

MALAYSIA SMARTCITIES ALLIANCE (MSCA)



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PREFACE

Volume 2 of MSCA E-Newsletter is focus on the impact of Covid-19 pandemic to the smart cities development and how it responded globally. In this edition, the highlights are on the importance and benefits of standards on smart cities infrastructure and its role. The way of how smart city projects can be carried out through Public-Private Partnership is featured in this edition and the highlight of activities carried-out by by MSCA in 2020.

VOL. 2 | DEC 2020

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SMART CITIES HIGHLIGHTS

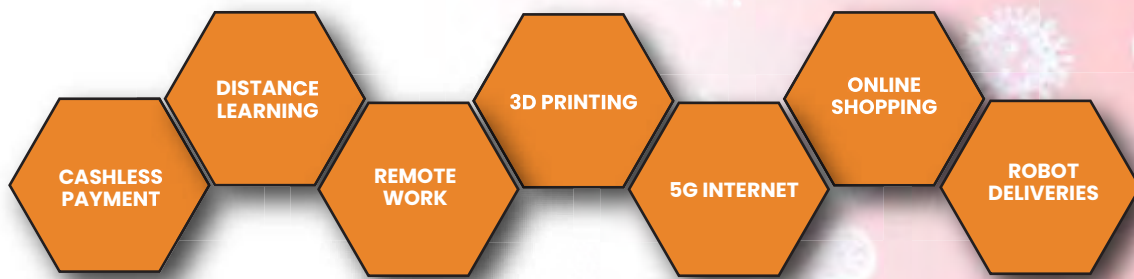
Smart Cities after Covid-19 Pandemic

In facing the current Covid-19 wave, Malaysia Cities are expected to feel the knock-on effect of coronavirus impact on its major trading partners, whose economies are likely to be affected. Thus, the government needs to focus on these two aspects: -

- To ensure that protection and security measures are taken to curb and eliminate the COVID-19 infection chain;
- Reducing the immediate economic negative impact of Covid-19 by implementing a recovery policy involving active targets of fiscal policy and monetary policy.

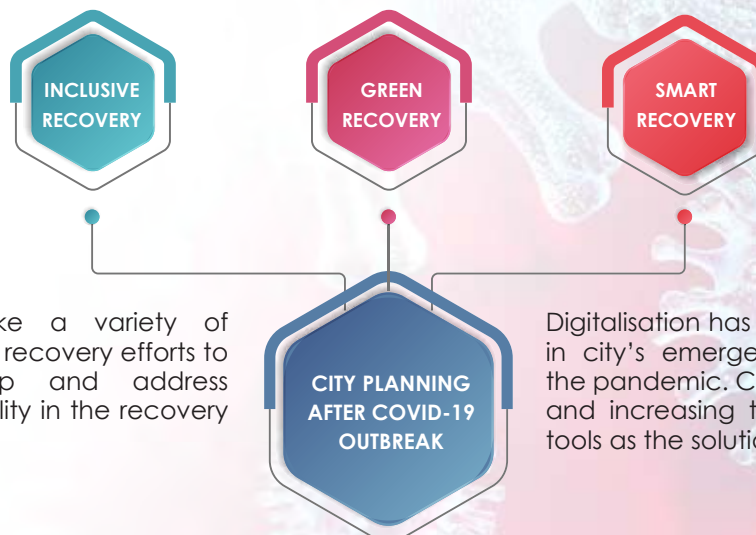
As a result of this epidemic, the socio-economy of the community becomes a priority for any of the policies and strategies to be deliver and implement by the government can meet the needs of the community and at the same time, strive to curb the economy from recession.

TOP TECHNOLOGY TRENDS FOR MALAYSIA CITIES AFTER COVID-19 OUTBREAK



Due to the rapid changes after Covid-19 outbreak, Malaysia cities movement has impacted our whole daily living activities and it is important for us to seek the new normal ways of living. To dates, we already applied those new ways by depending on the adoption of technologies in our daily works. Yet after the outbreak, all of us must strive to accepting and adopting these technologies trend in our daily living activities.

Cities around the world now planning for life after Covid-19 with a variation of investments to achieve green economic recovery and environmental sustainability via; sustainable urban mobility and energy efficiency



Cities must take a variety of measures in their recovery efforts to close the gap and address structural inequality in the recovery from COVID-19.

