



UTM
UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MALAYSIA

Malaysia-Japan
International
Institute of Technology
(MJIT)

UIG Workshop Technical Field Visit, October 2022



Initiatives of the Malaysia-Japan International Institute of Technology (MJIT) in University-Industry-Government (UIG) Partnership for Achieving the SDGs

SDGsの達成に向けたマレーシア日本国際工科院(MJIT)の産学官連携の取り組みについて

Shohei Matsuura, PhD
JICA DRR Advisor / Visiting Associate Professor

Speaker's profile

Shohei Matsuura, PhD

JICA Expert / Visiting Associate Professor

Malaysia-Japan International Institute of Technology, UTM KL



- 1996-1998 Investment Banking
- 1998-2005 Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- 2005-2007 UNDP (Philippines), Programme Officer
- 2007-2012 JICA (Tokyo, Vietnam), Programme Officer
- 2012-2014 Kyoto University, Researcher
- 2014-2016 JICA DRR Advisor (Fiji)
- 2016- JICA DRR Advisor to MJIIT (Malaysia)



Disasters in Malaysia

**2021–2022
Malaysian floods
(under COVID-19)**



Disasters in Malaysia

Effects on Japanese industries



マレーシア洪水 日系メーカーに影響 長期化で半導体影響も懸念

2021年12月21日 19時09分

マレーシアで発生した洪水のため「トヨタ自動車」の現地工場が稼働を停止するなど、日系メーカーに影響が出ています。

マレーシアには半導体関連の工場も集まっているだけに、事態が長期化する場合、世界のサプライチェーン＝供給網への影響も懸念されます。

マレーシアでは、今月18日まで降り続いた大雨で洪水が発生し、現地メディアによりますと、首都クアラルンプール近郊のセランゴール州などで、少なくとも14人が死亡し、6万人以上が避難を余儀なくされています。

NHK 21 Dec 2021

State of Selangor, consisting of about 40% of Japanese investment to Malaysia, received significant damage and loss from the flooding in 2021-2022

マレーシア

NNA Asia 21 Dec 2021

大規模水害で物流などに支障 道路網が寸断、日系の操業停止も

経済 2021年12月21日

記事を保存



マレー半島中央部で17日から降り続いた大雨による洪水の影響が、マレーシアの首都圏で広がった。国内有数の工業地帯と港湾を擁するスランゴール州では多くの道路が寸断され、物流に支障が出た。日系企業でも浸水や停電で操業を停止した工場が出ている。20日までに首都圏などでの大雨警報は解除され、浸水した地域でも徐々に水が引いてはいるが、復旧には少なくとも数日を要する見通しだ。

JETRO

日本貿易振興機構(ジェトロ)

JETRO 22 Dec 2021
海外ビジネス情報 サービス 国・地域別に見る 目的別に見る 産業別に見る

ビジネス短信 - ジェトロの海外ニュース > マレー半島の洪水被害、日系企業の操業にも深刻な影響

ビジネス短信

ビジネス短信のコンテンツ一覧

マレー半島の洪水被害、日系企業の操業にも深刻な影響 (マレーシア)



クアラルンプール発

2021年12月22日

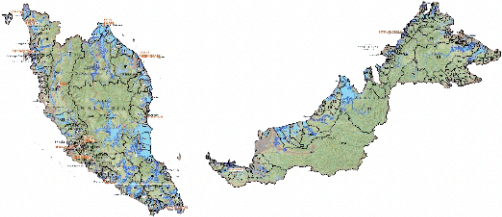

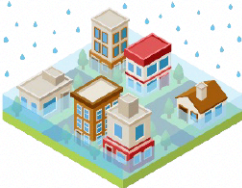
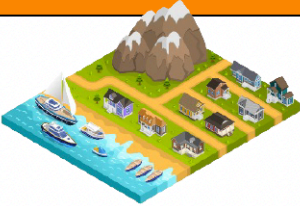
マレーシアでは、半島中央部を中心に12月17日から18日にかけて豪雨に見舞われ、日系企業の操業にも影響が出ている。雨は19日には弱まり、気象局も警報を同日解除したものの、クランタン州、クアラルンプール、マラッカ州、ヌグリ・スンビラン州、パハン州、セランゴール州、トレガヌ州が影響を受けた。「100年に一度」とも評される洪水被害により21日時点も浸水は続いており、道路の寸断による物流停滞や被災した工場の生産停止などが報告されている。


ジェトロが21日までに現地日系企業などから集めた情報によると、多くの日系企業が集積するセランゴール州シャアラム地区では、床上浸水、変電所の損傷による電力供給の寸断、従業員と連絡が一時取れなかったケースなどが発生し、21日時点で操業再開のめどが立たない企業もある。クラン川支流の運河沿いに工場のある企業では、洪水も想定して立地を底上げしていたものの、膝下まで水没したとの報告もある。また、地元メディアによると、同シャアラム地区の大手電機製造企業は20日、被災した機械や設備の状況把握に1週間程度は要する見込みで、当面は主力製品の製造を中止すると発表している（「エッジ」紙12月20日）。

Disasters in Malaysia

History and characteristics of floods in Malaysia

(出典: DID 2022)

