



S A R A W A K

**PENYATA RASMI PERSIDANGAN
DEWAN UNDANGAN NEGERI**

Sarawak State Legislative Assembly Official Reports and Debates

MESYUARAT KETIGA BAGI PENGGAL KEEMPAT
Third Meeting of the Fourth Session

24 NOVEMBER – 3 DISEMBER 2025

DEWAN UNDANGAN NEGERI SARAWAK KESEMBILAN BELAS
Nineteenth Sarawak State Legislative Assembly

SELASA

25 NOVEMBER 2025

(4 Jamadilakhir 1447H)

KUCHING

Peringatan untuk Ahli Dewan:

Pembetulan yang dicadangkan oleh Ahli Dewan hendaklah disampaikan secara bertulis kepada Setiausaha Dewan Undangan Negeri Sarawak tidak lewat daripada **14 hari selepas persidangan.**

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SARAWAK
DEWAN UNDANGAN NEGERI SARAWAK KESEMBILAN BELAS

Penyata Rasmi

MESYUARAT KETIGA BAGI PENGGAL KEEMPAT

Selasa, 25 November 2025

Dewan bermesyuarat di Petra Jaya, Kuching pada pukul 9.04 pagi

HADIR

Bil.	Nama	Konstituensi
1.	Yang Berhormat Tan Sri Datuk Amar Haji Mohamad Asfia bin Awang Nasar P.S.M., D.A., P.N.B.S., D.S.A.P., D.I.M.P., P.B.K., P.C.E. (Emas) <i>Speaker Dewan Undangan Negeri Sarawak</i>	
2.	Yang Berhormat Dato Haji Idris bin Haji Buang P.S.B.S., D.I.M.P., A.M.N., P.B.S., A.B.S., P.C.D., P.J.P.N., P.T.E. <i>Timbalan Speaker Dewan Undangan Negeri Sarawak</i>	<i>N.16 Muara Tuang</i>
3.	Yang Amat Berhormat Datuk Patinggi Tan Sri (Dr) Abang Haji Abdul Rahman Zohari bin Tun Datuk Abang Haji Openg D.P., P.M.N., D.A., P.N.B.S., J.B.S., P.C.E., P.S.N.B., S.P.D.K. <i>Premier Sarawak</i> <i>Menteri Kewangan dan Ekonomi Baru</i> <i>Menteri Sumber Asli dan Pembangunan Bandar</i> <i>Menteri Tenaga dan Kelestarian Alam Sekitar</i>	<i>N.26 Gedong</i>
4.	Yang Berhormat Datuk Amar Douglas Uggah Embas D.A., P.N.B.S., P.G.B.K., P.C.E. <i>Timbalan Premier Sarawak</i> <i>Menteri Kewangan dan Ekonomi Baru Kedua</i> <i>Menteri Infrastruktur dan Pembangunan Pelabuhan</i>	<i>N.37 Bukit Saban</i>
5.	Yang Berhormat Datuk Amar Dr Sim Kui Hian D.A., P.N.B.S., P.J.N., P.B.E. <i>Timbalan Premier Sarawak</i> <i>Menteri Kesihatan Awam, Perumahan dan Kerajaan Tempatan</i>	<i>N.14 Batu Kawah</i>
6.	Yang Berhormat Dato Sri Hajah Fatimah Abdullah P.N.B.S., P.G.B.K., P.C.E. <i>Menteri Pembangunan Wanita, Kanak-Kanak dan Kesejahteraan Komuniti</i>	<i>N.56 Dalat</i>
7.	Yang Berhormat Dato Sri Dr Stephen Rundi anak Utom P.N.B.S., P.J.N., A.B.S., P.B.E., P.C.E. <i>Menteri Industri Makanan, Komoditi dan Pembangunan Wilayah</i>	<i>N.69 Kemena</i>
8.	Yang Berhormat Dato Sri Haji Abdul Karim Rahman Hamzah P.N.B.S., P.G.B.K., P.B.S., P.B.E. <i>Menteri Pelancongan, Industri Kreatif dan Seni Persembahan</i> <i>Menteri Belia, Sukan dan Pembangunan Usahawan</i>	<i>N.15 Asajaya</i>

9. Yang Berhormat Dato Sri Lee Kim Shin
P.N.B.S., P.J.N., K.M.N., P.B.S., P.P.B., B.B.S., P.B.E.
Menteri Pengangkutan N.75 Senadin
10. Yang Berhormat Dato Sri John Sikie anak Tayai
P.N.B.S., P.J.N., P.B.S., P.B.E.
Menteri di Jabatan Premier N.60 Kakus
11. Yang Berhormat Dato Sri Haji Julaihi bin Haji Narawi
P.N.B.S., P.G.B.K., P.B.S., K.M.N., P.P.D., P.B.E.
Menteri Utiliti dan Telekomunikasi N.27 Sebuyau
12. Yang Berhormat Dato Sri Roland Sagah Wee Inn
P.N.B.S., P.G.B.K., J.B.K., P.B.S., P.B.E.
Menteri Pendidikan, Inovasi dan Pembangunan Bakat N.20 Tarat
13. Yang Berhormat Datuk Gerawat Gala
P.G.B.K., P.S.B.S., P.B.K.
Timbalan Menteri di Jabatan Premier (Buruh, Imigresen dan Pemantauan Projek) N.78 Mulu
14. Yang Berhormat Datuk Francis Harden anak Hollis
P.G.B.K., P.B.S., A.B.S., P.B.E.
Timbalan Menteri Pendidikan, Inovasi dan Pembangunan Bakat (Pembangunan Bakat) N.32 Simanggang
15. Yang Berhormat Datuk Dr Jerip anak Susil
P.G.B.K., A.M.N., P.B.E.
Timbalan Menteri Pengangkutan (Penerbangan dan Jalan Raya) N.19 Mambong
16. Yang Berhormat Datuk Liwan Lagang
P.J.N., P.P.N., K.M.N., J.B.S., P.B.E.
Timbalan Menteri Utiliti dan Telekomunikasi (Telekomunikasi) N.65 Belaga
17. Yang Berhormat Datuk Hajah Rosey binti Haji Yunus
P.G.B.K., J.B.K., P.P.B., P.P.S., P.T.E., P.B.E.
Timbalan Menteri Pembangunan Wanita, Kanak-Kanak dan Kesejahteraan Komuniti (Pembangunan Wanita dan Kanak-Kanak) N.71 Bekenu
18. Yang Berhormat Datuk Haji Len Talif Salleh
P.G.B.K., D.J.B.S., P.B.K., P.P.B.
Timbalan Menteri Perancangan Bandar, Pentadbiran Tanah dan Alam Sekitar N.41 Kuala Rajang
19. Yang Berhormat Datuk Dr Haji Abdul Rahman bin Haji Junaidi
P.G.B.K., J.B.S., A.B.S., P.B.E.
Timbalan Menteri di Jabatan Premier (Penyelaras Projek untuk Agensi Pembangunan Wilayah, Dewan Bandaraya Kuching Utara dan Hal Ehwal Islam) N.4 Pantai Damai
20. Yang Berhormat Datuk Hajah Sharifah Hasidah binti Sayeed Aman Ghazali
P.G.B.K., P.T.E., J.B.S.
Timbalan Menteri di Jabatan Premier (Undang-undang, MA63 dan Hubungan Negeri-Persekutuan) N.7 Samariang

21. Yang Berhormat Datuk Dr Malcolm Mussen anak Lamoh
P.G.B.K., P.B.S., P.T.E.
Timbalan Menteri Perdagangan Antarabangsa, Industri dan Pelaburan N.34 Batang Ai
22. Yang Berhormat Datuk Dr Haji Annuar bin Rapa'ee
P.G.B.K., J.B.S., P.T.E.
Timbalan Menteri Pendidikan, Inovasi dan Pembangunan Bakat (Pengajian Tinggi dan Inovasi) N.55 Nangka
23. Yang Berhormat Datuk Dr Penguang Manggil
P.G.B.K., D.J.B.S., K.M.N., P.P.C., P.P.B., P.P.S., P.T.E.
Timbalan Menteri Kesihatan Awam, Perumahan dan Kerajaan Tempatan (Kerajaan Tempatan) N.76 Marudi
24. Yang Berhormat Datuk Snowdan Lawan
P.G.B.K., A.M.N., P.T.E.
Timbalan Menteri Pelancongan, Industri Kreatif dan Seni Persembahan (Industri Kreatif dan Seni Persembahan) N.30 Balai Ringin
25. Yang Berhormat Datuk Abdullah bin Haji Saidol
P.G.B.K., K.M.N., J.B.K., P.T.E.
Timbalan Menteri di Jabatan Premier (Hal Ehwal Korporat dan Unit Komunikasi Awam Sarawak) N.42 Semop
26. Yang Berhormat Datuk Sebastian Ting Chiew Yew
P.J.N., D.I.M.P., A.B.S.
Timbalan Menteri Pelancongan, Industri Kreatif dan Seni Persembahan (Pelancongan) N.73 Piasau
27. Yang Berhormat Datuk Ir. Aidel bin Lariwoo
P.G.B.K., P.B.S., P.T.E.
Timbalan Menteri Infrastruktur dan Pembangunan Pelabuhan (Pembangunan Infrastruktur) N.24 Sadong Jaya
28. Yang Berhormat Datuk Dr Ripin bin Lamat
P.G.B.K., J.B.K., K.M.N., P.T.E.
Timbalan Menteri Belia, Sukan dan Pembangunan Usahawan (Pembangunan Usahawan) N.72 Lambir
29. Yang Berhormat Datuk Dr Haji Hazland bin Abang Hipni
P.G.B.K., K.M.N., J.B.S., P.T.E.
Timbalan Menteri Tenaga dan Kelestarian Alam Sekitar N.5 Demak Laut
30. Yang Berhormat Datuk Maclaine Ben @ Martin Ben
P.G.B.K., J.B.S., P.T.E.
Timbalan Menteri Industri Makanan, Komoditi & Pembangunan Wilayah (Komoditi & Pembangunan Wilayah) N.22 Kedup
31. Yang Berhormat Datuk Ricky @ Mohammad Razi bin Sitam
P.G.B.K., K.M.N., J.B.S., P.T.E.
Timbalan Menteri Pembangunan Wanita, Kanak-Kanak dan Kesejahteraan Komuniti (Kesejahteraan Komuniti) N.35 Saribas
32. Yang Berhormat Datuk Henry Harry anak Jinep
P.G.B.K., P.S.B.S., A.B.S.
Timbalan Menteri Pengangkutan (Sungai dan Laut) N.2 Tasik Biru

33. Yang Berhormat Dato' Murshid DiRaja Dr Juanda bin Jaya
P.G.B.K., DATO' MURSHID DIRAJA, S.S.P.
Timbalan Menteri di Jabatan Premier (Integriti dan Ombudsman) N.44 Jemoreng
34. Yang Berhormat Datuk Gerald Rentap Jabu
P.G.B.K., P.S.B.S., A.B.S., P.P.N., J.B.K.
Timbalan Menteri Belia, Sukan dan Pembangunan Usahawan (Pembangunan Belia dan Sukan) N.36 Layar
35. Yang Berhormat Datuk Majang anak Renggi
P.G.B.K., P.S.B.S., P.B.K., A.B.S.
Timbalan Menteri Infrastruktur dan Pembangunan Pelabuhan (Pembangunan Pelabuhan) N.70 Samalaju
36. Yang Berhormat Datuk Jefferson Jamit anak Unyat
P.G.B.K., B.B.S., P.B.S., K.M.N., J.B.S.
Timbalan Menteri di Jabatan Premier (Undang-undang dan Adat Bumiputera) N.63 Bukit Goram
37. Yang Berhormat Datuk Michael Tiang Ming Tee
P.G.B.K., P.B.S.
Timbalan Menteri Kesihatan Awam, Perumahan dan Kerajaan Tempatan (Kesihatan Awam dan Perumahan) N.54 Pelawan
38. Yang Berhormat Dato' Sri Huang Tiong Sii
P.G.B.K., D.I.M.P., S.S.A.P. N.45 Repok
39. Yang Berhormat Dato Fazzrudin bin Haji Abdul Rahman
P.S.B.S., J.B.K., P.B.S. N.6 Tupong
40. Yang Berhormat Tan Sri William Mawan anak Ikom
P.S.M., P.N.B.S., P.G.B.K., A.M.N., P.B.S., P.P.D. (Emas) N.47 Pakan
41. Yang Berhormat Datuk Mong anak Dagang
P.G.B.K., J.M.N., P.B.S., P.P.D., P.B.K., P.B.E. N.31 Bukit Begunan
42. Yang Berhormat Dato Paulus Palu Gumbang
P.S.B.S., A.M.N., P.B.S., J.B.K., P.T.E. N.80 Batu Danau
43. Yang Berhormat Dato Dennis Ngau
P.S.B.S., J.B.S., P.B.S., P.T.E., B.B.S. N.77 Telang Usan
44. Yang Berhormat Dato Haji Razaili bin Haji Gapor
P.S.B.S., P.T.E., P.B.S. N.29 Beting Maro
45. Yang Berhormat Encik Chong Chieng Jen N.9 Padungan
46. Yang Berhormat Puan Violet Yong Wui Wui N.10 Pending
47. Yang Berhormat Encik See Chee How N.11 Batu Lintang
48. Yang Berhormat Datuk Ding Kuong Hiing
P.J.N., A.B.S. N.46 Meradong
49. Yang Berhormat Dato Ir. Lo Khare Chiang
P.S.B.S., B.B.S., J.B.K. N.13 Batu Kitang

50. Yang Berhormat Dato Mohd Chee bin Kadir
P.S.B.S., A.B.S., P.B.S., P.J.P.N., J.B.S. *N.40 Kabong*
51. Yang Berhormat Dato Miro anak Simuh
P.S.B.S., P.B.S. *N.18 Serembu*
52. Yang Berhormat Dato Sri Wong Soon Koh
P.N.B.S., P.G.B.K., A.B.S., P.C.E. *N.53 Bawang Assan*
53. Yang Berhormat Dato Rolland Duat anak Jubin
P.S.B.S. *N.48 Meluan*
54. Yang Berhormat Encik Wilson Nyabong anak Ijang
A.M.N., K.M.N., J.B.S. *N.61 Pelagus*
55. Yang Berhormat Encik John anak Ilus
P.B.S., A.P.S. *N.23 Bukit Semuja*
56. Yang Berhormat Ir. Christopher Gira @ Gira anak Sambang
P.B.K. *N.59 Tamin*
57. Yang Berhormat Encik Abdul Yakub bin Haji Arbi
B.B.S., A.B.S., K.M.N., J.B.K. *N.58 Balingian*
58. Yang Berhormat Encik Safiee bin Haji Ahmad
J.B.K., P.P.B. *N.43 Daro*
59. Yang Berhormat Encik Kennedy Chukpai Ugon
J.B.S., P.P.N., A.B.S. *N.66 Murum*
60. Yang Berhormat Encik Allan Siden Gramong
P.B.S., A.B.S. *N.50 Machan*
61. Yang Berhormat Datuk Hamzah bin Haji Brahim
A.M.N., P.M.W. *N.17 Stakan*
62. Yang Berhormat Encik Adam Yii Siew Sang
A.B.S. *N.74 Pujut*
63. Yang Berhormat Puan Dayang Noorazah bte Awang Sohor
P.B.S. *N.28 Lingga*
64. Yang Berhormat Dr Simon Sinang @ Sinang anak Bada
J.B.K., A.B.S., P.B.S., K.M.N. *N.21 Tebedu*
65. Yang Berhormat Encik Billy anak Sujang
P.B.S., P.P.B. *N.1 Opar*
66. Yang Berhormat Encik Azizul Annuar bin Pehin Sri Haji Adenan
J.B.K., P.B.S. *N.3 Tanjong Datu*
67. Yang Berhormat Encik Yap Yau Sin
P.B.S., K.M.N. *N.12 Kota Sentosa*
68. Yang Berhormat Tuan Haji Mohamad bin Duri
P.B.K., A.B.S. *N.38 Kalaka*

- | | | |
|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 69. | Yang Berhormat Encik Johnichal Rayong anak Ngipa
J.B.S., P.T.E. | <i>N.33 Engkilili</i> |
| 70. | Yang Berhormat Encik Baru Bian | <i>N.81 Ba'Kelalan</i> |
| 71. | Yang Berhormat Encik Friday anak Belik
A.B.K., P.P.S., P.P.B., P.B.K., P.P.C. | <i>N.39 Krian</i> |
| 72. | Yang Berhormat Encik Anyi anak Jana
P.B.K. | <i>N.49 Ngemah</i> |
| 73. | Yang Berhormat Encik Chieng Jin Ek
P.B.S. | <i>N.51 Bukit Assek</i> |
| 74. | Yang Berhormat Encik Royston bin Valentine
J.B.K., A.B.S. | <i>N.57 Tellian</i> |
| 75. | Yang Berhormat Encik Lidam anak Assan
P.B.S. | <i>N.62 Katibas</i> |
| 76. | Yang Berhormat Encik Nicholas Kudi anak Jantai
P.B.S. | <i>N.64 Baleh</i> |
| 77. | Yang Berhormat Encik Johnny Pang Leong Ming
P.B.S. | <i>N.68 Tanjong Batu</i> |
| 78. | Yang Berhormat Encik Iskandar bin Turkee
P.B.S. | <i>N.67 Jepak</i> |

TIDAK HADIR

(Kebenaran di bawah Peraturan Mesyuarat 81)

- | Bil. | Nama | Konstituensi |
|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. | Yang Berhormat Datuk Amar Haji Awang Tengah bin Ali Hasan
D.A., P.N.B.S., P.G.B.K., A.M.N.
<i>Timbalan Premier Sarawak
Menteri Sumber Asli dan Pembangunan Bandar Kedua
Menteri Perdagangan Antarabangsa, Industri dan Pelaburan</i> | <i>N.82 Bukit Sari</i> |
| 2. | Yang Berhormat Dato Sri Tiong King Sing
P.J.N., P.N.B.S., D.P.M.K., D.P.M.K., S.S.S.A., D.S.S.A., J.P. | <i>N.52 Dudong</i> |
| 3. | Yang Berhormat Datuk Dr Haji Abdul Rahman bin Haji Ismail
P.G.B.K., A.B.S., P.T.E.
<i>Timbalan Menteri Industri Makanan, Komoditi & Pembangunan
Wilayah (Industri Makanan)</i> | <i>N.79 Bukit Kota</i> |
| 4. | Yang Berhormat Datuk Haji Ibrahim bin Haji Baki
P.G.B.K., A.B.S., J.B.S., P.S.B.S.
<i>Timbalan Menteri Utiliti (Sarawak Energy Berhad dan PETROS)</i> | <i>N.8 Satok</i> |
| 5. | Yang Berhormat Encik Awla bin Dris
P.B.S., A.B.S. | <i>N.25 Simunjan</i> |

TURUT HADIR

1. Encik Nur Azhar bin Bujang
Setiausaha Dewan Undangan Negeri Sarawak
2. Encik Abang Mohammad Adib bin Abang Sallehadin
Pemangku Timbalan Setiausaha Dewan Undangan Negeri Sarawak
3. Inspektor Nelson anak Ensit
Bentara Mesyuarat
4. Inspektor Eldino Erick Joss
Bentara Mesyuarat
5. Encik Nizle anak Junep
Bentara Mesyuarat
6. Encik Muhaimin Naqib bin Narudin
Bentara Mesyuarat
7. Encik Bryan Hansen anak Wennedy
Bentara Mesyuarat
8. Encik Abang Mohd Azamuddin bin Abang Yahya
Bentara Mesyuarat

PETUGAS PERSIDANGAN

PEGAWAI UNDANG-UNDANG DAN PEMBACA PRUF

1. Encik Syed Rezif Afham bin Wan Alwi *Jabatan Peguam Besar Negeri Sarawak*
2. Encik Jemauri Ajerama anak Jemat *Jabatan Peguam Besar Negeri Sarawak*

PEMBACA PRUF

1. Puan Dorensi Dyonie Dominic *Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka Negeri Sarawak*
2. Encik Shamsul Idzam Jamil *Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka Negeri Sarawak*

JURUTRENGKAS

1. Puan Sharlina binti Mushar *Pejabat Setiausaha Kewangan Negeri*
2. Puan Malin anak Arit *Pejabat Setiausaha Kewangan Negeri*
3. Puan Nur Afizah binti Raduan *Pejabat Setiausaha Kewangan Negeri*
4. Puan Nurul Izza binti Jem *Pejabat Peguam Besar Negeri Sarawak*
5. Encik Mohd Alfadjer bin Haji Tuah *Pentadbiran Bahagian Kuching*
6. Puan Norzazeeyana binti Nooriaman *Jabatan Tanah dan Survei Sarawak*
7. Puan Nurzatul Atikah binti Sahak *Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat Sarawak*
8. Puan Khalida binti Mohd Mahali *Majlis Islam Sarawak*
9. Puan Zuriawati binti Mohd Laili *Pustaka Negeri Sarawak*
10. Puan Mariadiba Naliza binti Marzuki *Jabatan Agama Islam Sarawak*
11. Puan Sabtuyah binti Adeng *Perbadanan Pembangunan Perumahan*
12. Puan Ratna Airnwati binti Haji Md. Junaidi *Perbadanan Pembangunan Perumahan*
13. Puan Meri anak Sabas *Universiti Malaysia Sarawak*
14. Puan Noorina binti Hamdan *Universiti Malaysia Sarawak*
15. Puan Bernadette Willon *Mahkamah Negeri Sarawak*
16. Puan Beatrice Dinus *Hospital Umum Sarawak*
17. Puan Sylvia anak Chichik *Jabatan Kastam Diraja Malaysia Sarawak*
18. Puan Nur Izzatul Fatimah Abdullah *Kementerian Belia, Sukan dan Pembangunan Usahawan Sarawak*
19. Puan Siti Noraisah Amalina binti Kaderi *Kementerian Belia, Sukan dan Pembangunan Usahawan Sarawak*
20. Puan Noor Afifah binti Bahaudin *Kementerian Utiliti dan Telekomunikasi Sarawak*
21. Puan Rosline anak Dominic Maon *Kementerian Pendidikan, Inovasi dan Pembangunan Bakat Sarawak*
22. Puan Emely anak Edmund Beatie *Suruhanjaya Pencegahan Rasuah Malaysia Cawangan Sarawak*

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|-----|---------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| 23. | Puan Juliana Lugom | <i>Perbadanan Pembangunan Ekonomi Sarawak</i> |
| 24. | Puan Anieta Sylvester Pungga | <i>Perbadanan Pembangunan Ekonomi Sarawak</i> |
| 25. | Puan Dayang Duraiza binti Awang Jangka | <i>Lembaga Sumber Asli dan Alam Sekitar Sarawak</i> |
| 26. | Puan Margaret anak Francis Bohui | <i>Lembaga Penyatuan dan Pemulihan Tanah Sarawak</i> |
| 27. | Puan Siti Aisyah binti Abdullah @ Rosemary Langub | <i>Perbadanan Kemajuan Perusahaan Kayu Sarawak</i> |
| 28. | Puan Lilian Bian | <i>Pihak Berkuasa Penerbangan Awam Malaysia (CAAM)</i> |

JURURAKAM PERSIDANGAN

- | | | |
|----|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. | Puan Nordiana binti Rabaee | <i>Jabatan Penyiaran Sarawak</i> |
| 2. | Encik Vong Choon Chan | <i>Jabatan Penyiaran Sarawak</i> |
| 3. | Puan Siti Nazilafatullaini binti Sukri | <i>Jabatan Penyiaran Sarawak</i> |
| 4. | Encik Lee Chang Fu | <i>Jabatan Penyiaran Sarawak</i> |
| 5. | Encik Shahrudin bin Abdul Ra'afup | <i>Jabatan Penyiaran Sarawak</i> |

JURUCETAK

- | | | |
|----|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| 1. | Encik Mohd Nor Majidi bin Marekan | <i>Percetakan Nasional Malaysia Berhad</i> |
| 2. | Encik Gabriel anak Jimmy | <i>Percetakan Nasional Malaysia Berhad</i> |

JURUTEKNIK IT

- | | | |
|----|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. | Encik Abang Hasmadi bin Abang Wahab | <i>SAINS</i> |
| 2. | Encik Azmuddin Yazid | <i>SAINS</i> |
| 3. | Puan Kartini Asman | <i>SAINS</i> |
| 4. | Puan Natasya Abdullah | <i>SAINS</i> |
| 5. | Encik Salihin bin Abu Seman | <i>SAINS</i> |
| 6. | Encik Mohamad Fadzly bin Arfan | <i>SAINS</i> |
| 7. | Encik Siddeq Haris Chiew | <i>SAINS</i> |

MESSENGER

- | | | |
|----|--------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. | Encik Shah Riwandu Sia bin Ridzuan | <i>Jabatan Pertanian Sarawak</i> |
| 2. | Encik Mohammad Zaidi bin Rambli | <i>Jabatan Pertanian Sarawak</i> |
| 3. | Encik Lawrence Encharang | <i>Jabatan Pertanian Sarawak</i> |
| 4. | Encik Moksen bin Sion | <i>Jabatan Agama Islam Sarawak</i> |
| 5. | Encik Mohamed Nazeerudin bin Gulam Mohamed | <i>Kementerian Industri Makanan, Komoditi dan Pembangunan Wilayah Sarawak</i> |
| 6. | Encik Andy anak John | <i>Kementerian Industri Makanan, Komoditi dan Pembangunan Wilayah Sarawak</i> |
| 7. | Encik Fadillah bin Lokman | <i>Jabatan Tanah dan Survei Bahagian Kuching</i> |
| 8. | Encik Addison anak Fredrick | <i>Jabatan Tanah dan Survei Bahagian Kuching</i> |

SEKRETARIAT PERSIDANGAN DEWAN UNDANGAN NEGERI SARAWAK

1. Tuan Haji Abang Zaabar bin Abang Ballia
2. Cik Noria binti Suut
3. Puan Nur Azira binti Abdul Kadir
4. Encik Nurkhairudin bin Osen
5. Puan Rabiah binti Abdul Kadir
6. Cik Genang anak Timbung
7. Puan Siti Norhiza binti Mohammad Yusri
8. Puan Hanisah Abdullah
9. Cik Siti Halimah binti Mohamad Nawawi

10. Puan Hasfarini binti Hassim
11. Cik Nurhaffizah Abdullah
12. Puan Natasha Nadia binti Mohd. Saidi
13. Puan Angela Lisa anak Mathew Linol
14. Encik Felix Aaron anak Michael
15. Puan Calista Abbie anak Sapa @ Patrick Sapa
16. Cik Sharina binti Sopian
17. Puan Patricia anak Peter
18. Encik Awang Mohammad Asyrul Jaya bin Awang Putra
19. Sarjan Terence anak Jayan
20. Puan Norziana binti Haji Ahmad
21. Encik Mohd Hasfia bin Abdullah
22. Puan Nur Eliana Abdullah
23. Puan Tracy Lyana anak Bana
24. Encik Muhammad Elliyas bin Matali
25. Encik Mohd Zulkhairi bin Mohammad Hejemi
26. Puan Dayang Nazira binti Abang Martaza
27. Puan Jasmine Sinja anak Robinson
28. Puan Dayang Noorazilla binti Jasni
29. Cik Parcelia Renyelia anak Pamg
30. Cik Nur Zafirah binti Affendy Michael
31. Puan Deidre anak Wilson
32. Cik Siti Nur Marsitah binti Abdullah
33. Puan Nur Amira Lystiani binti Poniman
34. Encik Razali bin Awi
35. Puan Nora binti Atem
36. Encik Zahari bin Bolhi
37. Encik Lukas Jammany anak Kated
38. Encik Ruzaimy bin Muhammad
39. Encik Hazrin Syah bin Hamzah
40. Encik Salman bin Jaya
41. Encik Alwie bin Haji Ali
42. Encik Romzi bin Bujang
43. Encik Musa bin Julai
44. Cik Hawa binti Morsad
45. Puan Suraya binti Hamden
46. Puan Noraisah binti Ahmad
47. Cik Siti Zalilah binti Samsawi
48. Encik Iz Mohd. Haiqal Hakeem bin Mahamud

PELAJAR PRAKTIKAL

1. Cik Anysa Qhawiema binti Effendy
2. Encik Mohd. Aidil Farhan

(Mesyuarat dimulakan pada pukul 9.04 pagi)

[Tuan Speaker mempengerusikan Mesyuarat]

DOA

PEMASYHURAN DARIPADA TUAN SPEAKER

Tuan Speaker: Bismillahirrahmanirrahim. Assalamualaikum Warrahmatullahi Wabarakatuh. Selamat pagi dan Salam sejahtera. Honourable Members, under Standing Order 12(1) and (2), government's business shall take precedence over private members' business. And government's business shall be set down in such order as the government thinks fit and communicate to the Secretary.

