



S A R A W A K

**PENYATA RASMI PERSIDANGAN
DEWAN UNDANGAN NEGERI**

DEWAN UNDANGAN NEGERI OFFICIAL REPORTS

MESYUARAT KEDUA BAGI PENGGAL KEEMPAT

Second Meeting Of The Fourth Session

04 – 13 NOVEMBER 2019

DEWAN UNDANGAN NEGERI SARAWAK KELAPAN BELAS

Eighteenth Sarawak State Legislative Assembly

SELASA

05 NOVEMBER 2019

(08 RABIULAWAL 1441H)

KUCHING

Peringatan untuk Ahli Dewan:

Pembetulan yang dicadangkan oleh Ahli Dewan hendaklah disampaikan secara bertulis kepada Setiausaha Dewan Undangan Negeri Sarawak tidak lewat daripada **30 hari selepas persidangan.**

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Penyata Rasmi

MESYUARAT KEDUA BAGI PENGGAL KEEMPAT

Selasa, 5 November 2019

Dewan bermesyuarat di Petra Jaya, Kuching pada jam 9.15 pagi

HADIR

Bil.	Nama	Konstituensi
1.	Yang Berhormat Datuk Amar Haji Mohamad Asfia Bin Awang Nassar 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 Gerawat Gala P.S.B.S., P.B.K. <i>Timbalan Speaker Dewan Undangan Negeri Sarawak</i>	N.78 Mulu
3.	Yang Amat Berhormat Datuk Patinggi (Dr) Abang Haji Abdul Rahman Zohari Bin Tun Datuk Abang Haji Openg D.P., D.A., P.N.B.S., J.B.S., P.C.E. <i>Ketua Menteri Sarawak</i> <i>Menteri Kewangan dan Perancangan Ekonomi</i> <i>Menteri Pembangunan Bandar dan Sumber Asli</i>	N.8 Satok
4.	Yang Berhormat Datuk Amar Douglas Uggah Embas D.A., P.N.B.S., P.G.B.K., P.C.E. <i>Timbalan Ketua Menteri Sarawak</i> <i>Menteri Kewangan Kedua</i> <i>Menteri Pemodenan Pertanian, Tanah Adat dan Pembangunan Wilayah</i>	N.37 Bukit Saban
5.	Yang Berhormat Tan Sri Datuk Amar Dr James Jemut Anak Masing D.A., P.S.M., P.N.B.S., P.B.S., P.C.E. <i>Timbalan Ketua Menteri</i> <i>Menteri Infrastruktur dan Pembangunan Pelabuhan</i>	N.64 Baleh
6.	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 Ketua Menteri Sarawak</i> <i>Menteri Perdagangan Antarabangsa dan Industri, Terminal Perindustrian dan Pembangunan Usahawan</i> <i>Menteri Pembangunan Bandar dan Sumber Asli Kedua</i>	N.82 Bukit Sari
7.	Yang Berhormat Dato Sri Michael Manyin Anak Jawong P.N.B.S., P.G.B.K., A.M.N., P.P.T., P.P.D. (Emas), P.C.E. <i>Menteri Pendidikan, Sains dan Penyelidikan Teknologi</i>	N.21 Tebedu

