



S A R A W A K

PENYATA RASMI PERSIDANGAN DEWAN UNDANGAN NEGERI

Sarawak State Legislative Assembly Official Reports and Debates

MESYUARAT KEDUA BAGI PENGGAL KEDUA

Second Meeting of the Second Session

20 – 29 NOVEMBER 2023

DEWAN UNDANGAN NEGERI SARAWAK KESEMBILAN BELAS

Nineteenth Sarawak State Legislative Assembly

SELASA

21 NOVEMBER 2023

(7 JAMADILAWAL 1445H)

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**.

KANDUNGAN

1.0	PEMASYHURAN DARIPADA TUAN SPEAKER.....	1
2.0	PERTANYAAN-PERTANYAAN BAGI JAWAPAN-JAWAPAN LISAN	
(1)	Produk Beras Tempatan.....	1
(2)	Miri Airport.....	3
(3)	Level of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI).....	4
(4)	Perkhidmatan Starlink di Sekolah-sekolah di Meluan.....	5
(5)	Completion of the Proposed Dredging of Sungai Maong.....	6
(6)	Talikhidmat.....	7
(7)	Eko-pelancongan di Bukit Sepali di Ulu Sungai Sepali, Sungai Lakah.....	9
(8)	Sistem Solar di bawah Program SARES.....	10
(9)	Pemantauan Buaya dan Kawalan Populasi di Balingian.....	11
(10)	Usahawan di Sarawak selepas Post COVID-19.....	12
3.0	RANG UNDANG-UNDANG KERAJAAN – BACAAN KALI YANG KEDUA	
	<u>Distribution of Gas (Amendment) Bill, 2023</u>	
	Menteri Utiliti dan Telekomunikasi; dan Ahli Dewan Undangan Negeri DUN N.27 Sebuyau	
	(YB Dato Sri Haji Julaihi bin Haji Narawi).....	14
	<i>[Perbahasan daripada Ahli Dewan Biasa berkaitan Distribution of Gas (Amendment) Bill, 2023]</i>	
(1)	YB Encik Safiee bin Haji Ahmad – (DUN N.43 Daro).....	16
(2)	YB Puan Violet Yong Wui Wui – (DUN N.10 Pending).....	17
(3)	YB Encik Friday anak Belik – (DUN.39 Krian).....	19
(4)	YB Puan Dayang Noorazah bte Awang Sohor – (DUN N.28 Lingga).....	20
(5)	YB Encik Royston bin Valentine – (DUN N.57 Tellian).....	22
(6)	YB Encik Abdul Yakub bin Haji Arbi – (DUN N.58 Balingian).....	25
(7)	YB Encik Johnny Pang Leong Ming – (DUN N.68 Tanjong Batu).....	26
(8)	YB Encik Chong Chieng Jen – (DUN N.9 Padungan).....	27
(9)	YB Encik Kennedy Chukpai Ugon – (DUN N.66 Murum).....	29
(10)	YB Ir. Christopher Gira – (DUN N.59 Tamin).....	31
(11)	YB Encik Adam Yii Siew Sang – (DUN N.74 Pujut).....	32
(12)	YB Datuk Hamzah bin Haji Brahim – (DUN N.17 Stakan).....	33
(13)	YB Encik Yap Yau Sin – (DUN N.12 Kota Sentosa).....	35
(14)	YB Encik Rolland Duat anak Jubin – (DUN N.48 Meluan).....	36
(15)	YB Encik Lidam anak Assan – (DUN N.62 Katibas).....	36
(16)	YB Dato Ir. Lo Khare Chiang – (DUN N.13 Batu Kitang).....	37
4.0	RANG UNDANG-UNDANG KERAJAAN – BACAAN KALI YANG KETIGA	
	<u>Distribution of Gas (Amendment) Bill, 2023</u>	
	Menteri Utiliti dan Telekomunikasi; dan Ahli Dewan Undangan Negeri DUN N.27 Sebuyau	
	(YB Dato Sri Haji Julaihi bin Haji Narawi).....	41

5.0 RANG UNDANG-UNDANG KERAJAAN – BACAAN KALI YANG KEDUA

Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2023

Menteri Utiliti dan Telekomunikasi; dan Ahli Dewan Undangan Negeri DUN N.27 Sebuyau

(YB Dato Sri Haji Julaihi bin Haji Narawi)..... 42

[Perbahasan daripada Ahli Dewan Biasa berkaitan Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2023]

(1)	YB Encik Baru Bian – (DUN N.81 Ba’Kelalan).....	45
(2)	YB Encik Abdul Yakub bin Haji Arbi – (DUN N.58 Balingian).....	46
(3)	YB Encik John anak Ilus – (DUN N.23 Bukit Semuja).....	47
(4)	YB Encik Nicholas Kudi anak Jantai – (DUN N.64 Baleh).....	49
(5)	YB Tuan Haji Mohamad bin Duri – (DUN N.38 Kalaka).....	50
(6)	YB Encik Allan Siden Gramong – (DUN N.50 Machan).....	53
(7)	YB Encik Chong Chieng Jen – (DUN N.9 Padungan).....	54
(8)	YB Encik Billy anak Sujang – (DUN N.1 Opar).....	57
(9)	YB Encik Royston bin Valentine – (DUN N.57 Tellian).....	58
(10)	YB Encik Fazzrudin bin Haji Abdul Rahman – (DUN N.6 Tupong).....	61
(11)	YB Dr. Simon Sinang @ Sinang anak Bada – (DUN N.21 Tebedu).....	63
(12)	YB Encik Wilson Nyabong anak Ijang – (DUN N.61 Pelagus).....	65
(13)	YB Encik Miro anak Simuh – (DUN N.18 Serembu).....	66
(14)	YB Encik Yap Yau Sin – (DUN N.12 Kota Sentosa).....	67

6.0 RANG UNDANG-UNDANG KERAJAAN – BACAAN KALI YANG KETIGA

Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2023

Menteri Utiliti dan Telekomunikasi; dan Ahli Dewan Undangan Negeri DUN N.27 Sebuyau

(YB Dato Sri Haji Julaihi bin Haji Narawi)..... 72

7.0 USUL DARIPADA MENTERI..... 72

8.0 USUL PEMILIHAN AHLI DEWAN NEGARA..... 73

9.0 PENANGGUHAN MESYUARAT..... 75

10.0 LAPORAN / PENYATA KEWANGAN YANG DIBENTANG PADA 21 NOVEMBER 2023

SARAWAK
DEWAN UNDANGAN NEGERI SARAWAK KESEMBILAN BELAS

Penyata Rasmi

MESYUARAT KEDUA BAGI PENGAL KEDUA

Selasa, 21 November 2023

Dewan bermesyuarat di Petra Jaya, Kuching pada pukul 9.05 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. <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 Haji Awang Tengah bin Ali Hasan D.A., P.N.B.S., P.G.B.K., A.M.N. <i>Timbalan Premier Sarawak</i> <i>Menteri Sumber Asli dan Pembangunan Bandar Kedua</i> <i>Menteri Perdagangan Antarabangsa, Industri dan Pelaburan</i>	<i>N.82 Bukit Sari</i>
6.	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>
7.	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>
8.	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>

9. Yang Berhormat Dato Sri Haji Abdul Karim Rahman Hamzah
P.N.B.S., P.G.B.K., P.B.S., P.B.E.
Menteri Pelancongan, Industri Kreatif dan Seni Persembahan
Menteri Belia, Sukan dan Pembangunan Usahawan N.15 Asajaya
10. 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
11. 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
12. 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
13. 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
14. 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
15. 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
16. 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
17. 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
18. 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
19. 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
20. 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 Utiliti dan Telekomunikasi (Utiliti) N.4 Pantai Damai

21. 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

22. 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

23. Yang Berhormat Datuk Dr Haji Abdul Rahman bin Haji Ismail
P.G.B.K., A.B.S., P.T.E.
Timbalan Menteri Industri Makanan, Komoditi & Pembangunan Wilayah (Industri Makanan) N.79 Bukit Kota

24. 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

25. 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

26. 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

27. Yang Berhormat Datuk Abdullah bin Haji Saidol
P.G.B.K., J.B.K., P.T.E.
Timbalan Menteri di Jabatan Premier (Hal Ehwal Korporat dan Unit Komunikasi Awam Sarawak) N.42 Semop

28. 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

29. 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

30. 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

31. 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

32. Yang Berhormat Datuk Ricky @ Mohammad Razi bin Sitam
P.G.B.K., J.B.S., P.T.E.
Timbalan Menteri Pembangunan Wanita, Kanak-Kanak dan Kesejahteraan Komuniti (Kesejahteraan Komuniti)
N.35 Saribas
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 Dato Gerald Rentap Jabu
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 Dato Majang anak Renggi
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 Ibrahim bin Baki
A.B.S., J.B.S., P.S.B.S.
N.8 Satok
39. Yang Berhormat Dato' Sri Huang Tiong Sii
D.I.M.P., S.S.A.P.
N.45 Repok
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 Tuan Haji Razaili bin Haji Gapor
P.T.E., P.B.S.
N.29 Beting Maro
44. Yang Berhormat Datuk Ding Kuong Hiing
P.J.N., A.B.S.
N.46 Meradong
45. Yang Berhormat Encik Chong Chieng Jen
N.9 Padungan
46. Yang Berhormat Puan Violet Yong Wui Wui
N.10 Pending
47. 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

48.	Yang Berhormat Encik Johnichal Rayong anak Ngipa J.B.S., P.T.E.	<i>N.33 Engkilili</i>
49.	Yang Berhormat Dato Ir. Lo Khere Chiang P.S.B.S., B.B.S., J.B.K.	<i>N.13 Batu Kitang</i>
50.	Yang Berhormat Encik Wilson Nyabong anak Ijang A.M.N., K.M.N., J.B.S.	<i>N.61 Pelagus</i>
51.	Yang Berhormat Encik Miro anak Simuh P.B.S.	<i>N.18 Serembu</i>
52.	Yang Berhormat Encik John anak Ilus P.B.S., A.P.S.	<i>N.23 Bukit Semuja</i>
53.	Yang Berhormat Encik Fazzrudin bin Haji Abdul Rahman J.B.K., P.B.S.	<i>N.6 Tupong</i>
54.	Yang Berhormat Encik Awla bin Dris P.B.S., A.B.S.	<i>N.25 Simunjan</i>
55.	Yang Berhormat Ir. Christopher Gira @ Gira anak Sambang P.B.K.	<i>N.59 Tamin</i>
56.	Yang Berhormat Encik Rolland Duat anak Jubin	<i>N.48 Meluan</i>
57.	Yang Berhormat Encik Abdul Yakub bin Haji Arbi B.B.S., A.B.S., K.M.N., J.B.K.	<i>N.58 Balingian</i>
58.	Yang Berhormat Encik Safiee bin Haji Ahmad J.B.K., P.P.B.	<i>N.43 Daro</i>
59.	Yang Berhormat Encik Baru Bian	<i>N.81 Ba'Kelalan</i>
60.	Yang Berhormat Encik Kennedy Chukpai Ugon J.B.S., P.P.N., A.B.S.	<i>N.66 Murum</i>
61.	Yang Berhormat Encik Allan Siden Gramong P.B.S., A.B.S.	<i>N.50 Machan</i>
62.	Yang Berhormat Encik Mohd Chee bin Kadir A.B.S., P.B.S., P.J.P.N., J.B.S.	<i>N.40 Kabong</i>
63.	Yang Berhormat Datuk Hamzah bin Haji Brahim A.M.N., P.M.W.	<i>N.17 Stakan</i>
64.	Yang Berhormat Encik Adam Yii Siew Sang A.B.S.	<i>N.74 Pujut</i>
65.	Yang Berhormat Puan Dayang Noorazah bte Awang Sohor P.B.S.	<i>N.28 Lingga</i>
66.	Yang Berhormat Dr Simon Sinang @ Sinang anak Bada A.B.S., P.B.S., K.M.N.	<i>N.21 Tebedu</i>

67.	Yang Berhormat Encik Billy anak Sujang P.B.S., P.P.B.	N.1 Opar
68.	Yang Berhormat Encik Azizul Annuar bin Pehin Sri Haji Adenan P.B.S.	N.3 Tanjong Datu
69.	Yang Berhormat Encik Yap Yau Sin P.B.S., K.M.N.	N.12 Kota Sentosa
70.	Yang Berhormat Encik See Chee How	N.11 Batu Lintang
71.	Yang Berhormat Tuan Haji Mohamad bin Duri P.B.K., A.B.S.	N.38 Kalaka
72.	Yang Berhormat Encik Friday anak Belik A.B.K., P.P.S., P.P.B., P.B.K., P.P.C.	N.39 Krian
73.	Yang Berhormat Encik Anyi anak Jana P.B.K.	N.49 Ngemah
74.	Yang Berhormat Encik Chieng Jin Ek P.B.S.	N.51 Bukit Assek
75.	Yang Berhormat Encik Royston bin Valentine J.B.K., A.B.S.	N.57 Tellian
76.	Yang Berhormat Encik Lidam anak Assan P.B.S.	N.62 Katibas
77.	Yang Berhormat Encik Nicholas Kudi anak Jantai P.B.S.	N.64 Baleh
78.	Yang Berhormat Encik Johnny Pang Leong Ming P.B.S.	N.68 Tanjong Batu
79.	Yang Berhormat Encik Iskandar bin Turkee	N.67 Jepak

TIDAK HADIR
(Kebenaran di bawah Peraturan Mesyuarat 81)

Bil.	Nama	Konstituensi
1.	Yang Berhormat Dato Henry Harry anak Jinep P.S.B.S., A.B.S. <i>Timbalan Menteri Pengangkutan (Sungai dan Laut)</i>	N.2 Tasik Biru
2.	Yang Berhormat Datuk Ir. Aidel bin Lariwoo P.G.B.K., P.B.S., P.T.E. <i>Timbalan Menteri Infrastruktur dan Pembangunan Pelabuhan (Pembangunan Infrastruktur)</i>	N.24 Sadong Jaya
3.	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.	N.52 Dudong
4.	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

TURUT HADIR

1. Encik Pele Peter Tinggom
Setiausaha Dewan Undangan Negeri Sarawak
2. Encik Abang Mohammad Adib bin Abang Sallehadin
Pemangku Timbalan Setiausaha Dewan Undangan Negeri Sarawak
3. Inspektor Ahmad Khairul Aiman bin Hassan
Bentara Mesyuarat
4. Inspektor Nelson anak Ensit
Bentara Mesyuarat
5. Encik Lydwilkyn Andar anak Umbau
Bentara Mesyuarat
6. Encik Mohd Saiful bin Ahmad Zaidi
Bentara Mesyuarat
7. Inspektor Dylan Tan Hock Ming
Bentara Mesyuarat
8. Inspektor Nizle anak Junep
Bentara Mesyuarat

PETUGAS PERSIDANGAN

PEGAWAI UNDANG-UNDANG

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Encik Muhd. Syafiq bin Sapri | <i>Jabatan Peguam Besar Negeri Sarawak</i> |
| 2. Cik Christie Sereni anak Philimon | <i>Jabatan Peguam Besar Negeri Sarawak</i> |

PEMBACA PRUF

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1. Puan Coretta Herliana Kura | <i>Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka Negeri Sarawak</i> |
| 2. Encik Shamsul Idzham Jamil | <i>Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka Negeri Sarawak</i> |

JURUTRENGKAS

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Puan Sharlina binti Mushar | <i>Pejabat Setiausaha Kewangan Negeri</i> |
| 2. Puan Malin anak Arif | <i>Pejabat Setiausaha Kewangan Negeri</i> |
| 3. Puan Khadijah Dato Haji Khaider | <i>Jabatan Perbendaharaan Negeri Sarawak</i> |
| 4. Puan Olivia Batan | <i>Jabatan Audit Negara Negeri Sarawak</i> |
| 5. Puan Katerin Jemali @ Maria Jamali | <i>Dewan Bandaraya Kuching Utara</i> |
| 6. Puan Doris anak Francis Harris | <i>Universiti Malaysia Sarawak (UNIMAS)</i> |
| 7. Puan Meri Sabas | <i>Universiti Malaysia Sarawak (UNIMAS)</i> |
| 8. Puan Noorina binti Hamdan | <i>Universiti Malaysia Sarawak (UNIMAS)</i> |
| 9. Puan Ratna Airnwati binti Haji Md. Junaidi | <i>Perbadanan Pembangunan Perumahan</i> |
| 10. Puan Sabtuyah binti Adeng | <i>Perbadanan Pembangunan Perumahan</i> |
| 11. Puan Nori Othman | <i>Perbadanan Pembangunan Perumahan</i> |
| 12. Puan Zuriawati binti Mohd Laili | <i>Pustaka Negeri Sarawak</i> |
| 13. Encik Azhwan bin Bujang | <i>Regional Corridor Development Authority</i> |
| 14. Encik Mohd Alfadger bin Tuah | <i>Pejabat Residen Bahagian Kuching</i> |
| 15. Puan Dorina Asort | <i>Kementerian Utiliti dan Telekomunikasi Sarawak</i> |
| 16. Puan Florence Jalong | <i>Kementerian Utiliti dan Telekomunikasi Sarawak</i> |
| 17. Puan Leidiana binti Azahari | <i>Kementerian Utiliti dan Telekomunikasi Sarawak</i> |
| 18. Puan Noor Afifah binti Bahaudin | <i>Kementerian Utiliti dan Telekomunikasi Sarawak</i> |
| 19. Puan Dayang Duraiza binti Haji Awang Jangka | <i>Lembaga Sumber Asli & Alam Sekitar Sarawak</i> |
| 20. Puan Anieta Sylvester Pungga | <i>Perbadanan Pembangunan Ekonomi Sarawak</i> |

21.	Puan Juliana Lugom	<i>Perbadanan Pembangunan Ekonomi Sarawak</i>
22.	Puan Rosemary Langub	<i>Perbadanan Kemajuan Perusahaan Kayu Sarawak</i>
23.	Puan Derna anak Johin	<i>Unit Pemantauan Pelaksanaan Sarawak, Jabatan Premier Sarawak</i>
24.	Puan Azah Mohamad Jally	<i>Kementerian Infrastruktur dan Pembangunan Pelabuhan Sarawak</i>
25.	Puan Rosline anak Dominic Maon	<i>Kementerian Industri Makanan, Komoditi dan Pembangunan Wilayah Sarawak</i>
26.	Puan Nur Izzatul Fatimah Abdullah	<i>Kementerian Belia, Sukan dan Pembangunan Usahawan Sarawak</i>
27.	Puan Emely anak Edmund Beatie	<i>Kementerian Pertahanan Malaysia Cawangan Sarawak SPRM</i>
28.	Puan Nurhaida binti Amin	<i>Jabatan Penyiaran Kawasan Sarawak, Jabatan Penyiaran Negeri Sarawak</i>
29.	Puan Dzuridah binti Haji Sariee	<i>Pejabat Timbalan Setiausaha Kerajaan Negeri (Perancangan Ekonomi dan Pembangunan), Jabatan Premier Sarawak</i>
30.	Puan Valarie Jane anak Aitman	<i>Pejabat Pembangunan Persekutuan Negeri Sarawak, Unit Penyelarasan Pelaksanaan, Jabatan Perdana Menteri</i>

RAKAMAN PROSIDING

1.	Puan Nordiana binti Rabae	<i>Jabatan Penyiaran Sarawak</i>
2.	Encik Hussein bin Shuini	<i>Jabatan Penyiaran Sarawak</i>
3.	Encik Yong Choon Chan	<i>Jabatan Penyiaran Sarawak</i>
4.	Puan Siti Nazilafatullaini binti Sukri	<i>Jabatan Penyiaran Sarawak</i>
5.	Encik Fareez Azizi bin Zakeria	<i>Jabatan Penyiaran Sarawak</i>

JURUCETAK

1.	Encik Awang Faizul bin Awang Aboone	<i>Percetakan Nasional Malaysia Berhad</i>
2.	Encik Vincent Vyner ak Tubom	<i>Percetakan Nasional Malaysia Berhad</i>

JURUTEKNIK IT

1.	Encik Abang Hasmadi bin Abang Wahab	<i>SAINS</i>
2.	Encik Brandon Lim Tuong Shiu	<i>SAINS</i>
3.	Encik Azmuddin Yazid	<i>SAINS</i>
4.	Encik Salihin Abu Seman	<i>SAINS</i>

MESSENGER

1.	Encik Mohamad Zahari bin Hamden	<i>Jabatan Agama Islam Sarawak</i>
2.	Encik Lawrence Encharang	<i>Jabatan Pertanian Sarawak</i>
3.	Encik Helmy bin Abdul Rahman	<i>Jabatan Pertanian Sarawak</i>
4.	Encik Shah Riwandya Sia bin Ridzuan	<i>Jabatan Pertanian Sarawak</i>
5.	Encik Mohammad Zaidi bin Rambli	<i>Jabatan Pertanian Sarawak</i>
6.	Encik Edry Saiful bin Abdul Hamid	<i>Jabatan Pertanian Sarawak</i>
7.	Encik Mohd Sahfizal Atoy bin Mohamad Faizal	<i>Jabatan Pertanian Sarawak</i>
8.	Encik Mohamed Nazeerudin bin Gulam Mohamed	<i>Kementerian Industri Makanan, Komoditi dan Pembangunan Wilayah Sarawak</i>

ANGGOTA STAF DEWAN UNDANGAN NEGERI SARAWAK

1. Cik Noria binti Suut
2. Puan Nur Azira binti Abdul Kadir
3. Puan Rabiah binti Abdul Kadir
4. Puan Aisha Parveen binti Badron
5. Encik Abdul Rahman bin Suaidi
6. Puan Siti Norhiza binti Mohammad Yusri
7. Puan Hanisah Abdullah
8. Cik Siti Halimah binti Mohamad Nawawi
9. Puan Hasfarini binti Hassim
10. Cik Nurhaffizah Abdullah
11. Cik Natasha Nadia binti Mohd. Saidi
12. Puan Angela Lisa anak Mathew Linol
13. Encik Felix Aaron anak Michael
14. Cik Calista Abbie anak Sapa @ Patrick Sapa
15. Puan Norziana binti Haji Ahmad
16. Encik Mohd Hasfia bin Abdullah
17. Puan Nur Eliana Abdullah
18. Puan Nazmah binti Darham
19. Puan Tracy Lyana anak Bana
20. Encik Mohd Zulkhairi bin Mohammad Hejemi
21. Puan Dayang Nazira binti Abang Martaza
22. Puan Jasmine Sinja anak Robinson
23. Puan Dayang Noorazilla binti Jasni
24. Cik Parcelia Renyelia anak Pamg
25. Cik Nur Zafirah binti Affendy Michael
26. Puan Deidre anak Wilson
27. Encik Muhammad Elliyas bin Matali
28. Cik Siti Nur Marsitah binti Roslan
29. Puan Nur Amira Lystiani binti Poniman
30. Encik Razali bin Awi
31. Puan Nora binti Atem
32. Encik Zahari bin Bolhi
33. Encik Lukas Jammany anak Kated
34. Encik Hazrin Syah bin Hamzah
35. Encik Salman bin Jaya
36. Encik Alwie bin Haji Ali
37. Encik Romzi bin Bujang
38. Encik Musa bin Julai
39. Cik Hawa binti Morsad
40. Puan Suraya binti Hamden
41. Puan Noraisah binti Ahmad
42. Cik Siti Zalilah binti Samsawi

PELAJAR PRAKTIKAL

1. Cik Siti Zubaidah binti Arip
2. Cik Amyna A'eisya binti Ranani

(Mesyuarat dimulakan pada pukul 9.05 pagi)

[Tuan Speaker mempengerusikan Mesyuarat]

DOA

PEMASYHURAN DARIPADA TUAN SPEAKER

Tuan Speaker: Bismillahirrahmannirrahim. Assalamualaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh. Selamat pagi dan Salam sejahtera. Honourable Members, under Standing Order 12(1) and (2), Government Business shall take precedents over Private Members' Business and Government Business shall be set down in such order as the Government thinks fit and communicates 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 Ministerial reply shall take the remaining three days next week that is Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday.

Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat, I have granted leave of absence under Standing Order 81 to Yang Amat Berhormat Datuk Patinggi Tan Sri (Dr) Abang Haji Abdul Rahman Zohari bin Tun Datuk Abang Hj. Openg, Premier of Sarawak and Honourable Member for N.26 Gedong and Yang Berhormat Datuk Ir. Aidel bin Lariwoo, Deputy Minister for Infrastructure Development and Honourable Member N.24 Sadong Jaya for today and tomorrow's sitting.

PERTANYAAN-PERTANYAAN BAGI JAWAPAN-JAWAPAN LISAN

Tuan Speaker: Yang Berhormat Puan Dayang Noorazah bte Awang Sohor, Lingga.

YB Puan Dayang Noorazah bte Awang Sohor: Terima kasih, Tuan Speaker. Soalan saya no.1.

Produk Beras Tempatan

(1) YB Puan Dayang Noorazah bte Awang Sohor bertanya kepada Menteri Industri Makanan, Komoditi dan Pembangunan Wilayah Sarawak: Apakah langkah Kerajaan bagi memasarkan produk beras tempatan untuk dibekalkan di dalam negeri dan apakah langkah untuk menyelaraskan harga beras tempatan sebagai mampu beli?

Timbalan Menteri Industri Makanan, Komoditi dan Pembangunan Wilayah (Industri Makanan) (YB Datuk Dr Haji Abdul Rahman bin Haji Ismail): Tuan Speaker, untuk makluman Ahli Yang Berhormat bagi Lingga, Sarawak sememangnya mempunyai pelbagai jenis beras tradisional tempatan yang mempunyai keistimewaan dari segi bentuk, aroma, warna, tekstur, dan kualiti pemakanan. Antara jenis beras yang digemari ialah beras Bario, Bajong, Biris, dan Wai. Dengan keistimewaan tersebut, beras tempatan ini adalah dikategorikan sebagai beras premium, untuk pasaran *niche*, pasaran istimewa.

Kementerian saya ini melalui Jabatan Pertanian Sarawak sentiasa berusaha untuk membantu memasarkan beras premium tempatan ini samada untuk pasaran tempatan mahupun luar negara. Antaranya ialah dengan menghubungkan syarikat swasta dengan para petani bagi membantu mempromosikan beras premium tersebut ke pasaran luar negara, contohnya melalui Sarawak Trade and Tourism Office Singapore (STATOS) di Singapura.

Bagi pasaran tempatan, selain dijual sendiri oleh para petani, beras-beras tersebut juga boleh didapati di Peladang *e-Shop* yang diuruskan oleh Pertubuhan Peladang Negeri Sarawak (PPNS), dan empat buah Pertubuhan Peladang Kawasan (PPK) iaitu PPK Batang Lupa, PPK Kalaka, PPK Meradong, dan juga PPK Daro. Berkenaan penyelarasan harga pula, berbeza dengan Beras Putih Tempatan (BPT) contohnya jenis *Malaysian Rice 269 (MR) 269* keluaran Institut Penyelidikan dan Kemajuan Pertanian Malaysia (MARDI). Harga beras tradisional tempatan di Sarawak tidak tertakluk

kepada Akta Kawalan Padi dan Beras 1994. Oleh itu, harganya adalah mengikut tawaran dan permintaan, *supply and demand*.

Secara amnya, harga runcit beras tradisional tempatan adalah melebihi RM15 satu kilogram ianya, bergantung kepada *variety* beras tersebut. Sebagai contoh, harga runcit bagi beras Bario yang dihasilkan di kawasan tinggi Bario boleh mencecah sehingga RM28 bagi satu kilogram di Bandaraya Kuching dengan mengambil kira kos logistik. Dengan pengapungan harga beras tempatan ini, para petani dapat menikmati pendapatan yang lebih dan diharap terus kekal dalam aktiviti penanaman padi tradisional tempatan.

Perkara ini sangat penting memandangkan penghasilan padi masih rendah di Sarawak, iaitu pada kadar kurang 5% daripada keseluruhan pengeluaran padi negara serta melibatkan kos pengeluaran padi yang tinggi. Sungguhpun demikian, Kementerian saya melalui Jabatan Pertanian Sarawak bersedia untuk meneroka jenis padi hibrid yang berpenghasilan tinggi daripada negara-negara luar yang boleh beradaptasi dengan keadaan tempatan bagi meningkatkan pengeluaran padi dan beras di Sarawak sebagaimana yang dinyatakan oleh Yang Amat Berhormat Premier dalam Pembentangan Belanjawan pada 20 November 2023. Terima kasih.

YB Puan Dayang Noorazah bte Awang Sohor: (*Soalan Tambahan*) Terima kasih, Yang Berhormat Timbalan Menteri. Saya mempunyai dua soalan tambahan:

- (a) Apakah ciri-ciri perbezaan *variety* padi tempatan Sarawak dibandingkan *variety* Malaysia Rice (MR) sedia ada?
- (b) Apakah syarat-syarat untuk mengimport benih padi daripada negara luar?

Terima kasih.

Timbalan Menteri Industri Makanan, Komoditi dan Pembangunan Wilayah (Industri Makanan) (YB Datuk Dr Haji Abdul Rahman bin Haji Ismail): Terima kasih, Ahli Yang Berhormat bagi Lingga. Bagi menjawab soalan yang pertama, *variety* padi tradisional Sarawak mempunyai ciri-ciri seperti berikut:

- (a) Tempoh matang yang panjang iaitu di antara 150-180 hari selepas ditanam;
- (b) Dapat menyesuaikan dengan keadaan persekitaran setempat;
- (c) Pelbagai saiz dan bentuk bulir dan warna;
- (d) Kualiti pemakanan yang baik seperti beras Bajong yang dipercayai mempunyai kandungan *antioxidant* yang tinggi; dan
- (e) Mempunyai harga premium di pasaran.

Tak ada soalan yang kedua? Ada? Ada? Tak dengar. Soalan kedua, syarat? Berkenaan syarat untuk makluman bagi Ahli Yang Berhormat bagi Lingga, Kerajaan Sarawak melalui Jabatan Pertanian Sarawak memainkan peranan dalam melindungi sumber pertanian dan ekosistem di Sarawak daripada risiko-risiko melibatkan biosekuriti tumbuhan, termasuk penyakit tumbuhan dan serangan makhluk perosak. Pengimportan-pengimportan benih tempatan termasuk padi adalah tertakluk kepada *Plant Quarantine Act 1976* dan *Plant Quarantine Regulation Act 1981*. Oleh itu, bagi pengimportan tumbuhan produk pertanian artikel terkawal dan ekosistem yang tidak tersenarai dalam sistem e-Permit dan dari destinasi asal yang baharu, maka, satu *Pest Risk Analysis (PRA)* akan dijalankan melalui proses *Verification of Compliance (VOC)* yang memerlukan lawatan tapak ke negara asal, dan setelah proses VOC selesai, pengimport tersebut perlu membuat permohonan permit import melalui sistem e-Permit. Kementerian melalui Jabatan Pertanian Sarawak bersedia untuk membantu mempermudah proses pengimportan benih yang tersebut. Terima kasih.

Tuan Speaker: Yang Berhormat Encik Adam Yii Siew Sang, Pujut.

YB Encik Adam Yii Siew Sang: Tuan Speaker, my question is no. 2.

Miri Airport

(2) YB Encik Adam Yii Siew Sang to ask the Minister for Transport Sarawak: What and when will the expansion of Miri Airport capacity be implemented in order to cope with the increasing passengers' throughput at Miri Airport or a new airport be constructed to cater for future demands.

Timbalan Menteri Pengangkutan (Penerbangan dan Jalan Raya) (YB Datuk Dr Jerip anak Susil): Terima kasih, Tuan Speaker. Terima kasih, Ahli Yang Berhormat bagi Pujut. For the information of the Honourable Member for N.74 Pujut, the current Miri Airport is designed to cater up to 2 million passengers per annum (MPPA). It is recorded that passenger movement exceeded the airport's design capacity in 2019, with 2,434,497 passengers.

On 30th of June 2023, a delegation from the Ministry of Transport Sarawak led by the Minister for Transport Sarawak had paid a courtesy call to the Federal Minister for Transport Malaysia and during that meeting, YB Minister for Transport Sarawak had highlighted and forwarded the proposed Miri Airport Optimisation Plan (Airport Expansion Plan) for their consideration and support. The Federal Minister had assured that this project will be their priority project in obtaining allocations from the Federal Government under the 12th Malaysia Plan.

The proposed upgrade involves an increase in terminal capacity from 2 million passengers per annum (MPPA) to 3 million passengers per annum and the proposed scope of works for the expansion comprises:

- (a) A new building extension and upgrading of the Rural Air Services (RAS) area;
- (b) Additional new Check in Counters (CIC);
- (c) New offices area, signages and wayfinding;
- (d) New Baggage Handling System (BHS);
- (e) Improvement and upgrading works at first floor departure hall area;
- (f) Pier expansion and additional Passenger Boarding Bridge (PBB); and last but not least
- (g) Automation towards Airport 4.0.

This Miri Airport Optimisation Plan (Airport Expansion Plan) is only for a short-term plan. The Ministry of Transport Sarawak and Malaysia Airport Holdings Berhad (MAHB) are working together for a long-term plan to build a new international airport terminal for Miri. Thank you.

YB Encik Adam Yii Siew Sang: (Supplementary Question) Thank you, YB Datuk Dr Jerip anak Susil, Deputy Minister for Transport Sarawak (Aviation and Road). I have two supplementary questions.

- (a) What is the estimated cost of the proposed Miri Airport Optimization Plan?
- (b) What are the immediate measures taken by Malaysia Airport Holdings Berhad (MAHB) to upgrade Miri Airport.

Thank you.

Timbalan Menteri Pengangkutan (Penerbangan dan Jalan Raya) (YB Datuk Dr. Jerip anak Susil): Thank you, Member for Pujut for your two supplementary questions. For the first question, the estimated cost of the proposed Miri Airport Optimisation Plan for the 12th Malaysia Plan is RM60 million.

For your second question, among the immediate measures and projects taken by the MAHB Project that has been completed by 2023 are:

- (a) The rehabilitation of existing concrete land at the parking appearance and its associate work at Miri Airport for Bay 2;

- (b) The installation of an additional 32 closed-circuit television cameras (CCTV) at the new area of the passenger covered walkway, Control Post One, Centralized Utility Building (CUB) at the Miri Airport;
- (c) The upgrading of the storage CCTV system at Miri Airport;
- (d) The replacement of the existing roofing at south and Mas Cargo substation; and
- (e) The replacement of carpet at three units of passenger boarding bridge.

Thank you.

Tuan Speaker: Yang Berhormat Datuk Mong anak Dagang, Bukit Begunan.

YB Datuk Mong anak Dagang: Thank you, Tuan Speaker. My question is no. 3.

Level of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)

(3) YB Datuk Mong anak Dagang to ask the Minister for Energy and Environmental Sustainability: What is the current level of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in particular the hydrogen industry and the factor driving in Sarawak?