Four days, that is today, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday this week are set aside for the daily one-hour question time. Wednesday, Thursday and Friday this week shall be devoted to debate on the budget. The minister's replies shall take the remaining three days of next week, that is Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat, I have granted leave of absence under Standing Order 81 to Yang Berhormat Datuk Dr. Haji Abdul Rahman bin Haji Ismail, Deputy Minister for Food Industry, Commodity & Regional Development (Food Industry); and Member for N.79 Bukit Kota for today and tomorrow sitting. And Yang Berhormat Datuk Haji Ibrahim bin Haji Baki, Deputy Minister for Utility (Sarawak Energy Berhad and PETROS); and Member for N.8 Satok for today's sitting.

PERTANYAAN-PERTANYAAN BAGI JAWAPAN-JAWAPAN LISAN

Tuan Speaker: Ahli Yang Berhormat Dato Haji Razaili bin Haji Gapor, Beting Maro.

YB Dato Haji Razaili bin Haji Gapor: Terima kasih, Tuan Speaker.

*Ngajat zapin tarian indah,
Menawan keringkam songket warisan Melayu;
Mohon Yang Berhormat Datuk Menteri beri jawapan,
Soalan saya nombor satu.*

Tuan Speaker: Any Honourable Minister or Deputy Minister?

Memperkasakan Penubuhan Koperasi di DUN Beting Maro

(1) YB Dato Haji Razaili bin Haji Gapor bertanya kepada Menteri Belia, Sukan dan Pembangunan Usahawan: Berapakah jumlah belia di Beting Maro yang telah menyertai program latihan keusahawanan dan mendapat bantuan geran tahunan sepanjang tahun 2023 dan 2024, dan apakah pelan untuk memperkasakan penubuhan koperasi di setiap kampung bagi menjana pendapatan?

Timbalan Menteri Belia, Sukan dan Pembangunan Usahawan (Pembangunan Usahawan) (YB Datuk Dr. Ripin bin Lamat): Tuan Speaker, terima kasih Tuan Speaker dan terima kasih Ahli Dewan Undangan Negeri bagi kawasan Beting Maro. Saya ingin menjawab pantun ringkas sahaja.

*Salam kosong satu,
Saya menjawab soalan satu.*

Tuan Speaker, soalan Yang Berhormat bagi kawasan Beting Maro, terdapat tiga perkara yang beliau utarakan, iaitu yang pertama, jumlah belia dari N.29 Beting Maro yang telah menyertai program latihan keusahawanan: yang kedua, jumlah belia yang mendapat geran tahunan

sepanjang tahun 2023 dan 2024; dan yang ketiga ialah pelan atau perancangan untuk memperkasakan penubuhan koperasi di setiap kampung bagi menjana pendapatan.

Tuan Speaker, untuk makluman Ahli Yang Berhormat bagi Beting Maro, bagi perkara yang pertama, setakat November 2025, terdapat 12 orang belia dari kawasan N.29 Beting Maro telah mengikuti latihan keusahawanan di bawah Kementerian Belia, Sukan dan Pembangunan Usahawan; dan secara *detailnya* ialah melalui program *Sarawak Youth StartUp Kohort 1, 2024* ada satu orang; *SYStartUp Kohort 2, 2025* ada tiga orang; dan *Belia GoBiz at Debak* ada lapan orang. Jadi, jumlahnya adalah seramai 12 orang.

Tuan Speaker, berkenaan dengan perkara yang kedua, dana geran yang ada di Kementerian Belia Sukan dan Pembangunan Usahawan (MYSED) adalah dana *Sarawak Youth Creative Industry Fund* (SYCIF). Berdasarkan rekod permohonan, geran SYCIF pada tahun 2023, 2024 dan 2025, kementerian belum ada menerima permohonan geran daripada belia dari kawasan Beting Maro. Namun demikian, mengikut data daripada Kementerian Perdagangan Antarabangsa Industri dan Pelaburan (MINTRED) terdapat 114 orang usahawan belia daripada kawasan Betong dan Beting Maro mendapat geran melalui Program Gerak, USTEV dan Go Digital.

Tuan Speaker, untuk menjawab bagi perkara yang ketiga, untuk makluman Ahli Yang Berhormat bagi Beting Maro, berdasarkan maklumat daripada Suruhanjaya Koperasi Malaysia Wilayah Sarawak ataupun SKM, pihak SKM dengan kerjasama rakan strategik seperti Institut Koperasi Malaysia (IKMA) Zon Sarawak, Majlis Pembangunan Usahawan Bahagian (MPUB), Pejabat Residen, Pejabat Daerah, pemain industri dan pihak swasta telah dan akan melakukan pelbagai inisiatif untuk meningkatkan kesedaran dan mempromosikan kelebihan, keistimewaan prospek dan *opportunity* dalam perniagaan koperasi kepada masyarakat luar bandar terutama di kampung-kampung mahupun di rumah panjang.

Sebagai makluman juga, untuk tahun ini, sehingga Oktober 2025, pihak SKM Wilayah Sarawak telah melaksanakan sebanyak 67 buah program promosi dan pembudayaan berkoperasi di seluruh Sarawak.

Tuan Speaker, terdapat 14 buah pejabat operasi SKM di seluruh Sarawak yang sentiasa bersedia untuk turun padang dan membantu bagi tujuan untuk penubuhan dan pendaftaran koperasi di kampung-kampung ataupun di luar bandar. Sekiranya Yang Berhormat bagi Beting Maro memerlukan program khas untuk meningkatkan penglibatan para belia dalam perusahaan koperasi ataupun perniagaan-perniagaan yang lain, kita di kementerian bersedia untuk bekerjasama melaksanakan program tersebut. Terima kasih.

YB Dato Haji Razaili bin Haji Gapor (Soalan Tambahan): Terima kasih, Datuk Menteri atas jawapan. Saya ada dua soalan tambahan.

- (a) Apakah perancangan kementerian untuk memperkasakan lagi penglibatan belia dalam sektor keusahawanan untuk tahun 2026?
- (b) Apakah isu-isu atau cabaran utama yang menjadi halangan kepada usahawan pemuda belia atau *Youth StartUp*?

Timbalan Menteri Belia, Sukan dan Pembangunan Usahawan (Pembangunan Usahawan) (YB Datuk Dr. Ripin bin Lamat): Tuan Speaker, terima kasih kepada Ahli Yang Berhormat bagi Beting Maro atas dua soalan tambahan. Untuk memperkasakan lagi penglibatan belia dalam sektor keusahawanan bagi tahun 2026, kementerian akan melaksanakan beberapa inisiatif dan program. Yang pertama ialah *Sarawak Youth StartUp (SYStartUp), Cohort 3*.

Sejak dilaksanakan, program ini telah menarik penyertaan ratusan belia dari seluruh Sarawak di mana pada kohort yang pertama pada tahun lepas daripada 7 hingga 15 Disember 2024 di Kuching, seramai 275 orang belia telah menyertai program ini dan kohort kedua pada 8 hingga 15 November beberapa hari yang lepas, minggu yang lepas iaitu di Miri, seramai 150 orang

telah mengikuti program ini dan seterusnya kohort ketiga akan kita adakan di zon tengah pada tahun hadapan.

Program *Sarawak Youth StartUp* adalah program kolaborasi kementerian dengan beberapa kementerian di Kerajaan Sarawak, agensi-agensi, Kerajaan Sarawak serta persekutuan yang berkaitan dengan keusahawanan untuk memperkasa belia melalui latihan intensif keusahawanan, bimbingan mentor dan bantuan kewangan. Program ini memberi fokus kepada peningkatan kemahiran asas perniagaan, digitalisasi serta akses kepada pembiayaan bagi membantu belia memulakan dan mengembangkan perusahaan masing-masing. Konsep *knowledge capital* ditekankan dalam modul program ini.

Program yang kedua ialah memperkasakan *Youth Entrepreneur Setup 3.0 (YES 3.0) – an outreach programme* untuk memupuk minat dan kesedaran para belia tentang peluang-peluang dan potensi sektor keusahawanan. Mendedahkan maklumat tentang proses-proses dan prosedur penubuhan entiti syarikat, mendaftar dan mendapatkan lesen perniagaan.

YES 3.0 diperkasakan lagi dengan elemen *technopreneur, agropreneur, social enterprise* dan *creative industry*. Program ini akan dilaksanakan bersama Kementerian Perdagangan Antarabangsa, Industri dan Pelaburan (MINTRED), pejabat daerah, pihak berkuasa tempatan, Jabatan Pertanian, SDEC; dan Kementerian Pelancongan, Industri Kreatif dan Seni Persembahan (MTCP).

Manakala program yang ketiga ialah Program *StartUp Biz Initiative 2.0*. Ini adalah satu program latihan praktikal pemasaran digital dan *IT literacy* untuk meningkatkan kemahiran, kapasiti dan produktiviti alumni *SYStartUp*. Bagi tahun 2025, program ini telah dilaksanakan di enam lokasi, iaitu Kuching, Sri Aman, Sibul, Bintulu, Miri dan Limbang. Manakala bagi tahun 2026, kita menyasarkan enam lokasi lagi untuk penganjuran program ini.

Inisiatif yang keempat ialah *Sarawak Youth Business Idea Competition (SaYBIC) 2026*. Ini adalah program kerjasama antara MYSED dan UiTM Kampus Sarawak bagi mencungkil idea perniagaan inovatif dalam kalangan belia di IPTA dan IPTS. Pertandingan ini memberi fokus kepada pembangunan kemahiran seperti penyediaan model perniagaan, *design thinking* dan sesi *pitching* yang membantu belia menukar idea kepada cadangan perniagaan yang berdaya maju.

Program yang kelima ialah Program BeliaGoBisnes (GoBiz). Program ini memperkasa belia dengan konsep tiga serangkai, iaitu keusahawanan, aktiviti sukan dan *talent development*. Pada tahun 2025, program ini telah dilaksanakan di dua lokasi, iaitu di Limbang dan Debak. Bagi tahun 2026, kita menyasarkan lebih banyak program ini dapat dilaksanakan.

Yang keenam ialah mewujudkan *Youthpreneur Hub* di IPT terpilih dengan konsep *synergy relationship* bagi mempertingkatkan kualiti, daya saing dan kebolehpasaran produk usahawan-usahawan belia. Perbincangan awal telah diadakan dengan pihak CENTEX Commercial dan Universiti Teknologi Sarawak (UTS) untuk tujuan kerjasama tersebut.

Manakala yang ketujuh ialah bekerjasama dengan MINTRED membentuk jawatankuasa kerja untuk merangka garis panduan bagi memperkasa penglibatan GLC dan sektor swasta dalam perkembangan *StartUp* PMKS.

Dan yang terakhir ialah *meet and greet* yang merupakan program susulan berbentuk lawatan fizikal bagi memantau secara berterusan perkembangan peserta *SYStartUp*.

Tuan Speaker, bagi menjawab soalan yang kedua, berdasarkan analisis data, terdapat lima cabaran utama yang dihadapi oleh peserta *Youth StartUp* atau usahawan pemula belia.

Yang pertama ialah:

(a) Comfort Zone Poison

Staying too comfortable stops youthpreneuers from trying new ideas or taking risks. To grow, they must be willing to step out of their comfort zone and face challenges.

(b) Limited Funding Access

Many youthpreneuers struggle to get enough capital or financial support, making it hard for them to start to expand their business.

(c) Skill and Knowledge Gaps

Some youthpreneuers lack key skills such as financial management, marketing or business planning, which limits their ability to compete and grow effectively.

(d) Networking and Mentorship Deficiency

Limited access to mentors and business networks makes it harder for youthpreneuers to get guidance, build partnerships, or sustain their business long-term.

(e) Infrastructure Eco-system Issues

Challenges such as limited business premises, poor road access, weak internet or telco coverage, and lack of basic facilities affect youthpreneuers ability to operate and expand their business.

Terima kasih, Speaker.

Tuan Speaker: Yang Berhormat Dato Rolland Duat anak Jubin, Ahli Yang Berhormat bagi Meluan.

YB Dato Rolland Duat anak Jubin: Terima kasih, Tuan Speaker. Soalan saya nombor dua.

Menaik taraf Jalan Balak ke Rumah Panau, Teberu Ulu Kemalih

(2) YB Dato Rolland Duat anak Jubin bertanya kepada Menteri Infrastruktur dan Pembangunan Pelabuhan: Adakah kementerian mempunyai perancangan menaik taraf bekas jalan balak ke Rumah Panau, Teberu Ulu Kemalih?

Timbalan Menteri Infrastruktur dan Pembangunan Pelabuhan (Pembangunan Infrastruktur) (YB Datuk Ir. Aidel Lariwoo): Terima kasih, Tuan Speaker. Untuk makluman Ahli Yang Berhormat bagi Meluan, untuk tindakan segera, Jabatan Kerja Raya Sarawak akan mendaftarkan jalan ini di bawah Sistem Maklumat Rekod-rekod Jalan Raya Malaysia (MARRIS) untuk diselenggara menggunakan *term contract* di bawah Program Penyelenggaraan Jalan Raya Negeri, bagi menjamin keselamatan dan keselesaan pengguna jalan.

Bagi perancangan jangka masa panjang pula, kerja menaik taraf jalan balak ke Rumah Panau, Teberu Ulu Kemalih telah dimasukkan dalam skop projek "*Proposed Upgrading Road from Melabo Air, Betong to Rumah Suing and Jalan Entabai Sarikei*" dan akan dikemukakan untuk pertimbangan kelulusan di bawah *Rolling Plan 2* Rancangan Malaysia Ke-13. Projek jalan ini akan melengkapkan rangkaian jalan yang menghubungkan Jalan Ulu Entaih/ Rumah Sang di Daerah Pakan hingga Melabo Air dan Ulu Layar di Bahagian Betong. Di samping itu, projek ini akan mengurangkan kos pengangkutan serta memendekkan masa perjalanan daripada kira-kira tiga jam setengah kepada dua jam, sekali gus memudahkan pergerakan antara Daerah Pakan dan Bahagian Betong. Terima kasih.

YB Dato Rolland Duat anak Jubin (*Soalan Tambahan*): Terima kasih, Timbalan Menteri atas jawapan yang amat positif. Jadi, saya ada dua *supplementary question*:

- (a) Apakah skop kerja bagi *Proposed Upgrading Road from Melabo Air, Betong to Rumah Panau, Teberu Ulu Kemalih, Pakan, Sarikei*?
- (b) Berapakah anggaran kos projek ini?

Timbalan Menteri Infrastruktur dan Pembangunan Pelabuhan (Pembangunan Infrastruktur) (YB Datuk Ir. Aidel Lariwoo): Terima kasih, Tuan Speaker. Terima kasih, Ahli Yang Berhormat bagi Meluan atas dua soalan tambahan.

Untuk soalan yang pertama, skop kerja bagi *Proposed Upgrading Road from Melabo Air, Betong to Rumah Panau, Teberu Ulu Kemalih, Pakan, Sarikei* merangkumi:

- (a) Pengambilan tanah;
- (b) Pemindahan utiliti;
- (c) Pembinaan jalan sepanjang kira-kira 11.7 km mengikut spesifikasi piawaian JKR R3 yang mana meliputi 2.4 km di bawah Bahagian Betong dan 9.3 km di bawah Bahagian Sarikei;
- (d) Pembinaan dua buah jambatan konkrit bertetulang *RC Richmond force concrete* sepanjang 50 meter setiap satu dan satu buah jambatan sepanjang 100 meter;
- (e) Pembinaan struktur peparitan seperti pembentung; dan
- (f) Perabot jalan atau *road furniture*.

Untuk soalan yang kedua, anggaran keseluruhan kos bagi projek ini adalah RM151.3 juta. Sekian, terima kasih.

Tuan Speaker: Yang Berhormat Encik Chieng Jin Ek, Ahli Yang Berhormat bagi Bukit Assek.

YB Encik Chieng Jin Ek: Thank you Tuan Speaker, my question is number three.

Status of the MA63

(3) YB Encik Chieng Jin Ek to ask the Premier of Sarawak: What is the latest negotiation status of the MA63 matters for Sarawak, particularly on achieving full restoration of rights and outstanding issues currently under discussion with the Federal Government?

Timbalan Menteri di Jabatan Premier (Undang-undang, MA63 dan Hubungan Negeri-Persekutuan) (YB Datuk Hajah Sharifah Hasidah binti Sayeed Aman Ghazali): Terima kasih, Tuan Speaker. Terima kasih kepada Yang Berhormat Bukit Assek.

For the information of the Honourable Member for Bukit Assek, as of November 2025, negotiations between the Sarawak Government and the Federal Government regarding the implementation of the Malaysia Agreement 1963 (MA63) are ongoing. I will update:

- (a) Matters that have been resolved
- (b) Matters that a partially resolved
- (c) Matters that agreed in principle
- (d) Matters that are not yet resolved or still under negotiation

As to date, eleven key areas that have been resolved, are:

- (a) Handing over of regulatory authority for Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) to the Sarawak Government through PETROS;
- (b) Amendment to Article 1(2) of the Federal Constitution, restoring Sarawak state equal partners status as in the formation of Malaysia, in line with MA63;

- (c) Amendment to the interpretation of the term "*Federation*" under Article 160(2);
- (d) Amendment to Article 161A to provide full authority to the Sarawak Government to define the term "*native*" more comprehensively and inclusively;
- (e) Empowerment for issuance of Deep-Sea Fishing Licences to Sarawak Marine Fisheries Department (Jabatan Perikanan Laut Sarawak) and Ministry of Food Industry, Commodity and Regional Development (MFICORD);
- (f) Recognition of the Sarawak Public Works Department (JKR) and the Department of Irrigation and Drainage (DID) as Technical Departments allowing them to administer federal projects in Sarawak valued up to RM50 million;
- (g) Amendment to the Inland Revenue Board of Malaysia Act 1995 [Act 533] which allow for the appointment of our permanent representatives from Sabah and Sarawak to the Board;
- (h) Special Guidelines to facilitate the return of land reserved for federal purposes in Sabah and Sarawak;
- (i) Amendment to the Sarawak Labour Ordinance which has come into force on 1st May 2025;
- (j) Change of status of Bintulu Port from a federal port to a state port; and
- (k) Which is the latest one, recognition of Sarawak Rural Water Supply Department (JBALB) as Technical under Treasury Instruction 182.

The matter that has been partially resolved is the financial review under Article 112D of the Federal Constitution. In this regard, as an interim arrangement, thank you to the Federal Government, they have agreed to increase the amount of the Special Grant for Sarawak from RM300 million in 2024 to RM600 million in 2025 for a period of five years. We hope the Special Grant formula we have proposed to the Federal Government will be considered and approved soon.

Matters that have been agreed in principle are:

- (a) Empowerment of environmental regulatory authority to the Sarawak Government through the Natural Resources and Environment Board (NREB); and
- (b) Amendment to the Federal Constitution regarding the power to appoint the Judicial Commissioner in Sarawak.

So, finally matters that still require further discussion and negotiation are, that means, it's still ongoing negotiations no approval yet:

- (a) Proposal to increase the number of members of Parliament from the States of Sabah and Sarawak in the House of Representatives;
- (b) Proposal to amend Item 25A (Tourism) in List I (Federal) to List III (Concurrent), the Ninth Schedule of the Federal Constitution;
- (c) Health matters;
- (d) Education matters, such as staffing issues, the implementation of STEM subjects in English, and the use of English for Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET);
- (e) Establishment matter under Article 112 of the Federal Constitution;
- (f) Borneonisation of the Federal Public Service in Sarawak; and
- (g) Development of the Sabah-Sarawak-Kalimantan Border Area.

These are the latest updates and negotiation status. Thank you.

YB Encik Chieng Jin Ek (*Supplementary Question*): Thank you, YB Deputy Minister and Honourable Member for Samariang. Tuan Speaker, I have two supplementary questions.

- (a) What mechanisms are in place to ensure that Sarawak interest under MA63 continue to be safeguard and upheld?
- (b) There are some voices nowadays who question and criticize the Malaysia Agreement 1963 and even going to the extend of calling for the cancellation of the Agreement. What is the Sarawak Government's view in relation to that?

Timbalan Menteri di Jabatan Premier (Undang-undang, MA63 dan Hubungan Negeri-Persekutuan) (YB Datuk Hajah Sharifah Hasidah binti Sayeed Aman Ghazali): Thank you, Honourable Member for Bukit Assek. That is a controversial thing now.

Tuan Speaker, for the supplementary question number one, for the information of Ahli Yang Berhormat for Bukit Assek, to protect our interests, to uphold our interests and to safeguard our interests, we work through constitutional and legal mechanisms, particularly by invoking provisions of the Federal Constitution, the IGC Report recommendation and the Malaysia Agreement itself. These instruments provide the legal basis for asserting and protecting our State's rights.

Secondly, we also actively engage and participate in the Majlis Tindakan Pelaksanaan Perjanjian Malaysia Committee as well as the Technical Committee and also working committee of the lowest level to ensure that Sarawak interests are continuously put forward and be affirmly assert our interests at every stage of negotiations.

And thirdly, we also continue to pursue or raise our interests and matters of our interests through ministerial meetings, through negotiations and official correspondence between officers of the Federal Government and the State Government. That is for question number one.

And question number two. The voice calling for the cancellation of MA63 and any other statements made by the person on this matter, I believe it's merely their own personal opinions and carries no legal weight. Their suggestions that MA63 should be cancelled is preposterous, it's absurd, it's ridiculous, it's devoid of good sense or good judgement. It shows their ignorance of history. It is blatant attack on the constitutional integrity of our federation.

The Malaysia Agreement 1963 is the foundational instrument that gave legal effect to the formation of the Federation of Malaysia. In other words, MA63 gave birth to Malaysia. Without MA63, the Federation itself has no constitutional basis to exist. Any suggestions to cancel or abolish MA63 is therefore constitutionally untenable, cannot be done.

After the recent amendment to Article 160 of the Federal Constitution, MA63 now is an integral part of the constitution. It is now part of supreme law of the Federation. It cannot be removed by personal opinion or political rhetoric .

These thoughtless comments, the irrational comments, maybe, maybe and can be seditious. I am not saying that it is seditious, it may be, as the effect of such comments, can lead to the division and incite hatred amongst Malaysian. I would like to repeat again. I am not saying it is seditious, it can be, it could be, and it may be seditious.

It is intended to divide the people of Malaysia and vilify those who work tirelessly to ensure the full implementation of MA63.

We want to reiterate and state that in essence, MA63 remains an integral, binding agreement and we will ensure that its terms are upheld. We will uphold MA63.

We will continue to be consistent in fighting for our right no matter how difficult it gets, and we will ensure Malaysia remains united, harmonious and strong because a strong Sarawak is a strong Malaysia. Thank you.

Tuan Speaker: Yang Berhormat Dato Miro anak Simoh, Serembu.

Membendung Penularan Wabak African Swine Flu (ASF)

YB Dato Miro anak Simuh: Terima kasih, Tuan Speaker. Soalan saya di No. 4.

(4) YB Dato Miro anak Simuh bertanya kepada Menteri Industri Makanan, Komoditi dan Pembangunan Wilayah: Apakah perancangan dan tindakan jangka pendek dan jangka panjang yang diambil oleh pihak Kementerian melalui DVSS dalam membendung penularan wabak African Swine Flu (ASF) dalam industri ternakan khinzir di Sarawak?

Timbalan Menteri Industri Makanan, Komoditi dan Pembangunan Wilayah (Komoditi dan Pembangunan Wilaya) (YB Dato Maclaine Ben @ Martin Ben): Terima kasih, Tuan Speaker dan terima kasih Ahli Yang Berhormat bagi Serembu. Selamat pagi, semua yang dalam Dewan ini. So, kita beralih dari Perlembagaan ke Makanan pula.

Untuk makluman Ahli Yang Berhormat bagi Serembu, ASF disebabkan oleh Asfarvirus yang sangat kebal dengan faktor-faktor persekitaran. Langkah-langkah membendung penularan penyakit yang telah dan akan diambil oleh Jabatan Perkhidmatan Veterinar Sarawak (JPVS) adalah termasuk:

- (a) Memberi taklimat kesedaran berterusan kepada masyarakat dan pemain industri;
- (b) Mengekang kemasukan barang makanan berasaskan khinzir daripada sumber yang tidak dibenarkan;
- (c) Melarang pengimportan produk berasaskan khinzir dari negara yang terjangkit ASF;
- (d) Melaksanakan sekatan dan pemantauan terhadap produk khinzir terawat yang perlu mematuhi syarat import;
- (e) Menguatkuasakan larangan pergerakan haiwan dan produk haiwan tanpa kebenaran JPVS, Jabatan Perkhidmatan Veterinar Sarawak;
- (f) Melarang aktiviti penyembelihan tanpa pemeriksaan di rumah sebelah yang berdaftar;
- (g) Melaksanakan pemantauan, membuat rampasan dan mengeluarkan kompaun terhadap individu yang melanggar peruntukan di bawah Ordinan Kesihatan Awam Veterinar 1999; dan
- (h) Memberi khidmat nasihat kepada penternak yang terjejas oleh penyakit ASF dan ingin memelihara semula ternakan, khususnya dalam menaik taraf biosekuriti ladang bagi mencegah jangkitan virus ASF.

Sekian, terima kasih.

YB Dato Miro anak Simoh (Soalan Tambahan): Terima kasih Yang Berhormat Dato Timbalan Menteri. Saya ada dua soalan tambahan yang dikemukakan.

- (a) Apakah perancangan Jabatan Perkhidmatan Veterinar Sarawak bagi memulihkan populasi dan industri ternakan khinzir di Sarawak selepas wabak ASF?
- (b) Apakah perancangan Kementerian untuk memperluaskan pasaran eksport khinzir?

Terima kasih.

Timbalan Menteri Industri Makanan, Komoditi dan Pembangunan Wilayah (Komoditi dan Pembangunan Wilaya) (YB Dato Maclaine Ben @ Martin Ben): Terima kasih Ahli Yang Berhormat bagi Serembu atas dua pertanyaan tambahan.

Untuk pertanyaan pertama, untuk makluman bagi Ahli Yang Berhormat Serembu, Jabatan Perkhidmatan Veterinar Sarawak (JPVS) mempromosikan konsep ladang *Modern Pig Farm* (MPF) yang mana itu adalah hala tuju yang akan dipacu oleh sektor swasta dengan pemantauan berterusan oleh Jabatan Perkhidmatan Veterinar Sarawak dan jabatan-jabatan lain yang berkaitan. Kerja-kerja pemantauan masih terus dijalankan dan siasatan ke atas laporan masih berterusan. Bagi pemilikan kecil (*backyard farmer*), JPVS akan meneruskan dan memperluaskan kempen kesedaran biosekuriti ladang sedia ada.

Untuk soalan kedua, untuk makluman bagi Ahli Yang Berhormat Serembu juga, selain daripada pengeksporan khinzir hidup ke negara Singapura dan negeri Selangor, kementerian melalui JPVS sedang dalam proses rundingan dengan Kalimantan Barat Indonesia dan negeri Pulau Pinang bagi mewujudkan protokol eksport khinzir hidup. Menjelang tahun 2030, Sarawak akan berupaya menghasilkan 860,000 ekor babi setahun yang bernilai RM1.5 bilion dengan nilai eksport sebanyak RM723.0 juta. JPVS juga akan memperluaskan pasaran dengan menggalakkan penghasilan produk bernilai tambah (*value-added products*) dan produk hiliran (*downstream products*) khinzir. Sekian, terima kasih.

Tuan Speaker: Yang Berhormat Encik See Chee How, Batu Lintang.

YB Encik See Chee How: Thank you, Tuan Speaker, my question is No. 5.

Government's strategies for eradicate bullying and risky behaviour

(5) YB Encik See Chee How to ask the Minister for Women, Early Childhood and Community Wellbeing Development: What are the government's policies, strategies and channels for reporting, curtail and eradicate bullying and risky behaviour (indulgence in activities that are not 'age appropriate') such as drinking, smoking and sexual experience in early adolescence particularly amongst school students?

Timbalan Menteri Pembangunan Wanita, Kanak-Kanak dan Kesejahteraan Komuniti (Pembangunan Wanita dan Kanak-Kanak) (YB Datuk Hajah Rosey binti Haji Yunus): Thank you, Tuan Speaker and thank you Honourable Member for Batu Lintang.