FLOOD CONDITION	TYPE OF FLOODS			MAJOR CAUSE OF FLOODS		
 <p>10.1% (33,298 km²) Flood Prone Areas</p> <p>21% (5.7 million people) Exposed to flood risk</p> <p>RM36 (USD9) billion Annual Average Damage (AAD)</p> <p><small>Source: Updating of Condition of Flooding and Flood Damage Assessment in Malaysia, 2012</small></p>	 <p>Monsoonal Flood</p> <p>Seasonal flood due to extreme rainfall for long duration during the Northeast Monsoon (Nov-March). The worst monsoonal flood in December 2014 hits 6 state with record of 30% (1000mm) annual rainfall fell in 10 days.</p>	 <p>Flash Flood</p> <p>Flash flood due to high intensity short duration rainfall occurs mostly at urban areas coupled with inadequate drainage and storage system. Smart Tunnel engaged 3 times to operation mode IV, in 2012 after a heavy downpour (230mm/5 hour) & (132mm/2hour)</p>	 <p>Coastal Flood</p> <p>Backwater effect from tidal influence affecting lower reaches. Major coastal flood in September 2016 hits 4 state (Selangor, Pulau Pinang, Perak & Kedah) at more than 44 locations</p>	<p>Extreme Rainfall >60mm/hour (urban) & >6 hours continuous rainfall (rural)</p>	<p>Tidal Effect High tide varies from 1.8-6.1m combine with storm surge</p>	<p>Low Lying Areas 61% peninsular less than 100m above sea level</p>
	<p>Land Development</p> <p>Land clearing without MSMA/ESCP compliance</p>	<p>Discharge Increase</p> <p>0-40% development, Q increase 190% V increase 2 times</p>	<p>River Obstruction</p> <p>Column/bridge structure in river & rubbish dumping</p>	<p>Floodplain Encroachment</p> <p>River corridor obstruction affecting maintenance</p>	<p>Insufficient Drainage</p> <p>Minor system (2-5 ARI) Major system (up to 100 ARI)</p>	<p>Poor Maintenance</p> <p>River widening & deepening with high cost</p>

<p>1926</p> <p>Major floods in Perak, Pahang, Kelantan and Terengganu</p>	<p>1971</p> <p>Catastrophic flash flood in Kuala Lumpur causing 24 deaths. DID lead flood control</p>	<p>1996</p> <p>Tropical storm Greg at Sabah claimed 241 lives and USD 97.8 million damage</p>	<p>2000</p> <p>15 people killed in Kelantan, Terengganu and 100,000 people at Peninsular affected</p>	<p>2006</p> <p>Flood in Johor caused 18 deaths and USD 489 million in damage</p>	<p>2008</p> <p>Flood in Johor caused 28 deaths and USD 21 million in damage</p>	<p>2010</p> <p>2/3 of Perlis submerged, killed 4 people, 50,000 people moved & 45,000 ha rice field destroyed</p>	<p>2014</p> <p>“The YELLOW flood” resulted 25 deaths, 500,000 people moved & USD 750 million loss</p>	<p>2017</p> <p>Penang worst flood ever caused 7 casualties and million in damages</p>	<p>2021</p> <p>Floods in Selangor</p> 
--	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	--	--

Investment for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in Malaysia

Planning for flood mitigation works



Govt considers building SMART tunnel in Shah Alam

By MAZWIN NIK ANIS



NATION

Friday, 04 Feb 2022
4:02 PM MYT



PUTRAJAYA: Shah Alam may be getting a SMART tunnel system as a solution to mitigate floods in the area, says Datuk Seri Ismail Sabri Yaakob.

The Prime Minister said that this was part of a list of short and long-term measures identified to resolve flood issues nationwide and to reduce the effects of such disasters on the people's well-being.

He said a national disaster management committee meeting chaired by him had heard a proposal for SMART tunnels to be constructed, especially in high-density areas such as Shah Alam.

"The meeting had also endorsed a host of proposals by the Environment and Water Ministry, including to upgrade, deepen and widen main rivers, to build more barriers and barrages.

"There are also plans to develop settlement areas that are resilient like sponge cities in China.

"All these proposals are comprehensive solutions to the flood problem and they involve not only allocations by the billions of ringgit but also a long time before they can materialise.

Flood control:
2nd SMART Tunnel,
improvements for river
stabilization, drainage
works, retarding ponds,
water gates, EWS

Sabo measures:
Sabo structure, EWS

Government to budget 15
bil MYR (or 3.3 bill USD) in
flood mitigation by 2030?

**How can research institutes
and industrial partners
support the government?**

Links between DRR and SDGs



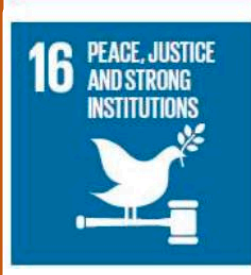
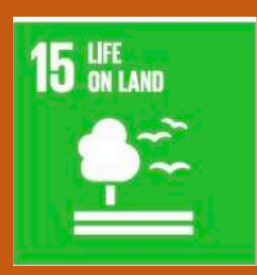
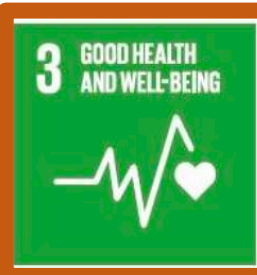
1. Building resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations



11. Reduce number of deaths and people affected and decrease economic losses



13. Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters



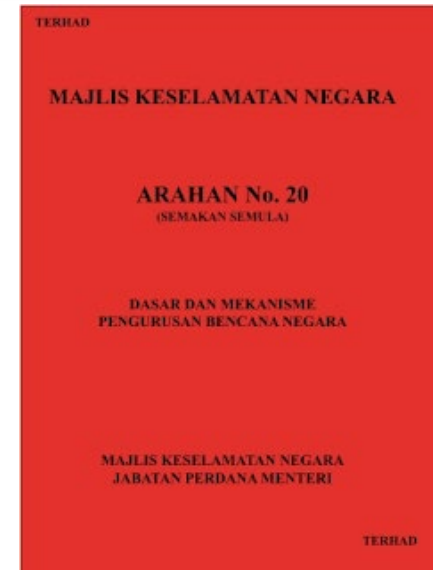
UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) outcome document, “The Future We Want (2012)”
“We call for disaster risk reduction and the building of resilience to disasters to be addressed with a renewed sense of urgency in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication”

National Security Council Directive No. 20 (MKN 20)

- Adopted in 1997, prescribed a holistic crisis/disaster management system that clarified roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders, but does not address the role of academia.

