MINISTRY OF SCIENCE,
TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

NATIONAL SPACE POLICY
2030

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Malaysian Space Agency (MYSA)
Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MOSTI)
No.13, Jalan Tun Ismail
50480 KUALA LUMPUR
Tel. : 03-26973400
Fax. : 03-26973401
E-mail : mysa_hq@mysa.gov.my
Web : www.mysa.gov.my

@mysaangkasa
@MYSAagensi
@mysaangkasa
@mysaTV

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INTRODUCTION: REINFORCING MASTERY OF THE SPACE SECTOR IN MALAYSIA

Space* exploration has produced space technology and applications which cover various aspects of people's lives. However, there are still many Malaysian who are still unaware of the contributions and benefits of space technology despite having used the communications, broadcast and internet networks, mapping, vehicle navigation system, weather forecast information and other services; all of which depend on space technology. Space technology is also used in respect of the country's security, and, in fact, also contributes towards generating economy through its data, technology and applications.

Policy Objectives:

a) *To state the country's stand and objectives on mastering the space sector;*

b) *To coordinate the country's space activities in an organised manner;*

c) *To recognise the need for access to space capability; and*

d) *To determine the direction of development of the space sector in Malaysia.*

Due to its importance and widespread use, space technology is regarded as a strategic asset of a nation. Therefore, for Malaysia to attain the status of a developed nation and to be capable of going further in the future, the mastery of the space sector must be reinforced. In fact, Malaysia should also target to have continuous access to cost effective space capability**. Therefore, this policy aims to clearly state the country's stand and objectives in the mastery of the space sector, and in preparing the country to face the future challenges.

*Space – the space outside of the Earth's atmosphere. In general, space may be defined as the void that extends from 100 km above the sea level to infinity. At the height of 100 km, the air becomes too thin and is almost a vacuum.

**Space Capability – the space tehnology, whether owned by Malaysia or other countries, including satellites, earth station system and the expertise to access, interpret and apply the satellite data as well as converting the same information that is useful for users in meeting the country's priorities and needs.

The need for the country's space capability is currently achieved through smart partnerships with international parties. However, in the long run, Malaysia must have its own strategic plan for mastering of appropriate and strategic space sector. Hence, this policy also serves as an initial measure to coordinate the country's space activities in an organised and effective manner.

The National Space Policy will not bind Malaysia to space programmes and exploration that are high risk, expensive and unreasonable. This policy will also not replace the existing roles and functions of national policies. Instead, this policy aims to protect the interests of the country by recognising the need for access to space capability in order to improve the services necessary to the people and national security. The policy will also become a reference in determining the direction of space sector development in Malaysia, in order to fully benefit from such space capability as well as strategically coordinate the priorities and commitment towards the space sector and allocating the appropriate resources for the best results.

*Space sector - also known as space economic sector, refers to all space activities that contribute to the economy of a country. In general, activities in the space sector can be devided into two sections, namely "upstream" and "downstream".

**HITS - Headend In The Sky. Communication's satellite multiplex service that provides cable channels to cable television operation.

