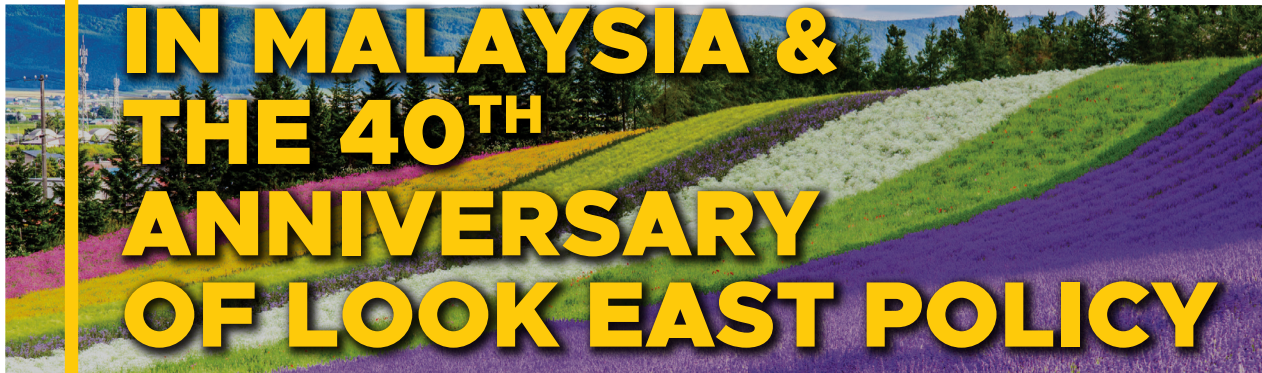


From
the People of Japan



**THE 66TH
ANNIVERSARY
OF JAPAN'S ODA**



**IN MALAYSIA &
THE 40TH
ANNIVERSARY
OF LOOK EAST POLICY**



**AN INSEPARABLE PAIR TO
DEVELOP MALAYSIA**



Embassy of
Japan
in Malaysia



FOREWORD

TAKAHASHI Katsuhiko
Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary of Japan to Malaysia

The year 2022 marks the 40th anniversary of the Look East Policy (LEP) in Malaysia. The LEP is a Malaysian policy that aims to promote economic and social development and the establishment of an industrial base in Malaysia by sending students and government officials to Japan for study and training so that Malaysians can learn about Japanese work ethics and motivation as well as management skills. The Government of Japan has been providing consistent support to the LEP for 40 years since the introduction of the policy.

Approximately 26,000 Malaysian students and government officials have studied or trained in Japan, and as of January 2022, about half of the positions at the Secretary General level in the various ministries in the Malaysian Government are filled by those who have experienced education in Japan.

In addition to the support for the LEP, the Japanese Government has been assisting in the improvement of Malaysia's industrial technology as well as long-term planning and development of quality infrastructure such as highways, power stations, an airport and water treatment plants through Japan's Official Development Assistance (ODA) for the economic and social development of Malaysia. Japan has also supported industrial human resources development and capacity building for policy making in Malaysia through technical cooperation.

These efforts to combine the LEP with Japan's ODA support embody the characteristics of Japan's ODA, which respects the ownership of the partner country while leveraging on Japan's experience and knowledge to provide support that meets the actual situation and needs of the partner country.

Former participants who were dispatched to Japan for study or training under the LEP and have returned to Malaysia make full use of what they learned in Japan by working in Japanese companies or governmental offices, contributing not only to the Malaysian economy but also to mutual understanding and promotion of friendship between the two countries. The multi-layered human resource exchange fostered by the LEP has also supported Japanese companies in their investment and expansion into Malaysia. There are approximately 1,500 active Japanese companies in Malaysia.

In this way, it can be said that the LEP, while being a policy unique to Malaysia, is a project that Malaysia and Japan have created and implemented together.

Furthermore, Japan intends to enhance cooperation in the Sulu-Celebes Seas and their surrounding areas, in line with the concept of Free and Open Indo-Pacific (FOIP) and ASEAN Outlook on Indo-Pacific (AOIP).

In conjunction with the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the LEP, this brochure presents the ODA initiatives that have supported the implementation of the LEP since it was first established. I hope that this brochure will help you understand the history of the inseparable relationship between Malaysia's LEP and Japan's ODA, which has supported the development of Malaysian society and economy.

