | 181,684 |
| Work in Progress | - | 159,350 | - | - | 159,350 |
| Total Cost | 8,284,733 | 427,699 | - | (5,674,637) | 3,037,795 |
| Accumulated Depreciation | | | | | |
| Computer, Software and Peripherals | 989,460 | 117,210 | - | (236,290) | 870,380 |
| Renovation | 398,192 | 123,071 | - | - | 521,263 |
| Office Equipments | 112,467 | 34,875 | - | - | 147,342 |
| Furniture, Fixtures and Fittings | 245,445 | 76,488 | - | - | 321,933 |
| Motor Vehicles | 127,924 | 59,416 | - | - | 187,340 |
| Project Equipment-JKPDA Dashboard | 26,664 | 34,636 | - | - | 61,300 |
| Project Equipment-i-Think SLM | 906,390 | 1,359,588 | - | (2,265,978) | - |
| Project Equipment-UREKA Nova Platform | 60,561 | 60,561 | - | - | 121,122 |
| Total Accumulated Depreciation | 2,867,103 | 1,865,845 | - | (2,502,268) | 2,230,680 |
| Net Book Value | | | | | |
| Computer, Software and Peripherals | | | | | 192,751 |
| Renovation | | | | | 101,954 |
| Office Equipments | | | | | 70,873 |
| Furniture, Fixtures and Fittings | | | | | 69,273 |
| Motor Vehicles | | | | | 109,742 |
| Project Equipment-JKPDA Dashboard | | | | | 42,610 |
| Project Equipment-i-Think SLM | | | | | - |
| Project Equipment-UREKA Nova Platform | | | | | 60,562 |
| Work in Progress | | | | | 159,350 |
| Total Net Book Value | | | | | 807,115 |

Agensi Inovasi Malaysia

Nota-Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan Bagi Tahun Kewangan Berakhir 31 Disember 2016

6. Pindaan Kepada MPERS

Lembaga Piawaian Perakaunan Malaysia ('MASB') telah mengeluarkan Pindaan kepada MPERS yang mandatori bagi tempoh tahunan bermula pada atau selepas 1 Januari 2017. Syarikat akan menggunakan pakaian Pindaan ini di sepanjang tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2017.

Ringkasan pindaan adalah seperti berikut:

Pindaan kepada Seksyen 2 Konsep dan Prinsip Pervasive
Pindaan kepada Seksyen 4 Penyata Kedudukan Kewangan
Pindaan kepada Seksyen 5 Penyata Pendapatan Komprehensif dan Penyata Pendapatan
Pindaan kepada Seksyen 6 Penyata Perubahan Ekuiti dan Penyata Pendapatan dan Pendapatan Tertahan
Pindaan kepada Seksyen 9 Penyata Kewangan Disatukan dan Berasingan
Pindaan kepada Seksyen 10 Dasar-dasar Perakaunan, Anggaran dan Kesilapan
Pindaan kepada Seksyen 11 Instrumen Kewangan Asas
Pindaan kepada Seksyen 12 Isu-isu Instrumen Kewangan Lain
Pindaan kepada Seksyen 17 Hartanah, Loji dan Peralatan
Pindaan kepada Seksyen 18 Aset Tidak Ketara selain daripada Muhibah
Pindaan kepada Seksyen 19 Gabungan Perniagaan dan Muhibah
Pindaan kepada Seksyen 20 Pajakan
Pindaan kepada Seksyen 22 Liabiliti dan Ekuiti
Pindaan kepada Seksyen 26 Bayaran Berdasarkan Saham
Pindaan kepada Seksyen 27 Kemerosotan Aset
Pindaan kepada Seksyen 28 Manfaat Kakitangan
Pindaan kepada Seksyen 29 Cukai Pendapatan
Pindaan kepada Seksyen 30 Terjemahan Mata Wang Asing
Pindaan kepada Seksyen 33 Pendedahan kepada Pihak Berkaitan
Pindaan kepada Seksyen 34 Aktiviti Khusus
Pindaan kepada Seksyen 35 Peralihan kepada MPERS

AIM dan Kumpulan adalah dalam proses menilai impak dalam melaksanakan Pindaan ini kerana kesannya hanya akan diperhatikan bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2017.

Agensi Inovasi Malaysia

Notes To The Financial Statements

For The Financial Year Ended 31 December 2016

6. Amendments to the MPERS

The Malaysian Accounting Standards Board ('MASB') has issued Amendments to the MPERS which is mandatory for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017. The Company would adopt these Amendments during the financial year ending 31 December 2017.