Digitalisation has played a vital role in city's emergency responses to the pandemic. Cities are hardening and increasing the use smart city tools as the solutions.

SMART CITIES HIGHLIGHTS

Smart Cities Standards Responds to Covid-19 Outbreak

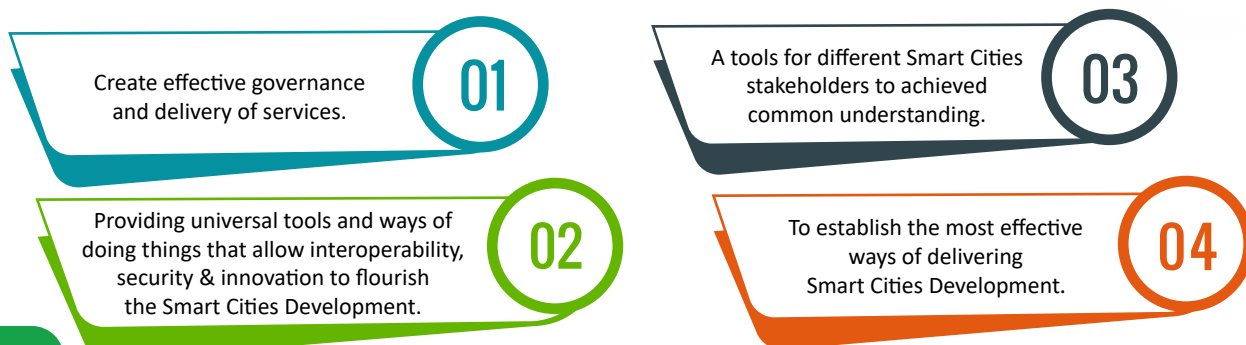
Smart Cities are responding to the on-going Covid-19 outbreak in many ways, from monitoring traffic to increasing use of public and city data. Communities are also beginning to develop new ways of responding to the Covid-19 outbreak that seek to make the most of the collective intelligence of urban areas. To realize this, smart cities must be supporting with good policies and regulatory. In the meantime, standards are needed to streamline and uniform all smart city ecosystems for responding to Covid-19 outbreak.

Role of Standards in Responds to Covid-19 Outbreak



Smart Cities is a new development concept which applies the new era of information, communication and technologies, such as the internet of things, cloud computing, big data and information integration. to facilitate the planning, construction, management and smart services of cities. In developing Smart Cities, standards can benefit synchronized development, industrialisation, digitalising information, urbanisation, modernisation, and sustainability of cities development.

THE BENEFITS OF STANDARDS



SMART CITIES HIGHLIGHTS



Development of Sustainable Cities and Communities Standards: Smart City ICT Infrastructure

by **Kamarul Ariff Omar**
Research Analyst II
MIGHT

“ MIGHT proposal in Global Environmental Facilities (GEF) 6 National Steering Committee Meeting chaired by KPKT has approved the development Smart City Infrastructure Standards (ICT) a collaborative project with Standards Malaysia and PLANMALAYSIA. ”

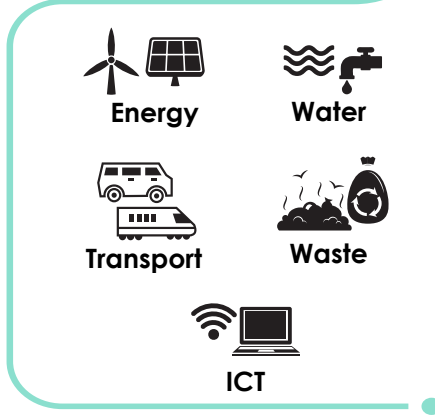
A series of meetings were held to initiate the Technical Committee to develop the Smart City Infrastructure Standards for ICT. Discussions held during the meetings discovered the following issues -

- **NO STANDARD on Smart Cities Infrastructure on the requirement and specifications.**
- **NO COORDINATING BODY to integrate all the key infrastructure for the Smart Cities Development.**
- **A NEW FRAMEWORK AND STANDARDS ARE NEEDED to develop a procedure followed by all stakeholders.**
- **Infrastructure component NEED TO BE CONNECTED AND INTER-OPERABILITY through standards and layered architectures.**

1 COLLABORATION PARTNERS



2 FOCUS AREA



3 KEY INITIATIVES



4 PROJECT UPDATE

- Formation of TC/D/29 : Sustainable Cities and Communities chaired by PLANMALAYSIA
- Formation of WG/D/29-1 : Smart city indicators chaired by PLANMALAYSIA
- Formation of WG/D/29-2 : Smart Cities ICT Infrastructure co-chaired by MCMC and MSCA.