Terima kasih



HISTORY OF LEP & JAPAN'S ODA

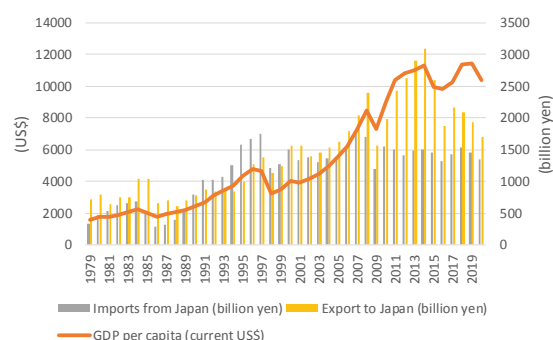
Japan's ODA in Malaysia began with the acceptance of trainees from Malaysia to Japan in 1956, before Merdeka. Since then, Japan's ODA has continued without interruption, ranging from infrastructure development through financial cooperation, acceptance of trainees to the dispatch of experts and volunteers.

In 1982, the Look East Policy (LEP) was launched in Malaysia. Since the launch, Japan has provided a number of ODA projects, such as acceptance of LEP trainees to Japan and implementation of the ASEAN Human Resource Development Project, in order to learn Japanese work ethics and motivation that the Malaysian side sought through the LEP.

Malaysia's remarkable development is a result of the Malaysian government's steady implementation of the LEP. Although the LEP is a Malaysian policy, it is a project that Malaysia and Japan have jointly created over a period of 40 years, and Japan is honored to have been able to support its implementation through ODA.

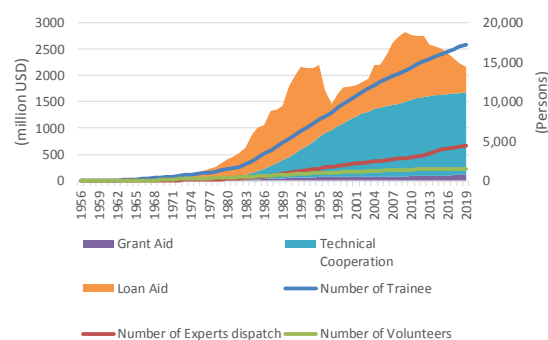
Year	History of LEP / Malaysia	History of Japan's ODA
1956		Started accepting trainees to Japan Dispatch of the first batch of JICA volunteers
1957	Merdeka	
1969		Signed the first financial cooperation project, "Public Works Promotion Plan" Since then, a total of 75 yen loan projects have been implemented
1982	The then Prime Minister Tun Dr. Mahathir Mohamad introduced the LEP at the 5th joint annual conference of MAJECA/JAMECA	Started accepting LEP trainees
1991	The then Prime Minister Tun Dr. Mahathir Mohamad announced Wawasan 2020	
1997	Asian financial crisis	Supported scholarship programs for students through Japan's ODA
2012	Upgrade to LEP 2.0 on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the LEP	
2022	40th anniversary of the LEP	66th anniversary of Japan's ODA to Malaysia

Development of Malaysia's Trade with Japan and GDP per capita of Malaysia



Source: World Bank, Ministry of Finance of Japan

Trend of Japan's cumulative ODA expenditures to Malaysia (net) and Trend of support for human resources (cumulative)



Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, Japan International Cooperation Agency

STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP IN RESEARCH & HIGHER EDUCATION



Research in Japanese-style laboratory by Japanese Professor and MJIT students

Higher education is the foundation of a country's economic and social development. Under the LEP, around 9,000 Malaysian students have studied at Japanese higher education institutions. When the Asian financial crisis of 1997 made it difficult to continue the program, the Japanese Government provided financial assistance to Malaysia to support the continuation of scholarships for the students.

In 2012, Malaysia - Japan International Institute of Technology (MJIT) as the first higher education institute that provides Japanese-style engineering education in Malaysia, was established under Japan's ODA. MJIT has Japanese academic staff and provides world-class educational programs through research in Japanese-style laboratories, industry-university collaboration, joint research with the Japanese University Consortium (JUC), double degree programs, student exchange, and faculty dispatch.