A summary of the amendments are as follows:

- Amendments to Section 2 Concepts and Pervasive Principles
- Amendments to Section 4 Statement of Financial Position
- Amendments to Section 5 Statement of Comprehensive Income and Income Statement
- Amendments to Section 6 Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Income and Retained Earnings
- Amendments to Section 9 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements
- Amendments to Section 10 Accounting Policies, Estimates and Errors
- Amendments to Section 11 Basic Financial Instruments
- Amendments to Section 12 Other Financial Instruments Issues
- Amendments to Section 17 Property, Plant and Equipment
- Amendments to Section 18 Intangible Assets other than Goodwill
- Amendments to Section 19 Business Combinations and Goodwill
- Amendments to Section 20 Leases
- Amendments to Section 22 Liabilities and Equity
- Amendments to Section 26 Share-based Payment
- Amendments to Section 27 Impairment of Assets
- Amendments to Section 28 Employee Benefits
- Amendments to Section 29 Income Tax
- Amendments to Section 30 Foreign Currency Translation
- Amendments to Section 33 Related Party Disclosures
- Amendments to Section 34 Specialised Activities
- Amendments to Section 35 Transition to the MPERS

The Group and AIM is in the process of assessing the impact of implementing these Amendments since the effects would only be observed for the financial year ending 31 December 2017.

Agensi Inovasi Malaysia

Nota-Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

Bagi Tahun Kewangan Berakhir 31 Disember 2016

7. Pelaburan Dalam Subsidiari

| | | KUMPULAN | | AIM | |
|--|--|------------|------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | 2016 RM | 2015 RM | 2016 RM | 2015 RM |
| Pelaburan Dalam Saham Syarikat Lain Yang Tidak Disenaraikan, Pada Kos | | - | - | 26,000 | 11,000 |
| | | - | - | 26,000 | 11,000 |

| Nama Subsidiari | Aktiviti Utama | Tempat Di Perbadankan | Modal Syer RM (Berbayar) 2016 | 2015 | Peratusan Hak Milik |
|--------------------------------|--|--------------------------|----------------------------------|--------|------------------------|
| Innocorp Ventures Sdn. Bhd. | Pelaburan Induk | Malaysia | 1,000 | 1,000 | 100% |
| Platcom Ventures Sdn. Bhd. | Memudahkancairan Pengkomersialan Hak Harta Intelek | Malaysia | 25,000 | 10,000 | 100% |

Penyata kewangan syarikat-syarikat subsidiari tidak diaudit oleh Jabatan Audit Negara.

8. Pelaburan Dalam Syarikat Bersekutu

| | | KUMPULAN | | AIM | |
|--|--|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| | | 2016 RM | 2015 RM | 2016 RM | 2015 RM |
| Pelaburan Dalam Saham Syarikat Lain Yang Tidak Disenaraikan, Pada Kos | | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | - | - |
| Kurangan Syer | | (1,000,000) | (1,000,000) | - | - |
| | | - | - | - | - |

9. Pelaburan Lain

| | | KUMPULAN | | AIM | |
|--|--|--------------------|--------------------|------------|------------|
| | | 2016 RM | 2015 RM | 2016 RM | 2015 RM |
| Pelaburan Dalam Saham Syarikat Lain Yang Tidak Disenaraikan, Pada Kos | | 241,080,653 | 199,562,774 | - | - |
| Peruntukan Untuk Penurunan Nilai | | (11,630,000) | (3,700,000) | - | - |
| | | 229,450,653 | 195,862,774 | - | - |

Agensi Inovasi Malaysia

Notes To The Financial Statements

For The Financial Year Ended 31 December 2016

7. Investment in Subsidiaries

| | GROUP | | AIM | |
|--|------------|------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 2016 RM | 2015 RM | 2016 RM | 2015 RM |
| Investment in Unquoted Shares, At Cost | - | - | 26,000 | 11,000 |
| | - | - | 26,000 | 11,000 |

| Name of Subsidiary | Principal Activity | Place of Incorporation | Share Capital RM(Paid) 2016 | 2015 | Proportion of Ownership |
|-----------------------------|---|------------------------|-----------------------------|--------|-------------------------|
| Innocorp Ventures Sdn. Bhd. | Investment Holding | Malaysia | 1,000 | 1,000 | 100% |
| Platcom Ventures Sdn. Bhd. | Facilitate Commercialisation of Intellectual Property | Malaysia | 25,000 | 10,000 | 100% |

The subsidiaries' financial statements are not audited by the National Audit Department.

8. Investment in an Associate

| | GROUP | | AIM | |
|--|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| | 2016 RM | 2015 RM | 2016 RM | 2015 RM |
| Investment in Unquoted Shares, At Cost | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | - | - |
| Share of Loss | (1,000,000) | (1,000,000) | - | - |
| | - | - | - | - |

9. Other Investments

| | GROUP | | AIM | |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|------------|------------|
| | 2016 RM | 2015 RM | 2016 RM | 2015 RM |
| Investment in Unquoted Shares, At Cost | 241,080,653 | 199,562,774 | - | - |
| Allowance for Diminution in Value of Investment | (11,630,000) | (3,700,000) | - | - |
| | 229,450,653 | 195,862,774 | - | - |

Agensi Inovasi Malaysia

Nota-Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

Bagi Tahun Kewangan Berakhir 31 Disember 2016

9. Pelaburan Lain (Sambungan)

Menurut Perjanjian Penjualan Saham dan Surat Perjanjian Tambahan kepada Perjanjian Penjualan Saham bertarikh 6 September 2016, Innocorp Ventures Sdn. Bhd. telah bersetuju untuk menjual 4,426,467 saham biasa dalam salah satu daripada pelaburannya dengan pertimbangan harga kontinjen. Pada akhir tempoh laporan ini, semua syarat-syarat yang ditetapkan dalam perjanjian tersebut masih belum dimuktamadkan.

