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Profiling of Manufacturing Industries Bumiputera Entrepreneurs (MIBE) Government Related Agencies

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Abstract

A SME advancement programs was implemented by the governance of Malaysia and supervised through the 24 ministries. It was purposely aim to determine which agencies that give contribution to the businessperson. Similarly, SME Integrated Plan of Action (SMEIPA) refer to the document containing the yearly report on the status, analysis, assessment and how successful the plans enacted by all parties and ministries. The execution of diverse plans has been assigned to some agencies and department of the government as well. Hence, the aim of this research is to recognize the agency of Malaysia's Government in pursuance of elucidating the degree of success upon support granted by the government towards the enterprisers of Bumiputera. An evaluation via online survey was carried out among the 24 Ministries. A notable revelation is that these constituted agencies was purposed to recommend supplementary service for instance the Canter of Export Trade with the role in discloses the enterprisers to international chances, the Canter of National Productivity assigned with supplying guidance in accordance with management, which are executed in association with Research Development Association of National Entrepreneurship together with the Canter of Malaysian Entrepreneur Development. Last but not least, Bumiputera Entrepreneur accomplishment would be qualified to alter the bias intention of entrepreneurial ethnicity from another race. In realities, the identification of those party purposes collateral with government intentions to enhance the entrepreneurs' number involving Bumiputera is a great initiative with regards to increase the GDP in Malaysia.

Keywords: Sustainable Entrepreneurs, Bumiputera, Profiling, Malaysia Agency.

Introduction

The Malays in these states are the dominant and most relevant in the history of the Malaysian entrepreneurship development. They are commonly known to be Muslims engrossed in their customs (adats) and cultures, enjoying the inalienable rights and privileges of the Bumiputera ordained for them under the constitution (Constitution, 2010). These rights were conferred on the Malays being the indigenous people in Malaysia so as to compensate them for the imposition of the other immigrant races of Chinese and Indians on them by the British colonists. These other races had a massive entry into Malaysia during the early 20th century as a result of the boom in the tin and rubber production in Malaysia, and subsequently, got citizenship status during the independence era (Alom, Abdullah,

Moten, & Azam, 2016; Shome & Hamidon, 2009). Due consideration is given to entrepreneurship by policy makers in several countries or international corporations in promoting and enhancing the entrepreneurial climate. They formulate viable policies to boost the entrepreneurial development either by uprooting bottlenecks or some forms of palliatives designed to tackle some menace (Ahmad & Hoffman, 2007). This had been a trend witnessed since around the mid-20th century in developed nations as US, UK, Australia, as well as in developing nations.

Literature Review

Hence, no doubt that in order to address the growing discontentment among the races, and revamp the marginalized Bumiputera society under the colonial period, the Malaysian government initiated some developmental policies. Hence, since 1970s, through the various policies: New Economic Policy (1970 – 1990); National Development Policy (NDP) (1991 – 2000); National Vision Policy - NVP (2001 – 2005); National Mission Policy (NMP) (2006 – 2020), which later incorporated the Malaysian National Development Strategy (MyNDS) (2015 – 2020); billions of Malaysian ringgits were spent on programs and initiatives created to cater for the Bumiputera entrepreneurship development.

Most SMEs requires support or assistance from the government to be more competitive in the global business environment. The role of government is to encourage companies to move to higher levels and gain competitive advantage in the globalized environment (Lukas & Basuki, 2015). SMEs has become the backbone of the world economy as they take a huge function in employment, whereas, the strength, excellence, achievement and success of the SMEs are said to be key indicators in evaluating an economy's growth and potential development (Wiklund, 1998). The basic entrepreneurial activity contributed by SMEs has been widely acknowledged as the motivating factor for innovation and economic growth. Therefore, the achievement or otherwise of SMEs as well as entrepreneurship remains paramount to government and policy makers (Schaper, 2010).

Follow to Hashim, Che, Hamzah, & Umar, (2018), the presence of Malay attitudes and belief systems which appeared to be least desirable to a business culture, and which had been reinforced over the years by feudalism and, to a certain extent, colonialism. Entrepreneurship development assumed much greater significance in Malaysia after the 1969 riot between the main races Bumiputera or Malays, Chinese and Indians as the non-Bumiputera (Sabiu, Abdullah, & Amin, 2017). There were serious concerns about the wide income disparity between the Bumiputera and the non-Bumiputera. The former were mostly restricted to agriculture under the pre-independence colonial rule and lacked entrepreneurial inclination. While, the latter had economic ascendancy and a long history of entrepreneurship which provided them a significant income (Ariff et al., 2015; Awang et al., 2009). However, although Malay elites dominated and controlled the administrative system, they did not have corresponding economic power (Chan, Paul, Horii, & Kenzo, 1986).

For their part, the Malay petite bourgeoisie were faced with inadequate capital, skilled labour shortages, which in turn impeded their success (Whah & Guan, 2017). Due to these constraints, ambitious Malay businessmen, politicians and bureaucrats turned to economic and political ethno-nationalism in the first Bumiputera Economic Congress (BEC) in 1965. This was a significant milestone that marked a turning point in the development of Malay capitalism. The demand for a more active role by the state in support of Malay commercial expansion continued and was the reason behind the organization of the second BEC in 1968.

In response to the first BEC, the government established the first Malay commercial bank (Bank Bumiputera) in 1965 to: provide Malays with increased capital; distribute shares to Malays and Malay

interests and break Chinese dominance of the banking industry (Whah & Guan, 2017; Thoburn & Snodgrass, 2006). In 1966, the central bank, Bank Negara, seized the opportunity and took over Malayan Banking Berhad, a Chinese-controlled bank facing difficulties (Ranjit, 1987). In the same year, the Rural and Industrial Development Authority (RIDA) which had been established in 1950 by the colonial government to cultivate a Malay petite bourgeoisie and look after rural development was replaced with Majlis Amanah Rakyat (MARA) or Council of Trust for Indigenous People and given greater resources. Recapitulate, prior to the BEC, the first two strategies used to develop a Malay industrial and commercial bourgeoisie were: protection through the imposition of Malay quotas on business licenses, employment and education; and assistance in the form of credit, training and business premises channelled through state-owned enterprises. There was no direct intervention, as the state only encouraged Malays to accumulate capital through these two strategies.

Nevertheless, the first and second BECs in 1965 and 1968 marked the transition from a facilitative role to direct state intervention for the Malays and Malay interests (Chan et al., 1986). The state's direct intervention from late 1969 onwards through public enterprises characterizes a major change from laissez faire to a developmentalist role, namely to address the "Malay dilemma" through creating a new business and managerial class by modernizing Malay society Abdul Rahman 1996

Hence, Amir, (1983) the task of assisting the development of indigenous Bumiputera entrepreneurs was at the beginning entrusted to the Malaysian Civil Service (MCS) and later extended to include other quasi-government agencies or government-backed agencies. Unequivocally, the Malaysian government made it paramount to redress the issue and bridge the growing discontent about the economic inequalities between the races. Therefore, the New Economic Policy (1970 - 1990) was implemented serving the main objectives of: restructuring the society in general by enhancing the economic activities of all races and poverty eradication especially for the Bumiputera. And importantly, the other is developing the entrepreneurial capabilities of the Bumiputera in the commercial arena (Koon, 1997). It thus created the Bumiputera Commercial and Industrialization Community (BCIC). The aim was on nurturing as well as boosting active Bumiputera participation in lucrative entrepreneurial activities at all levels where the business domain was predominated by the non-Bumis. And, another goal was for the Bumiputera to equally achieve equity ownership of at least 30% by 1990 (Ariff & Abubakar, 2007).

To do this, the government concentrated focus on the creation of trust agencies and their subsidiaries. These agencies include National Entrepreneurship Institute, SME Bank, Bank Rakyat, National Corporation Council or Perbadanan Nasional Berhad (PNS) People's Trust Council or Majlis Rakyat Amanah (MARA), National Equity Corporation or Permodalan Nasional Berhad (PNB), Urban Development Authority (UDA), Tabung Ekonomi Kumpulan Usahawan Niaga (Tekun) for loans to Bumiputra entrepreneurs, Contractor Service Centre (PKK) to help Bumiputra contractors, State Economic Development Corporations (SEDCs), among others. These establishments were made to promote share ownership, and open business opportunities for Bumiputera to fully involve in creation and management of the country's wealth (Berita, 2008; Buang & Yusof, 2006).

New Economic Policy (NEP) (1971 – 1990)

According to Economic Planning Unit, (2001), by the 1990s after 20 years of the NEP implementation, the first objective made tremendous achievement. Basically, poverty was reduced by more than 200% from 1970 to 1990. Meanwhile, the second goal of developing economic imbalances and boosting Malay entrepreneurship could not achieve much. Thus, the mixed success outcome of the NEP

propelled the government to integrate the Bumiputera entrepreneurship development into Malaysia's subsequent development policies (Shome & Hamidon, 2009; Sabiu et al., 2017).

National Development Plan (NDP) (1991 – 2000)

Subsequently, the National Development Policy (NDP) (1991 – 2000) focused on the Bumiputera participation in the private sector. Various privatization programs, business and wealth creation management, training and equally the achievement of at least 30% contract works in privatized project for the Bumiputera contractors were implemented. To augment the various programs, the Ministry of Entrepreneurship Development was established in 1995 to support the development of Bumiputera entrepreneurs as well as coordinate entrepreneurship activities in general (Ariff & Abubakar, 2015). A significant outcome of the policy witnessed, was the increase in the number of Bumiputera enterprises with an estimate of 697,900 sole proprietorship and partnership companies. While about 57,700 private limited companies registered with Registrar of Business (ROB) and Registrar of Company (ROC) respectively. Even though, this achievement was small compared to that of their non-Bumi counterparts, and equally lacked technological as well as management competencies (Anthony & Syahira, 2009).

