

Istituto nazionale
per il Commercio Estero

Guida pratica



MALAYSIA

**Overview on Malaysian
Biotechnology Industry**
(updated November 2011)

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1. INTRODUCTION

In line with global competition, Malaysia is actively building up its biotechnology sector to spur the industry utilizing its rich resources and pool of skilled workers. In its transition to a knowledge-based economy, the Malaysian biotechnology industry will be given special focus during the period 2005 – 2020 guided by the Biotechnology Master Plan created in the context of the National Biotechnology Policy (NBP).

The NBP was enacted in 2005 and over the past 5 years, the industry has developed a strong base and today Malaysia's biotechnology cluster has the potential to lead the Asia Pacific region. The industry is projected to generate annual revenue of Euro 25 billion (RM 100 billion) by 2020.

Hence, in order to achieve that, efforts are being taken to lay a solid foundation including developing human resource to create skilled workers, emphasizing research and development in priority sectors as well as building technological infrastructure and foster innovation and industry development.

QUICK GLANCE AT THE BIOTECH MASTER PLAN (2006 – 2020)

Indicators	Phase I 2006-2010 Capacity Building	Actual Achievement for Phase 1	Phase II 2011-2015 Science to Business	Phase III 2016-2020 Global Business
Investment by private sector and government	USD 1.7b	USD 1.7b	USD 2.6b	USD 4.3b
Total Employment	40,000	54,776	80,000	160,000
Contribution to GDP	2.5 %	2.2%	4.0 %	5.0 %

Source :

Malaysian Biotechnology Corporation (BiotechCorp) – Malaysian Biotechnology Country Report 2009/2010
Malaysian Biotechnology Corporation Score Card Report (October 2011)

2. NATIONAL BIOTECHNOLOGY POLICY (NBP)

The Malaysian Government being the main driver for the industry's growth has developed a sound set of policy that ensures the development and strategic direction of the biotechnology industry.

The key development areas under the **National Biotechnology Policy** are :

- Thrust 1 : Agriculture Biotechnology Development
 Transform and enhance the value creation of the agricultural sector through biotechnology.
- Thrust 2 : Healthcare Biotechnology Development
 Capitalise on the strengths of biodiversity to commercialise discoveries in natural products as well as position Malaysia in the bio-generics market.
- Thrust 3 : Industrial Biotechnology Development
 Ensure growth opportunities in the application of advanced bio-processing and bio-manufacturing technologies.
- Thrust 4 : R&D and Technology Acquisition
 Establish Centres of Excellence, in existing or new institutions, to bring together multidisciplinary research teams in co-ordinated research and commercialization initiatives. Accelerate technology development via strategic acquisitions.
- Thrust 5 : Human Capital Development
 Build the nation's biotech human resource capability in line with market needs through special schemes, programmes and training.
- Thrust 6 : Financial Infrastructure Development
 Apply competitive "lab to market" funding and incentives to promote committed participation by academia, the private sector as well as government-linked companies, implement sufficient exit mechanisms for investments in biotech.
- Thrust 7 : Legislative and Regulatory Framework Development
 Create an enabling environment through continuous reviews of the country's regulatory framework and procedures in line with global standards and best practices. Develop a strong intellectual property protection regime to support R&D and commercialisation efforts.
- Thrust 8 : Strategic Positioning
 Establish a global marketing strategy to build brand recognition for Malaysian biotech and benchmark progress. Establish Malaysia as a center for Contract Research Organisations and Contract Manufacturing Organisations.
- Thrust 9 : Government Commitment
 Establish a dedicated and professional implementation agency overseeing the development of Malaysia's biotech industry, under the support of the Prime Minister and relevant government ministries.

Source : www.biotechcorp.com.my

3. FOCUS AREAS

3.1 Agriculture Biotechnology (Green Biotechnology) and the Target Sectors

The main objective is to enhance the country's agriculture products, particularly the food and commodity crops, subsequently ensuring sufficient and sustainable food supply. However, the government is giving importance to all these areas : crop-related biotechnology, livestock technology, marine/aquaculture biotechnology and natural products.