***DTH – Direct To Home.

****SNG – Satellite News Gathering. The use of mobile communication equipments for the purpose of worldwide newcasting.

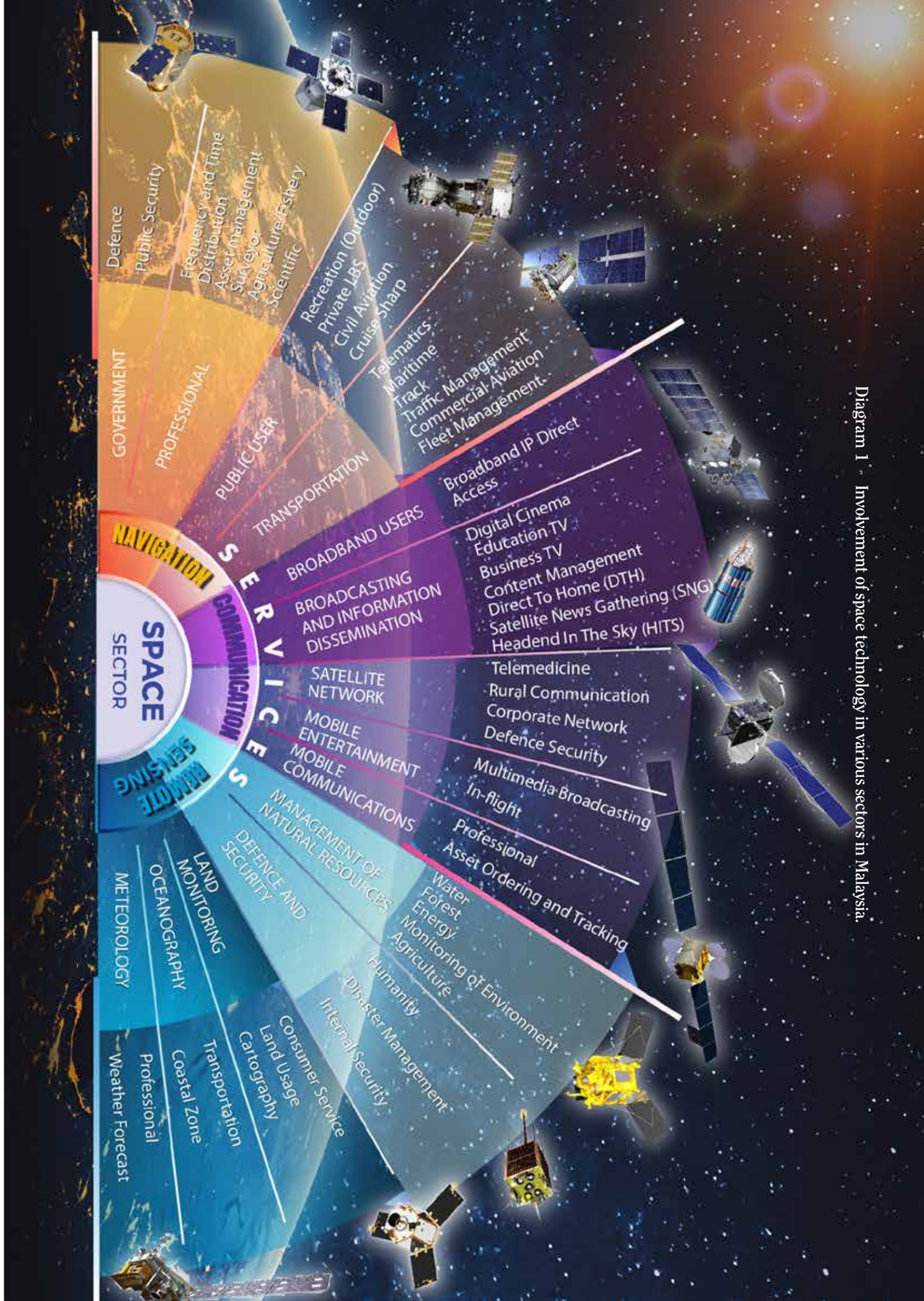

Diagram 1 – Involvement of space technology in various sectors in Malaysia.

RATIONALE: MALAYSIA NEED TO BE INVOLVED IN THE SPACE SECTOR

Technology development has driven the growth in space technology strategic applications, including in the defence sector. The use of complementary technology such as mobile services has also enabled access to the technology and applications that were previously not available, and the same may be used in social, environmental and economic aspects. For example, maps that previously were only available in print can be now be accessed in real-time. This can have both positive and negative implications. Thus, Malaysia needs to be competent in facing this rapid applications and technological development.

The country's social, environmental and economic wellbeing currently has a dependence on its space capability. This dependence on the space capability has increased especially in relation to daily critical service functions including security. This matter requires a coordinated approach towards the mastery of the space sector. Space capability also complements and supports the direction of existing national policies in achieving the objectives. This National Space Policy is therefore the next step in coordinating space related matters at the national and international levels.

The rationale behind the country's involvement in the space sector:

a) *The increase in dependence on space capability in daily activities, modernisation of the country and economic growth;*

b) *Space capability complements and supports existing national policies;*

c) *To become a country that is responsible towards international treaties concerning space, as well as the international cooperation and relationship in the peaceful use of space technology;*

d) *To have synergy in space capability programmes for general and defence purposes; and*

e) *To be in line with human resource planning and development.*

In order to prove that Malaysia is a country that carries out space activities in a responsible manner, the country needs to ratify international instruments and treaties on space. The principles prescribed by the United Nations'Outer Space Treaty, particularly in relation to peaceful space exploration and use for the benefit and interest of humankind, require the country to realise the same in the conduct of space matters at the national level.