- | | | |
|-----|---|-------------------|
| 8. | Yang Berhormat Dato Sri Hajah Fatimah Abdullah
P.N.B.S., P.G.B.K., P.C.E.
<i>Menteri Kebajikan, Kesejahteraan Komuniti dan Wanita, Keluarga dan Pembangunan Kanak-Kanak</i> | N.56 Dalat |
| 9. | Yang Berhormat Dato Sri Prof. Dr Sim Kui Hian
P.N.B.S., P.J.N., P.B.E.
<i>Menteri Kerajaan Tempatan dan Perumahan</i> | N.14 Batu Kawah |
| 10. | 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 Utiliti</i> | N.69 Kemena |
| 11. | Yang Berhormat Datuk Haji Talib Bin Zulpilip
P.G.B.K., P.B.K., P.P.B., P.P.D., P.P.S., P.B.E.
<i>Menteri di Jabatan Ketua Menteri (Integriti dan Ombudsman)</i> | N.67 Jepak |
| 12. | Yang Berhormat Datuk Haji Abdul Karim Rahman Hamzah
P.G.B.K., P.B.S., P.B.E.
<i>Menteri Pelancongan, Kesenian dan Kebudayaan
Menteri Belia dan Sukan</i> | N.15 Asajaya |
| 13. | Yang Berhormat Datuk Lee Kim Shin
P.J.N., K.M.N., P.B.S., P.P.B., B.B.S., P.B.E.
<i>Menteri Pengangkutan</i> | N.75 Senadin |
| 14. | Yang Berhormat Datuk John Sikie Anak Tayai
P.J.N., P.B.S., P.B.E.
<i>Menteri Muda di Jabatan Ketua Menteri (Undang-Undang Adat Bumiputera)</i> | N.60 Kakus |
| 15. | Yang Berhormat Datuk Haji Mohd Naroden Bin Haji Majais
P.G.B.K., P.B.S., P.B.E.
<i>Menteri Muda Pembangunan Perusahaan Kecil dan Sederhana dan Keusahawanan</i> | N.26 Gedong |
| 16. | Yang Berhormat Datuk Francis Harden Anak Hollis
P.G.B.K., P.B.S., A.B.S., P.B.E.
<i>Menteri Muda Kesejahteraan Komuniti</i> | N.32 Simanggang |
| 17. | Yang Berhormat Datuk Haji Julaihi Bin Haji Narawi
P.G.B.K., P.B.S., K.M.N., P.P.D., P.B.E.
<i>Menteri Muda Infrastruktur dan Pembangunan Pelabuhan Sarawak</i> | N.27 Sebuyau |
| 18. | Yang Berhormat Datuk Dr Jerip Anak Susil
P.G.B.K., A.M.N., P.B.E.
<i>Menteri Muda Pengangkutan</i> | N.19 Mambong |
| 19. | Yang Berhormat Datuk Liwan Lagang
P.J.N., P.P.N., K.M.N., J.B.S., P.B.E.
<i>Menteri Muda Elektrik Luar Bandar</i> | N.65 Belaga |
| 20. | Yang Berhormat Puan Hajah Rosey Binti Haji Yunus
J.B.K., P.P.B., P.P.S., P.B.E.
<i>Menteri Muda Wanita dan Pembangunan Kanak-kanak</i> | N.71 Bekenu |
| 21. | Yang Berhormat Datu Haji Len Talif Salleh
D.J.B.S., P.B.K., P.P.B.
<i>Menteri Muda Perancangan Bandar, Pentadbiran Tanah dan Alam Sekitar</i> | N.41 Kuala Rajang |