For the information of the Honourable Member for Batu Lintang, the government continues to adopt a whole-of-community and whole-of-government approach in managing, reporting and preventing bullying and risky behaviours among children and adolescents. At the national level, the Ministry of Education Malaysia (MOE) has issued *Garis Panduan Pengurusan Salah Laku Buli*, which provides school with clear reporting channels, referral processes and responsibilities when handling bullying cases.

MOE Malaysia and also the State Education Department are monitoring bullying cases and the delinquent behaviours among student through disciplinary records in the Ministry of Education Integrated System (MOEIS).

Apart from reporting to teachers, students also can report any cases of bully or misconduct done other students through complaint boxes available at school, bully hotline channel (SISPA), HEAL Hotline 15555 or *Talian Kasih* 15999, so these are among the channels that students can complaint.

The Principal and Headmaster (PGB) are required to consult the appointed school Police liaison officer on any cases regarding bullies, delinquencies or sexual harassment and send in the report to the State Education Department for further action. Counselling and Career Guidance Counsellor will carry out the intervention program to ensure safety and wellbeing of students while investigations are carried out.

Ministry of Women, Early Childhood and Community Wellbeing Development, our Ministry strengthens prevention efforts through community-based and research-informed programme under the Sarawak Social Development that is Majlis Pembangunan Sosial, in line with the Post COVID-19 Development Strategy (PCDS) 2030 Social Inclusivity aspiration. These programmes raise awareness, building protective environments and equip families with educators and communities with knowledge to recognize early warning signs.

This year, our advocacy were among them through *Wacana Minda Isu Buli*, a structured platform that brings together parents, teachers, and community leaders to address emerging behavioural trends and digital influences. Complementing this is an outreach initiative under *Randau Pembangunan Sosial*, carried out collaboration with the Royal Malaysia Police (PDRM), the Sarawak State Education Department, and the Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission (MCMC), which educates communities on key social issues and guides them on proper reporting channels.

Our ministry also intensified early prevention efforts during the Sarawak Children's Day Celebration, held from 1st and 2nd October 2025 this year, through youth-focused segments, including an anti-bullying talk and an anti-vape session aimed strengthening children's understanding of respectful behaviour and health risk. Meanwhile, the *Kesedaran dan Advokasi Pendidikan Seksual* (KAPS) programme continues to provide accurate and age-appropriate information on personal safety, teenage pregnancy prevention and sexually transmitted infections, complementing existing school-based guidance.

Tuan Speaker, social issues are complex issues and cannot be solved by any one ministry alone. We are glad that we also don't work alone. So together, we, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, PDRM, AADK, District Officers, NGO's, grassroot leaders and community also hold do have their own role in combating social issues. Thank you very much.

YB Encik See Chee How (*Supplementary Question*): Thank you, Tuan Speaker. Thank you to the Deputy Minister for very comprehensive answers. I have two supplementary questions:

- (a) How many bullying cases among the youth and students has been reported in Sarawak this year?
- (b) How many intervention programmes so far has been carried out in the effort to eradicate bullying in school and children risky behaviour?

Thank you.

Timbalan Menteri Pembangunan Wanita, Kanak-Kanak dan Kesejahteraan Komuniti (Pembangunan Wanita dan Kanak-Kanak) (YB Datuk Hajah Rosey binti Haji Yunus): Thank you, Tuan Speaker and thank you once again to the Honourable Member for Batu Lintang.

For your information the Honourable Member for Batu Lintang, data obtained from the Royal Malaysian Police recorded that a total of 44 bullying cases in Sarawak from January to October this year.

In effort to eradicate bully and risky behaviour amongst children, particularly students, the Sarawak Education Department's has implemented the following interventions programmes;

- (a) Disciplinary Management Workshop for School Senior Assistants for Student's Affair;
- (b) Disciplinary Management Workshop for Discipline Teachers and Counselling Teachers;
- (c) Legal Literacy Workshop for School Seniors Assistant, School Leaders and Counsellors;
- (d) Meeting with Police Department twice a year;
- (e) "No Bully" Campaign in the school;
- (f) Meeting, briefings on discipline issues and intervention programmes to the deputy District Education Officer;

- (g) Achievement Dialogue concerning discipline cases with the District Education Officer and their deputies;
- (h) Talk discipline and bullies for students; and
- (i) Townhall Session on bullies for *Persatuan Ibu Bapa dan Guru (PIBG)*, *Penglibatan Ibu Bapa, Komuniti dan Pihak Swasta (PIBKS)* and *Pengetua, Guru Besar (PGB)*.

Our ministry through our *Majlis Pembangunan Sosial* has implemented community interventions to address social issues in Sarawak. These interventions include *Kesedaran dan Advokasi Pendidikan Seksual (KAPS)*, which has successfully completed 78 series across secondary schools in Sarawak since 2016, *Randau Pembangunan Sosial* with 29 series since 2019 and *Operasi Bersepadu Isu Dadah (OBID)* with 1,877 series since 2018.

Other Ministry Education, Health Ministry, AADK, NGO's have their own structured programmes in the effort to eradicate these social issues. Through these programs, our ministry is able to explain the scope of its outreach on raising awareness on social issues in our community and address the issues effectively and holistically. These interventions to reinforce the Ministry's commitment under the Post COVID -19 Development Strategies 2030 framework that is to promote safe, inclusive and socially empowered communities. Thank you.

Tuan Speaker: Yang Berhormat Encik Anyi anak Jana, Ngemah.

YB Encik Anyi anak Jana: Terima kasih, Tuan Speaker. Soalan saya nombor 6.

Inisiatif Subsidi Petrol

(6) YB Encik Anyi anak Jana bertanya kepada Menteri Pengangkutan. Apakah kaedah Kerajaan Sarawak bagi melicinkan pelaksanaan inisiatif subsidi petrol di kawasan luar bandar khususnya bagi pemilik enjin sangkut yang tidak memiliki lesen memandu?

Timbalan Menteri Pengangkutan (Sungai dan Laut) (YB Datuk Henry Harry anak Jinep): Selamat pagi, Tuan Speaker. Terima kasih kepada Yang Berhormat bagi Ngemah untuk soalan nombor 6. Untuk makluman Ahli Yang Berhormat bagi Ngemah, Program Subsidi BUDI Madani RON95 (BUDI95) yang mula dilaksanakan secara berperingkat pada 27 September 2025 telah menyalurkan subsidi petrol RON95 kepada rakyat yang layak pada kadar RM1.99 seliter. Khususnya di Sarawak, program BUDI95 telah diperluaskan kepada pemilik bot persendirian dan bot panjang tanpa lesen memandu memandangkan banyak komuniti luar bandar dan pedalaman yang masih menggunakan sungai sebagai pengangkutan harian mereka.

Kementerian Pengangkutan Sarawak bekerjasama rapat dengan Kementerian Perdagangan Dalam Negeri dan Kos Sara Hidup (KPDN) dan Perbendaharaan Malaysia Sarawak bagi menyelaras pelaksanaan program ini. Usaha pendaftaran pemilik bot persendirian dan bot panjang telah dipergiatkan bersama-sama pejabat residen bahagian dan pejabat daerah.

Sehingga 19 November 2025 sebanyak 7,480 permohonan telah dikemukakan kepada pejabat Perbendaharaan Malaysia Sarawak. Daripada jumlah tersebut, sebanyak 5,765 permohonan yang layak dan baki selebihnya masih dalam proses penilaian serta kelulusan kelayakan akan dibuat secara berperingkat. Ini merupakan salah satu usaha Kerajaan Sarawak untuk memastikan penduduk luar bandar dan pedalaman Sarawak yang benar-benar layak tidak tercicir daripada menikmati subsidi petrol BUDI95. Terima kasih.

YB Encik Anyi anak Jana (Soalan Tambahan): Terima kasih, Tuan Speaker. Terima kasih juga atas jawapan daripada Yang Berhormat Timbalan Menteri. Saya ada dua soalan tambahan:

- (a) Apakah kategori pengurusan bot dan kategori asas individu yang diambil kira dalam proses saringan untuk program subsidi BUDI Madani RON95 (BUDI95)?

- (b) Berapakah jumlah permohonan BUDI95 bagi kategori pemilik bot persendirian dan bot panjang mengikut pentadbiran bahagian di Sarawak berdasarkan data pemohon?

Terima kasih.

Timbalan Menteri Pengangkutan (Sungai dan Laut) (YB Datuk Henry Harry anak Jinep):

Terima kasih, Tuan Speaker. Terima kasih kepada Yang Berhormat bagi Ngemah. Untuk jawapan kepada soalan tambahan yang pertama, bagi memastikan tumpuan subsidi diberikan kepada mereka yang benar-benar bergantung kepada bot sebagai pengangkutan utama, dalam proses saringan Program Subsidi BUDI95 kategori penggunaan bot yang dinilai adalah seperti berikut:

- (a) Keperluan harian dan peribadi

Bot yang digunakan terutamanya untuk pergerakan peribadi atau keluarga, bukan menjana pendapatan; dan

- (b) Aktiviti ekonomi utama

Bot yang digunakan untuk tujuan sara hidup seperti menangkap ikan untuk kegunaan sendiri atau jualan, mengangkut barangan sendiri atau perjalanan ke tempat kerja. Manakala, kriteria saringan asas bagi memastikan ketepatan dan ketelusan dalam pemberian subsidi BUDI95 kepada individu adalah seperti berikut:

- (i) Pemilikan bot secara individu;
- (ii) Pemohon merupakan warganegara Malaysia; dan
- (iii) Pemilik bot tiada lesen memandu serta tidak memegang lesen memandu yang aktif.

Bagi jawapan untuk soalan tambahan kedua, berdasarkan data permohonan BUDI95 bagi kategori pemilik bot persendirian dan bot panjang, bahagian Kapit mencatatkan permohonan yang tertinggi sebanyak 3,218 permohonan; diikuti Mukah, 931 permohonan; Sibu, 832 permohonan; Sri Aman, 794 permohonan; Sarikei, 505 permohonan; Limbang, 285 permohonan; Serian 272, permohonan; Kuching, 250 permohonan; Samarahan, 141 permohonan; Bintulu, 136 permohonan; Betong, 79 permohonan; dan Miri, 37 permohonan. Jumlah keseluruhan permohonan ini adalah sebanyak 7,480 bagi senarai pemilik bot persendirian dan bot panjang di Sarawak. Sekian, terima kasih.

Tuan Speaker: Yang Berhormat Encik Billy anak Sujang, Opar.

YB Encik Billy anak Sujang: Terima kasih, Tuan Speaker.

*Berjalan-jalan di batu tujuh,
Jumpa mertua mencari makan;
Soalan saya soalan nombor tujuh,
Minta Menteri bapa mertua tolong jawabkan.*

Bekalan Air dari Loji Rawatan Air Lundu

(7) YB Encik Billy anak Sujang bertanya kepada Menteri Utiliti dan Telekomunikasi: Pembinaan Loji Rawatan Air Lundu telah diluluskan. Adakah kampung-kampung (23 kampung) yang dilalui paip utama sepanjang jalan Lundu Sematan akan disambungkan dengan bekalan air dari loji tersebut?

Timbalan Menteri Utiliti dan Telekomunikasi (Telekomunikasi) (YB Datuk Liwan Lagang): Terima kasih, selamat pagi Tuan Speaker. Terlebih dahulu izinkan saya menyampaikan ucapan tahniah kepada Tuan Speaker atas lantikan semula sebagai Speaker. Dan sesungguhnya

pengalaman, pengetahuan, cara istimewa Tuan Speaker mengendalikan Dewan yang mulia ini tiada tandingannya.

Untuk makluman Ahli Yang Berhormat bagi Opar, 23 buah kampung yang dimaksudkan sepanjang jalan Lundu – Sematan akan mendapat bekalan air, jangan risau, setelah siapnya projek-projek seperti berikut:

- (a) *Proposed New Lundu Water Treatment Plant and Raw Water Intake* yang telah bermula pada bulan Oktober 2025 dengan kos berjumlah, banyak ni, RM111.8 juta menggunakan peruntukan Sarawak sepenuhnya di bawah pimpinan GPS.
- (b) *Proposed Lundu Sematan Regional Water Supply* yang kini dalam peringkat pembinaan dengan kos berjumlah lagi besar RM144 juta juga menggunakan peruntukan Sarawak sepenuhnya.
- (c) Manakala, ini yang agak susah sedikit, manakala satu lagi projek bekalan air luar bandar di daerah Lundu yang telah diluluskan sejak tahun 2017, tak nak disebut pun susah, disebut pun susah, 2017 ya, iaitu Projek Bekalan Air Luar Bandar (BALB) bagi sebahagian daerah Lundu dan hanya, hanya baru kini dalam peringkat penilaian tender.

YB Encik Billy anak Sujang (Soalan Tambahan): Terima kasih, Tuan Speaker. Terima kasih, Timbalan Menteri atas jawapan yang terdahulu. Jadi itulah sebenarnya yang masih membelenggu kawasan di N.1 Opar yang dari 2017 itu belum bergerak, tapi yang Sarawak luluskan tahun ini sudah bergerak. Tahniah GPS. Saya ada dua soalan tambahan.

- (a) Berapakah isi rumah yang mendapat manfaat daripada projek *Proposed New Lundu Water Treatment Plant* dan juga *Raw Water Intake* dan *Proposed Lundu Sematan Regional Water Supply*.
- (b) Adakah kedua-dua projek tersebut sebahagian daripada pelan induk bekalan air dan sistem grid air Sarawak dan mengapa projek dari Kerajaan Persekutuan bagi sistem retikulasi di kawasan-kawasan yang disebutkan oleh Timbalan Menteri sebentar tadi terlalu lambat untuk dilaksanakan.

Terima kasih.

Timbalan Menteri Utiliti dan Telekomunikasi (Telekomunikasi) (YB Datuk Liwan Lagang): Terima kasih, Ahli Yang Berhormat bagi Opar. Soalan yang baik, ingin tahu masalah sebenarnya tetapi kita tak akan dapat memberi punca sebenarnya sebab bukan di bawah seliaan kita sepenuhnya.

Bagi soalan satu, Kerajaan GPS ini amat baik, prihatin. Semua rakyat di Lundu, hampir semua 1,290 isi rumah yang terletak di kawasan DUN Opar itu dan Tanjong Datu juga akan mendapat manfaat daripada kedua-dua projek GPS tersebut.

Manakala bagi jawapan yang kedua. Ini yang agak susah sikit ni. Ya, kedua-dua projek *Proposed New Lundu Water Treatment Plant and Raw Water Intake* dan *Proposed Lundu Sematan Regional Water Supply* adalah sebahagian daripada Pelan Induk Bekalan Air dan Sistem Grid Air Sarawak yang sedang dilaksanakan sekarang oleh pihak Jabatan Bekalan Air Luar Bandar Sarawak iaitu (JBALB).

For this project, there is no question, akan berjalan terus lancar dan dipantau oleh Menteri MUT sendiri.

Bagi soalan yang kedua ni, ini yang haru sedikit ni. Untuk projek Persekutuan di bawah KKDW kesemua proses adalah diurus oleh pihak KKDW termasuk pelantikan juruperunding, perolehan, sehinggalah pelantikan kontraktor. Di samping itu juga, projek KKDW ini perlu melalui

proses VA iaitu *Value Assesment* dan VE iaitu *Value Engineering*. Maka kedua-dua proses ini merupakan sebahagian daripada faktor yang menyebabkan lewat pelaksanaan projek di bawah KKDW. Yang lain, maaf saya tak tahu. Kita tanya KKDW. Terima kasih.

Tuan Speaker: Dengan jawapan yang begitu dramatik sekali, maka berakhirlah *Q and A* kita pada pagi ini. (*Laughter*)

RANG UNDANG-UNDANG KERAJAAN – BACAAN KALI YANG KEDUA

SUSTAINABLE RESOURCES AND WASTES MANAGEMENT BILL, 2025

Timbalan Premier Sarawak; Menteri Kewangan dan Ekonomi Baru Kedua; Menteri Infrastruktur dan Pembangunan Pelabuhan; dan Ahli Dewan Undangan Negeri N.37 Bukit Saban (YB Datuk Amar Douglas Uggah Embas): Tuan Speaker, I beg to move that the Sustainable Resources and Wastes Management Bill, 2025 to be read a second time.

Tuan Speaker, Sarawak is truly blessed with abundant natural resources and a favourable climate, positioning it strategically to develop a robust bioenergy industry. As regional and global energy demand continues to shift towards sustainable and renewable sources, Sarawak stands at the forefront with immense potential to harness energy from its abundant biomass resources.

The State diversified biomass feedstocks including palm oil residues, woody biomass, sago waste and municipal solid waste present significant opportunities for bioenergy development. These materials once regarded merely as waste are now recognized as valuable resources for energy generation and value-added industry. Under the Sarawak Energy Transition Policy (SET-P) bioenergy is projected to contribute approximately 10 million standard cubic feet (mmscm) measured as natural gas equivalent by 2035.

Tuan Speaker, to put this into perspective, please allow me to cite the examples of the oil palm industry.

There are currently 84 palm oil mills in Sarawak operating in Sarawak, processing about 22 million tonnes of fresh fruit bunch annually. This, in turn, generates approximately 4 million tons of empty fret fruit bunches (EFB) and 14 million tons of palm oil mill effluent (POME) each year. These byproducts represent low-hanging fruits that is readily available feedstocks that can be converted into a range of bio-based products such as biogas, biofuels, biomass pellets, and biochemicals including bioplastics.

In addition to EFB and POME, these mills also produce palm kernel shell (PKS), a high quality, high calorific value solid biomass with strong export demand, mainly used as feedstock for energy generation in countries like Japan and South Korea.

In parallel, Sarawak is also exploring the conversion of existing coal-fired power plants to operate on biomass, further advancing the State's low-carbon transition.

At the same time, Sarawak is also assessing the feasibility of converting municipal solid wastes into energy, where the volume of wastes is sufficient to make such projects viable. Achieving this will require a dedicated authority to regulate and oversee the management of these wastes and resources which includes segregation, collection, treatment, recycling, and disposal

Tuan Speaker, with its vast biomass potential and growing commitment to renewable energy development through the Sarawak Sustainability Blueprint, the Sarawak Energy Transition Policy (SET-P) and the Post COVID-19 Development Strategy 2030, Sarawak is well positioned to become a regional leader in renewable energy and a model of circular economy excellence. Realizing this vision, however, will require coordinated efforts across government agencies, the

private sector, and local communities, supported by strategic investments in technology, logistics and infrastructure.

Despite the availability of biomass feedstocks, their utilization in Sarawak remains limited due to several operational and economic constraints. Among the main challenges are unattractive feed-in tariffs for biogas and wastes-to-energy projects, high capital investment with limited financing mechanisms, and logistical difficulties in aggregating biomass from remote and dispersed locations. The lack of supporting infrastructure further hinders the consistent and efficient supply of feedstocks to potential bioenergy facilities.

Tuan Speaker, to unlock the full potential of Sarawak's bioenergy sector, there is a need for a comprehensive and enabling regulatory framework, supported by targeted policies and incentives. Such measures would stimulate private sector participation, facilitate project implementation, and ensure the sustainable and efficient use of the State's biomass resources in advancing Sarawak's renewable energy and circular economy goals.

Tuan Speaker, the introduction of this regulatory framework through this Bill fully aligns with Sarawak's constitutional authority to legislate on matters pertaining to land, water, forestry and local government as enshrined under the State List in the Ninth Schedule of the Federal Constitution.

SALIENT FEATURES OF THE BILL

Tuan Speaker, the Bill marks an important step in advancing Sarawak's environmental sustainability, circular economy and energy transition, in line with YAB Premier's vision "*Don't Waste the Wastes — monetise the Wastes*". It establishes a comprehensive legal framework and a dedicated Authority to regulate, coordinate, and promote sustainable resources and wastes management throughout the state. In doing so, this Bill seeks to incorporate, among others, the following:

(a) Definition of "*sustainable resources*" and "*wastes*"

In the context of this Bill, the definition of "*sustainable resources*" as stated in Clause 2 includes any material or substance whether biological or non-biological or any discarded material from any premise or site including industrial, construction, agricultural waste or wood wastes from logging of forest which possesses recoverable value or is capable of being converted into energy or other non – energy products.

"*Wastes*", on the other hand is defined as any substance, material or object that is intended or required to be discarded or disposed and no longer be able to be reused, recycled or recovered will also be regulated under this Bill and to be detailed out in the regulation made thereunder.

(b) Establishment of the Sustainable Resources and Wastes Management Authority

Tuan Speaker, Clause 3 of the Bill incorporates a provision to establish a dedicated Authority to regulate, coordinate, and promote sustainable resources and wastes management throughout the state. The minister responsible for the implementation and administration of the Bill is the minister having responsibility for energy and environmental sustainability.

(c) Powers of the Authority

The authority is empowered to regulate and oversee all activities related to sustainable resources and wastes management in the state, including segregation, collection, treatment, recycling, and disposal. This is provided for in Clause 7 and Part III of the Bill.

The authority may issue guidelines or directions, require reports, and approve related plans or projects to ensure effective management and compliance.

(d) Functions of the Authority

Clause 8 of the Bill provides for the core functions of the Authority which includes among others, formulating and implementing systems or mechanisms for sustainable resources and wastes management, coordinating with federal and state agencies, and recommending related policies to the Minister.

In carrying out these responsibilities, the Authority also oversees planning and coordination of all activities in this sector, develops management systems for various industries, and undertakes efforts to educate and inform the public on sustainable resources and wastes management matters.

In addition, the authority is also responsible to promote investment, research, innovation, and capacity building by engaging with potential investors and financiers to advance sustainable initiatives across Sarawak.

(e) Provisions relating to Incentives

Tuan Speaker, this Bill also introduces provisions on incentives, *inter alia*, to encourage investment by any person on sustainable resources and wastes management. This is provided for under Clause 8(e) of the Bill.

Clause 22 further empowers the Authority to give incentives or rewards to persons or industries contributing to such efforts.

All these shows that the Sarawak Government is serious in encouraging all sectors to participate in our effort to promote sustainable resources and wastes management throughout the State to advance Sarawak's renewable energy and circular economy goals.

(f) Enforcement

Tuan Speaker, Part IV of the Bill empowers the authority to carry out enforcement activities, including the power of arrest and compound any person who has committed an offence under the Bill. It further grants the authority the power to conduct searches and seizures, as well as to dispose of forfeit goods in accordance with the provisions of the Bill.

(g) Offences and Penalties

Part V of this Bill among others introduces provisions on offences and penalties for non-compliance with direction, notice or order, general penalty, as well as financial penalty. For non-compliance with direction, notice, or order issued by the authority or the Chief Executive Officer under this Bill, is an offence and upon conviction, is liable to a fine of minimum amount of RM20,000 *ringgit* up to RM50,000 thousand *ringgit* or imprisonment up to five years or to both.

Tuan Speaker, the enactment of this Bill will confer upon the Sarawak the authority to regulate sustainable resource and wastes in an effective and efficient manner. This legislation measures reaffirms the state's commitment to advancing its sustainability agenda, harnessing economic opportunities arising from the utilization of sustainable resources and wastes, and strengthening the framework for long term-term environmental governance in Sarawak.

Tuan Speaker, I, therefore, beg to move.

Tuan Speaker: Another Honourable Minister to second.

Menteri Pembangunan Wanita, Kanak-Kanak dan Kesejahteraan Komuniti dan Ahli Dewan Undangan Negeri N.56 Dalat (YB Dato Sri Hajah Fatimah Abdullah): Tuan Speaker, I beg to second.

Tuan Speaker: Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat, I shall now call upon any other Members who wish to participate in the debate on this Bill. Honourable Member from Balingian.

YB Encik Abdul Yakub bin Haji Arbi: Thank you, Tuan Speaker. Thank you for giving me the opportunity to participate in the debate on the Sustainable Resources and Wastes Management Bill, 2025.

I rise today to express my strong support for this landmark Bill, which represents a major leap in Sarawak's commitment to sustainability, circular economy development, and responsible resource governance. Thank you, YAB Timbalan Premier, Menteri Kewangan dan Ekonomi Baru Kedua; dan Menteri Infrastruktur dan Pembangunan Pelabuhan; dan ADUN N.37 Bukit Saban for tabling this landmark Bill this morning.

The Bill's long title makes clear that is designed *"to makes provisions for efficient management of sustainable resources and wasted in Sarawak, to promote circular economy, and to provide for the establishment of the Sustainable Resources and Wastes Management Authority"*

This is not merely an administrative update; it is a structural transformation for the long-term environmental and economic health of Sarawak. At the heart of this Bill is the creation of the Sustainable Resource and Wastes Management Authority, a statutory body with perpetual succession and corporate powers.

The authority will be responsible for:

- (a) Preparing and implementing systems for the management of sustainable resources and wastes;
- (b) Coordinating government agencies, industries, and local communities;
- (c) Enforcing standards and ensuring compliance across the State;
- (d) Conducting research, education, and human capital development in sustainability; and
- (e) Supporting Sarawak's circular economy initiatives.

The centralised governance is crucial for ensuring consistency coordination, and high standard throughout Sarawak.

Tuan Speaker, the authority created under this Bill has broad, forward-looking powers, including:

- (a) Issuing guidelines, directions, and orders for sustainable resource management activities;
- (b) Requiring agencies or individuals to act or report as necessary;
- (c) Establishing committees comprising domain experts;
- (d) Approving, suspending, or imposing conditions on operations involving sustainable resources and waste facilities; and
- (e) Promoting innovating, investment, public awareness, and participation in the sustainability sector.

These robust powers are essential to keeping Sarawak competitive in the global transition toward sustainability and responsible development. The Bill provides detailed regulatory provisions relating to:

- (a) Controlled sustainable resource;
- (b) Segregation and designated places for waste;
- (c) Collection, transportation and handling requirements;

- (d) Ownership and custody of resources and wastes;
- (e) Standards for facilities and operation; and
- (f) Inspection, offences, and penalties for obstruction or non-compliance.

These provisions ensure that every stage of the resource and waste management chain is controlled, regulated, and accountable. The enforcement framework in this Bill is comprehensive and modern. It includes:

- (a) Powers of arrest, search and seizure;
- (b) Access to computerised data;
- (c) Provisions for forfeiture;
- (d) Investigation procedures;
- (e) Admissibility of statements and rules regarding evidence;
- (f) Compoundable offences and financial penalties for offenders.

With these enhanced provisions, enforcement will be more consistent, effective, and credible across Sarawak. The Bill also establishes a dedicated Sustainable Resources and Wastes Management Fund, financed by:

- (a) Government appropriations;
- (b) Fees, charges, levies, and penalties;
- (c) Grants and contributions; and
- (d) Loans and investments.

The fund is subject to strict accounting, annual audits by the Auditor-General, and statutory reporting ensuring transparency and financial integrity. By establishing proper segregation, transportation controls, facility standards, and enforcement, the Bill strengthens Sarawak's environmental protection framework and ensures ecological sustainability.

Tuan Speaker, allow me to highlight five major opportunities that will emerge with the enactment of this Bill:

(a) Voluntary Contribution Mechanisms

This Bill provides a structured platform for voluntary contributions from corporations, NGOs, industries, and community groups toward environmental initiatives, recycling campaigns, and circular economy programmes. This promotes shared responsibility and broadens public participation in sustainability.

(b) Aggregation of Supply for Resource Recovery

With the establishment of designated areas for segregation, accumulation, and collection of sustainable resources and wastes, the Bill enables Sarawak to aggregate feedstock at scale, strengthening the viability of green industries. Based on the current availability of feedstock, Sarawak has an estimated of 1,330 megawatt of renewable energy potential, including:

- (i) 550 MW from agricultural biomass (solid & liquid);
- (ii) 600 MW from wood biomass from sustainable forests;
- (iii) 40 MW from municipal solid waste; and
- (iv) 140 MW from animal waste such as ruminant, swine, and poultry manure.

Sarawak also possesses a diverse range of biomass feedstocks:

- (i) Municipal solid waste;
- (ii) Sago biomass from the trunk, bark and fiber; and

- (iii) Woody biomass (chips, sawdust, bark, and offcuts);
- (iv) Palm oil biomass (FFB, EFB, PKS, mesocarp fiber, POME);
- (v) Rice husk and pellets; and
- (vi) Cow dung, chicken manure, and swine manure.

The ability to systematically consolidate these feedstocks will enhance economic scale and unlock significant resource recovery potential.