Contribution to fight against COVID-19 from scientific aspect by MDRM graduates

MJIT also contributed to the fight against COVID-19. Its laboratory developed personal protective equipment (PPE) and Master of Disaster Risk Management (MDRM) participants were active in the field.



Joint research activities with Malaysian universities and Japanese universities

Seven SATREPS (Science and Technology Research Partnership for Sustainable Development) projects have been adopted in Malaysia to conduct research on global issues such as disaster risk reduction, biodiversity, high value-added palm oil products, and the realization of a low-carbon society.

FOUNDATION OF TRUST, FRIENDSHIP AND COOPERATION

17,000
trainees
to Japan

Work Ethics, Thinking process, Perspectives



Experiencing Shokuiku Program (local meal cooking)



myJICA, an alumni
organization of ex-trainees



The first training provided for government officials was the Industrial Technology Training Program (ITTP), which trains young government officials in Japanese companies. The Business Management Training (MBT) was also conducted for government officials in managerial positions in local governments and private companies.

Since 2015, the Japanese Government has also been providing various tailor-made training programs in such areas as education, healthcare, ICT, science and technology, SME promotion, disaster management, and environment in order to tackle policy issues and challenges in Malaysia under the “Look East Policy 2.0 (LEP2.0),” which is the second phase of the LEP. Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) arranges each program to meet the needs of the Malaysian side, and bears the training costs.

Seeing is believing

Hyakubun wa Ikken ni Shikazu (百聞は一見に如かず)



Training programs on agribusiness and agritourism



PAMAJA, an alumni
organization of the
friendship program



In May 1983, Japan proposed the “Friendship Plan for the 21st Century” with the aim of inviting young people who would be responsible for their country’s future national development to Japan and cultivating friendly and cooperative relations. A wide range of young people from Malaysia, including government officials and teachers, were invited to participate in the program, which included lectures in specialized fields, site visits, and cultural exchanges.

FUTURE TALENT DEVELOPMENT



Drone Training at CIAST

Japan's full-scale cooperation with Malaysia in the field of industrial human resource development began with the Centre for Instructor and Advanced Skill Training (CIAST). CIAST was established in 1984 with the support of the Japanese Government (grant aid and technical cooperation) as part of the ASEAN Human Resource Development Project. The Japanese Government has provided continuous support including the dispatch of volunteers from JICA to CIAST for nearly 40 years since its establishment. CIAST now provides training to other ASEAN countries and is a symbol of human resources cooperation between Japan and Malaysia.



Students studying at JMTI

In 2000, the Japan Malaysia Technical Institute (JMTI) was established in Penang as the premier vocational training institute under the Ministry of Human Resources.

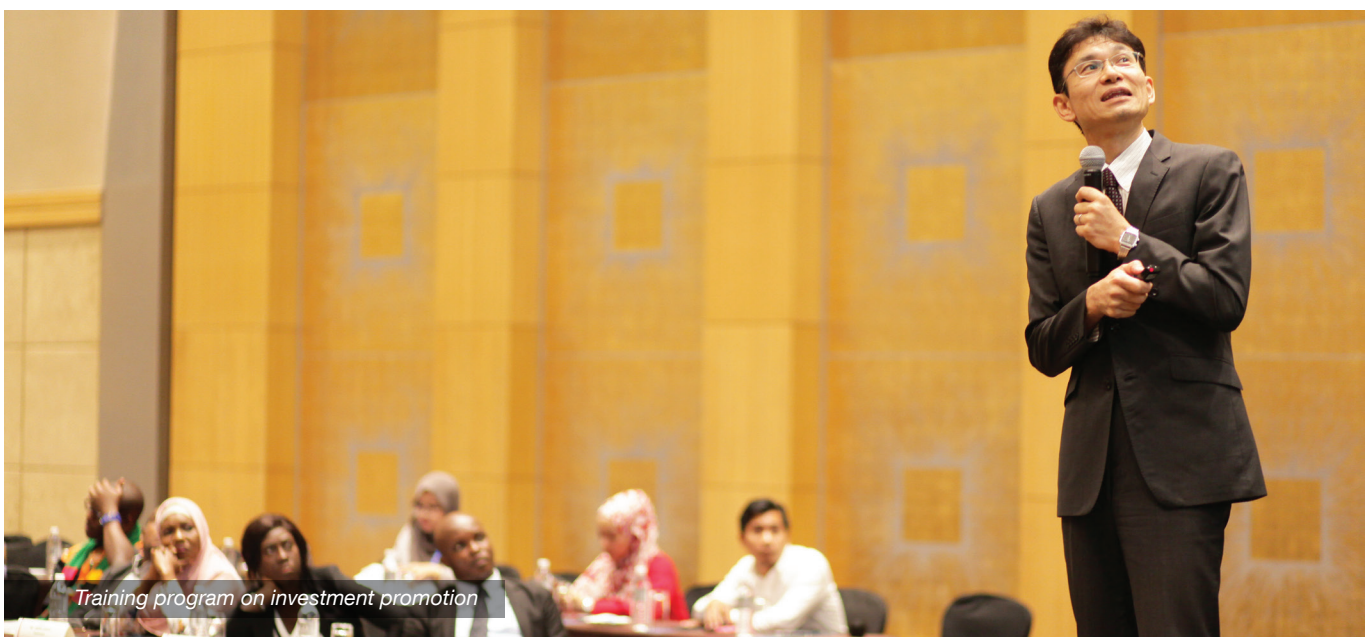
It aims to train highly skilled technicians in advanced fields to meet the needs of companies in Malaysia, which boosts Malaysia's economic growth. JICA supports JMTI by formulating vocational training plans and training of instructors.