The development of the country's space capability cannot be realised without international diplomatic relationship and cooperation. Malaysia needs to effectively participate in international initiatives in relation to the use of space technology for peaceful purposes, in order to extend the benefits of space to the people. It is also essential that the country support international efforts in reducing the production of space debris for the protection of the space environment.

The country's peace and security has become increasingly dependent on space capability, where there are many similarities and overlaps between the civil and defence applications. Space technology is, indeed, dual-purpose in nature. As such, the coordination between civil and defence programmes in optimising the country's space capability needs to be synergised, whilst respecting the specific need of both sectors.

Space capability also helps Malaysia in the face of world modernisation. The country cannot afford to be left behind in the mastery of space capability in order to be competitive and on par with other developed nations, especially with regards to essential services such as telecommunications, broadcasting and internet, natural resources and environmental management, transportation and agriculture.

To develop the space sector in Malaysia in a more sustainable manner, the efforts taken need to be in line with human resource planning and development in providing efficient, skilled and quality workforce. Human resource development takes a long time and such efforts need to be carried out continuously.

OBJECTIVE: MALAYSIA'S TARGETS IN THE SPACE SECTOR

VISION

Space Sector as a Strategic Contributor to the Competitiveness and Sovereignty of the Nation.

Policy Statement:

The mastery of space sector towards the sovereignty and sustainability of a high-income nation.

MISSION

Building the Country's Capability in the Space Sector to Support Economic Development and Knowledge Advancement for the Wellbeing of the People.

Malaysia aspires to have a continuous and cost effective space capability. With such an objective, the targets for the country's involvement in the space sector are:

1. **Increasing Productivity**

   Space capability such as the use of satellite images and accurate positioning is able to reduce cost, increase efficiency of services and encourage innovation. Innovation is the main driver for economic growth in various sectors, such as services, environmental, agricultural, manufacturing, construction and mining sectors, as a new and improved processes using space capability will increase productivity.

2. **Reinforcing space technology, strengthening local infrastructure and consolidating human resources**

   The country needs to reinforce its space technology and local infrastructure, as well as develop skilled human resources, to be competitive with developed nations.

3. **Optimally leveraging the country's space capability**

   The space capability will be leveraged in line with and appropriate for the best results. It is a strategic contributor to social wellbeing, economic generation as well as management of natural resources, environment, disaster and national security.

4. **Compliance with international instruments**

   Space capability that cuts across border and continents requires a country that desires to master the sector to comply with international instruments related to space, in addition to establishing strong international relationship and cooperation without sacrificing national interests and sovereignty in all aspects especially defence.

POLICY THRUSTS: TOWARDS ACHIEVING THE POLICY GOALS

THRUST 1: REINFORCING GOVERNANCE IN OPTIMISING THE COUNTRY'S ACCESS TO SPACE CAPABILITY

The aim of this thrust is to reinforce governance in optimising access to space capability for social wellbeing, economic generation, management of natural resources and environment, as well as national security and sovereignty. To achieve the goal of the nation to comprehensively develop the space sector, the function and activities of agencies, as well as the legislation and policies in existence that are related to space need to be harmonised. This harmonisation is intended to minimise the overlap of functions and roles among the agencies, as well as to ensure that there is no overlap of existing legislation and policies, in order to increase effectiveness and performance in the development of the space sector. This is also done so that the space sector can be governed in an organised and coordinated manner to optimise the use of national resources. An effective framework for administration and legislation is essential in ensuring a sustainable development of the space sector, as well as ensuring the peaceful and safe use of space.

Reinforment of Governance:

a) *Harmonisation of agency function and activities as well as existing legislation and policies;*
b) *Requirement of an effective framework for administration and legislation in ensuring peaceful and secure outer space;*
c) *Centralised coordination through the National Space Committee (JANGKA); and*
d) *Need for a national space act.*

Malaysia needs to improve its coordination of activities through strategic understanding and direction in the development of the national space sector. A comprehensive approach in handling space capability development issues will involve all stakeholders. The existing specific functions of agencies and ministries in the space sector are improved with the coordination of activities and directions mutually agreed upon, in achieving the targets of this policy. To ensure that such effort is beneficial in its entirely to the country, instead of only focusing on any particular sector or ministry, a centralised coordination will be implemented through the National Space Committee (JANGKA).

