



TOWARDS INDUSTRY 4.0 IN PALM OIL MILL

ROBOLAB TECHNOLOGY SDN BHD

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ROBOLAB

for Smart Industry

Chee-Fai, TAN *PhD AMN PEng*
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Hello, I am CheeFai

- Chief Technical Director, Robolab Technology Sdn. Bhd.
- Vice President, MSM International Ltd.
- Vice President, Institution of Engineers Malaysia
- Individual Specialist, UNESCO
- Fellow, ASEAN Academy of Engineering & Technology (ASEAN AET)
- Fellow, Institution of Engineers, Malaysia
- ASEAN Chartered Professional Engineer, ASEAN Engineer, APEC Engineer, International PE
- Member, Royal Netherlands Institutes of Engineers (KIVI)
- Senior Member, China Mechanical Engineering Society (CMES)
- Research Scholar, Eindhoven University of Technology, The Netherlands
- Ten Outstanding Young Malaysian Award 2014 Honoree





2017年10月1日 星期日



宋德祥吁中小型企業 迎接工業4.0提升經營

【马六甲30日讯】马六甲中华总商会会长宋德祥说，工业4.0并非是大企业公司的专利，反而中小型企业及创新创业企业更加能够吸纳应用，希望企业商家能应用这新的概念，来提升自己的企业运作和经营模式。

他指出，如今美国、中国、德国和日本，这些生产和服务大国已经推行各项政策和方案，都在迎接工业4.0的到来。工业4.0的主要概念包括“信息物理系统”、“物联网”、“云端计算”、“个性化生产”等。

他说，在互联网世界里，最重要

的是伴随产品而来的服务，也就是企业供应链的实际管理服务，而不是产品本身。企业必须改变由开发、制造、销售到售后服务价值链，让所有的资讯能够集中于同一个平台，而每一个部门都能共享资讯并作出反应。

须作好適應改變

“如果工业4.0形成一场即将到来的海啸不为过，企业商家必须准备好应改变的趋势，否则将会失去竞争力而被淘汰。”宋德祥今日为该会演讲团主办的



陳志輝：互聯、數據、集成、創新及轉型 工業4.0 核心點

【檳城17日讯】专业机械工程师和工业4.0实践专家陈志辉说，第四次工业革命（工业4.0）核心点在于互聯、數據、集成、創新及轉型。

他说，未来工业发展将趋向工厂智能化、设备自动化、供应链协作化、质量管理可视化及管理决策信息化。

“若做得好，工业4.0将为整个生态系统中带来好处，受惠的则是整个工业景观、公司、劳动力及政府。大马目前最缺乏的是经济支持、没有一致的标程、基础设施、教育及培训不足等问题。”

檳城潮商公会今年在檳榔嶼潮州会馆礼堂举办“新工业革命如何改变我们的经济和创造价值”讲



▲林安宇（右一）移交纪念品予陈志辉，杜俊源（右二）及郑嘉禧陪同。

（檳城19日讯）工程师学会执行理事说，工业4.0以蒸汽机、工业2.0为代表，工业控制为代表，以智能制造为

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陳志輝：以智能製造為導向 工業4.0改變人類生活

构建包含智慧制造、数码化工厂、物联网、服务网络的整合式产业物联网，藉由资讯通讯技术达成虚拟模拟技术及机器生产得以相互辉映，实现智能工厂，最后达成整个生产价值链都紧密扣合在一起。

他说，工业4.0意味着以智能制造为导向之第四次工业革命，工业4.0时代的来临，人类将以网路实体系统为根基，进而

构建包含智慧制造、数码化工厂、物联网、服务网络的整合式产业物联网，藉由资讯通讯技术达成虚拟模拟技术及机器生产得以相互辉映，实现智能工厂，最后达成整个生产价值链都紧密扣合在一起。

陈志辉曾在2014年获得马来西亚十大杰出青年奖，他也是联合国教科文组织（UNESCO）独立专家。



▲陈志辉：工业4.0如先前的网路环境，将彻底改变人类生活的各种面向。

青商潮嶼

潮商青年委员会协办

马来西亚马六甲技术大学

陈志辉博士

主讲

新工业革命如何改变我们的经济和创造价值

檳榔嶼潮州会馆礼堂

17/9/2017 (Sun)

2pm - 4.30pm

入场免费

陈 志 辉 博 士

主讲简介

- 马来西亚十大杰出青年
- 联合国教科文组织(UNESCO)独立专家
- 亚太工程教育联合会(ETEP)工程教育导师及审核员
- 国际专业工程师
- 马来西亚首相兼经济规划单位(EPI)需求管理组员
- 马来西亚SIRIM工业研究及规格公司委员会成员

亚太工程组织联合会第27届全体大会暨第5届国际学术研讨会
The 27th General Assembly & The 5th Convention of FEIAP

2019.6.29 于西安



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“ You cannot wait until a house burns down to buy fire insurance on it. We cannot wait until there are massive dislocations in our society to prepare for the Fourth Industrial Revolution.”

Robert J. Shiller

*2013 Nobel laureate in economics,
Professor of Economics,
Yale University.*

Waves of Technology Revolution

Agricultural
Revolution

Industrial
Revolution

Electronic
Revolution

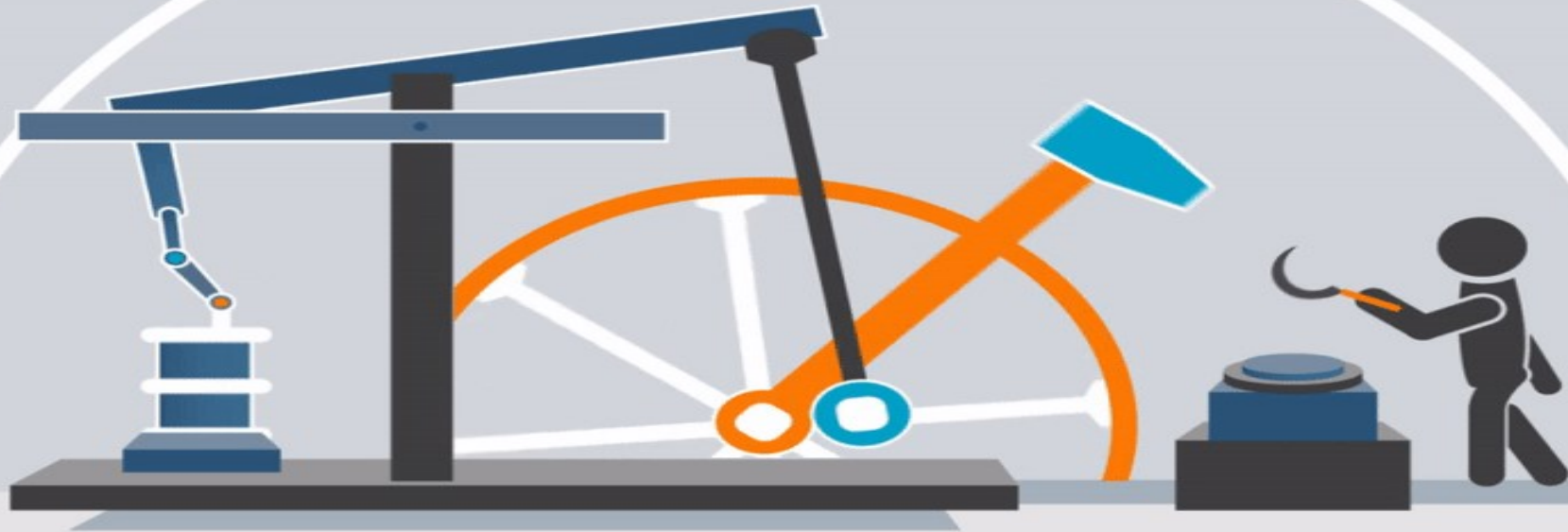
IT
Revolution

Physical
and Cyber
Systems



Source: Prof. Chuah HT

Industrie 1.0



The 4th Industrial Revolution Is Upon Us.

FROM INDUSTRY 1.0 TO INDUSTRY 4.0

FIRST INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

Introduction of mechanical production facilities with the help of water and steam power



1784

First mechanical loom

SECOND INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

Introduction of a division of labor and mass production with the help of electrical energy

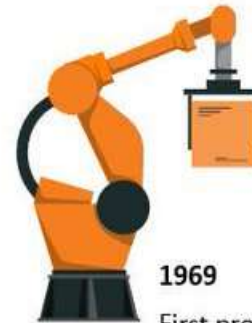


1870

First assembly line

THIRD INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

Use of electronic and IT systems that further automate production



1969

First programmable (PC)

FOURTH INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

The Digital Connected World



2000

• Lean
• Six Sigma

PRODUCTIVITY



1800

1900

Principles of Scientific Management

TQM

INTEROPERABILITY

machines, devices, sensors and people that connect and communicate with one another.



INFORMATION TRANSPARENCY

the systems create a virtual copy of the physical world through sensor data in order to contextualize information.



DECENTRALIZED DECISION-MAKING

the ability of cyber-physical systems to make simple decisions on their own and become as autonomous as possible.