(c) Environmental Improvement. The Bill will improve environmental quality by:

- (i) Reducing illegal dumping;
- (ii) Improving air and water quality;
- (iii) Protecting rivers, soil, and ecosystems; and
- (iv) Ensuring compliance across industrial sectors.

Strong regulatory structures lead to measurable improvements in the environment and public health.

(d) Substantial Economic Contribution. This Bill opens the door to the growth of major green industries, including:

- (i) Waste-to-energy facilities;
- (ii) Biomass energy and pelletisation industries;
- (iii) Composting and bio-fertiliser production;
- (iv) Circular economy ventures; and
- (v) Green technology services.

The 1,330 MW potential energy from sustainable feedstock illustrates the scale of opportunity. This renewable energy potential can power new industrial hubs, stimulate rural economic activity, and reduce dependence on fossil fuels.

(e) Enforcement Improvement. The stronger enforcement tools in this Bill ensure:

- (i) Swift action against offenders;
- (ii) Consistent compliance across districts;
- (iii) Higher confidence among investors and regulated industries; and
- (iv) Greater protection of public health and environmental quality.

This enhances Sarawak's regulatory integrity. As the representative for Balingian, I see direct relevance of this Bill to my constituency. Balingian, with its mix of industrial areas, agricultural zones, and expanding township centres, requires modern and enforceable waste and resource management systems to:

- (a) Prevent illegal dumping;
- (b) Improve domestic and commercial waste handling;
- (c) Strengthening recycling awareness and participation;
- (d) Ensure sustainable practices in new developments; and
- (e) Support environmental cleanliness and public health.

This Bill empowers local agencies and communities to manage resources and wastes more efficiently, while creating opportunities for green industry development, recycling initiatives, and circular-economy activities that can uplift Balingian's local economy.

Tuan Speaker, this Bill is bold, comprehensive, and future-focused. It places Sarawak on strong footing to address environmental challenges and seize opportunities in the emerging global green economy. It provides:

- (a) Dedicated governance through the new Authority;
- (b) Strong regulatory and enforcement mechanisms;
- (c) Sustainable financing under the Management Fund;
- (d) Major opportunities for innovation, and investment, and community participation;
- (e) Economic and environmental benefits for all of Sarawak, including Balingian, of course.

In the interest of our people, our environment, and our shared future, I commend this Bill to the wisdom of this Honourable House for its due approval. I beg to support. Thank you.

Tuan Speaker: Ahli Yang Berhormat, we have break. Dewan resumes at 11.00 a.m.

(Mesyuarat ditangguhkan pada pukul 10.38 pagi)

(Mesyuarat dimulakan pada pukul 11.13 pagi)

[Tuan Speaker mempengerusikan Mesyuarat]

Tuan Speaker: Honourable Member for Daro.

YB Encik Safiee bin Haji Ahmad: Assalamualaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh, Salam sejahtera, Salam Sarawakku Sayang dan Salam *Segulai Sejalai*.

Terima kasih, Tuan Speaker kerana telah memberi peluang kepada saya untuk mengambil bahagian dalam perbahasan Rang Undang-undang, *Sustainable Resources and Wastes Management Bill, 2025* yang telah dibentangkan oleh Yang Berhormat Datuk Amar Douglas Uggah Embas, Timbalan Premier Sarawak, Menteri Kewangan dan Ekonomi Baru Kedua; Menteri Infrastruktur dan Pembangunan Pelabuhan, dan Ahli Dewan Undangan Negeri N.37 Bukit Saban.

Tuan Speaker, pada masa kini, pengurusan sisa pepejal dan bukan pepejal adalah perkara yang sangat penting bagi masyarakat kita. Penjanaan sisa ini semakin meningkat dari hari ke hari berikutan pertambahan penduduk yang berterusan termasuk di Sarawak. Peningkatan jumlah sisa sekiranya tidak diurus dengan teratur, boleh mendatangkan impak negatif terhadap alam sekitar dan kesihatan awam. Oleh itu, langkah Kerajaan Sarawak dalam memperkenalkan perundangan berkaitan dengan *Sustainable Resources and Wastes Management Bill, 2025* ini adalah bertepatan dan sesuai pada waktunya.

Rang Undang-undang ini membuka lembaran baharu iaitu daripada melihat sisa sebagai liabiliti kepada mengurusnya sebagai aset strategik yang memacu ekonomi kitaran, kesihatan awam, dan kelestarian alam.

Tuan Speaker, jumlah, jenis dan kompleksiti sisa moden tidak lagi sesuai diurus dengan kaedah lama. Sisa domestik, komersial, industri, elektronik, bateri litium, panel solar hujung hayat, semuanya memerlukan sistem yang lebih maju, lebih teratur dan lebih berkesan.

Melihat statistik semasa, secara global seperti yang dilaporkan oleh *Global Waste Management Outlook 2024* oleh United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP), penjanaan sisa pepejal di peringkat global dijangka berkembang daripada 2.1 bilion tan pada 2023 kepada 3.8 bilion tan menjelang 2050. Manakala pada tahun 2020, kos langsung pengurusan sisa di peringkat global dianggarkan sebanyak USD252 bilion bersamaan dengan RM10.4 trilion. Sekiranya mengambil kira kos-kos yang tersembunyi termasuk kos pencemaran, kesihatan dan perubahan iklim kesan daripada amalan pembuangan sisa yang lemah, kosnya meningkat kepada USD361 bilion ataupun bersamaan dengan RM15 trilion. Tanpa tindakan segera ke atas pengurusan sisa, menjelang 2050, kos tahunan di peringkat global ini hampir dua kali ganda kepada USD640.3 bilion bersamaan dengan RM26.6 trilion dan ia amat mengejutkan. Angka ini menunjukkan peningkatan yang signifikan disebabkan pertambahan jumlah penduduk dunia menjelang tahun 2050.

Senario yang sama akan turut dirasai oleh Sarawak dengan jangkaan peningkatan penduduk dan pengurusan sisa yang tidak teratur boleh menyebabkan kualiti alam sekitar yang buruk dengan mutu kesihatan tidak baik dan berlaku bencana luar jangka. Sebagai contohnya di Malaysia pada tahun 2024, kerajaan telah membelanjakan lebih kurang RM3 bilion untuk pengurusan sisa pepejal dan pembersihan kawasan pengumpulan haram sisa pepejal.

Kesan peningkatan jumlah sisa pepejal turut berlaku di Sarawak di mana jumlah sisa pepejal telah meningkat daripada 0.78 juta tan pada tahun 2021 kepada 0.84 juta tan pada tahun 2024. Angka ini tidak termasuk jumlah sisa daripada sektor-sektor ekonomi yang lain seperti pertanian dan pembalakan. Sekiranya maklumat atau data ini dapat disediakan dengan lengkap dan dibuat analisis untuk Sarawak, nescaya ia dapat memberi gambaran dan potensi yang baik untuk masa depan ekonomi hijau di Sarawak.

Tuan Speaker, Rang Undang-undang ini bukan dibina secara terasing. Ia seiring dengan pendekatan global yang telah terbukti keberkesannya. Negara-negara yang berjaya dalam agenda kelestarian telah membuktikan keberkesanan undang-undang pengurusan sisa yang tegas dan moden seperti:

- (a) Singapura berjaya menurunkan sisa domestik per kapita kepada 0.85 kilogram sehari. Undang-undang seperti *Resource Sustainability Act* dan tanggungjawab pengeluar (EPR) telah membentuk budaya pengasingan dan mengurangkan sisa ke *landfill*;
- (b) Korea Selatan mengitar semula hampir 98% sisa makanan. Sistem bayaran mengikut jumlah sisa yang dibuang menjadikan rakyat lebih bertanggungjawab. Hasilnya, hampir semua sisa makanan dapat dikitar semula; dan
- (c) Sweden hampir menghapuskan *landfill* dan menjadikan sisa sebagai sumber tenaga. Loji sisa-ke-tenaga digunakan secara meluas untuk menghasilkan elektrik dan haba dengan pelepasan yang amat rendah.

Tuan Speaker, dasar dan perundangan kita perlu bersifat lebih progresif dan responsif serta mesra teknologi yang digunakan secara bijak untuk memantau, mengasing dan memproses sisa secara lebih efisien. Pendidikan dan kesedaran awam pula perlu disemai sejak di peringkat sekolah rendah lagi. Dalam masa yang sama, pihak industri juga perlu melangkah lebih jauh ke hadapan, bukan sahaja menyesuaikan diri, tetapi menjadi antara pendukung utama kepada perubahan. Perubahan ini mesti dipacu oleh semua pihak melalui "*government-wide approach*" dan "*broad societal participation*", termasuk agensi kerajaan, sektor swasta, komuniti mahupun institusi-institusi pendidikan. Ia harus digerakkan secara serentak dan perlu saling melengkapi antara satu dengan yang lain.

Segala perancangan, strategi dan pelan tindakan yang dicadangkan oleh kerajaan dalam menggerakkan pengurusan sisa ini di Sarawak perlu bergerak dengan kerangka akauntabiliti yang jelas. Kita perlu tahu apa yang hendak dicapai pada tahun 2026, 2030 dan seterusnya hingga ke "*end-result*".

Peta pelaksanaan ini perlu disokong dengan data. Pemantauan berasaskan prestasi juga perlu untuk kita *reflect* tentang pencapaian kini dan intervensi apa yang kita perlukan untuk jangka masa pendek, sederhana mahupun panjang. Pada masa yang sama adalah disarankan agar pelan ini disampaikan semula kepada rakyat dalam bahasa mudah.

Komunikasi adalah sebahagian daripada dasar. Jika rakyat tidak faham, mereka tidak akan ikut kerana komunikasi yang berkesan tidak hanya memahami, tetapi memobilisasikan rakyat. Maka strategi ini perlu dihidupkan dalam bentuk kempen komuniti, modul pendidikan serta naratif media yang lebih dekat dengan kehidupan seharian rakyat.

Tuan Speaker, penubuhan satu entiti yang dicadangkan untuk mentadbir dan menguat kuasa perkara-perkara yang termaktub dalam perundangan ini melengkapkan “*value chain*” dalam kitaran ekonomi pengurusan sisa di Sarawak. Potensi sumber dan produk yang dijanakan melalui kitaran ekonomi pengurusan sisa ini menerap nilai-nilai ekonomi hijau dan membuka peluang pekerjaan kepada rakyat Sarawak di samping meningkatkan pelaburan ekonomi hijau. Rang Undang-Undang ini memberikan kerangka perundangan yang menyeluruh kepada kerajaan untuk;

- (a) Mengawal selia semua jenis sisa secara bersepadu;
- (b) Menetapkan standard pengasingan, pemindahan, pemprosesan dan pelupusan;
- (c) Melaksanakan konsep “*ambang pukal*” bagi memastikan pemprosesan sisa menjadi ekonomik;
- (d) Memantapkan peranan pihak berkuasa tempatan (PBT), Ministry of Energy and Environment Sustainability (MEESty); dan Natural Resources and Environment Board Sarawak dan juga (NREB) dalam satu sistem kawal selia yang jelas; dan
- (e) Menguatkuasakan pelesenan yang ketat serta tindakan tegas terhadap pelupusan haram.

Tuan Speaker, jika pelaksanaan dasar ini berjaya dan kita boleh menjangka bahawa ia akan membawa beberapa perubahan besar kepada kebajikan Sarawak dan Malaysia termasuklah:

- (a) Peningkatan Ekonomi
 - (i) Industri kitar semula bernilai tinggi seperti logam nadir, bateri, dan panel solar dapat berkembang;
 - (ii) Peluang pekerjaan berkemahiran tinggi wujud dalam sektor teknologi hijau;
 - (iii) Kos jangka panjang pengurusan tapak pelupusan dapat dikurangkan; dan
 - (iv) Menarik pelaburan swasta dalam pusat pemprosesan & *waste to energy* (WtE).
- (b) Kelestarian Alam Sekitar
 - (i) Mengurangkan pencemaran tanah, air dan udara;
 - (ii) Menjamin persekitaran yang lebih bersih untuk generasi akan datang;
 - (iii) Mengurangkan kebergantungan kepada tapak pelupusan (*landfill*); dan
 - (iv) Menurunkan pelepasan karbon melalui pengasingan dan pemulihan sumber.
- (c) Kesihatan Awam dan Kualiti Hidup
 - (i) Pengurusan sisa yang lebih teratur mengurangkan risiko penyakit, bau dan longgokan haram dan seterusnya; dan
 - (ii) Bandar dan kampung menjadi lebih bersih, selamat, dan berkualiti.
- (d) Autonomi Sarawak

Selain daripada itu, yang keempat ingin memberi Autonomi Sarawak. Mengukuhkan mandat Sarawak di bawah MA63 dalam mengurus alam sekitar dan dapat menyesuaikan dalam konteks lokal Sarawak.

- (e) Teknologi dan Inovasi

Teknologi dan Inovasi dengan pelaksanaan ini mendorong pembangunan pusat pemprosesan moden, MRF (*Materials Recovery Facility*), teknologi *bio-conversion*, dan insinerator bersih dengan penglibatan anak-anak Sarawak dengan kerjasama pihak syarikat gergasi dunia.

Tuan Speaker, bagi memastikan dasar ini bukan sahaja indah di atas kertas tetapi benar-benar berkesan di lapangan, saya mencadangkan agar beberapa langkah seperti berikut dipertimbangkan:

- (a) Membina kapasiti yang lebih besar untuk menangani cabaran dalam pengurusan sisa di Sarawak dan bersedia untuk anjakan transformasi yang dirancang. Meningkatkan kapasiti pengurusan sisa bermula daripada pengumpulan kepada kitar semula dan penggunaan semula melalui usaha inovatif dan mesra teknologi;
- (b) Menerapkan pendekatan kitaran hayat yang merangkumi fasa reka bentuk dan pengeluaran produk supaya produk kekal lebih lama dalam ekonomi dan digunakan semula, tanpa menimbulkan beban pembaziran;
- (c) Sokongan kewangan dalam memacu pelaburan dalam kitaran ekonomi hijau termasuk kemudahan infrastruktur pengurusan sisa, pembiayaan dan pinjaman daripada Bank Pembangunan seperti DBOS dan sebagainya;
- (d) Melaksanakan skim *Extended Producer Responsibility* ataupun (EPR) bagi pembungkusan, elektronik, bateri dan panel solar;
- (e) Mewujudkan tiga pusat *Material Recovery Facility* ataupun (MRF) di wilayah ini Sarawak, satu dibina di Utara, satu lagi di Tengah dan satu lagi di Selatan dan seterusnya; dan
- (f) Mengukuhkan program pendidikan pengguna dan kempen kesedaran.

Tuan Speaker, misi untuk mencapai sisa sifar di Sarawak bukanlah satu misi kosmetik. Ini adalah cerminan tamadun dan Sarawak menjadi cerminan kepada hasrat ini. Usaha ini bukan tentang siapa yang lebih banyak bercakap tentangnya, tetapi siapa yang lebih bersungguh-sungguh untuk bertindak. Saya yakin dengan mewujudkan perundangan berkaitan "*Sustainable Resources and Wastes Management*" ini berjaya memacu Sarawak ke arah tamadun yang tinggi.

Memetik ucapan daripada Yang Amat Berhormat Premier, "*Don't Waste The Wastes, Monetise The Wastes*" membuka satu lembaran pengurusan sisa yang lebih teratur dalam perancangan ekonomi hijau Sarawak. Saya percaya, inisiatif ini mampu membuka peluang untuk terus menjana pendapatan negeri dan kesejahteraan rakyat Sarawak seluruhnya di samping menjadikan Sarawak sebagai wilayah contoh dalam pengurusan sisa yang moden, berkesan, berdaya saing dan mampan.

Tuan Speaker, saya menyokong penuh Rang Undang-undang, *Sustainable Resources dan Wastes Management Bill, 2025* ini. Sekian, terima kasih.

Tuan Speaker: Honourable Member for Murum.

YB Encik Kennedy Chukpai Ugon: Terima kasih. Thank you, Tuan Speaker, I am deeply honoured for the opportunity to debate on this crucial piece of legislation, the Sustainable Resources and Wastes Management Bill, 2025 that has been successfully tabled for second reading by Yang Berhormat Datuk Amar Timbalan Premier Sarawak; Menteri Infrastruktur dan Pembangunan Pelabuhan; and Ahli Dewan Undangan Negeri N.37 Bukit Saban.

Tuan Speaker, I rise today in strong and unwavering support for this Bill. This is not merely a statutory proposal, it is a bold, actionable blueprint for a greener, healthier, and more prosperous Sarawak. It operationalises our Yang Amat Berhormat Premier's visionary call: "*Don't Waste The Wastes, Monetise The Wastes*". Through this Bill, the vision becomes a practical strategy capable of delivering tangible benefits to our people, our economy, our environment.

WHY THIS BILL MATTERS NOW

Environmental Urgency

Tuan Speaker, this Bill introduces a standardised and centralised system for managing all waste streams. This is essential to reduce pollution, protect our water sources, safeguard our soil ultimately secure public health.

Economic Opportunity

By transforming waste into value, we create new green jobs, stimulate SME, and diversify our economy beyond finite natural resources.

Community Resilience

A dedicated and accountable authority ensure clarity in rules, predictability for investor, and meaningful opportunities for public participation.

THE HEART OF THE VISION, DON'T WASTE THE WASTE, MONETISE THE WASTE

Tuan Speaker,

Don't Waste The Waste

This Bill ensures that every waste stream-household, industrial, hazardous, electronic, and construction is treated as potential resource. It emphasises reduction, safe handling, and responsible end-of-life management.

Monetise The Waste

By incentivising recycling, remanufacturing, compositing, and energy recovery, the Bill converts waste into revenue. Recovered materials feed local industries, reduce dependence on imports, and strengthen local value chain.

Tuan Speaker, allow me to highlight the vast economic potential embedded in Sarawak waste resources. Based on current availability, Sarawak holds on estimated 1,330 megawatts of potential energy from sustainable resources and waste. This includes 550 megawatts from agriculture biomass, 600 megawatts from sustainable forest biomass, 40 megawatts from municipal solid waste, and 140 megawatts from animal waste such as cow dung, chicken manure, and swine manure.

This feedstock ranging from municipal solid waste, seagull biomass, woody biomass, palm oil biomass, rice, husk, to livestock manure represent real monetizable asset. It can be transformed into renewable energy, biofuel, pellets, compost, and other high-value downstream product.

By aggregating, supplying, and encouraging voluntary participation from farm, SME, meals, and local communities, we unlock substantial economic contribution while delivering incremental improvement and stronger enforcement outcome.

This is how Sarawak turns waste into wealth in direct alignment with the Yang Amat Berhormat Premier call: *"Don't waste the waste, monetise the waste."*

WHAT THE BILL ESTABLISHES

Tuan Speaker, this Bill provides:

- (a) A sustainable resources and waste management authority with clear powers to regulate, licence, monitor, and enforce standard across all waste and natural resource stream.
- (b) Comprehensive coverage, spending, natural resources, renewable energy input, packaging waste, industrial and electronic waste, hazardous material, and construction debris.

- (c) Balance incentive and penalties from fees and rebate to deposit and sanction to drive compliant and spur innovation.
- (d) Phased implementation, ensuring readiness among business municipalities and communities while aligning with nature national frameworks.
- (e) Data-driven governance with transparent reporting, public dashboard, and periodic review to evaluate progress and return on investment.

BENEFITS ACROSS KEY POLICY DIMENSIONS

Tuan Speaker,

Environmental

Cleaner air, water, and soil, lower ecological footprint, and better protection for sensitive ecosystem.

Social

Safer communities, accessible waste services, and inclusive engagement with indigenous and local communities.

Economy

More green jobs, strong SME participation, vibrant local supply chain, and reduce dependence on imported materials.

Governance

Clear accountability, strong oversight, and anti-corruption safeguard, building trust among all stakeholders.

ADDRESSING POTENTIAL CONCERNS

Tuan Speaker,

Implementation Costs

Initial investments are necessary, but long-term serving through avoided environmental damage, improve public health, and new revenue stream far outweigh the expenditure.

Regulatory Burden

Licensing and standard will be proportionately to risk and business size. SME will benefit from streamlined processes and targeted support.

Equity

Rural and underserved area will be prioritised for waste management facilities and capacity-building initiative.

Policy Harmonisation

The Bill complements national environment legislation, land-use regulation, and protection for indigenous rights, ensuring ease of implementation.

PRACTICAL OUTCOMES WE CAN EXPECT

Tuan Speaker,

At The Household Level

Source separation becomes the norm, supplying feedstock to composting and recycling, and reducing pressure on landfill.

At the Industrial and Urban Levels

Integrated waste management plans improve resources efficiency and enable new business model centred on recover materials.

Public Accountability

Transparent dashboard, and reporting ensure citizen and investors can track progress and outcome, building confidence.

SAFEGUARDS FOR RESPONSIBLE IMPLEMENTATION

Tuan Speaker,

The Bill embeds strong safeguard, including:

- (a) Proportionate licencing and performance-based standards that protect SME while ensuring environmental compliance.
- (b) Sunset clauses, and periodic view review to keep the framework adaptive to technological advancement.
- (c) Explicit protection for indigenous rights and the requirement for community consent where applicable.
- (d) A dedicated environment fund to support capacity building, capital investment, and transition assistance.

Tuan Speaker, in conclusion, The Sustainable Resources and Wastes Management Bill, 2025 is a transformative initiative that modernise and strengthen Sarawak's sustainable resource and waste management landscape by consolidating oversight, enhancing governance, and enabling the development of dynamic, efficient governance, efficient and sustainable industry. The Bill positions Sarawak for long-term environmental stability and economic resilience.

I urge all Honourable Members of this house to lend their full support to the Bill for the prosperity, sustainability, and future of Sarawak.

With that, I wholeheartedly support the process of this Sustainable Resources and Wastes Management Bill, 2025. "*Sarawak Maju dan Makmur.*" Thank you.

Tuan Speaker: Honourable Member for Baleh.

YB Encik Nicholas Kudi anak Jantai: Tuan Speaker, terima kasih kerana memberikan ruang dan peluang kepada saya untuk turut serta dalam membahaskan Rang Undang-undang Sumber dan Pengurusan Sisa Mampan, 2025 di Dewan yang mulia ini. Dan terima kasih juga kepada Timbalan Premier Sarawak; Menteri Kewangan dan Ekonomi Baru Kedua; Menteri Infrastruktur dan Pembangunan Pelabuhan; dan Ahli Dewan Undangan Negeri N.37 Bukit Saban kerana telah membentangkan Rang Undang-undang Sumber dan Pengurusan Sisa Mampan, 2025.

Tuan Speaker, pertama, saya ingin menekankan bahawa pengurusan sisa yang berkesan dan mampan adalah keperluan mendesak bagi Sarawak. Pertumbuhan ekonomi, pembangunan kawasan Baharu, dan pertambahan populasi telah menyebabkan peningkatan jumlah sisa domestik dan industri. Jika perkara ini tidak ditangani secara sistematik, ia akan mengundang

pelbagai implikasi seperti pencemaran alam sekitar, risiko kesihatan awam, serta peningkatan kos pelupusan kepada pihak berkuasa tempatan.

Rang Undang-undang ini menyediakan rangka kerja komprehensif berasaskan prinsip pengurangan, guna semula, dan kitar semula. Pendekatan ini bukan sahaja mengurangkan tekanan terhadap tapak pelupusan, tetapi turut menjimatkan sumber asli dan mengurangkan kesan karbon ke atas persekitaran.

Kedua, saya ingin menegaskan kepentingan penglibatan masyarakat. Aspek pendidikan, kesedaran, dan penyertaan komuniti termasuk sekolah, persatuan penduduk, dan NGO adalah elemen penting yang digariskan dalam RUU ini. Pengurusan sisa hanya akan berjaya apabila rakyat memahami tanggungjawab mereka dan turut serta dalam amalan pengasingan sisa serta program kitar semula.

Ketiga, saya menyambut baik penekanan Rang Undang-undang ini terhadap peningkatan infrastruktur pengurusan sisa. Sarawak memerlukan sistem kutipan yang lebih efisien, tapak pelupusan yang memenuhi standard moden, serta kemudahan pemprosesan dan kitar semula yang lebih baik. Dengan adanya kerangka undang-undang yang jelas, kita dapat memastikan pembangunan infrastruktur ini dilaksanakan secara terancang dan konsisten.

Tuan Speaker, selain isu infrastruktur dan kesedaran, cabaran paling besar dalam pengurusan sisa ialah aspek penguatkuasaan. Jumlah pegawai penguat kuasa PBT sangat terhad, sedangkan kawasan operasi Sarawak amat luas, terutama di pedalaman. Ini menyebabkan pembuangan haram sukar dipantau. Walaupun undang-undang dan penalti wujud, pematuhan masih rendah kerana sukar mengumpul bukti dan proses pendakwaan mengambil masa panjang.

Banyak PBT masih bergantung kepada aduan manual. Teknologi penguatkuasaan seperti CCTV, dron, dashcam lori sisa, dan sistem GPS masih tidak digunakan secara meluas.

Kontraktor sisa swasta juga tidak dipantau secara konsisten. Ada yang gagal mematuhi SOP, namun tindakan sukar diambil kerana kontrak lemah dan bukti tidak lengkap. Tiada mekanisme pelaporan komuniti yang mudah dan cepat, terutama di luar bandar. Sehubungan itu, saya mencadangkan:

- (a) Penggunaan dron, CCTV pintar dan GPS untuk pemantauan;
- (b) dan juga mewujudkan Unit Penguatkuasaan Alam Sekitar Negeri untuk membantu PBT;
- (c) juga memperketat kontrak kontraktor sisa dengan liabiliti jelas;
- (d) serta membangunkan aplikasi aduan rakyat dengan *geotag*;
- (e) dan juga menyediakan dana khas untuk operasi penguatkuasaan.

Dengan penguatkuasaan yang lebih tegas dan moden, saya sangat yakin Rang Undang-undang ini dapat mencapai objektifnya.

Tuan Speaker, Rang Undang-undang ini bukan sahaja memperkukuh pengurusan sisa negeri, tetapi juga mengubah paradigma kita. Daripada membuang, kepada mengurus, daripada membebankan kepada memulihkan, daripada sisa menjadi sumber.

Saya percaya bahawa dengan pelaksanaan yang berkesan dibantu oleh pendidikan masyarakat, insentif ekonomi, data yang telus, dan infrastruktur yang moden akan menjadikan Sarawak mampu menjadi peneraju pengurusan sisa mampan di Malaysia.

Saya percaya bahawa Rang Undang-undang Sumber dan Pengurusan Sisa Mampan, 2025 merupakan satu langkah penting ke arah menjadikan Sarawak sebuah negeri yang lebih bersih, hijau dan mampan. Saya menyokong sepenuhnya RUU ini dan berharap pelaksanaannya dapat memberikan manfaat jangka anjang kepada rakyat serta alam sekitar kita. Sekian, terima kasih Tuan Speaker.

Tuan Speaker: Honourable Member for Krian.

YB Encik Friday anak Belik: Terima kasih, Tuan Speaker kerana telah memberi Krian peluang untuk mengambil bahagian dan turut serta dalam perbahasan iaitu *Sustainable Resources and Wastes Management Bill, 2025* di Dewan yang mulia ini.

Di kesempatan ini juga, saya ingin mengucapkan tahniah kepada Tuan Speaker di atas pelantikan sebagai Speaker, Dewan Undangan Negeri Sarawak bagi kali yang ke-10 untuk tempoh dua tahun lagi. Tahniah, Tuan Speaker.

Tuan Speaker, I rise in support of the Sustainable Resources and Wastes Management Bill, 2025 which was tabled by Timbalan Premier Sarawak; Menteri Kewangan dan Ekonomi Baru Kedua; dan Menteri Infrastruktur dan Pembangunan Pelabuhan. I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate Yang Berhormat Timbalan Premier and Member for Bukit Saban who had successfully tabled the Bill in this august House a while ago.

Tuan Speaker, this Bill seeks to make provision for efficient management and regulation of sustainable resources and wastes in Sarawak. It will also pave the way of to promote circular economy and to ultimately provide for the establishment of Sustainable Resources and Wastes Management Authority.

This law will also provide the legal framework how Sarawak can treat waste from a costly and polluting end-of-life problem into an economic input for circular industry, job creation and clean communities. The core principle behind the legislation is the monetization of waste, turning it into a profitable resource. It is designed to be a key enabler for a circular economy, where waste is not seen as trash but as a resource with economic value.