10. Penghutang

| | KUMPULAN | | AIM | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 2016 RM | 2015 RM | 2016 RM | 2015 RM |
| Penghutang Semasa | | | | |
| Pendahuluan Kepada Kakitangan | 8,140 | 100 | 8,140 | 100 |
| Prabayar-Perbelanjaan | 32,268 | 24,948 | 32,268 | 24,948 |
| Deposit | 271,196 | 266,825 | 268,060 | 266,825 |
| Pelbagai Penghutang Lain | 11,269,676 | 6,683,207 | 212,232 | 94,109 |
| Tolak: Kerugian Kemerosotan Nilai | (146,297) | - | - | - |
| | 11,434,983 | 6,975,080 | 520,700 | 385,982 |
| Penghutang Bukan Semasa | | | | |
| Pelbagai Penghutang Lain | 19,300,380 | 10,412,245 | - | - |

11. Amaun Terhutang Oleh Syarikat-Syarikat Subsidiari

Amaun terhutang oleh syarikat-syarikat subsidiari adalah tidak bercagar, tanpa faedah dan perlu dibayar balik atas permintaan.

12. Dana Jangka Pendek

| | KUMPULAN | | AIM | |
|---|-------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 2016 RM | 2015 RM | 2016 RM | 2015 RM |
| Pelaburan dalam dana amanah berpendapatan tetap di Malaysia | | | | |
| | 104,151,291 | - | 21,109,960 | - |

Pelaburan dalam dana amanah berpendapatan tetap di Malaysia mewakili pelaburan dalam instrumen pasaran wang berkecairan tinggi yang sedia ditukar kepada jumlah tunai dan tertakluk kepada risiko perubahan nilai yang tidak ketara.

Agensi Inovasi Malaysia

Notes To The Financial Statements

For The Financial Year Ended 31 December 2016

9. Other Investments (Continued)

Pursuant to Share Sale Agreement and Supplemental Letter Agreement to the Share Sale Agreement dated 6 September 2016, Innocorp Ventures Sdn. Bhd. has agreed to sell 4,426,467 ordinary shares in one of its investees with a contingent purchase consideration. As at end of the reporting period, all precedent conditions stipulated in the said agreement has yet been finalised.

10. Receivables

| | GROUP 2016 RM | 2015 RM | AIM 2016 RM | 2015 RM |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Current Receivables | | | | |
| Advances to Employees | 8,140 | 100 | 8,140 | 100 |
| Prepayments | 32,268 | 24,948 | 32,268 | 24,948 |
| Deposits | 271,196 | 266,825 | 268,060 | 266,825 |
| Sundry Receivables | 11,269,676 | 6,683,207 | 212,232 | 94,109 |
| Less: Impairment Losses | (146,297) | - | - | - |
| | 11,434,983 | 6,975,080 | 520,700 | 385,982 |
| Non-Current Receivables | | | | |
| Other Receivables | 19,300,380 | 10,412,245 | - | - |

11. Amount owing by Subsidiaries

The amount owing by subsidiaries is unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand.

12. Short Term Funds

| | GROUP 2016 RM | 2015 RM | AIM 2016 RM | 2015 RM |
|--|---------------------|------------|-------------------|------------|
| Investment in fixed income trust funds in Malaysia | 104,151,291 | - | 21,109,960 | - |

Investment in fixed income trust funds in Malaysia represent investment in highly liquid money market instruments, which are readily convertible to known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Agensi Inovasi Malaysia

Nota-Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

Bagi Tahun Kewangan Berakhir 31 Disember 2016

13. Baki Tunai dan Bank

| | KUMPULAN | | AIM | |
|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | 2016 RM | 2015 RM | 2016 RM | 2015 RM |
| Tunai di Bank | 35,626,819 | 66,814,926 | 7,488,782 | 18,619,294 |
| Tunai di Tangan | 5,089 | 4,270 | 3,010 | 2,657 |
| Repo | 2,093,560 | 17,205,708 | - | - |
| Simpanan Tetap | - | 51,388,754 | - | 5,167,000 |
| | 37,725,468 | 135,413,658 | 7,491,792 | 23,788,951 |

14. Pembiayaan

| | KUMPULAN | | AIM | |
|--------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | 2016 RM | 2015 RM | 2016 RM | 2015 RM |
| Peruntukan dan Terakru | 1,956,475 | 2,802,241 | 1,736,022 | 2,625,989 |
| Pelbagai Pembiayaan Lain | 716,902 | 312,279 | 563,593 | 179,706 |
| | 2,673,377 | 3,114,520 | 2,299,615 | 2,805,695 |

