Working Group on Educational Capacity Building: Malaysia
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Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning
Goal 8: Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all
Washington Accord

- **Full Members**
  - **Malaysia** - since 2009
  - **Singapore** - since 2006

- **Provisional Member**
  - **Philippines**
Sydney Accord

- Full Members
  - Malaysia - since 2018
Dublin Accord

- Full Members
  - **Malaysia** - since 2018
FEIAP Engineering Education Guidelines

- FEIAP Engineering Education Guidelines for Engineers
- FEIAP Engineering Education Guidelines for Engineering Technologist
- FEIAP Engineering Education Guidelines for Engineering Technician
The Engineering Accreditation Council (EAC) is a delegated body by the Board of Engineers Malaysia as the only recognized accrediting body for engineering degree programmes offered in Malaysia. Membership of the EAC comprises five (5) stakeholders namely, the Board of Engineers (BEM) [5-6 representatives], the Institution of Engineers Malaysia (IEM) [5-6 representatives], Industry Employers [3-4 representatives], Malaysian Qualification Agency (MQA) [1 representative] and the Public Service Department (JPA) [1 representative].
The Engineering Technology Accreditation Council (ETAC) is a delegated body by the Board of Engineers Malaysia established in early 2015 as the only recognized accrediting body for engineering technology bachelor degree, engineering diploma and engineering technology diploma programmes offered in Malaysia.

ETAC is made up of representatives from the Board of Engineers Malaysia (BEM), the Malaysian Qualification Agency (MQA), the Public Services Department (Jabatan Perkhidmatan Awam Malaysia (JPA)) and other relevant learned societies.
Despite Malaysia's strong position in the manufacturing sector which contributes on average 22% to the GDP in the last 5 years, the state of the manufacturing industry has been a case for concern as Malaysia has moved away from being an investment destination for low cost labour manufacturing activities and is challenged by lower cost competitors from emerging economies and rapidly changing technologies.

As such, it is imperative for Malaysia to transform itself, at an accelerated pace, and embrace Industry 4.0 as a critical policy intervention to ensure future manufacturing competitiveness.

The National Industry 4.0 Policy Framework is a comprehensive transformation agenda for the manufacturing and services sector.

THE OBJECTIVES OF THE INDUSTRY 4.0 POLICY ARE THREEFOLD – ACT:

A
Attract stakeholders to Industry 4.0 technologies & processes and further increase Malaysia’s attractiveness as a preferred manufacturing location

C
Create the right ecosystem for Industry 4.0 to be adopted and align existing and future development initiatives

T
Transform Malaysia’s industry capabilities in both a holistic and an accelerated manner

Targeted outcomes
• Higher manufacturing sector contribution
• More high value-added products
• Continuing FDI
Professional training Courses

- Graduate Employability
- National Building
- Infrastructure Maintenance
- ...
“It is not the strongest of the species that survives, nor the most intelligent, but the one most responsive to change.”

~Charles Darwin, 1809
CHANGE
THANK YOU FOR LISTENING