A series of Standards is required for the city authorities and industry stakeholders to guide them in the implementation of Smart city projects. There are numbers of standards focused on smart cities already been developed internationally (ISO) and locally (MS), MIGHT together with MSCA are currently in the process of developing Sustainable Cities and Communities Standards: Smart City ICT Infrastructure.



by **Mohamed Shajahan**
MSCA Protem Members

SMART CITY PROJECTS IN MALAYSIA - The need for standards

Smart cities would require a new standard which would encompass water, electricity, telecommunications, and computer technology, internet of things, cloud services, private data protection and cyber security.

The most important person in the city is the citizen or the consumer or user of the application of the smart cities' solution. Standards provide a protection of quality of products or services which are benchmarked to international standards or professional bodies specialized in the industry. At the same time the public welfare is guarded if non-compliance can endanger public safety and health. Citizens would require the standards to ensure that the products or service protect their surrounding environment, provide reliable and valid information on a timely basis.

Standards for smart cities will provide a basis for any required legislation for controlling quality via technical minimum or maximum requirements as required by the respective industry benchmarks. In this regard especially, IT enabler in the digital infrastructure which is led by the International Telecommunication Union ITU-T e.g., United for Smart Sustainable Cities (U4SSC) and the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE). The respective bodies govern all the products and services in the IT and Telecommunications industry. Smart cities standards merge ITU and Stakeholders requirements. ICT infrastructure providers, the citizens, property developers, consultant engineers, Architects, contractors, town planners, city planners, mayors, chief ministers of states, university professors, research organizations. Media. Politicians and policy makers, Financial institutions, and Banks.

“ how will the developed standards get absorbed in each stage of smart cities planning? ”

The objective is to improve the quality of lives of the cities' citizens. The digital technologies will be used to improve the sustainability, make it more eco-friendly -greener, more livable and provide a good environment for the economy to thrive with long term sustainability and lower carbon footprint. This is attained by strategies that enhance socio economic, ecological, logistic, integrated transport and digitally connected citizen with broadband high-speed connectivity and super gigabit digital e-commerce infrastructure for businesses.

Standards ensure compatibility, interchangeability, and interoperability to benefit of the citizens and consumers. Standards reflect the requirement at national and international levels. This is important when key performance indicators globally are benchmarked to other cities.

Although different cities may have different levels of threshold or guidelines, but the methodology and the standards are uniform for the benchmarking. This is important for each city to monitor its progress in relation to national and international benchmarks.

This also facilitates to understand the gaps if the KPI's are not achieves as predicted by each project area. Further standards provide matters regarding smart cities industrial products to be efficiently deployed due to standardization and compliance. This includes all terminology and symbol standards are uniform which can be easily understood by the implementor, designer, contractor and finally the citizen to recognize the parameters that are being focused and targeted as KPI's. Uniform product standards will also ensure that products deployed between adjacent jurisdiction of councils have similar designs and standard quality of product to ensure delivery of products under smart cities which require good aesthetic designs, eco-friendly and reduce carbon footprint. Uniform standards also provide economies of scale in purchase on cost of construction through interchangeability of components, materials, and code of practice.

Importantly, testing standards complying to the relevant ITU, IEEE, IEC, CIDB and MCMC should be clearly identified by the various stakeholders to ensure that compliance will be met. The compliance verification should be done at different levels by the various of stakeholders through the different levels of planning, design, implementation, commissioning, and delivering smart cities services and products. Standards also facilitate communications and use of the standards by the different cities to organize citizen-centric solutions which are reliable and able to meet the KPIs under the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) under the United Nations.

Local SMEs and entrepreneurs can create economic growth by using and customizing solutions to create products and services according to the established Malaysian standards which would give them an advantage over overseas vendors who are addressing issues in their respective countries. These standards also can be used as non-tariff measures to help import substitution and to promote Malaysian companies to export their products.