National Vision Policy (NVP) (2001 – 2004)

In the same vein, the National Vision Policy - NVP (2001 – 2005) incorporated the achievement of Bumiputera equity ownership of at least 30% by the end of the decade. And the policy also focused on effective involvement of the Bumiputera in the prospering sectors in the economy (OPP3, 2001). However, with the change of new political administration in 2004, the NVP metamorphosed into the National Mission Policy (NMP) (2006 – 2020). This policy stressed on achieving effective Bumiputera as well as 30% ownership by 2020 and enhancing greater income and wealth distribution (Hamidon, Suhaimie, Yunoh, Naqib, & Hashim, 2017; OPP3, 2001).

For instance, about 82 microcredit schemes were offered through some of the above agencies for SMEs to access non-collateral loans varying from RM500 to RM50,000 (Rostamzadeh, Ismail, & Bodaghi Khajeh Noubar, 2014). As mentioned in Muhammad Khaliq, Abu Hassan Md Isa, Jamal Abdul Nassir Shaari, & Adel Ageel, (2011) from RM 1,561.6 million in the Eight Malaysian Plan, it drastically increased to RM 2,160.2 million for the development of SMEs in the Ninth Malaysian Plan (9MP) (2006-2010). Notwithstanding this huge allocation, the government established other support programs, institutions and agencies to complement its effort. These efforts include providing guidance, promotion, production efficiency, R&D program and product development (Mohamed, Rezai, Shamsudin, & Mahmud, 2012). According to MECD (2007) various training programs, workshops, seminars, expositions were delivered to promote entrepreneurial interest among the Bumiputera, and equip them well for local and international competition (Muhammad et al., 2011).

National Mission Policy (NMP) (2005 – 2015)

Equally, it is noteworthy that under the 9MP, the Ministry of Entrepreneurship and Cooperative Development (MECD) allocated RM 5.77 billion budget ceiling to execute some developmental projects of about 633 in number (Hamidon, 2009). These projects majorly bordered on inculcating entrepreneurship culture in students, graduates, youth and women of Bumiputera totalling 1.5 million. The development of 150,000 new Bumiputera entrepreneurs to beef up the already existing 25,000 Bumiputera enterprises and 600 cooperatives were included. Similarly, 800 new cooperatives, 50 franchisor and 1000 franchisee enterprises were to be raised. Lastly, achievement of at least 25% Bumiputras equity ownership by 2010 was prioritized too (Hamidon, 2008).

Ahmad Badawi became the Prime Minister in late 2003. Abdullah probably saw the increasing intra-ethnic wealth gap within the Malays following the past three decades of wealth redistribution that focused on large enterprise development. Developing Bumiputera entrepreneurial SMEs was a rational way to restructure society and eradicate poverty. Abdullah established the National SME Development Council (NSDC) in 2004 to support SME growth. The BCIC agenda under Abdullah was to expedite the development of self-reliant, sustainable and competitive Bumiputera entrepreneurs and the creation of strong Bumiputera SMEs enhanced through the creation of linkages and clusters among Bumiputera enterprises, between Bumiputera and non-Bumiputera, and between GLCs and Bumiputera enterprises (Whah & Guan, 2015).

The emergence of Prime Minister Najib Razak in 2009 came with turmoil initially to the existing preferential treatment policies of the Bumiputera as he proposed to introduce a need-based strategy approach to tackling the underdevelopment of the bottom 40 rung of the society irrespective of his/her race. Though, this course was later struck due to overwhelming protest by politicians, and was replaced to another project that led to the establishment of Teraju, which focuses on the boosting of economic participation of Bumiputera in lucrative sectors of the economy (Chin & Dosch, 2015).

Eventually, the Tenth Malaysian Plan (10MP) (2011 – 2015), encapsulated the spirit of 1Malaysia to ensure equitable access to economic participation for all Malaysians and enable equitable opportunities for all in the area of capacity building and encourage innovation-driven entrepreneurship. It is aimed at enhancing Bumiputera economic participation and strengthening their entrepreneurship to encourage competitiveness in a high impact sectors. And also, it aimed at extending wealth ownership through institutional ownership over corporate equity which enables pooling and mobilizing fund and distribution of profits to a larger group of participants (Economy, 2015).

More so, the 10MP noted that the Bumiputera agenda is concerned with growth and distribution to foster competitiveness and resilience with increased participation of the Bumiputera in highly challenging business environments. Government investment institutions like Perbadanan Nasional Berhad (PNB) and Ekuiti Nasional Berhad (EKUINAS) would support promising Bumiputera companies to prosper in their respective fields of operations (Bernama, 2018). Similarly, government's funding, support services, capacity development programs and implementation agencies are based on need based at different business stage (Economy, 2015). At micro enterprises level, funding, capacity building and infrastructure were provided to improve the livelihood of Bumiputera in the bottom 40% income earners. Also, RM 4.5 billion was allocated and more to be raised from the private sector to undertake investments in growth stage companies, including existing strong Bumiputera companies to facilitate their growth. Also, the government placed greater emphasis on scaling up and promoting innovation-intensive businesses to grow the Bumiputera Commercial Industrial Community (BCIC). As it equally provided government assistance to open new markets for the Bumiputera entrepreneurs (Economy, 2015).

Malaysia National Development Strategy (MyNDS) (2015 – 2020)

And currently, the Malaysian National Development Strategy (MyNDS) in the 11th Malaysian Plan (2015 – 2020) RM350 million is allocated for financing 33,000 new entrepreneurs. Current status of SME accounting for 33% of GDP is targeted to be increased to 41% by 2020, whereby the SME Investment Partner would be supported by the government. EKUINAS would be allocated with RM600 million to promote Bumiputera ownership in private companies and Government Linked Corporations (GLCs) among other things (Bernama, 2014). By December, 2015, it was reported that 512 firms of

Bumiputera had benefitted financially up to RM61.29 million through the Bumiputera Enterprise Enhancement Programme (SME, 2016).

Research Methodology

This study used data list of all agencies in Malaysia Government and related business agencies from SME’s Corp department. The ministries that involve is, Prime Minister’s; Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-based Industry; Ministry of Communication and Multimedia; Ministry of Defence; Ministry of Domestic Trade and Consumer Affairs; Ministry of Economic Affairs; Ministry of Education; Ministry of Energy, Technology, Science, Climate Change and Environment; Ministry of Entrepreneurship Development; Ministry of Federal Territories; Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Home Affairs; Ministry of Housing and Local Government; Ministry of Human Resources; Ministry of International Trade and Industry; Ministry of Primary Industries; Ministry of Rural Development; Ministry of Tourism, Art and Culture; Ministry of Transport; Ministry of Water, Land and Natural Resources; Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development; Ministry of Works; Ministry of Youth and Sports; and Non-ministerial bodies.

Result and Discussion

Government Agencies

The government carries out a range of SME developmental plans conducted through the 24 ministries and total of 336 agencies in Malaysia Government and 16 agencies were supported entrepreneurship (SME, 2016). Equally, SME, (2019) through the SME Integrated Plan of Action (SMEIPA) is the document presenting the annual report on the assessment, analysis, status, and how effective the programs carried out by all the ministries and the agencies. Below is the profiling of all agencies shelter under Malaysia government. This is a list of agencies of Malaysian federal government. The list includes statutory bodies, government-linked companies and organizations.

Table 1: List of All Agencies Under Malaysia Government. Retrieve from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_federal_agencies_in_Malaysia

No	AGENCIES	MINISTRY
.		
1.	National Palace	Prime Minister's
2.	Prime Minister's Office (PMO) Deputy Prime Minister's Office (DPMO) Chief Executive's Management Information System (SMPKE) Malaysian Institute of Wasatiyyah (IWM) National Branding Unit	Prime Minister's

	Socioeconomic Development of Indian Community Unit (SEDIC) Special Implementation Task Force (SITF) Special Secretariat for the Empowerment of Indian Entrepreneurs (SEED)	
3.	Chief Secretary's Office (Website)	Prime Minister's
4.	General Administration	Prime Minister's
5.	Advisory Board	Prime Minister's
6.	Attorney General's Chamber (AGC)	Prime Minister's
7.	Cabinet, Constitution and Intergovernmental Affairs Division (BKPP)	Prime Minister's
8.	Department of National Unity and Integration (JPNIN)	Prime Minister's
9.	Department of Waqf, Zakat and Hajj (JAWHAR)	Prime Minister's
10.	Division of Ceremonies and International Conferences Secretariat (BIUPA)	Prime Minister's
11.	Development of Hawkers, Petty Traders and Hindu Endowment Unit (UPPPKWH)	Prime Minister's
12.	Implementation Coordination Unit (ICU)	Prime Minister's
13.	Integrity and Governance Department (JITN)	Prime Minister's
14.	Legal Affairs Division (BHEUU)	Prime Minister's