Tuan Speaker, the establishment of the Sustainable Resources and Wastes Management Authority marks a historic shift for Sarawak from a fragmented waste handling to a centralized, professional and autonomous regulator. It provides the State with a legal, administrative and enforcement backbone to manage all waste streams, to unlock the circular economy, to attract green investment and to protect the environment and our communities.

The authority is a cornerstone of Sarawak's environmental sovereignty and a critical instrument for delivering PCDS 2030, net-zero targets and a long-term sustainability. One of its strategic significances is that it helps to strengthen Sarawak quest for autonomy in scheduled waste management and full environmental governance under the MA63.

Tuan Speaker, before I conclude I would like to comment on the Bill, Clause 4 that is with regard to the composition of the authority whereby it light out 13 members of the authority and if we were to ensure that the effectiveness in term of a enforcement of the law later on, it has to be an inclusive, extensive in term of membership. So therefore, Tuan Speaker, since this law later on in term of enforcement will cover every nook and corner of the state of Sarawak, *di pekan, di bandar, di bahagian, daerah, daerah kecil, di kampung, rumah panjang*.

So, I would like to propose one of the members to sit in the authority will be taken from among the residents. These are the people who are closest to the communities on the ground, so that they can make easier engagement with the people who can come to enforcement of the law later on.

So to conclude, Tuan Speaker, with the passing of this Bill and with the establishment of the Sustainable Resources and Wastes Management Authority, Sarawak is taking a decisive step towards a cleaner, safer and more prosperous future. With that Tuan Speaker, I beg to support. Thank you.

Tuan Speaker: Honourable Member for Tanjong Datu.

YB Encik Azizul Annuar bin Pehin Sri Haji Adenan: Thank you, Tuan Speaker sir for giving me the opportunity to debate on this Bill today. And it gives me a great honour to be speaking in front of the longest serving Speaker in the Commonwealth. This is the very important Bill as it marks a move forward from the waste management policies of the past as we are evolving into a developed state by 2030. I fully support this Bill as it provides the authority to manage waste more systematically and to harvest its full benefits as in being able to also produce energy to support our aspiration as being the battery of ASEAN.

Currently, the majority of products has a relatively brief lifespan and are being discarded at an increasing pace. Consequently, waste management is swiftly emerging as a critical global environmental concern.

As living standards improve, individuals will generate increased municipal solid garbage from residents, workplace, retail establishments and other public venues also including agricultural wastes and industrial wastes.

Based on an article by the Asean energy database system, *“A recent study shows that municipal solid waste in China, Thailand, Vietnam, India and Pakistan could more than double to over 600 million tonnes between 2015 and 2025. While landfills have been the cheapest method of disposal, the rapid growth of waste will be hard to handle and high demand for land near urban centres means that garbage is often packed into dense landfills, and there isn’t a system in place to deal with the resulting mountains of trash.”*

The cost of poor waste management are high, as landfills use lots of space and pollutants can leach into the soil, surface water and harming the environment and people’s health. Gas from decomposing organic materials is a serious issue, forming about 11 % of all global methane emissions. Approximately 90 % of the world’s plastic waste is not disposed of properly and not even making it to the landfill, which is one reason why plastic is the largest single contributor to ocean pollution. Thus, methods such as incineration which is discussed could be a way for us to convert the wastes into energy.

Numerous nations depend on this garbage disposal and energy production approach because of its efficacy in waste elimination. In the United States, waste-to-energy incinerator facilities can diminish the volume of refuse by over 85%.

The majority of waste-to-energy facility that can be incinerated and converted into power. For every 50kg of municipal solid waste and incinerator may combust up to 42.5kg to produce electricity.

The principal objective of incineration is to substantially reduce the volume of waste deposited in landfills. Numerous landfills exert multiple adverse effects on the environment such as contamination of adjacent air, soil and water resources, as well as the release of greenhouse gases.

And numerous products disposed in landfills are hazardous and toxic; depending on the management, these materials can pollute our land, air and water ultimately resulting in detrimental effects on environmental and human health.

The heat generated during incineration can be used to produce steam and electricity in a waste-to-energy plant. The steam powers turbines to generate power which is fed into the grid. Some incinerators are able to produce enough energy to power themselves, while others generate excess power that is sold to companies and local residents. Using waste as a fuel source to generate energy helps to offset the use of fossil fuels and the associated greenhouse gas emissions.

And as shared as many of a few of our colleagues, the potential energy by produce could be as high as 1,330 megawatts from multiple sources.

Another way of converting waste-to-energy is also by building biomass energy facilities. Biomass constitutes a plentiful resource: organic material encompassing forests, agricultural lands, refuse and landfills. All biomass derives its energy from the sun initially through the process of photosynthesis. Biomass resources generate within comparatively brief period. Unlike fossil fuels resources, which require hundreds of millions of years to replenish.

Redirecting waste into biomass energy facilities rather than landfills not only diminishes landfill volume but also utilizes materials that would otherwise remain in an unused productive manner.

Biomass energy facilities are typically dispatchable, allowing them to be readily activated or deactivates. This enables electricity grid administrators to utilize power from these plants during periods of peak demand.

By integrating bioenergy as a primary source of clean energy, Sarawak can diminish its dependence on fossils fuels, thus reducing greenhouse gas emissions and aligning with Malaysia's carbon reduction objectives.

This transition enhances Sarawak's standing as a clean energy leader in Southeast Asia, significantly impacting both local and worldwide environmental initiatives.

Bioenergy is not intermittent or variable, in contrast to other renewable energy sources such as solar and wind, the sun does not always shine, and the wind does not always blow. Without the implementation of storage technologies, the utilization of solar or wind energy cannot always be ensured when required. In contrast, although the availability of certain biomass resources may be affected by seasonal variations, biomass energy facilities can operate continuously to supply power, irrespective of external weather conditions.

The accessibility of biomass resources in Sarawak, especially waste materials, offers significant investment opportunities for both local and international stakeholders interested in development initiatives including energy pellets, biogas and sustainable aviation fuel.

These prospects will facilitate job creation and enhance economic activity in accordance with our PCDS objectives. Local enterprises will have the opportunity to participate in the biomass sector supply chain, encompassing manufacturing, maintenance, and infrastructure development for bioenergy production. However, there are few challenges that we might have to see and disadvantages.

Beyond the initial capital expenditures required to establish the facilities, supplementary costs are incurred in the processes of biomass extraction, transportation, and storage prior to electricity generation. This represents an additional expense that other renewable technologies do not have to consider, as they depend on free, on-site resources (such as tides, sunlight, wind, etc.) for their fuel.

Costs can also differ significantly between biomass energy facilities, and in certain instances, bioenergy has the potential to be cost-competitive with solar and wind energy. Overall costs are predominantly influenced by the specific form of biomass and the method employed for its conversion into electricity. That said, although biomass is frequently more costly than other renewable energy sources, the most expensive forms of bioenergy remain comparable to or less expensive than fossil fuels, bioenergy eliminates the need for burrowing into the earth, which entails substantial capital expenditure and environmental impact.

Biomass energy facilities necessitate substantial land, constraining the locations suitable for their establishment. Companies frequently require the placement of these plants in proximity to their biomass sources to minimize transportation and storage expenses, and extra land also may be required to cultivate organic materials if we are cultivating crops or trees for bioenergy instead

of utilizing agricultural waste, this will result in an increased land footprint per unit of electricity generated.

However, the environmental and health impacts of bioenergy can be mitigated by several initiatives as shared by my fellow members, such as sustainable land-use practices, reforestation efforts, and technology advancements.

In conclusion, the expansion of the bioenergy sector will stimulate the demand for skilled labour, necessitating the establishment of training programmes to provide local populations with the essential skills. Community engagement is also crucial in bioenergy projects as it enhances public understanding of sustainability issues and cultivates greater support for clean energy initiatives, hence benefitting both social and environmental sustainability in Sarawak.

With the arguments stated above, Tuan Speaker, I fully support this Bill. Thank you very much.

Tuan Speaker: Honourable Member for Bukit Assek.

YB Encik Chieng Jin Ek: Tuan Speaker, thank you for giving me the opportunity to participate in the debate on the Sustainable Resources and Wastes Management Bill, 2025.

I would like to extend my heartfelt congratulations to Tuan Speaker on your reappointment as Speaker of this august House for an impressive 10th term, and which has further cemented your position as the longest serving speaker in Malaysia and as well as Commonwealth. Your steadfast leadership, the vast experience, and unwavering commitment to upholding the dignity and integrity of this assembly continue to inspire us all.

Tuan Speaker, this Bill is a timely and forward-looking milestone for Sarawak. It positions our State as a regional leader in the global transition towards a circular economy and moving us away from a “*use-and-dispose*” mindset and towards the intelligent, strategic management of our resources. I support this Bill for three key reasons.

First, it establishes a strong and empowered authority. The creation of the Sustainable Resources and Wastes Management Authority ensures that responsibility for this sector rests in the hands of a single, specialised, and well-equipped body. By consolidating expertise from various ministries, the local authorities, and the industry players, we can implement a more coordinated, strategic approach. This authority will have the power to plan, regulate, license, and enforce, ensuring effective governance and clear accountability in managing our resources and wastes.

Second, it embraces the true spirit of the circular economy. This legislation fundamentally redefines “*waste*” as a valuable sustainable resource. By mandating segregation, encouraging recycling and recovery, and enabling waste-to-energy and other green innovations, we are building a new economic ecosystem. This not only protects our environment but also creates the new value chains, spurs technological innovation, attracts green investors, and generates high-skilled and green jobs for our people. In short, the Bill turns sustainability into both an environmental and economic opportunity.

Third, it provides a strong framework for compliance and enforcement. With a clear licensing regime for collectors, transporters and facility operators, coupled with meaningful penalties for violations, the Bill will significantly deter illegal dumping and irresponsible practices. And the enforcement powers grant to authorised officers are substantial, ensuring that regulations are not merely symbolic but fully enforceable. And this sends a strong message, the era of unregulated waste disposal is over.

Tuan Speaker, while I fully support this Bill, I wish to highlight one important consideration as we move into implementation, the need to support small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and

our rural communities. Compliance costs such as segregation infrastructure or licensing fees should not become an undue burden, particularly for small businesses or longhouse settlements.

I therefore urge the authority to explore the targeted incentives, phased implementation timelines, and technical assistance programmes to ensure inclusive participation. A sustainable future must be fair and accessible to all, not only to big industry players.

In conclusion, Tuan Speaker, this Bill exemplifies our government's commitment to sustainability and responsible growth. It protects our environment, builds a greener economy, and secures a cleaner, healthier, and more prosperous Sarawak for generations to come. With that, I strongly commend this Bill to the august House. Thank you very much.

Tuan Speaker: Honourable Member for Ngemah.

YB Encik Anyi anak Jana: Selamat tengah hari, Salam sejahtera dan Salam Sarawak Maju Makmur.

Tuan speaker, pertama sekali, saya ingin mengucapkan berbilang-bilang terima kasih kerana diberi peluang untuk membahaskan Rang Undang-undang (RUU) Sumber dan Pengurusan Sisa Mampan, 2025 yang telah dibentangkan oleh Timbalan Premier Sarawak; Menteri Kewangan dan Ekonomi Baru Kedua; Menteri Infrastruktur dan Pembangunan Pelabuhan; dan Ahli Dewan Undangan Negeri N.37 Bukit Saban pada pagi tadi.

Rang Undang-undang ini amat penting bagi pembangunan lestari negeri Sarawak. Jadi, saya menyokong Rang Undang-undang ini sepenuhnya dan ingin mengemukakan beberapa penegasan serta cadangan agar pelaksanaannya lebih terurus, efektif dan berkesan.

Kepentingan dan Keperluan Rang Undang-Undang Ini

Sekarang, isu pengurusan sisa di Sarawak semakin mendesak. Umpamanya, tahun 2023 sebanyak 784,970 tan sisa telah dikutip oleh pihak berkuasa tempatan. Angka ini bukan sahaja mencerminkan beban infrastruktur, tetapi juga memberi tekanan kewangan kepada Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan (PBT). Malah, hampir 40% daripada pendapatan majlis tempatan digunakan untuk pengurusan sisa yang menunjukkan keperluan pengurusan yang lebih efisien.

Selain daripada itu, peningkatan sisa turut memberi kesan kepada alam sekitar. Tapak pelupusan yang penuh dan pengurusan yang tidak sempurna menyumbang kepada pelepasan gas rumah kaca dan juga pencemaran udara. Justeru, undang-undang yang kukuh dengan penguatkuasaan efektif adalah amat diperlukan.

Statistik Tempatan dan Analisis

Antara dapatan menunjukkan, antaranya:

- (a) Kadar penghasilan sisa per kapita di Sarawak adalah sekitar 0.85kg sehari;
- (b) Komposisi sisa didominasi oleh sisa organik seperti makanan, menunjukkan potensi besar untuk kitar semula dan pemuliharaan nilai sisa;
- (c) Emisi gas rumah kaca dari sisa di Kuching dianggarkan 14,114 tan karbon dioksida *equivalent*, manakala di Sibu dan Miri masing-masing sekitar 5,380 tan; dan
- (d) Kadar kitar semula isi rumah hanya 9.4% menunjukkan ruang besar untuk peningkatan. Ini menunjukkan bahawa pengurusan sisa bukan sekadar isu kebersihan, tetapi isu alam sekitar, ekonomi dan juga sosial.

Cadangan Penambahbaikan dan Strategi Pelaksanaan

Saya ingin mengemukakan beberapa cadangan untuk menjadikan Rang Undang-undang ini lebih berkesan.

Sasaran pengasingan sisa. Kerajaan perlu menetapkan sasaran berperingkat, iaitu 20% untuk tahun pertama, meningkat kepada 40% dalam masa lima tahun seterusnya. Sasaran ini penting untuk menilai pencapaian sebenar dan mendorong budaya pengasingan sisa bermula dari rumah, pejabat dan juga ke premis perniagaan.

Infrastruktur mampan di luar bandar. Sarawak sangat luas, banyak kawasan pedalaman yang masih tiada sistem kutipan sisa yang konsisten. Jadi di sini, saya mencadangkan;

- (a) Pusat kitar semula komuniti di pekan-pekan kecil dan di rumah-rumah panjang; dan
- (b) Geran insentif untuk Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan untuk membeli lori mesra alam dan teknologi pemrosesan sisa berskala kecil.

Ketelusan dan laporan data. Rang Undang-undang perlu mewajibkan laporan PBT mengenai jumlah sisa dikutip, kadar kitar semula, jenis-jenis sisa dan juga pelepasan karbon.

Insentif ekonomi. Selain penalti, Kerajaan memperkenalkan potongan cukai untuk syarikat hijau dan juga geran inovasi untuk permulaan kitar semula.

Pendidikan Awam. Program 3R perlu diperluas ke sekolah-sekolah dan juga komuniti, termasuk kempen dari rumah ke rumah, pertandingan kitar semula, dan kerjasama dengan pihak NGO. Pendidikan dan kesedaran masyarakat adalah kunci kejayaan pengurusan sisa.

Pemisahan zon tapak pelupusan. Tapak pelupusan mesti memenuhi standard *sanitary*, dengan pemantauan cecair lepasan dan perlepasan gas. Dalam jangka masa panjang, kita boleh merancang peralihan ke sistem pemulihan tenaga berteknologi hijau apabila kajian teknikal yang lengkap dijalankan.

Permasalahan penguatkuasaan. Cabaran penguatkuasaan masih besar terutamanya di kawasan pedalaman. Jumlah pegawai penguatkuasaan PBT adalah terhad, kawasan operasinya sangat luas. Kawasan pedalaman sukar dipantau termasuk tepi sungai dan juga kawasan-kawasan pembalakan. Pematuhan penalti sangat rendah, bukti sukar dikumpul dan proses pendakwaan sangat panjang. Kontraktor pembuangan sisa kadang-kadang gagal mematuhi SOP, kontrak perlu diperkuatkan. Kemudahan teknologi sokongan adalah terhad, kekurangan dron, tiada CCTV dan sebagainya. Mekanisme pelaporan komuniti masih tidak efektif.

Tuan Speaker, antara cadangan saya adalah seperti berikut:

- (a) Mewujudkan jawatan Unit Penguatkuasaan Alam Sekitar Negeri bagi membantu PBT.
- (b) Perluaskan penggunaan dron, CCTV dan juga GPS lori sisa.
- (c) Membangunkan aplikasi aduan rakyat berasaskan geotag.
- (d) Menyediakan dana khas penguatkuasaan setiap tahun merangkumi kawasan luar bandar.

Jadi, dengan langkah-langkah seperti ini, penguatkuasaan akan lebih berkesan dan Rang Undang-undang ini dapat mencapai objektifnya.

Yang keenam, implikasi jangka panjang. Jadi, jika dilaksanakan dengan baik, Rang Undang-Undang ini sudah pasti akan membuka peluang:

- (a) Industri *green materials* dan ekonomi kitaran.
- (b) Pekerjaan hijau berkualiti.

- (c) Pelaburan berasaskan *Environmental Social dan Governance* (ESG) alam sekitar, sosial dan juga tadbir urus.
- (d) Pengurusan kos pelupusan dan pelepasan *Green House Gas* (GHG) atau Gas Rumah Hijau.
- (e) Peningkatan kualiti hidup rakyat.

Ini adalah pelaburan jangka panjang yang memberi manfaat kepada rakyat dan juga alam sekitar di negeri kita, Sarawak.

Akhir sekali, risiko dan cabaran. Permulaan RUU atau Rang Undang-undang ini adalah sangat baik dan saya jangkakan kita akan menghadapi sedikit cabaran dan antaranya adalah:

- (a) Kos pembangunan tinggi.
- (b) Kekangan penguatkuasaan.
- (c) Sikap dan kesedaran komuniti masih perlu diperbaiki.
- (d) Kestabilan pasaran bahan kitar semula boleh jadi turun naik.

Namun, saya sangat yakin RUU ini akan berjaya dengan pelaksanaan yang teliti dan teratur.

Jadi akhir sekali Tuan Speaker, dengan pelaksanaan yang berkesan, Sarawak akan menjadi peneraju ekonomi kitaran di Malaysia dan membuka peluang ekonomi hijau, dan mengurangkan beban alam sekitar. Maka dengan ini, saya menyokong Rang Undang-undang Sumber dan Pengurusan Sisa Mampan, 2025. Sekian, terima kasih.

Tuan Speaker: Honourable Member for Meradong.

YB Datuk Ding Kuong Hiing: Thank you, Tuan Speaker for giving me the opportunity to participate in the debate on Sustainable Resources and Wastes Management Bill, 2025 tabled by Honourable Deputy Premier; Minister for Infrastructure and Port Development; and also Honourable Member for N.37 Bukit Saban.

Tuan Speaker, the Bill itself has been laid out clearly, so I would just like to highlight some concern regarding the entire Bill:

- (a) The term sustainable materials in this context would be more appropriately stated as reclaimable materials as materials are finite so to achieve a more sustainable and circular economy. But for political correctness and international conventions, sustainable materials are used.

As sustainability is a result of having a good system to make finite materials go further so everything last longer to avoid large, typically expensive and potentially disruptive change. We currently have the Natural Resources and Environment Ordinance which is the Environmental Authority there's a power to regulate "*Municipal wastes*" means any refuse or waste materials, whether solid, semi-solid or liquid in form, generated by or emanating from domestic, commercial, industrial or public premises or places including waste materials from any garden, farm, plantation or forest but excluding scheduled wastes.

The Environmental Authority also regulates "*Natural resources*" means air, biological diversity of resources, minerals, oil, gas, forest produce, land, rocks, soils, sub-soils, animals, birds, plants, marine or aquatic life and waters of Sarawak.

While this Bill is all encompassing and having ownership to all types of waste, we hope that this Bill does not aim to establish a monopoly but rather just regulation. With the penalties range from RM25,000 to RM25,000,000. It must be subject to strong governance in terms of enforcement, or it may create unhealthy practices.

Furthermore, the type of licenses and how they are being issued should be transparent lest it is subject to abuse.

Levy

The issue of levy on goods or services should be carefully considered and if there is levy to be imposed on certain goods, waste or services, such levies to be carefully and transparently considered as to not give undue burden to Sarawakians.

Example of levy on tyres, currently no law on how tyres are being recycled. Volume of used tyres are in timber camps and oil palm plantation, which are not recycled. Should levy be imposed, it should be transparent on the tender process, which is a cost and the actual outcome, which is a circular economy or export, in terms of disposal, transportation, material recycling for example pyrolysis.

Outcome of pyrolysis for example, pyrolysis is a process of heating a substance in the non-presence of oxygen as opposed to combustion, whereby the process of burning fuel in presence of oxygen. Therefore, pyrolysis is a much cleaner method as less harmful emission compared to incineration.

However, cost of such a process is expensive and one of the by-products like for example refined gasoline, diesel and heavy oil uses. Economically viability vs world crude prices. Sustainability may be costly unless new technology or government international incentives are given.

In conclusion, authority should come up with good regulation and policies, supported by innovative and entrepreneur private participation together with strong governance. That will allow not just Sarawak but the world as a whole to benefit from our sustainability initiatives. With the above observation, I strongly support the Sustainable Resources and Wastes Management Bill 2025. Thank you very much.

Tuan Speaker: Honourable Member for Pelagus.

YB Encik Wilson Nyabong anak Ijang: Tuan Speaker, thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to participate in this debate on the Sustainable Resources and Wastes Management Bill, 2025, which has been introduced by the Honourable Deputy Premier, Yang Berhormat Datuk Amar Douglas Uggah Embas; Second Minister for Finance; and New Economy Minister of Infrastructure; and Port Development Sarawak also the Assemblyman for N.37 Bukit Saban.

This is not an ordinary administrative Bill, but it is a foundational legislation that will shape how Sarawak manages its resources, protects its environment and builds a resilient, future-proof economy.

Allow me to commend the Sarawak Government, under the leadership of Yang Amat Berhormat Premier for introducing this Bill to this august House. It demonstrates once again the Premier's consistent commitment to the long-term policy and safeguards our environment for generations to come.

A Forward-Looking Bill that Aligns with Sarawak's Strategic Directions.

The essence of this Bill is clear. Sarawak is shifting from waste management to resource management. This Bill institutionalises the principles of circular economy, green industrialisation and sustainable development, which are the core pillars of our PCDS 2030 economic agenda.

The establishment of the Sustainable Resources and Wastes Management Authority under Clauses 3 to 8 of this Bill, is an important structural reform. It creates a professional, centralised agency responsible for:

- (a) Regulating sustainable resources;
- (b) Managing categories of waste;
- (c) Issuing licences;
- (d) Enforcing compliance; and
- (e) Promoting waste-to-wealth initiatives.

This is not only timely, but also essential. Without a strong regulatory institution or body, the circular economy cannot function effectively.

Strengthening Sarawak's Autonomy Over Its Resources

One of the most significant provisions in this Bill is Clause 29, which vests ownership of sustainable resources and wastes in the authority.

This is a powerful legal assertion of Sarawak's autonomy over recycle materials, biomass and agricultural waste, industrial by products, metal scraps and e-waste and even energy-yielding waste for power generation.

In other words, Sarawak now assumes full sovereign control over the resource value embedded in waste. This mirrors our bold stance in the past, from setting up PETROS to establishing the sovereign wealth fund, asserting our rightful control over what belongs to Sarawak. It sends a clear message, "*Our Resources, Our Rules and Our Future*".

Enhancing Enforcement and Deterrence Against Environmental Harm

Tuan Speaker, this Bill contains one of the most comprehensive enforcement frameworks. These powers are necessary. Illegal dumping, toxic waste discharge and unsafe industrial disposal practices are serious offences that threaten public health, the environment and our rivers especially in upstream areas such as *menua akulah*, Batang Rajang Kapit, Baleh, Baram, Belaga and beyond.

The Bill provides not just punitive penalties but also deterrent ones including compounded offences, enhanced fines for repeat violations and even corporate liability. In short, this Bill has real teeth. It protects Sarawak, not just regulates.

Waste-to-Energy and Waste-to-Resource: A New Growth Sector

Tuan Speaker, this Bill is undeniable progressive. By expressly allowing products derived from waste to be utilised for electricity generation, energy production or for any other purposes approved by the Sarawak Government, it lays a firm legislative foundation for a new and rapidly expanding green industry in Sarawak.

This provision provides the legal basis for the development of waste-to-energy facilities, biomass conversion systems, biogas production from organic waste, small-scale pyrolysis technologies and even the establishment of full-fledged circular industrial parks

Sarawak is already charting its leadership in hydrogen development, renewable energy and carbon sequestration. With this Bill, we are extending the green value chain from upstream into waste management itself, transforming what was once considered a liability into a valuable economic asset.

This is more than environmental compliance, it is a strategic economic move, another decisive step toward realising our ambition to position Sarawak as a regional green powerhouse.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR STRENGTHENING THE BILL FOR RURAL SARAWAK

As a representative from Pelagus, a rural constituency, allow me to propose several constructive enhancements to ensure that rural and remote communities also benefit from this progressive Bill.

Rural Waste Management Scheme under Regulation-Making Powers

Tuan Speaker, with our dispersed longhouses and rural settlement, traditional waste collection is often impractical. I propose the Authority establish a structured Rural Waste Management scheme that includes:

- (a) Mobile waste collection schedules for riverine communities;
- (b) Mini recycling and segregation hubs at longhouses;
- (c) Community-based composite composting for organic waste; and
- (d) Small-scale agricultural waste processing units for oil palm fronds, rubber wood, crop residues and many more.

This is critical because a green economy must be inclusive not only for urban areas but also for rural areas in Sarawak.

“Micro-License Tier” for Youth and Longhouse Cooperatives

Proposal to simplified licensing category to enable the youth or young entrepreneur, longhouse cooperatives, JKKKs as well as community-based organisations to legally collect, transport and aggregate recycle waste. This transforms waste is a rural income-generating activity, supporting job creation, entrepreneurship and community empowerment which is perfectly aligned with the economic inclusion goals championed by Yang Amat Berhormat Premier.

Riverine Waste Protection Unit

Given the rivers are “highways” and lifelines for many rural constituencies, river waste traps should be installed at strategic point, dedicated riverine enforcement units under the Authority should be formed and regulations should explicitly include river-based waste offences. This aligns with our commitment to preserve the Batang Rajang, Baleh, Baram, Limbang, Batang Lupar rivers as clean, sustainable waterways just like Sungai Sarawak.

Incentive Schemes for Green Technology in Rural Areas Pursuant to Clause 22

Tuan Speaker, under the Bill’s incentive provisions, the Authority should or may consider;

- (a) Rebates for rural communities adopting recycling practices;
- (b) Grants for green composite composting equipment;
- (c) Subsidies for rural SMEs exploring waste-derived products; and
- (d) Support for schools to run environmental programmes.

This ensures rural Sarawak share the benefits of the circular economy.

Tuan Speaker, this Bill is timely, well-crafted and rooted in sound legal and policy principles. It strengthens our autonomy, enhances environmental protection and positions Sarawak as a leader in a green and sustainable development. More importantly, it aligns perfectly with the Premier’s long-term policy direction;

“A high-income Sarawak, powered by green industries, governed by strong institutions and supported by a sustainable, circular economy”

Therefore, I wholeheartedly support the Sustainable Resources and Wastes Management Bill, 2025, and I commend the Sarawak GPS Government for its foresight and leadership. With these remarks, Tuan Speaker, I fully support the Bill. Thank you.

Tuan Speaker: Ahli Yang Berhormat for Tupong.

YB Dato Fazzruddin bin Haji Abdul Rahman: Bismillahirrahmanirahim. Assalamualaikum Warrahmatullahi Wabarakatuh. Thank you, Tuan Speaker. We have been trying just now so *mintak sidak technician* melihat barisan ini ya.

Thank you, Tuan Speaker, for this opportunity to debate on the Sustainable Resources and Wastes Management Bill, 2025 tabled by the Deputy Premier; Minister of Infrastructure and Port Development; and Honourable Members of N.37 Bukit Saban.

It is one of my proudest moments not only to debate on this very important bill but in the presence of the longest serving Speaker.

Tuan Speaker, *sebelum saya mula*, Paolo Maldini is the longest serving player in AC Milan and the oldest to win the prestigious UEFA Champion League same as yourself. His capability and performance that has made him the oldest winner of the competition...*sebab ya la kitak masih di sia* Tuan Speaker.