Since the beginning of the 2000s, the intention of the municipality has been to set a benchmark to monitor the activities of the commune. The U4SSC initiative provides an opportunity to obtain a set of indicators based on an international standard. Consequently, we did not have to develop the measurement of criteria ourselves. Moreover, this initiative gives us the opportunity to work closely with other cities, it would be very much appreciated if the confederations or the canton were to propose standardized target values



Marc Zolliker

City Councilor in charge of the Directorate of Technical Office and Industrial Services



We must also be aware of the limits of the “global vision” type of indicators, and it is important to place their use in its proper context. There is a risk that some people might interpret these elements as either black or white. For me, the main benefit of these indicators is to obtain an overall appreciation, to provide a trend



Gil Reichen, Mayor.

The current efforts by MIGHT to coordinate the activities of smart cities with KPKT-Plan Malaysia, MCMC, Local council, State Government, Federal Government and industry through the Malaysian Smart City Alliance (MSCA) is a solution that would benefit Malaysia in the long-run. This centre of excellence and industry and global benchmarking to fit the Malaysian Cities and Citizen Requirement is critical for the success of any initiative that will be embarked on. The further complexity of our government structure for administration by ministries creates multiple silos and multiple legislations which are not aligned to the future digital smart city frameworks. This requires massive inter-government liaison and co-ordination for any of this smart city projects to be successful. Further strong political will and strong leadership is required to ensure success in delivering solution on smart cities in Malaysia. Technology still has an important role in the development of a smart city, but an ethical level has been added to the concept - the objective is to use technology wisely and sensibly, without violating the rights of citizens. The Malaysian standards benchmarked to international standards and KPIs will be what shows the world that we are a world class nation and able to achieve the UN Sustainable Development Goals through smart city initiatives.

Track, monitor, verify, validate, and update the standards and technology to current knowledge. MIGHT has the ability to provide this support together with the MSCA. Malaysia Smart cities Alliance industry organisation

Quick Digest...

- » What is the quality of the ITU indicators?
- » How pertinent are the target values?
- » Does the U4SSC initiative take proper account of local, regional, and national characteristics?
- » Are the ITU indicators sufficiently standardized?
- » Does the city really have full control of all the smart cities' standards indicators?
- » Are the proposed ITU indicators appropriate and sufficient for smart cities' standards?





by **Anusha Magendram**
Principal Analyst I
MIGHT

Throughout the world, cities are highly concerned that they need to modernize their infrastructure and cities' systems to improve the living environment of people. Cities' Township development embrace varieties approach especially in funding or financing the smart city developments.

PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP: SMART CITIES TOWNSHIP DEVELOPMENT

Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) aim at financing, designing, implementing, and operating public sector facilities and services development. The public-private partnership offers an option that lies somewhere between public procurement and privatization for governments to seek and expand cities' infrastructure development. PPPs bring private sector competencies, efficiencies, and capital to improving public assets or services as the government faced deficiency of upfront cash. Private sectors agree to take on risk and management obligation in exchange for profits reimbursement. PPPs is an increasingly preferred choice by policymakers in executing important public works projects, especially in facing shortage of government financial resources and to counter public inefficiency. PPPs enable governments that are already stretched for resources with the present economic climate, to utilize alternative private sector sources of finance while concurrently gaining the benefits that the private sector can bring in terms of skills and management.

PPPs enable governments that are already stretched for resources with the present economic climate, to utilize alternative private sector sources of finance while concurrently gaining the benefits that the private sector can bring in terms of skills and management. PPPs is a very particular type of contract whereby the public partner (government entity) delegates some of its own responsibilities to a private partner under a long-term contract that defines the rights and obligations of each party during the term as well as the mechanisms for its financial re-equilibrium arising from unforeseen events or lack of compliance of the parties. PPPs is an important instrument for financing and funding cities' infrastructure development and therefore promoting economic growth. PPPs applied for various infrastructures development like roads, airports, ports, power, water, and solid waste treatment and typically involve investment and operation and maintenance. PPPs also used for social infrastructure like health and education.