12th Malaysia Plan (12MP) 2021-2025

- Advocates for Green Development, sustainable environment and building resilience to the effects of climate change and natural hazards.
 - Development of sustainable and resilient cities and societies.
- There is no Disaster Management Law in Malaysia to define UIG
 - Science and Technology Experts Panel (STEP) that includes industrial partners were established by the National Disaster Management Agency (NADMA) in 2018



UIG Partnership for Environmental Resilience and Sustainability

Public sector

Interests in DRR

- Saving lives and protecting public assets
- Maintaining delivery of public services
- Coordinating and implementing to achieve national and international DRR agendas
- Sustainable socio-economic development

Private sector

Interests in DRR

- Maintaining business operations, profits and opportunities (PS contributing to 70-80% of GDP)
- Developing products for disaster prevention/mitigation
- Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

Academia

Interests in DRR

- Pursuing excellence in science, technology and innovation in disaster science for education and research activities
- Understanding of local issues and suggesting solutions

UIG Partnership for Environmental Resilience and Sustainability

Public sector

Roles in DRR

- Planning and funding for recovery, mitigation and preparedness
- Development and enforcement of DRR regulations and policies
- Ensuring social safety net

Private sector

Roles in DRR

- Business Continuity Plan (BCP)
- Providing physical, technological and financial resources/products
- Maintaining national and regional economy/livelihood
- Ensuring risk-informed investments

Academia

Roles in DRR

- Provision of scientific data and risk analysis
- Capacity building
- Development of technology & innovation
- Linking with local communities and field practice
- Providing platform for various stakeholders

UIG collaboration will bring mutual benefits and facilitate investment and advancement of science, technology and innovation for DRR (beyond CSR)

MJIT's Environmental Resilience and Sustainability Program

History of MJIT's Disaster Programme



↑ Historical flooding in Eastern Malaysian Peninsular in 2014



↑ Government of Malaysia and Japan agree to cooperate in DRR at the Third World Conference on DRR in Sendai, Japan in 2015



Establishment of Disaster Preparedness & Prevention Centre (DPPC) and Master of Disaster Risk Management (MDRM) Programme at MJIT in 2016→



Introduction of MJIT's Disaster Programme→

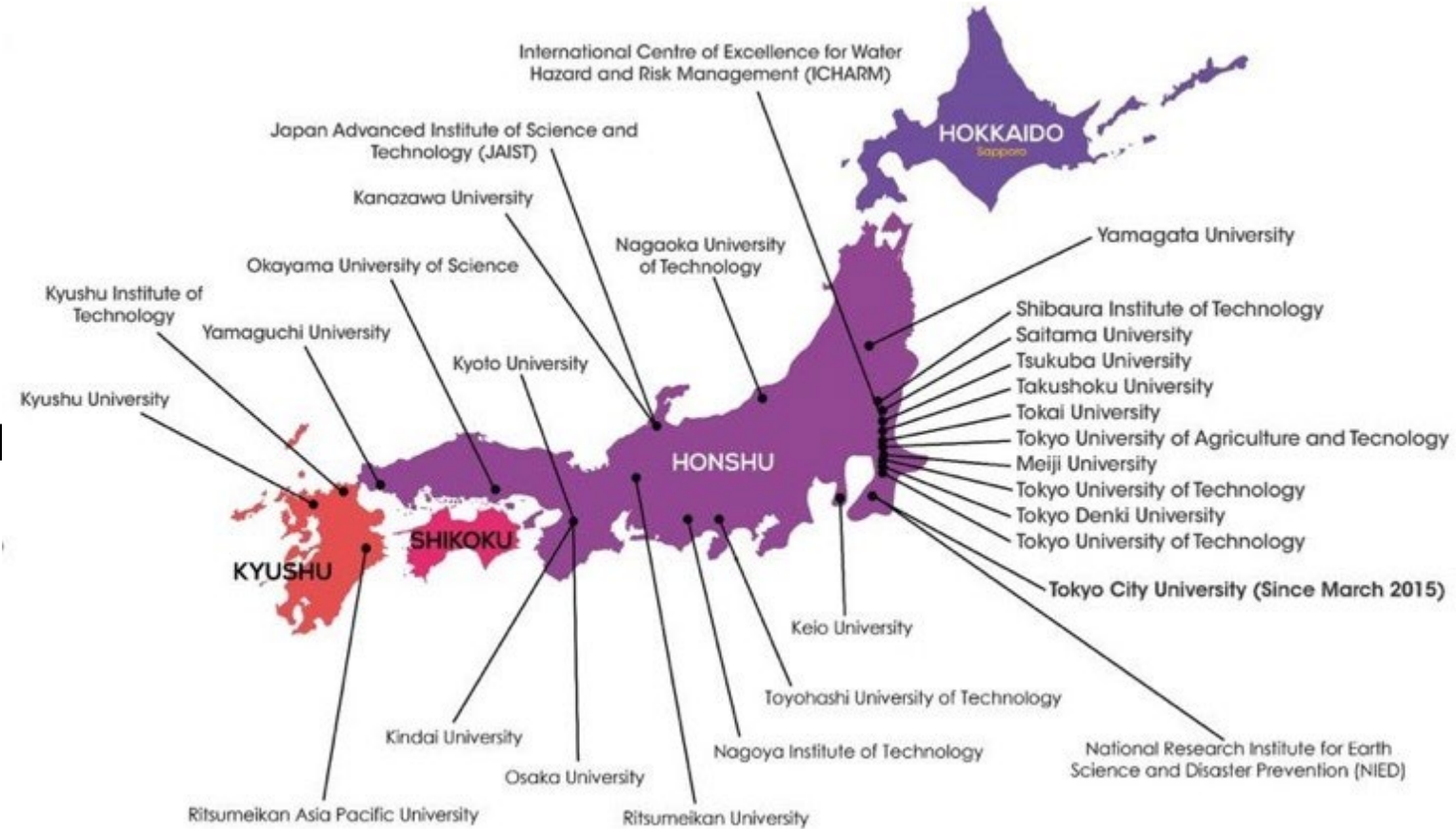


MJIT's Environmental Resilience and Sustainability Program

DRM Subcommittee

- Tsukuba University (Chair)
- Kyoto University (Co-Chair)
- Kyushu University (Co-Chair)
- Shibaura Institute of Technology
- Yamaguchi University
- International Centre for Water Hazard and Risk Management (ICHARM)
- National Research Institute for Earth Science and Disaster Resilience (NIED)
- Tokyo City University
- Kanazawa University