**INDUSTRY 4.0
SOLUTIONS INCLUDE**

DENMARK: Innovation Fund

- *Innovation Fund Denmark* for innovative SMEs to innovate further

FRANCE: Industrie du Futur

- *Invest for the Future Fund* comprises subsidised loans for SMEs and mid-tier, tax incentives for private investment and tax credit for research

GERMANY: Industries 4.0

- To finance projects and applied research centres, tax breaks for investments in tech start-ups

SOUTH KOREA: Technology & Innovation

- A three-year plan to spur the country's biotech innovation
- Govt. R&D budget allocated

China: "Internet Plus" & "Made in China 2025"

the "Made in China" action plans

MALAYSIA Industry 4WRD

US: Manufacturing USA

- To fund research projects by SMEs

ITALY: Italia 4.0 Plan

- IR4.0 fund allocated for SMEs from 2017 to 2019

AUSTRALIA: Advanced Manufacturing Industry Growth Centre

- *Growth Centre Project Fund* covers over 4 years from 2017 to 2020

THAILAND: 4.0 Start-ups

- To sponsor and support local start-ups

SINGAPORE: Industry Transformation Programme

- IR4.0 fund allocated for the *Industry Transformation Programme*

Trends in Globalised World

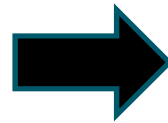
- Faster Pace
- Borderless World and Opportunities
- Convergence
- Personalization and Individualization
- More informed and Higher Expectations- Seamless Mobility, Seamless Relationship
- Cost Effectiveness
- Knowledge in Power



Source: Prof. Chuah HT

Past and Current

- Small groups of experts
- Hardware
- Big capital investment
- Controlled Environment
- Local markets
- Single specialization
- Manual/Semi-auto



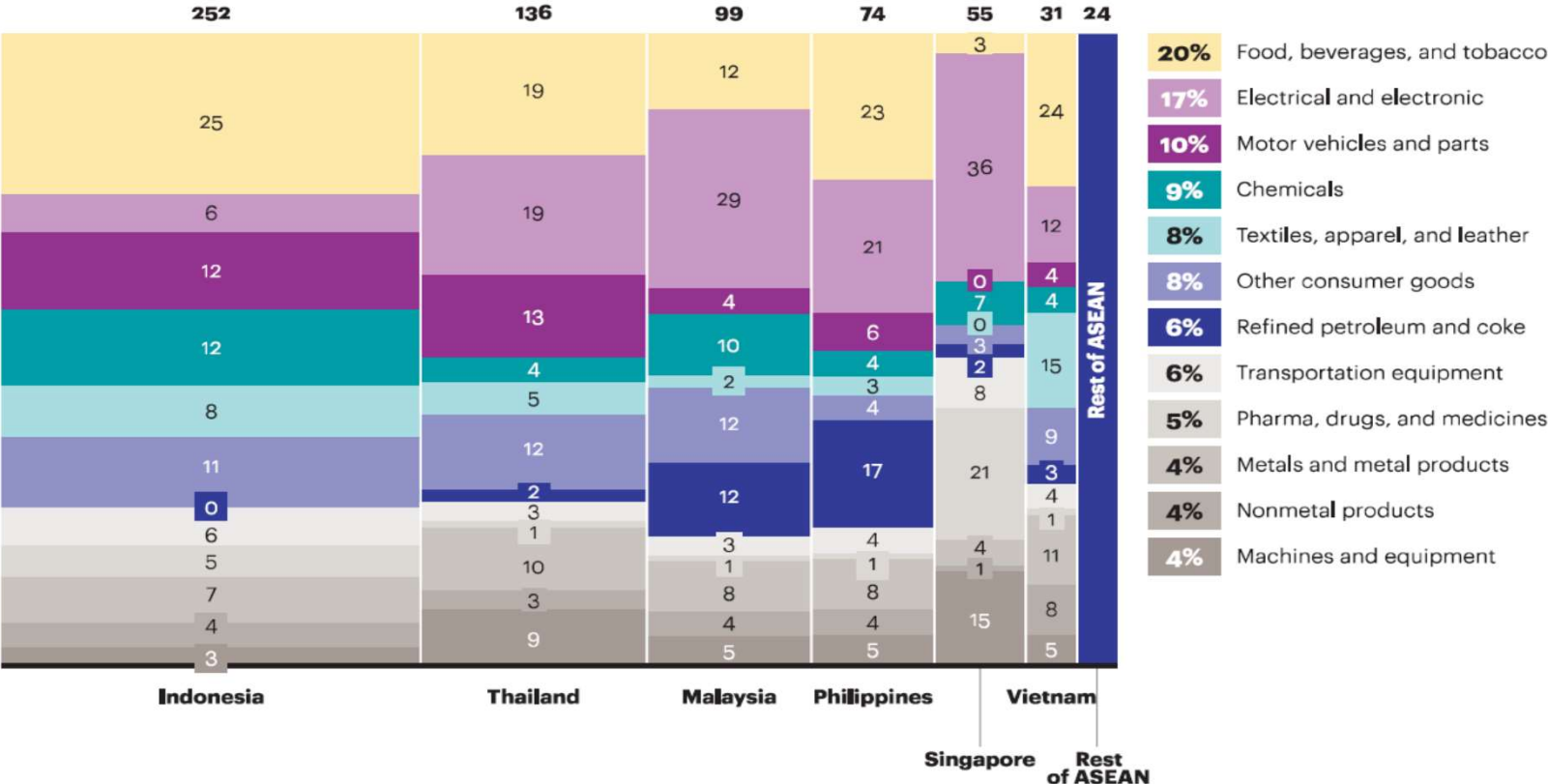
Future

- Human Centric
- Knowledge creation
- Software
- Small investment
- Open market
- Free market
- Multi-disciplinary
- Automation/AI

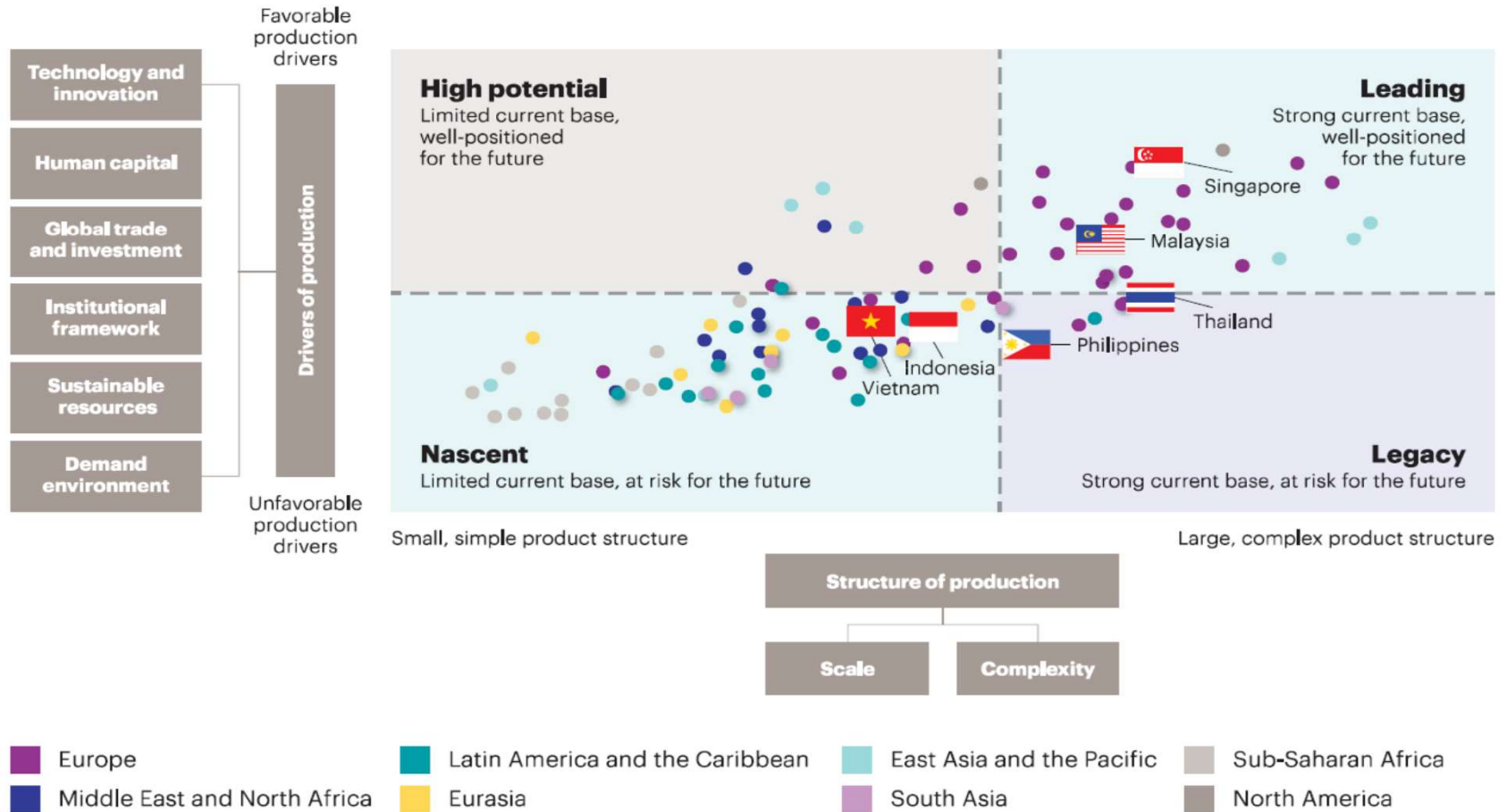
Source: Prof. Chuah HT

Manufacturing value added

(\$ billion, 2018f)



World Economic Forum country readiness framework





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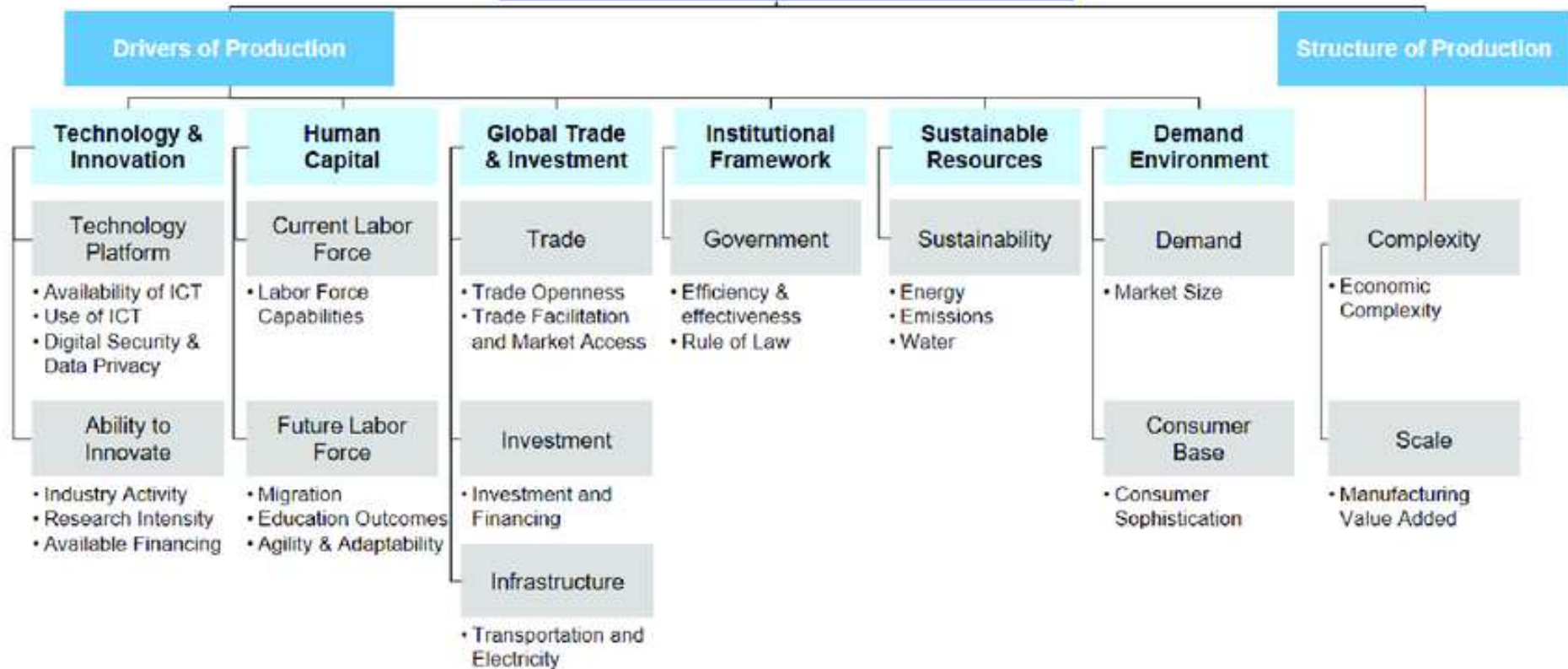
Insight Report