Tuan Speaker, the use of sustainable material and the adoption of circular economy practices offer tremendous economic advantageous and strongly align with the global Sustainable Development Goals *ataupun* SDG and well as the direction set by Sarawak Sustainable Resources and Wastes Management Bill, 2025. It is not just an environmental issue, but it is an economic transformation proven successfully by several of the world's most advance nation.

The Bill clearly stated the aim is to, in page 5, to promote circular economy and provide for efficient management and sustainable resources. Sarawak is positioning itself for a global shift and the world's leading economies have embraced.

One understands circular economy is a system, where resources are reuse, recovered and recycle. Sustainable materials are those that minimise environmental impact and have recoverable value.

The Sarawak Sustainable Resources and Wastes Management Bill, 2025 create the legal framework, the legal foundation for the system. Setting the direction for long term economic efficiency and sustainability. The first and most important advantage of sustainable material is of course economic efficiency. Using sustainable material which the Bill implicit defines as material which possesses recoverable value so using it reduces dependency on expensive raw material and stabilizes the supply chain and with this stabilization of course, industry will save money, reduce vulnerability to price fluctuations and increase long term profitability. This reflects a global trend embraced by successful economies. I can give one example of Sweden whether recycle over 99% of their household waste and covering that waste into electricity and heating more than 1 million population. This was published in the scientific paper call Assessment of the Urban Circular Economy in Sweden in 2021.

And the economic benefits:

- (a) Lower landfill costs; and
- (b) More stable energy supply and of course billion saved through resource efficiency.

Sweden proof that sustainability reduces cost and improve national reliance. Yes, they have been doing it for a long time and that's why they are successful but a start is always a good start, and we need to start. One article, it is called "*Japan, ASEAN Team Up for Recovering Critical Metal*

From Electronic Waste". The article mentions that they have been able to recover up to 98% of metal from electronic waste. Electronic waste such as used mobile phones, laptops, entertainment devices so on and so forth, so by maximizing resource recovery, Japan's technology and manufacturing industry remain globally competitive even though the nation has limited natural resources. This example shows that sustainable materials are an economic strategy and not just an environmental one. Again, some might say Japan is different and way advance than us, but I repeat we should start and a start is always a good start.

Sometimes Tuan Speaker, that is the main challenge that we face. Criticism that says we are not good enough and we will never be able to do it, that this country is different, the GDP is much more than us, so on and so forth. Despite numerous success stories of our government achievement adopting strategies in line with the world economic needs and of course in our own local framework. If we don't do it, we will never know. It is not a gamble but a very detailed and carefully drafted framework, strategies and approaches by Sarawakian own based mind through the Ministry of Finance and New Economy. And our responsibility today is to provide the legal framework.

Tuan Speaker, Green Economy creates high value jobs and that is the second advantage that we will reap from this employment. A sustainable material ecosystem produces high and new jobs in areas such as recycling and resource recovery, sustainable product design, green logistic, biomaterial engineering and circular manufacturing. This Bill supports this shift by empowering Sarawak authorities to promote research study or innovation activities relating to sustainable resources, page 40 of the Bill. And another example which shows that Green Economics created a lot more employment is Germany. Europe strongest economy has created over three million green jobs driven by sustainable manufacturing, renewable energy and circular technologies. This was reported in the Organization for Economic Operation and Development Report, 2023.

This has boosted export power and industrial leadership. South Korea recycles over 95% of its food waste using high tech system. This was reported in the Asean Development Bank, and these have created thousands of new jobs in waste technology, urban sustainability and resource recovery. This nation shows that sustainability is not the enemy of jobs. It is the creator of jobs and it is important to note this success stories to build our confidence to work these things through and also to note that technology at some point, yes, diminishes jobs but it also creates more and higher pay in jobs. *Jadi nembia kita hanya perlu belajar ajak untuk merebut peluang-peluang tuk.*

SECULAR ECONOMY BUILDS LONG TERM NATIONAL RESILIENCE

Modern conventional economy face, supply chain disruption, resource, shortages and global price volatility. A circular economy reduces this raise by ensuring the resources remain in domestic circulation. The Bill outline authority oversight over segregation, collection, transportation, treat and recycling of sustainable resources. This will definitely strengthen Sarawak economic stability. Another example, with it ambition to become a 100% circular by 2050, that is the Netherlands and they are proving that recovering and reusing material protects the economy from global shocks. This reduces in pot course and ensures predictable supply chain.

Singapore zero waste masterplan integrates recycling, desalination, new water and advance waste processing. Despite having no natural resources, Singapore thrives economically because it controls it resources loop and Sarawak can also walk the same path.

Tuan Speaker, we are aligning ourselves with SDG enhances global competitiveness. Sustainability is not optional anymore and it is a global requirement. Companies and countries that ignore it, risk losing investors, trade partners and global standing.

Sustainable material strategy support four of the SDG. SDG 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth, SDG 9 Innovation Industrial Infrastructure, SDG 12 Responsible Consumption and SDG 13 Climate Exchange. And this SDG are not abstract idea. They are economic framework and

based by the world's strongest economy. Japan, Germany, Sweeden. These are the countries; these are the global leaders because they are align industrial strategy with sustainability, not despite it. Aligning with SDG gives Sarawak investor confidence, access to green financing, higher export value and of course international recognition and this is how nation compete in the 21st century.

Sustainable materials drive innovation, sustainable material force industry to rethink design, engineering and supply chain, thus driving innovation and this includes biodegradable material, recycle polymers, green construction material and high efficiency manufacturing process which is explicitly support by empowering the authority to promote innovation.

Nation like Netherlands, Japan and Singapore have built innovation hub around sustainable material, attracting global investor and generating high tech jobs and we have the same potential.

In conclusion, Tuan Speaker, the evidence from the world most successful nation, is undeniable. Sweeden turns waste into electricity, Japan recover nearly all the industrial material, Germany create millions of green jobs, South Korea lead in high tech waste innovation, Netherlands is moving toward a full circular economy and Singapore has built resilience through sustainable resource management. These examples prove one truth; sustainable material are the backbone of modern economic success. The Sarawak Sustainable Resources and Wastes Management Bill, 2025 sets the direction and the SDG provide the global alignment, and the world best nation provide the evidence. Sustainable material reduces costs, creates jobs, strengthens resilience and enhances global competitiveness. This is not just environmental protection, this is smart economic, and the future Sarawak must move toward it. Dengan ini, Tupong mohon menyokong. Thank you.

Tuan Speaker: Ahli Yang Berhormat, we will break. Sitting resume at 2.30 p.m.

(Mesyuarat ditangguhkan pada pukul 12.57 tengah hari)

(Mesyuarat dimulakan pada pukul 2.36 petang)

[Tuan Speaker mempengerusikan Mesyuarat]

Tuan Speaker: Honourable Member for Engkilili.

YB Encik Johnichal Rayong anak Ngipa: Thank you, Tuan Speaker for allowing me to participate in the Sustainable Resources and Wastes Management Bill, 2025 that is being presented by Yang Berhormat Timbalan Premier Sarawak; Menteri Kewangan dan Ekonomi Baru Kedua; Menteri Infrastruktur dan Pembangunan Pelabuhan; dan juga Ahli Dewan Undangan Negeri bagi N.37 Bukit Saban.

Tahniah dan syabas Yang Amat Berhormat Timbalan Premier. This Bill is a landmark legislation aimed at promoting sustainable resources management and waste reduction in Sarawak. As we gather here today, our state is facing unprecedented environmental challenge. The strain on our natural resources, the degeneration of our environment and the impact of climate change are all pressing issues that require immediate attention.

This Bill is a crucial step towards addressing these challenges. It establishes the Sustainable Resources and Wastes Management Authority, which will be responsible for promoting sustainable resource management and waste reduction in Sarawak.

The Bill outlines a comprehensive frameworks for managing sustainable resources and wastes, including the declaration of controlled sustainable resources, licensing requirements, and enforcement mechanisms.

It also provides for the establishment of a Sustainable Resources and Wastes Management Fund, which will be used to support the activities of the authority and promote sustainable practices in Sarawak. The Bill prescribes penalties for non-compliance, including fines and imprisonment, and provides for the protection of informers and those who assist in the enforcement of the Bill.

As we move forward, it is essential that we work together to promote sustainable resource management and waste reduction in Sarawak. We must ensure that our natural resources are managed in a sustainable and responsible manner, and that our environment is protected for future generations.

Tuan Speaker, as we implement this Bill, we will be creating new opportunities for our people, promoting sustainable economic growth, and protecting our environment. We will be working with our communities, our industries, and our stakeholders to promote sustainable practices and reduce waste. We will be investing in education and awareness programs to change behaviours and promote a culture of sustainability.

As we will be enforcing the law, ensuring that those who contravene the provisions of the Bill are held accountable. This Bill is a significant step towards achieving our vision of a sustainable Sarawak. I am confident that with the support of all Honourable Members, we can make a real difference and create a better future for our state.

Tuan Speaker, dengan ini, saya menyokong penuh *Bill* ini. Sekian, terima kasih.

Tuan Speaker: Honourable Member for Kalaka.

YB Tuan Haji Mohamad bin Duri: Terima kasih, Tuan Speaker kerana memberikan peluang kepada saya untuk membahaskan *Sustainable Resources and Wastes Management Bill, 2025* yang telah dibentangkan oleh Timbalan Premier Sarawak; Menteri Kewangan dan Ekonomi Baru Kedua; Menteri Infrastruktur dan Pembangunan Pelabuhan; dan Ahli Dewan Undangan Negeri N.37 Bukit Saban, Yang Berhormat Datuk Amar Douglas Uggah Embas.

Bismillahirrahmanirrahim, Assalamualaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh, Salam sejahtera, Salam Sarawak Maju Makmur dan *Salam Segulai Sejalai*.

Sumber lestari dan pengurusan sisa merupakan aspek penting dalam memastikan bumi Sarawak Ibu Pertiwiku terus selamat dan berdaya huni. Pada zaman yang penuh cabaran ini, setiap lapisan masyarakat perlu memainkan peranan daripada mengurangkan penggunaan plastik kepada mengamalkan kitar semula sehinggalah menyokong dasar Kerajaan yang mesra alam ini.

Dengan komitmen kolektif, kita pasti dapat mengekalkan kelestarian alam demi kesejahteraan manusia kini dan generasi yang bakal mewarisi bumi yang tercinta ini. Saya melihat usaha ini sebagai "*kunci*" kelestarian alam sekitar masa kini dan untuk anak cucu kita pada masa depan.

Dua komponen penting yang sering dibincangkan dalam usaha menjaga bumi ialah sumber lestari dan pengurusan sisa. Kedua-dua bukan sahaja berkaitan dengan cara manusia menggunakan sumber alam, tetapi ianya juga bagaimana masyarakat menguruskan sisa yang dihasilkan akibat aktiviti harian.

Lebih bagus jika sisa harian yang sepatutnya dibuang, mampu diubah menjadi sesuatu yang bernilai misalnya tenaga elektrik. Ini bukan lagi angan-angan Mat Jenin, sebaliknya lihatlah dimensi baharu "*buat duit daripada sisa*". Semakin moden dunia, usaha mengubah sisa buangan menjadi "*duit*" kini menjadi realiti. Terutamanya *biomass energy* ataupun tenaga biojisim dan menurut data kajian, jika semua sumber biojisim dimanfaatkan sepenuhnya, ia mampu menyumbang kapasiti

tenaga yang sangat besar. Atau mencukupi untuk membekalkan elektrik kepada ratusan ribu rumah. Hendak dapat daripada mana?

Untuk makluman ahli Dewan yang mulia ini, biojisim pertanian, contohnya, hutan lestari, masing-masing mampu menyumbang sehingga 550 ke 600 megawatt (MW) tenaga elektrik. Semua ini tentang sisa yang mempunyai nilai yang besar. Contoh apa lagi?

Paling mudah ialah sisa pepejal dan cecair pertanian termasuklah sisa padi, kelapa sawit, tebu, jagung, jerami dan bahan buangan ladang, potensinya ia boleh ditukar menjadi tenaga elektrik melalui pembakaran yang terkawal, biogas ataupun pellet biojisim. Begitu juga kayu hutan yang diurus secara mampan, dahan, ranting, kayu nipis dan sisa industri perkayuan, sesuai untuk penjana tenaga elektrik jangka panjang kerana hutan lestari ditanam semula.

Selain itu, isu sisa pepejal bandar dianggarkan boleh menyumbang sehingga 40 megawatt tenaga elektrik. Ia merangkumi sampah domestik seperti plastik, kertas, makanan dan tekstil. Tenaga biojisim yang dihasilkan lebih rendah berbanding sumber lain kerana bergantung kepada teknologi tapak pelupusan dan sistem pengasingan sisa.

Bagaimanapun, ia tetap penting kerana membantu mengurangkan jumlah sampah ke tapak pelupusan yang kadang-kadang boleh terbakar dan mencemarkan udara dan alam sekitar. Ada juga daripada sumber sisa haiwan yang boleh menghasilkan tenaga biojisim sehingga 140 megawatt tenaga elektrik. Biasanya daripada sisa najis dan buangan industri penternakan.

Selain mendapat pulangan dalam bentuk wang ringgit, ia sangat sesuai untuk menghasilkan biogas (gas metana) yang boleh digunakan sebagai bahan api bagi menjana tenaga elektrik, juga dapat mengurangkan bau, pencemaran dan risiko penyakit daripada kawasan ternakan.

Memang sudah tiba masanya Sarawak mengikut jejak negara-negara yang sudah mendapat pulangan besar daripada sisa buangan. Bukan satu negara, tetapi beberapa negara kerana mereka menggunakan model "*sisa kepada tenaga boleh diperbaharui dan bahan kitar semula*" dengan sangat berkesan.

Pertamanya, Sweden, negara yang sangat maju dalam pengurusan sisa. Hanya sebahagian kecil sahaja sisa rumah dibuang, manakala majoriti dikitar semula atau dibakar untuk menjana tenaga elektrik. Mereka juga mengimport sampah daripada negara lain supaya loji penjana tenaga (*incinerator*) mereka beroperasi sepenuhnya dengan efisien.

Dari aktiviti kitar semula dan penjana tenaga, Sweden memperoleh pulangan ekonomi yang sangat besar. Begitu juga negara Jerman, dengan pasaran *Waste to Energy* yang juga berkembang pesat. Tuntasnya, model yang digunakan berjaya menunjukkan sisa tidak semestinya beban.

Saya yakin Kerajaan Sarawak adalah negeri yang di depan dalam memacu tenaga bersih mampu melakukan sesuatu dengan sisa buangan yang ada. Oleh yang demikian, Tuan Speaker, Kalaka menyokong sepenuhnya *Sustainable Resources and Wastes Management Bill, 2025*. Sekian, terima kasih.

Tuan Speaker: Honourable Member for Tullian.

YB Encik Royston bin Valentine: Terima kasih, Tuan Speaker. Salam damai, Salam sejahtera, Salam Sarawak Maju Makmur. Terlebih dahulu saya ingin mengucapkan tahniah kepada Timbalan Premier Sarawak merangkap Menteri Kewangan dan Ekonomi Baru Kedua serta Menteri Infrastruktur dan Pembangunan Pelabuhan Sarawak, Menteri bertanggungjawab yang membawa usul *Sustainable Resources and Wastes Management Bill, 2025* yang cukup *significant* dengan Pembangunan Wilayah Sarawak ketika ini. Rang Undang-undang ini merupakan inisiatif perundangan yang penting bagi menjamin masa depan lestari untuk Sarawak. Ia menekankan

komitmen semua pihak di pelbagai lapisan masyarakat terhadap penjagaan alam sekitar, kecekapan ekonomi dan kesejahteraan rakyat secara keseluruhan.

Objektif utama Rang Undang-undang ini amat mendalam. Ia adalah untuk mewujudkan rangka kerja perundangan dan pentadbiran yang komprehensif bagi pengurusan sumber lestari dan sisa secara cekap, seterusnya mempromosikan ekonomi kitaran yang kukuh di Sarawak. Ini bukan hanya tentang pelupusan sisa, ia tentang mengubah sisa menjadi nilai sekali gus memelihara warisan semula jadi kita dan membina ekonomi yang lebih berdaya tahan.

Tuan Speaker, izinkan saya menjelaskan dua peruntukan utama yang menjadikan kenapa Rang Undang-undang ini amat diperlukan.

Yang pertama, penubuhan *Sustainable Resources and Waste Management Authority*. Tunjang utama rang undang-undang ini adalah menubuhkan pihak berkuasa pengurusan sumber lestari dan sisa. Pihak berkuasa ini akan menjadi agensi penyelaras dan penguatkuasa pusat dilengkapi dengan kuasa dan fungsi yang sangat luas. Ini adalah termasuk perancangan strategik. Pihak berkuasa akan membangun dan melaksanakan sistem untuk pengurusan sumber lestari dan sisa yang lebih baik merentas semua sektor di Sarawak.

Cadangan Dasar

Ia akan mencadangkan dasar kepada menteri yang bertanggungjawab bagi tenaga dan kemampanan alam sekitar. Memastikan pendekatan yang padu dan berpandangan jauh.

Pengawasan Kawal Selia

Sustainable Resources and Waste Management Authority akan mengeluarkan garis panduan, arahan dan perintah kepada agensi kerajaan dan entiti lain. Mengarah, mencegah, mengawal bahkan melarang aktiviti tertentu yang bertentangan dengan pembuangan sisa.

Promosi dan Pembangunan

Seterusnya adalah untuk promosi dan pembangunan. Ia diamanahkan untuk mempromosikan penyelidikan, latihan, kesedaran awam dan pelaburan dalam pengurusan sumber lestari dan sisa, memupuk inovasi dan pembinaan kapasiti dalam Sarawak.

Kapasiti Korporat

Seterusnya adalah kapasiti korporat. Pihak berkuasa diberi kuasa untuk menubuhkan syarikat dan anak syarikat di Fasal 9 yang menyatakan bahawa melaksanakan fungsinya menunjukkan potensi penglibatan operasi langsungnya dalam sektor kritikal ini.

Perkara kedua, Tuan Speaker, adalah pelaksanaan ekonomi kitaran melalui pengurusan sumber. Bahagian III, Rang Undang-undang ini menggariskan pelan tindakan operasi bagi menguruskan sumber lestari dan sisa merangkumi prinsip-prinsip ekonomi kitaran iaitu:

Sumber Lestari Terkawal

Yang pertama sumber lestari terkawal. Pihak berkuasa boleh mengisytiharkan sumber tertentu sebagai terkawal di Fasal 25 di dalam Rang Undang-undang ini, jika ia mempunyai nilai untuk penjanaan elektrik, produk komersial atau penyelidikan. Ini membolehkan pengurusan dan pemanfaatan potensi mereka secara terfokus.

Pengasingan Wajib

Seterusnya adalah pengasingan wajib. Rang Undang-undang ini mewajibkan pengasingan sumber lestari atau sisa di Fasal 26 oleh mana-mana individu yang menghasil ataupun yang mengendalikannya. Ini adalah langkah asas ke arah kitar semula dan pemulihan yang jauh lebih berkesan.

Tempat yang Ditetapkan dan Pemilikan

Melalui Rang Undang-undang ini, pihak berkuasa akan menetapkan tempat khusus untuk pengasingan dan pengumpulan sisa di Fasal 27. Selain itu, setelah diasingkan dan dihantar ke tempat yang ditetapkan, sumber atau sisa ini menjadi milik pihak berkuasa, ada di Fasal 29, membolehkan pengurusan yang berpusat dan cekap, mengurangkan aktiviti haram dan memupuk pemulihan sumber. Ini secara langsung sudah pasti akan mengurangkan risiko pembakaran sampah secara terbuka serta pembuangan sisa secara tidak sah yang akan merosakkan ekosistem, sekali gus mencemarkan alam sekitar kita.

Pelesenan dan Kemudahan

Rang Undang-undang ini memerlukan lesen untuk mengumpul atau mengangkut sumber lestari atau sisa, ada di Fasal 28 dan untuk membina, mengendali serta mengurus kemudahan pengurusan sumber lestari atau sisa di Fasal 30. Ini memastikan peraturan yang betul dan mengikut standard profesional dapat dilaksanakan oleh Kerajaan Sarawak.

Pemanfaatan Produk

Produk yang dihasilkan dari kemudahan ini termasuk tenaga pula akan digunakan untuk tujuan seperti penjanaan elektrik atau pelbagai bentuk penjanaan tenaga lain. Ini mengukuhkan prinsip kitaran di Fasal 34.

Tuan Speaker, selaras dengan komitmen Sarawak untuk mencapai kemampanan sejagat, Tellian ingin menegaskan bahawa Rang Undang-undang *Sustainable Resources and Wastes Management Bill, 2025* ini adalah selari dengan matlamat pembangunan mampan atau *Sustainable Development Gold* yang digariskan oleh Pertubuhan Bangsa-bangsa Bersatu iaitu:

(1) SDG 6: Air Bersih dan Sanitasi

Melalui pengurusan sisa yang terancang, Sarawak akan dapat memelihara sumber air daripada pencemaran akibat pembuangan sisa yang tidak terkawal. Peraturan ke atas pengurusan sisa ini, mampu melindungi kualiti air dan kesihatan penduduk, lebih-lebih lagi di Wilayah Sarawak ini, kita ada banyak sungai.

(2) SDG 7: Tenaga Bersih dan Mampu Milik

Pelaksanaan ekonomi kitaran yang digalakkan akan membolehkan penjanaan tenaga baharu daripada bahan buangan, sekali gus menyokong usaha Sarawak menjadikan tenaga boleh baharu sebagai sumber pendapatan utama Sarawak.

(3) SDG 11: Bandar dan Komuniti yang Lestari

Pengasingan, pengumpulan dan pemprosesan sisa secara lebih sistematik mampu menyediakan bandar dan perkampungan yang lebih bersih, selamat dan berdaya tahan terhadap cabaran alam sekitar, seiring dengan aspirasi membina komuniti lestari di Sarawak.

(4) SDG 12: Penggunaan dan Pengeluaran yang Bertanggungjawab

Penekanan kepada kitar semula, pengurangan bahan buangan dan penggunaan sumber secara optimum adalah teras utama rang undang-undang ini sekali gus mendidik rakyat Sarawak ke arah gaya hidup yang lebih bertanggungjawab dari segi penggunaan sumber.

(5) SDG 13: Tindakan Terhadap Perubahan Iklim (Climate Change)

Pengurusan sumber dan sisa secara lestari sudah pasti dapat mengurangkan pelepasan gas rumah hijau sekali gus menyumbang ke arah mitigasi perubahan iklim.

(6) SDG 14 dan 15: Hidup di Laut dan Daratan

Dengan mengurangkan pencemaran buangan darat ekosistem marin dan daratan akan sentiasa dilindungi sekali gus memelihara biodiversiti Sarawak ini. Melalui pelaksanaan Rang Undang-undang ini Wilayah Sarawak tampil sebagai wilayah yang memimpin perubahan holistik ke arah pembangunan mampan sejagat selaras dengan *Sustainable Development Goals* yang disasarkan untuk dicapai menjelang tahun 2030. Tellian yakin, keberanian dan iltizam Sarawak dalam memelopori inisiatif Rang Undang-undang ini membawa manfaat besar bukan sahaja kepada generasi masa kini malahan kepada generasi yang akan datang.

Tuan Speaker, secara kesimpulannya, *Sustainable Resources and Wastes Management Bill, 2025* lebih daripada sekadar sekeping perundangan, ia adalah pengisytiharan komitmen Sarawak yang tidak berbelah bahagi terhadap masa depan yang lestari dan makmur. Dengan mewujudkan pihak berkuasa bertanggungjawab, menginstitusikan ekonomi kitaran dan memperkukuhkan keupayaan penguatkuasaan Rang Undang-undang ini akan mengubah cara Kerajaan Sarawak menguruskan sumber dan sisa yang akan membawa kepada persekitaran yang lebih bersih, peluang ekonomi baharu dan cara hidup yang lebih lestari untuk kesejahteraan rakyat Sarawak.

Dengan itu, Tellian menyokong penuh usul ini. *May God bless Sarawak. Thank you.*

Tuan Speaker: Honourable Member for Opar.

YB Encik Billy anak Sujang: Tuan Speaker, thank you for granting me the opportunity to participate in this debate on the Sustainable Resources and Wastes Management Bill, 2025 that was presented by the Honourable Deputy Premier and a Member for Bukit Saban.

Let us be crystal-clear, Sarawak cannot afford business-as-usual when it comes to waste. Our forests, rivers, infrastructure, communities, are all under threat from an ever-growing tide of garbage. And yet, what do we see? Fragmented regulation, inadequate enforcement, and weak of coordination due to multiple factors. We discussed about this in details yesterday in this august House.

Today, we are debating a Bill that must act fast, hard and fair. The Bill must not be a mere gesture. The Bill must be a hammer. The Bill must be backed by facts, and we have those facts.

The facts: Urban waste vs Rural waste

According to the national study on the household waste generation, in Peninsular Malaysia, the urban per capita rate was 0.83kg/person/day, compared to rural area at 0.73kg/person/day.

For Sabah and Sarawak, the rates were lower. In urban area, its 0.61kg/person/day while in rural area, 0.60 kg/person/day.

When including ICI (Industrial, Commercial & Institutional) waste, nationally urban per capita ~ 1.24 kg/day while in rural area, ~ 1.01 kg/day.

A recent trade – intelligence source states Malaysia disposes of more than 39,000 tons/day of municipal solid waste *ataupun* (MSW), equivalent to about 1.17 kg per person per day.

In Sarawak, one statement reports that Councils collected approximately 718,456 tons annually of municipal waste destined for landfills.

The rural waste-collection coverage rate nationally is only around 66%, meaning one in three rural households are underserved and often resort to illegal dumping or uncontrolled disposal. This is a danger to environment and the public health and will affect the people of Sarawak.

The second, what these numbers mean for us and why the Bill must be thought.

(a) Urban areas are waste factories

In urban centres we see higher per-capita generation; the lifestyle, consumption, packaging, commerce, high-rise living, all add up. The Bill must give strong regulatory teeth in urban areas; source-segregation, mandatory recycling, licensed collection and treatment, penalties for illegal dumping, and dedicated resources for infrastructure. If not, urban population growth will swamp the system.

(b) Rural areas are ticking time bombs

Although per-capita rural rates are lower, the coverage is weak, only two-thirds of households have formal collection. The rest face un-serviced waste, open dumping, pit, river-disposal, burning. And that is unacceptable.

The Bill must recognize this rural disadvantage: special rural provisions, mobile collection unit, adequate funding, incentives for community waste-management initiatives, and enforcement even in remote areas.

(c) Landfills cannot sustain this growth

The statistics shows that the majority of waste ends up in landfills: estimates say 82.5% of waste in Malaysia is disposed in landfills, recycling remains in the lower teens.

The Bill gives the authority power (under Part IV: Enforcement) from Section 36 to 58 of this Bill, and disposal facility regulation in Part III: Management of Sustainable Resources and Waste of the same Bill, If we do not use these powers, landfills will overflow, pollutants will surge, costs will spike, local governments will struggle financially with Sarawak Councils already spending 30% of revenue on waste every year.

(d) Inequality of service and environmental justice

It is a politically indefensible that rural households are less served and yet the same waste-management laws are applied. This Bill must correct that imbalance. Equity means equal service, plus recognition of different logistic costs. The Bill must guarantee that coverage is not just a promise but a reality. The service must not only just a schedule but must be delivered accordingly.

Number 3, Key Demands – What the Bill must Enforce

- (a) Binding targets: For urban and rural waste generation reduction, recycling, diversion from landfill. Without measurable target, we drift.
- (b) Mandatory segregation at source: Households and business must segregate organic, recyclables, hazardous items. Urban high-rise living means special rules.

- (c) Full collection coverage: Rural collection must achieve 100% over a defined period for example within five years. No rural household left behind.
- (d) Infrastructure and funding: The Bill's Fund must priorities both urban and rural infrastructure meant for waste transfer stations, rural collection vehicles, recycling hubs, and composting plants.
- (e) Accountability and enforcement: Strong penalties for non-compliance, illegal dumping, and using unauthorized facilities. Authority must have auditing powers, annual public reports, and oversight.
- (f) Differentiated regulatory approach: While fundamental obligations apply everywhere, rural area may need adapted logistics like a mobile composting units, local community-based recycling, extended producer responsibility for packaging, etc.
- (g) Data and transparency: The Bill must require the authority to publish yearly waste generation and collection statistics both for urban and rural areas, per-capita rates, and diversion rates, so that we can track progress.
- (h) Public education and behavioural change: A law only works if citizens and businesses act. The Bill must allocate funds and mandate campaigns across rural and urban areas.
- (i) Incentive innovation: Encourage waste-to-energy plants, community-scale composting in rural areas, recycling start-ups in urban zones and recycling effort must be supported by an efficient transportation process to the designated disposal centres and not merely presented as a superficial claim.
- (j) Integration with land-use and environment policy: Sanitary Landfills must be properly planned, rural dumping must be eliminated, and environmental safeguards must be equipped consistently to protect the public health.