- | | | |
|-----|--|-------------------|
| 22. | Yang Berhormat Datuk Roland Sagah Wee Inn
P.G.B.K., J.B.K., P.B.S., P.B.E.
<i>Menteri Muda Pembangunan Tanah Adat</i> | N.20 Tarat |
| 23. | Yang Berhormat Datuk Dr Haji Abdul Rahman Bin Haji Junaidi
P.G.B.K., J.B.S., A.B.S., P.B.E.
<i>Menteri Muda Bekalan Air</i>
<i>Menteri Muda di Jabatan Ketua Menteri (Hal Ehwal Islam dan Dewan Bandaraya Kuching Utara (DBKU))</i> | N.4 Pantai Damai |
| 24. | Yang Berhormat Datuk Hajah Sharifah Hasidah Binti Sayeed Aman Ghazali
P.G.B.K., P.T.E., J.B.S.
<i>Menteri Muda di Jabatan Ketua Menteri (Undang-Undang, Hubungan Kerajaan Negeri-Persekutuan dan Pemantauan Projek)</i> | N.7 Samariang |
| 25. | Yang Berhormat Datuk Malcom Mussen Anak Lamoh
P.G.B.K., P.B.S., P.T.E.
<i>Menteri Muda Pembangunan Perindustrian</i> | N.34 Batang Ai |
| 26. | Yang Berhormat Datuk Dr Haji Abdul Rahman Bin Haji Ismail
P.G.B.K., A.B.S., P.T.E.
<i>Menteri Muda Pertanian</i> | N.79 Bukit Kota |
| 27. | Yang Berhormat Dr Haji Annuar Bin Rapaee
P.T.E., J.B.S.
<i>Menteri Muda Pendidikan, Sains dan Penyelidikan Teknologi</i>
<i>Menteri Muda Perumahan dan Kesihatan Awam</i> | N.55 Nangka |
| 28. | Yang Berhormat Datu Dr Penguang Manggil
D.J.B.S., K.M.N., P.P.C., P.P.B.
<i>Menteri Muda Kerajaan Tempatan</i> | N.76 Marudi |
| 29. | Yang Berhormat Datuk Snowdan Lawan
P.G.B.K., A.M.N., P.T.E.
<i>Menteri Muda Belia dan Sukan</i> | N.30 Balai Ringin |
| 30. | Yang Berhormat Encik Abdullah Bin Haji Saidol
J.B.K., P.T.E.
<i>Menteri Muda di Jabatan Ketua Menteri (Hal Ehwal Korporat dan Unit Komunikasi Awam Sarawak)</i> | N.42 Semop |
| 31. | Yang Berhormat Datuk Sebastian Ting Chiew Yew
P.J.N., D.I.M.P., A.B.S.
<i>Menteri Muda Pelancongan, Kesenian dan Kebudayaan</i> | N.73 Piasau |
| 32. | 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 |
| 33. | 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 |
| 34. | Yang Berhormat Datuk Amar Hajah Jamilah Binti Haji Anu
D.A., P.B.E., P.P.D (Perak), P.S.B.S, P.B.S., J.B.K. | N.3 Tanjung Datu |
| 35. | Yang Berhormat Datuk Ambrose Blikau Anak Enturan
P.G.B.K., P.B.S., A.M.N., P.B.E. | N.62 Katibas |
| 36. | Yang Berhormat Datuk Haji Abdul Wahab Bin Aziz
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37. 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.	<i>N.31 Bukit Begunan</i>
38. Yang Berhormat Dato Sri Haji Mohammad Ali Mahmud P.N.B.S., D.S.A.P., S.I.M.P., P.P.D.	<i>N.17 Stakan</i>
39. Yang Berhormat Dato Ranum Anak Mina P.S.B.S., K.M.N., A.M.N., K.P.K., P.J.M., P.P.S., P.P.A., B.B.S., A.B.S., P.B.E.	<i>N.1 Opar</i>
40. Yang Berhormat Puan Hajah Simoi Binti Haji Peri P.T.E., J.B.K.	<i>N.28 Lingga</i>
41. Yang Berhormat Encik Paulus Palu Gumbang A.M.N., P.B.S., J.B.K., P.T.E.	<i>N.80 Batu Danau</i>
42. Yang Berhormat Encik Johnichal Rayong Anak Ngipa P.T.E.	<i>N.33 Engkilili</i>
43. Yang Berhormat Encik Alexander Anak Vincent K.M.N., P.T.E., P.B.K.	<i>N.49 Ngemah</i>
44. Yang Berhormat Dr Haji Hazland Bin Abang Hipni P.T.E., J.B.S.	<i>N.5 Demak Laut</i>
45. Yang Berhormat Encik Maclaine Martin Ben P.T.E., J.B.S.	<i>N.22 Kedup</i>
46. Yang Berhormat Ir Aidel Bin Lariwoo P.T.E., P.B.S.	<i>N.24 Sadong Jaya</i>
47. Yang Berhormat Encik Mohammad Razi Bin Sitam P.T.E.	<i>N.35 Saribas</i>
48. Yang Berhormat Encik Ripin Bin Lamat J.B.K., K.M.N., P.T.E.	<i>N.72 Lambir</i>
49. Yang Berhormat Encik Chong Chieng Jen	<i>N.12 Kota Sentosa</i>
50. Yang Berhormat Encik Chiew Chiu Sing	<i>N.68 Tanjong Batu</i>
51. Yang Berhormat Puan Violet Yong Wui Wui	<i>N.10 Pending</i>
52. Yang Berhormat Encik See Chee How	<i>N.11 Batu Lintang</i>
53. Yang Berhormat Encik Dennis Ngau P.T.E.	<i>N.77 Telang Usan</i>
54. Yang Berhormat Tuan Haji Razaili Bin Haji Gapor P.T.E., P.B.S.	<i>N.29 Beting Maro</i>
55. Yang Berhormat Encik Yussibnosh Balo	<i>N.57 Tellian</i>
56. 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>N.16 Muara Tuang</i>
57. Yang Berhormat Datuk Tiong Thai King P.G.B.K., J.B.S.	<i>N.52 Dudong</i>
58. Yang Berhormat Dato' Sri Huang Tiong Sii D.I.M.P., S.S.A.P.	<i>N.45 Repok</i>