A national space act will also be drafted to create clear regulations and guidelines in the administration, coordination and control all space activities at all levels, wether government, industry or individual. This national space act will be formulated by taking into consideration the existing legislation as well as functions of the agencies involved.

Guaranteeing the country's access to space capability:

a) *International cooperation network, smart investments as well as development of expertise;*
b) *Encouraging sharing of information and space infrastructure investments; and*
c) *Involvement of industries.*

Malaysia still depends on foreign space capability to carry out functions and applications that use and need information from space system. A guarantee of such access to information and international space system can be achieved through international cooperation network, smart investments as well as development of expertise. To that end, the country needs to be prepared in providing the infrastructure and skills needed to access, process, store, combine and use the data and information obtained from the space system.

The development of the country's capability must be implemented to guarantee effective service from the space system. The opportunities created from an increase in space capability activity and development do not target manufacturing of satellites as the only necessity or important element in guaranteeing national access to crtitical services based on space technology. However, the country will, from time to time, continue its efforts to develop satellite based on the appropriate scopes and needs through international cooperation and cooperation with the industries. All investments carried out by the country are subject to the source of allocation and policy as well as current guidelines stipulated by the government.

The country will continue to support space infrastructure development and encourage sharing of information between government agencies. It will also encourage the involvement of industries in any space activitiy to ensure the continuity and guarantee the development of the space sector. A comprehensive development of space capability will improve the country's competitiveness on the international stage, in addition to protecting the sovereignty of the nation.

To implement this thrust, the country will:

i. Create a framework for the coordination of the space sector at the national level through the National Space Committee (JANGKA), to improve coordination concerning space and centralise the efforts as well as human resources for the same.

ii. Draft a national space act for the administration and control of space utilization and activity as well as guidelines to the development of space sector.

iii. Take advantage of the opportunity, facility and infrastructure to optimise the country's access to space technology and capability.

THRUST 2: FOCUSING ON SPACE TECHNOLOGY, INFRASTRUCTURE AND APPLICATION SIGNIFICANT TO THE NATION

The effort of the Malaysian government will be more concentrated towards the development of space technology, infrastructure and applications that have security, economic and social impact, especially in three main space sectors, namely, remote sensing, communication and navigation. The government realises that the combination of these three sectors will be able to help and contribute to the country's critical capability and needs such as natural resource and environmental planning and management, weather and climate forecasting, search and rescue operations (SAR), disaster management, infrastructure monitoring, mapping, navigation and security.

Malaysia will pave the way for programmes that can attract investment, research and innovation. The space sector in Malaysia cannot be developed and realised if the country does not have the appropriate and sufficient infrastructure.

Therefore, as the national space capability can be benefited by all sectors, the blue ocean strategy needs to be implemented to meet the aspiration and essential needs of the nation. Consolidation of space infrastructure can increase the country's capability towards strengthening its sovereignty and security, as well as increasing the activities that contribute to the generation of economic. This will also lessen the country's dependence on foreign space capability, especially in matters involving national security and management of natural disasters.

Significant space applications:

a) Focus on three main space sectors, namely, remote sensing, communication and navigation;

b) Paving the way for programmes that can attract investment, research and innovation; and

c) Improving the country's space capability towards reinforcing its sovereignty and security.

To implement this thrust, the country will:

i. Determine the priority and focus of the country's space capability towards the application and research and development of remote sensing, communication and navigation, as well as other space fields that have an impact on the country.

ii. Paving the way for programmes that can support and attract investment, research and innovation.

iii. Consolidate space infrastructure and technology to improve the country's capability towards the strengthening of its sovereignty and security as well as increasing the activities that contribute to economic generation.

THRUST 3: DRIVING THE DEVELOPMENT OF SPACE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AS WELL AS BUILDING EXPERTISE

In line with the aspiration of the country to become a scientific nation for socio-economic transformation and inclusive growth, activities in relation to research, development, commercialisation and innovation (R, D, C and I) which aim to spur the development of space science and technology have become part of the thrusts of this policy. Research ini space science needs to given emphasis to allow the country to benefit from the development of the space sector that is increasing at the international level. Research undertaken will encourage knowledge generation that subsequently ensure the country has the right capability and understanding in the effort to handle natural phenomena that effect people arising from climate change, natural disasters, unsustainable management of natural resources, and growth of man-made applications.