Japan University Consortium = JUC



筑波大学
University of Tsukuba



九州大学
KYUSHU UNIVERSITY



金沢大学
KANAZAWA UNIVERSITY



山口大学
YAMAGUCHI UNIVERSITY



芝浦工業大学
SHIBaura INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY



Global Centre of Excellence for
Water Hazard and Risk Management
ICHARM
International Centre for Water Hazard and Risk
Management under the auspices of UNESCO

SCIENCE FOR RESILIENCY



NIED
防災科研



東京都市大学
TOKYO CITY UNIVERSITY



JICA
Japan International
Cooperation Agency

MJIIT's Environmental Resilience and Sustainability Program

Objectives

Education/Training:

- Master of Disaster Risk Management (MDRM)
- Master of Sustainable Systems
- Master of Sustainable & Environmental Science

- Masters taught course for fresh graduates and mid-career professionals in environmental resilience and sustainability including disaster risk reduction (DRR)

Research:

Joint research projects and publications through iKohza

- Implementation of joint research projects with partners from Japan and ASEAN (including Malaysia) in academia and government



ASEAN Hub:

Regional hub for education and research in environmental sustainability

- Regional hub in disaster prevention for JASTIP and AUN/SEED-Net
- New ASEAN University Consortium (AUC) concept forthcoming

University-Industry-Government Partnership (UIG):

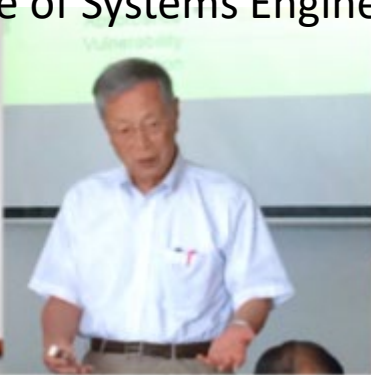
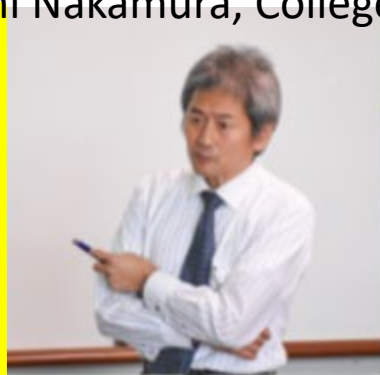
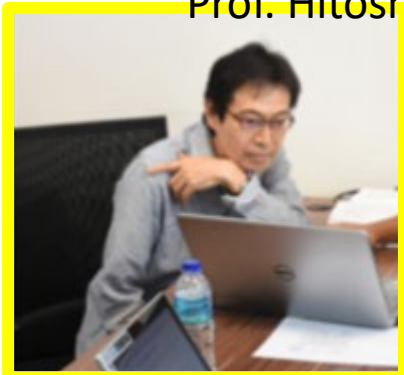
- Utilize MJIIT's research capacity to match industry's technology with needs of government to solve societal needs
- MJIIT to function as platform for various UIG stakeholders

Pillar 1: Education and Training

Masters of Disaster Risk Management (MDRM) Program

- 1 year taught course for mid-career professionals
- Joint lecture team from Malaysia and Japan (12 pax from 7 institutes), including guest lecturers from industrial partners
- 73 graduates since 2016 and 50+ students of Certified Professional Training (CPT) per year
- Students from government, NGOs and private companies from Malaysia, other ASEAN countries, South Asia & Middle East
- Balanced program between theory and practice, including technical visit to industries

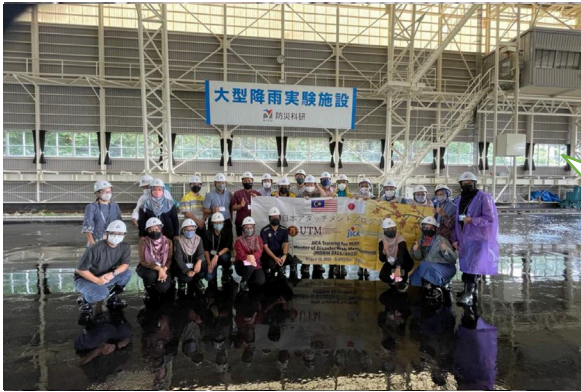
Prof. Hitoshi Nakamura, College of Systems Engineering and Science, SIT



Pillar 1: Education and Training

MDRM Japan Attachment Program

Utilization of MJIT's UIG Partnership



【Research Institute】
Experiencing large-scale
rainfall simulator
National Research Institute for Earth
Science and Disaster Resilience (NIED)



【Government】
Technical visit to Ara River flood
mitigation sites
Ara River Management Office
(Ministry of Land, Transport & Tourism)



【Industry】
Collaboration through industrial
training and joint R&D
Nippon Koei Co., Ltd. R&D Center



Technical visit to IHI's *Disaster Prevention and Water Gate Technology Training Center* by MDRM students on 2 Sep. 2022

Pillar 2: Research & Survey



Malaysia-Japan Advanced Research Centre (MJARC)
マレーシア・日本先端研究センター



Advanced Disaster Risk Management Laboratory
Rainfall Simulator and X-band MP Radar System