Number 4 - Political Call-To-Action

I humbly urge all Honourable Members of this august House to support this Bill. This is not a passive environment Bill. This is a political battle, for the health of our children, for the future of our economy and for the reputation of Sarawak. If we fail to act boldly in urban areas, we risk the cost of collection, transport and landfill skyrocketing. If we fail to act strongly in rural areas, we risk environmental injustice, disease, flooding, polluted rivers, community resentment.

The Bill gives us the chance bold-bravely say: *"We will not allow waste to define us."* We will not let our forests or our communities be drowned under tonnes and tonnes of rubbish, while other countries, as mentioned by Daro, Tellian and Kalaka in their debate, move ahead with circular economies. *"Kita tidak boleh TENGGOOOOK saja"*, as what Professor Sim always said.

Let me put it without euphemism: If this Bill is watered down, we will regret it for decades. Landfills will overflow, budgets will collapse, councils will struggle, and rural communities will be forgotten.

On the other hand, if this Bill is strong, we guard it, if we enforce it and if we provide resources, then Sarawak can leap ahead into sustainable, modern, and equitable future.

Conclusion, Tuan Speaker, the statistics do not lie. Urban residents throw away more; rural residents receive less services. The scale of waste is massive, more than 39,000 tons per day nationally; hundreds of thousands of tons every year in Sarawak alone. The old law and old approaches have had their chance and failed.

It's time for a new era. The Sustainable Resources & Wastes Management Bill, 2025 must be the tool to deliver that era: efficiency, equity, accountability, and innovation. Let us transform waste into value, into cash and into energy.

I call on every Honourable Member to vote for this Bill and vote for it with expectation that we will hold ourselves to it. That we will monitor progress, that we will enforce compliance, and that we

will empower both our urban and rural communities. If you do not, history will judge us not for what we passed but for what we did not do.

With that, I conclude my debate and offer my full endorsement and strong support to the Sustainable Resources & Management Bill, 2025. Thank you.

Tuan Speaker: Honourable Member for Serembu.

YB Dato Miro Simuh: Thank you Tuan Speaker for allowing me to participate in today debate on Sustainable Resources & Wastes Management Bill, 2025 by the Honourable Datuk Amar Douglas Unggah Embas, Deputy Premier of Sarawak; Minister for Infrastructure and Port Development; and Member for N.37 Bukit Saban at this august House.

Firstly, my heartfelt congratulations to you Tuan Speaker for the reappointment as the Sarawak DUN Speaker in the history path as the longest serving Speaker in the Commonwealth.

The introducing of Sustainable Resources & Wastes Management Bill, 2025 is crucial, in guiding our region towards responsible use of natural resources and environmentally sound waste practices especially when our region are in the rapid transformation of becoming a massive industrial state in the various sectors of economy. The introduction of the bill will be benefiting the region in term of:

(1) Environmental Benefits, for example;

- (a) By reducing pollution and protects biodiversity.
- (b) By conservating natural resources and our environment for the benefit of the future generations.
- (c) And to mitigate climate change by decreasing greenhouse gas emissions.

(2) Economic Benefits, for example;

- (a) Creating job opportunities in recycling, waste management and down-stream waste industries,
- (b) Waste can be in huge revenue through recycling and energy production.
- (c) The downstream industries of waste management will stimulate innovations and entrepreneurship for those who are keen of their involvement in the industry.
- (d) Also, by reducing the waste disposal cost, we will able to save numerous of resources.

(3) Third one, Social Benefits, for example;

- (a) By managing waste in the sustainable way, we will improve public health and the quality of life of our people.
- (b) Good practice of waste management will foster community engagement and education.
- (c) And of course, by the involvement of various level of communities, it will support the sustainable development and economic growth.

With the introduction of the Bill it shows the seriousness of our government in support of national and international commitments towards environmental reputations.

WASTE TO WEALTH

The term "*Waste to wealth*" concept is a game changer in waste management, transforming discarded materials into valuable resources. This approach has numerous benefits, that include the environmental, economic and social aspects as I explained earlier. The implement effective waste to wealth strategies, governments, businesses and individuals must work together to develop sustainable waste management policies and to regulate it as what we did today in this august

House. The government should encourage private sectors to invest vastly in recycling infrastructure technology by giving them special support in many ways, such as tax tariffs, grants, land area and other infrastructure that may be needed by the investors.

The very good example of how we adhere the terms of “*waste to wealth*” in the palm oil industry. The palm oil industry is transforming waste into wealth through innovative approaches, turning what was once considered waste into valuable resources. Here are examples of how the palm oil industry did their miracles.

Biofuel and Biomass – The oil palm waste, such as Empty Fruit Bunch is converted into biomass pallets or briquettes, used as biofuel alternatives to coal and fossil fuels and reducing reliance on non-renewable energy resources.

Animal Feed-Palm kernel cake, palm kernel expeller and palm decanter cake is a by product of oil extraction is rich in protein and used widely all over the world as animal feed, reducing waste and creating a sustainable source of nutrition for livestock.

Organic fertilizers and biogas production Palm Oil Mill Effluent (POME) is treated using natural microbes such as EM and aquatics plants that will produce clean energy, purified water and turn it into organic fertilizers. This water can be used for watering plants and farming land. POME is also used to produce biogas by trapping the gas through fermentation process in the gas dome, processes and purify it into LPG. This technology is already widely used in West Malaysia and Indonesia and soon will be introduced to Sarawak via SALCRA. This gas is part of the renewable energy sources and with the said treatment method, it will be reducing greenhouse gas emissions and environment pollution successfully.

Activated carbon and Biochar the torrefied oil palm waste with the correct process can be transformed into both activated carbon and biochar. Activated carbon are widely used to remove pollutants from water and air. The torrefied oil palm waste that turned into biochar are also used widely in improving soil quality in farmlands.

Malaysia as recorded in 2020 produces 75 million tonnes of dry biomass per-year and if that biomass is valorized to RM200 to RM1,000 per tonne, then potential waste revenue could be around RM10 to RM15 billion a year. These are very rough data, and real figure could be more. But based on biomass volume and potential revenue estimates per-tonne, the economic opportunity is very large and in billions of ringgit per-year potentially.

These innovative approaches not only reduce waste and environmental impact but also create new revenue stream for the palm oil industry and contributing to a circular economy. By embracing the waste-to-wealth concept, we can create a more sustainable future, reduce waste and generate economic benefits for communities worldwide.

Tuan Speaker, in conclusion, this waste to wealth concept looks not oil palm industry only and yet into other waste that might generate the same weight. It contributed billions into the economy and produced thousands of employments to our people. So, its timely right and never too late, that the introduction of the Sustainable Resources and Wastes Management Bill, 2025 will include those matters that I mentioned and occur not as new concept of revenue, but if put in organized and systematic ways, it will be garnered more in the future and contribute well to our revenue collection.

With that Tuan Speaker, Serembu, humbly begged to support.

Tuan Speaker: Honourable Member for Meluan.

YB Dato Rolland Duat anak Jubin: Thank you, Tuan Speaker for allowing me to participate in the debate of Sustainable Resources and Wastes Management Bill, 2025 tabled by Yang Berhormat

Datuk Amar Douglas Uggah Embas, Deputy Premier Sarawak; Second Minister for Finance and New Economy; Minister for Infrastructure and Ports Development; and Ahli Yang Berhormat for N.37 Bukit Saban.

Tuan Speaker, I rise today to express my full support for the Sustainable Resources and Wastes Management Bill, 2025 introduced for our consideration. This Bill represents a pivotal step in our state's commitment to responsible stewardship of our natural wealth, environmental conservation, and the long-term well-being of the people of Sarawak.

Tuan Speaker, Sarawak is blessed with abundant natural resources-forests, rivers, biodiversity, fertile soils and mineral deposits. These resources have supported our economy for decades, contributing significantly to growth, development, and prosperity of people.

However, as we advance into a more complex and resource-intensive era, we must acknowledge that these blessings come with responsibilities. Unmanaged waste, unsustainable extraction and inefficient resource use pose real threats to our ecosystem, public health and economic sustainability. This Bill, therefore, seeks to put place a clear, modern and comprehensive framework to govern how resources are used and how wastes are managed in our state. It aims to ensure that the development we pursue today does not compromise the well-being and opportunities of future generations.

Tuan Speaker, this Bill deserved our supports as it provides a structured and forward-looking mechanism for managing resources. For too long, waste management and resource oversight have been handled in a fragmented way by multiple agencies. This Bill consolidates functions, strengthens governance and ensures that decisions made on resource extraction, recycling, recovery and disposal are coherent, science-based and aligned with international best practices. Such an integrated approach is crucial if Sarawak is to move toward a circular economy, an economy where resources are not simply extracted, used and discarded, but reused, repurposed, and regenerated to create long-term value. With this legislation, we are positioning Sarawak as a leader in sustainable development within Malaysia and the wider region.

Secondly, the Bill supports economic resilience and diversification. Sustainable resource management open up to new industries-recycling, green technology, bio-based products, renewable energy, and waste-to-wealth innovations. These sectors have enormous potential to generate jobs, encourage private investment, and spur technological advancement. The Bill lays the foundation for these industries to grow in a regulated and supportive environment. We cannot depend forever on traditional extractive industries. The world is shifting, and Sarawak must shift with it. This legislation is proactive move to ensure that our economy remains competitive, relevant and environmentally responsible.

Third, this Bill enhances environmental protection and safeguards public health. Improper waste disposal and unmanaged resource extraction can lead to water contamination, air pollution, soil degradation, and increased greenhouse gas emissions. These environmental effects directly impact the health and safety of our communities, particularly those in rural and indigenous areas who depend on rivers and forests for sustenance.

Tuan Speaker, by establishing stronger monitoring, enforcement and reporting standards, the Bill ensures that harmful practices are curtailed and that companies are held accountable for their waste generation and disposal methods. It promotes cleaner production, encourages waste reduction at the source and ensures that hazardous materials are managed in ways that prevent harm to people and nature.

The Bill reinforces Sarawak's commitment to global environmental standards and strengthens our ability to cooperate on climate related initiatives. As the world moves toward the UN Sustainable Development Goals and global emissions reduction commitments, Sarawak cannot be left behind. Sustainable resource and waste management is a core pillar of climate

action. Through this legislation, Sarawak signals its seriousness in balancing development with environmental responsibility.

Tuan Speaker, allow me to highlight why sustainable resource and waste management is no longer optional, it is essential. Our resources are finite. Sarawak's forests, rivers, and minerals cannot be exploited indefinitely. Without prudent management, we risk depleting the very foundations of our economic strength. Sustainable practices ensure that extraction rates do not exceed regeneration rates, thereby protecting the long-term viability of our natural assets. With urbanization, industrial growth, and population expansion, Sarawak produces more waste than ever before. Without proper systems, landfills will quickly reach capacity, illegal dumping may increase, and the cost of cleanup will burden future generations. This Bill ensures that waste is minimized, segregated, recycled and treated responsibly. Floods, water pollution, declining fish stocks and soil erosion all result from mismanaged resources. They affect agriculture, tourism, energy production and community livelihoods. Sustainable management prevents these costly consequences and supports economic stability.

Tuan Speaker, today's global market prioritizes Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) standards. For Sarawak to attract international investors and trade partners, we must demonstrate strong environmental governance. This Bill signals that Sarawak is a safe, responsible and future-ready investment destination.

Lastly, our people deserve a clean, healthy environment. No development is meaningful if it sacrifices the health of the *rakyat*. Clean water, breathable air and safe surroundings are the fundamental rights. By supporting this Bill, we protect the welfare of every Sarawakian, especially our children who will inherit the consequences of our decisions.

Tuan Speaker and Honourable Members, the Sustainable Resources and Wastes Management Bill, 2025 is not merely a piece of legislation – it is a commitment to the future of Sarawak. It reflects our maturity as a State, our responsibility as lawmakers, and our vision for a prosperous yet sustainable tomorrow.

Supporting this Bill means:

- (a) Safeguarding our environment;
- (b) Strengthening our economy;
- (c) Protecting our public health;
- (d) Encouraging innovation; and
- (e) Ensuring that Sarawak remains a beautiful, vibrant, and resource-rich land for generations to come.

It is in the best interest of our State that this Bill be passed as this Bill will shape a greener, more responsible Sarawak. By supporting this Bill, we secure a legacy of sustainability for the generations that come after us. Therefore, I urge this august House to lend its full support to this important Bill for the benefit of our state and future generations. With this, I fully support this Bill. Thank you.

Tuan Speaker: Honourable Member for Tebedu.

YB Dr Simon Sinang @ Sinang anak Bada: Tuan Speaker, thank you. Thank you for granting me the opportunity to participate in this historical new Bill, a Bill entitled, Sustainable Resources and Wastes Management Bill, 2025 in this august House this afternoon. This Bill is extremely significant, and it will leave behind a very lasting impact on our State's legal, environmental and social landscape.

Tuan Speaker, today I rise again to speak together with other members of the august House to fully support the Sustainable Resources and Wastes Management Bill, 2025 that was prepared,

introduced and tabled by our Deputy Premier, who is the Minister for Infrastructure and Port Development and also a Member for N.37 Bukit Saban. Thank you for the great effort, Deputy Minister and congratulations, Sir on the successful tabling.

Sarawak First, Intu Sarawak, Jaga Sarawak has been our battle cry. It has been our slogan. This battle cry and this slogan have motivated everyone and each and every one of us here to work hard and to strive harder to make sure that the interest of Sarawak and her people is seriously taken and placed above everything else.

The attempt to enact this Bill today is another effort by our GPS government that never rest on her laurels, and we will continue to explore every avenue and every platform to increase our State revenue from our resources, while we protect our environment.

This Bill is not merely administrative in purpose, but a transformational step to manage our state resources and our waste sustainably. This Bill will push Sarawak's positions towards a future where our economic strength will not and does not come at the expense of our environment, where waste becomes a resource, and where sustainability becomes a competitive advantage.

This Bill answers a fundamental question: How do we ensure Sarawak's development continues, without sacrificing the quality of our land, our water and our natural resources that our people depend on? How do we manage our waste that we generate from every resources around us?

This Bill provides the answer. It provides a sustainable solution through a well-structured ordinance, governance, enforcement and implementation.

Tuan Speaker, waste is no longer a distant problem. It is in our streets, in our waterways, in the air that we breathe in, and even in our food chain.

Every day, every hour, every minute and every second, our community, and our economic activities generates tons of waste in the form of plastic waste, food waste, electronic waste, construction debris, agriculture waste, animal waste and much of it ending in landfills or the rivers and ultimately in the ocean.

This will give three major issues:

- (a) Environmental damage: Landfills release methane – one of the most dangerous greenhouse gases – and plastics break down into microplastics that can enter our bodies.
- (b) Economic burden: It has been proven that cities, including cities in Sarawak – Kuching, Sibul, Bintulu and other cities – they spend millions each year handling waste – that money could have been used to fund schools, to fund hospitals and to build our infrastructure.
- (c) Health impacts: Poor waste management leads to polluted air, contaminated water, and increased risks of respiratory diseases and infections.

Allowing this to continue, Tuan Speaker, is not an option. These issues must be managed, and it must be arrested systematically.

The Sustainable Resources and Wastes Management Ordinance address these problems through four key pillars:

- (a) Reduction of waste at the source

This includes encouraging reusable products, eco-friendly packaging, and eliminating single-use plastics in government and commercial spaces. Fewer materials produced means fewer materials wasted.

(b) Mandatory waste segregation

I think my fellow comrades have explained it to us earlier, I think I will not explain it further.

(c) Strengthened recycling and composting system

The ordinance expands recycle centers, supports composting facilities, promotes a circular economy, where products are reused, repaired, or repurposed instead of being thrown away.

(d) Incentive and accountability

Businesses receive benefits for adopting sustainable practices, while penalties discourage careless disposal. This creates a fair and responsible system for all.

Tuan Speaker, supporting this ordinance is not just environmentally responsible, it is economically smart. It is smart because it gives various benefits and the first benefit:

(a) Lower public spending

It lowers public spending by reducing landfill use and increasing recycling, city councils and local councils can spend far less on waste collection, waste transportation, and waste disposal.

(b) New green jobs

I think this has been explained and has been touched by our Chief Whip, YB Dato Fazzrudin this morning. I like and I love his argument on this second benefit.

(c) Saving for households and businesses

Waste reduction means lower waste fees, cheaper packaging alternative and new opportunities to sell recyclable materials. This ordinance transforms waste from a financial burden into a resource that contributes to economic growth.

(d) Environmental and Health Benefits

(i) Reduced pollution

Less waste in landfills means fewer greenhouse gas emissions and cleaner soil and water. Cleaner air that we breathe in.

(ii) Improved public health

Cleaner air, fewer disease-breeding areas, and reduced toxic exposure mean healthier communities.

(iii) Conservation of natural resources

Recycling aluminium saves 95% of the energy needed to produce it from raw materials. Recycling paper saves trees and enormous amounts of water. Composting returns nutrients to the soil and improving agricultural productivity.

Tuan Speaker, this ordinance not only manages waste, it regenerates our environment.

(e) Social and Community Benefits

This ordinance encourages a culture of responsibility and community action. Schools adopt environmental programs, households learn to sort wastes, businesses innovate, communities become cleaner, more organized and more resilient. And mostly importantly, young people see that we their leaders are taking action to protect their future.

Tuan Speaker, some may argue that this ordinance may be expensive or inconvenient, but the truth is the cost of inaction, overflowing landfills, polluted water, climate impacts, far outweighs the cost of implementation. Segregation and recycling become second nature with proper education and support, and this is not a burden; it is an investment that one yields long term savings and benefits. Change is not always easy, but it is necessary.

Tuan speaker, in conclusion, in closing the Sustainable Resource and Waste Management Ordinance is more than a policy, it is a commitment to a thriving, clean and sustainable environment future. It protects our environment, stimulates our economy, improves public health and empowers communities to be responsible stewards of the planet. For the sake of our present and future generations, supporting this ordinance is not simply the right choice, it is the only choice.

By passing this Bill, we send a clear message, Sarawak chooses development that is responsible, chooses development that is modern, and chooses development that is sustainable.

I urge this august House to support this Bill fully and decisively for the sake of our future generations. With that, Tuan Speaker, Tebedu beg to support this Bill. Thank you very much.

Tuan Speaker: Honourable Member for Pujut.

YB Encik Adam Yii Siew Sang: Tuan Speaker, thank you for granting me this opportunity to debate on the Sustainable Resources and Wastes Management Bill, 2025 as tabled by YB Datuk Amar Douglas Uggah Embas, the Deputy Premier, Second Minister for Finance and New Economy; Minister for Infrastructure and Port Development; and Honourable Member for N.37 Bukit Saban. This Sustainable Resources and Wastes Management Bill, 2025 is another exemplary example of the Sarawak Government commitment and initiative in pursuing a green economy and a secular economy, an agenda that has already earned the admiration of many within the region. Indeed, Sarawak continues to set itself apart as a region that leads with vision, innovation and environmental responsibility.

This Bill provides the legal, regulatory, administrative and operational frameworks for sustainable resources and waste management in Sarawak. Its establish a structured, modern and enforceable ecosystem to ensure that our management of waste is responsible economically viable and environmentally sustainable. Its called the foundation of this Bill is to conserve our green environment, protect our natural heritage and ensure that development today does not compromise the well-being of future generations and under pinned by the realisation that their economic values to waste.

Therefore, it will be driven by the ways and means to monetise the waste. Broadly, there are many wastes in Sarawak. Domestic waste, commercial waste, industrial waste, agricultural waste, construction waste, electronic waste, scrap metals, timber residues, food waste, plastic waste, hazardous waste and more. Each category poses different challenges, and each contain different levels of economic potential and value. Some of these materials if are unmanaged become pollution but if managed properly, they will become valuable sustainable resources.

Under the YAB Premier's leadership Sarawak has already taken bold steps in green and renewable energy including hydro-power development, the hydrogen economy, carbon storage initiatives and the conservation of our forests. This Bill compliments these efforts by providing the legal foundation to manage our resources and waste sustainably ensuring that Sarawak's growth

remain environmentally responsible and economically robust. It aligns perfectly with YAB Premier's direction for Sarawak to emerge as a regional leader in sustainable energy and circular economy development.

Tuan Speaker, this Bill is meaningful for Sarawak because it marks a major shift in how we treat waste and resources. For decades, our approach has been lenient. We take, use and throw. Waste was treated as poorly as disposable problem. This Bill changes this mindset. Illegally recognised that waste can be transformed into wealth and that sustainable resources must be managed to maximise their recoverable values.

This Bill provides a comprehensive organise structure covering area aspect of sustainable resources and waste management from generation, segregation, collection, transportation, recycling, treatment, storage and finally safe disposal. It creates a central authority with clear powers to enforce rules, regulate industry players, develop guidelines, conduct research and promote public awareness. With this, Sarawak finally has a modern unified framework to address issues face by urban and rural communities alike.

This Bill is vital for the successful implementation of the Post COVID-19 Development Strategy (PCDS 2030). Sustainability is not an option. It is a requirement for Sarawak to achieve high income status by 2030. This legislation supports the expansion of green industries such as recycling, biomass processing, waste to energy material recovering and other secular economy sectors. These industries create high paying skilled jobs while diversifying Sarawak's economic base. This Bill ensures that we managed our resources responsibly, reduce pollution, protect our rivers and lands and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. It supports Sarawak's commitment to a low carbon future. Without this Bill, Sarawak cannot fully realise the sustainability and economic transformation targeted under PCDS 2030.

Tuan Speaker, one of the most important aspects of this Bill is its potential to strengthen Sarawak's financial standing. This Bill is not just an environmental legislation; it is fundamentally an economic instrument that will generate new revenue streams and reduce long terms public expenditure that is to monetise the waste.

Firstly, the Bill enable the establishment of the Sustainable Resources and Waste Management Fund through licencing fees, levies, enforcement penalties, project revenues and interest or dividends from this investment, the fund can become a significant source of income for Sarawak. This reduces dependence on general revenues and enhance financial sustainability.

Second, this Bill unlocks the value of waste materials, biomass, wood waste, agricultural by products, construction debris and industrial scraps are no longer liabilities. They become raw materials for new industries, waste to energy plants, recycling facilities, composting operation and material recovery centre can generate long term revenue while reducing landfill cost.

Thirdly, the Authority are empowered to incorporate companies under the Company's Act. This means Sarawak can directly participate in high value ventures such as advance recycling technology, hydrogen from waste projects, green industrial solutions. These ventures not only generate profit but also attract local and foreign investments into Sarawak.

Fourthly, better waste management reduces the financial burden on Local Council and the Government. Today, substantial resources are spent on illegal dumping clean ups, drain unclogging, landfill operations and remedial works caused by mismanaged waste. With better regulation, segregation and recovery, we can expect these costs to drop significantly. The Bill therefore contributes directly to the financial health and economic competitiveness of Sarawak.

Tuan Speaker, beyond financial benefits, this Bill opens tremendous opportunity for Sarawakian. It creates a new economic sector the green and circular economic. This sector brings;

- (a) New jobs including roles and recycling facilities, waste to energy plants, logistics environmental engineering, inspection, enforcement and technology innovation;
- (b) New business opportunity. SME can participate in waste collection, transportation, processing and product development using recycled materials. Contractor can diversify into composting material recovery and facility operations.
- (c) Innovation and research opportunities. The authority is empowered to conduct and support research, scientific studies, training and capacity building. This elevates Sarawak's talent pool opens collaboration with universities and promote innovation.
- (d) Talent development. Training programmes under the authority can equip young Sarawakian with skills in green engineering, waste management and environmental governance. This Bill creates not just jobs, it creates future ready careers for Sarawakians.

Tuan Speaker, the timing of this Bill is crucial because Sarawak is undergoing rapid industrialization, urbanization and expansion of our green economy agenda. As our economy grows, the volume and complexity of waste will also increase. And without a modern legal framework, Sarawak risks losing enormous economic value embedded in the recyclable, recoverable and reusable materials. Waste that could be converted into energy, biomass, construction, material or downstream industrial feedstock would otherwise continue to be lost, illegally dumped or mismanaged.

Secondly, this Bill is essential to prevent long term environmental degradation. Sarawak's rivers, water catchments, costal areas and drains are under pressure from illegal dumping, open burning and unregulated waste disposal. Without mandatory segregation, proper licensing, monitoring and enforcement, pollution will worsen and environment cost to future generation will be far higher. This Bill establishes the legal tools needed to protect our environment while supporting development.

Third, effective waste management is directly linked to public health. Improperly managed waste contributes to air pollution, contaminated ground water, mosquito breeding, respiratory illness and unsafe living conditions. As our town, industries and population grow, this health risk magnifies. The Bill's enforcement power including inspection, licensing, penalties and prohibition orders are necessary to safeguard the health and safety of all Sarawakians.

Fourth, global investors today demand strong environmental governance. Whether they are in hydrogen, renewable energy, manufacturing for high value downstream sectors, investors want jurisdiction with clear sustainability regulations. Without the Bill, Sarawak risk undermining its attractiveness to international partners. With this Bill we demonstrate that Sarawak is serious, credible and committed to ESG its standards, giving investors the confidence to bring in capital technology and jobs.

Tuan Speaker, this Bill provides a strong legal and regulatory foundation. Its success ultimately depends on the participation and awareness of our people. Waste management is not solely a government responsibility. It requires behavioural change at the household and community level. I would therefore like to urge the authority to roll out statewide public education campaign on proper waste segregation, targeting schools, households, commercial operators and industry players. We must work closely with schools to inculcate a green culture from a young age and collaborate with NGO's, community leaders and residents' associations to strengthen the grassroots engagement. In addition, the authority should explore the use of digital applications for the public to report illegal dumping in real time. This will ensure that the Bill ambition are translated into real effective on the ground action.

I would like to highlight the concern of small contractors and waste collectors and SME who may be affected by the new licensing and regulatory requirement under this Bill. I believe more Sarawakian are willing to comply but they need clear transition guideline so that they can plan, invest and upgrade responsibly. I urge the authority to provide detail guidance on compliance pathways supported by structured training and certification program to upskill our local players.

Reasonable transition period should also be granted to allow contractors and SME's time to upgrade equipment, adopt safer practices and meet a new standards.

In addition, the government should consider practical support or facilitation scheme to help them modernize and remain competitive. These measures will ensure that Sarawak SMEs are not left behind and instead become strong partners in building the circular economy envisioned by this Bill. And also, to encourage more active participation for the public and the private sector, I would like to propose that the authority consider monetary incentives to support the waste segregation and recycling.

Most of the time people respond positively when they feel their efforts are recognized and rewarded. These incentive mechanisms will accelerate behavioural change, promote greener habits and strengthen Sarawak's transition towards a circular economy. For example, Miri City Council is rolling out new monetized waste and incentivized waste segregation program starting 1st of January 2026 which includes specific provisions for food waste.

This initiative is part of Miri's broader green smart and most liveable international resort city by 2030 plan. MCC also aims to recover significant percentage of waste through mandatory segregation and recycling which costs millions annually in waste management cost. The new initiative combined with proposed state legislation and an integrated waste management master plan for Sarawak signal a move towards more sustainable and resource efficient waste management practices.

Tuan Speaker, Sarawak is entering a new era of economic transformation. Hydrogen economy, biomass utilization, waste to energy plants, green industrial parks and circular industries. These initiatives cannot succeed without a comprehensive waste and sustainable resource management law.

Tabling this Bill now ensures Sarawak is not only ready but competitive in the global shift towards sustainability. It is timely, strategic and essential for securing Sarawak's green and resilient and prosperous future. In conclusion, the sustainable resources and Wastes Management Bill 2025 is transformative.

It protects our environment, strengthens public health, supports PCDS 2030, creates jobs, builds new industries, enhances Sarawak's financial sustainability and provides long term benefits for Sarawakians. It is a forward looking bill, one that aligns with the Premier's vision of a green, prosperous and sustainable Sarawak. With that, Pujut wholeheartedly support this Bill and commend the ministry for its foresight and commitments. Thank you, Tuan Speaker.

Tuan Speaker: Honourable Member for Tanjong Batu.