15. Sumber Kewangan

| | KUMPULAN | | AIM | |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | 2016 RM | 2015 RM | 2016 RM | 2015 RM |
| Kumpulan Wang Inovasi | | | | |
| Pada 1 Januari | 318,874,027 | 211,109,152 | 16,142,944 | 26,886,878 |
| Penerimaan Geran Daripada Kerajaan | 84,143,825 | 135,408,000 | 84,143,825 | 104,288,000 |
| Dana Diiktiraf sebagai Dana Operasi | (1,415,094) | - | - | - |
| Pendapatan Tertunda Yang Dikeluarkan | 2,440,000 | 541,660 | - | - |
| Tolak: Perbelanjaan Diiktiraf | (23,537,131) | (28,184,785) | (75,252,130) | (115,031,934) |
| Tolak : Pendapatan Tertunda Yang Diiktiraf | (10,000,000) | - | (10,000,000) | - |
| Pada 31 Disember | 370,505,627 | 318,874,027 | 15,034,639 | 16,142,944 |

Agensi Inovasi Malaysia

Notes To The Financial Statements

For The Financial Year Ended 31 December 2016

13. Cash and Bank Balances

| | GROUP | | AIM | |
|----------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | 2016 RM | 2015 RM | 2016 RM | 2015 RM |
| Cash at Bank | 35,626,819 | 66,814,926 | 7,488,782 | 18,619,294 |
| Cash in Hand | 5,089 | 4,270 | 3,010 | 2,657 |
| Repo | 2,093,560 | 17,205,708 | - | - |
| Fixed Deposits | - | 51,388,754 | - | 5,167,000 |
| | 37,725,468 | 135,413,658 | 7,491,792 | 23,788,951 |

14. Payables

| | GROUP | | AIM | |
|-------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | 2016 RM | 2015 RM | 2016 RM | 2015 RM |
| Accruals and Provisions | 1,956,475 | 2,802,241 | 1,736,022 | 2,625,989 |
| Other payables | 716,902 | 312,279 | 563,593 | 179,706 |
| | 2,673,377 | 3,114,520 | 2,299,615 | 2,805,695 |

15. Sources of Finance

| | GROUP | | AIM | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | 2016 RM | 2015 RM | 2016 RM | 2015 RM |
| Innovation Fund | | | | |
| As at 1 January | 318,874,027 | 211,109,152 | 16,142,944 | 26,886,878 |
| Grants Received from the Government | 84,143,825 | 135,408,000 | 84,143,825 | 104,288,000 |
| Funds Recognised as Operation Fund | (1,415,094) | - | - | - |
| Reversal of Deferred Income | 2,440,000 | 541,660 | - | - |
| Less: Recognised Expenses | (23,537,131) | (28,184,785) | (75,252,130) | (115,031,934) |
| Less: Recognised as Deferred Income | (10,000,000) | - | (10,000,000) | - |
| As at 31 December | 370,505,627 | 318,874,027 | 15,034,639 | 16,142,944 |

Agensi Inovasi Malaysia

Nota-Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

Bagi Tahun Kewangan Berakhir 31 Disember 2016

15. Sumber Kewangan (Sambungan)

| | KUMPULAN | | AIM | |
|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 2016 RM | 2015 RM | 2016 RM | 2015 RM |

| Kumpulan Wang Operasi | 2016 RM | 2015 RM | 2016 RM | 2015 RM |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Pada 1 Januari | 17,496,200 | 11,359,161 | 2,741,065 | 4,359,161 |
| Penerimaan Geran Daripada Kerajaan | 13,899,450 | 33,701,260 | 13,899,450 | 64,821,260 |
| Dana Diiktiraf daripada Dana Inovasi | 1,415,094 | - | - | - |
| Pendapatan Tertunda Yang Dikeluarkan | 1,500,000 | - | 2,440,000 | - |
| Pendapatan Faedah Dan Lain-Lain | 370,226 | 88,400 | 370,226 | 88,400 |
| Perkhidmatan Pengurusan | 203,963 | 90,000 | 2,035,583 | 2,484,865 |
| Pendapatan Dividen | 2,033 | - | 2,033 | - |
| Tolak: Perbelanjaan Diiktiraf | (18,149,326) | (20,002,621) | (19,089,326) | (64,572,621) |
| Tolak : Pendapatan Tertunda Yang Diiktiraf | - | (7,740,000) | - | (4,440,000) |
| Pada 31 Disember | 16,737,640 | 17,496,200 | 2,399,031 | 2,741,065 |

| | KUMPULAN | | AIM | |
|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 2016 RM | 2015 RM | 2016 RM | 2015 RM |

| Pendapatan Tertahan Subsidiari | 2016 RM | 2015 RM | 2016 RM | 2015 RM |
|--|---------------------|--------------------|------------|------------|
| Pada 1 Januari | (7,265,692) | (4,791,392) | - | - |
| Pendapatan | 820,526 | 631,441 | - | - |
| Pendapatan Faedah Dan Lain-Lain | 1,383,002 | 911,767 | - | - |
| Pendapatan Dividen | 22,547 | - | - | - |
| Tolak: Perbelanjaan Diiktiraf | (12,726,180) | (4,017,508) | - | - |
| Tolak : Kerugian Selepas Pengambilalihan | - | - | - | - |
| Syarikat Bersekutu | - | - | - | - |
| Pada 31 Disember | (17,765,797) | (7,265,692) | - | - |

Daripada RM84,143,825 geran Kumpulan Wang Inovasi yang diterima AIM sepanjang tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2016:

- (i) RM50,000,000 telah diluluskan sebagai pelaburan dalam syarikat-syarikat yang cemerlang dalam penemuan inovasi baru dan telah disalurkan kepada Innocorp Ventures Sdn. Bhd. bagi tujuan tersebut. Dana pelaburan komited hanya akan diagihkan berdasarkan pencapaian yang telah dipersetujui dan dinyatakan di dalam perjanjian dengan syarikat-syarikat itu.