	Legal Aid Department (JBG) Malaysian Department of Insolvencies (Mdl)	
15.	Legal and Judicial Training Institute (ILKAP)	Prime Minister's
16.	Malaysian Islamic Development Department (JAKIM) Federal Territories' Islamic Affairs Department (JAWI)	Prime Minister's
17.	Malaysian Industry-Government Group for High Technology (MiGHT)	Prime Minister's
18.	Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Affairs Division (BHEPMM)	Prime Minister's
19.	Malaysian Sharia Judiciary Department (JKSM) Federal Territories' Sharia Court (MSWP)	Prime Minister's
20.	National Governance, Integrity and Anti-Corruption Centre (GIACC)	Prime Minister's
21.	National Security Council (MKN)	Prime Minister's
22.	Office of Sabah Federal Secretary (PSUP Sabah)	Prime Minister's
23.	Office of Sarawak Federal Secretary (PSUP Sarawak)	Prime Minister's
24.	Office of the Chief Government Security Officer (CGSO)	Prime Minister's

25.	Office of the Chief Registrar of the Federal Court [3] (PKPMP)	Prime Minister's
26.	Office of the Director of Land and Mines of Federal Territories (PTGWP) Office of Land and Mines of Labuan Office of Land and Mines of Putrajaya	Prime Minister's
27.	Office of the Former Prime Minister, Tun Abdullah Ahmad Badawi	Prime Minister's
28.	Office of the Former Prime Minister, Dato' Sri Mohd. Najib Abdul Razak	Prime Minister's
29.	Office of the Keeper of the Rulers' Seal (Website) (PMBRR)	Prime Minister's
30.	Office of the Mufti of Federal Territories (PMWP)	Prime Minister's
31.	Performance and Delivery Management Unit (PEMANDU)	Prime Minister's
32.	Property Management Division (BPH)	Prime Minister's
33.	Protection Division	Prime Minister's
34.	Public Complaints Bureau (BPA/PCB)	Prime Minister's
35.	Public Service Department (JPA) Malaysian Institute of Public Administration (INTAN)	Prime Minister's
36.	Research Division	Prime Minister's
37.	Secretariat of Federal	Prime Minister's
38.	SME and Microcredit Development Unit	Prime Minister's
39.	Strategic Special Unit (UKS)	Prime Minister's
40.	Territories Earthworks Committee	Prime Minister's
41.	Enforcement Agency Integrity Commission (SIAP/EAIC)	Prime Minister's

42.	Federal Territories' Islamic Affairs Council (MAIWP) MAIWP Zakat Collection Centre (PPZ-MAIWP)	Prime Minister's
43.	National Innovation Agency* (AIM)	Prime Minister's
44.	Pilgrims Fund Board (TH)	Prime Minister's
45.	Rulers' and Governors' Higher Education Scholarship Fund	Prime Minister's
46.	Alhijrah Media Corporation (TV Alhijrah)	Prime Minister's
47.	Institute for Strategic and International Studies (ISIS)	Prime Minister's
48.	International Multilateral Partnership Against Cyber Threats (IMPACT)	Prime Minister's
49.	Malaysian Integrity Institute (INTEGRITI)	Prime Minister's
50.	Malaysian Islamic Understanding Institute (IKIM)	Prime Minister's
51.	Petroliam Nasional Berhad (PETRONAS)	Prime Minister's
52.	Islamic Dakwah Foundation of Malaysia (YADIM)	Prime Minister's
53.	Islamic Economic Development Foundation of Malaysia (YaPEIM)	Prime Minister's
54.	Waqaf Foundation of Malaysia (YWM)	Prime Minister's
55.	Kuala Lumpur Regional Centre for Arbitration (KLRCA)	Prime Minister's
56.	Malaysian Agricultural Research and Development Institute (MARDI)	Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-based Industry

57.	Farmers' Organization Authority* (LPP)	Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-based Industry
58.	Federal Agricultural Marketing Authority* (FAMA)	Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-based Industry
59.	Malaysian Fisheries Development Authority* (LKIM)	Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-based Industry
60.	Muda Agricultural Development Authority* (MADA)	Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-based Industry
61.	Malaysian Pineapple Industrial Authority* (MPIB)	Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-based Industry
62.	Kemubu Agricultural Development Authority* (KADA)	Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-based Industry
63.	Department of Agriculture (DOA)	Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-based Industry
64.	Department of Veterinary Service (DVS)	Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-based Industry
65.	Department of Fisheries (DOF)	Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-based Industry
66.	Malaysian Quarantine and Inspection Services (MAQIS)	Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-based Industry
67.	Agrobank	Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-based Industry
68.	CyberSecurity Malaysia	Ministry of Communication and Multimedia
69.	Department of Broadcasting (RTM)	Ministry of Communication and Multimedia

70.	Department of Information (JAPEN)	Ministry of Communication and Multimedia
71.	Department of Personal Data Protection (JPDP)	Ministry of Communication and Multimedia
72.	Tun Abdul Razak Institute for Broadcasting and Information (IPPTAR)	Ministry of Communication and Multimedia
73.	Malaysian Administrative Modernisation and Management Planning Unit (MAMPU)	Ministry of Communication and Multimedia
74.	Malaysian Communication and Multimedia Commission (SKMM)	Ministry of Communication and Multimedia
75.	Malaysian Digital Economy Corporation (MDEC)	Ministry of Communication and Multimedia
76.	Malaysian National News Agency (BERNAMA)	Ministry of Communication and Multimedia
77.	National Film Development Corporation (FINAS)	Ministry of Communication and Multimedia
78.	MyNIC	Ministry of Communication and Multimedia
79.	Malaysian Armed Forces (ATM)	Ministry of Defense
80.	Armed Forces Retirees' Affairs Corporation (PERHEBAT)	Ministry of Defense

81.	ATM Veteran Affairs Department (JHEV)	Ministry of Defense
82.	Malaysian Institute of Defense and Security (MIDAS)	Ministry of Defense
83.	Science and Technology Research Institute for Defense (STRIDE)	Ministry of Defense
84.	Companies Commission (SSM)	Ministry of Domestic Trade and Consumer Affairs
85.	Competition Commission (MyCC)	Ministry of Domestic Trade and Consumer Affairs
86.	Malaysian Intellectual Property Corporation (MyIPO)	Ministry of Domestic Trade and Consumer Affairs
87.	Perbadanan Nasional Berhad (PNS)	Ministry of Domestic Trade and Consumer Affairs
88.	Department of Statistics (DOSM)	Ministry of Economic Affairs
89.	Economic Planning Unit (EPU)	Ministry of Economic Affairs
90.	FELDA Outreach Unit (Seranta)	Ministry of Economic Affairs
91.	FELDA Regulatory Unit (UKSF)	Ministry of Economic Affairs
92.	Public-Private Partnership Unit (UKAS)	Ministry of Economic Affairs
93.	Federal Land Development Authority (FELDA)	Ministry of Economic Affairs

94.	Langkawi Development Authority (LADA)	Ministry of Economic Affairs
95.	Amanah Raya Berhad (ARB)	Ministry of Economic Affairs
96.	Bumiputera Agenda Steering Unit (TERAJU)	Ministry of Economic Affairs
97.	Bumiputera Education Steering Foundation (YPPB)	Ministry of Economic Affairs
98.	Ekuiti Nasional Berhad (EKUINAS)	Ministry of Economic Affairs
99.	Ekuiti Nasional Foundation (YEN)	Ministry of Economic Affairs
100.	Federal Land Combination and Recovery Authority (FELCRA)	Ministry of Economic Affairs
101.	Halal Industry Development Corporation (HDC)	Ministry of Economic Affairs
102.	Malaysia Petroleum Resources Corporation (MPRC)	Ministry of Economic Affairs
103.	Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka* (DBP)	Ministry of Education
104.	Higher Education Department (JPT)	Ministry of Education
105.	Malaysian Examination Council* (MPM)	Ministry of Education
106.	Malaysian Institute of Translation & Books (ITBM)	Ministry of Education
107.	Malaysian National Library (PNM)	Ministry of Education
108.	Malaysian Qualification Agency* (MQA)	Ministry of Education
109.	National Higher Education Fund Corporation (PTPTN)	Ministry of Education

110.	PADU Corporation	Ministry of Education
111.	Polytechnic and Community College Education Department (JPPKK)	Ministry of Education
112.	National Archives of Malaysia (ANM)	Ministry of Education
113.	Atom Energy Licensing Board (LPTA/AELB)	Ministry of Energy, Technology, Science, Climate Change and Environment
114.	Department of Biosafety (JBK)	Ministry of Energy, Technology, Science, Climate Change and Environment
115.	Department of Environment (JAS/DOE)	Ministry of Energy, Technology, Science, Climate Change and Environment
116.	Malaysian Chemistry Department (JKM)	Ministry of Energy, Technology, Science, Climate Change and Environment
117.	Malaysian Meteorological Department (MMD/MET Malaysia) (Website)	Ministry of Energy, Technology, Science, Climate Change and Environment
118.	Malaysian Nuclear Agency (Nuclear Malaysia) (Website)	Ministry of Energy, Technology, Science, Climate Change and Environment
119.	Malaysian Remote Sensing Agency (MRSa)	Ministry of Energy, Technology, Science,

		Climate Change and Environment
120.	Malaysian Standards Department (JSM/Standards Malaysia)	Ministry of Energy, Technology, Science, Climate Change and Environment
121.	Malaysian Sustainable Energy Development Authority (SEDA)	Ministry of Energy, Technology, Science, Climate Change and Environment
122.	National Science Centre (PSN)	Ministry of Energy, Technology, Science, Climate Change and Environment
123.	National Space Agency (ANGKASA) (Website)	Ministry of Energy, Technology, Science, Climate Change and Environment
124.	Academy of Science, Malaysia (ASM)	Ministry of Energy, Technology, Science, Climate Change and Environment
125.	Energy Commission (ST) (Website)	Ministry of Energy, Technology, Science, Climate Change and Environment
126.	Malaysian Board of Technologists (MBOT)	Ministry of Energy, Technology, Science, Climate Change and Environment