YB Encik Johnny Pang Leong Ming: Tuan Speaker, before I continue, I would like to, on behalf of the *rakyat* of Bintulu, especially the constituency of Tanjong Batu, congratulate our "*anak*" Bintulu and our dear Tuan Speaker for holding the title of being the longest serving speaker in the Commonwealth. You have made Bintulu proud and have made Sarawak proud. Tuan Speaker, thank you for giving me this opportunity to join the important debate on the Sustainable Resources and Wastes Management Bill, 2025. It is indeed an honour to stay in this august House today to express my full support for this landmark Bill, one that signals Sarawak's entry into a new era of environmental governance, green economy development and responsible stewardship of our land for future generations.

Congratulations to Ahli Yang Berhormat Bukit Saban; Deputy Premier of Sarawak; and the Minister of Infrastructure and Port Development; and also, the Second Minister for Finance for tabling this Bill. Tuan Speaker, this Bill is more than a legislative document. It is a vision, a commitment, and a promise that Sarawak is ready to modernise, to lead and take responsibility for this environment that has placed us with abundance for centuries.

(1) Why This Bill is Needed Now?

Tuan Speaker, the world is changing faster than our landfills can cope. Every minute, the equivalent of one garbage truck of plastic enters our oceans. Every year, global waste rises higher than the mountains of Borneo. If we do nothing, our children will inherit not a land of Hornbills and Rainforests, but a land drowning in its own waste. Tuan Speaker, Sarawak must not become a spectator in this crisis. We must be a leader, a mover, and a trailblazer. This Bill cannot wait. This transformation cannot wait. As the saying goes, if we delay today, we will decay tomorrow.

(2) A Civilized Society is a Responsible Society

This Bill represents a major transformation in how Sarawak views, handles, and governs waste. For decades, waste has been treated as something to be thrown away. Some may ask, “*Why such a big change? Why now?*” My answer is simple. Because Sarawak is rising and developing because Sarawak is no longer content to be ordinary, we aspire to be exceptional, and an exceptional society is one that is waste-conscious, environmentally aware, and future-ready. Segregating waste is not difficult, but it is inconvenient. Cleaning up after ourselves is not difficult, but sometimes we are lazy. So let this Bill be a wake-up call, and let this message echo across every longhouse, every *kampung*, every town, and every home. Don't let laziness or convenience become the excuse that destroys our environment. This is not about politics, governments or enforcement. This is about us, our home, our land, our legacy.

(3) Waste is No Longer Waste-Waste is Wealth

Many Honourable Members have spoken brilliantly about how waste is now money. How waste can be converted into energy, into fuel, into fertilizer. How it has become a new economic frontier. So, I will not repeat these points. The message is clear. Waste is the new gold of Sarawak. Today, we are laying the legal foundation to unlock this wealth. A new green economy built from what we once threw away. Waste is no longer a burden; it is an asset. Waste is no longer a problem. It is an opportunity. Through this Bill, the transformation from waste to wealth will become a structured and regulated reality.

(4) Bintulu Welcomes the Pilot Project

Tuan Speaker, allow me to speak from the heart as the Assemblyman for N.68 Tanjong Batu, Bintulu. Bintulu welcomes the pilot project with open arms. Why? Because Bintulu is a unique blend of industrial might and growing urban life. We are big enough to matter yet compact enough to manage. We are expanding but not yet overwhelmed. We are ambitious but still grounded. And our Bintulu Development Authority (BDA) is marching towards its dream of becoming a Zero Carbon City. We want Bintulu to be: The showcase. The pioneer. The model city of sustainable waste management in Sarawak. We want to hear Sarawakian say “*If Bintulu can do it, so can we*”. This is our chance to lead by example. Don't you agree, Tuan Speaker? I believe my neighbour, YB Jepak, YB Kemena and YB Samalaju will agree and support this move.

(5) Concerns and Realities

Tuan Speaker, supporting a Bill does not mean ignoring its challenges. We must be honest with people.

- (a) Our public is not yet ready for full waste segregation because the habit has never been enforced;
- (b) SMEs may feel burdened by compliance because upgrading systems costs money;
- (c) Overlaps among agencies may cause confusion. NREB, DOE, local councils, Land and Survey - everyone plays a role;
- (d) Technical expertise must be strengthened. We need more environmental engineers, analysts, inspectors and enforcement:

(e) There will be initial noise. Initial resistance.

Tuan Speaker, let us not fear short-term discomfort when the long-term benefits are tremendous. Let us not let hesitation delay transformation. As the Chinese saying goes “*植树之机在于，往廿年为佳，而今次之*” it means “*The best time to plant a tree was 20 years ago. The second-best time is now*”.

(6) Recommendations for Government Consideration

Tuan Speaker, I humbly offer several recommendations to ensure successful implementation:

- (a) Conduct an inter-agency alignment workshop to avoid overlaps with local councils, DOE, NREB, Forest Department, etc.;
- (b) Roll out a strong public awareness campaign schools, community leaders, villages, housing area, let everyone understand why and how to segregate waste;
- (c) Implement in phases start with industries, followed by commercial areas, and then to households.
- (d) Provide incentives for early adopter discounts, tax deductions, grants for recycling machinery, support for SMEs to upgrade.
- (e) Develop a digital portal for licensing, reporting, and tracking sustainable resources (e-manifest system); and
- (f) Train a new generation of environmental officers. Partner with universities and international agencies.

Tuan Speaker, let us remember, this is not just about waste. This is about who we are becoming as a society, responsible, modern, civilized, sustainable. We want a Sarawak where:

- (a) Our children grow up in clean towns;
- (b) Our rivers run clearer;
- (c) Our rainforest remains untouched;
- (d) Our industries become greener; and
- (e) Our future becomes brighter.

This Bill sends a powerful message; We protect Sarawak because Sarawak has always protected us. We can do this, we must do this, we owe it to our land, to our people and to future generations. With that, Tuan Speaker, I proudly and wholeheartedly support the Sustainable Resources and Wastes Management Bill, 2025. Thank you.

Tuan Speaker: Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat, we have a short break. Sitting resumes at 4.40 p.m.

(Mesyuarat ditangguhkan pada pukul 4.15 petang)

(Mesyuarat dimulakan pada pukul 4.48 petang)

[Tuan Speaker mempengerusikan Mesyuarat]

Tuan Speaker: Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat, under Standing Order 9(1), I determine that this sitting goes beyond 6.30 p.m. Honourable Member for Kota Sentosa.

YB Encik Yap Yau Sin: Thank you for the opportunity to debate the Sustainable Resources and Wastes Management Bill, 2025, a Bill that redefines how Sarawak manages waste, views resources, and positions itself for a greener, more prosperous future.

This Bill is not merely administrative; it is transformational. It shifts Sarawak from a traditional waste-disposal mindset to a circular, revenue-generating, enforcement-ready resource management ecosystem.

Tuan Speaker, Sarawak is blessed with abundant sustainable resource streams. If harnessed systematically, the potential energy we can generate from sustainable resources and waste totals 1.3 GW. This is not hypothetical; it is based on real feedstock availability:

- (a) Biomass from agriculture — 0.55 GW;
- (b) Wood biomass — 0.6 GW;
- (c) Municipal solid waste — 0.40 GW; and
- (d) Animal waste — 0.14 GW.

This represents a substantial, untapped clean energy reserve, equivalent to another large-scale power plant. Harnessing this not only diversifies Sarawak's energy mix but places us at the forefront of green industrialisation.

This Bill, by providing the regulatory backbone, allows us to unlock these opportunities in an orderly and profitable manner.

Tuan Speaker, one of the strengths of this Bill is its ability to encourage voluntary participation across industries, communities, and local councils.

Many plantations, factories, timber operators and livestock farmers already produce biomass and organic waste that can be converted into energy or value-added products. Under this Bill, they can voluntarily contribute excess biomass and waste to licensed processors, turning waste streams into electricity, biofuels, biogas, fertiliser and recyclable materials.

Voluntary participation reduces enforcement burden, builds goodwill, and encourages green behaviour without immediately resorting to punishment.

Tuan Speaker, to maximise this, the implementation framework should include:

- (a) Incentives for early adopters;
- (b) Recognition for compliant industry partners;
- (c) Transparent pricing mechanisms for biomass and recyclables; and
- (d) Clear guidelines for voluntary aggregation of supply

Tuan Speaker, a key challenge in waste-to-resource industries is fragmentation. Small operators often cannot supply enough material to sustain large facilities.

This Bill paves the way for aggregation of supply, enabling:

- (a) Waste producers to pool together their biomass and recyclable materials;
- (b) Local councils and rural areas to coordinate collection;
- (c) Private sector operators to build efficient large-scale facilities;
- (d) Lower transportation and storage costs; and
- (e) Higher consistency in feedstock quality

By aggregating supply, we turn an inefficient, scattered system into a predictable, commercially viable green industry.

Tuan Speaker, this Bill directly addresses our *rakyat's* concerns about pollution, illegal dumping, odour, and contaminated rivers. By regulating the entire waste value chain carefully, we can achieve measurable environmental improvements, including:

- (a) Cleaner air through controlled waste-to-energy generation;
- (b) Cleaner rivers by reducing agricultural run-off and illegal dumping;
- (c) Reduced landfill reliance and longer landfill lifespan;
- (d) Increased recycling and material recovery; and
- (e) Lower greenhouse gas emissions from decomposing organic waste.

Tuan Speaker, Sarawak Natural Resources is priceless. Responsible waste management under this Bill ensure future generations inherit a cleaner, healthier, *Bumi Kenyalang*.

Tuan Speaker, a good law is only effective when supported by enforcement. The current waste ecosystem suffers from illegal dumping, poor segregation, unscrupulous recyclers, to unlicensed waste transporters and operators bypassing environmental requirements. The fire at 9th Mile, *Jalan Penrissen* is a classic example of why this law is particularly important.

Tuan Speaker, this Bill must fix that. I propose the following enforcement enhancement:

- (a) Stronger penalties for illegal dumping - financial deterrents must outweigh the profit game for non-compliance;
- (b) Compulsory reporting and traceability - waste transporters, processors, and major generators must record and report wastes movements;
- (c) Independent auditing - waste to energy and recycling plants should undergo regular environmental audits. Perhaps the Minister can consider putting in or making it compulsory for a compliance officer at every company that wants to involve or to invest in this new revenue stream;
- (d) A dedicated Enforcement Unit - I observed that a lot of time we have very good laws, but the thing that let us down is the enforcement part of it. So, I think perhaps we can look into this area as well. Empowered officers should inspect, investigate, and prosecute offenders across the entire waste sector; and
- (i) Integration of technology - GPS tracked waste transporters, digital manifest, and real-time emissions monitoring must become standard. Enforcement cannot be symbolic. It must be effective, visible, and uncompromising.

Tuan Speaker, when we combined voluntary participation, aggregated supply, strong enforcement, and build energy potential, their outcome is powerful. We would have new revenue stream for Sarawak. Reduce municipal expenditure. Currently we find that local councils spend a huge chunk of the assessment rate collected for waste collection and disposal. We would have a cleaner environment, we would have a stronger circular economy, we would have a green job creation, and we would have increased investor confidence.

Tuan Speaker, waste becomes wealth and sustainability becomes economic opportunity. The Sustainable Resources and Wastes Management Bill, 2025 is more than just a regulatory update because it is an investment in Sarawak's future.

By recognizing our 1.3 GW energy potential from waste encouraging voluntary contribution in proving environmental outcomes and tightening enforcement. We position Sarawak as a regional leader in sustainable resource management.

I fully support this Bill, and I urge all Members to do the same and I urge the minister that we implement it with seriousness, coordination and ambition. Thank you, Tuan Speaker.

Tuan Speaker: Honourable Member for Bawang Assan.

YB Dato Sri Wong Soon Koh: Thank you, Tuan Speaker. Thank you for giving me the opportunity to participate in the debate on Sustainable Resources and Wastes Management Bill, 2025 tabled by the Deputy Premier, Minister for Infrastructure and Port Development.

Deputy Premier, Datuk Amar was my student, that was some may be 50 years ago. I still remember him as a person who stood out with the clarity of thought, clarity of mind, and for his ability to give precise, direct to the point answer. That's why he consistently scored very high marks, a brilliant student. Even this morning, I listened attentively to him. He was his usual self, very precise, succinct, to the point. Congratulations, Datuk Amar.

Tuan Speaker, my immediate response to this Bill is a simple statement, that is, "*Waste is not wasteful, but useful*". "*Waste is not wasteful, but useful*". In the past, waste was treated as a nuisance, something to be buried, to be burnt, or simply ignored. Today, with the advancement of technology and the rise of the circular economy, we recognise that waste is not the end of the product's life, but the beginning of a new value chain.

Waste become "*useful*" Tuan Speaker. Waste become "*useful*" when government adopts the right policies, built the right infrastructure, and nurture the right minds among the people. What we once called rubbish, like food scraps, plastics, scrap metals, electronics, construction debris, all these can now be transformed into energy, fertiliser, industrial feedstock, construction materials, and even critical minerals. In other words, Tuan Speaker, waste is no longer a liability; it is a resource, an economic asset, and a strategic opportunity.

For example:

- (a) Organic waste become biomass, biomethane, compost, or biochar, supporting agriculture and renewal energy.
- (b) Plastic waste becomes recycled polymers, strengthening advanced manufacturing.
- (c) E-waste becomes a source of gold, silver, copper, lithium, supporting new green industries.
- (d) Construction waste becomes recycled aggregates and green cement, reducing the need for quarrying.
- (e) Non-recyclable residues become electricity through modern waste-to-energy systems.

Tuan Speaker, when managed properly, waste creates jobs, attracts investment, reduces pollution, and supports national sustainability goals. It turns environmental challenges into economic opportunities.

Therefore, Tuan Speaker, waste is not wasteful. When we harness it with intelligence, innovation, and responsibility, waste becomes useful when we see it not at the end of life, but at the beginning of a new cycle. One that keeps our country clean, green, and economically competitive.

Tuan Speaker, I'm not going to dwell on all the clauses, and I think those have been well covered by my colleagues in this august House, but Part II of the Bill on page 9 talks about Establishment of a Sustainable Resource and Waste Management Authority, the setting up of this authority, and to provide for its powers and functions and any incidental matters related thereto.

Tuan Speaker, the proposed to establish Sustainable Resources and Waste Management Authority is both timely and strategic for Sarawak. As the state accelerates towards PCDS 2030 and expands its renewal energy, agri-tech, petrochemical, and advanced manufacturing clusters, the management of waste, solid, organic, industrial, and hazardous can no longer remain fragmented across multiple agencies.

A single empowered authority is therefore essential to ensure that waste is treated not as a disposal burden, but as a resource, a raw material, and a critical component of the circular

economy. For Sarawak, such an authority is not merely an administrative upgrade. It is an economic necessity and an environmental safeguard.

Yang Berhormat Tuan Speaker, this authority must serve both as a regulator and a developer of resource recovery value chains. Tuan Speaker, the Bill also spells out on page 9 on the composition of the Authority, on page 11 powers of the authority, and on page 13 function of the Authority. Then it goes on page 20 to cover the management of sustainable resources and waste.

Tuan Speaker, to function effectively, the authority must be given clear, robust and enforceable power, which are all very well spelled out in the Bill very detail in the Bill.

Tuan Speaker, a Sustainable Resources and Waste Management Authority must be more than a bureaucracy. It must be the nerve center of Sarawak's green economy combining regulatory strength, technological capacity, and industrial strategy. With clear power and well defines functions, this Authority will transform waste from a burden into an economic asset, while safeguarding the environment and ensuring a cleaner, greener Sarawak not just for us, but for generations to come.

Tuan Speaker, with the above observations, I would like to support fully the Sustainable Resources and Wastes Management Bill, 2025 tabled by Deputy Premier and Minister for Infrastructure and Port Management. Thank you, Tan Sri Speaker.

Tuan Speaker: Honourable Member for Telang Usan.

YB Dato Dennis Ngau: Tuan Speaker Sir, thank you. I stand to express Telang Usan strong support of the Sustainable Resources and Wastes Management Bill, 2025. A Bill that represents a measured, responsible and forward-looking step addressing one of the most pressing challenges of our time. The sustainable use of resources and the effective management of waste. Furthermore, opportunity to monetize waste. I believe it is not only timely but essential for the prosperity, resilience and long-term wellbeing of Sarawak and her people.

Congratulations to Deputy Premier; Second Minister for Finance and New Economy; Minister for Infrastructure and Port Development; and Member for N.37 Bukit Saban for introducing and tabling the Bill.

This Bill brings forward a better alternative in waste management in the State not to mention to arrest missed opportunity that flows below our nose all this while.

I believe The Sustainable Resource and Wastes Management Bill, 2025 established a framework that rewards innovation, reduces environmental harm and provides business opportunity, and local authorities and citizens the tool they need to transition to a cleaner and more efficient economy.

This Bill is not simply about bins and recycle targets, it is about our state leadership, choosing to invest in a future that a cleaner, smarter and more secure. It is about recognizing that sustainability is not merely an environmental issue but an economic and social one. As stated importantly, it is to turn waste into opportunity.

Broadly there are many types of waste. Among the biggest opportunity that have passed by us that could be derived from waste management is how palm oil waste can be monetized under a Waste Management Authority. Largely known palm oil generates large volumes of waste including;

- (a) Empty fruit bunches;
- (b) Palm oil mill effluent;
- (c) Palm kernel shells;

- (d) Mesocarp fibers;
- (e) Frond and trunks;
- (f) Biogas and POME;
- (g) Biomass Energy from EFB, PKS and fibers;
- (h) Biofertilizer and compost;
- (i) Biochar and EFB and PKS;
- (j) Bioplastic and Biochemicals; and
- (k) Fiber products from EFB.

And the list goes on and on. All of these materials have commercial value when processed properly. These developments are not only economically attractive, they also support our broader environmental objectives.

When we speak about the potential of palm oil waste, we are also speaking about the future of our rural communities, the longhouses, villages and small towns that form the backbone of Sarawak's economy. The opportunities within palm biomass are not confined to large industrial players, they extend directly to the people living and working in the interior and plantation regions. A coordinate state authority could unlock this value at scale.

By passing this Bill, we send a clear message that Sarawak is ready to transition to a circular economy that we are committed to reducing carbon emissions and that we are serious about safeguarding the natural environment that sustain us all.

The Bill supports the development of a more circular economy, one in which resources are kept in use for longer and where recycling, reuse, and reduction are treated not as obligation but as opportunities.

The economic benefits of this transition are expected to be big or significant reduced costs, increased resilience and the creation of new jobs in green industries that will define the century ahead.

I am pleased to note that the proposed Bill have clearly stated the establishment of clear legal mandate and governance structure with regards to waste management. Sarawak's geography and administrative complexity require clarity.

At this juncture, I wish also to see integrated infrastructure based on Sarawak's geography to be build, Sarawak's urban-rural spread requires a mixed model.

Colleagues, this is a Bill grounded in evidence, shaped by consultation and aligned with our state's commitment to sustainability, productivity and environmental stewardship. It is proportionate, practical and above all, necessary.

Tuan Speaker, the setting up of the authority should look into aspect of educating our people on waste management from our children at schools to all level of our society or community. Launch consistence statewide campaign on segregation, recycling and food waste reduction. Well-informed communities produce more manageable waste streams. Waste management succeeds when local behaviour aligns with policy.

We often speak in this chamber about our responsibility to future generations. Passing this legislation is opportunity to demonstrate that such word carry weight, that we prepared to make decisions which secure long-term environmental and economic opportunity and stability rather than deferring from those challenges to others.

Sarawak faces growing waste management challenge due to rapid urbanisation, a widespread rural population, increasing industrial waste and uneven service quality across

councils. The establishment of Sarawak Waste Management Authority will provide a centralized body to coordinate, regulate and modernise waste management throughout the State.

For these reasons, I commends the Sustainable Resources and Wastes Management Bill 2025 to the House, not just for today, not just for this august House but for the generations who will follow us. Thank you, sir.

Tuan Speaker: Any other Honourable Members wishes to speak? Honourable Member for Batu Kitang.

YB Dato Ir. Lo Khere Chiang: Thank you, Tuan Speaker. Congratulations to our YAB Premier of Sarawak, also Member for N.26 Gedong, on receiving the Order of the Rising Sun, Gold and Silver Star from Japan, a prestige honour that reflects your visionary leadership and Sarawak's growing international stature. Congratulations to Honourable Tuan Speaker on your reappointment for a 10th consecutive term as the Honourable Speaker. Reaffirming your place as Malaysia's longest serving legislative speaker and a pillar of stability in this august House.

Congratulations to Deputy Premier, also Member for N.37 Bukit Saban for this successful tabling of this Bill. Thank you, Honourable Tuan Speaker, for this opportunity to debate the Sustainable Resource and Wastes Management Bill, 2025. This Bill is timely and forward-looking. It translates, Yang Amat Berhormat Premier's visionary statement "*don't waste the waste, monetize the waste*" into a legislation. In Sarawak, our industries generate large volumes of waste from oil pump, residue, woody biomass, organic waste and municipal solid waste. Yet, these materials contain immense untapped value.

The Bill establishes a dedicated authority to coordinate, to plan, and manage these resources so that they can be transformed into new revenue streams and support our transition towards a circular economy. This Authority will work alongside existing agencies such as NREB and local councils, but with a specialised mandate to turn waste into economic assets. The definition of sustainable resources in this Bill is intentionally broad and non-exhaustive, allowing Sarawak to adapt as technologies evolve. The Bill also addresses long-standing issues of ownership of waste, ensuring that waste collected under existing contracts can be channelled for productive purposes such as energy transition and resource recovery.

Other countries now buy waste as a commodity. With this Bill, Sarawak will not only manage waste more efficiently, we will lead the region in transforming waste into wealth, ensuring a greener, cleaner and more prosperous Sarawak for future generations to come. I beg to support. Thank you, Honourable Tuan Speaker.

Tuan Speaker: Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat, it has been a long day. Now, I call upon the Honourable Deputy Premier to deliver his winding up address.

Timbalan Premier Sarawak; Menteri Kewangan dan Ekonomi Baru Kedua; Menteri Infrastruktur dan Pembangunan Pelabuhan; dan Ahli Dewan Undangan Negeri N.37 Bukit Saban (YB Datuk Amar Douglas Uggah Embas): Tuan Speaker, terlebih dahulu saya ingin merakamkan penghargaan kepada 23 Ahli Yang Berhormat dari GPS, telahpun mengambil bahagian membahaskan Rang Undang-undang, Sustainable Resources and Wastes Management Bill, 2025.

I am indeed very pleased to be standing among all of you, *yang telah bercakap*, you have shown your understanding of the circular economy, looks like all of you are environmentalists, scientists, today. You have done very extensive research, I can see your data, your information. Yang Amat Berhormat Premier was here just now for few minutes, for about half an hour, he was very impressed with your understanding of the issue at hand. Congratulations to all of you.

But I must record 23 of you, one from Balingian, Yang Berhormat dari Daro, dari Murum, Baleh, Krian, Tanjong Datu, Bukit Assek, Ngemah, Meradong, Pelagus, Tupong, Engkilili, Kalaka, Tellian, Opar, Serembu, Meluan, Tebedu, Pujut, Tanjong Datu, Kota Sentosa, Bawang Assan my former teacher, and Telang Usan. I was... (*Interruption*)...

Tuan Speaker: Batu Kitang.

Timbalan Premier Sarawak; Menteri Kewangan dan Ekonomi Baru Kedua; Menteri Infrastruktur dan Pembangunan Pelabuhan; dan Ahli Dewan Undangan Negeri N.37 Bukit Saban (YB Datuk Amar Douglas Uggah Embas): Oh, Batu Kitang. Batu Kitang belumkah?

Oh, last one, oh I see. So, 24 altogether. So, thank you for your support and we are taking note of all the issues that has been raised. They are lots of suggestions, a lot of proposals, and all those *saranan-saranan yang dibuat oleh* Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat *adalah cukup* constructive, *akan membantu Kementerian menubuhkan* the authority *dan kemudian akan melaksanakan peranan-peranan mereka untuk melaksanakan* our circular economy.

Tuan Speaker, I wish to reiterate that this Bill marks as an important step in strengthening Sarawak's commitment and managing its sustainable resources and wastes efficiently, effectively, in line with one of the strategic thrusts of PCDS 2030 which is environmental sustainability by setting up the Sustainable Resources and Wastes Management Authority.

Tuan Speaker, this Bill also provides a clear institutional framework for thriving circular economy that benefits not only our industry but also safeguard our own environmental resources. With this Bill, we are not only addressing existing gap in the sustainable resource and wastes management framework, but also preference Sarawak to meet the international standard and demand with the everchanging international green economic landscape.

The journey ahead is very, very challenging, and I hope that the spirit you expressed today will be brought down to your constituency and continue to educate our people on the importance of using our waste. Let's us all together resolve to make Sarawak greener, cleaner, and more prosperous and quote Yang Amat Berhormat Premier, when he comes up with the statement "*do not waste wastes, monetise waste*". With that, Tuan Speaker, once again I would like to thank Members of this august House for the support of the Bill. Thank you.

Tuan Speaker: Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat, the question before the Dewan is that the Motion standing in the order paper in the name of the Honourable Deputy Premier; Second Finance Minister and New Economy; Minister for Infrastructure and Port Development; and Member for N.37 Bukit Saban be referred to the Committee of the House. As many as are of the opinion say "Yes".

Government: Yes... (Resounding "Yes")

Tuan Speaker: As many as are of the contrary opinions say "No".

Opposition: No... (Murmuring "No")

Tuan Speaker: The "Yes" have it. The Motion is passed and referred to the Committee of the Whole House. The Dewan shall now resolve into the Committee of the Whole House to consider the Bill which stand committed to the Committee.

COMMITTEE OF STAGE

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE HOUSE

[*Tuan Pengerusi mempengerusikan Mesyuarat*]

Clauses 1 to 74

Tuan Pengerusi: The question is that Clauses 1 to 74 are ordered to stand part of the Bill. As many as are of the opinion say “Yes”.

Government: Yes... (Resounding “Yes”)

Tuan Speaker: As many as are of the contrary opinions say “No”.

Opposition: No... (Murmuring “No”)

Tuan Pengerusi: The “Yes” have it. Clauses 1 to 74 are ordered to stand part of the Bill.

The Schedule

Tuan Pengerusi: The question is that the Schedule be ordered to stand part of the Bill. As many as are of the opinion say “Yes”.

Government: Yes... (Resounding “Yes”)

Tuan Pengerusi: As many as are of the contrary opinion say “No”.

Opposition: No... (Murmuring “No”)

Tuan Pengerusi: The “Yes” have it. The Schedule are ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Enacting Clauses, Schedule and Title

Tuan Pengerusi: The Dewan shall now resume.

HOUSE RESUMED

[Tuan Speaker mempengerusikan Mesyuarat]

Timbalan Premier Sarawak; Menteri Kewangan dan Ekonomi Baru Kedua; Menteri Infrastruktur dan Pembangunan Pelabuhan; dan Ahli Dewan Undangan Negeri N.37 Bukit Saban (YB Datuk Amar Douglas Uggah Embas): Tuan Speaker, I wish to report that the Sustainable Resources and Wastes Management Bill, 2025 has been considered by the Committee of the Whole House and agreed to without amendment.

Tuan Speaker: Alright.

RANG UNDANG-UNDANG KERAJAAN – BACAAN KALI YANG KETIGA

SUSTAINABLE RESOURCES AND WASTES MANAGEMENT BILL, 2025

Timbalan Premier Sarawak; Menteri Kewangan dan Ekonomi Baru Kedua; Menteri Infrastruktur dan Pembangunan Pelabuhan; dan Ahli Dewan Undangan Negeri N.37 Bukit Saban (YB Datuk Amar Douglas Uggah Embas): Tuan Speaker, I beg to move that the Sustainable Resources and Wastes Management Bill, 2025 be now read at third time and do pass.

Tuan Speaker: Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat, the question for the Dewan is that the Sustainable Resources and Wastes Management Bill, 2025 be read at third time and do pass. As many opinion say “Yes”.

Government: Yes... (Resounding “Yes”)

Tuan Speaker: As many as are of the contrary opinion say “No”.

Opposition: No... (Murmuring “No”).

Tuan Speaker: The “Yes” have it. The Bill is read a third time and passed.

Bill read a third time and passed

Tuan Speaker: Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat, the sitting is now adjourned, and the House shall resume its sitting at 9.00 a.m. tomorrow.

(Mesyuarat ditangguhkan pada pukul 5.32 petang)