Driving the development of space science and technology, and building local expertise:

a) *Space science as a field of research that needs to be given emphasis;*

b) *Development of human resources that is continous and consistent with the R, D, C and I programmes, industry development and use of infrastructure;*

c) *Enculturation of space science, technology and innovation in the effort to understand and handle natural phenomena; and*

d) *Close cooperation between research institutions and industries.*

Quality and highly skilled human resources are an important element in driving the development of the space sector. Human resource development takes a long time and must be implemented continuously and consistent with the R, D, C and I programme, industry development and infrastructure. This thrust also emphasizes on the need for close cooperation between research institutions and the industries.

In addition, the awareness programmes must also be intensified to enculturate space science, technology and innovation throughout the nation.

To implement this thrust, the country will:

i. Coordinate R, D, C and I priorities and activities, as well as training in space sector.

ii. Develop local expertise and competitive domestic industrial capability.

iii. Strengthen awareness programme and enculturation of space science, technology and innovation to the whole country.

THRUST 4: CONTRIBUTING TO THE ECONOMY AND WELLBEING OF THE COUNTRY

To attract foreign investment in the space sector development, a policy framework that is consistent with the interest of national security and wellbeing is required. The country cannot afford to be left behind in the mastery of space technology in order to be competitive with other developed nations especially in terms of essential services such as telecommunications, management of natural resources and environment, transportation and agriculture.

Towards contributing to the country's economy and wellbeing:

a) *Driving local industries;*

b) *Widespread use of space technology that encompasses other sectors; and*

c) *Exploring extensive access and reach for the purposes of national wellbeing.*

Space technology has changed the existing services and industries, and is capable of forming a new and better form of industry. In order to ensure the continuity of the space sector development, the space industry must be activated, albeit in a small and selective manner. This will open the room and opportunity for local industries to be involved in the development, improvement and exploitation of space products, services and applications. The advantage of space technology lies in its widespread use which encompasses other sectors including information and communication technology (ICT), management of natural resources, security, transportation and agriculture.

The economic returns contributed by the space sector is estimated to be at RM5.6 billion by the year 2020*. As the biggest contributor to the income from space industry is the application and services sectors, focus in given to these downstream industries, to help generate the country's economy. Following this policy, a strategic plan for the space industry in Malaysia will be developed.

The country's space capability can be used and applied for its wellbeing. Many advantages can be enjoyed as a result of space capability, such as, reduction in journey time, better management of natural resources and environment, as well as more effective infrastructure planning and development. The country will explore a more extensive access to space capability as a preparation in facing challenges such as natural disasters, illegal land openings and environmental pollution, in addition to improving all aspects of national security.

To implement this thrust, the country will:

i. Prepare a strategic plan for the space industry.

ii. Provide access, technology and space applications to support other sectors.

iii. Implement dual-purpose use of space technology.

THRUST 5: IMPROVING AND STRENGTHENING INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND NETWORK

The development of the country's capability in the space sector requires international cooperation and networking. Space technology is a symbol of modernisation and political indentity, and is capable of determining the country's strategic position in the international arena. Thus, the country needs to continue improving and strengthening its international cooperation and network in order to complement the national space capability. Malaysia will also participate in international cooperation and network in the use of space technology and application for peaceful purposes, especially those coordinated at international level. Active participation in scientific initiatives and outreach programmes at international and regional levels is necessary for bigger returns and benefits to the country's development of space science and technology

Under this policy, Malaysia will continue to support the internantional legal framework which ensures the safe and peaceful uses of space, and will be responsible for all space activities carried out.

Reinforcement of international cooperation and network:

a) *Involvement in international space programmes that are capable of meeting the country's needs;*

b) *Improving and strengthening the cooperation network at global level; and*

c) *Involvement in the international legislation framework for the purpose of peaceful use of space.*

To support the international effort and to place Malaysia as a responsible nation in carrying out space related activities at international level, the country needs to ratify the relevant international instruments and treaties concerning space.