127.	Malaysian Astronauts Foundation (YAM)	Ministry of Energy, Technology, Science, Climate Change and Environment
128.	Malaysian Foundation for Innovation (YIM)	Ministry of Energy, Technology, Science, Climate Change and Environment
129.	Malaysian Institute of Chemistry (IKM)	Ministry of Energy, Technology, Science, Climate Change and Environment
130.	Sultan Mizan Foundation for Antarctic Research (YPASM)	Ministry of Energy, Technology, Science, Climate Change and Environment
131.	Astronautic Technology Sdn. Bhd. (ATSB)	Ministry of Energy, Technology, Science, Climate Change and Environment
132.	Bioeconomy Corporation	Ministry of Energy, Technology, Science, Climate Change and Environment
133.	Inno Biologics Sdn. Bhd.	Ministry of Energy, Technology, Science, Climate Change and Environment
134.	Kumpulan Modal Perdana Sdn. Bhd.	Ministry of Energy, Technology, Science,

		Climate Change and Environment
135.	Malaysia Debt Ventures Berhad (MDV)	Ministry of Energy, Technology, Science, Climate Change and Environment
136.	Malaysia Design Council (MRM)	Ministry of Energy, Technology, Science, Climate Change and Environment
137.	Malaysia Green Technology Corporation (GreenTech Malaysia)	Ministry of Energy, Technology, Science, Climate Change and Environment
138.	Malaysian Nuclear Power Corporation (MNPC)	Ministry of Energy, Technology, Science, Climate Change and Environment
139.	Malaysia Venture Capital (MAVCAP)	Ministry of Energy, Technology, Science, Climate Change and Environment
140.	Malaysian Technology Development Corporation (MTDC)	Ministry of Energy, Technology, Science, Climate Change and Environment
141.	National Institutes of Biotechnology Malaysia (NIBM)	Ministry of Energy, Technology, Science, Climate Change and Environment

142.	MIMOS Berhad (Website)	Ministry of Energy, Technology, Science, Climate Change and Environment
143.	NanoMalaysia Berhad	Ministry of Energy, Technology, Science, Climate Change and Environment
144.	SIRIM Berhad (Website)	Ministry of Energy, Technology, Science, Climate Change and Environment
145.	Technology Park Malaysia Corporation Sdn. Bhd. (TPM) (Website)	Ministry of Energy, Technology, Science, Climate Change and Environment
146.	Yayasan Hijau (yaHijau)	Ministry of Energy, Technology, Science, Climate Change and Environment
147.	Co-operatives Commission (SKM)	Ministry of Entrepreneurship Development
148.	Malaysian Co-operative College (MKM)	Ministry of Entrepreneurship Development
149.	SME Corporation Malaysia* (SME Corp)	Ministry of Entrepreneurship Development

150.	Small and Medium Enterprise Bank (SME Bank)	Ministry of Entrepreneurship Development
151.	TEKUN Nasional	Ministry of Entrepreneurship Development
152.	Perbadanan Usahawan Nasional Berhad (PUNB)	Ministry of Entrepreneurship Development
153.	Uda Holdings Berhad	Ministry of Entrepreneurship Development
154.	Bank Kerjasama Rakyat Malaysia Berhad (Bank Rakyat)	Ministry of Entrepreneurship Development
155.	Institut Keusahawanan Negara (INSKEN)	Ministry of Entrepreneurship Development
156.	Professional Training & Education For Growing Entrepreneurs (Protege)	Ministry of Entrepreneurship Development
157.	Malaysian Global Innovation & Creativity Centre (MAGIC)	Ministry of Entrepreneurship Development
158.	Kuala Lumpur City Hall (DBKL) (Website)	Ministry of Federal Territories
159.	Kampong Bharu Development Corporation (PKB)	Ministry of Federal Territories
160.	Labuan Corporation (PL)	Ministry of Federal Territories

161.	Putrajaya Corporation (PPj)	Ministry of Federal Territories
162.	Federal Territories' Sports Council (MSWP)	Ministry of Federal Territories
163.	Accountant-General's Department (ANM)	Ministry of Finance
164.	Property Assessment and Services Department (JPPH)	Ministry of Finance
165.	Royal Malaysian Customs Department (JKDM)	Ministry of Finance
166.	Bank Simpanan Nasional (BSN)	Ministry of Finance
167.	Central Bank of Malaysia (BNM)	Ministry of Finance
168.	East Coast Economic Region Development Council (ECER DC)	Ministry of Finance
169.	Employees' Provident Fund* (KWSP/EPF)	Ministry of Finance
170.	Inland Revenue Board (LHDN)	Ministry of Finance
171.	Iskandar Region Development Authority (IRDA)	Ministry of Finance
172.	Khazanah Nasional Berhad	Ministry of Finance
173.	Labuan Financial Services Authority* (Labuan FSA)	Ministry of Finance
174.	Malaysian Totalisator Board	Ministry of Finance
175.	Northern Corridor Implementation Authority (NCIA)	Ministry of Finance
176.	Public Sector Housing Financing Authority* (LPPSA)	Ministry of Finance
177.	Regional Corridor Development Authority (RECODA)	Ministry of Finance

178.	Retirement Fund (Incorporated) (KWAP)	Ministry of Finance
179.	Sabah Economic Development and Investment Authority (SEDIA)	Ministry of Finance
180.	Securities Commission (SC)	Ministry of Finance
181.	Bursa Malaysia Berhad	Ministry of Finance
182.	Yayasan Tun Razak (YTR)	Ministry of Finance
183.	ASEAN-Malaysia National Secretariat	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
184.	Institute of Diplomacy and Foreign Relations (IDFR)	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
185.	Southeast Asia Regional Centre for Counter Terrorism (SEARCCT)	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
186.	National Authority for Chemical Weapons' Convention (NACWC)	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
187.	Malaysia Healthcare Travel Council (MHTC)	Ministry of Health
188.	Medical Device Authority (MDA)	Ministry of Health
189.	Institute for Medical Research (IMR)	Ministry of Health
190.	Institute for Health Systems Research (IHSR)	Ministry of Health
191.	Institute for Public Health (IKU)	Ministry of Health
192.	Institute for Health Management (IPK)	Ministry of Health
193.	Institute for Respiratory Medicine (IPR)	Ministry of Health
194.	Clinical Research Centre (CRC)	Ministry of Health
195.	Institute for Health Behavioural Research (IPTK)	Ministry of Health
196.	National Cancer Institute (NCI)	Ministry of Health

197.	National Blood Centre (PDN)	Ministry of Health
198.	National Leprosy Control Centre (PKKN)	Ministry of Health
199.	Children's Dental Centre	Ministry of Health
200.	Eastern Sabah Security Command (ESSCOM)	Ministry of Home Affairs
201.	Malaysian Civil Defense Force (APM)	Ministry of Home Affairs
202.	Fire and Rescue Department of Malaysia (JBPM)	Ministry of Home Affairs
203.	Malaysian Immigration Department (JIM)	Ministry of Home Affairs
204.	Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency (APMM)	Ministry of Home Affairs
205.	Malaysian Prison Department	Ministry of Home Affairs
206.	Malaysian Volunteers' Department (RELA)	Ministry of Home Affairs
207.	National Anti-Drug Agency (AADK)	Ministry of Home Affairs
208.	National Registration Department (JPN)	Ministry of Home Affairs
209.	Registry of Societies (ROS)	Ministry of Home Affairs
210.	Royal Malaysian Police (PDRM)	Ministry of Home Affairs
211.	Percetakan Nasional Malaysia Berhad (PNMB)	Ministry of Home Affairs
212.	Film Censorship Board of Malaysia (LPF)	Ministry of Home Affairs
213.	Department of Local Governments (JKT)	Ministry of Housing and Local Government
214.	Kampung Baru Division	Ministry of Housing and Local Government

215.	National Landscape Department (JLN)	Ministry of Housing and Local Government
216.	National Housing Corporation (PRIMA)	Ministry of Housing and Local Government
217.	National Housing Department (JPN)	Ministry of Housing and Local Government
218.	National Solid Waste Management Department (JPSPN)	Ministry of Housing and Local Government
219.	Urban and Rural Planning Department of Peninsular Malaysia (JPBD)	Ministry of Housing and Local Government
220.	Housing and Local Government Training Institute (i-KPKT)	Ministry of Housing and Local Government
221.	Solid Waste Management and Public Cleansing Corporation (SWCorp)	Ministry of Housing and Local Government
222.	Perumahan Negara Bhd (SPNB)	Ministry of Housing and Local Government
223.	Tribunal for Housing and Strata Management (TPPS)	Ministry of Housing and Local Government
224.	Department of Industrial Relations (JPP)	Ministry of Human Resources
225.	Department of Manpower (JTM)	Ministry of Human Resources
226.	Department of Occupational Safety and Health (JKKP/DOSH)	Ministry of Human Resources
227.	Department of Skills Development (JPK/DSD)	Ministry of Human Resources
228.	Department of Trade Union Affairs (JHEKS)	Ministry of Human Resources