In October 2011, the Ministry of Agriculture Malaysia has announced that it will launch the National Agro Food Policy which will cover a period from 2011 – 2020 and focusing on ensuring the agriculture sector continues to drive the economy and provide adequate supply of food as well as boost the valued added of food products. (Source – Bernama News, 18th October 2011)

Target sectors :

Bio-agriculture mainly includes the production of high yield crops, genetically modified plant, livestock and poultry, transgenic animal, forestry products, fisheries, aquaculture, value added products, biofertiliser and biocontrol, biopesticides, cell culture technology, feed and additives, hybrid seeds, tissue culture, nutraceutical and food technology.

3.2 Healthcare Biotechnology (Red Biotechnology)

Malaysia aims to thrive on the traditional and complementary medicine sector to develop leads for the pharmaceutical and nutraceutical industries given the country's rich resources, biodiversity and local knowledge. Also, due to emergence of new and chronic diseases, the government is trying to reinforce a better healthcare system for the population at large.

Target sectors :

Bio-healthcare covers tropical diseases, preclinical contract research, clinical trial, diagnostics and biomedical instruments/devices, personalised and preventive medicine, therapeutics, drug discovery, antibodies, recombinant proteins, vaccines and bioactive compounds for healthcare, herbal products and cosmeceuticals.

Among the above mentioned categories, the medical devices/IVD shows higher involvement mainly due to the shorter time to market the products as compared to others. Furthermore, it is easier to obtain funding from the financial institutions as there is better understanding of the devices sector and is also subjected to less regulatory control.

3.3 Industrial Biotechnology (White)

Industrial biotechnology in Malaysia tends to focus on the petrochemical and oleochemical segments as the country is rich in petroleum and oil palm resources. Coupled with its strong background in manufacturing and outsourcing capabilities, Malaysia is capable in fulfilling the local and foreign requirements.

The identified areas of growth include the development of biocatalysts such as enzymes for food and feed preparations, cleaning products, textile processing and other industrial processes. Bioprocessing is another growth area which can be applied in the production of biomaterials such as bioplastics, biofuel, specialty chemicals such as cosmetics ingredients and electronic chemicals.

In 2009, the fine and speciality chemicals group generated the highest revenue in the industrial biotechnology sector and has the largest amount of foreign investment.

Target sectors :

Bio-manufacturing applies to the development of bio materials, enzymes (biocatalysis), bio fuel, microbes technologies, biomass, bio-degradable plastics, oleochemicals, bio-process engineering, fermentation, green chemistry and contract manufacturing.

To develop the industry and spur commercialisation activities, the National Biotechnology Acquisition Programme has acquired the following platform technologies for the three biotechnology areas :

No.	Platform Technology	Industry
1.	French based Nanotechnology platform in non-oncology applications. Help to further develop the segment of biopharmaceuticals/pharmaceuticals and medical devices / in vitro diagnostics.	Healthcare
2.	Australian based DotScan Antibody Microarray technology : Development of immunoassay reagents and therapeutic monoclonal antibodies.	Healthcare
3.	Canadian based Marker Assisted Selection (MAS) in plant and animal breeding technology.	Agricultural
4.	Dutch based Supercritical Fluid Extraction (SFE) platform technology. Extraction of high valued flavour/fragrances, food ingredients, nutraceuticals, active pharmaceutical, cosmeceutical ingredients and specialty industrial chemicals.	Industrial

Source : www.biotechcorp.com.my (Malaysia Biotechnology Guide)

These platform technologies were chosen based on the country needs and they can be applied across the sector for various applications. The objective is to encourage more research applications to commercialise the technologies that have been acquired.

4. BIONEXUS STATUS

Through BiotechCorp, the Malaysian Government grants the “BioNexus Status” to eligible companies where they can enjoy the following privileges under the Bill of Guarantees as stated below :

Bill of Guarantees :

1. Freedom of ownership
2. Freedom to source funds globally
3. Freedom to bring in knowledge workers
4. Eligibility for competitive incentives and other assistance
5. Eligibility to receive assistance for international accreditations and standards
6. Strong intellectual property (IP) regime
7. Access to supportive information network linking research centres of excellence
8. Access to shared laboratories and other related facilities
9. BiotechCorp as the one-stop agency

4.1 In order to achieve BioNexus status, the companies must be able to meet the following criterias (pre-requisites) :

- Establish a separate legal entity for the BioNexus qualifying business and activities
- Be a provider of a product or services based on life sciences, or substantially using life sciences processes in production or agriculture (mere blending, repacking, mixing, distributing or trading of biotechnology products shall not qualify)
- Possesses research capability and conducts research in thrust areas
- Employs a significant percentage of knowledge workers in its total workforce
- Complies with environmental and ethical laws and guidelines

