



NATIONAL POLICY ON SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION (NPSTI)

2013 - 2020



*Harnessing STI for Socio-
Economic Transformation
and Inclusive Growth*



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List of Abbreviations

EPPs	Entry Point Projects
ETP	Economic Transformation Programme
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GERD	Gross Expenditure on R,D&C
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IHLs	Institutions of Higher Learning
IMD	International Institute for Management Development
MASTIC	Malaysian Science and Technology Information Centre
MOSTI	Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation
NEM	New Economic Model
NKEAs	National Key Economic Areas
NPSTI	National Policy on Science, Technology and Innovation
PRIs	Public Research Institutes
R,D&C	Research, Development and Commercialisation
RIs	Research Institutes
SMEs	Small and Medium-sized Enterprises
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
SRI	Strategic Reform Initiatives
STI	Science, Technology and Innovation

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Malaysia has an overarching goal of becoming a developed nation that is inclusive and sustainable by the year 2020 with a society that is stable, peaceful, cohesive and resilient. A central challenge towards the attainment of the nation's Vision 2020 goal is that of establishing a scientifically advanced and progressive society, one that is innovative and forward-looking, which is not only a consumer of technology but also a contributor to the scientific and technological civilisation of the future. This challenge underscores the important role of science, technology and innovation (STI), particularly in facing the rapid changes of a globalised and competitive world. Realising that STI are central to propel the socio-economic landscape of the nation, it is imperative that STI be strengthened and mainstreamed into all sectors and at all levels of national development agenda. STI should be pervasive and touch the lives of every Malaysian.

The commitment of Malaysia in harnessing, utilising and advancing Science and Technology is reflected with the formulation and implementation of the First National Science and Technology Policy (1986-1989), The Industrial Technology Development : A National Action Plan (1990-2001), and The Second National Science and Technology Policy and Plan of Action (2002 – 2010). The various initiatives and programmes that were implemented under these policies, including the enhancement of national capabilities and capacities of Research and Development (R&D), the forging of partnerships between public funded research organisations and industries, enhancement of commercialisation through National Innovation Model, and development of new knowledge-based industries, have accelerated the advancement of country's STI.

Moving ahead in an era fraught with uncertainties and intense global

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