229.	Industrial Courts (MP)	Ministry of Human Resources
230.	Sabah Labour Department (JTK Sabah)	Ministry of Human Resources
231.	Sarawak Labour Department (JTK Sarawak)	Ministry of Human Resources
232.	Human Resources Development Fund** (HRDF/PSMB)	Ministry of Human Resources
233.	National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)	Ministry of Human Resources
234.	Skill Development Fund Corporation (PTPK)	Ministry of Human Resources
235.	Social Security Organisation (PERKESO/SOCSO)	Ministry of Human Resources
236.	Talent Corporation Malaysia Berhad (TalentCorp)	Ministry of Human Resources
237.	Malaysian Automotive Institute (MAI)	Ministry of International Trade and Industry
238.	Malaysian External Trade Development Corporation (MATRADE)	Ministry of International Trade and Industry
239.	Malaysian Industrial Development Finance (MIDF)	Ministry of International Trade and Industry
240.	Malaysian Investment Development Authority (MIDA)	Ministry of International Trade and Industry
241.	Malaysian Productivity Corporation (MPC)	Ministry of International Trade and Industry
242.	Malaysian Steel Institute (MSI)	Ministry of International Trade and Industry

243.	Malaysian Cocoa Board (LKM)	Ministry of Primary Industries
244.	Malaysian Palm Oil Board (MPOB)	Ministry of Primary Industries
245.	Malaysian Pepper Board (MPB)	Ministry of Primary Industries
246.	Malaysian Rubber Board (LGM)	Ministry of Primary Industries
247.	Malaysian Timber Industries Board* (MTIB)	Ministry of Primary Industries
248.	National Kenaf and Tobacco Board* (LKTN)	Ministry of Primary Industries
249.	Malaysian Furniture Promotion Council (MFPC)	Ministry of Primary Industries
250.	Malaysian Palm Oil Certification Council (MPOCC)	Ministry of Primary Industries
251.	Malaysian Palm Oil Council (MPOC)	Ministry of Primary Industries
252.	Malaysian Rubber Export Promotion Council (MREPC)	Ministry of Primary Industries
253.	Malaysian Timber Certification Council (MTCC)	Ministry of Primary Industries
254.	Malaysian Timber Council (MTC)	Ministry of Primary Industries
255.	Community Development Department (KEMAS)	Ministry of Rural Development
256.	Indigenous Community Affairs Department (JAKOA)	Ministry of Rural Development
257.	Institute for Rural Advancement (INFRA)	Ministry of Rural Development

258.	Central Terengganu Development Authority (KETENGAH)	Ministry of Rural Development
259.	Kedah Regional Development Authority (KEDA)	Ministry of Rural Development
260.	Rubber Industry Smallholders Development Authority (RISDA)	Ministry of Rural Development
261.	Majlis Amanah Rakyat (MARA)	Ministry of Rural Development
262.	Penang Regional Development Authority (PERDA)	Ministry of Rural Development
263.	South Kelantan Development Authority (KESEDAR)	Ministry of Rural Development
264.	Southeast Johor Development Authority (KEJORA)	Ministry of Rural Development
265.	Islamic Tourism Centre (ITC)	Ministry of Tourism, Art and Culture
266.	Istana Budaya (IB)	Ministry of Tourism, Art and Culture
267.	Malaysia Convention and Exhibition Bureau (MyCEB)	Ministry of Tourism, Art and Culture
268.	Malaysian Handicraft Development Corporation (PKKM)	Ministry of Tourism, Art and Culture
269.	National Culture and Art Department (JKKN)	Ministry of Tourism, Art and Culture
270.	National Culture, Art and Heritage Academy (ASWARA)	Ministry of Tourism, Art and Culture
271.	National Heritage Department (JWN)	Ministry of Tourism, Art and Culture
272.	National Visual Arts Development Board (LPSVN)	Ministry of Tourism, Art and Culture

273.	Tourism Malaysia	Ministry of Tourism, Art and Culture
274.	Department of Museums Malaysia (JMM)	Ministry of Tourism, Art and Culture
275.	National Archives of Malaysia (Arkib Negara)	Ministry of Tourism, Art and Culture
276.	National Library of Malaysia (PNM)	Ministry of Tourism, Art and Culture
277.	Bintulu Port Authority (BPA)	Ministry of Transport
278.	Civil Aviation Authority of Malaysia (CAAM)	Ministry of Transport
279.	Johor Port Authority (LPJ)	Ministry of Transport
280.	Kuantan Port Authority (LPKTN)	Ministry of Transport
281.	Land Public Transport Agency (APAD)	Ministry of Transport
282.	Malaysian Institute of Road Safety Research (MIROS)	Ministry of Transport
283.	Marine Department of Malaysia (JLM)	Ministry of Transport
284.	Maritime Institute of Malaysia (MIMA)	Ministry of Transport
285.	Penang Port Commission (SPPP/PPC)	Ministry of Transport
286.	Port Klang Authority (PKA)	Ministry of Transport
287.	Railway Assets Corporation (PAK/RAC)	Ministry of Transport
288.	Road Safety Department (JKJR)	Ministry of Transport
289.	Road Transport Department (JPJ)	Ministry of Transport
290.	Sabah Commercial Vehicles Licensing Board (LPKP Sabah)	Ministry of Transport
291.	Sarawak Commercial Vehicles Licensing Board (LPKP Sarawak)	Ministry of Transport

292.	Department of Forestry of Peninsular Malaysia (JPSM)	Ministry of Water, Land and Natural Resources
293.	Department of Irrigation and Drainage (JPS/DID)	Ministry of Water, Land and Natural Resources
294.	Department of Marine Parks (JTLM/DMPM)	Ministry of Water, Land and Natural Resources
295.	Department of Mineral and Geoscience (JMG)	Ministry of Water, Land and Natural Resources
296.	Department of the Director General of Land and Mines (JKPTG)	Ministry of Water, Land and Natural Resources
297.	Department of Water Supply (JBA)	Ministry of Water, Land and Natural Resources
298.	Department of Wildlife and National Parks Peninsular Malaysia (PERHILITAN)	Ministry of Water, Land and Natural Resources
299.	Forestry Research Institute of Malaysia (FRIM)	Ministry of Water, Land and Natural Resources
300.	Malaysian Mapping and Survey Department (JUPEM)	Ministry of Water, Land and Natural Resources
301.	National Hydraulic Research Institute of Malaysia (NAHRIM)	Ministry of Water, Land and Natural Resources
302.	National Land and Survey Institute (INSTUN)	Ministry of Water, Land and Natural Resources
303.	National Water Services Commission (SPAN)	Ministry of Water, Land and Natural Resources
304.	Sewerage Services Department (JPP)	Ministry of Water, Land and Natural Resources
305.	National Family and Community Development Board (LPPKN)	Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development

306.	Community Welfare Department (JKM)	Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development
307.	NAM Institute for the Empowerment of Women (NIEW)	Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development
308.	Institute of Social, Malaysia (ISM)	Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development
309.	Women Development Department (JPW)	Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development
310.	Public Works Department (JKR)	Ministry of Works
311.	Construction Industry Development Board (CIDB)	Ministry of Works
312.	Malaysian Highway Board (LLM)	Ministry of Works
313.	Board of Engineers of Malaysia (BEM)	Ministry of Works
314.	Board of Architects, Malaysia (LAM)	Ministry of Works
315.	Board of Surveyors of Malaysia (LJT)	Ministry of Works
316.	Anti-Doping Agency of Malaysia (ADAMAS)	Ministry of Youth and Sports
317.	Civic and Citizenship Bureau (BTN)	Ministry of Youth and Sports
318.	International Youth Centre (IYC)	Ministry of Youth and Sports
319.	Malaysian Stadium Corporation (PSM)	Ministry of Youth and Sports
320.	Malaysian Youth Development Research Institute (IPPBM)	Ministry of Youth and Sports

321.	National Service Training Department (JLKN)	Ministry of Youth and Sports
322.	National Sports Council (MSN/NSC)	Ministry of Youth and Sports
323.	National Sports Institute (ISN)	Ministry of Youth and Sports
324.	National Youth and Sports Department (JBSN)	Ministry of Youth and Sports
325.	Office of the Sports Commissioner (PPS)	Ministry of Youth and Sports
326.	Registry of Youth Societies (ROY)	Ministry of Youth and Sports
327.	Sepang International Circuit Sdn. Bhd. (SIC)	Ministry of Youth and Sports
328.	Subang Golf Course Corporation (SGCC)	Ministry of Youth and Sports
329.	Education Service Commission (SPP)	Non-ministerial bodies
330.	Election Commission (SPR) (Website)	Non-ministerial bodies
331.	Human Rights Commission (SUHAKAM)	Non-ministerial bodies
332.	Judicial Appointment Commission (JAC)	Non-ministerial bodies
333.	Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission (SPRM)	Non-ministerial bodies
334.	National Audit Department (JANM)	Non-ministerial bodies
335.	Public Service Commission (SPA)	Non-ministerial bodies
336.	Parliament	Non-ministerial bodies

SME Corp was established on 2 May 1996, is a Central Coordinating Agency operating its activities under the Ministry of International Trade and Industry Malaysia which plans the whole policies and action plans directed towards SME (SMEs) and coordination of the execution of developmental

programs for SMEs through the several connected ministries and agencies. SME Corp. Malaysia is the agency driving the implementation of the SME Masterplan (2012-2020) that charts the policy direction of SME development until the year 2020. The Masterplan aims to accelerate the growth of SMEs via innovation-driven and productivity-led strategies for Malaysia to achieve a high-income nation status by 2020.

SME Corp. Malaysia is the nation’s premier organization for the development of progressive SMEs to enhance wealth creation and social well-being of the nation. In fulfilling its mission of promoting the development of innovative, resilient and globally competitive SMEs through effective coordination and provision of business support, SME Corp. Malaysia endeavours to empower the critical mass of SMEs with efficient processes, robust business models, access to financial resources, smart partnerships, market-entry strategies and sustainable growth solutions, through various platforms and programs for SME development. Hence, by identifying the most related agencies which support entrepreneurs is very important to sustain and increasing Malaysia Gross Domestic Profits (GDP) before 2020. This study identified all related agencies in Malaysia Government as shown in table 2.