Readiness for the Future of Production Report 2018

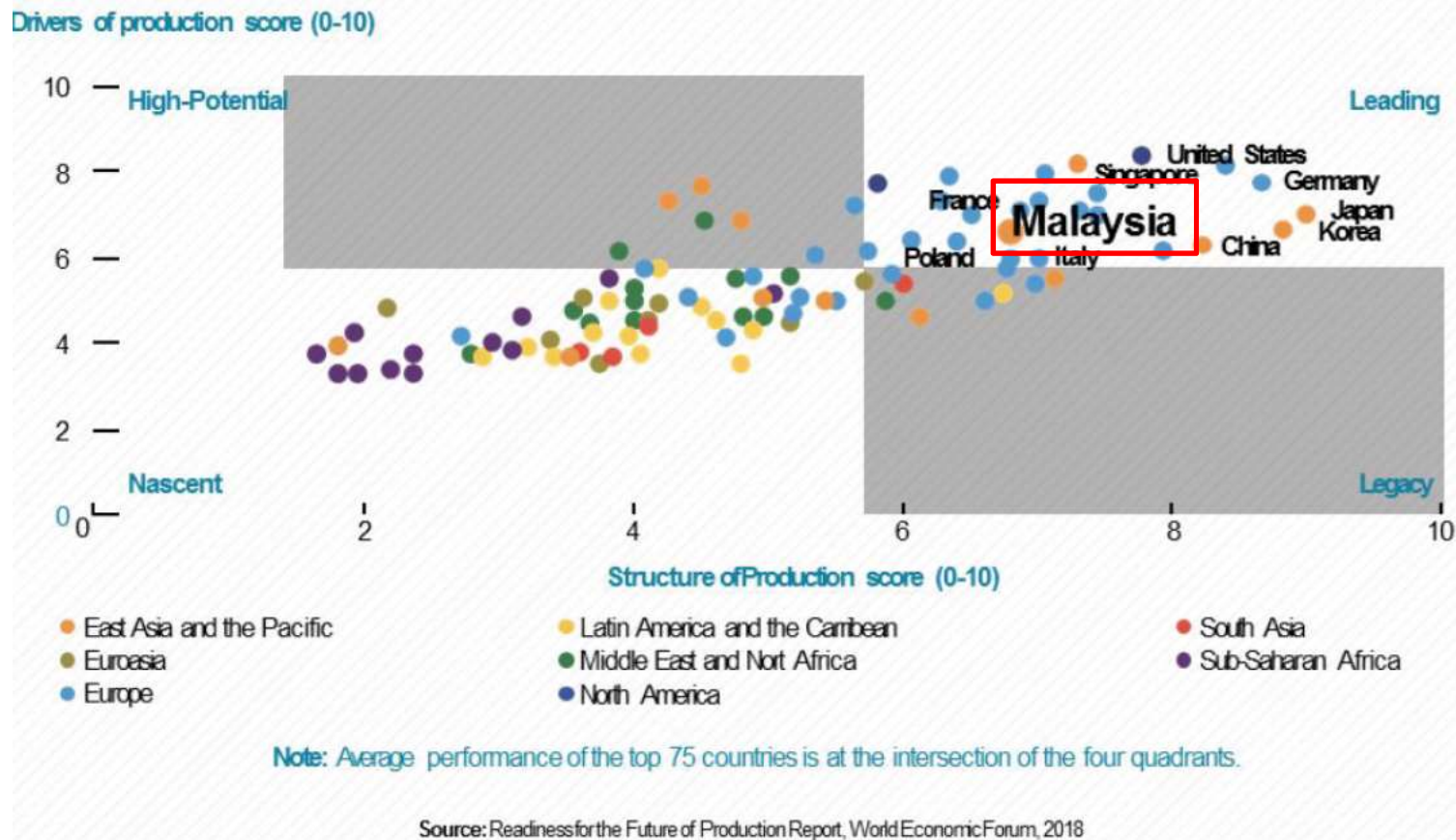
In collaboration with A.T. Kearney

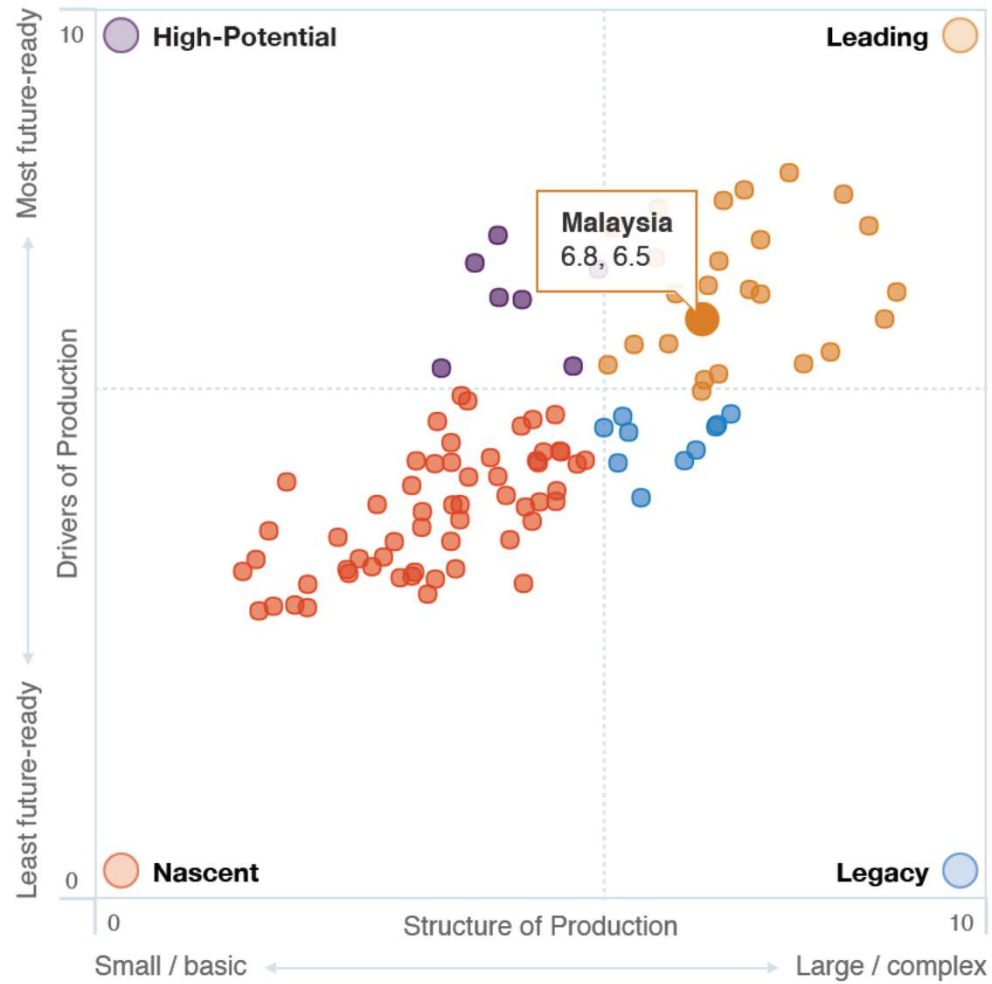


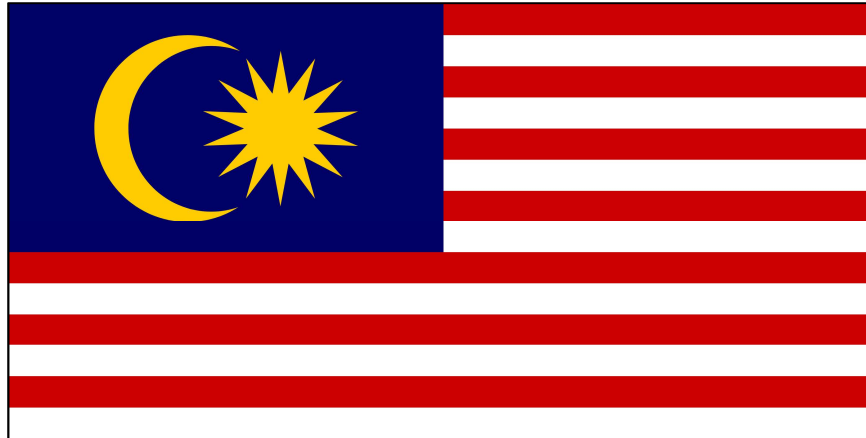
Future of Production Capabilities Scorecard



Malaysia Readiness for Industry 4.0







Key economic indicators

Population millions	31.7	GDP per capita US\$	9,360.5
GDP US\$ billions	296.4	Unemployment rate %	3.5







Key production indicators

Manufacturing value added 2010 millions US\$	79,820.6	Manufacturing value added growth Annual %	3.9
Manufacturing value added in economy % GDP	23.9	Medium hi-tech & hi-tech industries % of manu. value added	42.6
Manufacturing employment % working population	16.5	CO2 emission per unit of value added kg/USD	0.4

Region	Country	Structure of Production		Drivers of Production	
		Score	Rank	Score	Rank
Leading Countries					
●	Austria	7.46	9	6.79	18
●	Belgium	6.51	24	6.80	17
●	Canada	5.81	33	7.54	7
●	China	8.25	5	6.14	25
●	Czech Republic	7.94	6	6.01	26
●	Denmark	6.29	27	7.20	10
●	Estonia	5.75	34	6.00	27
●	Finland	7.00	14	7.16	11
●	France	6.87	18	6.89	14
●	Germany	8.68	3	7.56	6
●	Ireland	7.34	10	6.85	15
●	Israel	6.43	25	6.24	23
●	Italy	6.99	15	5.90	30
●	Japan	8.99	1	6.82	16
●	Korea, Rep.	8.85	2	6.51	21
●	Malaysia	6.81	20	6.51	22
●	Netherlands	6.32	26	7.75	5
●	Poland	6.83	19	5.83	31
●	Singapore	7.28	11	7.96	2