59.	Yang Berhormat Dato Henry Harry Anak Jinep P.S.B.S., A.B.S.	<i>N.2 Tasik Biru</i>
60.	Yang Berhormat Dato' Murshid DiRaja Dr Juanda Bin Jaya DATO' MURSHID DIRAJA, S.S.P.	<i>N.44 Jemoreng</i>
61.	Yang Berhormat Datuk Ding Kuong Hiing P.J.N., A.B.S.	<i>N.46 Meradong</i>
62.	Yang Berhormat Encik David Wong Kee Woan	<i>N.54 Pelawan</i>
63.	Yang Berhormat Puan Irene Mary Chang Oi Ling	<i>N.51 Bukit Assek</i>
64.	Yang Berhormat Dr Ting Tiong Choon	<i>N.74 Pujut</i>
65.	Yang Berhormat Ir Lo Khere Chiang B.B.S.	<i>N.13 Batu Kitang</i>
66.	Yang Berhormat Encik Wilson Nyabong Anak Ijang	<i>N.61 Pelagus</i>
67.	Yang Berhormat Encik Miro Anak Simuh	<i>N.18 Serembu</i>
68.	Yang Berhormat Encik John Anak Ilus A.P.S.	<i>N.23 Bukit Semuja</i>
69.	Yang Berhormat Encik Fazzrudin Bin Haji Abdul Rahman P.B.S.	<i>N.6 Tupong</i>
70.	Yang Berhormat Encik Awla Bin Dris A.B.S.	<i>N.25 Simunjan</i>
71.	Yang Berhormat Encik Jefferson Jamit Anak Unyat B.B.S., P.B.S., K.M.N.	<i>N.63 Bukit Goram</i>
72.	Yang Berhormat Encik Gerald Rentap Jabu A.B.S., P.P.N., J.B.K.	<i>N.36 Layar</i>
73.	Yang Berhormat Ir Christopher Gira Anak Sambang P.B.K.	<i>N.59 Tamin</i>
74.	Yang Berhormat Encik Rolland Duat Anak Jubin	<i>N.48 Meluan</i>
75.	Yang Berhormat Encik Abdul Yakub Bin Haji Arbi A.B.S., B.B.S., J.B.K.	<i>N.58 Balingian</i>
76.	Yang Berhormat Encik Safiee Bin Haji Ahmad	<i>N.43 Daro</i>
77.	Yang Berhormat Encik Chukpai Ugon P.P.N., A.B.S.	<i>N.66 Murum</i>
78.	Yang Berhormat Encik Allan Siden Gramong A.B.S.	<i>N.50 Machan</i>
79.	Yang Berhormat Encik Majang Anak Renggi P.B.K., A.B.S.	<i>N.70 Samalaju</i>
80.	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>