Research related to predicting extreme rainfall and flooding



Post-Disaster Water Quality & Disaster Waste Management

Research on water resource/quality and solid waste management



IV Lab – Modeling and Simulation of Disaster Events

Research on simulating and visualizing disaster events



Multi-Geohazard Lab

Research on landslides and debris flow

Pillar 2: Research & Survey

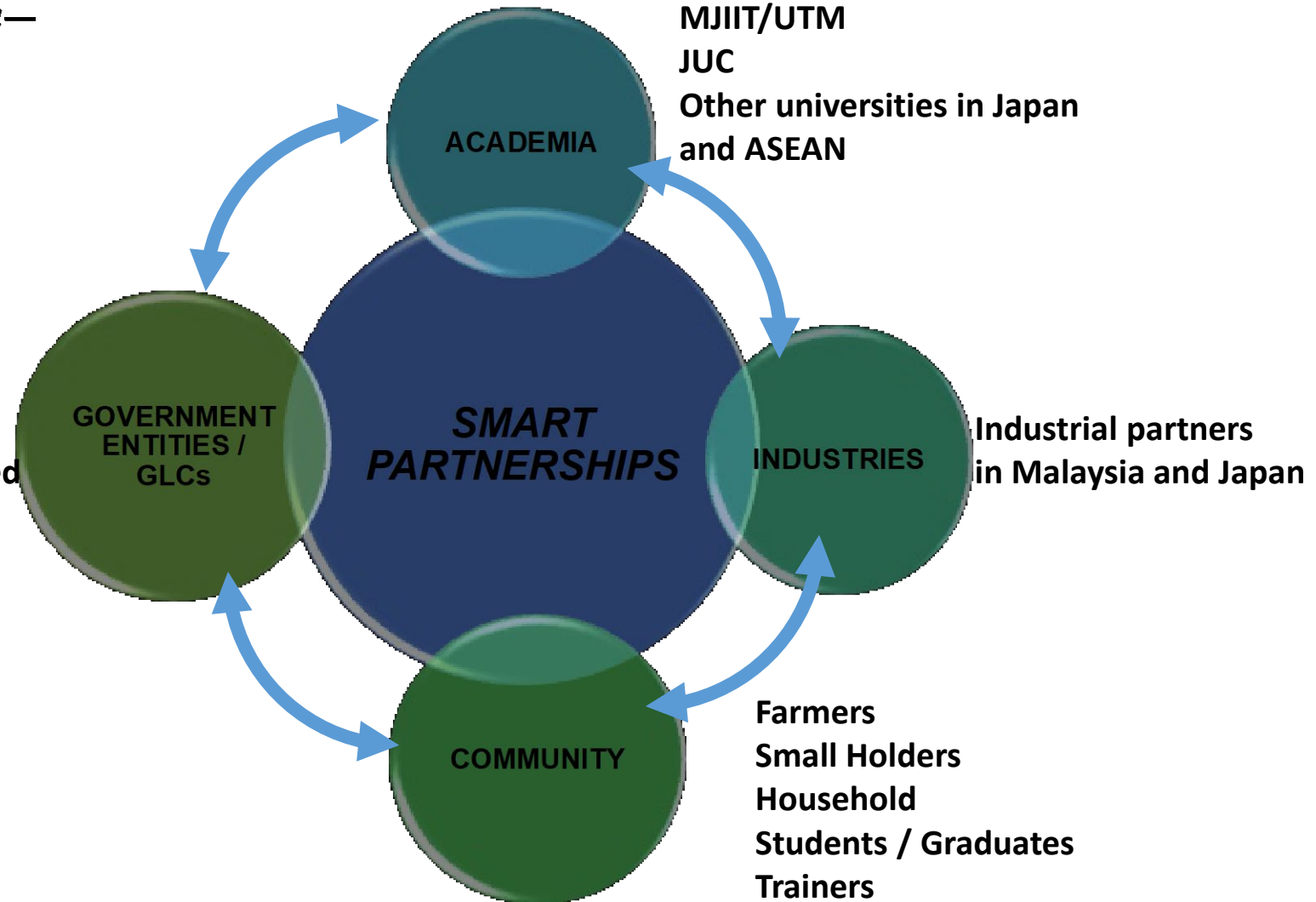
Malaysia-Japan Advanced Research Centre (MJARC)

マレーシア・日本先端研究センター

**Research-Development-
Commercialization- Innovation**
centre that focuses on
**Environmental Resilience &
Sustainability**

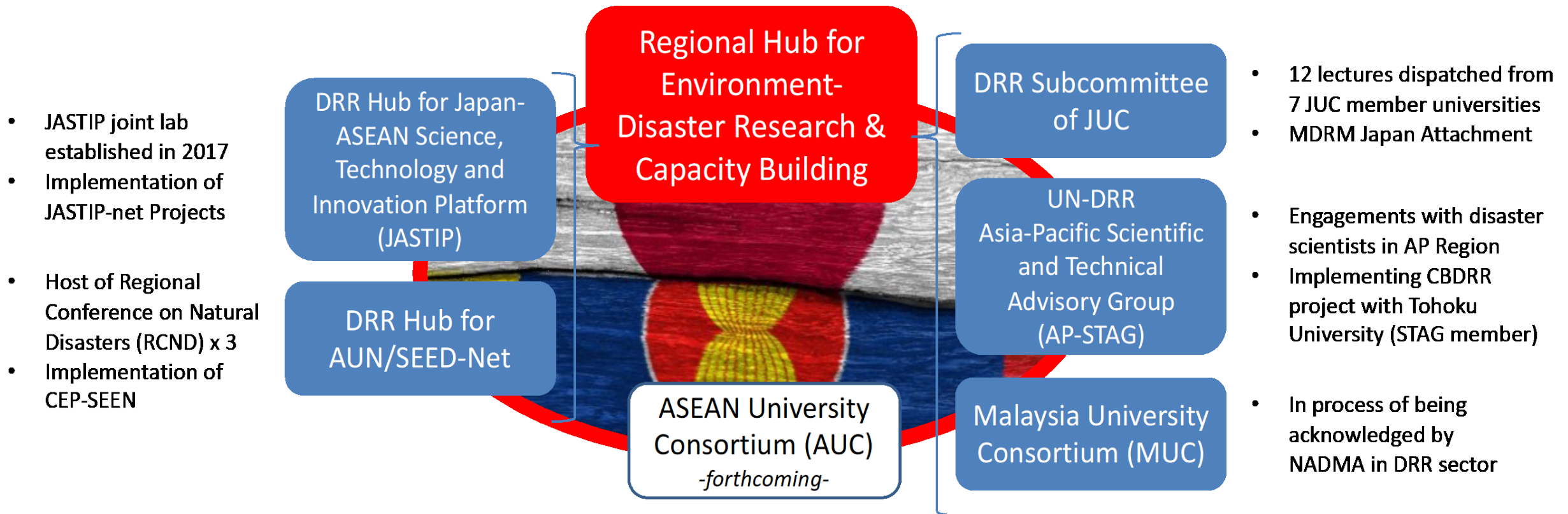
Line agencies and
departments
Government-related
organizations

Champions **circular economy**
bringing the best from **lab to
market through smart
partnerships**