Timbalan Menteri Tenaga dan Kelestarian Alam Sekitar (YB Datuk Dr Haji Hazland bin Abang Hipni): Thank you, Tuan Speaker. For the information of the Ahli Yang Berhormat for Bukit Begunan, before we embark in any green investments or green projects, we have to prepare four frameworks. The first framework is the legal framework and we have done so since last year. The second framework would be the technical framework and we are still in the process. The third framework would be the finance, investment, business, and taxation framework. And the fourth framework is the human resources framework.

So, for the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) framework, SEDC Energy has two hydrogen projects at the Petchem Industrial Park in Bintulu. The first one is the partnership with the consortium of companies from South Korea with a proposed investment of RM11.3 billion. The Joint Development Agreement (JDA) was signed on the 16th of October 2023.

The other partnership is with the Japanese investors, also known as the Hornbill Project, with a proposed investment of RM8.5 billion. The Joint Development Agreement (JDA) was signed on the 25th of October 2023.

There is also a partnership with Petronas Technology Ventures Sdn. Bhd. with a proposed FDI of RM30 million and a Direct Domestic Investment (DDI) of RM100 million. So, the total investment amounts to RM130 million.

The Ministry of International Trade, Industry, and Investment (MINTRED) is also discussing with an Australian investor on its Proposed Hydrogen Project worth RM5.6 billion in the Samalaju Industrial Park.

The factors driving our FDI in Sarawak are its stable Government, business friendly investment policies, efficient Government machinery, availability of natural and renewable resources, young talented workforce, and availability of land for development purposes. Thank you.

YB Datuk Mong anak Dagang: *(Supplementary Question)* Tuan Speaker, I have two supplementary questions. Anyway, thank you very much Honourable Deputy Minister.

- (a) Other than hydrogen, what are the Foreign Direct Investment planned for energy transition?
and
- (b) How will the local companies and communities benefit from these projects?

Thank you.

Timbalan Menteri Tenaga dan Kelestarian Alam Sekitar (YB Datuk Dr Haji Hazland bin Abang Hipni): Thank you, Tuan Speaker. For the information of the Ahli Yang Berhormat bagi Bukit Begunan, the other main investments will be in Carbon Capture, Usage and Storage (CCUS) biotechnology including the joint venture with Chitose at Sejingkat power plant on the SAF Microalgae Project. Additionally, the Sarawak Government intends to intensify the installation of floating solar and also maybe even offshore wind to further greenify our energy grid which will need major investments from both the local and international partners.

For the second supplementary question, local companies and communities will benefit from jobs and business opportunities from the economic spin-off created to support the projects and the expansion of the supply chain, both upstream and downstream activities. The added value of knowledge and expertise learned from working in the clean energy sector can accelerate the move towards a service-oriented economy. Thank you.

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

YB Datuk Rolland Duat anak Jubin: Terima kasih, Tuan Speaker. Soalan saya no. 4.

Pemasangan Perkhidmatan Starlink

(4) YB Datuk Rolland Duat anak Jubin bertanya kepada Menteri Pendidikan, Inovasi dan Pembangunan Bakat: Adakah terdapat perancangan bagi memasang perkhidmatan *Starlink* di sekolah-sekolah di Meluan? Saya mencadangkan agar sekolah-sekolah yang jauh di pedalaman seperti SK Ulu Entabai, SK Nanga Ju, SK Nanga Maong, SK Nanga Ensiring dan SK Nanga Jambu diberi keutamaan dalam pemasangan perkhidmatan tersebut.

Timbalan Menteri Pendidikan, Inovasi dan Pembangunan Bakat (Pembangunan Bakat) (YB Datuk Francis Harden anak Hollis): Terima kasih, Tuan Speaker. Untuk makluman Ahli Yang Berhormat bagi N.48 Meluan, pada masa ini, Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia (KPM) belum ada perancangan untuk pemasangan perkhidmatan *Starlink* kerana Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia masih mempunyai kontrak perkhidmatan dengan syarikat telekomunikasi sehingga 30 Jun 2024.

Bagi SK Ulu Entabai, SK Nanga Ju, SK Nanga Maong, SK Nanga Ensiring dan SK Nanga Jambu, pada masa ini, capaian internet adalah dengan menggunakan perkhidmatan syarikat telekomunikasi yang telah dilantik. Terima kasih.

YB Encik Rolland Duat anak Jubin: (*Soalan Tambahan*) Tuan Speaker, saya ada dua soalan tambahan.

- (a) Bagaimanakah prestasi perkhidmatan internet yang ada di sekarang di sekolah tersebut; dan soalan kedua
- (b) Apakah tindakan yang boleh dilakukan untuk menyediakan liputan di sekolah tersebut?

Timbalan Menteri Pendidikan, Inovasi dan Pembangunan Bakat (Pembangunan Bakat) (YB Datuk Francis Harden anak Hollis): Terima kasih, Tuan Speaker. Bagi menjawab soalan tambahan pertama, bagaimanakah prestasi perkhidmatan internet yang ada sekarang di sekolah tersebut?

Prestasi perkhidmatan internet di sekolah tersebut secara amnya adalah memuaskan. Bagaimanapun perkhidmatan satelit kadang kalanya boleh terganggu akibat pelbagai faktor yang di luar kawalan seperti cuaca. Hanya SK Nanga Ensiring yang tidak mendapat liputan internet yang memuaskan. Jadi bagi menjawab soalan tambahan yang kedua, setakat ini pihak sekolah boleh menggunakan *internet in the box* melalui komputer *Raspberry Pi* yang disediakan oleh Kementerian saya. Jadi, untuk jangka panjang Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia (KPM) akan berusaha untuk mendapatkan liputan di sekolah tersebut. Terima kasih.

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

YB Encik See Chee How: Tuan Speaker, my question is no.5.

Completion of the proposed dredging of Sungai Maong

(5) YB Encik See Chee How to ask the Minister for Public Health, Housing and Local Government: What is the timeline for realization and completion of the proposed dredging of Sungai Maong to alleviate flash flood affecting Jalan Rock, Kumpang, Laksamana Cheng Ho, Jalan Tong Wei Tah, Iris Garden, Jalan Permata and the residential and commercial precincts in the vicinity?

Timbalan Menteri Kesihatan Awam, Perumahan dan Kerajaan Tempatan (Kerajaan Tempatan) (YB Datuk Dr Penguang Manggil): Terima kasih, Tuan Speaker. Terima kasih, Ahli Yang Berhormat bagi Batu Lintang. During the last Dewan Undangan Negeri session and this session is no exception, many Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat in this august House have raised similar issues and problems relating to the occurrences of flash floods and occasional severe flooding in their own constituencies, may it be in urban areas or in rural areas affecting long houses and agriculture crops.

In this regard Tuan Speaker, I will answer the question raised by the Ahli Yang Berhormat bagi Batu Lintang from two perspective:

- (a) Perspective number one I will answer the question from a micro perspective with specific reference to the areas mentioned in the question, and number two;
- (b) From a micro perspective as to what are the other significant contributing factors which cause the occurrences of flash floods and/or severe flooding in Sarawak as well as the world over.

For the information of the Ahli Yang Berhormat bagi Batu Lintang, the *Rancangan Tebatan Banjir Sungai Maong Kiri, Kuching, Lembangan Sungai Sarawak* was recently approved by the Government under the RMK-12 Mid-Term Review (MTR) and is currently at the pre-implementation stage. The project is expected to be physically implemented by the second quarter of 2025 and is expected to be completed within 24 months.

Tuan Speaker and Honourable Members of this august House, while we acknowledge that inadequate drainage systems built many years ago, siltation of our drains and waterways, as well as clogged drain outlets and *et cetera* might be one of the causes of the occurrences of flash flood or flooding in the urban areas and rural areas, one must not forget that the global phenomena called climate change is equally responsible. As everyone knows in this august House, experiences, and can even feel and see with our own naked eyes, climate change is already happening the world over, and Sarawak is not spared. Climate change is here to stay, and it can be seen by many significant “*telltale signs*” such as:

- (a) Increased in global average surface temperature by about 0.6 Celsius since 1990. This is early evidence by the occurrences of extreme temperatures and heat waves as experienced by many countries throughout the world, and few days ago if you have seen in the television, one area in Brazil recorded a temperature 136°F equivalent to 58°C;
- (b) Rise in sea level by about 1 cm per decade;
- (c) Decline in Arctic Sea ice thickness by 40% in the past 40 years;
- (d) Major glaciers throughout the world are retreating;
- (e) Which is very significant, precipitations have increased particularly as intense rainfall leading to more frequent and severe flash floods and flooding like what had happened in countries and continents where flooding was unheard of before;
- (f) El Nino event have become more common and more intense: and
- (g) In parts of Asia and Africa drought have increased in frequency and intensity.

All these phenomena have already impacted on our socio-economic wellbeing, the way we live and the world we are living in. It is for this reason that our YAB Premier had intelligently crafted

an indeed a very forward looking and far reaching policy of anchoring of PCDS 2030 on Economic prosperity based on green technology, *vis-a-vis* Carbon Trading and Carbon Capture Utilization and Storage (CCUS) and digital economy as well as environmental sustainability in order to assist the world in a very small way to mitigate climate change and create a more sustainable environment for future generations.

The tabling of the Forest Ordinance (Amendment) Bill, 2022 during the last DUN sitting and the Environment (Reduction of Greenhouse Gasses Emission) Bill, 2023 which was tabled yesterday were indeed a very notable move by our Right Honourable Premier and the GPS Government.

This Bill will enable us to compliment some of the multilateral environmental agreements such as Kyoto Protocol 1997, the Montreal Protocol 1987, the Langkawi Declaration among the Commonwealth Countries in 1989, the ASEAN Transboundary has agreements 2022 and the Paris Agreement 2015 among others to come up with policy direction as well as concrete implementable mitigation and adaptation measures to address climate change and its impacts on our planet.

Tuan Speaker, having said all these however, the Sarawak Government being people-centric will continue to undertake direct in situ intervention mitigation measures such as upgrading existing and dilapidated drainage systems, shallow water ways and allocate the general public on proper disposal of waste in order to avoid clog drains and hence have to minimize flash flood or severe flooding especially in urban areas.

YB Encik See Chee How: (*Supplementary Question*) Thank you, Tuan Speaker. I must thank the Honourable Deputy Minister for the very enlightening answer to the question. My two supplementary questions:

- (a) The scope of work involves in the dredging of the Sg. Maong?
- (b) What are the immediate interim measures that will be undertaken by the Ministry for the mitigation of fast run during the interim period?

Thank you.

Timbalan Menteri Kesihatan Awam, Perumahan dan Kerajaan Tempatan (Kerajaan Tempatan) (YB Datuk Dr Penguang Manggil): Terima kasih Tuan Speaker, as you are all aware, Sg. Maong crosses three municipalities.

- (a) DBKU;
- (b) MBKS; and
- (c) Majlis Perbandaran Padawan.

As an interim measure, I have already answered your question. In fact, pre-entered your supplementary question. The last part of my answer has answered your question. And number two, the scope of work covered under this project includes survey works, soil investigation, land acquisition, relocation of utilities if any, construction upgrading of drainage system at Jalan Laksamana Cheng Ho, dredging works and others associated work. Thank you very much.

Tuan Speaker: Yang Berhormat Encik Yap Yau Sin, Kota Sentosa.

YB Encik Yap Yau Sin: Thank you, Tuan Speaker. My question is no.6.

Talikhidmat

(6) YB Encik Yap Yau Sin to ask the Premier of Sarawak: Whether there are mechanisms put in place to ensure that public complaints made to *talikhidmat* are resolved and report on rectification made by the relevant authorities to *talikhidmat* are accurate?

Timbalan Menteri di Jabatan Premier (Hal Ehwal Korporat dan Unit Komunikasi Awam Sarawak) (YB Datuk Abdullah bin Haji Saidol): Saya, terima kasih kerana bergurau. Assalamualaikum, Tuan Speaker. Sebelum saya menjawab soalan daripada YB Kota Sentosa, izinkan saya mengambil kesempatan yang berharga ini untuk mewakili masyarakat DUN Semop, Jabatan di bawah seliaan saya serta warga media untuk merakamkan ucapan tahniah Tan Sri Datuk Amar Speaker di atas pelantikan semula sebagai Speaker Dewan Undangan Negeri Sarawak.

Yang Berhormat Kota Sentosa, your question basically with regards to *Talikhidmat*. This is a very important service where we are trying our best to ensure that all public concerns and complaints are being channelled to the Government or the agencies especially the respective YB's and also, I was made to understand that your *Pusat Khidmat*, one of the active *Pusat Khidmat* utilizing this *Talikhidmat* for your services and attending to all various concern raised by the people in your *kawasan*.

The *Talikhidmat* was established to cater all public feedback including complains, inquiries, suggestions, requests, and compliments from the public relating to services provided by both the State and Federal Agencies in Sarawak.

You're asking about the basic mechanism on how these concerns are being attended to and being solved. In a nutshell, the *Talikhidmat* Call Centre will assess some of the concerns being return being forwarded to the *Talikhidmat* and for the enquiries to be made because sometimes, for the detailed information a clear picture of concern and complaints needs to be drafted and being channelled to the respective agencies for their further attentions and actions. All agencies concerned are required to provide appropriate response to the *Talikhidmat*, no more than 14 working days.

Random Customer Satisfaction/ Follow-up calls by phone, by emails or by Whatsapp; all those devices will be carried out by the *Talikhidmat* Personnel to the respective agencies to ensure that the appropriate action are being taken and if some of the complaints or concerned raised not being satisfactorily attended to, or no response and not being satisfied, the case will be re-opened and the matter would be routed back to the relevant agencies or ministries and the *Talikhidmat* Personnel shall will continue to monitor the progress of the case is until the matter is being, either been solved or sometimes we update the status of the matters because not all thing can be solved within immediately but they try their best, some of the agencies are trying the best within the reasonable period and may take some time because some of the matters raised relate to various agency and then they have to check with a few agencies to ensure that the response will be satisfactory.

Then, other than that, UKAS just took over the monitoring of this *Talikhidmat* this year. UKAS will continue to monitor the situations; not only the complaints or concerns raised via phone call to *Talikhidmat*. UKAS is also responsible for looking into matters raised in the media social and papers. And sometimes, all these things; the raise will be channelled to the respective agencies and ministries.

The performance so far, where sometimes there are still unsatisfactory situations, UKAS will issue on the monthly notifications to the respective agencies to take immediate actions. And then, other than that, every now and then, there is *Mesyuarat Pengurusan Maklum Balas Awam dalam Sistem Talikhidmat* will be done regularly and all those agencies who seem to be unable to attending to those concerns; dissatisfactory will be called to provide the solutions to all concerns raised. Thank you.

YB Encik Yap Yau Sin: (Supplementary Question) Thank you, Deputy Minister. I have one supplementary question only and my supplementary question is, what actions are taken against those public agencies responsible whom furnished inaccurate or false replies back to the *Talikhidmat* i.e., complaints have not been resolved but are reported back as resolved and settled?

Timbalan Menteri di Jabatan Premier (Hal Ehwal Korporat dan Unit Komunikasi Awam Sarawak) (YB Datuk Abdullah bin Haji Saidol): Ahli Yang Berhormat bagi Kota Sentosa, I wish to

believe and I truly believe your concerns raised are equally the concerns of all the Yang Berhormat and then, we do face similar problems sometimes when dealing with some the agencies but then again; to ensure that good relationship with all these agencies; sometimes we have to understand their working systems and things like that but of course there will come a case, one or two cases where we will face; like you have said, in the creation of false replies, but in the creation probably there are some failures on their part to communicate.

Miscommunication among the agencies or even ourselves, sometimes not able to supply accurate information with regards to the complaints. But, if it is done deliberately, the false replies, I believe such act in action is so unethical, irresponsible and if deemed necessary inappropriate; probably we can lodge our complaint and make sure that the relevant officers to be reprimand but of course, this is a general statement, sometimes, we cannot reflect it all the agencies to be acting such but we do have a black sheep among some. Then, of course, we have to take the appropriate action by lodging, to lodge the complaints. However, the introduction of the Sarawak Ombudsman Bill, 2023 is timely, I believe this Bill would be able to solve a lot of things to ensure that the development going on in Sarawak will be monitored and will be, what we call; *akan dilaksanakan dengan efisien* and to elevate the standard of accountability the public administration and of course when you said what kind of action, there is a provision in the Bill that if the person intentionally give false information. It is an offense and definitely there are some actions to be taken within the definition of the Bill. Thank you.

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

YB Encik Anyi anak Jana: Terima kasih, Tuan Speaker.

Eko-Pelancongan di Bukit Sepali di Ulu Sungai Sepali, Sungai Lakah

(7) YB Encik Anyi anak Jana bertanya kepada Menteri Pelancongan, Industri Kreatif dan Seni Persembahan: Bukit Sepali di Ulu Sungai Sepali, Sungai Lakah mempunyai ketinggian 2,470 kaki. Kawasan ini mempunyai hutan dara dan panorama yang menarik serta didiami banyak flora dan fauna. Adakah Kementerian mempunyai perancangan untuk membangunkan kawasan ini sebagai kawasan Eko-Pelancongan?

Timbalan Menteri Pelancongan, Industri Kreatif dan Seni Persembahan (Pelancongan Inovasi) (YB Datuk Sebastian Ting Chiew Yew): Thank you, Tuan Speaker. Thank you, Yang Berhormat bagi Ngemah for the question. First and foremost, I would like to congratulate Tuan Speaker for being re-appointed as the Speaker of this august House. Untuk makluman Ahli Yang Berhormat bagi Ngemah, buat masa ini, Kementerian saya belum mempunyai perancangan untuk membangunkan kawasan ini sebagai kawasan Eko-Pelancongan. Walau bagaimanapun, tidak dinafikan sesuatu kawasan yang kaya dengan sumber khazanah alam semulajadi seperti Bukit Sepali merupakan satu aset yang sangat penting dalam memajukan sektor Eko-Pelancongan negeri, dan ia amat sesuai sekiranya diterajui oleh komuniti setempat bagi meningkatkan taraf sosial ekonomi mereka. Oleh yang demikian, kesediaan komuniti tempatan untuk menerajui usaha membangunkan sektor pelancongan di kawasan mereka penting untuk memastikan usaha tersebut berterusan dan mampan. Sekiranya sesuatu komuniti berminat untuk memajukan sektor Eko-Pelancongan di kawasan mereka, perkara ini boleh diusulkan kepada Kumpulan Petugas Pelancongan Bahagian (DTTG) yang dipengerusikan oleh Residen Bahagian Sibu atau Kapit mengikut lokaliti masing-masing. Pihak DTTG boleh mengemukakan cadangan tersebut kepada Kementerian saya. Terima kasih.

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

- (a) Berapakah jumlah *homestay* yang telah berdaftar di Bahagian Sibu khususnya di Daerah Kanowit?

- (b) Selain *homestay*, apakah konsep pelancongan lain yang boleh diceburi oleh komuniti setempat?

Thank you.

Timbalan Menteri Pelancongan, Industri Kreatif dan Seni Persembahan (Pelancongan Inovasi) (YB Datuk Sebastian Ting Chiew Yew): Terima kasih, Tuan Speaker. Terima kasih, Ahli Yang Berhormat bagi Ngemah. Untuk makluman Ahli Yang Berhormat bagi Ngemah, pada masa ini terdapat tiga kluster *homestay* yang melibatkan 42 pengusaha berdaftar di Bahagian Sibit termasuk Daerah Kanowit. Seperti yang Ahli Yang Berhormat bagi Ngemah sedia maklum, terdapat 245 rumah panjang dan kampung di bawah kawasan DUN Ngemah. Oleh yang demikian, Kementerian saya menggalakkan agar komuniti kawasan DUN Ngemah menceburkan diri dalam sektor eko-pelancongan berasaskan komuniti dengan membangunkan *homestay* di kawasan mereka. Untuk makluman, syarat asas Pendaftaran Program Pengalaman Homestay boleh diakses di laman sesawang Kementerian Pelancongan, Seni dan Budaya Malaysia (MOTAC).

Jawapan soalan kedua, Tuan Speaker. Untuk makluman Ahli Yang Berhormat bagi Ngemah, selain dari *homestay*, penduduk komuniti juga boleh membangunkan sektor agropelancongan (*agrotourism*). Agropelancongan adalah aktiviti pelancongan yang berkaitan sektor pertanian yang berasaskan tanaman, ternakan, perikanan dan sistem tagang, industri asas tani dan kraftangan yang sedang berkembang pesat dan berpotensi untuk ditawarkan di Sarawak. Ia juga dapat dipakejkan bersama ekopelancongan yang akan memberi nilai tambah kepada produk ekopelancongan dan meningkatkan pemasaran produk pertanian kawasan tersebut. Sekian, terima kasih.

Tuan Speaker: Yang Berhormat Dato Paulus Palu Gumbang, Batu Danau.

YB Dato Paulus Palu Gumbang: Terima kasih, Tuan Speaker. Soalan saya no. 8.

Sistem Solar di bawah Program SARES

(8) YB Dato Paulus Palu Gumbang bertanya kepada Menteri Utiliti dan Telekomunikasi: Adakah Kerajaan Negeri mempunyai sebarang perancangan untuk meningkatkan kapasiti kepada pengguna yang telah dibekalkan dengan sistem solar di bawah Program SARES?

Timbalan Menteri Utiliti dan Telekomunikasi (Utiliti) (YB Datuk Dr Haji Abdul Rahman bin Haji Junaidi): Terima kasih, Tuan Speaker. Terima kasih Ahli Yang Berhormat bagi Batu Danau. Untuk makluman Ahli Yang Berhormat bagi Batu Danau, program *Sarawak Alternative Rural Electrification Scheme* (SARES) telah pun dimulakan oleh Kerajaan Sarawak melalui Kementerian Utiliti dan Telekomunikasi dan agensi pelaksana Sarawak Energy pada tahun 2016. Program SARES ini adalah Projek Perbekalan Elektrik untuk kawasan di luar bandar dan kawasan pedalaman yang tidak mendapat akses untuk disambung ke talian grid.

Untuk makluman bagi Ahli Yang Berhormat bagi Batu Danau, kapasiti untuk pengguna yang telah dibekalkan dengan sistem solar di bawah Program SARES ini telah pun ditingkatkan daripada awalnya sebanyak 2 kilowatt-jam sehari dan sejak tahun 2019 telah pun ditingkatkan kepada 3 kilowatts-jam sehari. Program SARES yang membekalkan bekalan elektrik ke kawasan luar bandar adalah usaha Kerajaan Sarawak untuk memastikan bahawa penduduk di kawasan luar bandar dan di pedalaman mendapat bekalan elektrik dan untuk makluman bahawa bekalan elektrik ini adalah disediakan secara percuma oleh Kerajaan Sarawak.

SARES adalah inisiatif yang masih relevan untuk membekalkan bekalan elektrik 24 jam di kawasan yang jauh daripada talian grid utama terutamanya di kawasan-kawasan yang tidak ada jalan akses. Untuk kawasan yang berdekatan dengan talian grid yang akan dibekalkan dengan jalan raya akses pihak Sarawak Energy dan Kementerian Utiliti dan Telekomunikasi akan berusaha menyambungkan penempatan ini ke talian grid secara berperingkat. Terima kasih.

YB Dato Paulus Palu Gumbang: (*Supplementary Question*) Terima kasih, Timbalan Menteri. Terima kasih, Tuan Speaker. I have two supplementary questions.

- (a) Apakah jenis peralatan elektrik yang boleh digunakan bagi rumah-rumah yang dibekalkan elektrik melalui sistem solar yang berkapasiti 3 kilowatts-jam?
- (b) Apakah langkah-langkah yang perlu diambil bagi memanjangkan jangka hayat sistem Sarawak Alternative Rural Electrification Scheme (SARES)?

Terima kasih.

Timbalan Menteri Utiliti dan Telekomunikasi (Utiliti) (YB Datuk Dr Haji Abdul Rahman bin Haji Junaidi): Terima kasih, Tuan Speaker. Terima kasih Ahli Yang Berhormat bagi Batu Danau. Untuk jawapan soalan yang pertama, apabila kapasiti bekalan elektrik ini ditingkatkan daripada 2 kepada 3 kilowatts-jam, setiap isi rumah yang terlibat boleh menyediakan peralatan elektrik seperti berikut iaitu satu set televisyen, kipas angin, periuk nasi, peti sejuk bersaiz kecil serta 5 unit lampu LED 11 watts dan empat *socket outlet* secara optimum bagi keperluan asas harian.

Manakala, untuk jawapan bagi soalan yang kedua. Kebanyakan daripada sistem SARES ini menggunakan panel solar. Satu ketika pada peringkat awal pelaksanaannya ada juga digunakan mikrohidro, namun demikian, yang lebih popular yang telah dilaksanakan oleh pihak Sarawak Energy adalah menggunakan sistem solar iaitu panel-panel solar ini diletakkan di kawasan berdekatan dengan kampung ataupun rumah panjang yang terlibat. Jadi, ia memerlukan kerjasama antara komuniti setempat dengan pihak Sarawak Energy untuk memastikan bahawa jangka hayat sistem SARES ini dapat dipertingkatkan dipanjangkan untuk manfaat masyarakat setempat. Jadi, kerjasama ini memerlukan pendekatan yang berpanjangan. Antaranya adalah dengan pihak komuniti setempat diminta untuk membersihkan panel solar yang ada secara berkala.

Pada masa yang sama juga Jawatankuasa Tempatan diminta untuk menjaga kebersihan tapak SARES seperti memotong rumput dan juga membuang sampah dan juga dalam kawasan janakuasa SARES itu perlulah dijaga kebersihan dan juga sekiranya ada kejadian kerosakan pada panel-panel itu diminta untuk melaporkan kepada pihak Sarawak Energy. Di samping itu juga, pihak Jawatankuasa di tempat yang berkaitan diminta untuk memastikan bahawa tidak ada berlaku sebarang kejadian *vandalisme* kepada sambungan serta peralatan SARES dan akhirnya diminta kerjasama supaya tidak ada sambungan haram ataupun kecurian elektrik melalui pengubahsuaian meter ataupun *meter tampering* berlaku di tempat tersebut dan seandainya kesemua perkara ini dapat dilaksanakan secara bersama dan kita pasti jangka hayat sistem SARES iaitu satu penempatan dapat dipanjangkan untuk memberi manfaat kepada masyarakat setempat. Terima kasih.

Tuan Speaker: Yang Berhormat Encik Abdul Yakub bin Haji Arbi, Balingian.

YB Encik Abdul Yakub bin Haji Arbi: Terima kasih Tuan Speaker. Saya mula dengan dua kerat pantun.

*Bujang Senang dari Sri Aman,
Soalan Saya Nombor Sembilan.*

Pemantauan Buaya dan Kawalan Populasi di Balingian

(9) YB Encik Abdul Yakub bin Haji Arbi bertanya kepada Menteri Sumber Asli dan Pembangunan Bandar: Adakah Kerajaan berhasrat untuk membuat pemantauan buaya dan kawalan populasi di Balingian dan kawasan sekitar?

Timbalan Menteri Perancangan Bandar, Pentadbiran Tanah dan Alam Sekitar (YB Datuk Haji Len Talif Salleh): Terima kasih, Tuan Speaker. Saya *sik* dapat jawab pantun *ya mintak maaf, selalu saya empat kerat*. Terima kasih, Tuan Speaker dan terima kasih, Ahli Yang Berhormat bagi

Balingian. Untuk makluman Ahli Yang Berhormat bagi Balingian, kerja-kerja pemantauan kehadiran buaya di sungai-sungai Sarawak sentiasa dijalankan oleh pasukan *Swift Wildlife Action Team* (SWAT), Sarawak Forest Corporation (SFC) termasuklah di Sungai Balingian. Pada masa yang sama, operasi menangkap (*ecurling*) buaya juga akan dilakukan sekiranya perlu bagi mengawal populasi buaya yang mengancam keselamatan penduduk setempat. Sepanjang tahun ini, dua aktiviti pemantauan telah dilakukan di kawasan Balingian dan dua ekor buaya telah ditangkap sehingga kini. Terima kasih.

YB Encik Abdul Yakub bin Haji Arbi: (*Soalan Tambahan*) Terima kasih, Yang Berhormat Timbalan Menteri atas jawapan yang cukup padat dan bermaklumat. Jadi, saya ada dua soalan tambahan:

- (a) Apakah status terkini populasi buaya di kawasan Balingian dan sekitarnya?
- (b) Apakah inisiatif lain Kerajaan dalam menangani konflik manusia dan buaya?

Timbalan Menteri Perancangan Bandar, Pentadbiran Tanah dan Alam Sekitar (YB Datuk Haji Len Talif Salleh): Terima kasih, Tuan Speaker. Terima kasih, Ahli Yang Berhormat bagi Balingian. Untuk makluman Ahli Yang Berhormat bagi Balingian, *survey* dan pemantauan populasi buaya terbaharu dijalankan di Sungai Balingian adalah pada bulan Mei tahun ini. Hasil daripada *survey* tersebut, anggaran populasi buaya di sepanjang Sungai Balingian adalah 114 ekor iaitu peningkatan sebanyak 37% berbanding dengan 83 ekor pada tahun 2014. Jadi, bukan sahaja rakyat Balingian sangat produktif, buaya juga sangat produktif. Oleh yang demikian, masyarakat setempat dinasihatkan agar sentiasa berwaspada apabila menjalankan aktiviti di sungai.

Dan untuk menjawab soalan kedua, Tuan Speaker, bukan sahaja murid-murid kita mempunyai Program 3M, buaya juga mempunyai Program 3M iaitu program yang dijalankan oleh SFC 3M mengenali, memahami, dan memelihara buaya sebagai langkah menangani konflik manusia dan buaya. Pada tahun ini, sebanyak 22 Program 3M buaya telah dijalankan di seluruh Sarawak yang melibatkan komuniti, sekolah dan jabatan dan agensi Kerajaan. Untuk makluman, SFC telah mendirikan sebanyak 213 papan tanda amaran buaya di lokasi strategik dan *hot spot* di seluruh Sarawak. Pada masa yang sama pengagihan baucar dan poster kepada penduduk setempat yang dijalankan di kawasan berkenaan. Di samping itu, aplikasi pemantauan buaya sedang dibangunkan untuk membantu orang ramai dalam mendapatkan maklumat lokasi *hot spot* buaya. Bagi memperkasakan pengurusan buaya secara bersepadu di Sarawak, SFC bercadang untuk bekerjasama dengan perunding dalam dan luar negara seperti dari International Union for Conservation of Nature – Species Survival Commission (IUCN-SSC) Crocodile Specialist Group (CSG) dan pakar-pakar dari Australia dan Afrika Selatan. Terima kasih.

Tuan Speaker: Yang Berhormat Encik Safiee bin Haji Ahmad, Daro.

YB Encik Safiee bin Haji Ahmad: Assalamualaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh, terima kasih Tuan Speaker.

*Buaya di Balingian mati di bunuh
Soalan saya nombor 10.*

Usahawan di Sarawak selepas Post COVID-19

(10) YB Encik Safiee bin Haji Ahmad bertanya kepada Menteri Perdagangan Antarabangsa, Industri dan Pelaburan: Semenjak selepas *Post COVID-19*, Kerajaan Sarawak telah melaksanakan pelbagai usaha untuk membantu usahawan di Sarawak terutamanya yang terkesan oleh pandemik *COVID-19*. Sejak perlaksanaannya, berapa ramai yang telah berjaya dibantu serta berapa ramai yang telah gulung tikar kesan daripada pandemik *COVID-19*?

Timbalan Menteri Perdagangan Antarabangsa, Industri dan Pelaburan (YB Datuk Dr Malcolm Mussen anak Lamoh): Thank you, Tuan Speaker. A heartiest congratulations but I won't ask for EOT to answer this question. For the information of the Yang Berhormat bagi Daro, in addition to

various assistances provided by the Federal Government, the Sarawak GPS Government has also implemented the *Bantuan Khas Sarawakku Sayang* (BKSS 1.0 - 9.0) including financial and non-financial assistances for the *rakyat* including SMEs totalling RM6.7 billion which benefited more than 97,000 business communities. Among the assistances are:

- (a) Interest free loan, soft loan for SMEs;
- (b) One-off financial assistance loan of RM10,000 per company for active small and medium enterprises and RM3,000 per company for active micro enterprises in Sarawak or registered with SOCSO;
- (c) Special grant of RM3,250 per recipient to hawkers and petty traders registered with local authorities;
- (d) One-off financial assistance of RM500 per recipient to drivers, driving instructors, *penambang*, *penambang perahu*, I guess, licensed van operators, taxi drivers, school bus and van operators, licensed tourist vehicle drivers;
- (e) One-off financial assistance RM1,500 per participant to licensed tourist and park guides;
- (f) One-off financial assistance of RM3,000 per participant to registered tourist agencies;
- (g) One-off financial assistance of RM600 per recipient to registered homestay operators;
- (h) Electricity and water bill discount;
- (i) Waiver for rentals to SMEs operating on premises owned by State GLCs; and
- (j) Waiver of permits and licenses fees under local authorities.

Suruhanjaya Syarikat Malaysia (SSM) reported 459 companies in Sarawak had wound up, either through court & voluntary winding up petition for the period between 2020 to 2023.

YB Encik Safiee bin Haji Ahmad: (*Soalan tambahan*) Terima kasih, Yang Berhormat Timbalan Menteri atas jawapan yang diberi. Tuan Speaker, saya ada dua soalan tambahan.

- (a) Apakah usaha Kerajaan Sarawak untuk meningkatkan kapasiti komuniti perniagaan pasca COVID-19?
- (b) Bagi kawasan Daro, berapa orang usahawan yang telah mendapat manfaat daripada bantuan-bantuan keusahawanan yang ditawarkan oleh Kerajaan?

Terima kasih.

Timbalan Menteri Perdagangan Antarabangsa, Industri dan Pelaburan (YB Datuk Dr Malcom Mussen anak Lamoh): Thank you, Honourable Member for Daro. Tuan Speaker, untuk soalan pertama, bagi meningkatkan kapasiti komuniti perniagaan pasca COVID-19, Kementerian saya telah ditugaskan untuk mengetuai pelaksanaan *Business Empowerment and Recovery Fund (BizFund)*. *BizFund* ini merupakan bantuan dalam bentuk kewangan untuk membantu persatuan perniagaan di Sarawak bagi melaksanakan Program Pembangunan Kapasiti dan Penambahbaikan Perniagaan untuk ahli-ahlinya. Sehingga kini, seramai 10,905 ahli perniagaan telah menerima manfaat dengan peruntukan berjumlah RM17.6 juta.