INDUSTRIAL INNOVATION & ECONOMIC INTEGRATION



Training program on Customs

Japan has provided technical cooperation in the areas of industrial technology development, SME promotion, and trade and investment promotion to Malaysia. This includes improvement of institutional systems and human resource development, and industrial promotion in line with the focus of the Malaysian government's industrialization policy at the time. These forms of cooperation also contributed to foreign direct investment, including investment by Japanese companies, thus supporting the development of the Malaysian economy.

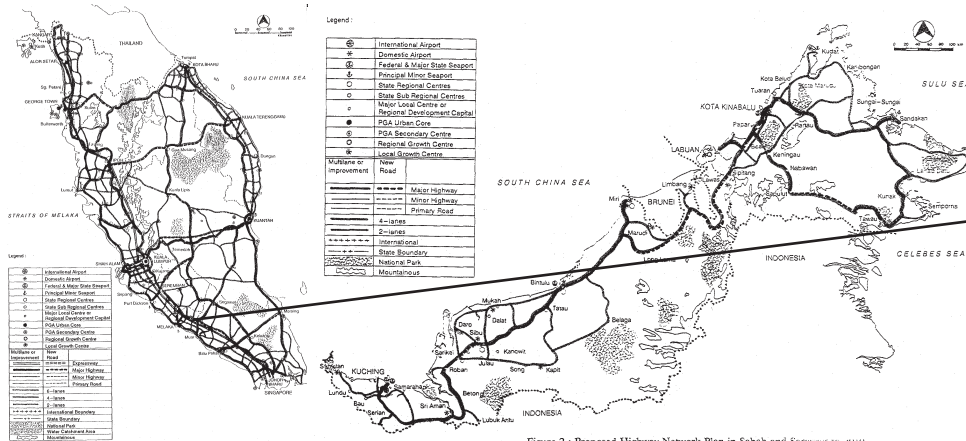


Training program on investment promotion

JICA supported MATRADE and helped to strengthen the organization when it was established. Today, MATRADE is partnering with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Malaysia and JICA to jointly conduct trade promotion training for African countries.

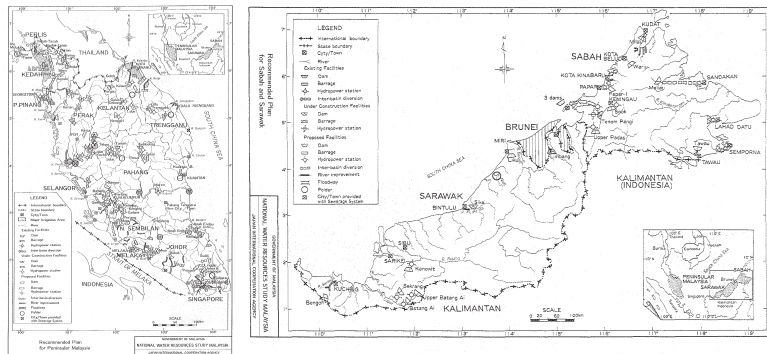
QUALITY INFRASTRUCTURE FOR PEOPLE, PROSPERITY AND CO

Planning and Development. Japan's cooperation with Malaysia in infrastructure development emphasized long-term planning from an overall perspective to prepare for future changes in the socio-economic structure in response to the Malaysian Government's request. After the planning stage, each project was jointly carried out by both countries, with Japan providing technology transfers and Japanese style site management which took into consideration occupational safety, environment and health.