●	Slovenia	6.80	21	5.71	32
●	Spain	6.05	29	6.23	24
●	Sweden	7.46	8	7.40	9
●	Switzerland	8.39	4	7.92	3
●	United Kingdom	7.05	13	7.84	4
●	United States	7.78	7	8.16	1

Drivers of Production 6.5

Driver	Weighting	Rank	Score /10
 Technology & Innovation	20%	23rd	5.9
 Human Capital	20%	21st	6.5
 Global Trade & Investment	20%	7th	7.4
 Institutional Framework	20%	30th	6.6
 Sustainable Resources	5%	60th	6.0
 Demand Environment	15%	17th	6.3

Structure of Production 6.8



Structure	Weighting	Rank	Score /10
 Complexity	60%	30th	6.8
 Scale	40%	7th	6.8

Figure 8: Top 10 factors affecting business performance

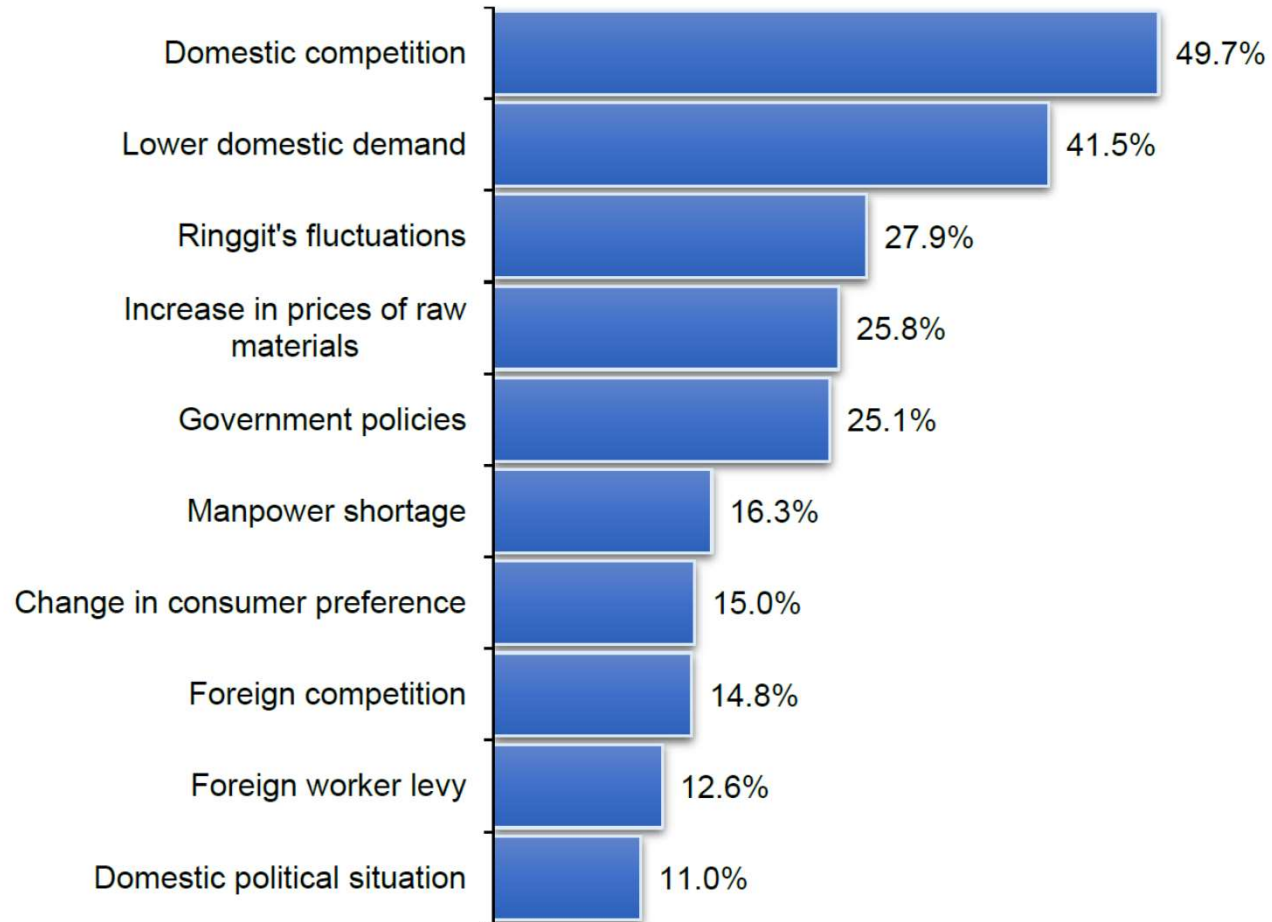





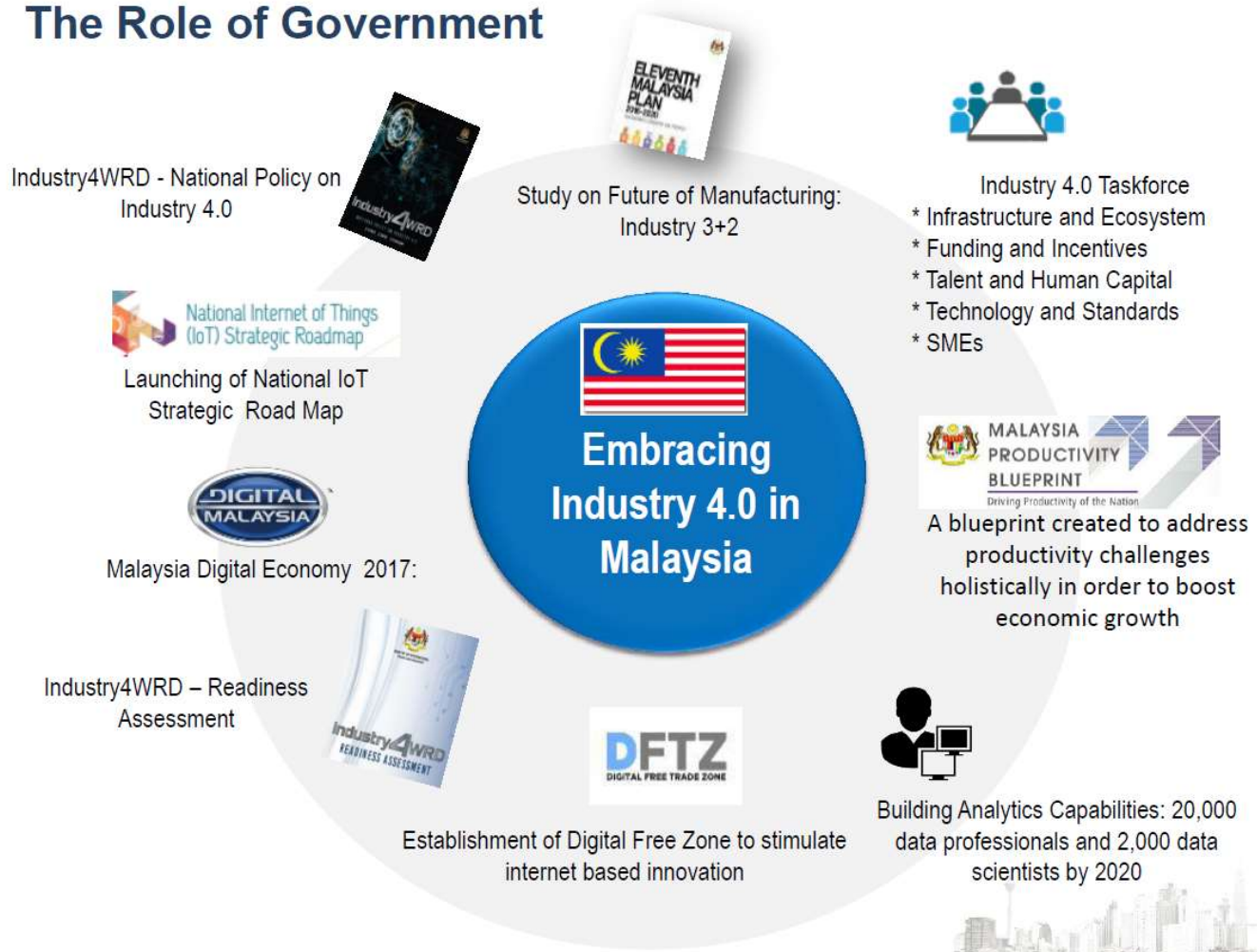


Table 3: Top five factors affecting business performance by selected sectors*

		Domestic competition	Lower domestic demand	Ringgit's fluctuations	Increase in prices of raw materials	Government policies	Manpower shortage	Foreign competition	Excess production capacity
 Wholesale and retail trade	Score (%)	58.3	48.7	36.7	27.6	21.6			
	Ranking	1	2	3	4	5			
 Manufacturing	Score (%)	42.3	40.3	29.1	36.2			30.6	
	Ranking	1	2	5	3			4	
 Professional and business services	Score (%)	53.0	35.5	24.0		23.5	19.1		
	Ranking	1	2	3		4	5		
 Construction	Score (%)	50.4	49.6	21.4	27.5	25.2			
	Ranking	1	2	5	3	4			
 Real estate	Score (%)	42.6	50.8		24.6	39.3			29.5
	Ranking	2	1		5	3			4