Untuk soalan yang kedua dari tahun 2022 sehingga kini, sebanyak 130 usahawan di Daro dengan nilai bantuan berjumlah RM5.02 juta telah mendapat manfaat melalui program-program seperti berikut:

- (a) Skim Kredit Mikro Sarawak (SKMS), 95 penerima dengan nilai keseluruhan RM2.97 juta;
- (b) Skim Pembiayaan Perniagaan Kontrak Ekspres dan Skim Pembiayaan Perniagaan Usahawan Teknikal oleh MARA, di mana 11 penerima dengan nilai keseluruhan RM1.72 juta;
- (c) Skim pembiayaan TEKUN Nasional, di mana lima penerima dengan nilai keseluruhan RM200,000;
- (d) Program *Go Digital*, di mana tujuh penerima dengan nilai keseluruhan RM70,000;
- (e) Geran Pelancaran Bantuan Pengusaha Perniagaan Kecil oleh Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat Sarawak, di mana tujuh penerima dengan nilai keseluruhan RM35,000; dan
- (f) Program Graduan ke Arah Keusahawanan (GERAK) dan Program Usahawan Teknikal dan Vokasional (USTEV), ya, di mana lima penerima dengan jumlah RM25,000.

Thank you.

Tuan Speaker: Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat, question time is up.

**RANG UNDANG-UNDANG KERAJAAN –
BACAAN KALI YANG KEDUA**

DISTRIBUTION OF GAS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2023

Menteri Utiliti dan Telekomunikasi; dan Ahli Dewan Undangan Negeri DUN N.27 Sebuyau (YB Dato Sri Haji Julaihi bin Haji Narawi): Tuan Speaker, I beg to move the Bill entitled, Distribution of Gas (Amendment) Bill, 2023, be read for a Second Reading in this august House.

Tuan Speaker, availability, and sufficiency of gas at a reasonable price is important enabler to spur the industrial development growth in Sarawak in order to achieve the high-income economy as per our Sarawak Post COVID-19 Development Strategy 2030, in short PCDS 2030. As such, Sarawak's gas road map has been developed. Under this road map, 1,200 million scarves of natural gas are required for used by industrial and power sectors within Sarawak by the year 2030. Natural gas required for Sarawak has to be sourced from the areas offshore of Sarawak and produce by PETRONAS and its production sharing contractors (PSC). Under the current PETRONAS PSC terms, all gas in Sarawak has to be sold by PSCs such as Shell to PETRONAS who purport act as an aggregator of the gas. It is PETRONAS who determines how much gas is produced within the boundaries of Sarawak allocated for industries or power generation in Sarawak and the price for such gas.

Presently, nearly all gas produced offshore Sarawak is converted into Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) for export by Petronas overseas. Almost all the gas produced in Sarawak is allocated by PETRONAS to supply gas to fit the LNG plants in Bintulu. Consequently, the volume of gas available for local industry and power sectors is a very low percentage of gas produced in Sarawak. Based on the above, inequitable arrangements there is insufficient volume of gas for industrial use in Sarawak with the uncertainty over availability of gas and the price thereof it is become very challenging to attract foreign investors who required gas for their industrial processes to establish or locate their plants in Sarawak. This has hampered our effort to accelerate industrial growth to enable Sarawak to have a high-income economy by the year 2030.

To overcome the challenges outlined above, Tuan Speaker, the Sarawak Government has decided that it would appoint its own gas aggregator to produce, to procure adequate gas for distribution and for supply for use in Sarawak at reasonable and affordable prices and to build, expand, manage and maintain gas distribution network and infrastructure statewide to supply gas to industries and other consumers who require gas.

Tuan Speaker, the Bill provides for the appointment of the gas aggregator to ensure the availability of gas for industries and consumers and to strengthen, improve and expand the existing gas distribution network and system. The amendment empowers Majlis Mesyuarat Kerajaan Negeri Sarawak to appoint a gas aggregator. It is envisaged that Petroleum Sarawak Berhad (PETROS), a company wholly owned by the Sarawak Government having the requisite experience and knowledge in gas distribution would be appointed as a gas aggregator when the Bill is passed and comes into force. Currently, PETROS is already a license distributor of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) in Sarawak and will be appointed as the sole distributor for LPG effective 1st December 2023. My Ministry will ensure that all persons undertaking activities listed under Section 7 of the Distribution of Gas Ordinance, 2016 must obtain licenses from the Director of Gas Distribution. All persons issued with licenses under Section 7 of the Ordinance for the distribution supply and sell of gas in Sarawak shall sell and deliver their gas to PETROS and to enable PETROS to procure sufficient gas for distribution and supply to consumers in Sarawak including LNG plant at a reasonable price.

For the information of this august House, the appointment of the gas aggregator would not in any way prejudice or adversely affect the existing arrangements entered into by upstream gas producers. They are rest assured that Sarawak Government will continue to support their upstream operation which is critical for sustainability of gas supply in Sarawak. At the same time Tuan Speaker, the Sarawak Government will work with PETROS and PETRONAS to accelerate the exploration and development of new gas trill offshore Sarawak. This is to increase the production of natural gas and to apply carbon capture and storage strategies to remove high carbon dioxide contained in large volumes of gas found in offshore Sarawak. This additional gas can be used to sustain industries in Sarawak including LNG plants in Bintulu.

Tuan Speaker, the principal function of gas aggregator are as follows:

- (a) To manage the procurement of natural gas from all sources for distribution and supply to any person, plant, facility and premises in Sarawak;
- (b) To develop, expand, manage, and maintain gas distribution network and systems including but not limited to pipelines, terminals for receiving gas, processing plants and storage facilities; and
- (c) To carry out such functions related to distribution of gas in Sarawak as the Majlis Mesyuarat Kerajaan Negeri may direct in writing.

Tuan Speaker, the Gas Aggregator in the discharge of its statutory functions would comply with the direction of the gas of, I repeat. The Gas Aggregator in the discharge of its statutory functions would comply with the direction of the Director or the Minister so that the strategies and measures identified in the Sarawak gas roadmap are fulfilled or undertaken by the Gas Aggregator and that approved industries are given due and proper consideration on their request for gas allocations.

Tuan Speaker, the amendment also provides for addition to rule making provision which empowers the Minister with the approval of Majlis Mesyuarat Kerajaan Negeri to make regulations for any matter as may be necessary or expedient to give full effect to this Ordinance.

Tuan Speaker, to enhance the enforcement provided under the Ordinance, this Bill also introduces provisions to remand those who are arrested under the Ordinance and seizure of property when offender cannot be found as well as handling of ceased items. This Bill also introduces a new provision to remand those arrested if the investigation cannot be completed within 24 hours. Where the offender is unknown or cannot be found, a new provision for seizure of property and procedures in handling ceased items is added and provided for in Clause 6 of the Bill.

If there is no prosecution with regards to anything or property ceased under this Ordinance, such thing or property may be taken and deemed to be forfeited at the expiry of one calendar month from the date of seizure unless before the date of the Order claimed such thing or property.

Tuan Speaker, with this new Bill in placed through the appointment of Gas Aggregator, the distribution of gas in Sarawak can be fully developed, expanded, to ensure adequate supply of gas to meet the needs of domestic consumers, industries, and potential investors in Sarawak. This will definitely accelerate sustainable economic development across Sarawak. For all the above reasons as I have mentioned just now, Tuan Speaker, I hereby urged all Honourable Members of this august House to fully support this Amendment Bill. I, therefore, beg to move. Thank you.

Tuan Speaker: Any other Minister to second?

Menteri di Jabatan Premier; dan Ahli Dewan Undangan Negeri DUN N.60 Kakus (YB Dato Sri John Sikie anak Tayai): I beg to second. Thank you.

Tuan Speaker: Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat, I shall now call upon Honourable Members who wish to speak on the Bill under Standing Order 31(8). I limit the speeches to 20 minutes. Any Honourable Members wish to speak? Honourable Member for Daro.

YB Encik Safiee bin Haji Ahmad: Assalamualaikum Warrahmatullahi Wabarakatuh, Salam sejahtera dan Salam Sarawakku sayang. Terima kasih, Tuan Speaker.

First and foremost, I would like to extend my sincere appreciations for graciously affording me the privilege to engage in today's discourse concerning the Distribution of Gas (Amendment) Bill, 2023. This proposed legislation seeks to amend the Distribution of Gas Ordinance, 2016 (Cap. 72) that was tabled by the Honourable Minister for Utility and Telecommunication, also the ADUN for N.27 Sebuyau.

Tuan Speaker, the primary objectives underlying these amendments encompasses:

- (a) To have a Gas Aggregator to manage the procurement of natural gas from all sources for distribution and supply for any persons, plants, facilities, and premises in Sarawak; and
- (b) For the Gas Aggregator to develop, expand, manage, and maintain gas distribution networks and systems including but not limited to pipelines, terminals for receiving gas, processing plants and storage facilities.

Tuan Speaker, to ensure the efficacy of proposed amendment to this Bill and to secure its success, it is imperative to establish an officially appointed entity tasked with overseeing the comprehensive regulation of the supply and demand dynamics pertaining to gas in Sarawak.

The Gas Aggregator is an appointed entity which enables the Sarawak Government to procure adequate gas for distribution and supply for use in Sarawak at a reasonable and affordable price, and to build, expand, manage, and maintain gas distribution network and infrastructures Sarawak-wide to supply gas to industries and other consumers who require gas.

Tuan Speaker, introducing a Gas Aggregator in Sarawak stands as a strategic move, fostering economic growth and generating new revenue streams. This innovative approach will streamline gas supply mechanisms, optimize market dynamics, and contribute significantly to the economic prosperity of our region. The benefits of the Gas Aggregator are:

- (a) Gas Aggregator can effectively and efficiently manage and determine gas production, allocations for the industries or power generation and the gas price in Sarawak. Currently, PETRONAS purports as the gas aggregator in Sarawak;
- (b) To spur Sarawak's economic prosperity by leveraging on natural gas resources;
- (c) Cost Efficiency: Gas Aggregator can negotiate bulk purchasing agreements with suppliers, allowing them to obtain gas at a lower cost per unit. This cost efficiency can be passed on the

customers, making the aggregator's services more attractive and transparent in terms of pricing;

- (d) Supply Chain Optimization: Gas Aggregator can optimize the supply chain by efficiently sourcing gas from various suppliers and distributing it to the end-users. This can result in a more reliable and resilient supply chain, reducing the risk of disruptions and increase Sarawakian and Sarawak companies' participation in the natural gas value chain;
- (e) Gas Aggregator may have access to a wide network of suppliers and customers, providing them with a broader market reach. This can be advantageous in terms of expanding the customer base and securing a diverse range of supply sources;
- (f) We can bring in more investors and industries player with more reasonable and affordable prices of the natural gas; and
- (g) Able to promote new gas discoveries, exploration, and production to prioritise gas supply in the best interests of Sarawak.

Petroleum Sarawak Berhad (PETROS) as Gas Aggregator in Sarawak.

Upon the passes and enforcement of this Bill, it is prudent to appoint Petroleum Sarawak Berhad (PETROS) as the Gas Aggregator. As a wholly-owned entity of the Sarawak Government, PETROS possesses unparalleled experience and expertise in gas distribution. Entrusting them with the role of Gas Aggregator ensures a seamless transition, leveraging their knowledge to optimize gas supply chains.

This strategic move not only upholds our commitment to effective governance but also bolsters Sarawak's standing in the energy sector. Let us unite in support of this pragmatic decision for the benefit of our constituents specifically and our beloved State in general.

Tuan Speaker, the passing of this Bill marks a crucial stride towards Sarawak's economic empowerment. By surpassing 20% in domestic gas utilization, we align with the PCDS 2030 goals, fostering energy self-reliance.

Furthermore, this legislation propels Sarawak's socio-economic development, generating skilled jobs and expanding opportunities for our people. Collaborating with academic institutions to craft tailor-made syllabi ensures that Sarawakians are equipped for the workforce, fulfilling the aspirations of PCDS 2030 to elevate household incomes. Importantly, this Bill safeguards upstream activities, assuring continuity without adverse effects on existing arrangements under production sharing contractors and our commitment to sustainability is unwavering and we will collaborate with all stakeholders, including PETRONAS to secure the enduring supply of gas for Sarawak.

With that being said, let us unite in endorsing this transformative legislation for the prosperity of well-being of our beloved State. On that note Tuan Speaker, I beg to strongly support this futuristic Bill, Distribution of Gas (Amendment) Bill, 2023. Thank you.

Tuan Speaker: Honourable Member for Pending.

YB Puan Violet Yong Wui Wui: Thank you, Tuan Speaker for allowing me to participate in the debate on the Distribution of Gas (Amendment) Bill, 2023.

Tuan Speaker, in this Bill Clause 5 seeks to add in a Subsection (5) and (6) to the original Clause 23 in the Principal Ordinance concerning Power of arrest, search, seizure and investigation. In the original Clause 23(1), it provides, "*a person authorized in writing by the Director (in this section referred to as an 'authorized officer') shall have the power to conduct an investigation where there is*

reason to believe that an offence or contravention of any provision of regulations made here under has been committed".

And as stated in Sub Section 2, "the authorized officer shall have all the powers of a police officer of whatever rank as provided under the Criminal Procedure Code (Act 593) in relation to arrest such and seizure and police investigation into criminal offences, but such powers shall in addition to the powers provided under this Ordinance and not in derogation thereof".

So, it is clear that under the Principal Ordinance, the power of arrest, search and investigation lies with the authorized officer appointed thereunder.

Tuan Speaker, as we are aware the return of this gas distribution rights from the Federal Government came into effect on 1st July 2018 following the passing of the Gas Distribution Ordinance, 2016 in this DUN on 21st November 2016. So, the current Amendment Bill Clauses 5 and 6 are adding to the power of the authorized officer. Until today, I believe many of us in this august House are still clueless as to who is the authorized officer. Where are the authorized officers? May I ask whether this authorized officer has been duly appointed and under which authority or Ministry? Let's say, should a person see an illegal activity concerning LPG, Liquefied Petroleum Gas to related crimes, who should the person report to? May I request for the detail to be made known in the august House so that the public can reach out to the rightful authority.

Tuan Speaker, having Sarawak gaining back the LPG or the gas distribution rights from the Federal is all well and good for us but may we be reminded that when the State gains new rights, it comes with added responsibility including enforcing the laws. The LPG enforcement or power delegation is under the Sarawak State Government purview. In other words, Sarawak must have its own enforcement unit to regulate the respective laws. To the best of my knowledge, there is no enforcement action taken by the State for any offences committed under the law as there is no enforcing unit being formed until now. It is shocking to note that Sarawak is taking a lackadaisical attitude in setting up the required enforcement unit under the principal ordinance despite Sarawak gaining full control and management of all activities associated with the distribution of gas a few years ago. We cannot have a situation whereby we keep tightening the laws but there is no enforcement of the laws.

Tuan Speaker, I would like to enlighten this august House that before the return of the Distribution of Gas rights to Sarawak, the regulating bodies is the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Consumerism. But now, it is no longer their responsibility but the Sarawak Government. As far as I know, should there be any gas distribution related crimes occurring and if one were to report to KPDN, it will be futile. Since there wasn't any enforcement unit being set up yet, problems relating to gas cylinders have surfaced as late last month, there was a report that the army personnel detected and arrested two men and seized two lorries trying to smuggle 200 gas cylinders into Indonesia. The two lorries were caught in the oil plantation in Empaling Stass, Serikin.

We, however, do not know the end game to this arrest. Was this case referred to the State Enforcement unit for further action to be taken? We are totally in the dark, so please, enlighten us on the matter. This is only the tip of the iceberg. How much more have we lost due to the illegal activities at the border? It is disappointing that Sarawak GPS Government keeps harping on getting back autonomy but when certain rights are returned, the Sarawak Government is at a loss to deal with the responsibility that comes with it. Gas cylinders are a subsidized item and if there is no proper enforcement of laws leading to rampant crimes, the nation stands to lose. How much more money can we afford to let it slip through when Sarawak Government fails to enforce the law?

In conclusion, I therefore call on Honourable Minister to inform this august House the status and the cause that is hampering Sarawak Government from establishing the required enforcement unit to carry out necessary task. Thank you.

Tuan Speaker: Ahli Yang Berhormat Member bagi Krian.

YB Encik Friday anak Belik: Thank you, Yang Berhormat Tuan Speaker; and thank you again for giving me the opportunity to take part in the debate on the Distribution of Gas (Amendment) Bill, 2023 in this august House. I also would like to congratulate the Yang Berhormat Minister for Utility and Telecommunication Sarawak, who is the Member for Sebuyau to have successfully tabled the Bill. The tabling of this Amendment Bill is yet another manifestation by the Sarawak Government to transform its economy by providing a more conducive environment and better legal framework for the traders and other industrial players to do their business.

Tuan Speaker, the Distribution of Gas Ordinance, 2016 came into force on 1st July 2018 after it was passed by the State Legislative Assembly on 21st November 2016 exactly 7 years, today. Among others, the Distribution of Gas Ordinance, 2016 stipulated that all activities associated with the distribution of oil and gas, upstream and downstream will need to be licensed by the Sarawak Government. These activities include the export of liquefied natural gas, regasification, treatment, separation and processing of gas, transport, supply, and facilities. With the Ordinance in force, it makes a chapter for Sarawak where it has full control on the distribution of gas in the State whereby even PETRONAS as the producer and supplier need to hold a license to continue to operate in the State. The Ordinance not only paved the way for Sarawak to safeguard its economic interest by having control over the important natural resources like gas which is essential to accelerate the industrial development of the State but also an important source of revenue for the State.

Tuan Speaker, the Distribution of Gas (Amendment) Bill, 2023 which is laid before the august House today, seeks to amend Section 7 of the Principal Ordinance by inserting a new Section 7A that is on the, "*Appointment of a Gas Aggregator*".

A Gas Aggregator means a person appointed to procure natural gas for distribution or supply to any person, plant, entity or premises and to develop, expand and maintain gas distribution network and system. In other words, it is a systematic step taken by the Government to regulate the distribution of gas within the framework of the law.

Again, the proposed amendment provides the, allows the farsightedness of our YAB Premier to make sure that Sarawak and its people could enjoy the benefits derived from the gas business as it is our very own product. By having the gas aggregator, the gas distribution supply system could now be developed and maintained in a more efficient, coordinated and economic manner. On the other hand, the Government through the Director appointed under the Ordinance has a clear and better position to monitor and control the gas business as now we have only one distributor.

The gas aggregator must comply with the provision of the Ordinance and the Regulations. He is also to ensure that there is no discrimination in the distribution and supply of gas and to make sure that the distribution and supply process is done efficiently and safely. The aggregator must also ensure that the supply of gas is adequate to meet the demand for gas for industry, commercial and domestic use. The amended Ordinance will give the gas aggregator the power, the rights, and obligations in discharging his duties and functions.

Tuan Speaker, while the newly amended law may adequately cater for the needs of industries, we should not overlook the needs of our rural people. Sarawak is a vast State with its population scattered all over the division and district. In some Districts, the mode of communication is by river, land and air. As a result, there are variations in the price of essentials like food, gas, and petroleum products like fuel. While, in some areas the price of gas per tank could be more than a RM100 compared to only around RM30 in other areas especially in areas around the cities and big town. Before this amended Ordinance, there are many distributors operating in the rural areas selling gas from one area, from one *kampung* to another as long as they can reach the destinations by land or river. The people or the consumers still buy at whatever price since to them, gas is very much an essential item in their daily life. Now with the gas aggregator appointed under the newly amended law, what will happen to the current distributor? Secondly, are they still allowed to operate or distribute gas to the remotest areas like before, or are they required to re-apply and re-register themselves with the gas aggregator in order for them to be issued with proper licences? Those are

the issues that should be considered under the proposed amendment to the Distribution of Gas Ordinance.

Another pertinent issue that should be looked into is the supply chain itself. It is hoped that the supply will be consistent and can be readily made available. Under the existing practices, one can easily get the supply from any petrol station, any shop appointed by the supplier, at any village shop or from the mobile distributor who are ever ready to deliver just by a phone call. It is hoped that under the new system, the delivery and distribution line is more efficient, adequate and economical. Along the supply and distribution line, we can have a few agents as before so as to give some business and job opportunities for some of our local people. But again, this must be closely monitored and controlled to avoid abuse and malpractice among the agents or appointed operators or distributors. However, having said that, Tuan Speaker, I take cognizant, I take cognizant, that all those worries including those of my learned friend from Pending just now, I believed all those issues had been taken into account by virtue of the provision in the amendment to Section 23 of the Ordinance which specifically deal with offenders. To me, the penalty is quite deterring and should be deterrent for any offenders to do cheating or whatever.

So, in conclusion, Tuan Speaker, with all the comments and observations that I have made, I beg to support the Distribution of Gas (Amendment) Bill, 2023. Once again, congratulations to Yang Berhormat Menteri for tabling the Bill. It is very timely and impactful one, I suppose. Thank you.

Tuan Speaker: Honourable Member for Lingga.

YB Puan Dayang Noorazah bte Awang Sohor: Bismillahirrahmanirrahim. Assalamualaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh dan...

Tuan Speaker: Waalaikumussalam.

YB Puan Dayang Noorazah binti Awang Sohor: Salam Sejahtera dan Salam Sarawak Maju Makmur.

Terlebih dahulu, saya ingin mengucapkan ribuan terima kasih kepada Tuan Speaker, kerana memberi peluang kepada saya untuk mengambil bahagian dalam Perbahasan Atas Bacaan Kali Yang Kedua bagi *Distribution of Gas (Amendment) Bill, 2023* yang dibentangkan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Utiliti dan Telekomunikasi dan merangkap Ahli Dewan Undangan Negeri N.27 Sebuyau.

Tuan Speaker, Sarawak merupakan salah satu negeri di dalam Malaysia yang kaya dengan sumber asli, khususnya gas asli dan petroleum. Menurut kenyataan maklumat dari Bintulu Development Authority (BDA), Sarawak dikenal pasti mempunyai simpanan gas yang dianggarkan sebanyak 50 trilion piawaian kaki padu dan 85% daripada simpanan ini yang kira-kira 42.3 trillion piawaian kaki padu terletak di luar pantai Bintulu. Manakala bakinya adalah terletak di luar pantai Miri.

Walau bagaimanapun, menurut kenyataan Premier Sarawak di media *New Straits Times* published on 7th February 2022, *70% of the Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) supply in Malaysia comes from Sarawak, and yet the State only consumes less than 5% of the country's total production.*

Premier of Sarawak also stated that there was a pressing need to intensify localisation of gas supply and utilisation to further industrialise Sarawak in the next five to 10 years to increase high value downstream economic activities in the State.

Maka itulah, bermula Januari 2020 yang lepas, Petroleum Sarawak Berhad (PETROS) kini telah mengawal sepenuhnya perniagaan gas domestik di Sarawak. Ia susulan termeterainya Memorandum Persefahaman (MOU) bersama Petroliaam Nasional Berhad (PETRONAS) berkaitan pengurusan gas domestik di Negeri ini.

Menerusi MOU ini, PETROS akan jadi entiti tunggal yang membekalkan, menjual dan menghantar gas domestik ke kediaman, premis perniagaan dan industri di Sarawak dan ini sekali gus merealisasikan objektif *Distribution of Gas Ordinance, 2016*.

Maka dengan itu, *in this august House*, objektif *Distribution of Gas (Amendment) Bill, 2023* adalah untuk meminda *Distribution of Gas Ordinance, 2016*. (*"Ordinance"*) untuk menyediakan pelantikan *aggregator gas* bagi mengembangkan dan memudahkan pengagihan gas di Sarawak dan untuk membolehkan penyediaan gas kepada industri dan pengguna yang memerlukan gas untuk perniagaan mereka dan sekali gus dapat mengukuhkan, meningkatkan dan mengembangkan rangkaian sedia ada dari system.

Tuan Speaker, merujuk kepada pindaan pada Seksyen 2, Ordinan Pengagihan Gas 2016, yang menerangkan maksud "*Gas Aggregator*", adalah seseorang yang dilantik di bawah seksyen 7A untuk mendapatkan gas asli untuk pengagihan atau bekalan kepada mana-mana orang, loji, entiti atau premis dan untuk membangunkan, mengembangkan dan mengekalkan rangkaian dan sistem pengedaran gas di Sarawak.

Pindaan pada Seksyen 2 tersebut adalah berhubung kait kepada pindaan yang dibuat pada ordinan Bahagian 3 *Part III Licences for Distribution of Gas* di Seksyen 7 iaitu sebelum pindaan ianya ditulis as;

"No person shall distribute gas in Sarawak or carry out the following activities without a licence issued under this Ordinance".

So, after amending in this Section 7, the order will be written as, *"No person except, I repeat, No person except a gas aggregator appointed under section 7A (1) shall distribute gas in Sarawak or carry out the following activities without a licence issued under this Ordinance."*

This explain Section 7 been amended is to give the authority to gas aggregator who been appointed by Majlis Mesyuarat Kerajaan Negeri (MMKN) under (Section 7A) to distribute gas or carry out following activities.

Tuan Speaker, with the amendments that have been made, the new ordinance on section 7A can be fulfilled, where it explains the appointment of a gas aggregator including responsibilities and rules shall be complied by the gas aggregator.

Tuan Speaker, *gas aggregator* memainkan peranan yang sangat penting bagi merealisasikan objektif Kerajaan GPS khususnya untuk meluaskan bekalan *natural gas* di peringkat domestik kerana sebelum adanya PETROS, sebagai contoh pasaran bekalan bagi LPG gas seberat 12kg dan 14kg dipelopori oleh PETRONAS dan SHELL di seluruh Negeri Sarawak.

Seiring dengan perancangan PETROS di bawah program PETROS Sarawak Gas Roadmap (SGR) 2030, *will act as a gamechanger to channel pipeline gas or Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) to Kuching, the capital city of Sarawak*.

According to PETROS Chairman, PETROS developed and orchestrated the 10-years roadmap to lead Sarawak's transition through gas and new energy and enhance the State's proposition through sustainable development.

Maka itu, dengan berpaksikan aspirasi rakyat, kami mengharapkan pihak Kerajaan Sarawak dapat memperluas bekalan LPG Gas terutamanya di kawasan pesisir dan pedalaman yang lebih strategik supaya caj tambahan dari pembekal bagi penghantaran bekalan LPG Gas tidak terlalu tinggi *which can double up the original price of LPG Gas to be consumed by our communities*.

Saya bagi contoh, dengan siapnya *kelak* Jambatan Batang Lupar 1 yang menghubungkan Sebuyau-Triso, alangkah baiknya Kerajaan Sarawak dapat membina satu *PETROS Petrol station*

yang bukan hanya membekalkan minyak petrol tapi sekali gus menyediakan bekalan LPG Gas di kawasan Daerah Kecil Maludam.

This proposal does not only benefit the communities in Daerah Kecil Maludam but also to all the community from Triso, Maludam, Semarang, Beladin and Sepinang which roughly estimated more than 20,000 population.

Walaupun ini hanyalah contoh, namun, sekiranya Kerajaan Sarawak dapat mempertimbangkan cadangan ini, maka, ini adalah salah satu aspirasi rakyat di kawasan tersebut dapat ditunaikan.

Tuan Speaker, *merujuk kepada pindaan* Distribution of Gas Ordinance under Section 23 and new Section 23A which fall under Part 5 (V) Offences and Penalties: Power to arrest, search, seizure, and investigation. I am agreeing to these amendments which imposed legal action towards the person who are failed to comply with this Ordinance.

Ini adalah kerana, kita sering mendengar beberapa kes di mana pembekal gas tidak berlesen membuat penyimpanan dan penyeludupan LPG gas bersubsidi secara domestik dan juga ke negara jiran. Tindakan mereka ini juga boleh membahayakan mereka sendiri bahkan kepada pengguna kerana dikhuatiri bekalan LPG gas tidak selamat digunakan.

Berikutan dengan laporan kes penyeludupan daripada Suara Sarawak pada bulan Oktober yang lepas, dua lelaki tempatan dicekup ketika cuba menyeludup sebanyak 200 buah tong gas melalui jalan gajah berhampiran ladang Empaling, Bau dan nilai keseluruhan rampasan dianggarkan berjumlah RM141,700. Jumlah itu begitu banyak sekiranya bekalan itu memang pergi ke kawasan domestik itu sendiri, ia akan memberikan keuntungan bukan hanya kepada pembekal tetapi kepada masyarakat Negeri Sarawak sendiri.

Tuan Speaker, after I observed all the details on this Bill, the Sarawak Government is very committed to developing the Gas industry to a higher level along with the implementation plan for PCDS 2030.

Therefore, I hereby, fully support the Distribution of Gas (Amendment) Bill, 2023. Thank you.

Tuan Speaker: Honourable Member for Tellian.

YB Encik Royston bin Valentine: Terima kasih Tuan Speaker kerana memberikan saya peluang untuk terlibat dalam perbahasan usul pindaan ordinan pada hari ini. *Selamat suab gak kelou semua.* Salam Sarawakku Sayang, Salam Sarawak Maju Makmur.

Terlebih dahulu saya ingin merakamkan ucapan tahniah kepada Sebuyau merangkap Menteri Utiliti dan Telekomunikasi iaitu Menteri bertanggungjawab yang membawa usul untuk meminda *the Distribution of Gas Ordinance, 2016* sebagai penambahbaikan ordinan sedia ada.

Tuan Speaker, semasa kita mengharungi cabaran dan peluang dunia yang berubah dengan pantas, adalah penting untuk memahami kaedah kita dapat memanfaatkan potensi pengagihan gas untuk memenuhi keperluan tenaga kita secara mampan dan cekap.

The challenge we face in gas distribution is to ensure reliable gas supply while at the same time reducing adverse effects on the environment at various stages of processing, distribution and use of it.

Ketika kita berusaha untuk beralih ke masa depan yang lebih bersih dan hijau, adalah penting untuk kita mencari penyelesaian inovatif untuk cabaran-cabaran ini.

Salah satu halangan utama dalam pengagihan gas ialah kekurangan infrastruktur yang padu yang menghubungkan pengeluar gas, pengedar dan pengguna dengan lancar. Pengagihan gas memainkan peranan penting dalam merapatkan jurang ini dengan menyatukan gas dari pelbagai sumber dan mengedarkannya dengan cekap kepada pengguna akhir. Mereka bertindak sebagai perantara, memudahkan proses pengedaran gas yang kompleks dan memastikan bekalan yang sentiasa mencukupi untuk penggunaan domestik terutamanya.

PERANAN GAS AGREGATOR

Aggregator gas bertindak sebagai fasilitator, menyatukan pengeluar gas dan pengguna melalui platform berpusat. Mereka memanfaatkan teknologi untuk menyelaraskan proses pengedaran, mengoptimumkan logistik dan meningkatkan kecekapan keseluruhan. Dengan mengagregat gas dari pelbagai sumber, mereka mewujudkan skala ekonomi, yang membawa kepada kos yang lebih rendah dan mengurangkan kesan alam sekitar.

Salah satu kelebihan utama aggregator gas ialah keupayaan mereka untuk memberikan fleksibiliti kepada pengguna. Melalui platform mereka, pengguna boleh mengakses pelbagai sumber gas, membolehkan mereka memilih pilihan yang paling sesuai berdasarkan harga, kualiti, dan pertimbangan alam sekitar. Ini bukan sahaja menggalakkan persaingan tetapi juga menggalakkan pengeluar untuk mengamalkan amalan yang lebih bersih dan mampan.

Tuan Speaker, masa depan pengagihan gas memegang peluang besar bagi semua pihak berkepentingan yang terlibat. Apabila kita melihat ke arah campuran tenaga yang lebih mampan, gas akan terus memainkan peranan penting dalam peralihan. Pelepasan karbon yang lebih rendah berbanding bahan api fosil lain menjadikannya alternatif yang boleh dipercayai dan bersih.

Aggregator gas boleh memainkan peranan penting dalam membuka peluang ini. Dengan memanfaatkan teknologi digital, mereka boleh membolehkan rangkaian pengedaran gas yang lebih pintar dan cekap. Sebagai contoh, mereka boleh menggunakan analisis data untuk mengoptimumkan laluan, mengurangkan kos pengangkutan, dan meminimumkan pelepasan gas rumah hijau. Di samping itu, mereka boleh mengintegrasikan sumber gas boleh diperbaharui ke dalam platform mereka, mempelbagaikan lagi campuran tenaga dan mempromosikan kemampanan.

Tuan Speaker, menuju ke arah wawasan wilayah termaju pada tahun 2030, kita sentiasa menerima inovasi baharu, industri gas berkembang pesat, dan penting untuk menerima teknologi baru dan platform digital untuk terus berada di hadapan.

Kerjasama untuk berjaya haruslah sentiasa menjadi keutamaan. Aggregator gas, pengeluar, pengedar, dan pengguna mesti bekerjasama untuk membina rangkaian pengedaran gas yang mantap dan saling berkaitan.

Apabila kita beralih kepada masa depan yang lebih bersih, kemampanan harus berada di barisan hadapan dalam semua proses membuat keputusan. Aggregator gas boleh memimpin jalan dengan mengintegrasikan sumber gas boleh diperbaharui dan mempromosikan amalan mesra alam.

Pendidikan terhadap faedah pengedaran gas dan peranan aggregator gas sangat penting. Dengan menyebarkan kesedaran, kita boleh memacu perubahan positif dan memudahkan penggunaan amalan tenaga yang lebih mampan.

Maka dengan itu, cabaran dan peluang pengagihan gas adalah luas, tetapi dengan pendekatan dan kerjasama yang betul, kita dapat membina sistem yang mampan dan cekap untuk masa depan. Kita harus sentiasa memberikan situasi menang-menang kepada semua pihak yang terlibat.

PELESENAN

Tuan Speaker, pelaksanaan sistem pelesenan untuk pengagihan gas sememangnya kaedah yang memberikan banyak kelebihan kepada pemegang taruh yang terlibat sama di pihak Kerajaan Negeri, Persekutuan mahupun syarikat-syarikat berkaitan dengannya.

Pelaksanaan protokol pelesenan menjamin bahawa firma pengedaran gas mengekalkan pematuhan ketat terhadap standard, peraturan, dan cadangan keselamatan. Pelaksanaan langkah-langkah keselamatan membantu dalam pencegahan kemalangan, kebocoran gas, dan pelbagai bahaya lain, sehingga menjamin pemeliharaan keselamatan awam.

Firma pengedaran gas berlesen wajib mematuhi kriteria kualiti tertentu. Amalan ini menjamin penyediaan gas yang memenuhi piawaian kualiti yang ketat, jadi meminimumkan potensi pencemaran dan menyediakan bekalan tenaga yang boleh dipercayai dan cekap.

Pelaksanaan mekanisme pelesenan berpotensi memberi insentif dan menggalakkan pertumbuhan infrastruktur dalam sektor pengedaran gas. Syarikat berlesen berpeluang memperuntukkan sumber ke arah peningkatan rangkaian saluran paip, kemudahan penyimpanan, dan infrastruktur tambahan. Usaha ini bertujuan untuk meningkatkan ketersediaan gas untuk pelbagai sektor, termasuk industri, perusahaan, dan isi rumah.