“ *The challenge in financing the smart cities' township development needs a creative thinking that varies from traditional models of infrastructure finance.* ”

GOOD PPPs IMPLEMENTATION

One unique issue local authority face is that would-be sources of finance may fear that being an 'early adopter' in this technology can be a drawback, particularly as some areas of digital infrastructure remain untested, or tested only to a limited capacity. To encourage reticent investors to commit to the project, local authorities need to fully understand it themselves: its potential cashflows, the range of financing options available to ensure its fruition (both at local and international levels), and procurement methods.

PPPs is continuously implemented in Malaysia cities' infrastructure development and other infrastructure best practices. Understanding the constraints for succeeding PPPs adoption enquired relevant parties, the Government neither the private sector to take the necessary effort in identifying constraints and ensure maximum benefit achieved from the PPPs.

In particular, the findings show the shortage of government guidelines on PPPs procedures, thus a signal to the PPP regulatory body to concern about the immediate need to overcome the issue. This is because, PPPs implementation still new in Malaysia, yet it is important to consider the requirement for transparent PPPs guidelines and procedures by the key players in the industry.

Nevertheless, only a few guidelines on PPPs have been published in Malaysia. The Government needs to clearly state the objectives of promoting PPPs as a tool to deliver cities services in Malaysia. PPPs provides clear objectives, methods, and the execution of the policies, while highlighting the progress achieved and addressing the future direction of the program.

In the meantime, continuous economic development also requires the public sector to enhance the practice of PPPs in Malaysia to ensure and meet the needs of the public followed the standard to achieve best value to both sectors.

Meanwhile, public sectors need protections from the private partner. Private investors typically provide performance guarantees or parent guarantees that can be unlimited or limited. If private sectors do's not deliver the product or service at the agreed level of quality or the timing contracted or the building is not finished on time or the water supply does not meet the specified safety levels, the public sector (government) pulls on such agreements.

Proportion of penalties regarding the type of non-compliance is vital for the sustainability of the PPPs contract over the long term. Contracts should mainly rule by incentives rather than penalties, giving both parties every reason to fulfil their commitments for the whole term of the contract and without a government champion, PPPs hardly succeed.

In any cases, they require a lot of negotiation and consensus building to develop a common understanding of the project at each phase among main stakeholders.

“ *It is common for PPPs contracts to include requirements that address the concerns of a multitude of stakeholders and there is debate at each stage* ”

FUNDING/BUSINESS MODEL

PPPs is about good financing model and bankability. Thus, a contract must assign risk properly. The tools for financing keep being developing and adjusting. Currently, there is a lot of interest on project bonds for middle-income markets.

In places where you have a lot of financial resources, we see participation of local banks. In some developing economies, private banks will not be able to finance with long terms, so financing source will differ on leveraging or simply mobilizing organizations like the World Bank's International Finance Corporation or others. Guarantees for a project can leverage private lenders and lower the cost of financing, but it is very specific to the country and the structure of the project.

SUMMARY

There are also constraints that delay the successful of PPPs implementation in any projects through the possibility of project default, projects completed at a higher cost to the Government and where value for money is not realized. Likewise, understanding the perceptions of both public and private sectors is critical because successful implementation of PPPs requires commitment from both collaborate parties.

This fundamental flexibility presents both opportunities and challenges for cities' authority from a funding/ financing outlook. Regardless of the broad recognition of the benefits of smart cities technology, funding on investment for smart city development are not constantly easy to acquire. A clear vision is necessary for better collaboration and sharing of risks and rewards by both sectors. Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) are a progressively trendy method for nowadays township development.



ACTIVITIES & HIGHLIGHTS



SOUTHEAST ASIA SMART URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE FORUM

18 February 2020

MIGHT has participated as one of the speakers in Panel Session 4: Integrating Technology for faster delivery of Civil Infrastructure Projects; How Innovations Improve Stakeholder Collaboration at Southeast Asia Smart Urban Infrastructure Forum which was taken place on 18 February 2020 at Hotel Istana Kuala Lumpur. The conference was organised by Kingsley Strategic Institute for Asia Pacific which aimed to address on issues and challenges faced by government and private sector in gaining momentum to achieve smart urban infrastructure by 2025.