* According to highest sample size

The Role of Government





MINISTRY OF INTERNATIONAL
TRADE AND INDUSTRY

**LAUNCHED ON
31 OCTOBER 2018**

Industry4WRD

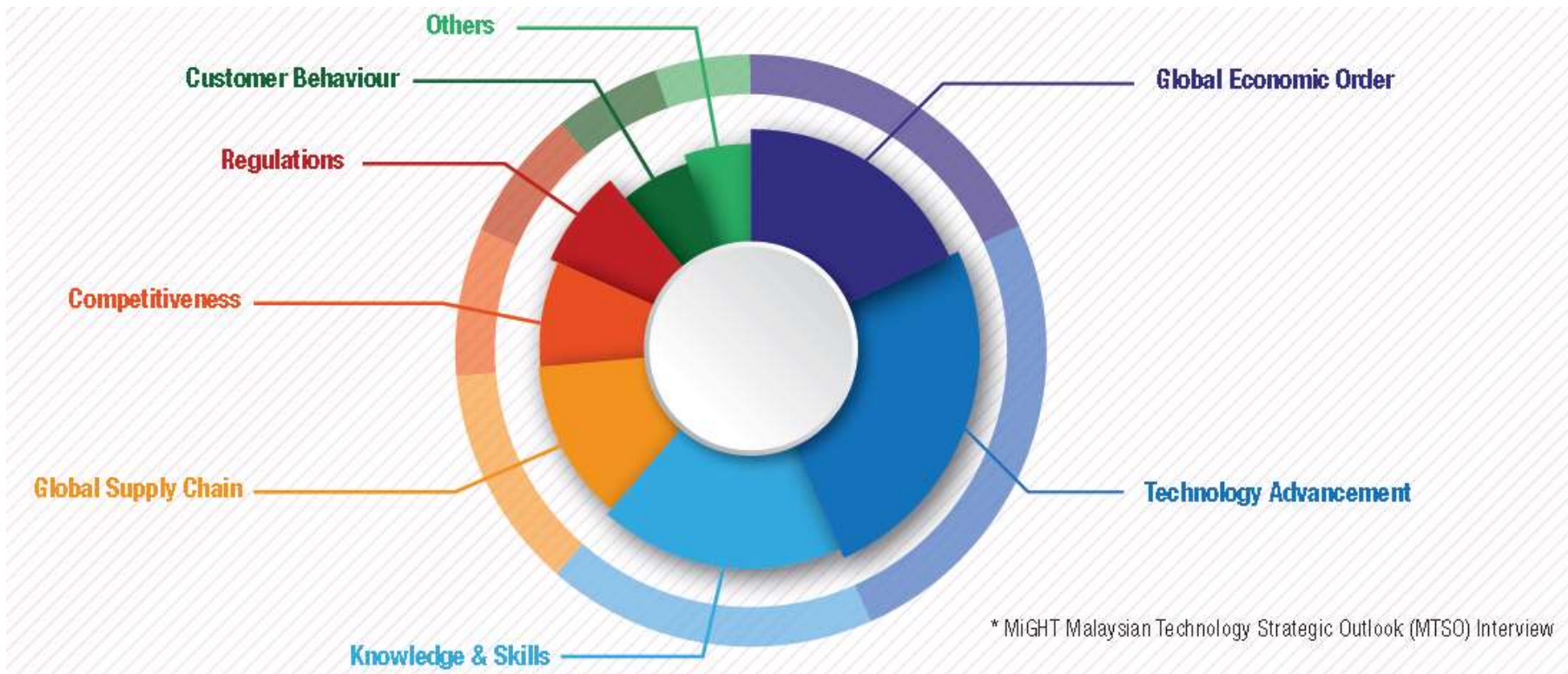
NATIONAL POLICY ON INDUSTRY 4.0

⊕ ATTRACT ⊗ CREATE ⊕ TRANSFORM

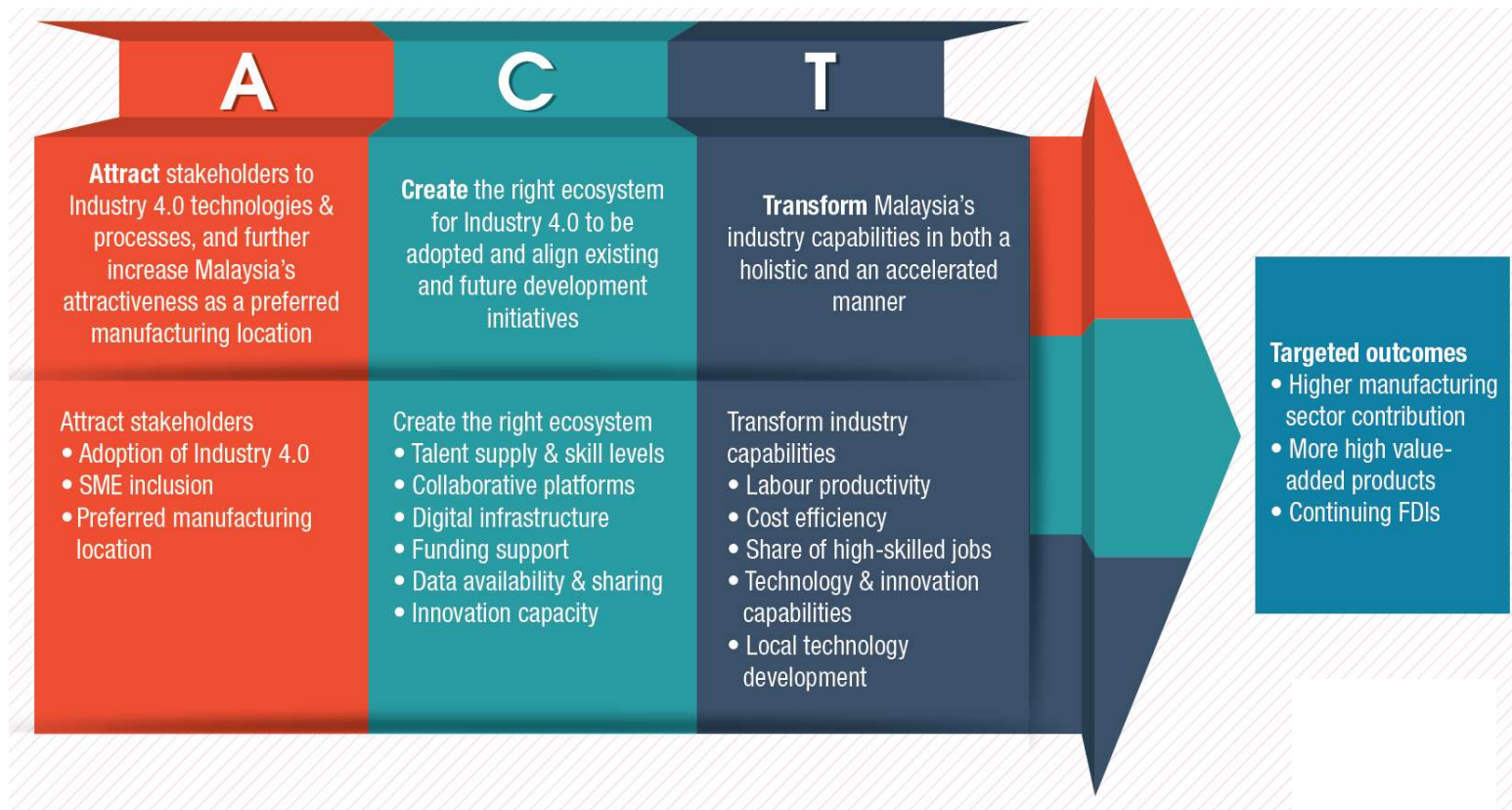
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14 Transformation Drivers



Objective



Specific Goals

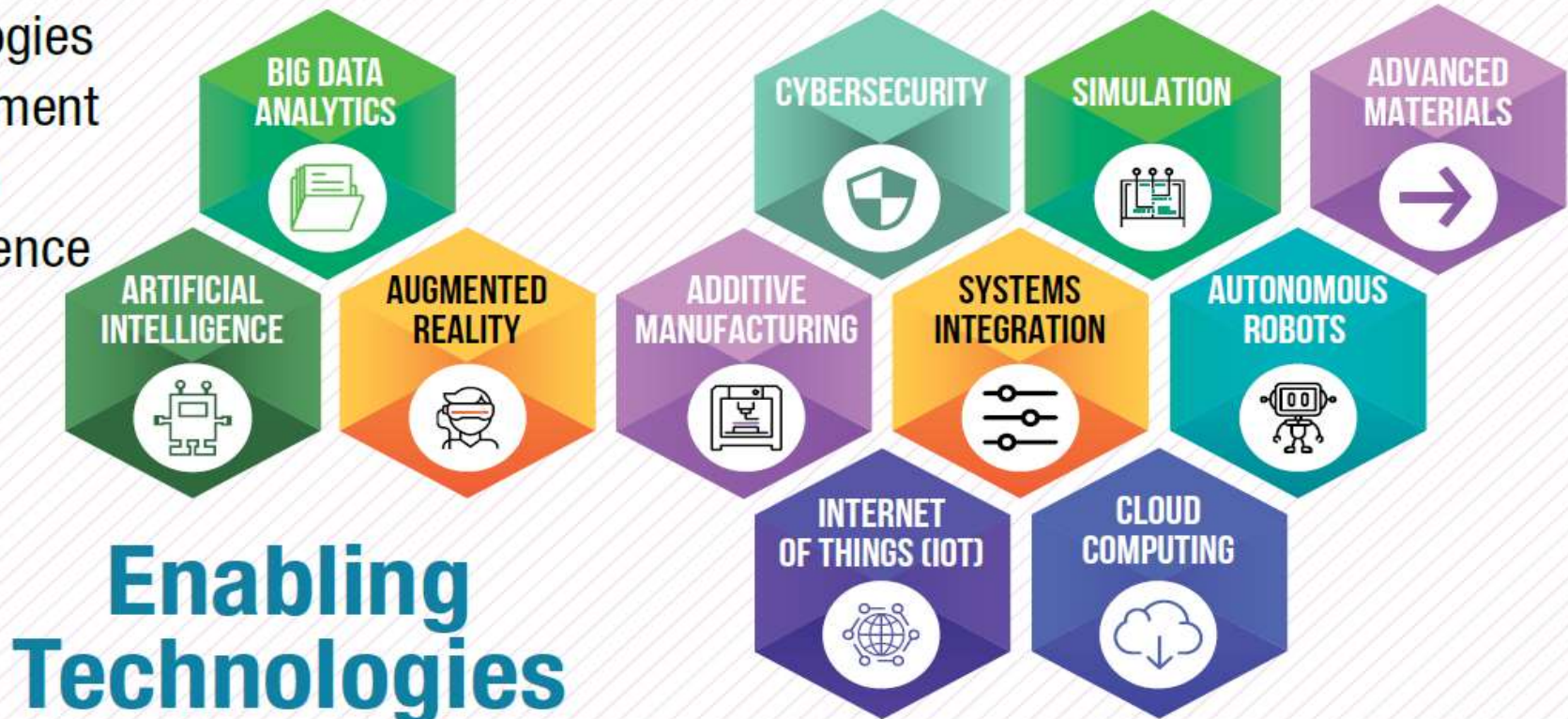
- To increase the level of productivity in the manufacturing industry per person from RM106,647 by 30%;
- To elevate the absolute contribution of the manufacturing sector to the economy from RM254 billion to RM392 billion;
- To strengthen the Malaysian innovation capacity and capability as reflected by improvement in Global Innovation Index ranking from 35th to top 30; and
- To increase the number of high-skilled workers in the manufacturing sector from 18% to 35%.