Pelaksanaan pelesenan memupuk persekitaran yang kompetitif di kalangan firma pengedaran gas. Fenomena ini berpotensi untuk menghasilkan tahap kualiti perkhidmatan yang sentiasa dipertingkatkan, strategi harga yang kompetitif, dan pembangunan penyelesaian kreatif. Pengguna akan mendapat kelebihan daripada pelbagai pilihan yang diperluas dan perkhidmatan pelanggan yang dipertingkatkan.

Perniagaan pengedaran gas yang dikawal selia dan dilesenkan dengan berkesan mempunyai keupayaan untuk menarik pelaburan dan merangsang pertumbuhan ekonomi Kerajaan. Pelaksanaan inisiatif ini berpotensi menjana prospek pekerjaan dan memudahkan kemajuan sektor berkaitan, termasuk pembuatan, petrokimia, dan perniagaan berintensifkan tenaga.

Pelaksanaan sektor pengagihan gas terkawal berpotensi untuk meningkatkan kebersihan dan kemampunan keseluruhan komposisi tenaga. Gas asli diakui secara meluas sebagai bahan api fosil yang mempamerkan tahap kebersihan yang lebih tinggi dari segi pembakaran jika dibandingkan dengan arang batu dan minyak, sehingga mengakibatkan pengurangan pelepasan gas rumah hijau dan pencemaran udara.

Memastikan ketelusan, keadilan, dan promosi kepentingan serantau, kesejahteraan penduduk, dan keseimbangan alam sekitar adalah aspek penting yang perlu dipertimbangkan dalam proses pelesenan. Kesedaran berkesan manfaat ini sangat bergantung pada pemantauan dan penguatkuasaan keperluan lesen secara berkala.

Tuan Speaker, perkara berkaitan hak-hak Sarawak sememangnya menjadi keutamaan Kerajaan kita, apatah lagi yang sudah termaktub di dalam Perjanjian Malaysia 1963. Minyak dan gas adalah sumber pendapatan utama Sarawak ketika ini dan Kerajaan Sarawak sudah pun melaksanakan banyak usaha untuk memastikan hak-hak kita terhadap hasil bumi sendiri dikembalikan kutipan keuntungannya dengan setimpal kepada Sarawak.

Maka dengan usaha untuk menjaga kepentingan ini, PETROS telah ditubuhkan, PETROS adalah sebuah syarikat milik Kerajaan Sarawak. Ia ditubuhkan pada 2018 dengan tujuan mengawal selia dan membangunkan sumber minyak dan gas di Negeri Sarawak.

Tuan Speaker, PETROS memainkan peranan penting dalam menguruskan rizab minyak dan gas negeri, serta menggalakkan dan memudahkan pembangunan sektor tenaga. Syarikat ini

bertanggungjawab untuk mengawasi aktiviti hulu dan hiliran, seperti penerokaan, pengeluaran, penapisan, dan pengedaran sumber minyak dan gas di Sarawak.

Salah satu objektif utama PETROS Sarawak adalah untuk memaksimumkan penyertaan Sarawak dalam industri minyak dan gas. Ini termasuk memastikan pengagihan faedah yang saksama kepada negeri, rakyatnya, dan perniagaan tempatan. Syarikat itu juga memberi tumpuan untuk menarik pelaburan, mewujudkan peluang pekerjaan, dan mempromosikan pembangunan keupayaan tempatan dalam sektor tenaga.

PETROS Sarawak bekerjasama rapat dengan Kerajaan Negeri Sarawak dan pihak berkepentingan lain yang berkaitan untuk menggubal dan melaksanakan dasar-dasar yang sejajar dengan rancangan pembangunan ekonomi Negeri. Melalui kerjasama strategik dengan pemain industri, PETROS menyasarkan untuk mengukuhkan kedudukan Sarawak sebagai pemain utama dalam industri minyak dan gas di Malaysia dan rantau ini.

Secara keseluruhan, PETROS Sarawak berfungsi sebagai penjaga sumber minyak dan gas Sarawak, berusaha ke arah pembangunan mampan sektor tenaga dan mengoptimumkan manfaat untuk Negeri dan rakyatnya. Oleh itu, kenapa tidak untuk kita berikan kuasa sepenuhnya kepada PETROS dalam mengendalikan 100% urusan berkaitan minyak dan gas di Sarawak, Bukan kita mencuri hak orang lain, bukan kita tidak mampu menguruskan hasil bumi sendiri, biarlah kita sendiri yang membuat keputusan ke atas hak kita, dengan niat dan tujuan yang baik, pasti segala perancangan sentiasa dipermudahkan. God bless Sarawak!

Maka dengan ini, Tuan Speaker, Tellian menyokong penuh pindaan Rang Undang-undang ini. Sekian, terima kasih.

Tuan Speaker: Honourable Member for Balingian.

YB Encik Abdul Yakub bin Haji Arbi: Thank you, Tuan Speaker. My highest appreciation for allowing me to participate in this august House, debating on the Distribution of Gas (Amendment) Bill, 2023 which was tabled by the Honourable Minister for Utility and Telecommunication; and Ahli Dewan Undangan Negeri N.27 Sebuyau. Even though I have congratulated you personally, let me congratulate Tuan Speaker again for your re-appointment as the Speaker for Dewan Undangan Negeri. Congratulations, Tuan Speaker.

The Distribution of Gas (Amendment) Bill, 2023 proposes amendments to the Distribution of Gas, 2016 in Sarawak. The significant revisions include the establishment of Gas Aggregator which would be in charge of procuring natural gas from diverse sources for distribution and delivery across Sarawak. It is good for PETROS to be the Gas Aggregator for Sarawak to take full charge of our natural resources because PETROS is a company which is wholly owned by the Sarawak Government having the requisites experience and knowledge in Gas Distribution would be appointed as a Gas Aggregator when the Bill is pass and come into force.

The Bill is definitely a move to further spur development of gas usage in Sarawak, it is hope that PETROS will have future plans to develop a gas pipeline network for the entire state of Sarawak. This will ease the usage of gas by small and medium industries in Sarawak as well as having piped gas for household use.

A gas pipeline network will further spur investors into Sarawak to develop more industries in the state. This is on the benefit of a Gas Aggregator for Sarawak. And it is hope also that PETROS will also look into gas pipeline network to our neighbour Kalimantan to spur the sales of gas into Kalimantan.

So, with that note, I beg to support the Distribution of Gas (Amendment) Bill, 2023. Thank you.

Tuan Speaker: Ahli Yang Berhormat bagi Tanjong Batu.

YB Encik Johnny Pang Leong Ming: Tuan Speaker, thank you for giving me this chance to stand before this august House to advocate for the Distribution of Gas (Amendment) Bill, 2023 a transformative piece of legislation of our beloved State of Sarawak.

Firstly, let me express my deepest gratitude to our YAB Premier, whose visionary leadership continues to guide our State towards unparalleled growth and prosperity.

Tuan Speaker, this Amendment Bill is a crucial step forward in enhancing the gas distribution framework within Sarawak. It signifies our commitment to ensuring that both industries and consumers have reliable and efficient access to gas, a vital resource for our economy. In particular for an industrial powerhouse like Bintulu. This Bill promises to fortify its role as a central hub in our State's economic landscape.

The appointment of a Gas Aggregator, as proposed in this Bill, marks a progressive move towards centralizing our gas distribution efforts. This will lead to several key benefits:

(a) Enhanced Efficiency

By streamlining the distribution process, we can ensure a more consistent and reliable supply of gas, crucial for the smooth operation of businesses and industries.

(b) Economic Growth

A robust gas infrastructure will attract more investments, particularly in the industrial sector, spurring economy development and creating job opportunities for Sarawakians.

(c) Energy Security

This Bill will strengthen Sarawak's energy independence, ensuring a stable and secure supply of gas for future generations.

Tuan Speaker, while we champion this Bill, we must also remain mindful of its implementation challenges. It is essential to uphold stringent regulatory oversight to ensure compliance with the highest safety standards, particularly in areas where residential zones are in proximity to industrial sites, such as Bintulu. Vigilant monitoring and continuous improvement of safety protocols are paramount to protect our citizens.

Moreover, we must balance our economy aspirations with our environmental responsibilities. As we expand our gas distribution networks, let us also commit to integrating sustainable practices and technologies, ensuring that our development does not compromise our cherished natural environment.

Tuan Speaker, I wish to address an important aspect of this Bill that has raised concerns among some of our Honourable friends. The transparency and accountability in its enforcement. The Bill empowers the Minister, with the approval of the Majlis Mesyuarat Kerajaan Negeri to enact regulations necessary for its effective implementation. This rule making authority is not just a procedural formality, it is a vital mechanism to ensure that our gas distribution system remains adaptable, responsive, and transparent. Furthermore, we are implementing robust accountability measures.

They are designed to ensure that the appointed gas aggregator not only complies with the Ordinance but also operates with the highest degree of transparency and responsibility towards the people of Sarawak.

This includes regular audits, public reporting, and avenues for grievances to be addressed. The aim and commitment for the amendment of this Bill is to ensure that every step taken under this Bill is visible, accountable and in the best interest of Sarawak. By instilling these measures, we aim to alleviate concerns and reinforce confidence in the Bill's implementation, ensuring it serves the people of Sarawak with integrity and fairness.

Tuan Speaker, this Bill is not just an amendment, it is a bold step towards a future where Sarawak can fully harness its potential in the gas sector. With that, I wholeheartedly support the "*Distribution of Gas (Amendment) Bill, 2023*". Thank you, Tuan Speaker.

Tuan Speaker: Honourable Member for Padungan.

YB Encik Chong Chieng Jen: Thank you Tuan Speaker for giving me this opportunity to participate in the debate for the Distribution of Gas (Amendment) Bill, 2023. Tuan Speaker, while I partly support the Bill, Ombudsman Bill tabled yesterday. But for today, in respect of this Distribution of Gas (Amendment) Bill, 2023, I opposed the Bill. My reason for opposing the Bill is that the creation of this aggregator position is redundant and on the second part of the Bill in respect of the enforcement, power or additional enforcement power given to the authority, I'm of the view that currently there is literally no enforcement units in the Ministry undertaking the task of distribution of gas.

Tuan Speaker, in the statements or the addressed of the Minister when he tabled this Bill, he was complaining that there's insufficient supply of natural gas for the State despite the fact that the State has, the State is one of the biggest contributors for the extraction of production of natural gas in the country. And he attributes the slow economic growth of Sarawak to insufficiency of gas. However, I do not share that view and I would like to refer to this august House to a media statement which was released in 2021 by PETRONAS and PETROS whereby its headed that PETRONAS and PETROS signed MOU on staggered increase of natural gas supply to Sarawak. That was in 2021 and the signing of MOU was witnessed by none other than our Yang Amat Berhormat Premier. And its stated there that the PETRONAS and PETROS today signed a Memorandum of Understanding on a staggered increase of natural gas supply to Sarawak for the implementation of projects under the Sarawak Gas Road Map and speaking at the ceremony it was stated that the staggered increased envisaged under the MOU which would ultimately bring a total domestic gas allocation to 1.2 billion standard cubic feet per day would not only support the State's aspirations to attract foreign investments from new, higher value-adding industries into Sarawak but also provide the necessary impetus for further upstream exploration that would strengthen the State's hydrocarbon resource base.

Tuan Speaker, I believe that the signing of the MOU, the allocation of the volume of natural gas although in staggered increase, all those were done with the knowledge of Yang Amat Berhormat Premier. And the Yang Amat Berhormat Premier would have known that this amount would be the amount required by the State to push for a faster growth, push for higher economic growth that is necessary for the State. And in light of that, why is the Minister complaining that we are given insufficient allocation? His statement literally contradicts the MOU that was signed by PETROS and PETRONAS. So, which is which? I would like to seek clarification. And at the moment how much of our industry is using...how much gas, natural gas is being used up by the industry in the State?

And if the current allocation of national gas is insufficient, why did our Yang Amat Berhormat the Premier sanction or consent to such a signing ceremony signing of MOU for the supply stated in the MOU. I think the Minister owes this House an explanation.

And secondly, Tuan Speaker, we were informed that the Sarawak State Government is proposing to sell 1,000 megawatts of clean electricity or renewable electricity to Singapore.

Tuan Speaker: Member for Padungan, following this will be the Bill on electricity. You can raise this point then. This is on gas not on electricity.

YB Encik Chong Chieng Jen: No...no...Tuan Speaker, I am talking about the gas which were required to generate electricity. The amount of gas required to generate electricity to spur our economy growth. That was what was said by...

Tuan Speaker: No...the export to Singapore...of electricity...that not...that is not.... (*Inaudible*)...

YB Encik Chong Chieng Jen: Yes...Tuan Speaker, there is... it is just... it is just shows the contradictory stand of the State while on the one hand you say you have excess renewable energy. On the other hand, you say you lack the fewer to spur your economy. So now again my question... which is which... Do we have excess energy? Or do we require more energy and why are we selling the clean energy to Singapore while we use the dirty energy in our State. I think the aggregator that will be appointed will be... we have our responsibility to answer to that and while many not many *lah*... just now one of Honourable Member has mentioned that gas is cleaner than other fossil field. I beg to differ, and I would like to quote an article that was published in National Geographic about our recent studies about methane in the atmosphere. Natural gas contained mostly of maintain gas. And that publication was published on 20th February 2020. I quote here *"A potential green house gas methane carbon core and hydrogen arms are arranged in the configuration that makes it exceptionally, exceptional at absorbing heat on the 20 years time scale. A methane molecule is roughly 90 times more effective at trapping heat in the atmosphere than a molecule of carbon dioxide. The greenhouse gas that wills the most control over earth future warming in the long term"*. As this study has shown the natural gas is as bad if not worst than the other fossil fuel as source of energy for our State and our industry. Therefore, I would like to caution our Government, while our Government is striving to reduce Greenhouse Gas. We are in fact in embarking on another source of Greenhouse Gas which are equally worst if not... equally bad if not worst by channelling our industry towards the natural gas directions.

Furthermore, why I said that this gas aggregator is a redundant position. The function of the objective of creating this position *i.e.*, going to manage or procure natural gas from distribution supply to any person fund facility and premises in Sarawak develop expand manage and maintain gas distribution network, all these tasks can be performed by PETROS. Wasn't PETROS set up to perform such a task and why do you need another position created to have overlapping duties. And also, how would the creation of the aggregator? Alright, increase our bargaining power. Doesn't be the Federal Government to demand for more supply of gas. Couldn't that be done by our Yang Amat Berhormat the Premier or by the management of the PETROS. By creating such a position, is the Government saying that the PETROS has so far failed in the tasks that was mentioned the tasks that was supposedly to be part of responsibility of PETROS and now been assigned to the gas aggregator which is position created by this Bill. That so much for that natural gas on the gas aggregator.

When we talk about Gas Distribution that is natural Gas and there's LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas). Liquefied Petroleum Gas is the one that we see in the yellow tong, green tong, the red tong that supply to the household and businesses. I will come to that for your information Tuan Speaker, the distribution of LPG (Liquefy Petroluem Gas) was previously under my Ministry when I was at the KPDNHEP (*Kementerian Perdagangan Dalam Negeri dan Hal Ehwal Pengguna*) and that when the negotiation for the devolution of power was in process I was involved in the Ministry to give feedback and I fully supported the devolution of power and the devolution of this Gas Distribution power to the State. And while the power is devolve the Federal Government continue to give subsidy on the LPG.

For your information Tuan Speaker, last year the subsidy on the Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) nationwide goes up to 3.4 billion *i.e* to maintain the price of the LPG 14kg tong price of 26.60 cent. The Government pay a total of 3.4 billion that's Nationwide extrapolate to the population of Sarawak which is about 10% there will be about 300 to 400 million for Sarawak. And that is the amount of subsidy given to maintain the price of LPG at this level. And for that the Ministry because a lot of leakages, smuggling the Ministry maintain a task force of approximately 3,000 enforcement personnel. Just now, Yang Berhormat from Pending has mentioned that so far until now the State Government has not setup an Enforcement Unit to enforce against any leakages.

Now Tuan Speaker, even with that 3,000 strong Enforcement Unit that is substantial leakages *i.e.*, of LPG now given that the State have literally no Enforcement Unit. It is scary to even imagine or think about how much this subsidies LPG is being smuggled out or use for private profit leakages although the subsidy comes from the Federal Government. I think the Sarawak Government should be responsible enough to set up an Enforcement Unit to prevent further leakages of this LPG.

And during my tenure, Tuan Speaker looking at the time. Don't worry...don't worry, I try to keep it within 20 minutes. During my tenure in the KPDNHEP, the total 3,000 Enforcement personnel for Sarawak because of the vase area of the State is about 300 to 400 Enforcement Personnel in Sarawak. And if I look at the list of establishment post (*senarai perjawatan*) that was tabled yesterday, on Monday under the Kementerian Utiliti dan Telekomunikasi, there is only total personnel of 180 and most of them are task to do the *pentadbiran* that is the administration job. So, this list of establishment posts further confirms that there are no Enforcement Personnel, no Enforcement Unit set up by the State Government to prevent any abuse or leakages of the subsidies of LPG.

Therefore, on that score, I'm of the view that before we give the Ministry further power let the Ministry do something to show that it deserves the power that is given. After all, in the principal act there's a principal ordinance that sufficient power for the Ministry to do is the Enforcement Unit. But before we give further power, let the Ministry set up your Enforcement Unit, you need about 300 to 400 enforcement officers to take care and even then, it may not be sufficient given the vase area of Sarawak State.

So, with that note, I cannot support this Bill because:

- (a) The aggregator position is redundant; and
- (b) You cannot give power to someone that a unit that has not been setup it is too premature.

Thank you, Tuan Speaker.

Tuan Speaker: Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat, we have a short break. Dewan resumes at 12.10 noon.

(Mesyuarat ditangguhkan pada pukul 11.44 pagi)

(Mesyuarat dimulakan pada pukul 12.18 tengah hari)

[Tuan Speaker mempengerusikan Mesyuarat]

Tuan Speaker: Honourable Member for Murum.

YB Encik Kennedy Chukpai Ugon: Terima kasih, Tuan Speaker. Selamat tengah hari dan Salam Sarawak Maju Makmur.

Terima kasih, Tuan Speaker, kerana memberi peluang kepada saya untuk turut serta dalam membahaskan *Distribution of Gas (Amendment) Bill, 2023* yang telah dibentangkan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Utiliti dan Telekomunikasi dan Ahli Dewan Undangan Negeri N.27 Sebuyau.

Tuan Speaker, seperti yang sedia kita maklum, objektif Rang Undang-undang yang dibentang ini adalah untuk meminda *Distribution of Gas Ordinance, 2016* untuk memperuntukkan pelantikan *Aggregator Gas* untuk mengembang dan memudahkan pengagihan gas di Sarawak dan untuk membolehkan ketersediaan gas, bekalan gas kepada industri dan pengguna yang memerlukan gas untuk perniagaan dan untuk mengukuhkan, menambahbaik dan mengembangkan rangkaian dan sistem pengedaran sedia ada. Ia juga untuk menambah baik peruntukan mengenai penguatkuasaan dan kuasa untuk membuat peraturan.

Tuan Speaker, sejak Rang Undang-Undang Pengagihan Gas ini diluluskan di Dewan yang mulia ini pada tahun 2016, Sarawak telah mencapai banyak kemajuan dari segi urus tadbir berkaitan dengan pengagihan gas ini.

Antaranya, berkuatkuasa 1 Januari 2020, melalui Petroleum Sarawak Berhad (PETROS) mempunyai kawalan dan kuasa penuh ke atas bekalan, jualan dan pengedaran gas asli di Sarawak. Ini merupakan syarikat milik penuh Kerajaan Negeri Sarawak. Ia susulan termeterainya Memorandum Persefahaman (MOU) bersama Petroleum Nasional Berhad (PETRONAS) berkaitan pengurusan gas domestik di Negeri ini. Menerusi MOU ini, PETROS menjadi entiti tunggal yang membekal, menjual dan menghantar gas domestik ke kediaman, premis perniagaan dan industri di Sarawak dan ini sekali gus merealisasikan objektif Ordinan Pengedaran Gas, 2016.

Dengan perjanjian ini, Sarawak kini dalam posisi yang kuat bagi meningkatkan daya tarik Sarawak sebagai lokasi tumpuan pelaburan seterusnya meningkatkan pembangunan ekonomi Sarawak bagi mengejar aspirasi sebagai negeri berpendapatan tinggi secara mampan menjelang 2030.

Tuan Speaker, pada 7 Disember 2020, menerusi Perjanjian Penyelesaian Komersil (CSA) yang ditandatangani PETRONAS dan PETROS telah memberi hak kepada syarikat di bawah Kerajaan Negeri Sarawak untuk mengawal selia dan memantau minyak, perlombongan dan penerokaan di semua daratan Sarawak.

PETROS turut melakar beberapa pencapaian yang membanggakan termasuk kontrak 29 tahun untuk Blok Pesisir Sarawak SK433, Adong Kechil di Kawasan Miri-Marudi. Selain itu, PETROS juga memiliki kepentingan dalam keempat-empat Blok Eksplorasi Baharu di luar pesisir Sarawak dan volume sumber gas asli *1,200 million Standard Cubic Feet (mmscf)*/sehari untuk memastikan pertumbuhan hiliran, penjanaan kuasa dan hab petrokimia di Bintulu. Sarawak kini dapat mengawal pengagihan gas termasuk gas petroleum cecair (LPG) di bawah Ordinan Pengagihan Gas.

Tuan Speaker, saya amat yakin Rang Undang-Undang Pengagihan Gas (Pindaan), 2023 ini adalah pindaan ke arah penambahbaikan pada Ordinan yang sedia ada. Seperti yang kita sedia maklum, kutipan cukai jualan negeri (SST) daripada penghasilan minyak dan gas adalah menjadi penyumbang utama kepada pendapatan negeri, Kerajaan Sarawak.

Bagi meneruskan kelangsungan perolehan yang tinggi untuk Sarawak, PETROS juga akan melabur RM2 bilion untuk membangunkan Loji Tenaga Turbin Gas Kitaran Gabungan di Miri ataupun *Combined Cycle Gas Turbine (CCGT)* 400MW akan datang yang kemudiannya akan membekalkan tenaga kepada bandaraya dengan gas asli yang harganya berpatutan, boleh dipercayai dan bersih.

Projek Bintulu Samalaju Gas Pipeline yang merangkumi saluran paip sepanjang 70 km dari Bintulu ke Samalaju Industrial Park dengan anggaran kos berjumlah RM600 juta pasti akan merancakkan lagi pertumbuhan ekonomi di Sarawak yang disasarkan siap pada dan mula beroperasi pada penghujung 2025.

Tuan Speaker, selain projek--projek yang telah saya nyatakan saya tadi, saya percaya banyak lagi projek yang berskala besar yang berasaskan sumber gas asli akan dilaksanakan di Wilayah Sarawak baik daripada pelabur dalam dan luar negara. Justeru itu, Rang Undang-undang Pengagihan Gas (Pindaan), 2023 ini adalah sangat penting bagi Sarawak untuk melantik *Aggregator Gas*nya sendiri bagi mengembangkan dan memudahkan pengagihan gas di Sarawak dan untuk membolehkan ketersediaan bekalan gas kepada industri dan pengguna yang memerlukan gas untuk perniagaan dan untuk mengukuhkan, menambah baik dan mengembangkan rangkaian sistem penghantaran, pengedaran sedia ada selain menambah baik peruntukan mengenai penguatkuasaan dan kuasa untuk membuat peraturan bagi memastikan tiada kekangan dari segi pelaksanaan dan urus tadbir seliaan serta bekalan gas yang mencukupi berkaitan pengagihan gas di Sarawak.

Selaku pemilik sah kepada sumber alam yang berharga ini, Sarawak memerlukan jaminan bahawa tidak akan wujud tuntutan bertindih daripada pihak ketiga ke atas hasil sumber asli gas di Sarawak seperti yang termaktub dalam *Sarawak Oil Mining Ordinance (OMO), 1958*. Sebagai kesimpulan, saya menyokong penuh Rang Undang-undang Pengagihan Gas (Pindaan) 2023 untuk diluluskan di Dewan yang mulia ini. Sarawak Maju Makmur. God Bless Sarawak. Sekian, terima kasih.

Tuan Speaker: Honourable Member for Tamin.

YB Ir. Christopher Gira @ Gira anak Sambang: Tuan Speaker, firstly, I would like to thank you for giving me the opportunity to participate in the debate of Distribution of Gas (Amendment) Bill, 2023 presented by our Minister for Utilities and Communication in this august House this morning.

Tuan Speaker, as we know the Bill was first introduced and adopted into law in 2016. The introduction of the Bill was timely and was part of the major initiative by the Sarawak Government to have a control over this very important sector. This production is one of the most important sectors to provide income to Sarawak.

Sarawak produced 70% of liquified natural gas (LNG) in Malaysia but the State consumed less than 5% of the country's total production. Hence, Sarawak must intensify utilisation of its gas assets in the next five years to ten years to Sarawak to increase high value downstream economic activities.

To materialise that goal, the Sarawak Government has established the Sarawak Gas Roadmap (SGR 2030) with the aim to localise 1,200 million litre standard cubic feet per day by 2030 and there are USD25 billion an investment opportunities for the private sector to capitalise on our economic through various petrochemical downstream industries.

Tuan Speaker, the Sarawak Government through its state-owned oil and gas exploration firm PETROS (Petroleum Sarawak) are also exploring new oil and gas blocks onshore and offshore to ensure volume is available for the Sarawak's journey towards industrialisation. The midstream petrochemical industries including Methanol, Ammonia, Hydrogen, Polyethylene sectors will further enhance the existing downstream manufacturing ecosystem, create more business opportunities and strengthen Sarawak's position in the global manufacturing supply chain ecosystem.

As mentioned by the Honourable Member for Murum in his speeches recently, the Sarawak Government through PETROS has signed the Commercial Settlement Agreement (CSA) with Petroliaam Nasional Berhad (PETRONAS) on 7th December 2020 which provides Sarawak with a greater share of revenue from the oil and gas found in Sarawak.

The CSA also provides for more active involvement by Sarawak in the oil and gas industry by creating and maintaining a stable, conducive business investment environment for the sustainable growth of the oil and gas industry both upstream and downstream.

Tuan Speaker, in terms of oil and gas industry challenges, there are many challenges, because they are already Oil and Gas experience companies like Shell, PETRONAS and others as well, in the fields, but there are other challenges that we should really take and learn from, not to run away from. Now, the challenges include the right people to join the oil and gas industry, which is not an easy feat, given that there are very technical jobs in one of the world's largest and oldest industries.

Another main challenge is regarding the international boundary. On 1st September 2023, our Premier made it clear that our oil and gas field located within Sarawak's territorial waters in the South China Sea remains with the Sarawak as Malaysia does not recognise the new China standard map.

Tuan Speaker, on the world's energy transition from fossil fuels to greener energy, gas is categorized as a very green energy because the gas that is being procured here is sour gas, which

means they have a lot of contaminations, and the process is to clean them up and maybe use the by-product for another feedstock. The actual green gas would then be used for domestic purposes.

Looking at the global situation, utilisation of gas will likely be ongoing for the immediate future, notwithstanding the research in areas like solar energy, wind farm, wave energy, or even hydro energy. It is high time for Sarawak's oil and gas industries to stand on its own feet. We should recognize that our own oil and gas firm, PETROS, be the frontrunner in the industry. It should be realised because the main source of oil and gas within Malaysia actually comes from the State of Sarawak.

Without further ado, I strongly support the Distribution of Gas (Amendment) Bill, 2023 presented by our Minister for Utility and Telecommunication in this honourable august House. Thank you very much.

Tuan Speaker: Honourable Member for Pujut.

YB Encik Adam Yii Siew Sang: Thank you, Tuan Speaker for granting me this opportunity to debate on the Distribution of Gas (Amendment) Bill, 2023.

Since I have not done so, let me start by congratulating Tuan Speaker for being re-appointed as the Speaker of this august House for another term, thereby making Tuan Speaker the longest serving speaker of a legislature in Malaysia and the Commonwealth, quite possibly in the world too. This is certainly, by any measure, a remarkable achievement.

Tuan Speaker, the primary objective of the Principal Ordinance – Distribution of Gas 2016 was to regulate the distribution of gas in Sarawak. Prior to this, the distribution of gas has been under the control of PETRONAS. Therefore, this ordinance was an important step for Sarawak to regain control of its valuable gas resources. This is made possible by way of Section 4A of the Gas Supply Act which was a specific amendment made to the Act in 2016 expressly providing that the provision of the Act relating to the distribution of gas is not applicable to Sarawak as we have our own Distribution of Gas Ordinance. To gain control over the distribution of gas is the political dimension of the Distribution of Gas Ordinance, 2016.

Tuan Speaker, with the principal object of the Distribution of Gas (Amendment) Bill, 2023 is for the appointment of Gas Aggregator which will be responsible for all downstream gas operations in Sarawak which used to be the sole domain of PETRONAS. The Gas Aggregator is a single point authority responsible for planning, implementing, and managing all gas distribution infrastructure, facilities, and the supply to customers. This ensures a single point accountability and contact point for both the regulatory authority and the gas customers. By having a better managed gas distribution network and system by setting up of the Gas Aggregator, the gas tariff and charges will be better managed to further enhance the Government's revenue stream from the oil and gas industries.

Tuan Speaker, the control over the distribution of gas in Sarawak is most important for Sarawak. As the Sarawak Government under the visionary leadership of the YAB Premier, Datuk Patinggi Tan Sri (Dr) Abang Haji Abdul Rahman Zohari bin Tun Datuk Abang Haji Openg is fully geared up on the implementation of Post COVID-19 Development Strategy (PCDS 2030), distribution and utilisation of gas will be an important contributing factor. The Sarawak Government can now allocate gas resources to strategic industries by the high value downstream petrochemical industries in accordance with Sarawak's plans and needs.

Tuan Speaker, we are fortunate that the Sarawak Government has the foresight to set up PETROS to manage our oil and gas assets. So far, PETROS has done a wonderful job as it is staffed with people with vast experience and international exposure in the oil and gas industries. Incidentally and also happily the majority of them are our fellow Sarawakians. Therefore, I am confident that PETROS will be able to manage our oil and gas assets professionally and competently.

Tuan Speaker, therefore, with the increasing participation of PETROS in the upstream oil and gas operations and the need to ensure reliable and equitable distribution gas to industry and domestic customers, Sarawak needs to enhance regulatory control over the distribution of gas in Sarawak. Tuan Speaker, it is obvious to me that the Distribution of Gas (Amendment) Bill, 2023 is designed to legally empower PETROS to act the role of the Gas Aggregator. Therefore, the allegation that the role of Gas Aggregator is redundant is totally misleading and wrong.

Tuan Speaker, in my opinion with the Distribution of Gas Ordinance, 2016 and Distribution of Gas (Amendment) Bill, 2023, and the PETROS, the whole process of gas production, distribution, and utilisation is almost now completely under Sarawak's control, barring a few remaining issues with Petroleum Development Act (PDA) and PETRONAS. Therefore, Sarawak is in the good position in so far as our gas assets are concerned and we look forward to the day that we are in full control of our gas assets, and for this we have to thank the Sarawak GPS Government under the visionary leadership of the YAB Premier, Datuk Patinggi Tan Sri (Dr) Abang Haji Abdul Rahman Zohari bin Tun Datuk Abang Haji Openg to thank for. Tuan Speaker, to conclude I beg to support the Distribution of Gas (Amendment) Bill, 2023. Thank you.

Tuan Speaker: Honourable Member for Stakan.

YB Datuk Hamzah bin Haji Brahim: Assalamualaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh. Terima kasih, Tuan Speaker. Terima kasih atas peluang untuk saya mengambil bahagian dalam perbahasan Rang Undang-undang Pengagihan Gas (Pindaan), 2023 di Dewan yang mulia ini.

Tuan Speaker, saya ingin mengucapkan tahniah dan syabas kepada pucuk pimpinan negeri dan juga kepada Yang Berhormat Sebuyau kerana membentangkan Rang Undang-undang ini menjadi langkah seterusnya dalam pembangunan pengagihan gas di Sarawak di mana Kerajaan Negeri pada masa ini telah mengambil alih kuasa pembekalan, penjualan, pengedaran gas asli di dalam negeri melalui Petroleum Sarawak Berhad (PETROS) bermula Januari 2020.

Ordinan Pengagihan Gas (GDO), 2016 yang berkuat kuasa pada 2018, menyaksikan Kerajaan Sarawak menjalankan kuasanya di bawah undang-undang negeri berkenaan dengan aktiviti minyak dan gas di mana pemain minyak dan gas yang berkaitan perlu mematuhi undang-undang negeri. Peraturan ini bukan sahaja untuk melindungi kepentingan Sarawak tetapi juga mengawal piawaian teknikal dan keselamatan, dan hanya membenarkan orang yang kompeten menjalankan pemasangan gas di seluruh Sarawak.

Tuan Speaker, aggregator gas, pengaggregat gas, tujuan umum Rang Undang-undang Pindaan ini adalah untuk mempunyai pengaggregat gas untuk menguruskan perolehan gas asli dari semua sumber untuk pengedaran dan pembekalan kepada mana-mana orang, loji, kemudahan, dan premis di Sarawak. Ini adalah bersama-sama dengan membangun, mengembangkan, mengurus dan menyelenggara rangkaian dan sistem pengedaran gas di Negeri ini.

Kita boleh menjangkakan peningkatan pengurusan pengeluaran gas di Sarawak serta peruntukan untuk industri atau penjanaan kuasa dan harga gas di Sarawak dengan pelantikan pengaggregat gas ini.

Tuan Speaker, pada masa ini peranan pengagihan gas di Sarawak dikatakan oleh PETRONAS, menerusi Rang Undang-undang ini, kita akan melantik PETROS, sebuah syarikat minyak dan gas milik Kerajaan Negeri Sarawak.

Dengan dunia hari ini, terus mendapat permintaan tinggi sumber gas sama ada dalam aplikasi perindustrian, komersial ataupun kediaman, terdapat keperluan untuk kita kekal berdaya saing dengan negara-negara lain.

Dari segi perniagaan, pengoptimuman kos adalah penting terutamanya bagi pelabur untuk memilih destinasi pelaburan. Ini akan memberi Sarawak kelebihan di mana harga yang lebih rendah

akan dapat menarik minat pelabur-pelabur luar untuk menyumbang kepada pertumbuhan ekonomi tempatan.

Tuan Speaker, kita telah melihat kejayaan industri gas ini di Miri dan Bintulu. Kita telah melihat peluang yang diberikan kepada generasi terdahulu, generasi sekarang dan Insya-Allah, kita akan melihat perkara yang sama untuk generasi akan datang.

Ini bukan sahaja dapat memberi peluang pekerjaan kepada penduduk tempatan tetapi juga menyumbang kepada pembangunan modal insan di negeri ini dan untuk kita melahirkan tenaga profesional yang berbakat dan pakar tersohor dunia dalam bidang ini.