SMART GRID PROJECT BRIEFING TO MALAYSIAN PHOTOVOLTAIC INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION (MPIA) MEMBERS (GEF6 AWARENESS ACTIVITIES FOR SUSTAINABLE CITY DEVELOPMENT)

25 February 2020

The first Malaysian Photovoltaic Industry Association (MPIA) High Tea was held on 25 February 2020 at Petaling Jaya. In supporting the sustainable initiative's agenda, Dr Raslan Ahmad, Senior Vice President of MIGHT have presented the Smart City Development initiative by MIGHT and invited MPIA members to participate in the initiative. Major projects presented are Sustainable City Development and Smart Grid Project in Malaysia. The session was fruitful and received many positive feedbacks especially on the Smart Grid Project in Malaysia. MPIA members also are looking forward to the collaboration on capacity building and awareness program to ensure the initiatives taken will be a success and beneficial to the nation. MPIA members consist of 120 local business entities that come from the whole of solar business supply chain in Malaysia including solar manufacturers, service providers, project investors and industry players.

WEBINAR SESSION ON "ADVANCING IOT TECHNOLOGY IN SMART CITY" (GEF6 AWARENESS ACTIVITIES FOR SUSTAINABLE CITY DEVELOPMENT)

18 April 2020

The Webinar Session on "Advancing IoT Technology in Smart City" was held on 18 April 2020 and was virtually organised by MIP Training Centre. The webinar aimed to introduce the need for IoT technology advancement in Smart City and leverage IoT technology among Town Planner. As a technology think tank MIGHT be invited to be the moderator for the session which was participated by 62 participants among members of the Malaysian Institute of Planners. The session was moderated by Ts Zulkifflee Mohamad a leading technologist in MIGHT which has vast experience in the mobility and smart city technology. During the session, Ts Zulkifflee also highlighted the importance of technology advance- Internet of Things (IoT) implementation in smart city development. Besides, the future of IoT also provides solutions in all sectors including infrastructure, mobility, energy, health, building and retails as well as the adaption to the new norm of recent pandemic Covid-19.



SMART CITY AUTHORITY ROUNDTABLE

2 Jun 2020

The Smart City Authority Roundtable on Malaysia International Centre For Sustainable Cities (MyICSC) is to gain understanding and insights from the Smart City authorities' perspective. This would enable MyICSC to provide value and relevancy to the main stakeholders in the Smart and Sustainable City ecosystem. Smart City Authority Roundtable on MyICSC was moderated by Ts Zulkifflee Mohamad from MIGHT and Mr. Hazmi Yusof, Frost & Sullivan and attended by 25 participants from 12 selected organisation which involved in smart city initiatives. This fruitful session have covered on the best practices on smart township development and issues need to be cope in order to achieved SDG-11 of sustainable cities and communities.

ACTIVITIES & HIGHLIGHTS

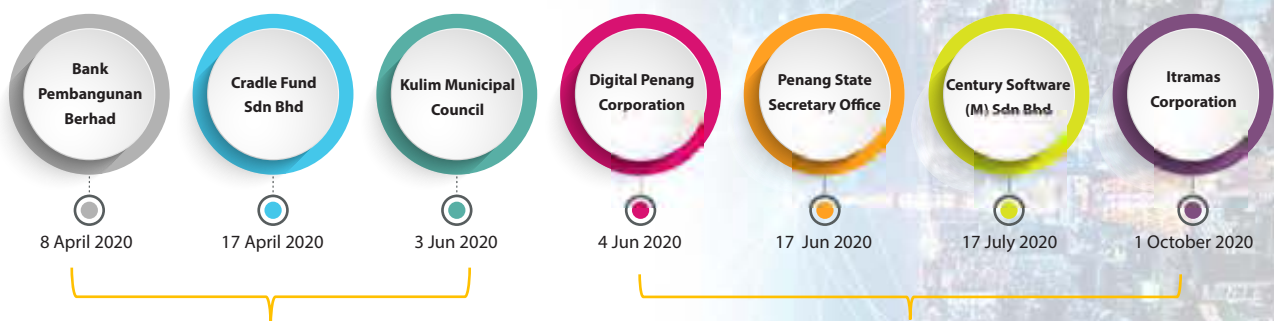
During the roundtable session, Mr. Hazmi Yusof, Frost & Sullivan presented on the **Key Stakeholders and Critical Success Factors for Smart Townships** which covered on factors for successful implementation of smart state / city; Developer play a key role in funding a smart township; The successful smart cities are profitable and appealing to a wide range of audiences including millennials and; Primary method to fund smart township through household spending pattern to predict the user demand. The discussion continued with question on how MyICSC Play a Key Role in supporting smart city organization. Also, the moderator highlights some used cases and best practices on smart township initiative by Sinar Mas Land for SAVASA residential project in Kota Deltamas, Cikarang, Bekasi Regency, in partnership with Panasonic Homes. At the middle of discussion, all authorities are required to share their initiative and practices upon smart city development. Table 1 showed the detail of each authorities' initiative towards smart city development.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS DURING DISCUSSION