To implement this thrust, the country will:

i. Ratify international instruments and treaties on space.

ii. Develop cooperative relationship network in the space sector at international level based on the context of the foreign policy, requirements and strategies in existence.

iii. Participate in scientific initiatives and space programmes as well as international cooperative mechanism for the peaceful uses that meet the needs of the country, taking into consideration the constraints of resouces and capability.

*Source: SIRIM (2008), Department of Statistic Malaysia, SKMM (2014, 2015, 2016), Euroconsult (2012), SIA (2014, 2015, 2016), Space Foundation (2015), Euroconsult (2012), OECD (2008, 2011, 2014)
- Percentage of contribution at global level increases by 3% - 4% per year.

COORDINATION FRAMEWORK

The comprehensive coordination mechanism for space activities, known as the National Space Committee (JANGKA), will be restructured. JANGKA is chaired by the Minister charged with the responsibility for science and technology, and comprises the Ministry, government agencies and industry representatives having an interest in the space sector. The objective of the establishment of JANGKA is to ensure that space sector development can be implemented in a planned and more effective manner, and that it will give great returns to the country from all aspect of new knowledge generation, scientific exploration, wealth generation, societal wellbeing and national security. Among the important functions and roles of JANGKA are:

i. To create policy, strategy and guidelines regarding the national space programmes in the interest of the country's socio-economy and national security and sovereignity;

ii. To plan, coordinate and monitor space programmes so that they are organised and integrated for optimum benefit;

iii. To coordinate the requirements of infrastructure, system, application, research and development of human resources which must be carried out in the implementation of the national space programme; and

iv. To establish appropriate technical groups that will carry out specific duties in reporting and making recommendations to JANGKA within the context of their respective fields.

COORDINATION

- Space Coordination Committee is chaired by the Secretary General charged with the responsibility for science and technology. This committee is further strengthened by the formation of a technical committee that involves a variety of expertise to ensure that the development of the national space sector ecosystem can be developed comprehensively and effectively.

- The Malaysian Space Agency (MYSA) acts as the centre of reference and contact, as well as the coordinator of public space programmes and activities at national level.

REMOTE SENSING

The Malaysian Space Agency (MYSA) is a government agency that is responsible for data observation, value-added and distribution activities, research and development of remote sensing application.

POSITIONING AND NAVIGATION

The Malaysian Space Agency (MYSA) is responsible for leading the development of space technology and application related to positioning and navigation.

SPACE SCIENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The Malaysian Space Agency (MYSA) is responsible for leading the space science research and development as well as space weather monitoring activities.

SPACE SCIENCE EDUCATION AND ENCULTURATION

The National Planetarium, MOSTI is responsible for conducting informal education and STEM cultural activities especially in the field of astronomy and space science in Malaysia.

USE OF RADIO FREQUENCY AND ORBITAL SPECTRUM

The Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission (MCMC) is responsible for policy-making, regulating and managing the use of radio frequency and orbital spectrum.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONSHIP

- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is responsible in promoting and preserving international relationship for Malaysian interests.

- The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) is responsible for matters and issues related to the strategic goods trade and development of the aerospace* industry, as well as the implementation of the Malaysian Aerospace Industry Blueprint 2030 initiatives under the Malaysian Aerospace Council chaired by the Minister of International Trade and Industry.

- Malaysia Space Agency (MYSA) is responsible for the international cooperation regarding space activities for the public.

The expertise and capability of the country also involves local governments, industries as well as academic and research institutions.

*Aerospace - typically refers to a field of study related to science, engineering and business by humans to fly within the Earth's air space as well as in outer space. It combines mid-airflights and flights in outer space. Most companies that manufacture aeroplanes also have the capability of building satellites and rockets for flights to outer space.