4.2 Incentives for BioNexus companies

BioNexus status companies may apply for the following tax incentives from the Malaysian Government :

1. 100% income tax exemption for 10 years commencing from the first year the company derives profit or Investment Tax Allowance of 100% on the qualifying capital expenditure incurred within a period of 5 years
2. Tax exemption on dividends distributed by a BioNexus company
3. Exemption of import duty and sales tax on raw materials/components and machinery/equipment
4. Double deduction on expenditure incurred for R&D
5. Double deduction on expenditure incurred for the promotion of exports
6. A company that invests in its subsidiary, which is a BioNexus Status company, is granted tax deduction equivalent to the amount of investment made in that subsidiary provided that the investing company owns at least 70% of that subsidiary
7. A BioNexus company is given concessionary tax rate of 20% on income from qualifying activities for 10 years upon the expiry of the tax exemption period
8. A company or an individual investing in a BioNexus company is given a tax deduction equivalent to total investment made in seed capital and early stage financing
9. A BioNexus company undertaking merger and acquisition with a biotechnology company is given exemption of stamp duty and real property gains tax within a period of 5 years until 31 December 2011
10. Buildings used solely for the purpose of biotechnology research activities is given Industrial Building Allowance over a period of 10 years

Source : Malaysian Biotechnology Corporation, www.biotechcorp.com.my

5. BIONEXUS STATUS COMPANIES

Number of BioNexus Status Companies (as at September 2011)

Sector	BioNexus Status Companies	Investment (USD million)
Agricultural Biotechnology	90	266.9 (RM827.5 million)
Healthcare Biotechnology	72	196.3 (RM608.7 million)
Industrial Biotechnology	42	215.0 (RM666.6 million)
Total	204	678.2 (RM2.1 billion)

Source – Malaysian Biotechnology Corporation Score Card Report (October 2011). Exchange rate : USD 1 = RM3.10

As at September 2011, there were a total of 204 BioNexus status companies in Malaysia. Based on their shareholding structure, 30% of them are foreign owned and 70% are locally owned.

Majority of the companies are operating in the agricultural sector due to the traditional strength of the country, while companies in the healthcare sector face greater regulatory control. As for the industrial sector, it requires huge capital investments.

As for country of origin, the distribution of BioNexus status companies based on country is as follow :

USA	10
Singapore	10
India	8
United Kingdom	6
Australia	4
China	3
Germany	3
British Virgin Island	2
Taiwan	2
Japan	2
Italy	1
Korea	1
Brunei	1
Canada	1

France	1
Hong Kong	1
Belgium	1
Others	4

Source – Malaysian Biotechnology Corporation (BiotechCorp)

6. CURRENT ACHIEVEMENTS

6.1 Investment & Funding

In the first phase of NBP (National Biotechnology Policy), the Malaysian biotechnology industry received an investment boost of RM3.2 billion (approximately USD 1 billion) from the Government and RM2.2 billion (USD 700 million) from the private sector. BioNexus status companies funded RM1.7 billion (USD 549 million) into biotechnology related activities while the balance funds of RM0.3 billion (USD 97 million) and RM0.2 billion (USD 64 million) were raised through Venture Capitals and Initial Public Offerings (IPOs).

In terms of revenue, the targeted number set under the Phase 1 NBP is RM20 billion (USD 6.5 billion) and the actual amount generated was RM13.5 billion (approximately USD 4.4 billion). This achievement is considered high given the sluggish international market outlook which affected all sectors in Malaysia. It is projected that the industry will progress well into the second phase (2011-2015).

6.2 Major Biotechnology Investments

- Biocon (India)
 - India's first billion-dollar biotechnology company and one of the biggest biotechnology companies in Asia to establish a biomanufacturing and R&D facility. Investment of RM 1 billion.
- GlycosBio (USA)
 - US-based company producing technical-grade ethanol from crude glycerin using the metabolic pathway process. Investment of RM46 million.
- Metabolic Explorer (France)
 - French company establishing its first propanediol manufacturing plant. Investment of RM100 million.
- Strides Arcolab Limited (India)
 - Indian-based manufacturer of biopharmaceuticals and sterile injectables. Investment of RM80 million.