Technology

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Technologies
advancement
and
convergence



Enabling Technologies

The digitalisation of the production-based industries are driven by these technological drivers

Malaysia Moving Forward



Upskilling and reskilling



Inclusive involvement of SMEs



Significant evolution in Innovation



Focus funding support



Good digital infrastructure

The Strategic Enablers



Funding



Infrastructure



Regulation



Skills and Talent



Technology

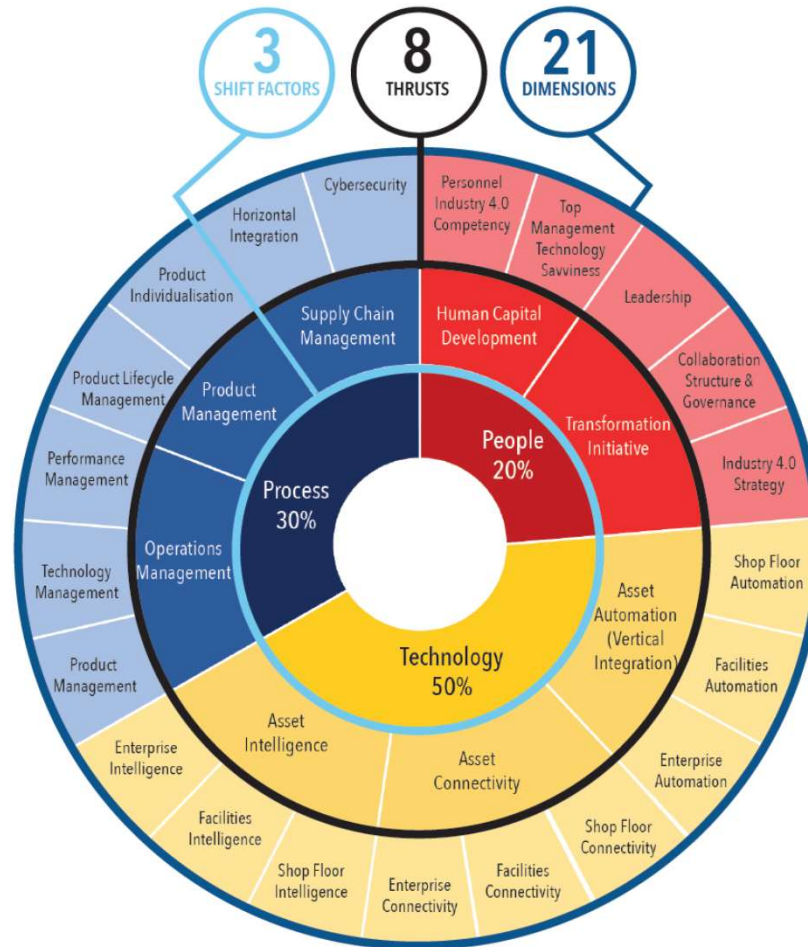
Industry4WRD

READINESS ASSESSMENT

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Shift factor:
PEOPLE

Focuses on the people and the entire organisation by emphasising on strategies towards having a suitable set of workforce. This can be achieved through the development of the required human capital and sustainable transformation activities with regards to organisational strategies, collaboration and governance.

Shift factor:
PROCESS

Focuses on the management system involved in running business operations, supply chain and product lifecycle, by emphasising on smart and strategic public-private partnerships, security, sustainability and product co-creation.

Shift factor:
TECHNOLOGY

Focuses on the application of intelligent, connected and automated technologies, measured at three different layers of the business: shop floor, facilities and enterprise.

Readiness Profile and Scoring

READINESS PROFILE	PERCENTAGE SCORED	GENERAL DESCRIPTION
Conventional	0 % to 20 %	Operation remains "as is" with no intention or initiative to move into Industry 4.0 adoption.
Newcomer	21 % to 40 %	Has interest to pursue Industry 4.0 but with none or very minimal efforts or initiatives.
Learner	41 % to 60 %	Has interest to pursue pilot line Industry 4.0 adoption in operation, with existence of planning and strategies, efforts or simple and patches of initiatives being implemented. Ready for some system adoption.
Experienced	61 % to 90 %	Has pursued small to medium scale Industry 4.0 adoption initiatives in operation, horizontal integration and ready for large scale system adoption.
Leader	91 % to 100 %	Has implemented large scale Industry 4.0 adoption initiatives (company-wide) and system integration.

PEOPLE

PERSONNEL
INDUSTRY 4.0
COMPETENCY

PROCESS

PRODUCT
REQUIREMENTS

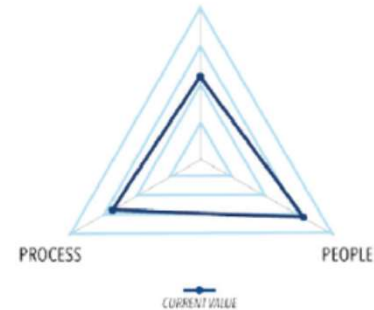
TECHNOLOGY



- Some investments within technology area
- Technology plan / roadmap not properly addressed
- Limited connectivity to Enterprise layer without much consideration to Shop Floor layer
- Automation only at Enterprise layer
- Very manual driven and requires a lot of human intervention

SUMMARY

TECHNOLOGY



INDUSTRY 4.0 READINESS :
65.6% (EXPERIENCED)

Company ABC has shown an excellent grasp of Industry 4.0 in its process and people factor. However, the lack of technology to support their day-to-day operations is a significant setback.

IMPROVEMENT PLAN

RECOMMENDATION TO IMPROVE PEOPLE

- As digital transformation expands across the organization and the war for talent takes place

RECOMMENDATION TO IMPROVE PROCESS

- Conduct a team-based Value Stream Mapping (VSM) exercise on the Order to Delivery process within the

RECOMMENDATION TO IMPROVE TECHNOLOGY

- Implement connectivity improvement to connect critical function horizontally and vertically to support Industry 4.0 requirements

SPECIFIC ACTION			
Shift Factor (Thrust)	TECHNOLOGY (Asset Connectivity)		
Initiative	Connectivity Improvement Implementation		
Description	Implement connectivity improvement to connect critical function horizontally and vertically to support Industry 4.0 requirements		
Estimated Timeline	6 months	Priority	Medium
Expected Deliverables	Highly available connectivity throughout Shop floor, Facilities, and Enterprise		



Key economic indicators

Population millions	5.6	GDP per capita US\$	52,960.7
GDP US\$ billions	297.0	Unemployment rate %	2.1

Key production indicators

Manufacturing value added 2010 millions US\$	52,782.2	Manufacturing value added growth Annual %	-1.2
Manufacturing value added in economy % GDP	18.2	Medium hi-tech & hi-tech industries % of manu. value added	80.4
Manufacturing employment % working population	11.1	CO2 emission per unit of value added kg/USD	0.2

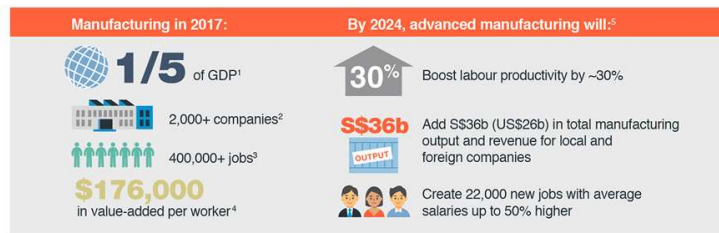


THE SINGAPORE SMART INDUSTRY READINESS INDEX

Launched on November 2017, the Singapore Smart Industry Readiness Index© (“The Index”) is the world's first Industry 4.0 tool that is developed by the Singapore Economic Development Board (“EDB”) to catalyse the transformation of industrial sectors during this 4th Industrial Revolution.

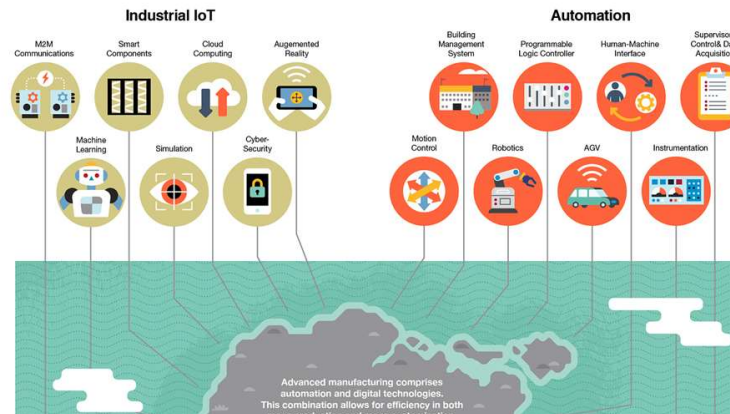
ADVANCED MANUFACTURING

Singapore's smart factory future



Advanced manufacturing technologies are redefining manufacturing on a global scale

Thanks to its vast industry footprint and commitment to innovation, Singapore sits at the forefront of the advanced manufacturing revolution. By leveraging automation and digitalisation, companies can boost their competitiveness and develop new solutions and business models.