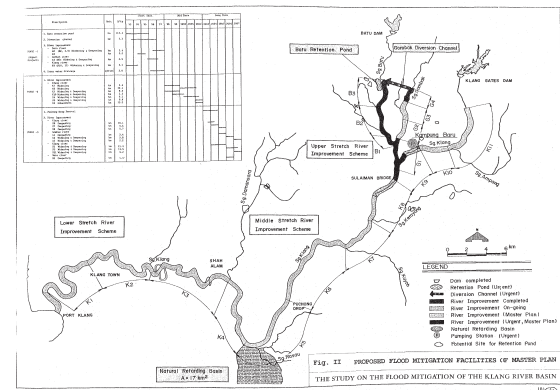


PLUS Highway was constructed in the Seremban-Ayer Hitam Toll Expressway Project (1985)

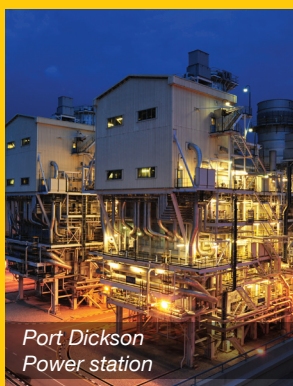
Proposed Highway Network Development Plan in 1993



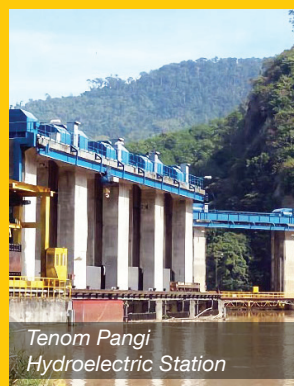
Recommended Water Resources Master Plan in 1982



Proposed flood mitigation facilities in the study on the flood mitigation of the Klang river basin in 1989



Port Dickson Power station



Temenggor Hydroelectric Station

DID YOU KNOW?

46% of power stations' capacity

Starting with the construction of the Temenggor Hydroelectric Power Station in 1974, JICA has been engaged in the construction and upgrading projects of 7 hydroelectric power stations and 5 thermal power stations through yen loans. As of 1993, 46% of Malaysia's power generation capacity was generated by JICA projects.

FOR CONNECTIVITY

Scan me for more details



ODA Main Projects Map

Since 1956, Japan has extended various types of cooperation in support of Malaysia's economic and social development. The major development projects under the Official Development Assistance scheme (ODA) are shown here. Have you visited these places?

Key Projects Highlighted:

- Pahang-Selangor Raw Water Transfer Project:** Construction of a 44.6 km water transfer tunnel.
- KL International Airport (KLIA):** Construction of the main passenger terminal and Contact Pier.
- Port Klang Power Station:** Construction of a 600 MW power station.
- Putrajaya:** Development of the administrative capital.
- Sarawak:** Construction of the Sarawak State Government Office.
- Perlis:** Construction of the Perlis Refinery.
- Labuan:** Construction of the Labuan Port.
- Sabah:** Construction of the Sabah State Government Office.

A Continuing Partnership

JICA Volunteers
Sending Japanese volunteers to develop countries is one of the ways JICA contributes to the development of local communities. In each posting, the volunteers share their skills and experience at grassroots level, in the process promoting mutual understanding between recipient countries and Japan. Since 1956, approximately 1,500 volunteers have been sent to Malaysia. Recent volunteers have been working together with local communities on specific development fields such as social welfare, environmental education and human resource development.

44.6 km, the longest water transfer tunnel in ASEAN region



The Pahang-Selangor Raw Water Transfer Project was implemented by Yen loan to address the water security issues in the Klang Valley area. The project involves construction of three tunnels measuring 44.6km long, making it the world's 11th longest tunnel and the longest in South-East Asia.