- CJ CheilJedang – Arkema SA
 - a joint venture partnership between South Korea's CJ CheilJedang Corporation (CJ) and France's Arkema SA.
 - world's first bio-methionine plant and Asia's first thiochemical platform. Investment of RM2 billion.

- BioProtein AS
 - Norway-based BioProtein AS will team up with its local partner to manufacture high-protein or bio-protein feed for use in the aquaculture industry. Investment of RM600 million.

- Mitsui & Co. – Sime Darby
 - Japan-based Mitsui will collaborate with Malaysian company Sime Darby to build a bioethanol demonstration plant by converting empty oil palm fruit bunches.

6.3 Employment

Between 2008 and 2010, employment opportunities in the biotechnology sector has been growing steadily. The number of knowledge workers climbed from 9,840 to 11,7700 during 2008-2009 and then to 13,690 from 2009 to 2010. Out of 13,690, 43% of the workers are employed in firms and 57% in Research Institutions or Institutes of Higher Learning.

Based on forecast , it is expected that the number of knowledge workers to be employed between 2011 and 2015 will grow to 80,000 and 160,000 from 2016 to 2020.

6.4 Initiatives & Programmes

BiotechCorp has implemented six focus Programmes that have been the driving force towards reaching Phase 1 of the National Biotechnology Policy's objectives. The summary of the activities and achievements on these six programmes is as below :

1) **Biotechnology Commercialisation Grant (BCG)**

Through this funding, many biotechnology companies particularly the local ones have been able to progress on their R&D and commercialization activities. BCG has been the key driver providing funds to encourage and facilitate deserving local biotechnology companies with commercialization capabilities.

2) **Biotechnology Entrepreneur Programme (BEP)**

The Malaysian Biotechnology Corporation has assisted the local biotech companies to enhance their business activities through various mentoring programmes including equipping them with the required business expertise and knowledge transfer. In total, 16 mentoring programmes were carried out.

They were conducted with 35 local researchers with global potential bio-business ideas. Among the programmes :

- Mentoring Programmes with US-based QB3, BioPark, Association of University Research Parks (AURP), National Business Incubation Association (NBIA) and LARTA, UK-based Centre for Entrepreneurial Learning (CfEL) of Cambridge University (IGNITE Programmes) ; Executive-in-Residence (EIR) programmes
- International conferences and dialogues ; and
- Biotechnology entrepreneur workshops

3) **Biotechnology Entrepreneurship Special Training Programme (BeST)**

The Programme is designed to bridge the gap between education provided at the institutes for Higher Learning and industry requirements. Through this initiative, the participants have widened their skills and knowledge on biotechnology as well as gained appreciation of bio-entrepreneurship. The success of this programme was well demonstrated with actual job placement estimated at 75%.

4) **Intellectual Property Research Management (IPRM)**

The IPRM Programme plays an important role in setting right the biotechnology regulations relating to technology, environment, legal and social implications. Notable contributions are :

- Accession to the Patent Corporation Treaty on 16 August 2006 ;
- Biosafety Act passed by Parliament on 11 July 2007 ;
- The Biosafety Regulations which came into operation on 1 November 2010.
- Protection of New Plant Varieties Act 2004 that came into force 1 January 2007;
- Protection of New Plant Varieties Regulations 2008 which came into operation on 20 October 2008;
- The Biosimilars Guidance document issued by National Pharmaceutical Control Bureau (NPCB), Ministry of Health (MOH) in August 2008 ;
- The Good Clinical Practice (GCP) Inspection Programme issued by the Director of Pharmaceutical Services, MOH in 2010.
- The Data Exclusivity Directive introduced in 2011 ;
- Malaysia became a Provisional Member of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation Development (OECD) Good Laboratory Practice (GLP) Mutual Acceptance Data (MAD) system in 2008; and
- Target for full adherence to the OECD GLP MAD system by 2012.

6.6 Setting up of Bio-XCell in Iskandar Johor : A custom built biotechnology ecosystem

Bio-XCell is a 72.53-acre biotechnology park which will be developed in 3 phases over a span of 6 years to provide an estimated 1,125 million square feet of dedicated, purpose-built space and facilities for biotechnology companies. With the advanced infrastructure, financial incentives, human capital development, business and operational set-up, advisory services and attractive leasing models, Bio-XCell has attracted substantial Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) from leading global players such as Biocon Ltd, Metabolic Explorer SA and Glycos Biotechnologies Inc. with a total approved investment of RM1.146 billion (approximately USD 370 million).