Dengan langkah seterusnya dalam pembangunan industri minyak dan gas melalui Rang Undang-undang Pindaan ini, kami memenuhi objektif dan visi PCDS 2030 serta wawasan Sarawak untuk menjadi negeri maju dan berpendapatan tinggi menjelang 2030.

Ya, sudah semestinya, setiap perkara yang kita buat tidak boleh lari daripada serba sedikit kelemahan. Apa yang kita tahu, Rang Undang-undang ini telah dipinda dan telah dibuat oleh pakar-pakar daripada kakitangan Perkhidmatan Awam Negeri kita. Kita seharusnya lebih percaya kepada mereka. Kita melihat perkara ini sebagai satu perkara yang menjurus kepada kebaikan Negeri Sarawak. Jadi, janganlah ada pihak mempertikaikan usaha-usaha murni yang telah dijalankan oleh Kerajaan Negeri Sarawak melalui pucuk pimpinan GPS pada hari ini.

Saya juga berkongsi serba sedikit, apa itu gas masam, apa itu gas manis. Bukan hanya kuih masam manis *ajak ada di Sarawak tok, bukan ajak ada makanan sweet and sour jak yang ada dalam Sarawak tok*. Tapi gas pun ada masam manis, macam kehidupan kita Tuan Speaker, ada masam, ada manis. Jadi, gas yang manis tok adalah gas yang diguna pakai oleh dalam apa jua aspek perindustrian yang diguna pakai di dalam rumah.

Gas masam *tok*, gas yang tertinggal di dalam tanah. Jadi saya mencadangkan, saya menyarankan kepada pihak Kerajaan Negeri melalui pakar-pakar yang ada dalam Negeri ini supaya mencari jalan mendapatkan teknologi baru daripada luar negara, bekerjasama dengan pihak luar negara untuk kita cari jalan macam mana kita untuk menjadikan yang masam itu menjadi manis. Dan secara langsungnya pendapatan kita akan bertambah dan Insya-Allah, gas ini adalah penyumbang kepada tahun hadapan yang akan meningkatkan lagi sumber pendapatan Negeri Sarawak, Insya-Allah.

Tuan Speaker, Yang Berhormat Sebuyau, saya harap tidak mustahil pada masa hadapan, saluran gas-gas ini dapat terus disalurkan ke rumah-rumah kita, bukan hanya di kampung *kamek* di Samarahan tapi Kampung Sebuyau pun, *ketek* gas alu berapi, *sik* perlu mikul gas tengah malam.

Saya berkongsi pendapat, ada sedikit cerita yang untuk menghiburkan kitalah. Beberapa tahun lepas Tuan Speaker, seperti biasa, saya bersama-sama rakan belia, tengah malam "*barbeque*" masak, waktu lumba perahu, *abis* gas. Pukul dua pagi, *sine nak encarik* gas? *Maok sik maok*, saya nyuruhnya *carik* gas. Tengah malam pegi rumah Ketua Kampung, *mikul* gas. Malangnya ditangkap polis di tengah *jeraya*. Jadi, saya terpaksa *ngagak balit* polis, *tok bukan miak encuri* gas. Memang polis *nangkap, makei* motosikal *mikul* gas, memang ditangkap, macam orang curi gas. Ya pengalaman saya, jadi saya minta Sebuyau, mun dapat, kita ubah daripada gas *tok* dipikul tengah malam, disalur, *sik* perlu ditangkap polis tengah malam. Itu harapan saya kepada Sebuyau selepas *tok*.

Dengan erti kata, ini adalah perkara untuk kebaikan negeri, ini adalah perkara untuk menambahkan ekonomi Negeri kita, dan kita harus berbangga, pucuk kepimpinan kita oleh berfikir 10 tahun, 20 tahun ke hadapan. Kita tidak pernah terfikir ada PETROS, kita cuma fikir Shell, PETRONAS, ESSO dan sebagainya tetapi kita tidak pernah ada terfikir PETROS dan kita tidak pernah terfikir pada hari ini ada stesen minyak kita Sarawak, *rona mirah tepi jeraya*. Kita tidak pernah

fikir itulah pimpinan Negeri kita ini jauh ke depan memikir untuk, demi kesejahteraan rakyat negeri Sarawak. *Kakya tek?*

Jadi, Tuan Speaker, saya *sik maok kelak* banyak, sepuluh minit saya dapat *reserve* untuk *speech* saya *kelak*, mun dapatlah. Jadi, dengan ini, Stakan mohon menyokong Rang Undang-undang Pengagihan Gas (Pindaan), 2023. Sekian, terima kasih.

Tuan Speaker: Ahli Yang Berhormat bagi Kota Sentosa.

YB Encik Yap Yau Sin: Thank you, Tuan Speaker for the opportunity to speak on this Distribution of Gas (Amendment) Bill, 2023. I was listening to the Ahli Yang Berhormat bagi Padungan and I really disappointed because the rejection of this particular amendment sought for and this distribution of the Gas (Amendment) Bill, 2023 goes to show that our struggle, the GPS struggle and the struggle of DAP is totally off.

Now the Minister proposing this particular Bill has already made it very clear that the availability and sufficiency of gas at the reasonable price is an important enabler to spur the industrial development growth in Sarawak to achieve a high-income economy. Now, and he has also said and made it very clear to this august House that natural gas required for Sarawak has to be sourced from the offshore, areas offshore of Sarawak and produced by PETRONAS and its production sharing contractors and he has also made it very clear that under the current PETRONAS production sharing contractor's term, all gas produced in Sarawak have to be sold by this production sharing contractors such as Shell to PETRONAS who purports to be the aggregator of the gas. Now basically, to put it in simple words it means that whatever is produced offshore in Sarawak has to be sold to PETRONAS and it is PETRONAS who determine how much gas produced within the boundaries of Sarawak will be allocated for our industries and for power generation in Sarawak and it is PETRONAS who will decide on the price for such natural gas.

Currently, all the natural gas produced offshore Sarawak are converted into LPG or Liquefied Natural Gas for export by PETRONAS overseas. Now almost all of the gas produced in Sarawak is used to feed the LNG Plant in Bintulu and consequently the volume of available gas for Sarawak becomes a very low percentage. Now because this GPS Government the main struggle is struggle for Sarawak, is to fight for the interest of Sarawak, is to take back what rightfully belongs to us, they have put in this particular Amendment Bill whereby a Gas Aggregator will be appointed.

Now I note the comments made by the Ahli Yang Berhormat bagi Padungan who said that in 2021 an MOU was signed between PETRONAS and PETROS for the distribution of gas in Sarawak. Lawyers would know an MOU or what we called Memorandum of Understanding has no legal standing. Nevertheless, Sarawak was appointed by PETRONAS to distribute gas supply in Sarawak but that particular licensing or that particular appointment as a licensee can be revoked at any time and it is for this reason that this particular GPS Government has the foresight to give legal standing to a Gas Aggregator to be appointed by the Sarawak Government by MMKN and with this legal standing this particular gas aggregator will be able to negotiate. It will have the legal standing to negotiate on the amount that should be allocated to Sarawak for its use with the balance going back to those are the people who have actually put in the investment for the production this natural gas.

Now I'm not going to be long winded, suffice to say that once this law come into force, we will have an entity in the form of PETROS which is also very clearly stated by our Minister that PETROS will be appointed as Gas Aggregator and PETROS has the expertise and the technical know-how and the knowledge to actually manage this offshore gas supply and negotiate on the amount that should be given to Sarawak for its use.

Before I end Tuan Speaker, I would like to say *Syabas* to our GPS Government for this particular practical and pre-emptive bill to ensure that gas produced in Sarawak, that we will be able to enjoy the gas that we produced in our own State for the development and for the progress of our own nation. With that Tuan Speaker, I support this Distribution of Gas (Amendment) Bill, 2023.

Tuan Speaker: Ahli Yang Berhormat bagi Meluan

YB Encik Rolland Duat anak Jubin: Thank you for the opportunity, Tuan Speaker.

Tuan Speaker, this Bill is to amend the Distribution of Gas Ordinance, 2016 which to provide the appointment of a Gas Aggregator to expand and facilitate the distribution of gas in Sarawak and to enable availability of gas to industries and consumers who require gas for their businesses and to strengthen, improve and expand the existing distribution network and system. It is also to improve provisions on enforcement and offences and power to make regulations.

This Bill will make Sarawak more energy independent and industry confidence with the appointment of Gas Aggregator to ensure gas distribution network and system managed in neat and developed way and together with the amended Ordinance of enforcement of offences and power given to make regulations.

Tuan Speaker, Sarawak still relies on oil and gas for most of our energy needs and there will be continued need over the coming decades. The appointment of a Gas Aggregator will help to procure natural gas for distribution or supply and to develop, expand and maintain gas distribution network and system in Sarawak.

The State Government's commitment to the gas industry will reduce reliance on foreign imports and expertise and ensure that people, businesses and industries continue to benefit from home-grown energy.

Tuan Speaker, the proposed amendment in Clause 5 and 6 also of the Bill will further enhance the ability to deal with a wide range of potential risks that may emerge. The punishment of fine of not less RM20,000 or 10 times the value of the thing or property to be seized, whichever is greater or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or to both showed that the seriousness of State Government in dealing with offence under this Ordinance.

Tuan Speaker, in summary the proposed amendments to the Distribution of Gas are necessary to ensure that the Gas Ordinance remains effective and relevant against the backdrop of changing our energy management and risks/ rules and regulation. Please vote for this Bill and I would like to thank Yang Amat Berhormat Premier Sarawak for bringing the Bill up for the amendments and tabled by our Ministry of Utility and Telecommunication, led by Dato Sri Haji Julaihi Narawi. So with this, I fully support this Bill. Thank you.

Tuan Speaker: Honourable Member for Katibas.

YB Encik Lidam anak Assan: Tuan Speaker, thank you for allowing me to participate in this debate. Congratulation to Yang Berhormat Minister for Utility and Telecommunication, a Member of Sebuyau N.27 for successfully tabling the Bill. It is both an honour and a privilege to stand here today to debate on gas distribution for our beloved Sarawak.

As we gather here to delve into the complexities and advancements within the gas industry, I am reminded of the profound impact our collective efforts have on the gas energy landscape. In the vast realm of energy, natural gas stands as a corner stone, powering Sarawak economies, lighting our Sarawak homes, and the fuelling innovation in the future.

Today, we find ourselves at the crossroads of opportunity and responsibility. The decisions we make, the collaborations we have fostered, and the technologies we embrace will shape the future of the gas industry in Sarawak. Therefore, this Bill is of paramount importance to Sarawak and our beloved Sarawakian.

The approval of this bill by this house will allow Sarawak to appoint our own gas aggregator who is a person we allow to procure gas for distribution or supply to any person or plant and to

develop a distribution networks not only in Sarawak but abroad if I may suggest. There are several advantages why this Bill must be approved. At least I give you my commercial perspective.

Our aggregator can optimise gas utilisation and distribution in Sarawak. They can help in efficiently utilising the gas resources from the field by streamlining the extraction, processing and distribution processes together with our aggregator and their partner like our joint venture in the future. As we all know that Sarawak is a major gas producer in Malaysia. *Nanti kita tengok saja.....* if I may borrow this quote from our Deputy Premier.

We can through gas aggregator provide market access that facilitate access to broader markets, ensuring that the gas extracted from the field of Sarawak can reach a wider range of consumers, thereby maximizing economic benefits to Sarawak. As everyone knows that Nusantara is coming up and not far from our border there will be a 30 million people in the capital city of Indonesia and therefore, it is timely that we have this bill to facilitate the future development and expansion of our product supply, if we can even deliver to Indonesia, Nusantara.

We need and must build our own business expertise in gas distribution. All this while we leave it to PETRONAS and Shell to develop the market in Sarawak as gas distributor. The gas aggregators often have the expertise or at least we build them and infrastructure for effective distribution, ensuring that the gas is transported safely and reliably to our end users in Sarawak including but not limited even to our rural areas.

Tuan Speaker, our risk mitigation can be separated out to our gas aggregator. They can absorb and manage the risks in all kind of risk, commercial, security, safety associated with fluctuations in gas demand, market conditions, providing a buffer or safety net for Sarawak Government or even Sarawak as a whole.

By appointment of aggregators to deal with big volume, we can achieve our Economies of scale through cost reduction in that they can help reduce costs, making the overall gas extraction and distribution even more cost-effective, probably we can offer a cheaper LPG to our beloved rural Sarawakian or Sarawakian as a whole. If we can process ourselves and distribute it ourselves.

Our aggregator can assist to integrate in advancing in technology. The distribution technology and network. Our Gas aggregators also may bring advanced technologies and innovations to the extraction process, enhancing efficiency and ensuring the gas field stays competitive and reserved for some of the gas for our future generation.

Aggregators can offer financial efficiency. Working with a gas aggregator, they can offer financial advantages, as they may provide upfront capital or investment, enabling the gas field operators to focus on their core activities.

It is therefore this Bill deserves utmost consideration to be approved by this House. It is envisaged that it can boost Sarawak income to achieve our economic prosperity. Without this Bill, Members of this House, our people, Sarawakian "*tengok saja*" what's belies our offshore and underlying or underneath our field, our ground, our soil.

In view of the above, I beg to support this Bill. Thank you.

Tuan Speaker: Any other Honourable Members wish to speak? Ahli Yang Berhormat bagi Batu Kitang.

YB Dato Ir. Lo Khare Chiang: Thank you very much, Tuan Speaker, for the opportunity to debate on the Distribution of Gas (Amendment) Bill, 2023.

I support the Sarawak Distribution of Gas (Amendment) Bill, 2023 because this Bill is a crucial step towards ensuring a more efficient, equitable and sustainable distribution of natural gas in

Sarawak. It will establish a new role of gas aggregator under PETROS, who will be responsible for procuring gas from various sources and supplying it to distribution companies. This will help break the monopoly of current gas supplier under Petronas and provide consumers in Sarawak with a better choice and greater control over our own energy resources.

Appointment of Gas Aggregator

The appointment of a gas aggregator is a key provision of this Bill. The Distribution of Gas Ordinance, 2016 talks about distribution of gas in Sarawak but not about an aggregator. The aggregator will be responsible for procuring gas and then including domestic producers, importers, and LNG terminals. They will also be responsible for negotiating gas prices with suppliers and ensuring that consumers get a good deal and amendment of this Bill today affirms PETROS's position and ensure that the distribution of gas will be 100% by the Sarawak Government.

Tuan Speaker, thank goes to YAB Premier that we are able to come this far today by promoting the development of Sarawak's domestic gas industry and today we have complete rights over the distribution of gas in Sarawak. This Bill will most certainly cost very far to create jobs, boost economic growth and diversify Sarawak's economy for the future generations of Sarawak.

I noted our Honourable Member for Pending just now were mentioned about security, about gas being transported to Indonesia with the lack of enforcement. I would say we should not be too worried about this. I noticed as well during the days of Honourable Member for Padungan when he was a Minister for KPDN, the green gas tank also disappears, you know. Not to say the red one, the green ones also disappear then.

I can understand, because like Honourable Member for Padawan now, there is only two patrol cars under the police department to patrol the whole of Padawan from Batu 10 up to Telaga Air. The Federal Government just does not give us enough officers to take care of our enforcement.

And I noted with interest Sarawak is improving, Sarawak is increasing our own security officers, our border scouts for instant, under Datu Dr. Chai Kin Chung, where improving our security personnels. And I think we can complement the Federal Government by providing better enforcement services. I think that's the way to go.

Tuan Speaker, I would like to beg to support this Sarawak Distribution of Gas (Amendment) Bill, 2023 tabled by the Honourable Member for N.27 Sebuyau.

This Bill is a step to work to more prosper, equitable and sustainable future for Sarawak. And with that, thank you very much once again, Tuan Speaker.

Tuan Speaker: Any other Honourable Members wish to speak? Otherwise, I call the Honourable Minister to deliver his winding up address.

Menteri Utiliti dan Telekomunikasi; dan Ahli Dewan Undangan Negeri DUN N.27 Sebuyau (YB Dato Sri Haji Julaihi bin Haji Narawi): Terima kasih, Tuan Speaker. Terlebih dahulu, saya ingin merakamkan ucapan terima kasih di atas sokongan Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat terhadap usul pindaan *Distribution of Gas (Amendment) Bill, 2023* terutama sekali mereka yang telah mengambil bahagian dalam perbahasan sebentar tadi walaupun kita tahu Ahli Yang Berhormat bagi Padungan memang tidak bersetuju dan Ahli Yang Berhormat bagi Pending *is very doubtful*.

Saya juga amat menghargai segala cadangan dan idea-idea bernas yang telah dikemukakan semasa perbahasan kali ini dan sudah tentunya ianya akan dapat membantu Kerajaan Sarawak dalam melaksana dan menguatkuasakan *Distribution of Gas (Amendment) Bill, 2023* ini.

Tuan Speaker, I would like to respond to some of the issues raised up by some of the Members.

On issue raised by the Honourable Member for Pending, on the authorised officers, the Ministry has set up an Enforcement and Legal Division working closely with the Distribution of Gas Division under the Ministry of Utility and Telecommunication. Probably the Honourable Member for Pending does not know anything about this.

To date, there are 12 authorised officers appointed by the Director of Gas Distribution under Section 23(1) of Distribution of Gas Ordinance, 2016 and we are now expanding. In fact, we are allowed by the provisions of this Ordinance to appoint officers of the State Security and Enforcement Unit (UKPS) to carry out enforcement under the Distribution of Gas Ordinance, 2016.

Hence, the statement made by member for Pending that the State does not have any enforcement unit is not true. For the information of member for Pending, Sarawak Government has established the State Security and Enforcement Unit (UKPS) under the Premier's Department with the total strength of 668 personnel which will assist the enforcement effort throughout Sarawak.

Tuan Speaker, the Ministry is also working closely with the other enforcement agencies including Customs Department, PDRM, KPDN, PGA and Immigration Department to ensure compliance with the Ordinance and to prevent smuggling of subsidized LPG across the border. The Ministry has handled three smuggling cases of LPG to date in which one case has been charged and the remaining two cases are still ongoing. In short, I would say that we are working smart and I would like to tell the member for Pending that we must work smart in a team with other agencies not in silo.

On the issue raised by the Honourable Member for Krian, the distribution of LPG will be distributed through registered dealers with PETROSNiaga, including rural areas, who will be the sole distributor of subsidized LPG in Sarawak effective 1st December 2023. Meaning that commencing from 1st December 2023 PETROSNiaga a subsidiary of PETROS will be a sole distributor of LPG gas because for the information also we are not renewing another party who control 32% of gas LPG distribution in Sarawak which expires on the 30th November this year. Meaning that we will give the balance of 32% to PETROS, a subsidiary of PETROSNiaga. That will make PETROS under its subsidiary a controlling stack of 100% LPG in Sarawak. We should be proud of that.

Another question raised by the Honourable Member for Krian, the Gas Aggregator can optimize the supply chain by efficiently sourcing gas from various suppliers and distributing it to end-users. This can result in a more reliable and resilient supply chain, reducing the risk of disruptions and increase Sarawakian and Sarawak companies' participation in the natural gas value chain. So I can ensure the Member for Krian don't worry. We will ensure they will continuously participate in the business as usual as used to be in the past.

On the issue of redundancy of a gas aggregator raised by Member of Padungan, because there is a subsisting Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed between PETROS and PETRONAS, I wish to inform this august House that the MOU only stated the quantity of gas required for Sarawak Gas Roadmap up to the year 2030. Under the MOU, PETRONAS, would source the gas on a best endeavour basis and the gas price is not determined. An MOU has no legal binding effect. So, I agree with the Member for Kota Sentosa, that MOU has no legal binding.

PETRONAS still purports to be the aggregator of gas after the MOU is signed. PETRONAS still determines the allocation of gas for Sarawak based on availability and uses its dominant position to control the market for natural gas produced in Sarawak.

For these reasons, it is necessary for Sarawak Government to ensure a sufficiency and availability of gas delivery for use in Sarawak and at more affordable and fair prices through our very own Sarawak gas aggregator. Our very own Sarawak gas aggregator owned by Sarawak. This is very important Sir. So I hope the Member for Padungan is supportive of this for the sake of our continuously development in future. In fact, I should say that the GPS Government is more futuristic

compared to Member for Padungan who I see a bit short sighted in term of our industrial development in nearer future.

And I would like also to mention here that gas is comparatively cleaner to fossil energy from fossil. So I think it is anyway, there is a worry that it is also, it might enforcing on danger of environment in the near future but this is the transition stage whereby we have gas and it is better to use gas during the transition while we are developing our renewable energy and we know very well that Sarawak has potential of 20,000 megawatt renewable energy through our hydro power. So, gas is being use as a transition source of energy in our effort to move to a cleaner energy in the near future.

On matters on exports of electricity with a caping of 1,000 MG Watt. I think that I will address the other Bill later on Tuan Speaker. So, it is not appropriate for me touch it here.

Tuan Speaker: Yes, you address it during the debate for electricity.

Menteri Utiliti dan Telekomunikasi; dan Ahli Dewan Undangan Negeri DUN N.27 Sebuyau (YB Dato Sri Haji Julaihi bin Haji Narawi): Yes, yes.

So, with that Tuan Speaker. Sekali lagi saya ingin mengucapkan ribuan terima kasih kepada semua Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat yang mempunyai pandangan yang jauh, sama berpandangan jauh seperti juga Kerajaan GPS melihat tentang pentingnya kita mempunyai *Aggregator sendiri in the form of PETRONAS, which will be appointed later and of course* kita juga ingin mempunyai kuasa penuh terhadap sumber yang terdapat di wilayah sendiri. It is good for Sarawak in the near future.

Jadi saya ucapkan ribuan terima kasih kepada semua Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat yang telah mengambil bahagian menyokong terhadap pindaan yang telah dikemukakan sebentar tadi. Kepada yang tidak bersetuju, fikir-fikir lah tentang pembangunan masa depan Sarawak. Don't oppose, just because you are sitting on the other side of the House.

Tuan Speaker, once again I would like to thank all members of this august House for their support and to pass this Bill. Thank you very much.

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 Minister for Utility and Telecommunication and Member for N.27 Sebuyau be referred to the Committee of the Whole House. As many as are of the opinion say "Yes".

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

Tuan Speaker: As many as are of the contrary opinion say "No". 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 stands committed to the Committee.

COMMITTEE STAGE

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE HOUSE

[Tuan Pengerusi Mempengerusikan Mesyuarat]

Tuan Pengerusi: The Dewan shall now consider the Distribution of Gas (Amendment) Bill, 2023.

Clauses 1 to 7

Tuan Pengerusi: The question is that Clauses 1 to 7 are 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”. The “Yes” have it. Clauses 1 to 7 are ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Enacting Clauses and Title

Tuan Pengerusi: The Dewan shall now resume. Honourable Minister.

HOUSE RESUMED

[Tuan Speaker mempengerusikan Mesyuarat]

Tuan Speaker: Honourable Minister.

Menteri Utiliti dan Telekomunikasi; dan Ahli Dewan Undangan Negeri DUN N.27 Sebuyau (YB Dato Sri Haji Julaihi bin Haji Narawi): Tuan Speaker, I wish to report that the Distribution of Gas (Amendment) Bill, 2023 has been considered by the Committee the Whole House and agreed to without amendment.

**RANG UNDANG-UNDANG KERAJAAN –
BACAAN KALI YANG KETIGA**

DISTRIBUTION OF GAS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2023

Menteri Utiliti dan Telekomunikasi; dan Ahli Dewan Undangan Negeri DUN N.27 Sebuyau (YB Dato Sri Haji Julaihi bin Haji Narawi): Tuan Speaker, I beg to move that the Distribution of Gas (Amendment) Bill, 2023 be now read a third time and do pass.

Tuan Speaker: Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat, the question before the Dewan is that the Distribution of Gas (Amendment) Bill, 2023 be read a third time and do pass. As many as are of the opinion say “Yes”.

Government: Yes... (Resounding “Yes”)

Tuan Speaker: As many as are of the contrary opinion say “No”. The “Yes” have it. The Bill is read a third time and passed.

Bill is read a third time and passed

Tuan Speaker: Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat, the Dewan is adjourned, resume sitting at 2.30 p.m.

[Mesyuarat ditangguhkan pada pukul 1.27 petang]

(Mesyuarat dimulakan pada pukul 2.39 petang)

[Tuan Speaker mempengerusikan Mesyuarat]

**RANG UNDANG-UNDANG KERAJAAN –
BACAAN KALI YANG KEDUA**

ELECTRICITY (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2023

Menteri Utiliti dan Telekomunikasi; Ahli Dewan Undangan Negeri N.27 Sebuyau (Yang Berhormat Dato Sri Haji Julaihi bin Haji Narawi): Tuan Speaker, I beg to move the Bill entitled Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2023 to be read for second reading in this august House.

Tuan Speaker, this Bill is to amend the Electricity Ordinance (Cap. 50) which was revised in 2002 having been in force since 1st January, 1956.

Under the present Ordinance, Syarikat SESCO Berhad (SESCO), now wholly owned by Sarawak Energy Berhad (SEB) is the sole generator, distributor and supplier of electricity in Sarawak.

The Electricity Ordinance has to be updated to advance the Sarawak Government's policies on the followings:

- (a) energy transition to clean renewable energy;
- (b) entrenching Sarawak's status as the energy powerhouse or hub for the ASEAN region through a grid system that would enable renewable energy from Sarawak to be exported to Sabah, our sister State; Brunei Darussalam, our neighbour; Kalimantan-Indonesia, Singapore and even to Peninsular Malaysia; and
- (c) enabling our people and investors to participate in the production or generation through installation of solar energy systems and cascading hydro-power in our rivers, and for SEB to procure from these new energy sources for distribution and supply of electricity to consumers through the transmission grid system that SEB owns.

To accomplish these objectives, Tuan Speaker, this Bill seeks to make amendments to the Ordinance as follow:

- (a) institutionalise the single buyer concept, with SEB, a company wholly owned by Sarawak Government, as the single buyer;
- (b) incorporate new provisions that promote the development of renewable energy namely solar and hydro-power;
- (c) regulation of water flow in rivers to be designated for the purpose of developing cascading hydro stations and installations;
- (d) provide for the export of electricity to places or countries outside Sarawak;
- (e) enable SEB and any other licensee to have access to land in exercise of the rights reserved to the Government under Section 37(a) of the Land Code, for the purpose of laying electricity supply lines and building towers to facilitate transmission of electricity, especially to rural areas, with provisions for payment of compensation to landowners for the use of or damage to their land;
- (f) improve the provisions for the enforcement of offences and penalties; and
- (g) make rules on levy of surcharge, resolution of disagreement over tariff and other necessary matters.

Tuan Speaker, under the existing Electricity (State Grid Code) Rules 2003, the concept of single buyer has long been established and recognized. Under the said Grid Code Rules, it defines single buyer as *"the appointed by the regulator"* responsible for:

- (a) monitoring the scheduling, dispatch and operational planning by the Grid System Operator (GSO) to ensure the equitable treatment of all powers producers and to meet adequacy of demand;
- (b) Procuring new generation capacity; and

- (c) Ensuring that all new Powers Purchase Agreements (PPAs) between the relevant parties meet the requirements of the Grid Code and Licence requirements.

The amendments strengthen SEB's role as single buyer that allows it to buy power generated by other producers and deliver through its transmission and distribution grid to supply the electricity to the customers. Prospective solar power producers may enter into agreements to sell power to SEB as single buyer or, to sell power to another consumer where the single buyer does not require the solar power.

The provision for the single buyer under the proposed Bill will not infringe the Competition Act 2010 and this aligns with section 3(4)(a) of the Competition Act 2010. Under this section, the commercial activity of the single buyer is a legislative requirement of a Governmental authority and is therefore excluded from the Competition Act 2010.

The Sarawak Government is confident that SEB will be able to discharge its statutory obligations imposed by the proposed amendments. SEB owns the grid transmission system and is the State Grid Code Operator. These factors place SEB in a very strong position to be the single buyer and investors will have confidence that SEB will be able to procure the power, such as solar or hydro and other resources, at equitable prices once their development for such power generation projects are completed and commissioned.

Tuan Speaker, under the existing provision of Section 4(5) of the Electricity Ordinance, a license is not required for any installation not exceeding 5 kilowatts (kW) rated capacity. This Bill proposed to increase this threshold of 5kW to 50kW to facilitate and promote renewable energy sources especially solar and hydro for electricity generation in the near future. With the advancement in solar panel technology for higher wattage capacity, 50kW solar system can be easily be installed on typical rooftops for domestic and small commercial and industrial premises for self-consumption or when connected to the grid, to participate in the Net Energy Metering (NEM) scheme with the Single Buyer procuring the excess electricity.

Tuan Speaker, the amendments have provisions for special agreement which will be entered between a licensee and a consumer or Single Buyer; or between a consumer and the Single Buyer where:

- (a) Electricity is sold, purchased, or supplied in excess of 5 megawatts (MW) requiring special terms and conditions relating to offtake, reliability of supply, and arrangements for security of payment of electricity supply at rates mutually agreed by the parties; and
- (b) Relating to sale and the conveyance of the solar power produced in excess of 50kW.

Tuan Speaker, to harness the abundant renewable energy sources of the rivers in Sarawak, which have the potential to generate 20,000 MW of hydro-power, the amendment provides for the issuance of licenses for development of cascading hydro stations or installations along some of our rivers through regulating the flow of waters or impounding. This creates greater sustainability in the use of water for hydroelectricity as cascading dams along rivers will reduce inundation of land areas for the reservoir and enable Sarawak Government to study and implement pumped storage for hydro-power to ensure reliability of power generation especially during the seasonal variation of water levels in our rivers.

Tuan Speaker, a provision is incorporated to strengthen the sale of electricity outside of Sarawak. The abundant resources of renewable energy especially solar and hydro in Sarawak provides for its development which can be exported to neighbouring countries. This will position Sarawak as the powerhouse for renewable energy in the region and supports the progress of ASEAN Power Grid (APG) to ensure greater regional energy security and sustainability on the basis of mutual benefit.

Tuan Speaker, there is a strong correlation in high energy demand with rapid economic growth of the country. Under PCDS 2030, the Sarawak aims to achieve economic prosperity by doubling its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by the year 2030. The electrical infrastructures need to be implemented timely and that the operation and the maintenance of such system need to be undertaken periodically to ensure safe and high reliability of power supply in the near future.

In this regard Tuan Speaker, the amendment of the Bill provides provision that strengthen the access to the land needed to build transmission lines or any electricity supply installation. This provision proposes that the Superintendent of Land and Survey Department to discharge his power, in authorizing the licensee to exercise the rights reserved to the Government as stipulated under Section 37(a) of the Sarawak Land Code which read:

“Government’s right of drainage, etc.

37. All land shall be subject to the following implied rights reserved to the Government–

(a) the right, without payment of compensation therefore, of making upon all land, drains, sewers and ditches, of laying down pipes and cables for water, gas or electricity, of erecting poles and wires for electric power, communication towers, and of using, repairing and maintaining the same:

Provided that if such works interfere with improvements, permanent buildings or cultivated ground, such compensation shall be allowed for the disturbance or damage as shall be determined by the Superintendent.”

Tuan Speaker, this amendment will also permit for any wayleave agreements signed between the landowner or occupier with the licensee, to be used as Caveat by the licensee to protect “*right of way*” for transmission lines passing under, through or above land by virtue of Section 173(a) of the Sarawak Land Code which read:

“Caveat against dealing

173. Any person–

(a) claiming to be entitled to or to be beneficially interested in any land, estate or interest under this code by virtue of any unregistered agreement or other instrument or transmission, or any trust express or implied or otherwise how so ever, or by virtue of a license issued pursuant to section 65B of the Forests Ordinance [Cap. 126 (1958 Ed.)] for the establishment of a planted forest;

may at any time lodge with the Registrar a caveat in Form O in the First Schedule.”

Tuan Speaker, the amendment of this Bill also enhances the provisions for enforcement on offences, penalties and rules, as follows:

- (a) Expanding the protection to the licensee for obstruction of their duties under the Ordinance as an offence;
- (b) Increasing the penalties for the existing offences for tampering of installation that causes danger, and dishonest abstraction and use of electricity;
- (c) Introducing new provisions for:
 - (i) compounding of offences; and
 - (ii) unauthorized loading, feeding, transmitting power into the grid system; and
- (d) Empowering to make rules on levy of surcharge, resolution of disagreement over tariff and on

matters related to electricity.

Tuan Speaker, to protect the environment arising from the use of electricity, the amendment provides for the Minister to issue directives to the licensees to adopt and comply with the Government policies and initiatives to reduce emission of greenhouse gases.

Tuan Speaker, with the passing of this Bill, the amendment thereby enhances, strengthen and improve provisions in the present Ordinance. With these Amendments, Sarawak Government will be able to facilitate the implementation of the strategies in PCDS 2030 for energy transition to clean renewable energy and to create a robust, well-regulated electricity industry to support the sustainable development of Sarawak to become the regional powerhouse of ASEAN in the near future. It would provide opportunities for our people and investors to partake in power generation make available more job opportunities and provide Sarawak with additional sources of revenues.

I therefore beg to move Tuan Speaker.

Menteri di Jabatan Premier (YB Dato Sri John Sikie anak Tayai): Tuan Speaker, I beg to second.

Timbalan Speaker: May I now call upon on Honourable Members on this august House to debate on second reading on this Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2023. Is there any Honourable Member who wishes to speak? Yang Berhormat Ba'Kelalan.

YB Encik Baru Bian: Tuan Speaker, thank you for allowing me the opportunity to take part in the debate on this Bill.

On 25th September 2015, Malaysia together with 192 countries in the United Nations adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development whose 17 goals call upon countries to build not only more sustainable development, but also resilient and inclusive development for all. The Premier has often emphasized Sarawak's commitment to the pillars of Sustainable Development Goals, No. 7 of which is affordable and clean energy, that is to ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.

Tuan Speaker, scholars and social activists insist that access to electricity is a basic human right. There is case law in India that electricity is one of the Fundamental Rights for existence and protected under Article 21 of the Constitution of India. Article 21 is *in pari materia* with our Article 5, Federal Constitution which states that "*No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty save in accordance with law*". Tuan Speaker, I am sure you are aware that court decisions from India are very persuasive on our courts in Malaysia.

I am of the view, Tuan Speaker, that access to electricity is indeed a human right. Therefore, I am deeply concerned about the amendments made by Clause 20 of the Bill to Section 27 of the Principal Ordinance which arguably limits the obligation of a licensee to supply electricity to an applicant to applicable any applicant.

Specifically, under the amended Section 27(3)(a) & (b), the licensee is not obligated to supply to the applicant if:

- (a) The applicant or the premises has been previously discontinued under Section 29 of the Principal Ordinance; or
- (b) Any money due and owing by the applicant to the licensee has not been fully paid.