PINDAAN

TIDAK HADIR

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Bil.	Nama	Konstituensi
1.	Yang Berhormat Encik Baru Bian	N.81 Ba'Kelalan
2.	Yang Berhormat Encik Wong King Wei (Digantung daripada Persidangan mulai 30 April 2019 di bawah Peraturan Mesyuarat 40)	N.9 Padungan

TIDAK HADIR

1.	Yang Berhormat Encik Ali Anak Biju	N.39 Krian
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TURUT HADIR

1. Encik Pele Peter Tinggom
Setiausaha Dewan Undangan Negeri Sarawak
2. Cik Sharifah Shazzea Binti Wan Akil
Timbalan Setiausaha Dewan Undangan Negeri Sarawak
3. Inspektor Johari Bin Mudin
Bentara Mesyuarat
4. Inspektor Ismail Bin Ali
Bentara Mesyuarat
5. Encik Abang Nasiruddin Bin Abang Mohd Khalid
Bentara Mesyuarat
6. Encik Hadyan Bin Abd Rahman
Bentara Mesyuarat
7. Encik Lydwilkyn Andar Anak Umbar
Bentara Mesyuarat
8. Encik Hanimasra Bin Hamden
Bentara Mesyuarat
9. Ustaz Haji Syed Abdul Aziz Bin Wan Yusuf
Pembaca Doa

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PEGAWAI UNDANG-UNDANG

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| 1. | Encik Hrrison Anak Aris | <i>Jabatan Peguam Besar Negeri Sarawak</i> |
| 2. | Cik Afiqah Binti Zahari | <i>Jabatan Peguam Besar Negeri Sarawak</i> |

PEMBACA PRUF

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| 1. | Puan Dayang Norazan Kartini Binti Dato Pengiran Haji Zain | <i>Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka Negeri Sarawak</i> |
| 2. | Puan Correeta Herliana | <i>Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka Negeri Sarawak</i> |

JURUTRENGKAS

- | | | |
|----|--|---|
| 1. | Puan Sharlina Binti Mushar | <i>Pejabat Setiausaha Kewangan Negeri</i> |
| 2. | Puan Malin Anak Arit | <i>Pejabat Setiausaha Kewangan Negeri</i> |
| 3. | Puan Rosline Ak Dominic Maon | <i>Jabatan Peguam Besar Negeri Sarawak</i> |
| 4. | Encik Mohd Alfadjer Bin Tuah | <i>Pejabat Setiausaha Kerajaan Negeri</i> |
| 5. | Puan Nur Izzatul Fatihah @ Patricia Abdullah | <i>Jabatan Kerja Raya Sarawak</i> |
| 6. | Puan Azah Mohamad Jally | <i>Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat Sarawak</i> |
| 7. | Puan Ratna Airnwati Binti Haji Md. Junaidi | <i>Lembaga Pelancongan Sarawak</i> |