Advantages of Bio-Xcell :

- **Unparalleled location**

The strategic location that connects a network of 5 seaports and 2 international airports provides access to more than 3 billion population within the Asian consumer market, and the world.

- **Abundant supply of biomass :**

Being the largest producer of palm oil, opportunities avail for production of tropical feedstock.

- **Build-To-Lease model :**

Tenants have the flexibility to build their customised facilities according to their needs and operational requirements with the construction and set-up costs distributed across the lease period. This enables tenants to move in and begin operations with minimal initial capital expenditure.

- **Incentives :**

Facilitated by BiotechCorp, attractive incentives are provided under the BioNexus Programme and other nation building programmes for biotechnology (as provided for under the National Biotechnology Policy 2005). In addition, the Malaysian Industrial Development Authority (MIDA) also provides incentives for biotechnology manufacturing and services.

- **BiotechCorp's One-Stop Centre :**

Processes and evaluates the tax incentive applicable to BioNexus status companies, handles immigration and employment related matters, also oversees the development of human capital requirements of BioNexus companies. The centre provides advice and assistance for companies seeking funding options from government agencies, venture capitalist and financial institutions. Assistance is also available to BioNexus companies in the area of product registration/licensing and clinical trials.

- **Human Capital Pipeline and Development :**

In view of the supply of Life Science graduates from the local public and private universities, Bio-XCell stands as the beneficiary to the human capital development programmes organised by BiotechCorp such as the BeST

Programme, Biotechnology Technical Development Programme and the LARTA Institute Bridging Programme.

- **A Managed Park :**

The biotechnology park will be operated based on internationally benchmarked standards. Priority will be given to safety, security and setting the composition of the right tenant mix.

- **Living within an integrated township :**

Enjoy Malaysian hospitality within the 72.53 acres of world-class development of Nusajaya and Iskandar region; the perfect environment to work, live and play.

Source – Malaysian Biotechnology Corporation (www.biotechcorp.com.my) ; www.bio-xcell.com

6.7 Introduction of Green Lane Policy – BiotechCorp appointed as the certification agency for the Green Lane Policy

On 6th June 2011, the Ministry of Finance (MOF) has issued a circular on The Guidelines for incentives under the Green Lane Policy (the Circular).

Under this Policy, innovative and viable SMEs (including biotechnology companies) shall be identified to benefit from various incentives covering four (4) aspects : funding, tax incentives, Government Procurement and The Ministry of Finance Inc. Procurement.

MOF in the Circular has stipulated that SMEs must be certified by any of the following agencies for them to be eligible for incentives under the Green lane Policy :

- SME Corporation Malaysia;
- Malaysian Technology Development Corporation;
- **Malaysian Biotechnology Corporation;** or
- Multimedia Development Corporation.

In relation thereto, certification by BiotechCorp encompasses the following eligibility criteria :

- must be a BioNexus Status company
- must be an SME
- must generate revenue of between RM250,000 to RM25 million; and
- must be at least 70% owned (equity) by Malaysian.

(Note : The above eligibility criteria does not guarantee any approval for the incentives listed in the Circular but merely serves as the minimum requirement for further consideration by the relevant parties.

Source – Malaysian Biotechnology Corporation (www.biotechcorp.com.my)

7. OPPORTUNITIES FOR INVESTORS

7.1 Economic Growth Corridors

Currently, there are five Regional Economic Corridors in Malaysia. Rather than clustered, each corridor covers a huge area or a few states and is basically geographically based. The five corridors are spread throughout the Peninsula Malaysia as well as East Malaysia.