Agensi Inovasi Malaysia

Notes To The Financial Statements

For The Financial Year Ended 31 December 2016

15. Sources of Finance (Continued)

| | GROUP 2016 RM | AIM 2015 RM | GROUP 2016 RM | AIM 2015 RM |
|---|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| Operational Fund | | | | |
| As at 1 January | 17,496,200 | 11,359,161 | 2,741,065 | 4,359,161 |
| Grants Received from the Government | 13,899,450 | 33,701,260 | 13,899,450 | 64,821,260 |
| Funds Recognised from Innovation Fund | 1,415,094 | - | - | - |
| Reversal of Deferred Income | 1,500,000 | - | 2,440,000 | - |
| Interest and Other Income | 370,226 | 88,400 | 370,226 | 88,400 |
| Management Services | 203,963 | 90,000 | 2,035,583 | 2,484,865 |
| Dividend Income | 2,033 | - | 2,033 | - |
| Less: Recognised Expenses | (18,149,326) | (20,002,621) | (19,089,326) | (64,572,621) |
| Less: Recognised Deferred Income | - | (7,740,000) | - | (4,440,000) |
| As at 31 December | 16,737,640 | 17,496,200 | 2,399,031 | 2,741,065 |
| Subsidiary Retained Earnings | | | | |
| As at 1 January | (7,265,692) | (4,791,392) | - | - |
| Revenue | 820,526 | 631,441 | - | - |
| Interest and Other Income | 1,383,002 | 911,767 | - | - |
| Dividend Income | 22,547 | - | - | - |
| Less: Recognised Expenses | (12,726,180) | (4,017,508) | - | - |
| Less: Share of Loss of an Associate | - | - | - | - |
| As at 31 December | (17,765,797) | (7,265,692) | - | - |

Out of the RM84,143,825 of Innovation Funds received by AIM during the financial year ended 31 December 2016:

- (i) RM50,000,000 was approved to be utilised as investments in companies with breakthrough innovation and has been channeled to Innocorp Ventures Sdn. Bhd. for that purpose. The committed investment funds will only be disbursed based upon achievement of pre-determined milestones stipulated in the agreements with those companies.

Agensi Inovasi Malaysia

Nota-Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

Bagi Tahun Kewangan Berakhir 31 Disember 2016

15. Sumber Kewangan (Sambungan)

- (ii) RM15,000,000 adalah geran yang diberikan oleh SME Corporation Malaysia kepada AIM, dan ianya telah disalurkan kepada Platcom Ventures Sdn. Bhd. untuk Program Platform Pengkomersilan Teknologi ("TCP").

Daripada RM135,408,000 geran Kumpulan Wang Inovasi yang diterima AIM sepanjang tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2015:

- (i) RM84,990,000 telah diluluskan sebagai pelaburan dalam syarikat-syarikat yang cemerlang dalam penemuan inovasi baru dan telah disalurkan kepada Innocorp Ventures Sdn. Bhd. bagi tujuan tersebut. Dana pelaburan komited hanya akan diagihkan berdasarkan pencapaian yang telah dipersetujui dan dinyatakan di dalam perjanjian dengan syarikat-syarikat itu.

Dana Inovasi adalah tanpa faedah dan tidak perlu dibayar balik setakat yang ia telah dilaburkan atau komited. Apabila tamatnya tempoh Akta AIM 2010, semua hak, kepentingan, obligasi dan liabiliti yang berpunca daripada, diperoleh, dilakukan atau terletak hak di bawah Akta ini oleh atau pada AIM hendaklah terletak hak pada Kementerian Kewangan.

16. Perbelanjaan Kakitangan

| | KUMPULAN | | AIM | |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | 2016 RM | 2015 RM | 2016 RM | 2015 RM |
| Upah, Gaji dan Bonus | 10,825,270 | 10,147,720 | 9,552,405 | 10,147,720 |
| Caruman Kepada Pelan-pelan Caruman Wajib | 2,168,452 | 2,130,891 | 1,988,688 | 2,130,891 |
| Lain-lain Faedah Ke Atas Kakitangan | 3,019,076 | 2,626,348 | 2,882,677 | 2,626,348 |
| | 16,012,798 | 14,904,959 | 14,423,770 | 14,904,959 |

Agensi Inovasi Malaysia

Notes To The Financial Statements

For The Financial Year Ended 31 December 2016

15. Sources of Finance (Continued)

- (ii) RM15,000,000 was a grant given by SME Corporation Malaysia to AIM to be channeled to Platcom Ventures Sdn. Bhd. for Technology Commercialisation Platform ("TCP") program.