8. Puan Dayang Duraiza Haji Awang Jangka	<i>Lembaga Sumber Asli dan Alam Sekitar Sarawak</i>
9. Puan Mariana Binti Brahim	<i>Perbadanan Pembangunan Perumahan</i>
10. Puan Nori Othman	<i>Perbadanan Pembangunan Perumahan</i>
11. Puan Sabtuyah Binti Adeng	<i>Perbadanan Pembangunan Perumahan</i>
12. Puan Meri Sabas	<i>Universiti Malaysia Sarawak (UNIMAS)</i>
13. Puan Doris Anak Francis Harris	<i>Universiti Malaysia Sarawak (UNIMAS)</i>
14. Puan Winnie Anak Vincent	<i>Universiti Malaysia Sarawak (UNIMAS)</i>
15. Puan Noorina Binti Hamdan	<i>Universiti Malaysia Sarawak (UNIMAS)</i>
16. Puan Josie Botin	<i>Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia</i>
17. Puan Dayang Siti Roszalina Binti Abang Rosli	<i>Jabatan Kehakiman Syariah Sarawak</i>
18. Puan Nurhaida Binti Amin	<i>Jabatan Penyiaran Sarawak</i>
19. Puan Emely Edmund Beatie	<i>Kementerian Pertahanan Malaysia Cawangan Sarawak</i>
20. Puan Valarie Jane Anak Aitman	<i>Pejabat Pembangunan Persekutuan Negeri Sarawak</i>
21. Puan Juliana Lugom	<i>Perbadanan Pembangunan Ekonomi Sarawak</i>
22. Puan Anieta Sylvester Punga	<i>Perbadanan Pembangunan Ekonomi Sarawak</i>
23. Puan Siti Munirah Idris	<i>Pustaka Negeri Sarawak</i>
24. Puan Nur Xyalihin Jamel	<i>Pustaka Negeri Sarawak</i>
25. Puan Rosemary Langub	<i>Perbadanan Kemajuan Perusahaan Kayu Sarawak</i>
26. Puan Tamenthi Komarusamy	<i>Pejabat Timbalan Setiausaha Kerajaan Negeri (Transformasi Sosio-Ekonomi)</i>
27. Puan Dzuridah Binti Sariee	<i>Pejabat Timbalan Setiausaha Kerajaan Negeri (Transformasi Sosio-Ekonomi)</i>
28. Puan Leidiana Binti Azahari	<i>Kementerian Utiliti Sarawak</i>
29. Puan Bernadette Willon	<i>Jabatan Kastam DiRaja Malaysia</i>
30. Puan Beatrice Dinus	<i>Jabatan Imigresen Negeri Sarawak</i>
31. Puan Katerin Binti Jemali @ Maria Binti Jamali	<i>Dewan Bandaraya Kuching Utara</i>
32. Puan Khadijah Binti Khaider	<i>Jabatan Perbendaharaan Negeri Sarawak</i>
33. Puan Derna Johin	<i>Unit Pemantauan Pelaksanaan Negeri Sarawak, Jabatan Ketua Menteri Sarawak</i>

RAKAMAN PROSIDING

1. Encik Edwin Jambol Anak Radin	<i>Jabatan Penyiaran Sarawak</i>
2. Encik Hussien Haji Shuini	<i>Jabatan Penyiaran Sarawak</i>
3. Encik Syed Faizal Bin Wan Dahlan	<i>Jabatan Penyiaran Sarawak</i>

JURUCETAK

1. Encik Awang Faidzul Bin Awang Aboone	<i>Percetakan Nasional Malaysia Berhad</i>
2. Encik Mohd. Nor Majidi Bin Marekan	<i>Percetakan Nasional Malaysia Berhad</i>

JURUTEKNIK IT

1. Encik Abang Hasmadi Bin Abang Wahab	<i>SAINS</i>
2. Encik Sufian Sulaiman	<i>SAINS</i>

MESSENGER

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Encik Abang Safry Bin Abang Bohari | <i>Jabatan Agama Islam Sarawak</i> |
| 2. Encik Moksen Bin Sion | <i>Jabatan Agama Islam Sarawak</i> |
| 3. Encik Ideris Bin Lamit | <i>Jabatan Pertanian Sarawak</i> |
| 4. Encik Awangku Zulmazdi Bin Awang Achim | <i>Jabatan Pertanian Sarawak</i> |
| 5. Encik Mohammad Zaidi Bin Rambli | <i>Jabatan Pertanian Sarawak</i> |
| 6. Encik Mohamed Nazeerudin Bin Gulam Mohamed | <i>Kementerian Pemodenan Pertanian, Tanah Adat dan Pembangunan Wilayah</i> |
| 7. Encik Arif Bin Bujang | <i>Jabatan Tanah dan Survei Sarawak</i> |