Pillar 3: Becoming the regional hub in ASEAN

Linking with research partners from Japan and ASEAN through MJIT



MJIT offers access to Japanese & ASEAN (including Malaysian) partners in academia, industry and government

Pillar 3: Becoming the regional hub in ASEAN

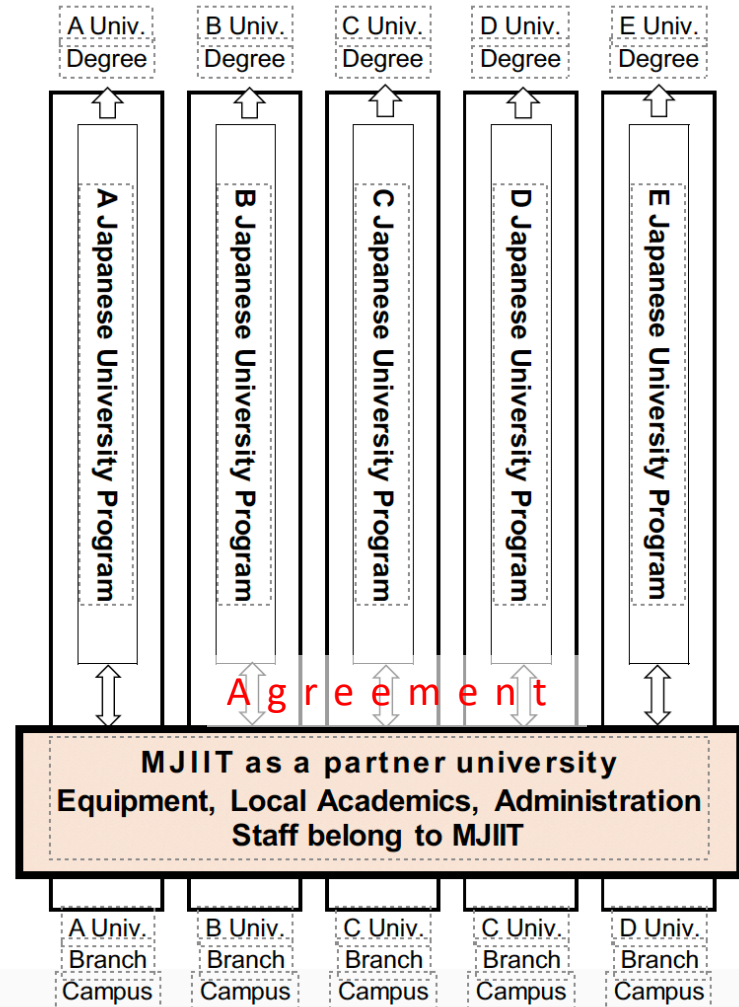
Concept of Branch Campus of Japanese Universities with MJIT Partnership



UIG Workshop at MJIC 2022

Partners in ASEAN

Partners from other regional & international organizations



San-gaku-kan Renkei (産学官連携)

Japanese Industries

JP

Malaysian Industries

MY

- Joint research
- Joint student supervision
- Joint consultancy
- Joint training programs
- Student & staff exchange
- Student recruitment
- Corporate scholarship

Japanese Government

JP

Malaysian Government

MY

Pillar 4: University-Industry-Government (UIG) Partnership

MJIIT Joint / Contracted Research with Japanese Company



INPEX Corporation

Research Period: May 2016-Jun 2021 (5 years)
 PI MJIIT: Prof.Tsuji Tomoya
 MJIIT Research Group: SHIZEN iKohza
 Research Area: Chemical Engineering



Mitsubishi Heavy Industry Asia Pacific

Research Period : Aug 2016–Mar 2022 (6 years)
 PI MJIIT: Prof.Tsuji Tomoya
 MJIIT Research Group: SHIZEN ikohza
 Research Area: Chemical Engineering



IHI Corporation

Research Period 2016-2020 (5 years)
 PI MJIIT: Prof.Fukuda Kanao
 MJIIT Research Group: TriPreM iKohza
 Research Area: Fundamental Study



DAIICHI KAGAKU

Research Period : 2017-2021 (4 years)
 PI MJIIT: Prof.Fukuda Kanao
 MJIIT Research Group : TriPreM iKohza
 Research Area: Fundamental Study



NTT MSC

Research Period : Feb 2018- Jan 2021 (3 years)
 PI MJIIT: Dr.Zool Hilmi Ismail
 MJIIT Research Group : CAIRO iKohza
 Research Area: Water Pollution Sensing, IOT



NSK

Research Period : 2019-2023 (4 years)
 PI MJIIT: Prof.Fukuda Kanao
 MJIIT Research Group : TriPreM iKohza
 Research Area: Fundamental Study



NIPPON KOEI

Research Period : 2019- 2022 (3 years)
 PI MJIIT: Dr.Iwamoto Koji
 MJIIT Research Group : Algae Biomass iKohza
 Research Area: Bio-Soil Crsting



RIKEN

Research Period: Feb 2019 – Mar 2023 (4 years)
 PI MJIIT: Dr.Nor Azizi
 MJIIT Research Group : MemoBio ikohza
 Research Area: Isolation and Characterization of
 Tropical Algal Strains in Malaysia



Hitachi Jonson Air Conditioning

Research Period : Jun 2019- May 2020 (1 year)
 PI MJIIT: Dr.Sheikh Ahmad Zaki
 MJIIT Research Group : WEE iKohza
 Research Area: Air conditioners & indoor thermal
 comfort in Malaysia



Sime Kansai Paints

Research Period : Nov 2020 – Mar 2022 (2 years)
 PI MJIIT: Dr.Nor Azizi
 Collaborating iKohza: Memobio iKohza
 Research Area: Analysis on Automobile Painting
 Material



Kansai Paint Asia Pacific

Research Period : Nov 2020 – Mar 2022 (2 years)
 PI MJIIT: Dr.Kammyar Shameri
 Collaborating iKohza: ChECA iKohza
 Research Area: Material Analysis on Painting
 Material