Table 2: The Government Agencies and Their Functions in Bumiputera Entrepreneurship Development

No	AGENCIES	FUNCTIONS	SECTOR & MINISTRY	SERVICES
1.	SME Corporation Malaysia (SME CORP).	Central Coordinating Agency, coordination of the execution of developmental programs for SMEs through the several connected ministries and agencies.	Ministry of International Trade & Industry (MITI)	Financing scheme; Capacity Building; Technology & Innovation; Market Access; human capital development; infrastructure; branding development.
2.	Malaysian External Trade Development Corporation (MATRADE)	Assist local companies in promoting their exports in order for them to extend their reach to global markets.	Ministry of International Trade & Industry (MITI)	Generate a holistic database of facts on the enhancement and development of trade; Arranging training programs.
3.	Malaysian Industrial Development Finance Berhad (MIDF).	Financing growth towards manufacturing and services industry.	Ministry of International Trade & Industry (MITI)	Hire purchase financing assistance; expansion and diversification into several automotive associated businesses. Focused on manufacturing, automotive and services.
4.	Malaysia Productivity Corporation (MPC)	Leading in the distribution of information associated with productivity and issues; serves as data	Ministry of International Trade & Industry (MITI)	To produce own experienced personnel in productivity, quality, management and entrepreneurship; giving guidance and coordinating the execution of programmes and

		and reference point for productivity indices related to Malaysia.		activities to do with productivity and quality; evaluating and certification of training programs supervision and management, entrepreneurship development programs and productivity and quality management programs done by the private agencies to the public; carrying out training or related programmes dealing on productivity, quality, management and entrepreneurship; offering consultancy services on aspects of to productivity, quality, management and entrepreneurship.
5.	SME BANK.	Provision of financing, treasury & investment, and Entrepreneur development.	Ministry of Domestic trade, Cooperatives and Consumerism (KPDNKK)	SME Bank Online Directory; provision of factory lots for rent, financial support, entrepreneurial training, advisory services and/or technical support and operational efficiency.
6.	Halal Industry Development Corporation (HDC)	To spearhead the development of Halal benchmark, audit and certification process to guard the sanctity of Halal; To facilitate the flow of investment into the Halal industry in Malaysia; To promote the growth and involvement of Malaysian firms in the world Halal market; and To develop, foster, and promote the Malaysian Halal brand.	Ministry of International Trade & Industry (MITI)	Oversee the general activities involved in developing the Halal industry, which focuses on maintaining Halal benchmarks, certification, and capacity building for the Halal merchandise. The corporation encourages involvement of local businesses in the world Halal market and nurture the growth of Malaysian firms globally. The corporation gives manufacturers, channels, entrepreneurs, academicians, and business investors, the required support to enter the world Halal market by using the Malaysian standard and practice in food and non-food sector.
7.	<i>Malaysian Investment</i>	Supports firms that are willing to venture into the manufacturing and services sectors.	Ministry of International Trade & Industry (MITI)	Offering information on the opportunities open to investors, and help in building joint venture

	<i>Development Authority (MIDA)</i>			partnerships opportunities. <i>Manufacturing and services sectors.</i>
8.	Malaysia Debt Ventures Berhad (MDV)	As a funding facility is set to assist ICT firms in financing.	Ministry of Finance Incorporated (MOF Inc)	Financing purchasing of key project materials, capital expenditure, and running capital. Technology sectors.
9.	<i>Export-Import Bank of Malaysia Berhad (EXIM)</i>	To be a leading Financial Institution for Malaysian cross-border ventures. As a Development Financial Institution (DFI), we strive to facilitate Malaysia's global businesses by providing Islamic banking and credit takaful products and services, as well as provide developmental advisory services in nurturing Malaysian cross-border business ventures.	Ministry of International Trade & Industry (MITI)	Development Financial Institution (DFI), tasked with delivering effective financing and takaful solutions for cross-border ventures. As a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Minister of Finance Incorporated (Inc.), the Bank was established to promote reverse investment and export of strategic sectors such as capital goods, infrastructure projects, shipping, value added manufactured products and to facilitate the entry of Malaysian companies to new markets, particularly to the non-traditional markets.
10.	<i>Perbadanan Kemajuan Ekonomi Negeri (PKEN)</i>	Implemented four key strategies to create and increase the number of Bumiputera entrepreneurs in various fields, particularly the competitive and viable Bumiputera Secondary Entrepreneurs (UMB) through the MPPB program.	<i>Ministry of Entrepreneur Development (MED)</i>	Establish a conducive environment to encourage Bumiputera involvement as entrepreneurs and thus contribute to the country's economic growth.
11.	<i>UDA Holdings Berhad (UDA)</i>	It served to launch and oversee urban development projects related to business, industry, and housing. It was also tasked with developing urban infrastructure	Ministry of Finance Incorporated (MOF Inc)	As a property development and asset management entity in Malaysia, the UDA has always been based on its role in focusing on economic development and careBumiputera interests especially in urban areas.
12.	Amanah Ikhtiar Malaysia (AIM)	The Focus for entrepreneurs among the poor and low income, undertake any economic activity based on the	Prime Minister's Department, Ministry of Finance Malaysia,	Financial facilities, coaching and training to the entrepreneurs, offers micro-credit financing scheme and Restricted to poor families.

		skills acquired as an effort to increase family income.	Ministry of Rural and Regional Development, representatives of the Selangor State Government	
13.	Yayasan Pembangunan Ekonomi Islam Malaysia (YaPEIM)	Social Business & Business - Implementation of competitive, innovative, efficient and quality Shariah compliant business social programs that impact on socioeconomic development & social well-being through the provision of micro credit financing facilities, platforms and support for entrepreneurial development. Implementing profitable business activities for the institution to strengthen the institutional position through efficient Financial Management and Administration and to practice good Governance practices; and Society & Government Development - Cultivate and provide easy and reliable infrastructure for the practicing community. Providing charitable donations to the beneficiary in a variety of transparent and effective and beneficial ways to the community.	Prime Minister's Department	To mobilize its potential and expand its role, YaPEIM was established and relaunched on July 20, 1984 by Y.A.B. Prime Minister at that time. YaPEIM is administered by the Board of Trustees through the YaPEIM Trust Deed. The leading institutions lead socioeconomic development inclusive and effective for the well-being of the people.

14.	Bank Pembangunan Malaysia Berhad (BPMB)	A development financial institution giving from medium to long term loans to several developmental projects in sectors.	Ministry of Finance Incorporated (MOF Inc)	Financing, advisory services regarding technical services and management advisory, and training. Focused on construction, transportation, tourism, marine activities, biotech, ICT and oil & gas.
15.	Bank Simpanan Nasional (BSN)	To encourage the development of savings and investment among Malaysians from all walks of life.	Ministry of Finance Incorporated (MOF Inc)	TemaNiaga-i Murabahah scheme: TemaNiaga-i Tawarruq. Related to the manufacturing, service, retail or wholesale industry.
16.	Cradle Fund Sdn. Bhd. (CFSB)	To be the leading pre-seed, seed and start-up stage funding agency in Malaysia, that provides effective grant and equity funding, commercialisation support, coaching, and industry value-add to accelerate the growth of start-up companies.	Ministry of Finance Incorporated (MOF Inc)	Create leading startups by creating an ecosystem that supports a strong and innovative business-building environment for technology entrepreneurs.
17.	Agro Bank Malaysia	Experience in agricultural banking and an excellent track record in shaping and developing successful entrepreneurs.	Minister of Finance Incorporated (MFI); Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-Based Industry (MOA)	Micro financing, financing small-scale oil palm plantation. Related to agriculture.
18.	Federal Agricultural Marketing Authority (FAMA)	Responsible for the marketing of agro-food products such as vegetables and fruit industries and agro-product product	Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-Based Industry (MOA)	Expanding market access; contract farming program; Related to agriculture.
19.	Lembaga Kemajuan Ikan Malaysia (LKIM)	Improving the socioeconomic status of fishermen with a focus on increasing income and develop state-owned fisheries companies. Participates in fisheries enterprises and for that purpose participates in boat building	Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-Based Industry (MOA)	Establish a progressive, independent and progressive fishing community. Increase production and ensure adequate supply of fish and meet standards. Provides modern and integrated fisheries infrastructure. Generate competent human capital.

		and production of fish supplies and equipment.		
20.	Lembaga Pertubuhan Peladang (LPP)	To encourage, enhance, facilitate and facilitate economic and social development of Farmers' Organizations; To register, control and oversee Farmers' Organizations and provide for matters connected therewith; To control and coordinate the implementation of the above activities and; Ensure that these tasks are carried out in a way that promotes government policy, especially policy regarding the restructuring of society.	Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-Based Industry (MOA)	Farmers' Association Act 1973 was specifically designed to restructure agricultural associations and agricultural cooperatives. Under this Act, farmers 'associations were abolished and re-registered as farmers' organizations, while agricultural-based cooperatives became member units of the PP. Currently there are 1531 agricultural-based cooperatives and 119 farmer associations serving rural communities.
21.	Malaysian Agricultural Research and Development Institute (MARDI)	Develop the indigenous science and technology capabilities in support of the development and modernization of the national food and agriculture sector.	Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-Based Industry (MOA)	Training, and providing grant aids for research in agriculture. Research activities related to agriculture.
22.	Malaysian Agriculture Research and Development Institute (MARDI)	The function of MARDI is to develop indigenous science and technology capabilities in support of the development and modernization of the national food and agriculture sector.	Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-Based Industry (MOA)	Established whose functions shall be (a) to conduct scientific, technical, economic and sociological research.
23.	Majlis Rakyat Amanah (MARA).	Supporting, training, and directing the business and industrial affairs of of <u>Bumiputera</u> .	<i>Ministry of Entrepreneur Development (MED)</i>	Business Financing; Entrepreneur, Training. Business Consultation, Service. Marketing Development; TechnoEntrepreneur Development; Entrepreneur Development Division; Industrial and Infrastructure Development, Education.