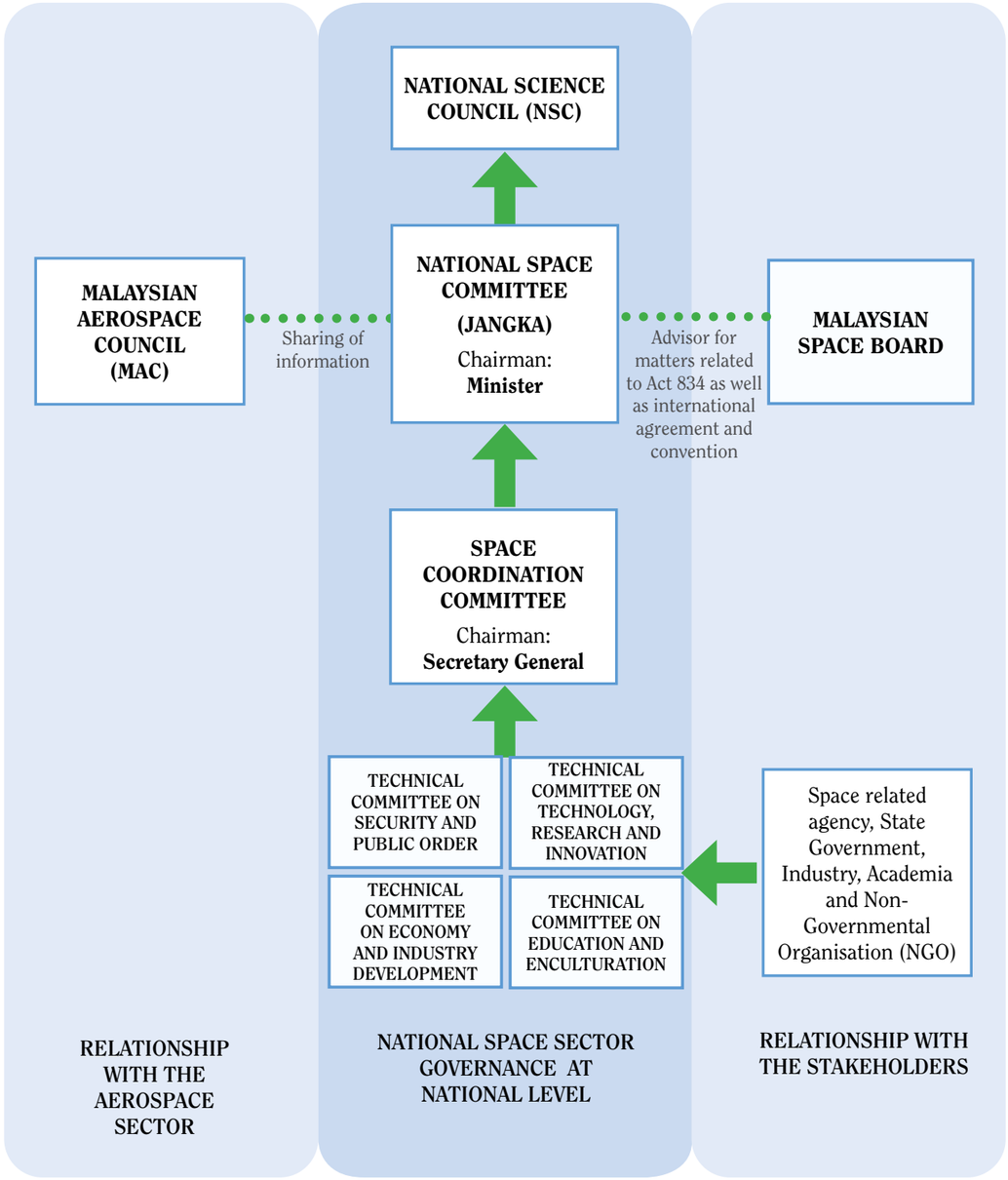

Diagram 2 Framework for the National Space Committee (JANGKA).

APPENDIX

Tables 1.0 and 2.0 show the National Space Policy thrusts and the relationship with 32 identified policies.

Table 1 **List of ministries and policies that complement the National Space Policy**