ROBOLAB TECHNOLOGY S



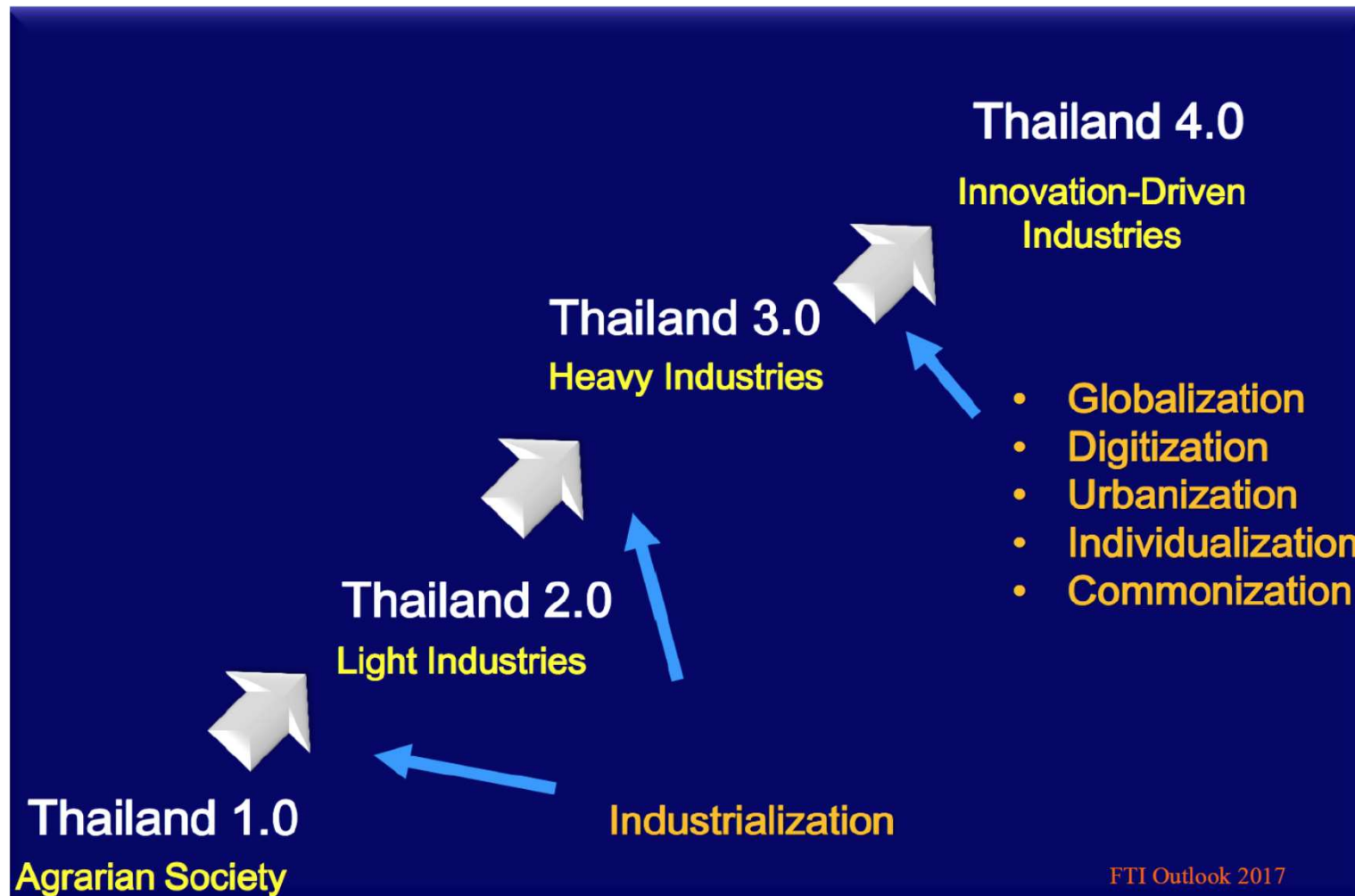
Key economic indicators

Population millions	69.0	GDP per capita US\$	5,899.4
GDP US\$ billions	406.9	Unemployment rate %	0.8

Key production indicators

Manufacturing value added 2010 millions US\$	116,650.5	Manufacturing value added growth Annual %	3.6
Manufacturing value added in economy % GDP	28.7	Medium hi-tech & hi-tech industries % of manu. value added	40.7
Manufacturing employment % working population	16.5	CO2 emission per unit of value added kg/USD	0.5







Demand Driven Strategy



Develop Industrial Service Providers



Industry 4.0 Strategies



Technologies Development



Infrastructure and Regulation
Improvement



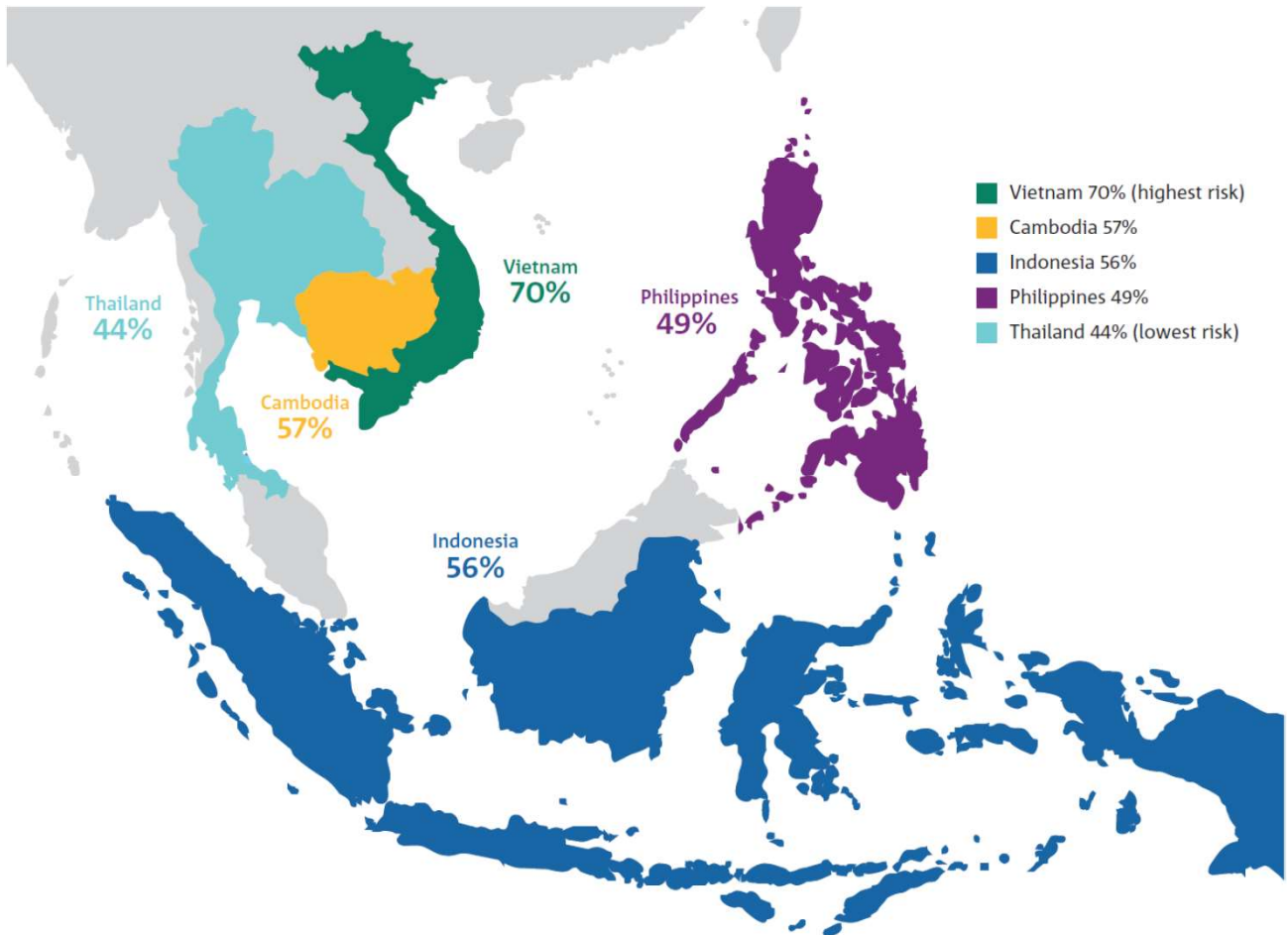
Key economic indicators

Population millions	92.6	GDP per capita US\$	2,173.3
GDP US\$ billions	201.3	Unemployment rate %	2.3

Key production indicators

Manufacturing value added 2010 millions US\$	34,512.0	Manufacturing value added growth Annual %	9.8
Manufacturing value added in economy % GDP	21.0	Medium hi-tech & hi-tech industries % of manu. value added	40.4
Manufacturing employment % working population	14.4	CO2 emission per unit of value added kg/USD	1.7





Percentage of wage workers at high risk of automation in ASEAN-5.



Key economic indicators

Population millions	258.7	GDP per capita US\$	3,604.3
GDP US\$ billions	932.4	Unemployment rate %	5.6

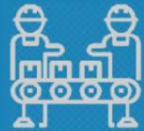
Key production indicators

Manufacturing value added 2010 millions US\$	225,673.8	Manufacturing value added growth Annual %	5.6
Manufacturing value added in economy % GDP	21.8	Medium hi-tech & hi-tech industries % of manu. value added	35.1
Manufacturing employment % working population	13.5	CO2 emission per unit of value added kg/USD	0.4