Tuan Speaker, the amended Section 27 would mean that the licensee or electricity supplier or SEB is able to penalize landowners who are not at fault, and not the errant electricity consumer who may be an entity or person distinct from the ownership of the premise.

Legally, it entitles SEB to withhold the supply of electricity for a new account in perpetuity until either the old account is cleared by the errant account holder, or the new account holder is forced to pay the old bill to get his account registered to the premise.

As a matter of comparison, Section 25, Electricity Supply Act 1990, the ESA, TNB's exception to the duty to supply does not tie previous errant electricity accounts to affect the application of a subsequent electricity account holder's right to be supplied electricity. In essence, there is no privity of contract between the earlier account holder to the next. The ownership of the same land is not a nexus that extends the contractual matrix.

Tuan Speaker, hence, it is worth asking whether or not it is prudent to allow this added exception to the duty to supply electricity. Tuan Speaker, Section 8 of the Bill amends Section 4G of the principal Ordinance to allow any person to develop, build and maintain a solar power installation with a generation capacity not exceeding 50 kilowatts to their own use. However, for installations with a generation capacity in excess of 50 kilowatts, a license is required.

Whilst the 50 kilowatt limit in the Amendment might be sufficient for average households and some small farms, it could potentially restrict larger farms and other businesses with higher energy needs from being full self-reliant on solar power. What is the rationale behind the limit of 50 kilowatts? What studies or numbers is this figure based on? Will this 50 kilowatt limit be a hindrance to larger farms? The requirement to apply for a license for generation of solar power in excess of 50 kilowatts while understandable, should be made as simple as possible so that homeowners will not be inconvenienced or discouraged from installing solar energy systems due to confusing and/or prolonged red tape.

So, Tuan Speaker, solar power will become an increasingly popular alternative or an important supplementation to grid electricity in the coming years. The generation of solar power is a positive step towards clean energy and should be promoted and incentivized by the Government. It is yet another measure to push us towards net zero emission in 2050 which we are committed to achieving.

I hope the Honourable Minister will consider seriously these issues that I have just raised and make amendments if need be in the near future. Thank you so much, Tuan Speaker.

Timbalan Speaker: Thank you very much Ahli Yang Berhormat Ba'Kelalan. Before we proceed, I would like to inform this august House humbly that I am still the Director of Sarawak Energy Berhad. Position which I held before my appointment as Deputy Speaker, but as a matter of interest. I am here as the middleman. I am not going to participate in the debate or vote. But I hope it will not be an issue for you people in the Dewan. Thank you very much. May I call upon Ahli Berhormat for Balingian, please.

YB Encik Abdul Yakub bin Haji Arbi: Tuan Speaker, my sincere thanks for letting me participate in this august House debate on the Electricity (Amendment) Bill which provides for the amendment to the Electricity Ordinance (Cap. 50).

Proposed are substantial modifications to Sarawak's Electricity Ordinance (Cap. 50) in the Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2023. To encourage public, private investment in solar and hydropower projects, the primary revisions seek to promote the Government's transition to clean and renewable energy.

This is an excellent opportunity for Sarawakian individuals and investors to participate in Sarawak renewable energy programme. I hope SEB will come out with guidelines for the:

- (a) Individual houses or longhouses can install solar power for their consumption and feed the excess energy to the power grid.
- (b) Investors supply power to the grid by installing large-scale solar power panels, hydropower plants and biomass power plants.

- (c) Export power to our neighbour such as Brunei, Kalimantan, Sabah or even Singapore for that matter.

Biomass energy production needs to be improved in Malaysia, and Sarawak can take this opportunity to be a leader in the biomass energy production. Biomass sources are from the large palm oil plantations and mills in Sarawak, agricultural waste, animal waste, domestic waste, etc. biomass energy can produce sustainable, eco-friendly biofuels to replace diesel for land and air transportation.

Biomass can also be converted to bio-ethanol fuels to replace petrol. Again, Malaysia needs to catch up in bio-ethanol technology, an opportunity for Sarawak to take up leadership in this technology. Hence, a bio-ethanol policy needs to be put in place. Finland and Sweden are excellent examples of how biomass energy is a large part of their country's sustainable energy portfolio.

Since Sarawak has a high percentage of sustainable, eco-friendly power supply, opportunities need to be looked into doing carbon trading with high energy-consuming countries such as Japan, Taiwan, Korea and even Singapore. The measure supports Sarawak's commitment to environmental sustainability and the reduction of carbon emissions, with an emphasis on lowering greenhouse gas emission.

Upon passing of this law, it will allow the authority to enter and occupy land to establish installment and right of way for the supply line. It also enhances the provisions for offenses, such penalties and rule enforcement. The overall goals of the modifications are to enhance Sarawak's leadership in clean energy in the region, offer economic possibilities, and establish a strong and environmentally conscientious electrical business.

Considering everything, I beg to support the Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2023. Thank you.

Timbalan Speaker: Thank you, Ahli Yang Berhormat Balingian. Next, may I call upon Ahli Yang Berhormat for Bukit Semuja, please.

YB Encik John anak Ilus: Terima kasih, Tuan Speaker. First of all, I would like to thank for the opportunity and chance to join our fellow Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat to debate on the Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2023 in this House that was tabled a moment ago by our Honourable Member for N.27 Sebuyau, the Minister of Utility and Telecommunications, Sarawak.

Tabling the Bill is very timely and to ensure that our beloved State is able to achieve the PDCCS 2030 as planned and also to speed up the target of 100% electricity supply to the whole State in the year 2025 including the rural areas.

Our SEB (Sarawak Energy Berhad), being the '*single buyer*' under the Bill, is making initiatives to ensure that our rural areas or '*last mile*' in reference of this electricity supply by formulating the Rural Power Master Plan. Sarawak is facing the huge areas that is to be covered, the physical and geographical features of the land which is sometimes difficult to enter and lack of road connectivity, hindered the smooth implementation. Thus among others, SEB aimed to accelerate rural electrification through the expansion of high voltage distribution network from the existing grid under the Rural Electrification Scheme (RES) and the Rural Power Supply Scheme (RPSS). And for those remote areas where it is very costly for the grid line, Sarawak Alternative Rural Electrification Scheme that is SARES, a renewable alternative system is very appropriate while the stand alone solar hybrid power station is another alternative.

Tuan Speaker, beside our State size and its land features, the other setbacks faced by our Government to achieve the 100% electricity supply is the wayleave or the access issues. This main challenges is due to the land disputes, grievances within the villagers or between neighbouring villages or *rumah panjang* overlapping claims or access by our plantation operators.

With this Bill, we hope that the relevant authorities such as the Land and Survey Department, Public Works Department, Resident and District offices to continuously engaging with the communities and stakeholders to resolve these wayleaves issues. With this collaboration and cooperation between all stakeholders, which include landowners, villagers, it is hope that the implementation of these Rural Electrification Scheme able to meet the State vision's for full coverage be easily achieved in 2025.

Tuan Speaker, the State capability in producing large amount of green and renewable energy that attracts interest of many countries such as in Kalimantan, Indonesia, Singapore and Brunei as we know that Singapore a developed country intended to reduce its carbon emission for the power sector by importing 30% of its electricity from the low-carbon sources by the year 2025.

With the large amount of energy being exported also to our neighbouring countries and including our neighbour State of Sabah, renewal energy or alternative energy resources is vital to sustain our output. Thus with this Bill, allows our players to plays their role effectively.

Many researchers, engineers and environmentalists are expressing deep concerns about changes in the overall climate of the planet where fossil fuels are being continuously used to produce electricity. Burning of these fuels produces gases like carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxides which lead to global warming.

Thus, alternative or renewal energy sources such as solar, wind, hydro, geothermal, biomass need to be seriously pursued. Finding and using renewable sources of energy is one of the methods to combat the ever-increasing global warming effectively.

Alternative energy or renewal energy gives quite a number of its advantages namely:

- (a) The supply will never runs out – it is created from sources that naturally replenish themselves such as sunlight, wind, water, biomass and even geothermal. Unlike the mining of coal, oil and natural gas which requires expansive or extensive networks of heavy machinery, processing stations, pipelines and transportation.
- (b) Zero carbon emission – there are no greenhouses gasses or other pollutants created during the process. Whereas coal power plants create around 2.2 pounds of CO² for every kilowatt-hour of electricity – solar panels and wind turbines create none of all, none of these. As we race to decarbonize our world and embrace energy sources that don't contribute to global warming, renewables are helping to provide us with emission-free energy, heat, cars and even air travel.
- (c) Cleaner air and water – renewable energy creates no pollution, waste or contamination risks to the air and water. During the last lockdown, it gave us a glimpse of clear skies in major cities all over the world, renewable energy has the potential to make clean air normal. Whereas fossil fuel electricity can contaminate waterways both from air pollution that falls to the ground during rain and waste materials created during the production processes.
- (d) A cheaper form of electricity – With the rapid growth of renewable energy over the last 10 years, solar and wind power are now the cheapest sources of electricity in many parts of the world. In the United Arab Emirates for example, an area well-known for its abundant land and sunny weather – a new sun farm recently secured the world's lowest price of solar energy.
- (e) Renewable energy creates new jobs – With an increasing focus on global warming and many Governments setting ambitious carbon-reduction goals, one of the surprising renewable energy advantages is that it has quickly become a major source of new job growth. In America, renewables now employ three times as many people as fossil fuels and the Bureau of Statistics predicts that wind turbine technicians and solar panel installers will be some of the fastest growing jobs over the next decade.

Tuan Speaker, with this, I conclude that Bukit Semuja fully support the Bill. Thank you.

Timbalan Speaker: Thank you Yang Berhormat for Bukit Semuja. Next on the list is Yang Berhormat for Baleh.

YB Encik Nicholas Kudi anak Jantai: Tuan Speaker, saya ingin merakamkan penghargaan terima kasih kepada Tuan Speaker kerana memberikan peluang kepada saya untuk membahaskan Rang Undang-Undang Elektrik (Pindaan), 2023 yang dibentangkan oleh Menteri Utiliti dan Komunikasi; dan Ahli Dewan Undangan Negeri bagi DUN N.27 Sebuyau di Dewan yang mulia ini sebentar tadi.

Tuan Speaker, Sarawak sangat bertuah kerana dilimpahi dengan sumber semula jadi yang luas. Mengambil contoh sumber air semula jadi yang ada di Sarawak mampu menjana tenaga elektrik dan dapat dipertingkatkan menerusi projek empangan hidroelektrik melata. Ini bukan sahaja dapat merancakkan kawasan di mana empangan hidroelektrik dibina malah dapat mempertingkatkan lagi sumber tenaga elektrik di seluruh Negeri Sarawak. Malah visi Kerajaan Sarawak ialah untuk mencapai liputan penuh bekalan elektrik 24 jam di seluruh pelosok Sarawak menjelang tahun 2025. Dari maklumat yang saya perolehi, setakat suku pertama tahun 2022, liputan bekalan elektrik telah mencapai 98.6% di seluruh kawasan dengan liputan elektrik di kawasan luar bandar sebanyak 96.5% manakala kawasan bandar sudah mempunyai liputan bekalan elektrik sepenuhnya.

Kerajaan Sarawak telah memperuntukkan sejumlah RM2.37 billion pada tahun 2019 untuk mempercepatkan program elektrifikasi luar bandar di bawah Projek Rakyat. Saya juga turut dimaklumkan bahawa empat Projek Rakyat Bekalan Elektrik Luar Bandar telah dilaksanakan sejak tahun 2019, antaranya pembinaan 12 buah pencawang di mana sembilan buah pencawang telah siap sepenuhnya di Tatau, Kanowit, Nanga Kesit, Sebauh, Sangan, Ngungun, Julau, Pakan dan Dalat manakala 12 buah pencawang di Belaga, Long Lama dan Ba'Kelalan sedang dalam proses pembinaan. Berdasarkan laporan Mei 2022, sebanyak 657 buah kampung dan rumah panjang bersamaan dengan 14,100 isi rumah yang belum mendapat bekalan elektrik di seluruh Sarawak dan ini bersamaan dengan 1.4% secara keseluruhannya.

Tuan Speaker, urus tadbir tenaga elektrik yang efektif dan berkesan telah mendorong pihak luar termasuk negara luar menyatakan minat mereka untuk mendapatkan bekalan elektrik daripada Sarawak. Terkini negara Singapura menyatakan hasrat mereka untuk mendapatkan 1,000 megawatt tenaga elektrik dari Sarawak. Pengeksportan tenaga ke Singapura hanya melibatkan bekalan elektrik sementara pembinaan kabel bawah laut sepanjang 700 kilometer akan ditanggung oleh Negara Singapura. Kapasiti tenaga elektrik sedia ada di Sarawak adalah 5,996 megawatt. Penggunaan atau permintaan tenaga elektrik di Sarawak Ketika ini adalah berjumlah 4,398 megawatt. Justeru, Sarawak kini masih mempunyai baki tenaga elektrik sebanyak 1,478 megawatt. Selain Singapura, Sabah juga dalam perancangan untuk mengeksport tenaga elektrik dari Sarawak dan dijangka perlaksanaannya akan bermula mulai tahun 2024.

Tuan Speaker, Sarawak mempunyai potensi pengeluaran dan penyumbang tenaga elektrik yang berdaya saing di rantau ini. Loji Hidroelektrik Batang Ai pada tahun 1985 yang berkapasiti 100 megawatt merupakan titik mula dan peristiwa penting dalam perjalanan Sarawak ke arah tenaga boleh diperbaharui dan penyahkarbonan. Ini disusuli Empangan Hidroelektrik Bakun di Belaga yang mampu menjana diantara 1,700 megawatt sehingga 2,110 megawatt pada tahun 2014. Empangan Hidroelektrik Murum juga di Belaga yang mula beroperasi pada 2015 pula, mampu menghasilkan antara 635 megawatt dan 944 megawatt tenaga elektrik dan lima tahun lagi dari sekarang iaitu pada tahun 2028, Empangan Hidroelektrik Baleh dijangka siap dan akan mula beroperasi dan dijangka mampu menjana 1,285 megawatt tenaga elektrik. Empangan hidroelektrik kelima di Trusan, Lawas masih diperingkat kajian kebolehlaksanaan.

Justeru itu, Rang Undang-Undang Elektrik (Pindaan), 2023 ini adalah sangat penting bagi penambahbaikan Ordinan yang sedia ada dalam usaha kita menjadi Sarawak sebagai penggerak utama di ASEAN bagi tenaga hidroelektrik yang strategik.

Tuan Speaker, dengan perancangan yang teratur dan strategik dikendali urus tadbir yang cekap dan efektif, Sarawak berada di landasan yang tepat untuk menjadi sebuah negeri yang maju menjelang 2030. Dengan hujahan ini, saya menyokong penuh agar Rang Undang-Undang Elektrik (Pindaan), 2023 diluluskan di Dewan yang mulia ini. Sekian, terima kasih.

Timbalan Speaker: Terima kasih Ahli Yang Berhormat Baleh. Next, I would like to call upon Ahli Yang Berhormat Kalaka please, make a speech.

YB Tuan Haji Mohamad bin Duri: Terima kasih Tuan Speaker kerana telah memberikan peluang untuk saya turut serta dalam perbahasan Rang Undang-Undang Elektrik (Pindaan), 2023 pada petang ini. Bismillahirrahmanirrahim. Assalamualaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh. Salam sejahtera dan Salam Sarawak Maju Makmur.

Terlebih dahulu, saya ingin mengucapkan tahniah kepada Ahli Yang Berhormat N.27 Sebuyau merangkap Menteri Utiliti dan Telekomunikasi Sarawak iaitu Menteri yang bertanggungjawab yang membawa usul Ordinan bagi Rang Undang-Undang Elektrik (Pindaan), 2023. Saya juga mengucapkan terima kasih dan tahniah kepada Kerajaan GPS atas usaha mewujudkan Rang Undang-Undang berkaitan elektrik dan persekitaran yang akan merangkumi semua perkara yang melibatkan *renewable energy* (tenaga yang diperbaharui).

Saya percaya undang-undang tersebut tidak pernah disentuh dalam mana-mana sistem perundangan Malaysia mahupun di Sarawak sebelum ini. Penggubalan undang-undang tersebut adalah selaras dengan usaha Kerajaan Sarawak dalam memperkasakan lagi penggunaan tenaga hijau di Negeri ini dalam usaha pengurangan peningkatan suhu dunia.

Tuan Speaker, Rang Undang-Undang Elektrik (Pindaan), 2023 memperuntukkan pindaan kepada Ordinan Elektrik (Bab 50) dan tujuan am pindaan adalah untuk memudahkan dan memajukan dasar-dasar Kerajaan Sarawak mengenai peralihan tenaga kepada tenaga yang boleh diperbaharui iaitu *renewable energy*. Selain itu, ia membolehkan para pelabur mengambil bahagian dalam pengeluaran ataupun penjanaan elektrik melalui pemasangan sistem tenaga solar dan kuasa hidro lata *cascading hydro* di sungai yang sesuai di seluruh Negeri Sarawak dan untuk SEB, mereka boleh mendapatkan daripada sumber tenaga baharu ini untuk pengedaran dan pembekalan elektrik kepada pengguna melalui sistem grid penghantaran yang dimiliki oleh Sarawak Energy Berhad.

Pindaan ini sekaligus akan mewujudkan industri penjanaan elektrik yang mantap dan dikawal selia dengan baik untuk menyokong pembangunan mampan Negeri Sarawak untuk menjadi kuasa pembekalan elektrik serantau ASEAN, *Regional Powerhouse*. Sekaligus ia akan memberi peluang kepada rakyat dan pelabur untuk mengambil bahagian dalam *business* kuasa elektrik, menyediakan lebih banyak peluang pekerjaan dan menyediakan Sarawak dengan sumber pendapatan tambahan. Ia merupakan sektor ekonomi yang baharu untuk Negeri Sarawak.

Untuk makluman Tuan Speaker, pindaan ini merangkumi untuk menginstitusikan *single buyer* iaitu Sarawak Energy Berhad sebagai sebuah syarikat yang dimiliki sepenuhnya oleh Kerajaan Sarawak, sebagai pembeli tunggal untuk industri elektrik di Sarawak. Kerajaan Sarawak yakin Sarawak Energy Berhad akan dapat menunaikan kewajipan yang dikenakan di mana SEB berada dalam kedudukan yang sangat kukuh untuk menjadi pembeli tunggal di mana:

- (a) SEB memiliki sistem grid penghantaran dan pengedaran dan merupakan Operator Kod Grid Negeri Sarawak; dan
- (b) Semua kuasa yang dijana perlu menggunakan sistem grid penghantaran dan *distribution* untuk penghantaran kuasa elektrik dengan cekap.

Oleh itu, SEB perlu dirujuk mengenai perkara ini bagi memastikan sistem yang dikendalikan itu selamat, berkesan dan cekap.

Pelabur akan mempunyai keyakinan bahawa SEB akan dapat memperoleh kuasa, seperti solar ataupun hidro dan sumber-sumber yang lain pada harga yang saksama sebaik sahaja pembangunan mereka untuk projek penjanaan kuasa tersebut selesai dan boleh dikomersialkan.

Sarawak Energy Berhad sebagai pembeli tunggal menjalankan kuasa Kerajaan dan oleh itu aktiviti komersial pembeli tunggal dikecualikan daripada Akta Persaingan 2010. Sarawak Energy Berhad dah berusia 102 tahun pada tahun *tok sik akan lah sik cayak* dengan SEB. Izinkan saya untuk memberi pantun kepada SEB, Tuan Speaker.

*SEB Banyak Dapat Anugerah,
Menjadi Kebanggaan Negeri Sarawak,
Prasarana Elektrik Terbina Sudah,
Pelabur Asing Berduyun-Duyun Datang ke Sarawak.*

Tuan Speaker, di bawah peruntukan sedia ada, lesen tidak diperlukan untuk sebarang kapasiti pemasangan tidak melebihi 5 kilowatt. 5kw fakta sejarah untuk mengecualikan pelesenan penjana mudah alih kecuali untuk kegunaan isi rumah ataupun pasaran.

Di bawah pindaan ini, syarat bagi lesen untuk menjana, menghantar, mengedar elektrik dinaikkan daripada 5kw kepada 50kw. Dengan kemajuan teknologi panel solar untuk kapasiti watt yang lebih tinggi, sistem solar 50kw dengan mudah boleh dipasang pada bumbung rumah biasa, rumah untuk kita berbisnes, perindustrian domestik dan yang kecil untuk skil SELCO (untuk penggunaan sendiri) ataupun Net Metering Scheme (NEM) yang telah diperkenalkan oleh SEB.

Ini akan menggalakkan pengguna komersial dan perindustrian domestik dan kecil untuk menghasilkan kuasa elektrik daripada sumber yang boleh diperbaharui. Sebarang tenaga akses yang dijana oleh solar itu tadi boleh dijual kepada grid melalui pembeli tunggal iaitu SEB. Sumber tenaga lain termasuk dalam definisi sumber tenaga dalam pindaan di mana sumber tenaga termasuk yang boleh dijana daripada kuasa air, kuasa angin, tenaga suria, geoterma, biogas, biojisim, biofuel dan sisa biologi untuk digunakan bagi menjana kuasa elektrik. Walau bagaimanapun, pindaan ini mempunyai peruntukan khas untuk tenaga solar dan menyediakan stesen hidro dan pemasangan *cascading*.

Tuan Speaker, kajian awal menunjukkan bahawa Sarawak mempunyai 20,000 megawatt potensi untuk tenaga hidro dan pindaan ini akan memudahkan pembangunan stesen hidro ataupun pemasangan di sepanjang beberapa sungai yang sesuai melalui pengawalan aliran air ataupun halangan. Ini akan mewujudkan kelestarian yang lebih besar dalam penggunaan air untuk hidroelektrik kerana empangan bertingkat, *cascading hidro tok tadik* di sepanjang sungai akan boleh mengurangkan banjir dan untuk takungan membolehkan Kerajaan Sarawak mengkaji dan melaksanakan penyimpanan tenaga hidro bagi memastikan *reliability* penjanaan kuasa terutamanya semasa variasi bermusim paras air di sungai kita di seluruh Negeri Sarawak. Memandangkan banyak sungai sebagai salah satu sumber yang banyak di Sarawak, Sarawak boleh memanfaatkan sumber-sumber yang boleh diperbaharui untuk menjana elektrik, melalui pemasangan tenaga hidro yang sememangnya mesra alam tanpa sebarang pencemaran.

Pemasangan kuasa hidro, *cascading* hidro ini yang memanfaatkan hidro boleh diperbaharui, tenaga yang boleh diperbaharui akan memberikan penjanaan kuasa yang mampan. Memanfaatkan teknologi baharu, apabila kita memanfaatkan teknologi baharu, pemasangan *hydro cascading* seperti itu boleh mempunyai pelbagai peranan seperti membolehkan kita mengawal pengurusan air dan banjir yang lebih baik, penggunaan air untuk pengairan dan membangunkan bentuk aktiviti ekonomi baru di kawasan takungan air.

Tuan Speaker, pindaan itu mempunyai peruntukan bagi perjanjian khas yang akan dimeterai antara pemegang lesen dan pengguna ataupun pembeli tunggal atau pengguna dan pembeli tunggal untuk elektrik yang dijual beli atau dibekalkan lebih daripada 5 megawatt (MW) atau berkaitan dengan penjualan dan pengangkutan tenaga solar yang dihasilkan melebihi 50 kilowatt.

Tenaga solar yang dihasilkan diperolehi oleh atau dibekalkan kepada pembeli tunggal (SEB) dan tenaga solar yang dihasilkan oleh pemegang lesen boleh dijual kepada pengguna lain jika pembeli tunggal (SEB) memberitahu secara bertulis bahawa ia tidak memerlukan tenaga solar tersebut. Sekiranya SEB dan pemohon tidak dapat bersetuju dengan kadar harga tenaga solar yang akan dijual di bawah perjanjian, perkara tersebut hendaklah diselesaikan mengikut peraturan yang dibuat di bawah Seksyen 36 Ordinan Elektrik.

Tuan Speaker, walaupun Peraturan Kod Grid Negeri mempunyai peruntukan untuk saling berhubung dengan pihak luar di luar Sarawak, Ordinan itu tidak mempunyai peruntukan mengenai penjualan kuasa kepada negara lain seperti Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia dan Singapura. Dengan sumber tenaga boleh diperbaharui (*Renewable Energy*) yang banyak terutamanya dalam bentuk solar, pindaan ini bertujuan untuk mengukuhkan kedudukan negeri Sarawak menjadi kuasa besar Penjana Elektrik Asia Tenggara bagi eksport kelimpahan tenaga boleh diperbaharui. Dan ia sekaligus menyokong Grid Kuasa ASEAN (APG) untuk memastikan keselamatan, kemampuan tenaga serantau yang lebih besar berdasarkan manfaat bersama. Eksport tenaga tidak akan menjejaskan kecukupan kuasa untuk kegunaan dalam Negeri Sarawak, kerana sumber boleh diperbaharui dari matahari yang sedia ada boleh ditoreh untuk ditoreh untuk penjaan kuasa ini. Ini boleh menjawab kerisauan Honourable Member for Padungan.

Tuan Speaker, Negeri Sarawak komited ke arah kelestarian alam sekitar dan pelepasan karbon. Ini sejajar dengan Matlamat Pembangunan Mampan (SDG) Pertubuhan Bangsa-bangsa Bersatu dan dasar alam sekitar negara di mana Malaysia komited ke arah pengurangan pelepasan karbon bersih di bawah Perjanjian Paris. Bagi melindungi alam sekitar yang berpunca daripada penggunaan elektrik, pindaan ini memperuntukkan Menteri mengeluarkan arahan kepada pemegang lesen untuk menerima pakai dan mematuhi dasar dan inisiatif Kerajaan untuk mengurangkan pelepasan gas rumah hijau. Dalam hal ini, Sarawak komited untuk meningkatkan dan mempelbagaikan kapasiti *renewable energy* seperti solar dan biojisim. Di bawah rancangan Strategi Pembangunan Pasca COVID-19 (PCDS) 2030, sektor tenaga boleh diperbaharui akan memainkan peranan yang penting dalam penghindaran karbon melalui inisiatif untuk menggalakkan dan meningkatkan penyertaan sektor swasta dalam penjaan *renewable energy*. *Renewable energy* membolehkan aktiviti ekonomi dilaksanakan secara mampan meningkatkan lagi keyakinan pelabur terhadap Sarawak sebagai destinasi pelaburan pilihan di dalam dan di luar negara. Kita boleh imbau kembali macam ni penjaan elektrik di Negeri Sarawak. Dalam persidangan yang lepas, campuran kapasiti penjaan elektrik Sarawak, kita melihat bahawa penjaan melalui hidro sebanyak 60%, gas 23%, arang batu 17% dan diesel 1%.

Tuan Speaker, memandangkan Sarawak menyasarkan untuk mencapai kemakmuran ekonomi dengan menggandakan Keluaran Dalam Negara Kasar (KDNK) menjelang 2030, infrastruktur elektrik perlu dilaksanakan tepat pada masanya dan operasi dan penyelenggaraan sistem tersebut perlu dilaksanakan secara berkala bagi memastikan bekalan elektrik mencukupi, selamat dan kebolehpercayaan yang tinggi. Sehubungan dengan itu, pindaan Rang Undang-Undang ini memperuntukkan peruntukan bagi memperkukuhkan akses kepada tanah yang diperlukan untuk membina talian penghantaran ataupun mana-mana pemasangan bekalan elektrik.

Banyak projek talian penghantaran SEB mengalami kelewatan dan peningkatan kos kerana peruntukan sedia ada yang memberi kuasa kepada SEB untuk memasuki tanah dan lain-lain didapati tidak mencukupi dan tidak berkesan. Bayangkan, sebatang pokok kelapa *dipintak* bayar RM18,000, talian 11 kilo voltan SEB terpaksa dipasang secara *zig zag* menyeberang jambatan semata-mata oleh masalah izin lalu ini. Kadang-kadang untuk menyelesaikan masalah *wayleave* ini, bukannya sebulan bahkan menjangkau selama setahun dan projek terpaksa kadang-kadang dibatalkan. Siapa yang rugi? Rakyat dan pemohon bekalan elektrik yang rugi. Masalah *wayleave* ini bukan sahaja dihadapi oleh projek bekalan elektrik tetapi ia juga *ampit* kepada projek macam *molah tower*, projek bekalan air dan projek jalan raya oleh pihak JKR. Jalan jadi sempit disebabkan oleh *wayleave*.

Di samping itu, pindaan yang dicadangkan kini akan mengiktirafkan perjanjian *wayleave* yang dimeterai antara pemegang lesen dan pemilik ataupun penghuni tanah yang kini diamalkan oleh pemegang lesen. Ini akan melindungi pemegang lesen daripada sebarang urusan selanjutnya oleh pemilik atau penghuni tanah seperti pemindahan tanah kepada pihak lain.

Tuan Speaker, pengenalan *minimum penalty* akan dibuat kepada kesalahan peruntukan berkaitan untuk menguatkuasakan hukuman yang lebih ketat kepada pesalah, seperti halangan kepada penyiasatan pembajaan meter (*meter tampering*) dan orang curi kuasa elektrik.

Pemuatan elektrik yang tidak dibenarkan ke dalam Sistem Grid SEB, tanpa mematuhi Kod Grid, boleh menyebabkan gangguan bekalan, *shutdown* dan penutupan sistem yang dilakukan oleh pihak SEB akan menyebabkan kerugian dan kesulitan kepada orang ramai yang terjejas oleh *blackout*. Oleh itu, untuk melindungi Sistem Grid SEB, satu kesalahan baharu diwujudkan menjadikan sesiapa yang tanpa kelulusan pemegang lesen, beban, menyampaikan, ataupun *ngambik* bekalan elektrik, menyuntik bekalan elektrik ke Sistem Grid SEB melakukan kesalahan. Ini adalah untuk kita memastikan kebolehpercayaan (*reliability*) dan keselamatan (*safety*) talian penghantaran Grid SESCO selamat dan kita tidak mengalami *blackout*. Dengan itu, Tuan Speaker, Kalaka amat menyokong Rang Undang-Undang Elektrik (Pindaan), 2023 ini. Sekian, terima kasih.

Tuan Speaker: Honourable Member for Machan.

YB Encik Allan Siden Gramong: Tuan Speaker, thank you for giving me the opportunity to participate in this debate regarding the Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2023. I would like to congratulate Honourable Member of Sebuyau, Minister of Utility and Telecommunication Sarawak for the success in presenting this Bill.

The Amendment Electricity Bill is a critical piece of legislation that deserves our support. This Bill aims to revolutionize our electricity industry and pave the way towards a sustainable and environmentally-friendly future.

Tuan Speaker, at its core, this Bill seeks to institutionalize the concept of a single buyer in the electricity market. Essentially, it means that instead of multiple entities buying electricity from various sources, there will be one central buyer who procures electricity on behalf of consumers. This single buyer will have the responsibility to ensure a stable supply of electricity at affordable prices.

Tuan Speaker, by establishing this single buyer, we can streamline the electricity market and eliminate inefficiencies. This will enable us to negotiate better deals with power generators. It also ensures a fair and level playing field for all participants in the industry.

The Bill includes provisions to drive the transition towards clean and renewable energy sources. In line with our commitment to combat climate change, this Bill sets the stage for significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. By incorporating provisions for renewable energy integration, the Bill encourages the development and utilization of clean energy resources, such as solar power and wind power.

Tuan Speaker, this means a shift away from fossil fuel-based electricity generation, which is a major contributor to greenhouse gas emissions. With the goal of reaching net zero emissions by 2050, the Bill lays the foundation for a more sustainable energy future. This will recognize the importance of fostering innovation and investment in the electricity sector. It encourages the incorporation of advanced technologies, smart grids, and energy storage solutions. By embracing these innovations, we can improve the efficiency, reliability, and resilience of our electricity infrastructure. The Bill also promotes transparency and accountability. It establishes clear rules and regulations for the electricity market, ensuring fair practices and preventing the abuse of power. This fosters a competitive market environment, benefiting consumers and driving innovation.

Tuan Speaker, to conclude, the Electricity (Amendment) Bill is a game-changer in our journey towards a sustainable and efficient electricity industry. By institutionalising the single buyer concept, incorporating provisions for renewable energy, driving innovation, and promoting transparency, this Bill will set us on the right path. Together, we can create a future powered by cleaning and affordable electricity, while safeguarding our environment for generations to come. Let us embrace this opportunity and work together towards a brighter and more sustainable future. With this, Machan support this Electricity (Amendment) Bill. Thank you.

Tuan Speaker: Honourable Member for Padungan.

YB Encik Chong Chieng Jen: Thank you, Tuan Speaker for giving me this opportunity to debate in the Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2023. So far as it relates to the setting up of the fit in tariff which is the first part of the Amendment Bill. I support the idea and the passing of the provisions in the Amendment Bill to sale the tariff although we are a bit behind. Our counter part in West Malaysia, nationally the Federal Government has set up the Renewable Energy Act in 2011 and the Sustainable Energy Development Authority has been set up in 2011 which has implemented the fit in tariff.

Having said that, despite the fact that the Sustainable Energy Development Authority (SEDA) has been set up in 2011, they are not progressing very well. Partly because of the licensing criteria hurdle that has make it for potential investors to invest in the renewable energy facilities. So, I hope that, you know, with the passing of this Bill, the single buyer, which is Sarawak Energy Berhad will relax the licensing scheme and condition to make it easier for any potential investors who wish to invest to supply and sell back the renewable energy generated from their solar panel or other form of power generation and also I hope that after the passing of this Bill, the fit in tariff will be attractive for investors to invest and at certain point of in time, the Government even consider giving some grants to help in the pushing this scheme forward.

The second part of the Bill which is in respect of the enforcement part, I share my thought with the Honourable Member for Ba'Kelalan who has expressed his concerned about Clause 20 which seek to amend Section 27 of the Principal Ordinance and in particular, the new Section 27 Sub-Clause 3(a). Let me read it out, not recent, Tuan Speaker. This is Clause in respect of the obligation to supply electricity by the SESCO. Section 27(3) says as follow. *"notwithstanding Sub-section 2, the licensee is not obligated to supply to the applicant if (a) the supply to the applicant or premises has been previously discontinued under Section 29"*.

Tuan Speaker, as far as the contract of supply of electricity to any consumer or any owner of the premises, it is basically a contract signed between the consumer and SESCO.

In my course of practice, when it comes to tenancy agreement, where a premise is rented out to a tenant, there are two ways of application for the supply of electricity.

- (a) It's either, the landlord himself makes application for the supply of electricity to the premise.
- (b) The tenant producing the tenancy agreement and apply to SESCO for the supply of electricity, in which case the account will be in the name of the tenant.