MINISTRY	POLICY
Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MOSTI)	National Science, Technology and Innovation Policy (NSTIP) Science and Technology Policy
Prime Minister's Department	National Security Policy (DKN) Vision 2020 New Economic Model (NEM) Eleventh Malaysia Plan (RMKe-11) Knowledge-Based Economy and Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Economic Transformation Programme (ETP) Public Infrastructure and Utilities Policy Human Resource Development Policy Public Sector Human Resource Training Policy Trade Distribution Policy Small and Medium Industries Policy
Ministry of Defence	National Defence Policy
Ministry of Communications and Digital	Objectives and Communications and Multimedia Policies under Section 3 of the Communications and Multimedia Act 1998
Ministry of Education Malaysia	National Education Policy Malaysian Education Development Plan 2013 - 2025
Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment and Climate Change	National Policy on the Environment National Water Resources Policy Climate Change Policy Environmental Quality Act National Mineral Policy 2 National Policy on Biological Diversity National Forestry Policy National Commodity Policy
Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security	National Agrofood Policy 2011 - 2020
Ministry of Rural and Regional Development	Rural Development Policy
Ministry of International Trade and Industry	Malaysian Aerospace Industry Blueprint 2030 Strategic Trade Act 2010
Ministry of Local Government Development	National Urbanisation Policy Second National Physical Plan

Table 2 **Examples of thrusts under the National Space Policy which complement the current national policies**

THRUST	RELATED POLICY
Thrust 1: Reinforcing Governance in Optimising the Country's Access to Space Capability	National Security Policy National Science, Technology and Innovation Policy (NSTIP) Science and Technology Policy Malaysian Aerospace Industry Blueprint 2030 National Defence Policy Objectives and Communications and Multimedia Policies under Section 3 of the Communications and Multimedia Act 1998 Second National Physical Plan Vision 2020 Eleventh Malaysia Plan (RMKe-11)

THRUST	RELATED POLICY
Thrust 2: Focusing on Space Technology, Infrastructure and Applications Significant to the Nation	National Security Policy National Science, Technology and Innovation Policy (NSTIP) Science and Technology Policy Malaysian Aerospace Industry Blueprint 2030 National Defence Policy Vision 2020 National Policy on the Environment Climate Change Policy National Water Resources Policy National Mineral Policy 2 National Policy on Biological Diversity National Forestry Policy National Commodity Policy Human Resource Development Policy Knowledge-Based Economy and Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Rural Development Policy Public Infrastructure and Utilities Policy National Education Policy New Economic Model (NEM) Eleventh Malaysia Plan (RMKe-11) Objectives and Communications and Multimedia Policies under Section 3 of the Communications and Multimedia Act 1998 Second National Physical Plan National Urbanisation Policy Trade Distribution Policy Small and Medium Industry Policy Economic Transformation Programme Strategic Trade Act 2010

THRUST	RELATED POLICY
Thrust 3: Driving The Development of Space Science and Technology and Building Expertise	National Security Policy National Science, Technology and Innovation Policy (NSTIP) Science and Technology Policy Malaysian Aerospace Industry Blueprint 2030 Eleventh Malaysia Plan (RMKe-11) Vision 2020 Objectives and Communications and Multimedia Policies under Section 3 of the Communications and Multimedia Act 1998 Human Resource Development Policy Public Sector Human Resource Training Policy Knowledge-Based Economy and Information and Communication Technology (ICT) New Economic Model (NEM) Strategic Trade Act 2010 National Education Policy Malaysian Education Development Plan 2013 – 2025 (Pre-school to Post-Secondary Education) Malaysia Education Blueprint 2015 - 2025 (Higher Education). National Defence Policy Economic Transformation Programme Rural Development Policy National Agrofood Policy 2011 - 2020

THRUST	RELATED POLICY
Thrust 4: Contributing to the Economy and Wellbeing of the Country	National Security Policy Eleventh Malaysia Plan (RMKe-11) Vision 2020 National Science, Technology and Innovation Policy (NSTIP) Science and Technology Policy Malaysian Aerospace Industry Blueprint 2030 National Defence Policy Economic Transformation Programme Objectives and Communications and Multimedia Policies under Section 3 of the Communications and Multimedia Act 1998 Second National Physical Plan National Agrofood Policy 2011 - 2020 National Policy on the Environment Climate Change Policy National Water Resources Policy National Mineral Policy 2 National Policy on Biological Diversity National Forestry Policy National Commodity Policy
Thrust 5: Improving and Strengthening International Cooperation and Network	National Security Policy National Science, Technology and Innovation Policy (NSTIP) Eleventh Malaysia Plan (RMKe-11) Vision 2020 Malaysian Aerospace Industry Blueprint 2030 Economic Transformation Programme Objectives and Communications and Multimedia Policies under Section 3 of the Communications and Multimedia Act 1998 National Defence Policy

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