Stakeholder Engagements Activities

Between April 2020 and June 2020, MIGHT had series of engagement with numbers of stakeholders to promote MSCA platform for investors, municipalities, agencies, and private companies who represent the interests of smart cities development in Malaysia and invite them to become the MSCA members. This engagement helps to translate stakeholder needs into the goals and creates the basis of effective strategy development for smart cities initiative by MSCA. The activity also discovers the point of consensus, shared motivation and helps the stakeholders to leverage on MSCA platform to arrive at a decision and ensures meaningful outcome in realising smart cities initiative.



Way Forward

- Potential collaboration for delivering smart city initiatives.
- Exploration on financial platform

2

- Potential collaboration for delivering smart city initiatives.
- Leverage MSCA platform.
- Promoting MyICSC Portal

ACTIVITIES & HIGHLIGHTS

Leadership Training for Municipalities on Public Private Partnership (PPP) Towards Development of Smart Cities (E-Training)

7, 9, 14 and 16 July 2020

**POST TRAINING:
(6th TRAINING SESSION)**

LEADERSHIP TRAINING FOR MUNICIPALITIES ON PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP (PPP) TOWARDS DEVELOPMENT OF SMART CITIES

Co-organised by:



7, 9, 14 & 16 July 2020 ▪ 10am-12noon

The objectives of this training are:

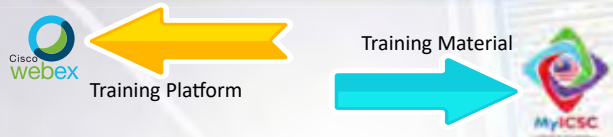
- To improve Municipal Leadership skills.
- To create a long-term partnership between Municipalities and the private sector.
- To share best practices in Municipal PPP, Smart Cities experiences and global lessons

Malaysian Industry-Government Group for High Technology (MIGHT) in collaboration with Ministry of Housing and Local Government (KPKT), World Bank, Training Institute of Housing and Local Government (I-KPKT) and Local Government Department (JKT) are organising a “Leadership Training For Municipalities On Public Private Partnership (PPP) Towards Development Of Smart Cities (E-Training)” as a part of capacity building for GEF6 Sustainable Cities Development in Malaysia. This e-training serves as a set of training and guidance on best practices in Municipal PPP, leadership skills, Smart Cities experiences and global lessons which is conducted by the World Bank and other subject matter experts.



Scope / Module Covered:

- Introduction to Municipal PPP frameworks & projects
- Introduction to Project Readiness
- Project readiness self-assessment
- Introduction to Municipal Readiness
- Municipal readiness self-assessment
- Knowledge Sharing Session with International/Mayors
- Smart City Experience
- Inclusive Public Engagement



ACTIVITIES & HIGHLIGHTS

FUNDING FOR SMART CITIES' TOWNSHIP DEVELOPMENT THROUGH PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP

24 AUGUST 2020

Malaysian Industry-Government for High Technology (MIGHT) and PPP shared their views and perspectives towards Smart Cities Township Development, which is implementation municipal and industry to be a good partnership in order to revenue generator. They also explored about on appropriate funding and business model to look for relevant funding which can be discussed in smaller scope by inviting funding representatives

BUSINESS VALUE & OPPORTUNITIES FOR IOT INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

4 SEPT. 2020



The panelists discussed about bit on the nature of the business of IoT infrastructure such as facing lack of security and safety measures and Motorola Solutions Malaysia brought their Mission-Critical Ecosystem that was built based on public safety by leveraging the IoT infrastructure. Other than that they plan of action on pertaining business value opportunities for the industry players and impact of Covid-19 to IoT infrastructure development industry.