And for that SESCO usually encourages that landlord should not use his own name in the account for the supply of electricity for the tenant. The reason being that, some tenants may not pay the electricity promptly, some may resort to tampering the electricity, and at the end of the day, if the account of the electricity supply is in the name of the owner of the premise, when the tenant absconds, the owner of the premise would have to pay up all the arrears charged to the account, because the owner is the account holder. So that is the contract law.

Therefore, in the course of my practice, when there is the tenancy agreement, I always advise that, and I believe many lawyers do that, advise the landlord that, if you want to rent your premise to

a person, ask the person to apply for the fresh account with SESCO and let the account be in the name of the tenant, so that he will not be liable if the tenant does not pay the electricity bill.

Lately, despite the fact that the account holder is in the name of the tenant, when the tenant absconded and did not pay or clear the outstanding electricity bill and ran away, the SESCO refused to reconnect the electricity supply to the premise, and the owner of the premise cannot rent out the premise to a new tenant because SESCO simply refused to supply the electricity, which I believe is wrong in the eyes of law.

This also contradicts, run afoul with what SESCO has published repeatedly, few times before. SESCO has put up notices to advise consumers, property owners, when you rent out your property, make sure that the account of SESCO is opened in the name of the tenant so that the owner of the premise will not be penalized when the arrears are not paid up, not cleared. But despite all these, the recent practice is that the SESCO is refusing to connect the electricity supply to the owner of the premise.

We have launched a few challenges against such a decision, which previously, I think before the amendment of this Bill, I believe SESCO is wrong in the eyes of law. But with this amendment, you are legitimised what the SESCO is practising. And I believe that is not fair to landowners because the landowners has acted in compliance with what SESCO has always advise them; do not allow your tenant to use your account. And yet when the tenant run away, SESCO could not recover the arrears from the tenant, they go after the landowner.

And now, here comes the Bill, I believe the Bill is initiated by SESCO or Sarawak Energy Berhad through the Minister concerned, and what they attempt to do is trying to do is legitimise what they have wrongly done to the consumer. And for that, I believe, we should not allow or support this provision.

And also, not only that, the affected premises SESCO refused to supply electricity, I deliberate a case where another premises where the applicant, when he rented out to the tenant and there was some outstanding bill, but SESCO apply across the board, like premise one, there is an arrears of bill but premise two, three, four, all SESCO refused to connect electricity. I think that is very high-handed way of doing things.

YB Dato Ibrahim bin Baki: You mentioned that SESCO, is it mandatory requirement by SESCO, asking the landowner, that the registration of that particular meter should be by the tenant or just a verbal advice or verbal suggestion?

YB Encik Chong Chieng Jen: Tuan Speaker, to answer Ahli Yang Berhormat for Satok, SESCO has made, has published advertisement in newspaper, advising landowners that, do not, do not allow your tenant to use your account, to use your name as the account holder for the electricity supply. Would that not be enough representation for the tenant to comply? And I don't see where Satok is getting on.

YB Dato Ibrahim bin Baki: ...*Inaudible*... breaking the particular promises, you know. That is serious allegation. To me it is a serious allegation. But if it is a requirement as a condition for them to put the meter there, then they have a right in law to sue SESCO. But if it is not mandatory, there is no, I mean that is not a compliant requirement, there's nothing in law, I see you the practitioner yourself (*Interruption*)....

YB Encik Chong Chieng Jen: Tuan Speaker, I don't know where the Honourable for Satok is getting at, alright. I just simply don't understand how, what he is trying to, what point he is trying to drive. But what I am saying is that SESCO being the sole supplier of electricity has made that representation to owners of properties. Property owners that, you know, if you are renting out your property, don't allow the tenant to use your name as an account holder for the supply of electricity to the property and with that wouldn't it be reasonable that the land owners who assume that, okay, if

the account is not in my name, the account is in the name of the tenant and by the Law of Contract, it is between the tenant and SESCO and the supply of electricity does not have the proprietary interest in land and therefore it cannot be attach to the land. It is a contractual relationship between the two persons, you see, therefore, that is why I said it is wrong but what this Amendment is trying to do is trying to legitimize what has been wrongly practiced by SESCO. Yes.

YB Dato Ibrahim bin Baki:...*Inaudible*... Mandatory requirement of a compliance, you know. Otherwise, it is not breeched by SESCO.

Tuan Speaker: Okay, point taken. Honourable Member for Padungan, you can move to another point. Ya, you made the point. No, you can move to another point.

YB Encik Chong Chieng Jen: Ya, you see, the Speaker agreed with me.

Tuan Speaker: No, no. I do not agree, I do not agree, I do not agree. Because it becomes controversial and it bogs down on their own one point. You can move to another point.

YB Encik Chong Chieng Jen: I think, I think it just, Tuan Speaker, we just passed the Ombudsman Act whereby, you know, the Government is claiming that it wants to practice fair practices, there is no reasonableness of statutory bodies. SESCO is one of the public service agency which provides services to the people. And how can you just refused to supply electricity. It is not that I do not want to give it to you, Honourable Member for Tupong, but Tuan Speaker asked me to move on. I am most willing to give you the chance to interject.

Tuan Speaker: Leave it to the Minister to reply. The Honourable Member for Satok has made a point whether it is mandatory or advisory. You have made a point. It is on representation because of the advertisement by SESCO, therefore enough representation to make the landlord to comply. So, it is clear. So, the Minister may rule. Please proceed.

YB Encik Chong Chieng Jen: Yes, Tuan Speaker. Therefore, I believed that this is a provision that is too oppressive and too unfair to the landowner, and I believed Honourable Member for Satok has a lot, some properties for rental and one day you may be victimized by this law, this provision that, you will be supporting it in this House.

YB Dato Ibrahim bin Baki: ...*(Inaudible)*...

YB Encik Chong Chieng Jen: No, it is not about mandatory, or not mandatory. No, no, I am talking about the fairness of this Bill. I am talking about the fairness of, the provisions of this Bill whereby you penalized the landowner, you penalized the landowner for the fault of the tenant who do not pay the rental, oh no, not, not pay the rental, who did not clear, or pay the electricity bill and despite the fact that, you know the account is in the name of the tenant and has nothing to do with the landowner. Simple as that. Simple as that. So, we should not, we should not support such a draconian law.

And, Tuan Speaker, while I am on the point of disconnection of electricity by SESCO, some of the clauses in this Bill on the disconnection of electricity supply, it has been decided by our course of law that the disconnection of electricity supply is very draconian, very high-handed measure and it should be used as a last resort. And therefore, before any disconnection of electricity supply to premises, at least a court order should be obtained. Otherwise, I think there is subjected to a lot of abuse especially in the case of faulty meter. I am taking about faulty meter, right. The meter may not be tampered by the account holder or the owner of the premises but as time goes by the meter can become faulty like all electrical appliances. When the meter is faulty, becomes faulty and the SESCO come and do the meter testing and find the meter faulty, what SESCO does is it will make a rough calculation and charge it backdate 36 months and slapped the landowner or the account holder with a bill for the 36 months of shortfall. You don't know when the meter become faulty but the presumption or the rights given to SESCO under the Electricity Act is 36 months from the date of discovery of the faulty meter. And if there is a case, if there is a case, it in itself is subjected to be

challenged. That allegation of arrears is subjected to be challenge in court but if the SESCO is going around disconnecting electricity supply to the premises, I mean, it is in a way is circumventing the judicial process and using its on self help method, a very high-handed self help method to force the consumers and the account holders to pay up your debt. So, I urge that despite having this power please respect the rules of law and the principles of law that has been set up by our judicial, our courts of law that this disconnection process should be a measure of last resort. Thank you, Tuan Speaker.

Tuan Speaker: Honourable Member for Opar.

YB Encik Billy anak Sujang: Tuan Speaker, terima kasih kerana memberi ruang kepada saya untuk membahaskan Rang Undang-undang Elektrik (Pindaan), 2023 yang telah dibentangkan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Utiliti dan Telekomunikasi yang juga Ahli Dewan Undangan Negeri N.27 Sebuyau di Dewan yang mulia ini.

Pindaan terhadap *Electricity Ordinance, 2016* melalui Rang Undang-Undang Elektrik (Pindaan), 2023 adalah sangat tepat pada masanya bersesuaian dengan hala tuju Kerajaan Sarawak yang memberi penekanan kepada kelestarian alam sekitar dan penggunaan Teknologi Hijau (*Green Technology*). Antara inisiatif yang telah dan sedang dilaksanakan di bawah Pasca COVID-19 (PCDS 2030) ialah pembangunan ekonomi mampan, tenaga boleh diperbaharui serta keterangkuman sosial dan alam sekitar.

Sarawak telah bercita-cita tinggi menjajarkan PCDS 2030 untuk mengembangkan Pelan Tindakan Ekonomi Strategik awal di bawah Koridor Tenaga Diperbaharui Sarawak atau SCORE yang telah dilancarkan pada tahun 2008. Intipatinya ialah kuasa hidro boleh diperbaharui akan menjadi antara “*enjin*” utama untuk mencapai matlamat iklim peralihan daripada penjanaan elektrik secara konvensional yang menghasilkan karbon dioksida (CO₂) kepada penjanaan elektrik bebas karbon.

Sebagai penyedia tenaga boleh diperbaharui terbesar di Malaysia pada masa ini, Sarawak boleh memainkan peranan yang sangat penting di dalam mempercepatkan peralihan tenaga rantau ini dengan menjalinkan kerjasama dengan negara-negara jiran serta berkongsi sumber tenaga.

Sarawak sangat bertuah dalam aspek penghasilan tenaga hijau yang maksima kerana memiliki sumber alam semula jadi yang luas dan belum diteroka. Ini merupakan aset penting bagi penyediaan dan pengeluaran tenaga boleh diperbaharui sejajar dengan objektif Kerajaan Sarawak untuk mempunyai infrastruktur tenaga terkini atau *a well-developed power infrastructure by 2030 with the target of full coverage of electricity and reduce electricity interruption*. This will serve as an enabler to unlock the potential for localised economics development in rural areas.

Tuan Speaker, memetik ucapan Premier Sarawak semasa membentangkan cadangan Belanjawan Negeri 2024 kelmarin, beliau menyatakan bahawa Kerajaan Sarawak sedang menggubal Dasar Peralihan Tenaga ataupun ETP bertujuan untuk memastikan Sarawak dan rakyatnya mempunyai tenaga yang selamat, bersih, berpatutan, cekap dan boleh dipercayai.

Ini dapat direalisasikan kerana Sarawak mempunyai banyak sumber tenaga yang boleh diperbaharui seperti tenaga hidro, tenaga angin dan kuasa solar. Lain-lain sumber tenaga adalah seperti *biogas, biomass, biofuel* dan juga *biological waste* yang boleh menghasilkan tenaga elektrik. Sumber-sumber ini boleh digunakan untuk menjana elektrik yang bersih dan berpatutan yang dapat membantu mengurangkan kebergantungan Sarawak kepada sistem penjanaan tenaga secara konvensional dengan menggunakan bahan api fosil seterusnya dapat mengurangkan pencemaran alam sekitar serta mengawal perubahan iklim serta suhu dunia.

Justeru itu, saya mengesa pihak Sarawak Energy Berhad ataupun SEB untuk segera menghasilkan pelan tindakan bagi membangunkan penggunaan tenaga boleh diperbaharui seperti penggunaan kuasa solar atau kincir angin di kawasan-kawasan strategik di Sarawak dan

mempercepatkan pelaksanaan projek tenaga seumpama ini ke dalam sistem grid bekalan elektrik luar bandar di Sarawak. Penggunaan kuasa solar bukan sahaja boleh menyelamatkan muka bumi kita ini dari kemusnahan malah dalam jangka panjang boleh menjimatkan kos tenaga elektrik kepada pengguna.

Tuan Speaker, sebagai tambahan kepada tenaga boleh diperbaharui, Dasar Peralihan Tenaga juga akan menggalakkan pembangunan hidrogen hijau, biotenaga dan *Carbon Capture Usage Storage* ataupun CCUS iaitu penangkapan, penggunaan dan penyimpanan karbon.

Teknologi-teknologi seumpama ini dapat membantu untuk menyahkarbon sektor tenaga Sarawak bagi mengurangkan kerosakan lapisan ozon dan mencapai matlamat iklim jangka panjang. Ini sekaligus akan meletakkan Sarawak sebagai pengemudi dalam memperkenalkan *green energy* ataupun tenaga hijau secara total dari segi dasar dan pelaksanaan bukan sahaja di Malaysia malah di seluruh rantau Asia Tenggara.

Kesungguhan dan kekuatan Sarawak dalam penghasilan tenaga telah menarik minat Negara Singapura untuk mengimport sebanyak 1,000 megawatt tenaga elektrik ke negara mereka. Sebelum ini, Sarawak juga telah membekalkan tenaga elektrik kepada rakan kita di Kalimantan, Indonesia dan pada tahun hadapan iaitu tahun 2024, jiran kita Negeri Sabah di Bawah Bayu juga turut berminat untuk mengimport tenaga elektrik bagi mengatasi permasalahan kekurangan bekalan elektrik di Sabah.

Sarawak pada masa ini merupakan penyedia terbesar tenaga boleh diperbaharui di Malaysia untuk hampir tiga juta penduduk di mana 70% daripada jumlah campuran penjanaan adalah dari sumber kuasa hidro yang boleh digunakan bagi menghasilkan hidro rendah karbon. Justeru itu, Sarawak kini semakin menjadi pilihan pelabur-pelabur negara luar kerana keberkesanan dasar, pelaksanaan Tenaga Hijau dan yang paling penting adalah kestabilan politik yang terdapat di Sarawak. Kita harus pelihara kestabilan politik di Sarawak ini seperti kita menjaga kekayaan sumber asli dan sumber tenaga yang kita ada.

Tadbir urus Kerajaan Sarawak yang telus dan kebolehppercayaan juga turut menarik minat ramai pelabur industri dari luar untuk melabur di Sarawak. Ini memberi impak yang positif kepada sumber perolehan Kerajaan Sarawak dan rakyatnya sehinggalah Sarawak baru-baru ini telah dinobatkan sebagai sebuah wilayah berpendapatan tinggi oleh Bank Dunia. Justeru itu, saya menyeru semua rakan-rakan Ahli Yang Berhormat di Dewan yang mulia ini untuk menyokong Rang Undang-undang Elektrik (Pindaan), 2023.

Sebagai penutup, saya dari DUN N.1 Opar dengan ini menyokong penuh Rang Undang-undang Elektrik (Pindaan), 2023 yang dibentangkan oleh Menteri Utiliti dan Telekomunikasi yang juga ADUN N.27 Sebuyau. Sekian, terima kasih.

Timbalan Speaker: Honourable Member for Tellian.

YB Encik Royston bin Valentine: Terima kasih Tuan Speaker kerana memberi peluang kepada saya untuk turut serta dalam perbahasan ini. *Selamat lemai ngagai kitak semua*, Salam sejahtera dan Salam Sarawakku Sayang.

Terlebih dahulu, saya ingin merakamkan ucapan tahniah sekali lagi kepada Sebuyau merangkap Menteri Utiliti dan Telekomunikasi iaitu Menteri bertanggungjawab yang membawa usul untuk pindaan *Electricity Ordinance*.

Tuan Speaker, berdasarkan pindaan-pindaan yang dicadangkan, secara keseluruhannya Tellian bersetuju sepenuhnya dengan pindaan-pindaan berkenaan dalam mengukuhkan lagi *Electricity Ordinance* ini.

Ordinan Elektrik Sarawak berfungsi sebagai rangka kerja undang-undang komprehensif yang mengawal selia pelbagai aspek penjanaan, pengedaran, dan penggunaan elektrik di bawah bidang kuasa Sarawak. Ordinan itu merangkumi pelbagai aspek berkaitan pemasangan elektrik, protokol keselamatan dan langkah-langkah pengawal seliaan. Ia juga merangkumi peraturan yang berkaitan dengan pendaftaran kontraktor elektrik, pengenaan yuran, pengeluaran lesen, dan penubuhan keperluan keselamatan untuk projek elektrik.

Undang-undang ini juga menggariskan peraturan-peraturan yang berkaitan dengan pbumian pemasangan, keperluan keseluruhan untuk pemasangan, dan arahan khusus yang dikeluarkan oleh Kementerian. Undang-undang itu termasuk peraturan yang berkaitan dengan penalti, pengecualian, langkah peralihan dan penjimatan, serta borang dan yuran.

The Electricity Rules 1999, yang telah digubal menurut kod elektrik, termasuk spesifikasi dan arahan lanjut untuk mematuhi peruntukan kod. Peraturan-peraturan ini merangkumi beberapa isu, termasuk petikan dan permulaan, tafsiran, pengenalan individu kompeten yang bertanggungjawab untuk mengemukakan rancangan, penentuan permintaan semasa maksimum untuk pemasangan domestik, dan peruntukan tambahan.

Penggubalan undang-undang baharu mahupun pemindaan ordinan-ordinan sedia ada yang berkaitan sudah pasti bertujuan untuk menambahbaik yang memberikan manfaat penuh kepada kerajaan Sarawak.

Tuan Speaker, dalam menambah baik ordinan-ordinan yang sedia ada untuk memastikan pelaksanaan dasar-dasar kerajaan sentiasa *up to date*, Kerajaan kita telah menerokai pelbagai sumber tenaga baharu dan lebih mesra alam.

Saya akan menyentuh kepada pandangan berkaitan penerokaan sumber tenaga baharu untuk menampung permintaan dan kebergantungan kepada tenaga elektrik konvensional di samping mempelbagai serta menyediakan backup kepada sumber tenaga sedia ada.

Solar dan *hydropower* adalah dua sumber tenaga alternatif yang berdaya maju yang boleh digunakan sebagai pengganti elektrik konvensional. Sumber-sumber ini merupakan pilihan utama tenaga boleh diperbaharui bukan sahaja di Sarawak malahan di seluruh dunia, kerana kemudahan hidro elektrik yang besar memanfaatkan sumber asli negeri yang mencukupi untuk menyediakan tenaga yang kos efektif dan mampan.

Penerokaan sumber tenaga alternatif yang lebih mesra alam dan boleh diperbaharui memerlukan kita untuk lebih memahami halangan dan prospek yang hadir dalam usaha untuk mengurangkan pergantungan kita kepada kuasa konvensional. Kajian ke atas tenaga solar dan menerokai kaedah *cascading* dam untuk mendapatkan kuasa hidro merupakan komponen penting dalam usaha ini.

Tuan Speaker, adalah penting untuk mengenal pasti halangan dan cabaran dalam penerokaan sumber tenaga baharu ini. Walaupun terdapat kemajuan yang ketara, tenaga solar masih menghadapi kekangan dari segi penyimpanan tenaga dan integrasi ke dalam grid elektrik. Selain itu, perbelanjaan modal awal yang diperlukan untuk penubuhan infrastruktur solar boleh bertindak sebagai *disincentive* bagi banyak individu dan entiti.

Tenaga solar adalah sumber tenaga yang boleh diperbaharui dan bersih yang boleh digunakan untuk pelbagai aplikasi, mulai dari rumah dan perniagaan hingga menyediakan elektrik di kawasan terpencil. Sistem kuasa solar boleh dipasang di atas bumbung, ruang terbuka, atau diintegrasikan ke dalam bangunan. Ia menawarkan faedah mengurangkan pergantungan kepada bahan api fosil dan mempunyai kesan alam sekitar yang rendah.

Potensi Kaedah Cascading Dam

Kuasa hidro sentiasa menjadi salah satu pilihan utama dalam bidang tenaga boleh diperbaharui dan *Cascading Dam* dilihat sebagai salah satu kaedah yang sesuai dilaksanakan di Sarawak. *Cascading Dam* mempunyai keupayaan untuk menghasilkan kuantiti elektrik yang banyak dengan memanfaatkan tenaga kinetik yang wujud dalam pergerakan air, dengan itu secara serentak mengurangkan kesan buruk terhadap alam sekitar dan penjagaan alam sekitar ini amatlah penting.

Dalam melaksanakan pelbagai kaedah berkaitan penerokaan sumber tenaga baru adalah penting untuk mempertimbangkan akibat alam sekitar. Pelaksanaan *Cascading Dam* berpotensi menyebabkan gangguan habitat dan mengubah suai laluan asal sungai, sekali gus memberi pengaruh kepada ekosistem dan masyarakat setempat. Mencapai keseimbangan yang harmoni antara penjanaan tenaga dan pemeliharaan alam sekitar adalah sangat penting.

Cascading Dam seperti yang dinyatakan sebelum ini, melibatkan pembinaan beberapa empangan dalam satu siri di sepanjang sungai. Empangan ini boleh menjana elektrik melalui kuasa hidro, menggunakan tenaga daripada air mengalir untuk menghasilkan kuasa bersih dan boleh diperbaharui. *Cascading Dam* menyediakan sumber tenaga yang boleh dipercayai dan konsisten, terutamanya di kawasan yang mempunyai sumber air yang banyak. Mereka boleh menyumbang untuk pengurangan pelepasan karbon dan menyediakan pelbagai faedah lain termasuk kawalan banjir, penyimpanan air, pengairan, dan kawasan rekreasi untuk tarikan pelancongan.

Tuan Speaker, konsep menerokai kepelbagaian tenaga telah mendapat perhatian dan pengiktirafan yang ketara dalam beberapa tahun kebelakangan ini ia berlaku di seluruh dunia. Ringkasnya, dapat disimpulkan bahawa tenaga solar dan hidroelektrik melalui kaedah *Cascading Dam* mempamerkan potensi yang signifikan dalam mengurangkan pergantungan kita kepada elektrik konvensional disamping menambah kapasiti tenaga elektrik sedia ada.

Untuk menangani keperluan tenaga kita dengan berkesan, adalah penting untuk mengamalkan pendekatan komprehensif yang merangkumi pelbagai sumber tenaga, masing-masing mempunyai sifat dan kekangan yang unik. Pendekatan ini bukan sahaja berfungsi untuk mengurangkan risiko yang timbul daripada pergantungan berlebihan pada sumber tunggal, tetapi juga menggalakkan pembangunan idea-idea baru dan kebolehsuaian dalam infrastruktur tenaga kita.

Dalam konteks menguruskan aspek peralihan tenaga yang rumit, adalah penting untuk memperuntukkan sumber ke arah usaha penyelidikan dan pembangunan, menyokong undang-undang yang menawarkan insentif untuk integrasi sumber tenaga alternatif dan memudahkan penglibatan aktif individu dan masyarakat dalam revolusi tenaga yang berterusan. Adalah penting untuk kita tidak melihat isu-isu yang ada ini sebagai halangan yang tidak dapat diatasi, tetapi sebagai prospek untuk memupuk landskap tenaga masa depan yang mampan dan saksama untuk generasi akan datang.

Tuan Speaker, dalam menjana pelbagai sumber tenaga baharu berkaitan elektrik sudah pasti kita ingin ada sebuah entiti yang boleh dipercayai dan berkemampuan untuk mengendalikan segala perkara berkaitan di pelbagai peringkat pelaksanaannya.

Sarawak Energy Berhad adalah syarikat tenaga yang bertanggungjawab untuk penjanaan, penghantaran dan pengedaran elektrik di Sarawak. Antara fungsi utama Sarawak Energy Berhad adalah:

- (a) Penjanaan kuasa: Sarawak Energy Berhad mengendalikan pelbagai loji jana kuasa termasuk loji jana kuasa hidroelektrik, haba dan gas, untuk menjana elektrik bagi Negeri ini. Kemudahan penjanaan kuasa mereka menghasilkan sebahagian besar keperluan tenaga Sarawak.

- (b) Penghantaran grid: Syarikat bertanggungjawab untuk penghantaran elektrik iaitu SEB ini dari loji jana kuasa ke pelbagai pencawang di seluruh Sarawak. Ini melibatkan pengurusan dan penyelenggaraan rangkaian talian penghantaran dan pencawang untuk memastikan bekalan elektrik mudah didapati.
- (c) Sistem pengedaran: Sarawak Energy Berhad mengendalikan sistem pengedaran yang membekalkan elektrik ke rumah, perniagaan, dan industri di seluruh Sarawak. Mereka mengawasi infrastruktur termasuk pencawang pengedaran, transformer, dan talian kuasa, untuk memastikan bekalan kuasa tanpa gangguan.
- (d) Pembangunan tenaga boleh diperbaharui: Sarawak Energy Berhad terlibat secara aktif dalam pembangunan dan promosi sumber tenaga boleh diperbaharui di Sarawak. Mereka komited untuk meningkatkan bahagian tenaga boleh diperbaharui dalam campuran penjanaan kuasa negeri, termasuk tenaga hidro, solar, dan biomassa.

Secara keseluruhan, Sarawak Energy Berhad memainkan peranan penting dalam memenuhi keperluan tenaga di Sarawak mahupun di luar Sarawak dan sudah pasti mampu memacu pembangunan mampan dalam pembekalan elektrik ke serata wilayah.

Tuan Speaker, apa jua yang kita usahakan ketika ini, sama ada mencadang dan meluluskan ordinan-ordinan baharu mahupun meminda ordinan sedia ada, semuanya adalah untuk kepentingan Sarawak dan kesejahteraan rakyat secara keseluruhannya. Dan apa yang kita lakukan pada hari ini adalah demi Sarawak yang lebih maju dan lebih makmur di masa hadapan. Maka dengan ini, Tuan Speaker, Tellian menyokong sepenuhnya pindaan Ordinan ini. Sekian, terima kasih.

Tuan Speaker: Honourable Member for Tupong.

YB Encik Fazzrudin bin Haji Abdul Rahman: Bismillahirrahmannirrahim. Assalamualaikum Warahmatullahi Ta'ala Wabarakatuh. Terima kasih, Tuan Speaker for giving me this opportunity for me to participate in the debate for the Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2023 in this august House. I would also like to congratulate the Member from Sebuyau, also the Minister of Utility and Telecommunication on this Bill.

Before I proceed, I would just like to speak my mind of my Bill on what the Member of Padungan have just said I understand that he feel bad about the tenant or the owner of the premises but then again Tuan Speaker renting your premises is a business decision and a prudent business or investor must study the law before making any business decision and strategies to minimise the risk. So, I feel it is unfair to put the blame to SEB on this matter whereas it is the owner is at fault to a certain extent.

Tuan Speaker, over the past few decades, Sarawak has been able to position itself to be self-sustaining in terms of electricity use in our industrial and household applications. We have been able to produce our own electricity by harnessing the State's natural resources through hydropower which makes up a significant portion of the total power generation mix. With our energy potential, Sarawak households are able to enjoy lower electricity tariffs which in fact is the lowest in Malaysia. This reflected the farsightedness our past leaders as well as our current leaders where low electricity tariffs not only benefit the people but our electricity itself has become a strong commodity for export.

Cascading Hydropower

Tuan Speaker, with our topographical advantages and abundance of water, we have been able to harness electricity through our hydropower plants and to date, studies indicate that Sarawak has 20,000MW of hydropower potential. I would also like to put on record of how respectable the world perceives Sarawak in regards to hydropower when our Yang Amat Berhormat Premier stood on the same stage with the President of Indonesia in delivering his keynote address during the World Hydropower Congress recently in Bali, Indonesia.

Tuan Speaker, this Amendment serves to facilitate the development of cascading hydro stations and installation at some of our rivers. With this approach, we can regulate the flow of water and enable improved sustainability of water for hydroelectricity. Cascading dams along our rivers will also be able to reduce the inundation of land areas for the reservoir and enables the Sarawak Government to study and implement pumped storage for hydro power and this will greatly improve reliability in power generation particularly during variation of seasons which affects water levels at our rivers.

Through the use of new technology which I'm sure the Government are leveraging on, cascading hydro installations can play its role to provide better water and flood management control, use of water for irrigation and develop other forms of economic activities on the reservoir water bodies and thus in turn giving returns to the *rakyat*. While we strive towards producing more electricity to meet the demands from both domestic and outside of Sarawak, the aspect of environmental sustainability, is being, must also be taken into account.

Single Buyer

Tuan Speaker, this Amendment will also provide for a special agreement which will be entered between a licensee and a consumer or a single buyer whereby electricity it to be sold, purchased or supplied in excess of 5 megawatts. This will give opportunity to our local investors or local business people to be involved in the power industry. Currently, the recognised single buyer is Sarawak Energy Berhad (SEB) which owns the transmission grid for the distribution and supply of electricity throughout Sarawak. With a single electricity buyer as provided for through this Bill, I'm sure will foster investment as now other Sarawakians and investors can take part in the electricity generation. Not only that Tuan Speaker, a single buyer system will ensure the stability of the electricity supply and thus will guarantee a better and stable supply to the people.

This will be the next step in the expansion of the electricity industry in Sarawak as with the development of this sector, the volume of electricity will be increased. With increased supply, we will be able to meet the future electricity demand and strengthen Sarawak's position as regional power hub and to be the "*battery of ASEAN*".

Electricity Export

Tuan Speaker, although the State Grid Code Rules have provisions for interconnection to external parties outside Sarawak, I feel the Ordinance does not have provision on the sale of power to other countries like Brunei, Indonesia, and Singapore. With the abundant renewable energy (RE) sources especially solar, the Amendment will benefit and will strengthen Sarawak's position to become the powerhouse of Southeast Asia for exports of its abundance renewable energy and supports the progress of the ASEAN Power Grid (APG) to ensure greater regional energy security and sustainability on the basis of mutual benefit.

The export of power will not affect the adequacy of power for Sarawak's internal use, as solar renewable resources from the sun are available to be tapped for power generation. As we develop our electricity sector, it is important that we place emphasis on electricity export as well and turn it into a revenue source for Sarawak. This not only will improve Sarawak's economy through the revenue collected but also spur other economic opportunities for collaboration in other related areas or industries.

Sustainable Energy Production

Tuan Speaker, last night, this august House had passed the Environment (Reduction of Greenhouse Gas Emission) Bill, 2023 in the spirit of responding to climate change and turning to environmentally sustainable practices.

In the same spirit, and in our vision towards net zero carbon, this Amendment under the New Section 35A provides for the Minister to issue directives to the licensees to adopt and comply with Government policies and initiatives to reduce emission of greenhouse gases in the generation, transmission, distribution and supply of electricity. In this regard, Sarawak is committed to increase and diversify its renewable energy capacity such as solar and biomass.

Under the PCDS 2030, renewable energy sector will play a key role in carbon avoidance via initiatives to promote and increase private sector participation in renewable energy generation. This in return will improve Sarawak's standing in the world whereby renewable energy is sought after as an alternative to respond to climate change as well as the components of Environmental, Social, and Corporate Governance (ESG).

Supply Line Installation

Tuan Speaker, as the world today relies heavily on safe and reliable electricity supply, it is pertinent that we give a legal framework for the installation of supply lines. This is to expand and broaden the electricity coverage in all corners of Sarawak. With this Amendment Bill, we can now expedite and fulfil the needs of the people for uninterrupted electricity supply particularly in electricity-stressed areas.

To my understanding, many SEB transmission line projects suffered from delays and increased costs because of the existing provisions empowering SEB to enter land etc. are found inadequate and ineffective. In addition, the proposed Amendment will now recognize the wayleave agreement entered between the licensee and the owner or occupier of land which is currently being practiced by the licensee. This would protect the licensee against any further dealings by the owner or occupier of land such as transfer of land to another party.

Tuan Speaker, in conclusion, this Amendment Bill is timely as it solves existing problems that affects the delivery of rural electrification initiative by the Sarawak Government and also addresses the need for increased power generation based on environmentally sustainable practices.

I applaud the efforts by the Gabungan Parti Sarawak (GPS) Government to improve its efforts towards full electrification of the State and their commitment towards Sarawak's economic transformation. With this, I beg to support the Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2023. Sekian, terima kasih.

Tuan Speaker: Honourable Member for Tebedu.

YB Dr Simon Sinang @ Sinang anak Bada: Tuan Speaker, my sincere thanks, appreciation and utmost gratitude for granting me the opportunity in participating in this Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2023.

Tuan Speaker, firstly, I would like to congratulate the Minister for Utility and Telecommunication and Member for DUN N.27 Sebuyau for preparing and succeeding in tabling this Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2023 this afternoon.

Taking into consideration the principal objectives of the Bill namely:

- (a) To promote the development of clean renewable energy such solar power and cascading hydro power;
- (b) To advance the State Government's policy to make Sarawak the regional powerhouse or hub in the ASEAN region;
- (c) To promote the development of the electricity industry in Sarawak by institutionalising a single buyer of electricity generated in Sarawak either by those who want to produce solar power or generate hydro power using water resources of our rivers; and lastly

- (d) To provide for better access onto the lands required for laying of supply lines and erection of transmission towers for distribution of electricity State wide.

It is hereby necessary and mandatory, to amend the Electricity Ordinance (Cap. 50) that may pose or constitute a problem that prohibits or limiting the Government's effort to achieve the above four principal objectives.

Tuan Speaker, yesterday, on 20th November 2023, this august House has passed a Bill, namely, the Environment (Reduction of Green House Gases) Bill, 2023. The aim is to achieve a Zero Net Greenhouse Gases Emission by 2050. It is a strategic Bill, it is a very pragmatic Bill to encourage and explore clean renewable energy. Currently, Malaysia, including Sabah and Sarawak produced electricity to commercial centres, domestic consumption and industrial consumption via hydro power, and thermal power by burning carbons derived from coal, fossil fuel and gas.

I wish to inform this august House that 70% of all global energy related emissions is contributed by power generation, petro chemical refining and production and including industrial manufacturing. These are very heavy emitting sectors and these are not green energy and it is not in line with our Sarawak mission to achieve Zero Net Emission of Greenhouse Gases by 2050.

Tuan Speaker, having said that, it is of paramount importance that Sarawak under the leadership of the YAB Honourable Premier who is the Minister for New Economy to explore other sources of clean energy or clean renewable energy such as solar power and cascading them which is believed to promote environmental sustainability and pose a lesser negative environmental impact to conserve and to preserve our rich biodiversity resources.

It is believed that the cascading dam will help to reduce human crocodile conflict. Our friend this morning talk about it and improved water quality for the survival of fish in the affected rivers. The constant increased in demand for power hungry industry both domestically and internationally, demands more energy to be produce to enable Sarawak to achieve its mission to be the regional powerhouse in this ASEAN region. So, it is very timely that today this afternoon we have heard the tabling of this Bill and I believe or I hope it should be supported by this august House.

Tuan Speaker, the Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2023, will provide a new hope for all Sarawakians. This amendment will also become another game changer in our State pursuit to achieve a high income economy by 2030 through green and renewable energy, this provide opportunity for households to install solar panel at homes which will greatly reduce domestic electricity bills borne by household owners and any access produced by these homes or households owner can be distributed via battery energy storage system to SEB or Sarawak Energy Berhad transmission grid, with this model Tuan Speaker, households income can be increased and the Sarawak visions and missions of achieving a high per capita income for every households can be further accelerated.