24.	Perbadanan Nasional Usahawan Berhad (PUNB)	Develop Bumiputera entrepreneurs in wholesale sectors that provide bulk purchase activities or big-scale retaining; standardising brands, product arrangements.	Ministry of Finance Incorporated (MOF Inc)	Consulting & Monitoring Services; the financing provision, PUNB similarly offers trainings; marketing and promotion; corporate governance; Business Development.
25.	National SMEs Development Council (NSDC)	Decision making affairs and activities regarding the development of SMEs in Malaysia and to ensure all round as well as coordinated developmental activities of SMEs through several sectors.	Ministry of Finance as Public Private Partnership (PPP) model	Planning, revising, and stressing the agenda of Bumiputera development.
26.	Tabung Ekonomi Kumpulan Usahawan Niaga (TEKUN).	Provide financing facilities to Bumiputera easy and quick to start and develop their businesses.	Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-Based Industry (MOA)	Business development and not only provide business capital alone; business opportunities; capital financing business, guidance and support and Entrepreneurs Network.
27.	Small and Medium Industries Development Corporation (SMIDEC)	Further promote the development of Small and Medium Industries (SMIs) or enterprises (SMEs) in the manufacturing sector.	Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI)	Advisory services, fiscal and financial assistance, infrastructural facilities, market access and other support programs. Specific to manufacturing.
28.	Perbadanan Nasional Berhad (PNS)	Lead the development of Malaysia's franchise industry.	<i>Ministry of Entrepreneur Development (MED)</i>	Franchising development. Specific to franchising.
29.	Permodalan Nasional Berhad (National Equity Corporation) (PNB)	To promote shared ownership in the corporate sector.	Corporate sector. Government-linked investment company	Asset management, Unit Trust & REIT, Property & Hospitality, Education & CSR. Focused on asset management.
30.	Malaysian Industrial Development Finance Berhad (MIDF)	MIDF is aimed at expanding its supports to SMEs by extending grants or funding as low as \$50,000; hire purchase financing assistance for	Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI)	Aimed at financing growth towards manufacturing and services industry.

		acquiring factory plant equipment and machines, as well as mortgage for factory financing towards factory development projects; create the room for and stand in credit and guarantee schemes with third party local agencies.		
31.	Credit Guarantee Corporation (CGC)	Linking promising firms with financial institutions to access funding through its guarantee schemes.	<i>Ministry of Entrepreneur Development (MED)</i>	Advisory services regarding financial and business development, credit information and credit rating services. Focused on agricultural, commercial or industrial.
32.	Bank Negara Malaysia (the Central Bank of Malaysia)	Developmental role in developing the financial system infrastructure in advancing the financial inclusion.	Adviser to the Government of Malaysia and regulate the country's financial institutions, credit system and monetary policy.	Promote the growth of Bumiputera SMEs through reasonable cost of financing.
33.	Institut Keusahawanan Negara (INSKEN)	As a facilitator of training and learning (learning and development) stage entrepreneurial micro, small and medium		Consultancy services and information referral center; Oriented technical training program.
34.	Kumpulan Modal Perdana Sdn.	Function as a venture capitalist provider to Malaysian companies.	Ministry of Finance Incorporated (MOF Inc)	Financial asset management dealing with private equity. Related to these sectors: technology, media communication, computer, electronics telecommunications, entertainment, sophisticated materials, and biotechnological Related to the Information and Communications Technology (ICT) industry.

35.	Malaysian Technology Development Corporation (MTDC)	Establish a thriving environment for commercialisation of locally developed technologies in order to raise a fresh set of upcoming Technopreneurs.	Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation	Fund Management, Incubation, Advisory, and Nurturing Services.
36.	Malaysian Green Technology Corporation (GreenTech Malaysia)	Promoting green technology deployment as a key instrument for socioeconomic growth in Malaysia.	Ministry of Energy, Green Technology and Water (KetTHA)	Financing, and promoting. Restricted to Energy, Transport, Building, Waste Management and Water Management.
37.	The Malaysian Timber Industry Board (MTIB)	Responsible for initiating development of the various sectors of the timber industry.	Ministry of Plantation Industries and Commodities	Technical, marketing and other forms of assistance. Related to the timber industry.
38.	Ekuiti Nasional Berhad (Ekuinas)	Investing in high-growth businesses, aggressively expanding them and profitably exiting once they mature or become market leaders.	Ministry of Economic Affairs	Direct Investment and Outsourced Program. For high-growth companies.
39.	Bank Rakyat	To consolidate the cooperative sector as the mainstay of economic growth of the nation.	<i>Ministry of Entrepreneur Development (MED)</i>	Micro Financing; Direct funding for cooperative members / ; Hawkers & Peddlers Society; Qard as interest free loan. Related to banking.
40.	Malaysia Digital Economy Corporation (MDEC)	National ICT development initiative, by advising the Malaysian Government on legislation and policies, developing industry-specific practices and setting the standards for multimedia and digital operations.	Ministry of Finance Incorporated (MOF Inc)	Funding and financial assistance
41.	Center for Entrepreneur Development and Research (CEDAR)	Focused on capacity building and capability development of the Malaysian entrepreneurs towards sustaining their business growth.	<i>Ministry of Entrepreneur Development (MED) under SME Bank</i>	Entrepreneur development and coaching programs. Training and coaching.

42.	National Vocational Training Council	The function of this council is to: Assess training requirements, Develop, approve and revise the National Skills Standard, Implement the national training certification programs, Promote skills training systems, Assist and enhance skills proficiency of individuals, and Guide learning/research programs related to skills training.	Human Resource Ministry	Generate and coordinate the development of a skilled workforce by: Developing Competency Standard, of a developed country level, for a skilled workforce, Recognizing the competency and skills of workforce and industry experts, and Coordinating skills training systems and Malaysia Skills Certificate systems.
43.	Sarawak Economic Development Corporation (SEDC)	As a state – owned statutory body with the general aim of promoting the commercial, industrial and socioeconomic development of the State.	Ministry of Finance Incorporated (MOF Inc)	Small and Medium Scale Industry Financing Scheme (SPIKS). Investments, commercial projects, joint-venture basis. For Sarawak only.
44.	Bioeconomy Corporation	Is the lead development agency for the bio-based industry in Malaysia.	Ministry of Science, Technology, and Innovation (MOSTI)	Human capital development for bio-based industry; Facilitate funding ecosystem. Related bio-based industry.
45.	Penang Regional Development Authority (Perda)	Promoting the community, especially the target groups in all areas of socioeconomic through the efforts of human development, economy and physical with a focus on increasing the standard of living.	Ministry of Land and Regional Development	Residence, agriculture, industrial, trading. Restricted to Penang only.
46.	The Malaysian Palm Oil Board (MPOB)	Promote and develop national objectives, policies and priorities for the wellbeing of the Malaysian oil palm industry.	Ministry of Plantation Industries and Commodities	Commercialise the research findings; technical, advisory and consultancy services; marketing. Palm oil industry.
47.	The Fisheries Research Institute (FRI)	Focuses on six major disciplines of research, including fishery resources (marine and inland), aquaculture,	Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-Based Industry (MOA)	Assessment surveys, research into hatcheries, culture and open-sea cage culture technology. Fisheries only.

		aquatic ecology, biotechnology, fisheries product development and fish health.		
48.	MIMOS Berhad	Forefront technology provider in Information and Communications Technology, Industrial Electronics Technology and Nano-Semiconductor Technology	Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MOSTI)	Smart partnerships and inclusive growth models and strategies; creation for Malaysian technopreneurs through patentable technology platforms. Related to technology based industries.
49.	Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MOSTI)	Development of the country's private sector, in research and technology innovation, industry standards and quality.	Ministry of Finance Incorporated (MOF Inc)	Specialised solutions to serve the needs of all industry sectors, making it the ideal technology partner for SMEs.
50.	Malaysia Automotive Institute (MAI)	Focus extensively in acquiring and transferring technologies associated with automotive development.	Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI)	Advice and assistance in formulating strategies. Related to automotive.
51.	Technology Park Malaysia	Maximizing of its land assets, enhancing its commercialization and support services, increasing the efficacy of its advanced infrastructure and networking capabilities, developing start-up friendly policies for technology based quality start-up companies with global potential.	Ministry of Finance Incorporated (MOF Inc)	Rental of incubator premises; Technology and business incubation programs; Technology commercialisation assistance and support. Related to Technology based.
52.	Malaysian Steel Institute (MISI)	Promote & develop the competitiveness, resilience and sustainability of the Malaysian iron and steel industry.	Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI)	Advisory services; standards in consultation with the relevant government agencies. Related to iron and steel.
53.	Construction Industry Development Board (CIDB)	To enhance the competitiveness of the Malaysian construction industry.	Ministry of Works and Public Amenities	Restricted to construction.