Looking at the abundant natural resources, infrastructure availability, technology and skilled workers as well as Government support and business incentives the Economic Growth Corridors present great opportunities to foreign investors not only in the area of biotechnology but others too. Below is a brief introduction of the Corridors :

<p>Northern Corridor Economic Region (NECR) Development period : 2007 - 2025 Area : 17,816 sq km Biotechnology Areas : GM crops, agricultural biotechnology, industrial biotechnology, manufacturing – medical, APIs Strengths : Biodiversity & bioresources, manufacturing and logistics infrastructure Expected employment : 3.1 million Expected investment : RM 178 billion (Euro 36.70 billion)</p>	<p>Iskandar Malaysia Development period : 2006 – 2025 Area : 2,217 sq km Biotechnology Areas : agricultural biotechnology, human capital, infrastructure, manufacturing Strengths : Location, logistic infrastructure, oil palm Expected employment : 1.4 million Expected investment : RM 382 billion (Euro 78.76 billion)</p>
<p>Sarawak Corridor of Renewable Energy (SCORE) Development period : 2008 – 2030 Area : 70,708 sq km Biotechnology areas : biomass/biofuels, livestock, bioremediation Strengths :focus on livestock industry, biodiversity, oil palm Expected employment : 3.0 million Expected investment : RM 334 billion (Euro 68.86 billion)</p>	<p>Sabah Development Corridor (SDC) Development period : 2008 – 2025 Area : 73,997 sq km Biotechnology areas : biomass/biofuels, livestock& aquaculture, bioremediation Strengths : acquaculture base, biodiversity, oil palm Expected employment : 2.1 million Expected investment : RM 113 billion (Euro 23.30 billion)</p>
<p>East Coast Economic Region (ECER) Development period : 2007 – 2020 Area :66,736 sq km Biotechnology areas : biomass/biofuels, GM crops, nutraceutical, bioremediation,</p>	

bioprocessing
 Strengths : agriculture & acquaculture base, bioresources (oil palm, tobacco)
 Expected employment : 1.9 million

Source : *BiotechCorp, Frost & Sullivan (2009) publication*

8. SOURCES OF FUNDING

Various funding alternatives are offered to local and foreign investors who are keen to develop biotechnology related businesses in Malaysia.

Listed below are the various sources of funding (agencies and type of funds) :

- **Ministry of Science , Technology and Innovation**

- Science Fund
- Agro-biotechnology R&D Initiatives
- Genomics and Molecular Biology R&D Initiatives
- Pharmaceutical & Nutraceutical R&D initiatives
- Inno Fund
- Techno Fund

- **Cradel Investment**

- Cradel Investment Programme

- **Malaysian Technology Development Corporation**

- Investments
- Technology Acquisition Fund
- Commercialisation of R&D Fund
- Technology Development Fund
- Malaysian life sciences Capital Fund

- **BiotechCorp**

- Seed Fund
- R&D Matching Fund
- International Business Development Matching Fund

- **Malaysia Debt Ventures**

- Soft Fund
- Second Fund (Syariah compliant)

- **Ministry of Agriculture**

- Agri R&D Fund (part of Science and Inno Fund)

The Malaysian Government and related agencies (as stated above) are working to establish a sound financial infrastructure for the local biotechnology industry. Although there are funds available but it is still lacking to fully support the industry development.

Currently, Government funding mainly supports the pre-R&D and R&D initiatives while the Venture Capital companies and Development Financial Institutions fund the early stage of commercialisation or pre-commercialisation.

In the 9th Malaysia Plan, the Government has allocated USD 571.4 million (RM 2 billion) to fund the industry development. In addition, there was USD 371.1 million (RM 1.3 billion) allocated under the First and Second Stimulus Package (which were launched in 2009 during the global financial crisis to boost the economy).

CONCLUSION

Since the inception of the BiotechCorp five years ago, the Malaysian biotechnology industry has grown tremendously. With the achievement of 2.2% towards the GDP, investments of RM5.4 billion (USD 1.7 billion) from both the private and public sectors, revenue totaling RM13.5 billion (USD 4.4 billion) and creation of 54,776 jobs, the industry is set to grow even further and this will provide greater opportunities for the nation in terms of acquisition of new technologies, creation of specialized high-value jobs as well as a high-income and knowledge-based economy.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Malaysian Biotechnology Corporation Score Card Report (October 2011)

Malaysian Biotechnology Corporation, www.biotechcorp.com.my ; Malaysian Biotechnology Country Report 2009/2010

Malaysian Bio-XCell , www.bio-xcell.com

Frost & Sullivan Whitepaper 2009 (for Malaysian Biotechnology Corporation)

9th Malaysia Plan 2006-2010 (Economic Planning Unit), www.epu.jpm.my