Pillar 4: University-Industry-Government (UIG) Partnership

MJIT Joint / Sponsorship Laboratories with Japanese Company

Takasago-Ikohza

Establishment: October 2015
Partner: Takasago Thermal Engineering Co.Ltd
MJIT Research Group: Takasago-ikohza
Research Area: Thermal and Fluid Engineering,
Renewable Energy, Energy Saving Technology
<https://mjiit.utm.my/takasago/>



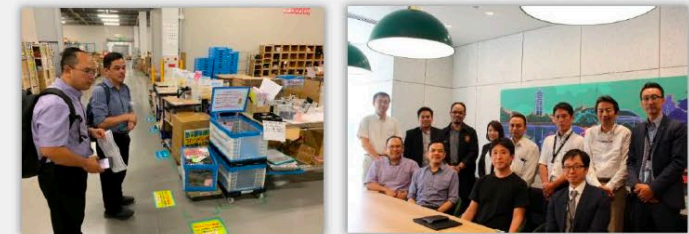
Nest Bio Venture Laboratory

Establishment: January 2019
Partner: Leave A Nest Co.Ltd
MJIT Research Group: MemoBio-ikohza
Research Area: Bio-technology, Genetic Engineering,
Waste utilization
<https://nlab.lne.st/>



Kantsu/UTM-Robotics Laboratory

Establishment: March 2020
Partner: Kantsu Co.Ltd
MJIT Research Group: CAIRO-ikohza
Research Area: Artificial Intelligent, Internet of
Things, Smart-Warehouse
<https://cairo.utm.my/>



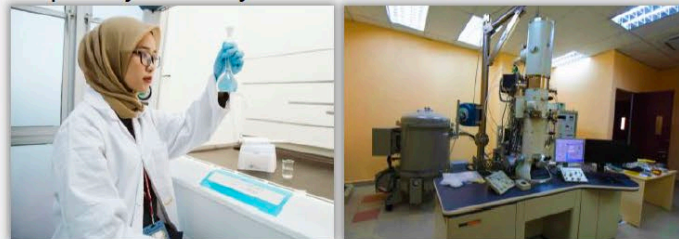
DELIGHTEX Laboratory

Establishment: July 2020
Company: Delightex Pte.Ltd
MJIT Research Group : MemoBio-ikohza
Research Area: Natural Substance
<https://mjiit.utm.my/research-memobio/>



ROHM-WAKO Laboratory

Establishment: November 2020
Company: ROHM-WAKO Electronics Malaysia
MJIT Research Group : CHEKA iKohza
Research Area: Physio-Chemical Characterization
of Material
<https://mjiit.utm.my/cheka-research-lab/>



Panasonic Collaborative Labo

Establishment: November 2021
Company: Panasonic Appliances R&D Centre Asia
Pacific SDN. BHD.
MJIT Research Group : MemoBio-ikohza
Research Area: Removal of Harmful Microorganisms
and Harmful Substances



Pillar 4: University-Industry-Government (UIG) Partnership

MJIT's mission on University-Industry (UI) Partnership



University



Industry



Government

COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH

- Research Contract

RESEARCH LABORATORIES

- Satellite Lab, Service Lab, Joint Venture Lab

CONSULTANCY

Provide solutions for industry

EMPLOYMENT

- Career fair/Job posting, scholarships

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

- 12 weeks in Japan/Malaysia for UG students

OTHERS

- Visiting lecturers/special lecture, technical visits, joint events

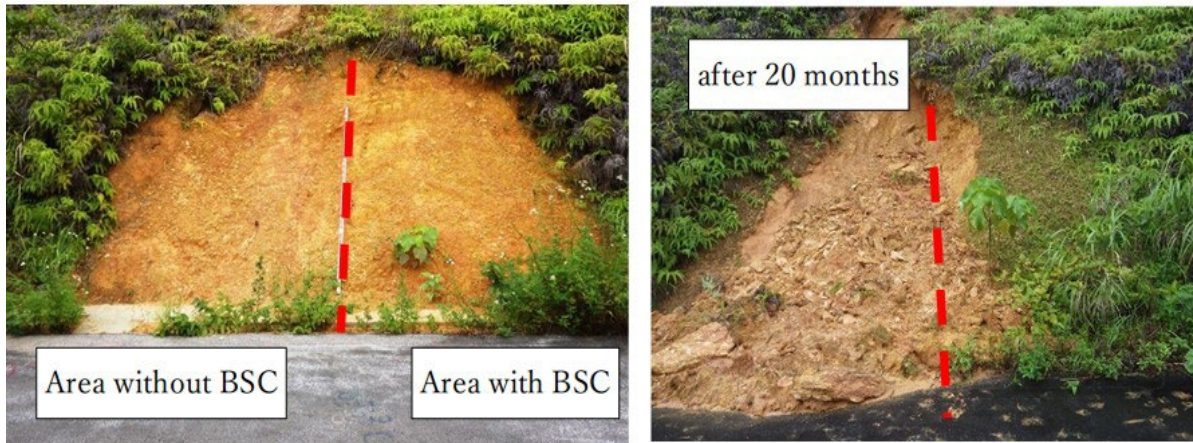
University-Industrial-Government (UIG) partnership will additionally:

- Extend collaboration and research outputs beyond few partners
- Enable contribution to global and national goals for sustainable development
- Facilitate private investment for public works
- Contribute directly to the well-being of our communities, especially during crisis

Pillar 4: UIG Partnership (example)