Out of the RM135,408,000 of Innovation Funds received by AIM during the financial year ended 31 December 2015:

- (i) RM84,990,000 was approved to be utilised as investments in companies with breakthrough innovation and has been channeled to Innocorp Ventures Sdn. Bhd. for that purpose. The committed investment funds was disbursed based upon achievement of pre-determined milestones stipulated in the agreements with those companies.

The Innovation Funds are interest free and not repayable to the extent it has been invested or committed. Upon expiry of AIM Act 2010 all rights, interests, obligations and liabilities derived, acquired, incurred or vested under this Act by or in AIM shall be vested in the Ministry of Finance of Malaysia.

16. Employee Expenses

| | GROUP | | AIM | |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | 2016 RM | 2015 RM | 2016 RM | 2015 RM |
| Wages, Salaries and Bonuses | 10,825,270 | 10,147,720 | 9,552,405 | 10,147,720 |
| Contributions to Defined Benefit Plans | 2,168,452 | 2,130,891 | 1,988,688 | 2,130,891 |
| Other Employee Benefits | 3,019,076 | 2,626,348 | 2,882,677 | 2,626,348 |
| | 16,012,798 | 14,904,959 | 14,423,770 | 14,904,959 |

Agensi Inovasi Malaysia

Nota-Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

Bagi Tahun Kewangan Berakhir 31 Disember 2016

17. Perbelanjaan Cukai Pendapatan

| | KUMPULAN | | AIM | |
|--|----------------|----------------|------------|------------|
| | 2016 RM | 2015 RM | 2016 RM | 2015 RM |
| Perbelanjaan Cukai Semasa berdasarkan keuntungan bagi tahun kewangan | 178,150 | 135,153 | - | - |
| Kurangan peruntukan dalam tahun sebelumnya | 8,559 | - | - | - |
| | 186,709 | 135,153 | - | - |

Pada 16 Januari 2013, Kementerian Kewangan selaras dengan seksyen 127(3A), Akta Cukai Pendapatan 1967 meluluskan pengecualian cukai pendapatan kepada AIM ke atas semua pendapatan (kecuali pendapatan dividen) untuk tempoh 5 tahun bermula dari tahun 2011 sehingga 2015. Selepas tamat tempoh pengecualian, pihak AIM tertakluk kepada Perintah Cukai Pendapatan (Pengecualian) (No. 22) 2006.

Cukai pendapatan Malaysia dikira pada kadar cukai berkanun sebanyak 24% daripada keuntungan yang boleh dikenakan cukai yang dianggarkan bagi tahun fiskal.

Penyesuaian berangka di antara perbelanjaan cukai dan hasil (kerugian) / keuntungan sebelum cukai didarab dengan kadar cukai yang dikenakan adalah seperti berikut:

| | AIM | |
|---|--------------|------------|
| | 2016 RM | 2015 RM |
| Cukai pada kadar cukai berkanun Malaysia sebanyak 24% | (74,748) | - |
| Kesan cukai berkaitan dengan: | | |
| - Pendapatan yang dikecualikan cukai | (21,982,467) | - |
| - Perbelanjaan yang tidak dibenarkan | 21,878,369 | - |
| - Aset cukai tertunda yang tidak diiktiraf | 178,846 | - |
| | - | - |

Jumlah perbezaan sementara yang mana tiada aset cukai tertunda diiktiraf dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan adalah seperti berikut:

| | AIM | |
|--------------------------------|------------|------------|
| | 2016 RM | 2015 RM |
| Kerugian Cukai tidak digunakan | 745,192 | - |

Agensi Inovasi Malaysia

Notes To The Financial Statements

For The Financial Year Ended 31 December 2016

17. Income Tax Expense

| | GROUP | | AIM | |
|--|----------------|----------------|------------|------------|
| | 2016 RM | 2015 RM | 2016 RM | 2015 RM |
| Current Tax expense based on profit for the financial year | 178,150 | 135,153 | - | - |
| Under Provision in prior year | 8,559 | - | - | - |
| | 186,709 | 135,153 | - | - |

On 16 January 2013, the Ministry of Finance, in accordance with Section 127(3A) of the Income Tax Act 1967, approved the income tax exemption for AIM on all sources of income except for dividend income for a period of 5 years from 2011 till 2015. After the expiry of the exemption period, AIM will be subjected to the Income Tax (Exemption) Instruction (No. 22) 2006.

The Malaysian income tax for AIM is calculated at the statutory tax rate of 24% of the estimated taxable profits for the fiscal year.