54.	Malaysia Productivity Corporation (MPC)	Distribution of information associated to productivity and issues.	Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI)	Evaluating and certification of training programs; offering consultancy services on aspects of to productivity, quality, management and entrepreneurship.
55.	Halal Industry Development Corporation	Oversee the general activities involved in developing the Halal industry, which focuses on maintaining Halal benchmarks, certification, and capacity building for the Halal merchandise.	Ministry of Finance Incorporated (MOF Inc) Government-linked company	Certification, and capacity building. Specific to halal.
56.	The Department of Skills Development	Responsible for the co-ordination and control of skills training as well as career development in skills training.	Ministry of Human Resources	Skill Instructor Development; Centre for Instructors and Advanced Skills Training (CIAST). Restricted to training
57.	Pusat Khidmat Kontraktor (Contractor Service Centre) (PKK)	In charge on of contract regulation	Government-linked company	Restricted to contracts
58.	State Economic Development Corporations (SEDCs)	Development of the state economy as a whole; Lead potential new projects	11 ministries in Sarawak	Develop based on Islamic Mould; Establishment of trusted trader community. Confined to a particular state only.

Forming an entrepreneurial society among the *Bumiputera* is a concerted effort of several agencies (Ministry, 2017). In 1990s, the Ministry of Trade and Industry formed the *Bumiputera* Participation Division that serves as business advisory board to guide some selected *Bumiputera* entrepreneurs recognised with potentials into the right venture that suits them. So also, these agencies were established to offer support services such as: the Export Trade Centre that exposes the entrepreneurs to foreign opportunities, the National Productivity Centre charged with providing trainings based on management, which are conducted in collaboration with the Malaysian Entrepreneur Development Centre and National Entrepreneurship Research Development Association. The Development Bank of Malaysia, the Agricultural Bank of Malaysia, the commercial banks through directive of the Central Bank of Malaysia were also involved in financing and lending schemes to the *Bumiputera* entrepreneurs (Ministry, 2017).

Soon & Huat, (1999) Forming an entrepreneurial society among the *Bumiputera* is a concerted effort of several agencies. In 1990s, the Ministry of Trade and Industry formed the *Bumiputera* Participation Division that serves as a business advisory board to guide some selected *Bumiputera* entrepreneurs recognized with potentials into the right venture that suits them. So also, these agencies were established to offer auxiliary services such as: the Export Trade Centre that exposes the entrepreneurs to foreign opportunities, the National Productivity Centre charged with providing trainings based on management, which are conducted in collaboration with the Malaysian Entrepreneur Development Centre and National Entrepreneurship Research Development Association. The Development Bank of Malaysia, the Agricultural Bank of Malaysia, the commercial banks through directive of the Central Bank of Malaysia were also involved in financing and lending schemes to the Bumiputera entrepreneurs (Soon & Huat, 1999). Similarly, Perbadanan Usahawan Nasional Bhd assisted the Bumiputera entrepreneurs' attempt to start franchising business by allocating a sum of RM100 million. Equally, the New Entrepreneurs Fund was launched in December 1989 to stimulate new enterprises of Bumiputera that open up into manufacturing, agriculture, tourism and export-oriented industries. The implementation of various programs has been entrusted to several government agencies and lately, government departments, as well, including MARA (Council of Trust for the Indigenous People), UDA (Urban Development Authority), PERNAS (National Trading Corporation), and others, such as MIDF (Malaysian Industrial Development Finance), NPC (National Productivity Centre), FIDA (Federal Industrial Development Authority), CGC (Credit Guarantee Corporation),

MIEL Malaysian Industrial Estate (Amir, 1983). ASN (National Share Trust Board), Bank Pembangunan (Development Bank), and Bank Bumiputra (Bumiputra Bank). Similar roles are also given to the SEDCs (State Economic Development Corporations) set up in each of the thirteen states of Malaysia. The main agencies, however, are MARA, UDA, and PERNAS according to Hashim.

Zulkifli, Omar, Mohd, & Azmi, (2015) These are agencies that facilitate Bumiputera entrepreneurs' creation and growth in Malaysia: Majlis Amanah Rakyat (MARA), Perbadanan Nasional Berhad (PNS), SME Bank, Tabung Ekonomi Usaha Niaga (TEKUN), Bank Rakyat, Bank Pembangunan and UDA Holdings Bhd. The People's Trustee Council (MARA) was set up in 1966 to encourage the small enterprises and support them financially and provide infrastructural developments to them. The agency helps pinpoint business or investments with potentials for Bumiputera, assists them with technical or commercial help, while constructing business units and lots for Bumiputera to occupy at affordable rates, as well as grow some businesses which can later be acquired by the Bumiputera entrepreneurs to expand their shareholding (Ministry, 2017). According to Zulkifli, Omar, Mohd, & Azmi, (2015) Majlis Amanah Rakyat (MARA) is set to promote entrepreneurship training programs, market development program and so on. The administration and regulations imposed on accessing loans should be relaxed so that it would encourage more Bumiputera entrepreneurs to join the business environment and could as well deter Bumiputera entrepreneurs obtaining loans from unlicensed agents.

"A major obstacle faced by new Bumiputera entrepreneurs is that of obtaining adequate finance at reasonable cost. Hence, The Credit Guarantee Corp Malaysia Bhd (CGC) was established to serve as a link between the financial houses and Bumiputera entrepreneurs by providing a guaranteeing system of ensuring solvency to win the confidence of lenders by CGC in their ability to fulfil obligations and to provide lower interest rates on loans compared to commercial bank rates (Ariff & Abubakar, 2007).

Ariff & Abubakar, (2007) "Under the new scheme, Bumiputera entrepreneurs can obtain financing from participating financial institutions, with the assistance of the Credit Guarantee Corp Malaysia Bhd (CGC)," he told reporters in Kuala Lumpur yesterday after attending a dialogue forum organised by the Malaysian Women's Advancement Institute, Association of Bumiputera Women Entrepreneurs Malaysia and Wanita Umno.

Similarly, Perbadanan Usahawan Nasional Bhd assisted the Bumiputra entrepreneurs' attempt to start franchising business by allocating a sum of RM100 million. Equally, the New Entrepreneurs Fund was launched in December 1989 to stimulate new enterprises of Bumiputera that open up into manufacturing, agriculture, tourism and export-oriented industries. "The interest rate on such loans was set at only 5 per cent per year. Because of this, the rate of utilisation of the credit facility was very encouraging and a year or two later, the New Entrepreneurs Fund was fully utilised," he explained. The Credit Guarantee Corp Malaysia Bhd (CGC) was established to serve as a link between the financing houses and Bumiputera entrepreneurs by providing a guaranteeing system of ensuring solvency to win the confidence of lenders by CGC in their ability to fulfil obligations and to provide lower interest rates on loans compared to commercial banks rates (Ariff & Abubakar, 2007).

Whah & Guan, (2015) argue in this context, a new private equity fund management company called Ekuiti Nasional Berhad (Ekuinas) was established in September 2009 to realize the objectives of the NEM. It was given the mandate to create the next generation of leading Malaysian companies by undertaking private equity investments in high potential local businesses. Its investment targets include high potential Bumiputera and non-Bumiputera companies, and the acquisition of Malaysian

companies, non-core GLC assets, public listed companies, multinational corporations and trust foundations (EKUINAS, 2014).

"The interest rate on such loans was set at only 5 per cent per year. Because of this, the rate of utilisation of the credit facility was very encouraging and a year or two later, the New Entrepreneurs Fund was fully utilised," he explained. Ahmad & Hoffman, (2007) framework of assessing and measuring entrepreneurship recognized these three independent but inter-related flows, which are: "determinants", "entrepreneurial performance", and, "impact"; that are useful in the establishment, evaluation and assessment of policy measures.

According to Ghosh, Liang, Meng, & Chan, (2001), KS Fs are defined as factors critical to excellent performance of the company rather than survival. Amir, (1983) described success as effectiveness of enterprises in accomplishing their objectives. The success factors that were identified are satisfying customer needs, close working relationship between top management and employee, regionalization, leadership, availability of financial and technology resources, and support (Hung & Effendi, 2011). Entrepreneurial performance evaluates the entrepreneurial activities engaged by the entrepreneurs which are key in executing the impacts. These impacts are valuable outcomes generated from the actions of the entrepreneurs or brought by entrepreneurship which is reflected through significant economic growth, employment opportunities, or the income distribution of the people. As emphasized by Ahmad & Hoffman, (2007) a country has the freewill to decide which kind of performance indicators to look into in line with their policy aims.

Conclusion

Therefore, to analyses the performance index of Bumiputera entrepreneurs may require that we reflect back to the erstwhile policies, especially the New Economic Policy (1970 - 1990) that centered around the objectives of restructuring the society in general by enhancing the economic activities of all races; poverty eradication especially for the Bumiputera; and importantly, developing the entrepreneurial capabilities of the Bumiputera in the commercial arena. Multitudes of inherent environmental and sociological elements as well as individual features of the entrepreneurs may bear upon the results gained from the entrepreneurial activity. The key social and economic impacts aimed through entrepreneurship considering the framework were noted as employment, economic growth and poverty reduction.

In fact, in relative terms, based on the size of their capital, the Bumiputera firms in Malaysia can be said to act as better sources of employment compared to their counterparts in developed countries who are endowed with larger capital, but who are by definition small businesses into business without any kind of business training and, of those who finally established themselves, more than half of them remained without training (Amir, 1983). The Bumiputera firms were very small business ventures by any standard at all , but relative to the size of their assets they employed more people than smaller firms in developed countries such as Japan, the U.S .A., Brita in, Australia or New Zealand. The Impact analysis Framework on SME Development Programs (IAFSP) has been adopted since early of this decade to evaluate the performance of SME developmental programs, which was certified by the NSCD in order to regularise the application of common KPIs (SME, 2016).

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