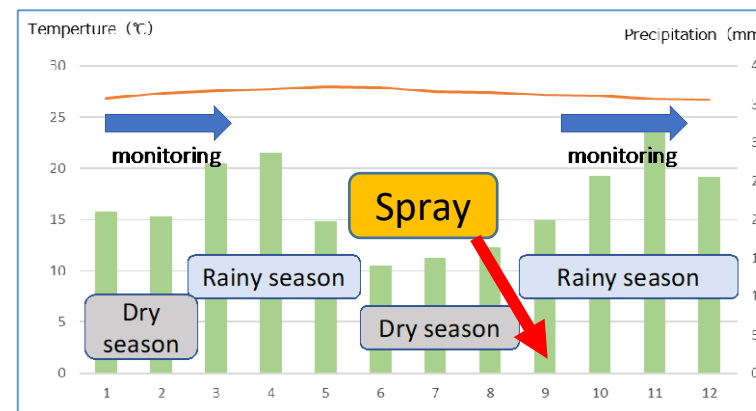
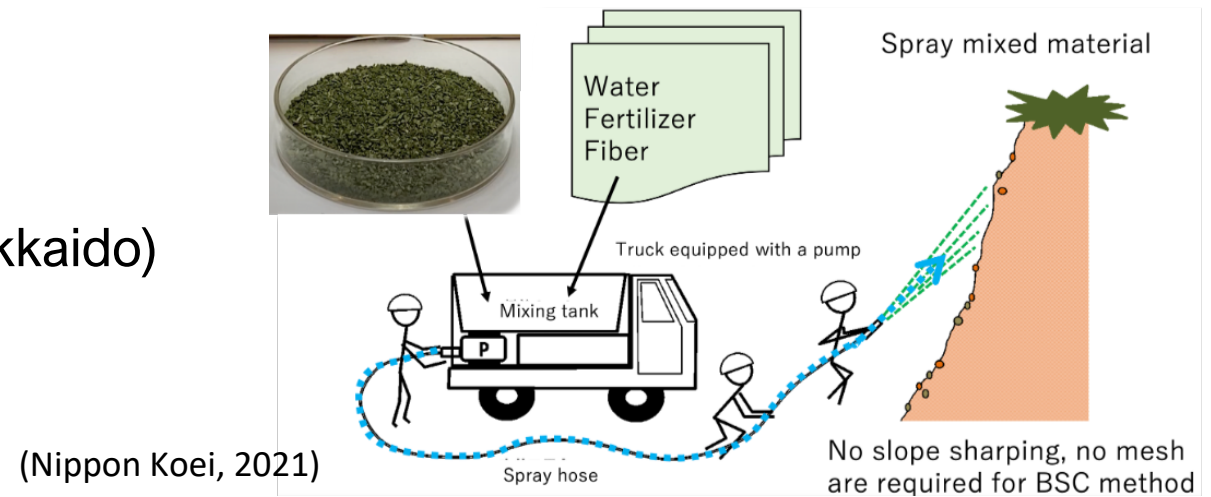
Project Name: Study to Improve Water Supply Turbidity by Utilizing Biological Soil Crust (BSC) Methodology

- Simple method: Spraying BSC-1 alga on slope
- Accelerate vegetation succession
- Alga starts growing in 1-2 weeks
- Has been applied in Japan (Okinawa, Honshu, Hokkaido)



Significant improvement of vegetation covers of slop failure in Yambaru National Park, Okinawa Prefecture

Public-Private Partnership scheme



NIPPON KOEI
Challenging mind. Changing dynamics

UTM | Malaysia-Japan
International
Institute of Technolog
(MJIT)
UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MALAYSIA

JPS MALAYSIA

Pillar 4: UIG Partnership (proposal)

Project name: Study on Reservoir Sedimentation and High-intensity Rainfall Implications to Dam Storage Capacity in Malaysia (Pilot area: Batu Dam)

Background:

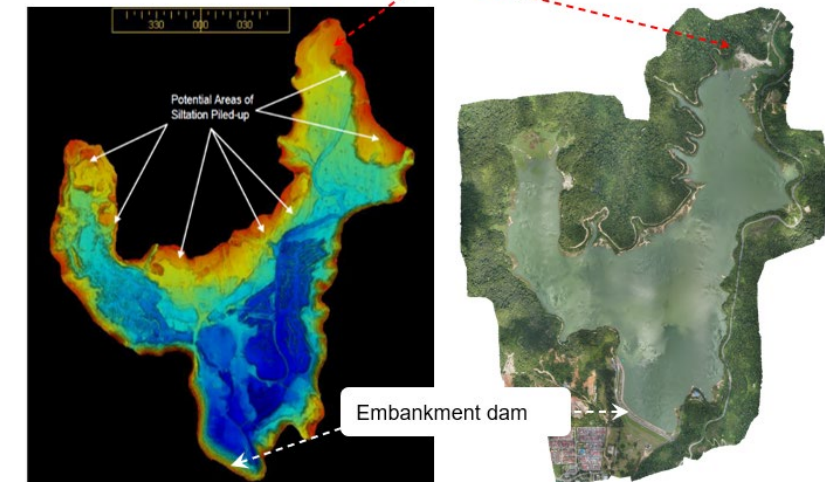
Batu Dam is an earth-fill dam, built in 1987 to alleviate flooding that used to occur in Kuala Lumpur. But 35 years after its construction, there is significant risk of sedimentation at major dams built during this era. Experiencing historical rainfall and flooding in December 2021, it is crucial to conduct a study on reservoir sedimentation and impacts due to losses of storage capacity of dams in Malaysia.

Objective:

1. To forecast inflow sediment induced by high-intensity rainfall
2. To determine the pattern and distribution of sediment in the dam reservoir
3. To conduct survey (1. and 2.) of key dams in Malaysia
4. To develop an integrated monitoring and sediment-rainfall mapping system

UIG partners and roles:

- MJIT: Project and stakeholder coordination, training for local engineers, data acquisition and hydrological analysis and sediment modelling
- DID: Hydrological data, develop standards/regulations on dam sedimentation
- Company X: Support on hydrological and sedimentation analysis, development of automated river, rainfall and sediment monitoring system




Potential risk of sedimentation upstream Batu Dam reservoir (Source : DID Malaysia)

MYTerima Kasih JP

Thank
you

ご清聴ありがとうございます
- Arigatou Gozaimasu -

MDRM graduates featured on
NHK Side-by-Side here 



Bridging Communities with
Disaster Science with Tohoku Uni.



UTM
UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MALAYSIA

Malaysia-Japan
International
Institute of Technology
(MJIT)

Malaysia-Japan International Institute of Technology (MJIT),
Universiti Teknologi Malaysia Kuala Lumpur (UTMKL),
Jalan Sultan Yahya Petra, 54100 Kuala Lumpur, MALAYSIA.

 <http://mjiit.utm.my/>
 +603 - 2203 1517

 mjiitutm
 mjiitofficial
 mjiitofficial