The numerical reconciliation between the tax expense and the product of (loss)/profit before tax multiplied by the applicable tax rate is as follows:

| | AIM | |
|--|--------------|------------|
| | 2016 RM | 2015 RM |
| Tax at Malaysian statutory tax rate of 24% | (74,748) | - |
| Tax effects in respect of: | | |
| - tax exempt income | (21,982,467) | - |
| - non allowable expenses | 21,878,369 | - |
| - deferred tax assets not recognised | 178,846 | - |
| | - | - |

The amount of temporary differences for which no deferred tax assets have been recognised in the statement of financial position is as follows:

| | AIM | |
|-------------------|------------|------------|
| | 2016 RM | 2015 RM |
| Unused Tax losses | 745,192 | - |

Agensi Inovasi Malaysia

Nota-Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

Bagi Tahun Kewangan Berakhir 31 Disember 2016

17. Perbelanjaan Cukai Pendapatan (Sambungan)

Aset cukai tertunda tidak diiktiraf kerana ia tidak bermungkinan bahawa keuntungan boleh dicukai akan tersedia terhadap perbezaan sementara boleh ditolak boleh digunakan.

18. Pendedahan Kepada Pihak Berkaitan

Majlis Tadbir Urus AIM dianggotai oleh 16 orang ahli yang dilantik oleh YAB Perdana Menteri Malaysia dan terdiri daripada seorang Pengurus dan 15 ahli Majlis Tadbir Urus. Ahli Majlis Tadbir Urus bertanggungjawab untuk merancang, mengarah dan mengawal aktiviti AIM secara terus atau sebaliknya. Ahli Majlis Tadbir Urus tidak menerima sebarang manfaat sepanjang tahun kewangan.

19. Instrumen Kewangan

| | KUMPULAN | | AIM | |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | 2016 RM | 2015 RM | 2016 RM | 2015 RM |
| Aset Kewangan | | | | |
| Penghutang | 11,434,983 | 6,975,080 | 973,626 | 1,577,780 |
| Baki Tunai dan Bank | 37,725,468 | 135,413,658 | 7,491,792 | 23,788,951 |
| Nilai Saksama Melalui Penyata Untung Rugi | | | | |
| Dana Jangka Pendek | 104,151,291 | - | 21,109,960 | - |
| | 153,311,742 | 142,388,738 | 29,575,378 | 25,366,731 |
| Liabiliti Kewangan | | | | |
| Pembiutang | 2,673,377 | 3,114,520 | 2,299,615 | 2,805,695 |

Nilai saksama instrumen kewangan

- (i) Nilai dibawa aset dan liabiliti kewangan AIM dan Kumpulan pada akhir tempoh pelaporan menyamai nilai saksama mereka.
- (ii) Nilai saksama dana jangka pendek ditentukan dengan merujuk kepada harga bida pasaran pertukaran pada penutupan perniagaan pada akhir tempoh pelaporan.

Penentuan nilai saksama

Jumlah dibawa aset dan liabiliti kewangan adalah anggaran munasabah nilai saksama kerana sifat jangka pendek mereka.

Agensi Inovasi Malaysia

Notes To The Financial Statements

For The Financial Year Ended 31 December 2016

17. Income Tax Expense (Continued)

Deferred tax assets have not been recognised as it is not probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

18. Related Party Disclosures

The Governance Council of AIM comprises of 16 council members appointed by YAB. Prime Minister of Malaysia, and consists of a Chairman and 15 Governance Council members. The Governance Council is responsible for planning, directing and controlling AIM's activities directly or otherwise. During the financial year the members of the Governance Council did not receive any benefit or allowances from AIM.

19. Financial Instruments

| | GROUP | | AIM | |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | 2016 RM | 2015 RM | 2016 RM | 2015 RM |
| Financial Assets | | | | |
| Receivables | 11,434,983 | 6,975,080 | 973,626 | 1,577,780 |
| Cash and Bank Balances | 37,725,468 | 135,413,658 | 7,491,792 | 23,788,951 |
| Fair Value through Profit and Loss | | | | |
| Short Term Funds | 104,151,291 | - | 21,109,960 | - |
| | 153,311,742 | 142,388,738 | 29,575,378 | 25,366,731 |
| Financial Liabilities | | | | |
| Payables | 2,673,377 | 3,114,520 | 2,299,615 | 2,805,695 |

Fair value of financial instruments

- (i) The carrying amount of the financial assets and liabilities of AIM and the Group as at the end of the reporting period approximates their fair value.
- (ii) The fair value of short term funds is determined by reference to exchange market bid price at the close of business at the end of reporting period.

Determination of fair values

The carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities are reasonable approximation of fair values due to their short term nature.

Agensi Inovasi Malaysia

Nota-Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan Bagi Tahun Kewangan Berakhir 31 Disember 2016

20. Penjelasan Peralihan kepada MPERS

AIM dan Kumpulan menggunakan rangka MPERS pada tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2016. Oleh itu, ini adalah penyata kewangan pertama yang disediakan mengikut MPERS.

Dasar perakaunan yang dinyatakan dalam Nota 4 kepada penyata kewangan telah digunakan dalam menyediakan penyata kewangan bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2016, serta maklumat perbandingan yang dibentangkan dalam penyata kewangan ini bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2015 dan dalam penyediaan penyata kedudukan kewangan MPERS pembukaan pada 1 Januari 2015 (tarikh peralihan kepada MPERS).