ROLES OF STANDARDS FOR SMART CITIES DEVELOPMENT

18 SEPT. 2020

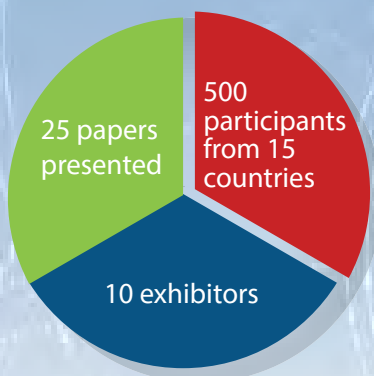


In this session, between PLANMalaysia, Department of Standards Malaysia (DOSM), Malaysia Communication & Multimedia Commission (MCMC) and Smart cities Alliances Protem Member explored the needs and roles of standards for smart city development and to understand common interest between the public and private sector. The panelist also highlighted to focus more in greater emphasis on the planning city of future generation.

ACTIVITIES & HIGHLIGHTS

Cities 4.0
 12 - 15 October 2020 | 2.00pm - 5.00pm (GMT+8)
TOWARDS A SUSTAINABLE, COMPETITIVE & DISASTER-READY CITY

www.cities4pointzero.com | Cities4.0



Cities 4.0 Virtual Conference

Provide practical strategies and introduce relevant tools and technologies.

Cities 4.0 Virtual Exhibition

Showcase some of the latest smart city planning and development, smart city technologies and solutions.

The hosting of the third edition of Cities 4.0 in Kuala Lumpur is to provide an interactive platform for governments, municipalities, urban planners, developers, urban futurists, solution providers and innovators to converge and discuss the practical deployment of cutting-edge technologies in shaping sustainable, competitive and resilient cities.



'Smart City RAP' was held on 18 – 19 November 2020 via Cisco Webex. Smart City RAP is a platform to share experiences, expertise and ideas in the development of Smart cities in Malaysia. Through out the 2 days event, a total of 10 sharing session was broadcast live via Cisco Webex. The 6th session on the second day of Smart City Rap was represented by Ts Zulkifflee Mohamad to talk on "Accelerating Smart Cities Through Strategic Partnership".

Main Organisers

Co-Organisers



Collaborators

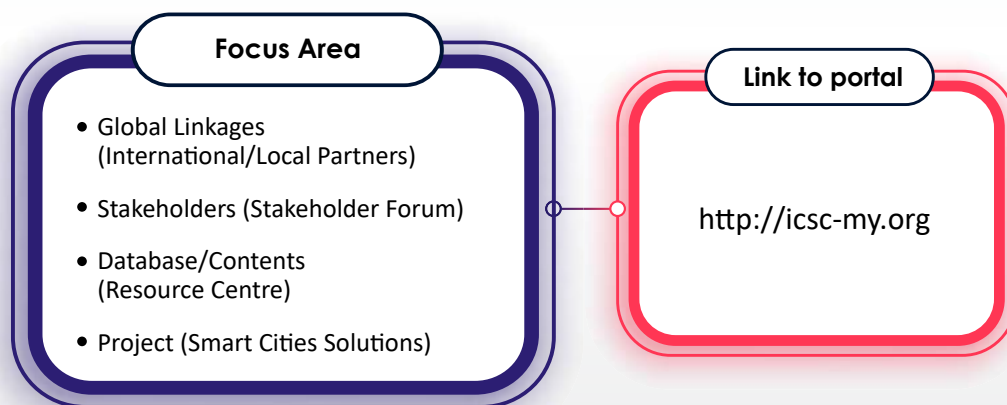


Malaysia International Centre for Sustainable Cities (MyICSC) Portal Launching



The MyICSC portal was officially launched by Datuk Zainal Abidin Bin Abu Hassan, Secretary General of KPKT during NSC Meeting No 2/2020 on 12 November 2020. The launching took place at MIGHT Partnership Hub, Cyberjaya and was joined by other 57 members who participated the NSC meeting virtually and physically.

The MyICSC portal is a platform to encourage active sharing of expertise and new insight. It is also a set of multi-linkages networking system under the same interest on delivering Sustainable Cities initiatives and an environment that facilitates and accelerate innovation and adoption of best practice and knowledge on Sustainable Cities.



Welcome New Member



Membership



REGISTER NOW!

For further information visit our website
www.malaysiasca.org

or contact secretariat:
anusha@might.org.my / asmida@might.org.my