Tuan Speaker, this mode has been proven in, this model sorry this model, has been proven in India and has been successfully implemented in a village called Modhera Village in Gujarat Mehsana District in India. We hope that Sarawak, the Ministry, kalau boleh *bawaklah* kita *backbenchers* sekali visit and study how this first solar powered village is so successful and is very successful until today. With the Amendment of Electricity Bill 2023, Sarawak can benefit tremendously, the export of power to our neighbouring countries such as Indonesia, Singapore, Brunei, and we were told our sister-state in the North Sabah is potentially becoming an income generating initiative that will contribute positively to the Sarawak's consolidated fund for the much-needed foreign exchange that can be used to develop our State.

The amendment to the Bill will definitely enhance the creation of new industries, current industries will evolve, hence this will create high income jobs for our children, our grandchildren and our future generations. Tuan Speaker, with that remark, Tebedu beg to support this Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2023. Thank you very much.

Tuan Speaker: Honourable Member for Pelagus.

YB Encik Wilson Nyabong anak Ijang: Tuan Speaker, thank you for giving me the opportunity to participate on the second day of the DUN Sitting in debating on Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2023 presented by our Honourable Minister of Utility and Telecommunication, and also the Assemblyman for N.27 Sebuyau.

Tuan Speaker, the principal objective of this Bill for me are very clear and that is to promote the development of clean renewal energy such as solar and hydropower cascading dam which is more friendly to the environment. This Bill also indicate the advancement of our Sarawak Government policy to make Sarawak as a regional powerhouse or hub in the ASEAN region. The Bill promote and develop of electricity industry in Sarawak by institutionalizing the single buyer of electricity, generated in Sarawak through green energy and to provide a better access, and to land required by for laying of supply line, erection of transmission line tower for distribution of electricity in Sarawak.

Tuan Speaker, in the single buyer concept, electricity generated by producers are sold and delivered to Sarawak Energy Berhad (SEB) identified as a single buyer. Through its transmission grid system for distribution and supply throughout Sarawak. Sarawak Energy Berhad (SEB) is financially stable with international investment credit rating and has excellence track record on the electricity generator distributor supplier of electricity and grid code operator. However, SEB still much, SEB still must comply with any regulations, codes, guidelines, or directions with regard to its function as maybe made or issued by the Minister or the Commission. And as the case maybe under this new amendment Electricity Ordinance. Failure to adhere in any of the stipulated laws in the Ordinance, the Minister may upon the recommendation of the commission authorize or revoke the authorization of the single buyer by order published in the gazette.

Tuan Speaker, in the uncertainty of the global economy in the rising cost of living worldwide, I commented our Sarawak Premier, when he announced that, the Sarawak Government has no plan to increase the electricity tariff due to Sarawak ability to generate power through hydroelectric dam. Our Premier stated that, any tariff increase would burden the people and would jeopardise the State investment activities. Instead of increasing the electricity tariff our Premier is doing the opposite by standing the electricity bill discount under Bantuan Khas Sarawakku Sayang (BKSS) from 1st July 2022 to 31st December this year. The estimated discount totalling so much RM120 million for the domestic users and RM80.7 million for small businesses and is expected to benefit 700,000 users statewide. Sarawak Government has spent approximately RM1.15 billion on this initiative since it was first introduced in 1st of April 2022.

On latest development Tuan Speaker, the Sarawak Government may start with what was mentioned in the newspaper Sungai Gat in Kapit Division to build cascading dam to generate power provided that the community there give their full support. Sungai Gat is suitable due to it fast flowing current to build cascading dam to generate electricity power. The proposed cascading dam in Sungai Gat not only for generating power but the fast flowing water for the dam can also be used to breed fresh water fish, *ikan semah ataupun ikan empurau*. Cascading dam unlike other form of hydroelectric power project it does not cause much damage to the environment because it is in stages. Hence, the local community are to be involved in the matters relating to the development of the proposed cascading dam.

Tuan Speaker, for conclusion, I would like to put into record that main focus for this Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2023 are not only about Sarawak future energy but most importantly the participation of interested parties in Sarawak and maybe other investor from outside Sarawak. Hence, Pelagus strongly support the Electricity (Amendment) Bill 2023. Thank you, Tuan Speaker.

Tuan Speaker: Honourable Member for Serembu.

YB Encik Miro anak Simuh: Thank you, Tuan Speaker. I rise before this august House to debate on the said Bill of Electricity (Amendment) 2023, that was tabled by Minister of Utility and Telecommunication Sarawak and Honourable Member for Sebuyau. Access to electricity is a basic human right and a key precondition for eliminating poverty and to accredit the level of development of any country. Electricity use and access are strongly correlated with economic development, as well the social of development in any country. Access to electricity to every sector of development is pivotal planned for any country in the world. The access to finance, education, economic development, infrastructure, and industrialization are positively, related to electricity access in the long run. Without access to electricity, economic development is limited and modern public services such as education and public health, cannot be delivered to their intended beneficiaries.

Given the importance of electricity in modern energy, this Bill adequate well the needs of sustainable supply of electricity throughout the Sarawak land, with efficient and sufficient. That is why the supply of electricity should not come from a single source but should include all the available resources that might generate power to our main grid.

As been mentioned by YAB Premier in his various speeches, Sarawak will maintain at least 60% of its power generation capacity mix from renewable sources by 2030 and become the “*green battery*” of ASEAN, positioning itself to be the Southeast Asia’s powerhouse through affordable, reliable, and renewable energy. It shows that we are moving well towards the green energy and its need this strong Bill to support the target.

Tuan Speaker, as for Sarawak Energy Berhad (SEB), the “*single buyer*” as stated by the Bill, generates electricity mainly from two major types of plant; hydroelectric plants (HEP) and thermal plants. The options for SEB to turn into other sources of energy particularly the renewable energy is enormous. The sources of energy have been stated in the Bill, such as water power, wind power, solar energy, geothermal, biogas, biomass, biofuel and biological waste are all falls under renewable energy.

And I believe, to reduce the burden on SEB investment by putting up a new plant to supply electricity, it’s good to involved private sectors that have the interest to invest in energy producer for SEB. This Independent Power Producer (IPP) is another option to vary the power supply entity and create an opportunity to interested private sectors to invest in Sarawak. The involvement of private sector also shows that there is no monopoly provider of electricity in Sarawak and SEB maintained as the utility body by buying those power from the IPPs. By inviting IPPs also show that the Sarawak Government are open to business, by not controlling the energy supply business to a single entity. As reference to the ASEAN Plan of Action for Energy Cooperation (APAEC) Phase II, ASEAN is committed to achieve 23% renewable share in Total Primary Energy Supply (TPES) by 2025 and the Sarawak Government under SEB, for sure are part of the player too.

Tuan Speaker, may I suggest to this august House to establish a “*commission*” to look after the supply and the commission of electricity supply in Sarawak. This established body will ensure that the energy industry is develop in an efficient manner and to meet any challenges of globalization and liberalisation of energy supply industry. The purpose to establish this body is to avoid too much power and authority being given to SEB in controlling matters regards to electricity power supply in Sarawak.

For example, we have Energy Commission at Federal level, but it only covers West Malaysia and Sabah. And if we look at the importance of efficient and sufficient energy supply, we need a body with the power to regulates and promotes matters relating to electricity that meet the needs of both domestic and commercial entity.

Even if we refer to the biggest region, for example the European Union do establish its own European Energy Policy Commission, with the aim at boosting the internal energy market, making energy supply more secure, sustainable and more affordable.

At the moment, yes, we have an abundance of electricity power, but the demand keeps increasing from time to time. The capacity of industries is getting bigger, the domestic demand is increasing year by year and might be the neighbouring states and countries are starting to pressure SEB to supply more in the future. Thus, we need a body to help SEB regulate the matters that doesn't relate too much with SEB's operation, but merely to drive the future plan and the sustainable of energy supply is of paramount importance.

There are few roles and responsibilities that should fall under this Commission or entity;

(a) Tariff

To ensure the electricity tariff in Sarawak will not burden the people or the domestic user at large. And to ensure the commercial customer too, will benefit from the affordable tariff.

As an entity that determine the price of energy between this Commission also, is an entity that determine the price of energy between the IPPs and SEB as a Single Buyer.

(b) This Commission will work as utility body, power producer and consumer protection

There must be an adequate protection to all parties that involved in energy supply and users. For example, the connection fees as being practiced by SEB are varies and burdening consumer to an extensive amount. We at Sarawak are quite lucky to have the Sarawak Government, under the Ministry of Utility and Telecommunication to help lessen the burden of new consumer by introducing the ALAF Program to help connect affordable electricity to their homes.

This Commission will also determine the measures and methodology to protect the Single Buyer and IPPs.

(c) Role as Licensing

The Commission will work as a licensing body that accredited the Single Buyer and IPPs, and to grant them the license to operate or to supply.

For that, Tuan Speaker, I would suggest that this Commission, should be a statutory body under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Utility and Telecommunication and the Minister in-charge as the Chairman.

With that, Tuan Speaker, I conclude it with supporting of the Bill. Thank you very much.

Tuan Speaker: Honourable Member for Kota Sentosa.

YB Encik Yap Yau Sin: Thank you, Tuan Speaker.

Thank you for the opportunity to debate the Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2023. The amendments are pragmatic and seek to fine tune the Electricity Ordinance to keep up with the times in this era of climate change and streamlining it with the other new legislation on achieving net zero greenhouse emission through the generation of electricity using renewable sources and the institutionalisation of a single buyer.

The single buyer, in this case, Sarawak Energy Berhad, concept plays a key role in promoting efficiency and facilitating competition for all electricity generated in Sarawak. The single buyer concept allows for a more efficient electricity generation, procurement, transmission, distribution, supply and monitoring through a regulatory framework. This will enable Sarawak to promote and accelerate independent private sector participation for the development of electricity power generation from renewable wind, geothermal, biogas, biomass, biofuel, biowaste, hydro and solar

sources. The amendments in this Bill will enhance the profitability of all stakeholders in Sarawak electricity supply industry resulting from more efficient energy use.

Tuan Speaker, the main responsibility of the single buyer (Sarawak Energy Berhad) under the amendments is to procure electricity from independent power producers and play an important role in planning and managing electricity generation agreements to ensure adequate and ample supply of low carbon electricity to all stakeholders. This will allow for more accurate preparation of demand forecasts and optimizing production of electricity through renewable energy sources to the Sarawak electricity grid system currently owned and managed by the Sarawak Energy Berhad.

This will ensure long-term sustainability of electricity generation from renewable sources. The single buyer eliminates potential conflicts of interest through greater transparency and encourages more potential investments in electricity generation through renewable sources. The single buyer will allow for stringent evaluation, monitoring, and supervision by the Sarawak Government in line with our policy on transition to clean renewable energy and vision of a low carbon or green economy come 2030.

Tuan Speaker, the significance of the amendments in this Bill is that it allows Sarawak Energy Berhad as a single buyer of electricity in Sarawak to function more efficiently in its role which include:

- (a) Procuring electricity to meet domestic, industrial and foreign demand, alongside operating reserve requirements at the lowest possible costs;
- (b) Facilitating security of electricity supply for domestic and export market;
- (c) Monitoring the adequacy of renewable energy sources for generation of electricity and non-renewable natural gas sources to electricity generators;
- (d) Promoting transparency; and
- (e) Enabling competition in generation of electricity from renewable sources and enhancing confidence in the electricity sector.

The single buyer being Sarawak Energy Berhad is a key element of an incentive-based electricity system that works to promote an efficient ecosystem which can deliver economically viable sustainable electricity into the future for Sarawak and beyond.

Tuan Speaker, due to climate change, the usage of renewable energy resources for electricity generation is on an increasing trend. Sarawak is on the right track as higher penetration of renewable sources for electricity generation in the system is prudent as it is sustainable in the long-term compared with using depleting non-renewable sources like natural gas for electricity generation. The amendments proposed in the Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2023 is expedient and pragmatic and reflects the GPS's commitment to create a robust regional renewable electricity generation powerhouse as it balances economic development with green renewable electricity supply, security, and affordability.

Tuan Speaker, the amendment in this Bill again proves the Sarawak GPS Government's commitment to secure long-term sustainable economic development goals while at the same time creating value for financial returns to attract and encourage more investors in clean renewable power generation. Sarawak, under the GPS, continues to surge ahead in strategic development for sustainable growth and prosperity and it is clear, it is very clear, that the future and continued progress of Sarawak will be more secure under the GPS. With that, I fully support the passing of the Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2023. Thank you.

Tuan Speaker: Any other Honourable Member who wishes to speak? Ada Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat yang nak berucap? Under Standing Order 9(1), I determine that today's Sitting goes beyond 6.30 p.m. We have an adjournment. Dewan resumes at 5.40 p.m.

(Mesyuarat ditangguhkan pada pukul 5.12 petang)

(Mesyuarat dimulakan pada pukul 5.52 petang)

[Tuan Speaker mempengerusikan Mesyuarat]

Tuan Speaker: Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat, now I call upon the Honourable Minister to do the winding up speech.

Menteri Utiliti dan Telekomunikasi; dan Ahli Dewan Undangan Negeri DUN N.27 Sebuyau (YB Dato Sri Haji Julaihi bin Haji Narawi): Terima kasih, Tuan Speaker. Terlebih dahulu saya ingin merakamkan ucapan terima kasih di atas sokongan Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat terhadap usul Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2023 yang telah dibentangkan tadi. Saya ingin mengucapkan ribuan terima kasih kepada Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat yang telah mengambil bahagian dalam perbahasan tadi iaitu:

- (a) Ahli Yang Berhormat bagi Ba'Kelalan;
- (b) Ahli Yang Berhormat bagi Balingian;
- (c) Ahli Yang Berhormat bagi Bukit Semuja;
- (d) Ahli Yang Berhormat bagi Baleh;
- (e) Ahli Yang Berhormat bagi Kalaka;
- (f) Ahli Yang Berhormat bagi Machan;
- (g) Ahli Yang Berhormat bagi Padungan;
- (h) Ahli Yang Berhormat bagi Opar;
- (i) Ahli Yang Berhormat bagi Tellian;
- (j) Ahli Yang Berhormat bagi Tupong;
- (k) Ahli Yang Berhormat bagi Tebedu;
- (l) Ahli Yang Berhormat bagi Pelagus;
- (m) Ahli Yang Berhormat bagi Serembu; dan
- (n) Ahli Yang Berhormat bagi Kota Sentosa.

Saya sesungguhnya amat menghargai segala cadangan dan idea-idea bernas yang telah dikemukakan semasa perbahasan oleh Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat yang telah saya sebutkan sebentar tadi kerana sesungguhnya saya percaya ianya akan dapat membantu Kerajaan Sarawak dalam melaksana dan menguatkuasakan Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2023.

Tuan Speaker, now I would like to respond to some of the comments/ issues raised by Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat. For the information of Ahli Yang Berhormat for Ba'Kelalan with regards to the new Section 27(3)(a) of the Electricity (Amendment) Bill. Entitlement to the right to electricity is not absolute. The right is exercisable in accordance with the law which means paying for the electricity he needs and uses according to the law and not for illegal purposes.

There is no human right not to pay for electricity consumed or to steal electricity by meter tampering. Therefore, an electricity supplier cannot be compelled to supply to any person of whom has previously committed any offence including theft or use of electricity for illegal purposes, under the Principal Ordinance. With regards to Clause 20 of the Bill, any person can apply for electricity and considering the right of individual to access the electricity as a basic necessity. This includes commercial and industrial consumers. As the clause entails, any person is entitled to be supplied with electricity.

This amendment sets out the pre-conditions for supply and the right of a licensee to refuse supply when it had been previously disconnected for non-payment of bill arrears and for having used the electricity supply for unlawful, illegal purposes, etc. Therefore, there is a need to ensure that nobody abuse and steal electricity, through adequate and effective deterrence measures.

Tuan Speaker, untuk makluman Ahli Yang Berhormat bagi Padungan, yes I hope, how I wish he is around. He always put up some suggestions and complaints, but he is not here. Even in the

morning I didn't notice him around after giving his speech. He tends to give a comment and run away. So, he should be responsible enough to what he has mentioned in this august House.

Ahli Yang Berhormat for Padungan complained about the new Section 27(3), which provides an electricity supplier like SESCO is not obligated to supply to the applicant where the applicant or premises had been previously discontinued. He alleged it is unfair to penalise the landlord when it was the tenant who was in default. The landlord should be liable for the default of his tenant. The landlord could avoid liability by taking a deposit from his tenant to pay for any outstanding bills.

Ahli Yang Berhormat for Padungan also raised the issue that SESCO had imposed charges and penalties on a consumer habitually even though SESCO meter was faulty.

For the information of this august House where there has been a complaint of non-payment, an investigation for non-payment of electricity or meter tampering and proper assessment based on all available evidence is made to compute the amount that the consumer has to pay. There is no necessity to seek court order before disconnection because the consumer would have been given ample notice of the amount of electricity bills unpaid or which represents the amount of electricity illegally stolen. If he has genuine reasons to dispute the amount claimed by SESCO he can bring the matter to the court.

For the information of this august House SESCO has introduced a smart metering scheme which will be able to detect any fault in electrical meters including attempted tampering thereof. Today, we have installed, today we have installed 63,000 smart meters, today SESCO has installed 63,000 smart meters on the consumers, and this is on-going scheme. I think I did mention this during even during my winding up speech previously.

This amendment is made not only to resolve issues with regards to the loss of revenue by the licensee due to non-payment of bill arrears by an applicant in his previous use of electricity, but more importantly to curb any usage of electricity for illegal purposes that may endanger the public or private safety or compromise on the reliability, safety and stability of the grid system.

On the issue raised with regards to the 50 kilowatts (kW) threshold, installation not exceeding 50kW will cater for average typical household thereby allowing domestic consumer to participate in renewable generation, and also small commercial and industrial consumers, without the need to apply for electricity license.

However, Tuan Speaker, for larger renewable power produces exceeding 50kW where such installation may have impact on the grid system, there is a need to impose this limit to ensure the safe dispatch of solar or hydro power to the Grid. They are regulated through the license issued by Majlis Mesyuarat Kerajaan Negeri (MMKN), that imposed conditions to comply with technical requirements. The dispatch of electricity to the grid must not affect system stability and compromise the integrity of the grid system owned and operated by Sarawak Energy Berhad. So, this must be taken note by all those concern Members of this august House.

For the information of Ahli Yang Berhormat for Seremban, there is no necessity to establish or create Energy Commission under the Ministry of Utility and Telecommunication as the current electricity regulatory role is undertaken by the Electricity Supply Department, Ministry of Utility and Telecommunication headed by the Director of Electricity Supply appointed under the Electricity Ordinance. The current regulatory framework has been proven to be effective. So as such, we feel there is no necessity at the moment. So, probably what they have in Peninsular is Energy Commission but we are not a member of Energy Commission in West Malaysia, we are autonomous.

Jadi, itu di antara isu-isu yang saya perlu jawab kepada saranan, teguran yang telah dikemukakan oleh Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat semasa berbincang mengenai pindaan Rang Undang-undang ini sebentar tadi. Dan dengan itu, saya berharap pindaan ini akan dapat membolehkan

Kerajaan Sarawak untuk melihat bagaimana pindaan ini memberi hasil yang mencukupi, berkesan dari segi pelaksanaannya lebih-lebih lagi apabila kita melaksanakan PCDS 2030.

Jadi, I would like to say once again, Tuan Speaker, thank you very much for the participation to all the Honourable Members with suggestion that could be considered by us in our effort to amend the Electricity Bill, 2023 as I proposed just now.

I think that's all, Tuan Speaker. *May I now thank again*, semua Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat yang telah mengambil bahagian dalam perbincangan, perbahasan pindaan Rang Undang-undang ini sebentar tadi. Terima kasih.

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 Minister for Utility and Telecommunication and Honourable Member of N.27 Sebuyau be referred to the Committee of the Whole House. As many as are of the opinion say "Yes".

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

Tuan Speaker: As many as are of the contrary opinion say "No". 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 stands committed to the Committee.

COMMITTEE STAGE

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE HOUSE

[Tuan Pengerusi mempengerusikan Mesyuarat]

Tuan Pengerusi: The Dewan shall now consider the Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2023. Okay.

Clauses 1 to 32

Tuan Pengerusi: The question is that Clauses 1 to 32 are 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". The "Yes" have it. Clauses 1 to 32 are ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Enacting Clauses and Title

Tuan Pengerusi: The Dewan shall now resume.

HOUSE RESUMED

[Tuan Speaker mempengerusikan Mesyuarat]

Menteri Utiliti dan Telekomunikasi; dan Ahli Dewan Undangan Negeri DUN N.27 Sebuyau (YB Dato Sri Haji Julaihi bin Haji Narawi): Tuan Speaker, I wish to report that the Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2023 has been considered by the Committee of the Whole House and agreed to without amendment.

**RANG UNDANG-UNDANG KERAJAAN –
BACAAN KALI YANG KETIGA**

ELECTRICITY (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2023

Menteri Utiliti dan Telekomunikasi; dan Ahli Dewan Undangan Negeri DUN N.27 Sebuyau (YB Dato Sri Haji Julaihi bin Haji Narawi): Tuan Speaker, I beg to move that the Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2023 be now read a third time and do pass.

Tuan Speaker: Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat, the question before the Dewan is that the Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2023 be read a third time and do pass. As many as are of the opinion say “Yes”.

Government: Yes... (Resounding, “Yes”)

Tuan Speaker: As many as are of the contrary opinion say “No”. The “Yes” have it. The Bill is read a third time and passed.

Bill is read a third time and passed

USUL DARIPADA MENTERI

Tuan Speaker: Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat, I had received a ministerial motion dated 14th November 2023 from the Honourable Deputy Premier; Second Minister for Finance and New Economy; Minister for Infrastructure and Port Development under Standing Order 23(1)(a) read together with Article 33(1)(c) of the State Constitution and Section 6 of the Sarawak Sovereign Wealth Fund Board Ordinance, 2022. I shall now call upon the Honourable Deputy Premier and Member for Bukit Saban to move the motion.

Timbalan Premier; Menteri Kewangan dan Ekonomi Baru Kedua, Menteri Infrastruktur dan Pembangunan Pelabuhan (YB Datuk Amar Douglas Uggah Embas): Tuan Speaker, I have duly given notice under the Dewan Standing Order 23(1)(a) to move the following motion.

That this House resolve pursuant to Article 33(1)(c) of the Constitution of the State of Sarawak in Section 6(2) of the Sarawak Sovereign Wealth Future Fund Board Ordinance, 2022 to authorize the withdrawal of fund from the State Consolidated Fund for the purpose of appropriation to Sarawak Sovereign Future Fund. Article 33(1)(c) of the Constitution of Sarawak, State of Sarawak provide that no money shall be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund unless they authorised to be issued by a resolution pass by the Dewan Undangan Negeri for the purpose of investment.

Section 6(2) of the Sarawak Sovereign Wealth Future Fund Board Ordinance, 2022 provide that the Dewan Undangan Negeri may by a single resolution authorized a withdrawal of such amount from the State Consolidated Fund as a Dewan Undangan Negeri think fit, for each year within a fixed period not exceeding 30 years on the date of the coming into force of the Ordinance and that such resolution for the purpose of making the Initial Appropriation of any Annual Appropriation shall stipulate the manner, the amount and the timing for the transfer of the fund authorized to be appropriated to the fund.

Tuan Speaker, in view of the operationalisation of the Sarawak Sovereign Wealth Future Fund Board on the 1st January 2024, it is appropriate that authority be given for the withdrawal of money from the State Consolidated Fund for a appropriation to the Sarawak Sovereign Wealth Future Fund for a period of 20 years in the manner stated below:

- (1) Up to RM8 billion for year 2024;
- (2) Up to RM300 million annually from year 2025 to year 2028;
- (3) Up to RM550 million annually from year 2029 to year 2033; and
- (4) Up to RM650 million annually from year 2034 to year 2043.

For all the above, I hereby urged all the Honourable Members of this august House to fully support this motion. I beg to move.

Tuan Speaker: I shall now call upon the Honourable Deputy Minister and Member for N.7 Samariang to second the motion.

Timbalan Menteri di Jabatan Premier (Undang-Undang, MA63 dan Hubungan Negeri-Persekutuan) (YB Datuk Hajah Sharifah Hasidah Binti Sayeed Aman Ghazali): Tuan Speaker, I beg to second.

Tuan Speaker: Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat, I shall now put this ministerial motion to a vote. As many as are of the opinion say, "Yes".

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

Tuan Speaker: As many as are of the contrary opinion say "No". The "Yes" have it. I hereby declare that the ministerial motion in the name of Deputy Premier; Second Minister for Finance and New Economy; Minister for Infrastructure and Port Development; and Member of N.37 Bukit Saban be approved.

USUL PEMILIHAN AHLI DEWAN NEGARA

Tuan Speaker: Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat, there shall be one vacancy for Senator upon expiry of the term of Yang Berhormat Senator Dato Dr. Nuing anak Jeluing with effect from 11th December 2023. The vacancy is to be filled by way of an election in the meeting and by this Dewan. The Dewan had been fully directed by Tuan Yang Terutama Yang di-Pertua Negeri Sarawak to hold an election to fill the vacancy for Senator that will be vacant on 11th December 2023.

Suratcara Pemilihan Seorang Ahli Dewan Negara

DIPERBUAT di bawah Seksyen 1(2), Jadual Ketujuh Perlembagaan Persekutuan daripada Tuan Yang Terutama Yang di-Pertua Negeri Sarawak kepada Speaker Dewan Undangan Negeri Sarawak.

BAHAWASANYA menurut Perenggan (a), Fasa(1) dalam Perkara 45, Perlembagaan Persekutuan, Yang Berhormat Senator Dato Dr. Nuing anak Jeluing telah dipilih sebagai Senator mulai 11 Disember 2020 untuk satu tempoh berakhir pada 10 Disember 2023 dan lagi bahawasanya, pada menjalankan kuasa di bawah seksyen kecil (2) seksyen 1, Jadual Ketujuh Perlembagaan Persekutuan, Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong telah berkenan memaklumkan kepada Tuan Yang Terutama Yang di-Pertua Negeri Sarawak bahawa mulai 11 Disember 2023 terdapat satu kekosongan di kalangan Ahli-ahli Dewan Negara disebabkan tempoh jawatan Yang Berhormat Senator Dato Dr Nuing anak Jeluing akan berakhir pada tempoh tersebut dan oleh sebab itu, satu pemilihan untuk seorang Senator adalah diperlukan.

MAKA oleh yang demikian, saya, Tun Pehin Sri Haji Abdul Taib Mahmud, Darjah Kebesaran Seri Maharaja Mangku Negara (S.M.N.), Satria Bintang Sarawak (S.B.S.), Darjah Kerabat Johor Yang Amat Dihormati Pangkat Pertama (D.K.) Johor, Darjah Kerabat Laila Utama Yang Amat Dihormati (D.K.) Brunei, Darjah Kerabat Sri Indera Mahkota Pahang Yang Amat Dihormati (D.K.) Pahang, Seri Panglima Darjah Kinabalu (S.P.D.K.), Seri Utama Mahkota Wilayah (S.U.M.W.), Darjah Seri Setia Diraja Kedah (S.S.D.K.), Darjah Gemilang Seri Melaka (D.G.S.M.), Darjah Panglima Pangkuan Negeri Pulau Pinang (D.P.P.N.), Seri Sultan Salahuddin Aziz (S.S.S.A.) Selangor, Darjah Seri Paduka Mahkota Terengganu Kelas Pertama (S.P.M.T.), Thai Royal Decoration of Knight Grand Cross (First Class) (KT.W.E. (Thailand)), Kartika Eka Paksi Naraya (KEPN) Indonesia, Korean Order of Unification (K.O.U.), Honorary Officer of the Order of Australia (AO), Pingat Pengasas Perjuangan Kemerdekaan (P.P.K.), Yang di-Pertua Negeri Sarawak, pada menjalankan kuasa-kuasa yang diberi kepada saya oleh Seksyen Kecil (2) Seksyen 1, Jadual Ketujuh Perlembagaan Persekutuan.

DENGAN INI menyatakan hasrat saya supaya seorang Senator harus dipilih mengikut peruntukan-peruntukan dalam Jadual Ketujuh Perlembagaan Persekutuan dalam Mesyuarat Dewan Undangan Negeri yang akan datang iaitu Mesyuarat Kedua bagi Penggal Kedua, Dewan Undangan Negeri Kesembilan Belas.

Diperbuat di bawah tandatangan saya dan Mohor Besar Kerajaan Negeri Sarawak di Astana Kuching pada 20 Oktober 2023.

Tuan Speaker: Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat, before the Dewan proceeds with the election, I would like to explain the procedure as provided in the Seventh Schedule of the Federal Constitution. Any of the Honourable Members of this House may propose a candidate if he or she so wishes and must be seconded by another Member. Either the proposer or the seconder must submit a statement in writing, signed by the person nominated, stating that he or she is willing to serve as a Senator, if elected. When all the nominations have been received, I shall announce the names of the persons nominated in alphabetical order and shall then put the names to the vote in that order. Each Member present shall be entitled to vote for as many candidates as there is a vacancy to be filled and the names of the Members voting for each candidate shall be recorded and if any Member cast a vote at the election to those allowed, they shall be void. I shall ask the Secretary to call the Members one by one and upon his or her name been called, the Members if he or she so wishes may cast his or her vote for the candidate to be voted by saying "Yes" or "No". If a member wishes to abstain he or she shall remain silent and I shall call his or her name a second time. If he or she shall remain silent the abstention shall be recorded against such Member. If there is only one candidate nominated for the vacancy, the said mentioned procedure shall not apply and I shall declare the candidate to be elected candidate. I shall now call for the nomination for the vacancy.

The Honourable Member Datuk Amar Douglas Uggah Embas to nominate the candidate.

Timbalan Premier, Menteri Kewangan dan Ekonomi Baru Kedua, Menteri Infrastruktur dan Pembangunan Pelabuhan (YB Datuk Amar Douglas Uggah Embas): Tuan Speaker, saya bangun untuk mencadang agar Michael Mubah Lihan dicalonkan sebagai Ahli Dewan Negara mewakili Negeri Sarawak.

Encik Michael Mubah Lihan, berumur 61 tahun. Dilahirkan di Belaga Sarawak pada 6 Oktober 1962. Beliau mempunyai pengalaman luas dalam pentadbiran dan juga politik. Untuk makluman beliau merupakan graduan Diploma dalam Public Administration, Universiti Teknologi Mara, Kota Kinabalu Sabah.

Tuan Speaker, beliau telah berkhidmat sebagai Setiausaha Politik kepada Yang Amat Berhormat Premier Sarawak dari tahun 2016 sehingga sekarang. Beliau merupakan Ketua Cawangan PBB N57 Belaga dari tahun 2009 sehingga 2016. Kini beliau merupakan Ketua Cawangan PBB N66 Murum sejak tahun 2016 hingga sekarang.

Di samping itu beliau pernah menjadi Ahli Majlis Tertinggi PBB Sarawak dari tahun 2010 sehingga tahun 2022. Beliau juga aktif dalam pelbagai pertubuhan bukan kerajaan. Antaranya memegang jawatan sebagai Executive Committee Member Federation of Orang Ulu Malaysia Forum dan Timbalan Presiden bagi Persatuan Kebangsaan Orang Ulu Sarawak.

Tuan Speaker saya difahamkan bahawa Michael Mubah Lihan telah mengemukakan surat persetujuan terima sebagai calon Ahli Dewan Negara. Beliau ada bersama-sama kita dalam Dewan yang mulia ini. Dengan itu saya mencadangkan supaya Michael Mubah Lihan dipilih sebagai Senator mewakili Sarawak. Sekian, terima kasih.

Tuan Speaker: I shall now call upon Ahli Yang Berhormat Datuk Amar Haji Awang Tengah Ali Hassan to second the nomination.

Timbalan Premier, Menteri Sumber Asli dan Pembangunan Bandar Kedua, Menteri Perdagangan Antarabangsa Industri dan Pelaburan (YB Datuk Amar Haji Awang Tengah Bin Ali Hassan): I beg to second.

Tuan Speaker: Any other nomination? I repeat, any other nominations? I repeat, any other nominations? Will the candidate Yang Berbahagia Encik Michael Mujah Lihan stand up. He is the Political Secretary, he is behind us.

Since there is no other candidate, there is only one candidate, I hereby declare that Encik Michael Mujah Lihan to be the Senator. Thank you. Congratulations.

Setiausaha: Tuan Speaker, I have received a letter from Michael Mujah Lihan dated 14th November 2023 to confirm his willingness to serve as a Senator if elected.

Tuan Speaker: Encik Michael Mujah Lihan, you confirmed? Okay. With that, I hereby declare you are the Senator. Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat it has been a long day the sitting is now adjourned and the House shall resume its sitting at 9.00 am tomorrow.

(Mesyuarat ditangguhkan pada pukul 6.26 petang)

LAPORAN / PENYATA KEWANGAN YANG DIBENTANG PADA 21 NOVEMBER 2023

PREMIER SARAWAK

58/2023	Sarawak Multimedia Authority - Audited Financial Statement for the year ended 31 December 2022
---------	--

MENTERI KEWANGAN DAN EKONOMI BARU

59/2023	Penyata Akaun Government Contributions Towards Approved Agencies Trust Fund bagi tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2022
60/2023	Penyata Akaun The State Road Maintenance Fund bagi tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2022

MENTERI SUMBER ASLI DAN PEMBANGUNAN BANDAR

61/2023	Penyata Kewangan Lembaga Kumpulan Wang Kawasan Konsesi Hutan bagi tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2022
62/2023	Penyata Kewangan Perbadanan Kemajuan Perusahaan Kayu Sarawak bagi tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2022
63/2023	Penyata Kewangan Lembaga Pembangunan dan Lindungan Tanah bagi tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2022
64/2023	Penyata Kewangan Sarawak Forestry Corporation (SFC) bagi tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2022
65/2023	Penyata Kewangan Natural Resources and Environment Board (NREB) bagi tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2022

MENTERI PERDAGANGAN ANTARABANGSA, INDUSTRI DAN PELABURAN

66/2023	Audited Statement of Receipt and Repayment for Sarawak Micro Credit Scheme Trust Fund for the year ending 31 December 2022
---------	--

MENTERI PELANCONGAN, INDUSTRI KREATIF DAN SENI PERSEMBAHAN

67/2023	Penyata Kumpulan Wang Amanah Kerajaan Sarawak Heritage Trust Fund bagi tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2021
68/2023	Penyata Kumpulan Wang Amanah Kerajaan Sarawak Heritage Trust Fund bagi tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2022

MENTERI PENGANGKUTAN

69/2023	Laporan Tahunan Lembaga Sungai-sungai Sarawak bagi tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2021
70/2023	PTB Tabung Bendungan Sungai-sungai Sarawak bagi tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2022

MENTERI PENDIDIKAN, INOVASI DAN PEMBANGUNAN BAKAT

71/2023	Sarawak Biodiversity Council Annual Report and Audited Financial Statements for year ending 31 December 2022
72/2023	Sarawak Research and Development Council's Audited Financial Statements for the year ending 31 December 2022