ANGGOTA STAF DEWAN UNDANGAN NEGERI SARAWAK

1. Puan Magdalen anak Nangkai
2. Cik Noria Binti Suut
3. Puan Nur Azira Binti Abdul Kadir
4. Puan Rabiah Binti Abdul Kadir
5. Cik Aisha Parveen Binti Badron
6. Puan Siti Norhiza Binti Mohd. Yusri
7. Puan Hanisah Abdullah
8. Cik Siti Halimah Binti Mohamad Nawawi
9. Cik Hasfarini Binti Hassim
10. Cik Nurhaffizah Abdullah
11. Cik Natasha Nadia Binti Saidi
12. Cik Angela Lisa Anak Matthew Linol
13. Encik Rasdi Bin Ahmad @ Tarence Bobby Johnny
14. Puan Katheline Killah
15. Puan Nur Eliana Abdullah
16. Puan Nazmah Binti Darham
17. Puan Tracy Lyana anak Bana
18. Puan Zara Laura Bobby Abdullah
19. Puan Dayang Nazira Binti Abang Mortaza
20. Encik Mohd Zulkhairi Bin Mohammad Hejemi
21. Encik Razali Bin Awi
22. Encik Zahari Bin Bolhi
23. Encik Mohamad Zailani Bin Junaidi
24. Encik Lukas Jammany Anak Kated
25. Encik Hazrin Syah Bin Hamzah
26. Encik Alwie Bin Haji Ali
27. Encik Romzie Bin Bujang
28. Encik Musa Bin Julai
29. Cik Hawa Binti Morsad
30. Puan Suraya Binti Hamden
31. Puan Noraisah Binti Ahmad
32. Cik Siti Zalilah Binti Samsawi

PELAJAR PRAKTIKAL

1. Encik Zafarul Syamim Bin Zullfaqar
2. Encik Charles O'Quinn Anak Bayang

(Mesyuarat dimulakan pada jam 9:15 pagi)

[Tuan Speaker mempengerusikan Mesyuarat]

DOA

PEMASYHURAN OLEH TUAN SPEAKER

Tuan Speaker: Bismillahirrahmanirrahim. Assalamualaikum Warahmatullahi wabarakatuh. Selamat pagi dan salam sejahtera.

Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat, I have granted leave of absence under Standing Order 81 to Yang Berhormat Encik Baru Bian, Honourable Member for N.81, Ba'kelalan for today's sitting.

PERTANYAAN-PERTANYAAN BAGI JAWAPAN-JAWAPAN LISAN

Tuan Speaker: Yang Berhormat bagi Telang Usan.

YB Encik Dennis Ngau: Thank you Tuan Speaker.

State Effort To Curb Corruption

(1) YB Encik Dennis Ngau to ask the Chief Minister:

- (a) What are the instruments used by the State Government to assess the level of achievement in the State's effort to curb corruption since this unit was established?
- (b) What is the percentage of achievement?

Menteri di Jabatan Ketua Menteri (Integriti dan Ombudsman) (YB Datuk Haji Talib Bin Zulpilip): Terima kasih, Tuan Speaker, untuk makluman Ahli YB bagi Telang Usan, rasuah merupakan fenomena sosial ekonomi dan politik yang sangat kompleks. *No single data source or tools offer a definitive measurement.* Walau bagaimanapun, 180 buah negara termasuk Malaysia telah menggunakan *Corruption Perception Index* sebagai instrumen bagi mengukur persepsi mengenai rasuah.