Tiada kesan material yang timbul daripada peralihan dari PERS ke MPERS ke atas kedudukan kewangan, prestasi kewangan dan aliran tunai AIM dan Kumpulan. Oleh itu, AIM dan Kumpulan tidak melaraskan sebarang jumlah yang dilaporkan sebelum ini dalam penyata kewangan yang disediakan mengikut Rangka Kerja PERS terdahulu.

Agensi Inovasi Malaysia

Notes To The Financial Statements

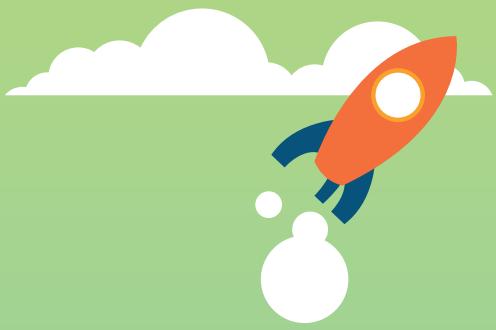
For The Financial Year Ended 31 December 2016

20. Explanation for Transition to MPERS

AIM and the Group adopted MPERS framework during the financial year ended 31 December 2016. Accordingly, this is the first financial statements prepared in accordance with MPERS.

The accounting policies set out in Note 4 to the financial statements have been applied in preparing the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2016, as well as comparative information presented in this financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2015 and in the preparation of the opening MPERSs statement of financial position as at 1 January 2015 (the date of transition to MPERSs).

There is no material impact arising from the transition from PERS to MPERS on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of AIM and the Group. Thus, the Group and AIM has not adjusted any amount previously reported in financial statements that were prepared in accordance with the previous PERS Framework.



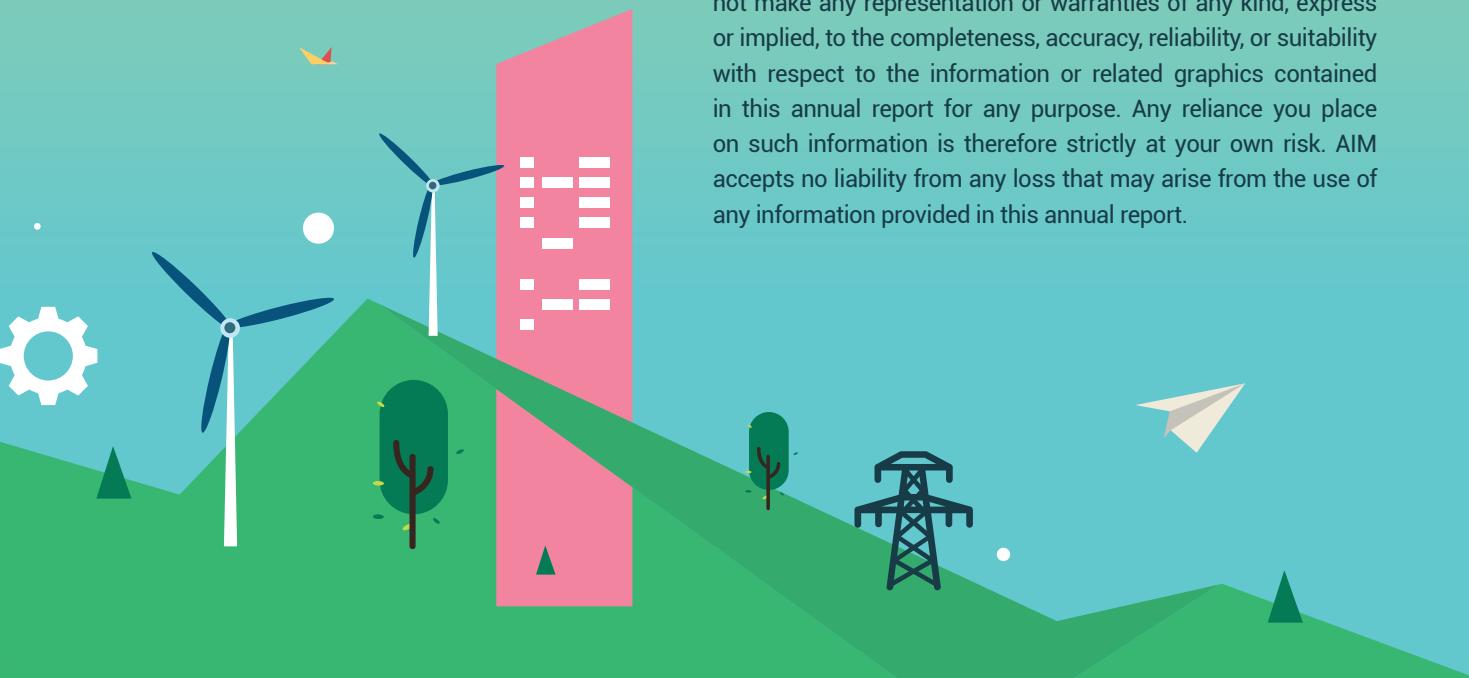


Penafian

Disclaimer

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