42% (1990) → 79% (2019)



The nationwide sewerage plant development project (2000) has contributed towards increasing the percentage of Malaysian urban dwellers with connection to public sewerage facilities from 42% in 1990 to 79% in 2019.

ODA support to develop the KLIA



Yen loans were used to finance some of the facilities at the Kuala Lumpur International Airport (KLIA) namely the design and construction of the main passenger terminal building and Contact Pier. KLIA has been in operation for 24 years and has grown to become one of Asia's leading hub airports.

PEACE AND STABILITY FOR NATION AND REGION



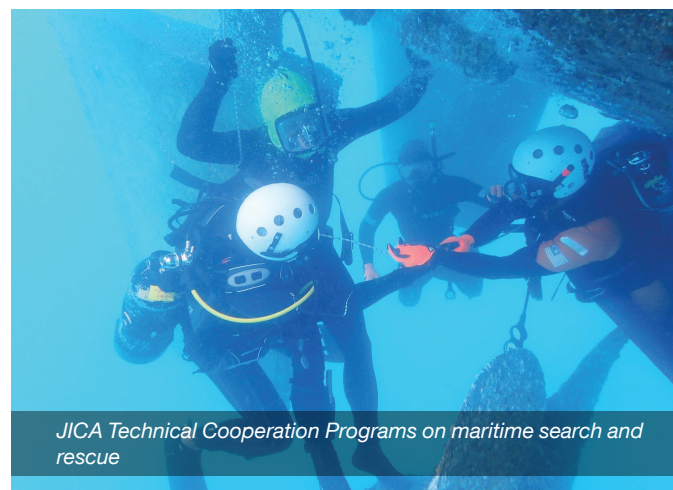
Joint training to address oil spills between Japan Coast Guard (JCG) and the Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency (MMEA) in January 2020

Malaysia's coastal area is a strategic maritime gateway for many vessels. In 2005, the Malaysian Government established the Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency (MMEA) to enhance maritime security and tackle piracy, smuggling, and fish poaching problems faced in the Straits of Malacca and other Malaysian waters. Since its establishment, Japan has cooperated with MMEA to strengthen the institutional and human capacities in maritime law enforcement and search & rescue. In this respect, MMEA is now effectively maintaining maritime safety and security in important waters such as the Straits of Malacca and South China Sea which influences the global economy.



Gracing Ceremony of KM Arau

Two offshore patrol vessels, KM Arau and KM Pekan, donated by the Japan Coast Guard are now active in rescue operations and coastal patrols in Malaysia's coastal area.



JICA Technical Cooperation Programs on maritime search and rescue

JICA experts have been dispatched to MMEA since its establishment and have played a significant role in improving maritime law enforcement, marine forensics, search and rescue skills and so on.

CARE FOR PEOPLE AND PLANET



The SDGs are also an important area of collaboration between the two countries. The Embassy and JICA are focused on improving the lives of individual Malaysians in line with the principles of the SDGs through grassroots projects, dispatch of volunteers, and implementation of projects by private companies and local governments.

Healthcare and Welfare



Provision of an ultrasound machine and ECG machine to Negeri Sembilan Family Planning Association



Provision of physiotherapy equipment to the Beautiful Gate Foundation for the Disabled

Infectious Disease



Contribution of approximately 1 million doses of AZ vaccine manufactured in Japan

Waste Management



Learning about the Japanese way of separating garbage during the project on improving waste management in Kota Kinabalu

Water



Provision of Water supply system to Adventist Development and Relief Agency Sabah

Biodiversity



JICA Experts and volunteers support technical cooperation projects and international joint research to protect and utilize the rich biodiversity of Malaysia's tropical rainforests.

Support for people with disabilities



More than 1,600 JICA volunteers have been dispatched to Malaysia in various sectors with warm acceptance by host communities and organizations.

ON-GOING PROJECTS IN THE FUTURE



Site visit of the JICA project “Strengthening the disaster risk reduction capacity to improve the safety and security of communities by understanding disaster risk (SeDAR)”

As of February 2022, 11 projects, 15 experts, and 4 volunteers are working in Malaysia.

While volunteers returned to Japan in March 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic, they have started to return to Malaysia since December 2021.

Japan will continue to support the implementation of the LEP to achieve social and economic development together with Malaysia.

Scan me for more information