203 Billions
USD output in 2017



25
Million Workers



20%
GDP Contribution



6 - 7%
Annual Growth

Focused Technologies In The Indonesia Industry 4.0 Roadmap



Internet of
Things



Robotics and
Automation



Big Data and
Cloud Computing



Human Machine
Interface



Advanced
Production Methods

Prioritized Activities To Expedite The Implementation of Industry 4.0

1 Enhance domestic raw material processing

2 Redesign industrial zones by building a nationwide industry zoning roadmap

3 Increased involvement in global sustainability trends such as Electric Vehicles and Renewable Energy

4 Empower SMEs with new technologies

5 Develop national scale digital infrastructure

6 Engage top global manufacturers to accelerate knowledge transfer

7 Upskill human resources by redesigning education curriculum

8 Collaborate with universities and private sector to establish innovation ecosystems

9 Prepare incentives for technology investments

10 Realign relevant regulation and policies to support the roadmap

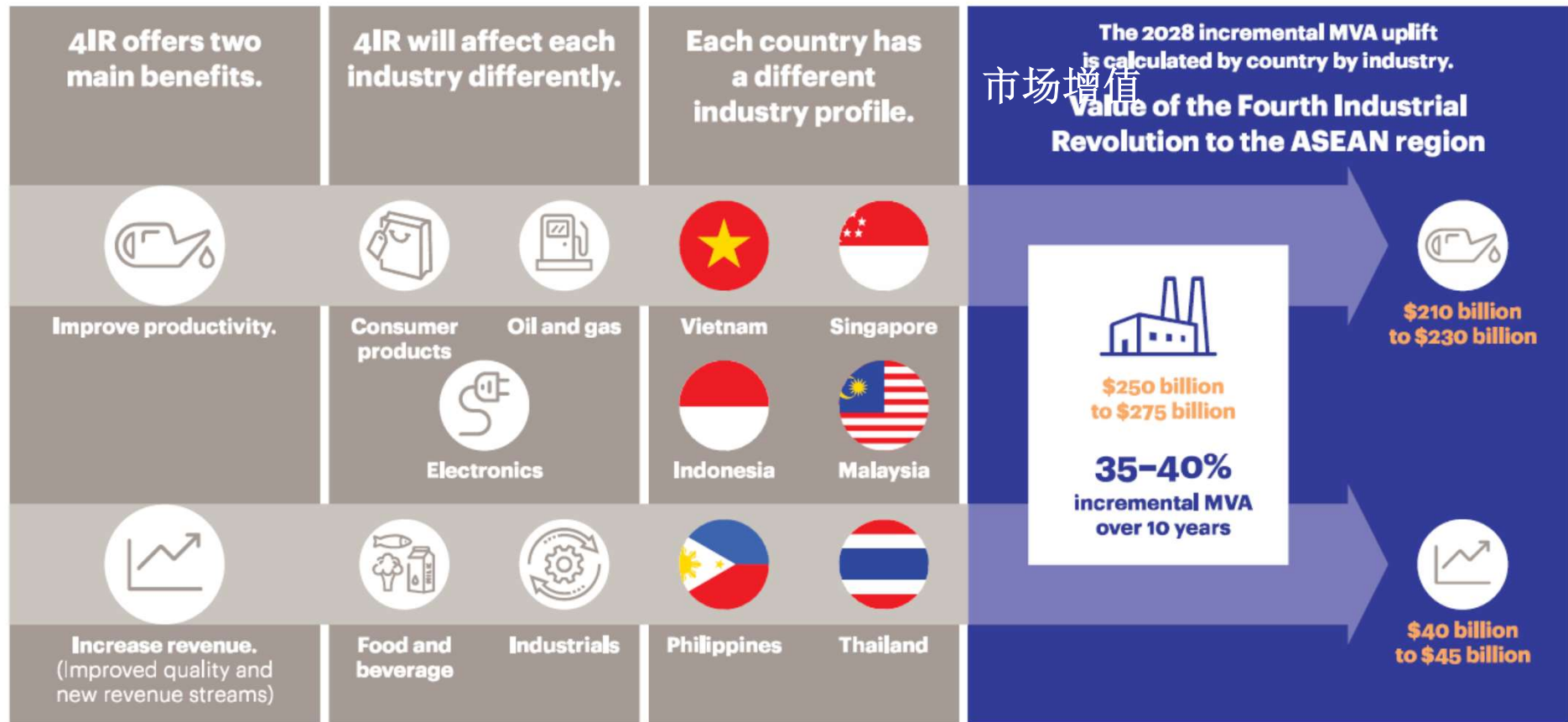
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY, PRESS RELEASE, BUSINESS SWEDEN ANALYSIS

The Challenge of ASEAN

- The region is at risk of being left behind
- ASEAN manufacturers are not yet prepared for 4IR

- Enduring low labour costs
- No immediate customer demand
- Difficulties in accessing required experts
- A complex and fragmented supplier ecosystem
- Unclear and very short term oriented business cases

The value of ASEAN manufacturing could skyrocket



市场增值

QUESTIONS???

- “There are multiple technologies for 4IR, but what are the applicable solutions for us as manufacturers? How do we prioritize the solutions?” —**industrials manufacturer**
- “A large-scale rollout for 4IR is highly unlikely as it impacts on our current operations. There are too many solutions and providers that we need to assess, and we don’t have the necessary capabilities. Besides, it is difficult to justify the payback for such a significant investment.”
—**agribusiness company**
- “Are the solutions secure? We have a significant level of confidential information.”
—**petrochemicals manufacturer**

1. What are the near-term opportunities for 4IR to maximize a company's value?

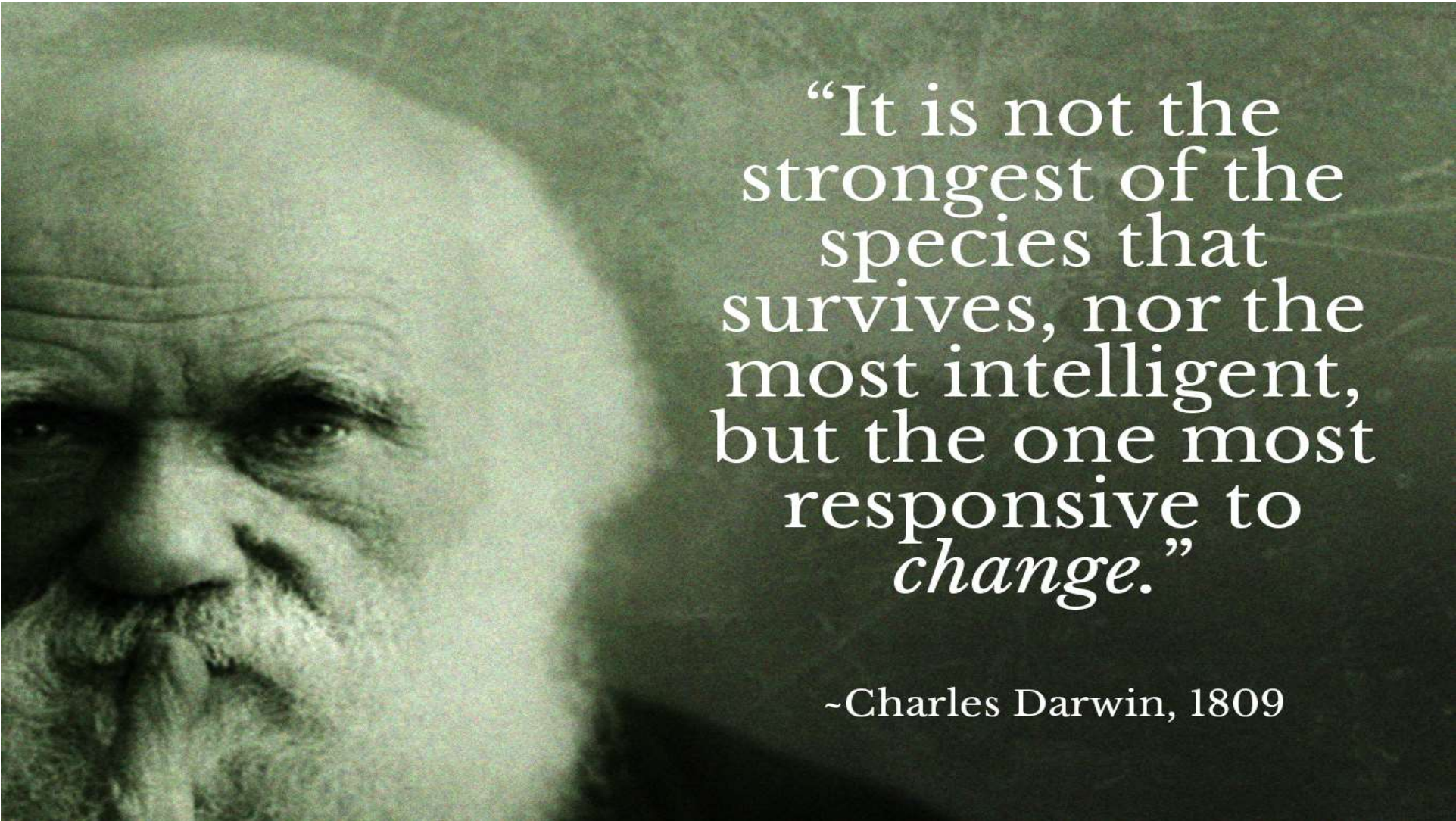
- **Major uncertainty about solutions and priorities.** Although numerous use cases and solutions are available, there is uncertainty about where to start and how to prioritize the use cases. “Most of our plants are already automated, but not 4IR [ready]. Where are the applicable solutions? They are mostly in logistics, but not yet in manufacturing.” —**semiconductor manufacturer**
- **Steep costs and myopic business cases.** There is a perception of significant investment requirements and narrow consideration of productivity benefits. “We are focused on rolling out a single ERP and CRM system. Widespread adoption of 4IR use cases are limited because we require a one-year payback period.” —**industrials manufacturer**

2. How can solutions be implemented in a sustainable and structured manner?

- **Lack of clarity about scalability.** There is uncertainty around scalability of pilots across machines, factories, and geographies. “We have been piloting use cases for years, but scaling is a struggle as each factory is different.” —**agribusiness company**
- **Complex and fragmented supplier and solution ecosystem.** Manufacturers struggle to navigate a complex ecosystem to support sustainable E2E changes. “We are ready to invest, but we need assistance from vendors. Which is the best solution? There are so many scattered solutions, but limited E2E solutioning.” —**automotive MNC**
- **Significant challenge in stepping up capabilities.** Manufacturers have difficulty accessing appropriate digital skills not only in terms of understanding available 4IR solutions, but also for operating, troubleshooting, and deriving insights from data. “We have simple single input-output controls but need the right skills to work the more advanced technologies.” —**cement manufacturer**
- **Inadequate connectivity and data infrastructure.** There is a lack of a suitable connectivity backbone and data collection and management infrastructure to support 4IR technology. “Intermittent issues with Wi-Fi connectivity on the production floor can be detrimental to the utilization of the new technology as the technology is extremely reliant on always being connected.” —**automotive MNC**

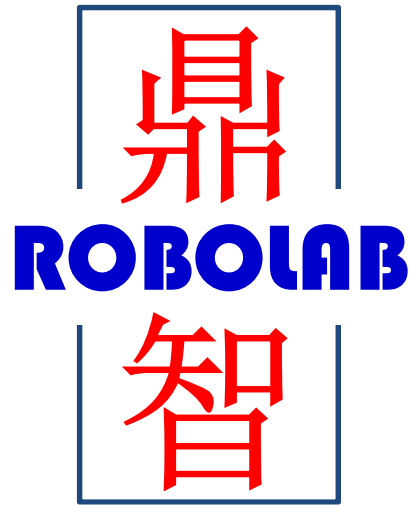
3. How can the expected operational disruptions be managed to ensure business continuity?

- **Concerns about business interruption and continuity.** Manufacturers face the risk of operational disruption and need to consider non-invasive solutions that are implementable while the plant is running. “Some of our plants are [more than] 25 years old. They aren’t designed to be connected. We [will] have to shut down the plant to upgrade the systems, and we can’t afford that.” —**petrochemicals company**
- **Cybersecurity risks during pilots and scale-up.** Manufacturers are concerned about sandboxing pilot environments to avoid disruptions and guarding against cybersecurity threats with widespread connectivity and numerous endpoints. “Security for connected solutions is a top priority across the network, data and OT and IT systems. It needs to be E2E and centrally managed” —**solutions provider**



“It is not the
strongest of the
species that
survives, nor the
most intelligent,
but the one most
responsive to
change.”

~Charles Darwin, 1809



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