Malaysia telah menunjukkan peningkatan iaitu pada kedudukan 61 pada tahun 2018 berbanding kedudukan 62 pada tahun 2017. Selain itu, Suruhanjaya Pencegahan Rasuah Malaysia telah menjalankan kajian persepsi keberkesanan pencegahan rasuah pada tahun 2018. Kajian tersebut menunjukkan 70.8% rakyat Malaysia yakin bahawa inisiatif yang telah diambil dapat mengurangkan perbuatan rasuah. Ini merupakan satu petanda positif yang menunjukkan keberkesanan usaha pencegahan rasuah telah dilaksanakan di Malaysia termasuk di Negeri Sarawak.

Dari segi pencapaian, semenjak penubuhan Unit Integriti dan Ombudsman Negeri, singkatan UNION, sebanyak 89 program pembudayaan integriti telah dilaksanakan yang melibatkan seramai 27,921 orang peserta. Program sebegini akan diteruskan bagi memperkukuh tahap integriti segenap lapisan masyarakat sekaligus mengurangkan gejala rasuah.

Kerajaan Negeri juga telah berjaya melahirkan seramai 94 orang pegawai integriti bertauliah, *Certified Integrity Officer* yang bertindak sebagai pemangkin dalam membudayakan integriti dan membanteras rasuah. Selain itu, instrumen pencegahan rasuah dan tadbir urus yang baik dalam perkhidmatan awam Negeri Sarawak sedang giat dilaksanakan melalui pelan pengurusan risiko rasuah, *Corruption Risk Management, Anti-Bribery Management System* dan Pelan Anti-rasuah organisasi. Setakat ini, 26 agensi Kerajaan Negeri telah menyediakan Pelan Pengurusan Risiko Rasuah masing-masing.

YB Encik Dennis Ngau: (*Soalan Tambahan*) Tuan Speaker, Thank you, Menteri di Jabatan Ketua Menteri (Integriti dan Ombudsman) (YB Datuk Haji Talib Bin Zulpilip). Saya ada dua soalan tambahan.

- (a) Bagaimana Pelan Pengurusan Risiko Rasuah boleh membantu dalam mengurangkan rasuah terutamanya di Negeri Sarawak?
- (b) Apakah status pelaksanaan Pelan Anti-rasuah Organisasi ataupun BACP?

Terima kasih.

Menteri di Jabatan Ketua Menteri (Integriti dan Ombudsman) (YB Datuk Haji Talib Bin Zulpilip): Tuan Speaker. Terima kasih, Ahli Yang Berhormat bagi Telang Usan. Untuk menjawab soalan tambahan Ahli Yang Berhormat bagi Telang Usan, Pelan Pengurusan risiko rasuah, *Corruption Risk Management* merupakan instrumen untuk mengenal pasti risiko serta menangani keberangkilan berlakunya tindakan salah guna kuasa dan penyelewengan.

Bagi tujuan tersebut, tindakan dan kawalan tambahan akan diambil, agar ruang, peluang dan kemungkinan berlakunya rasuah dapat dibendung secara proaktif.

Bagi soalan tambahan yang kedua, setakat ini Jabatan Ketua Menteri (JKM), Sarawak telahpun mengadakan bengkel OACP pada 4 dan 6 Oktober, tahun 2019. Union dengan kerjasama Institut Integriti Malaysia sedang giat memurnikan dokumen, draf OACP, jawatan, Jabatan Ketua Menteri. Di samping itu, Union merancang untuk mengadakan Bengkel *Train the Trainers* OACP pada 25 dan 27 November 2019. Ini bertujuan untuk melatih fasilitator bagi membantu agensi kerajaan menyediakan OACP masing-masing. Sekian, terima kasih.

Tuan Speaker: Yang Berhormat bagi Ngemah.

YB Encik Alexander Vincent: Thank you Tuan Speaker.

Survey Of Native Customary Right Land

(2) **YB Encik Alexander Vincent** to ask the Minister for Modernization of Agriculture, Native Land and Regional Development: Is there any plan to conduct the survey of Native Customary Right (NCR) land under Section 18 of Land Code in Ngemah Constituency in the near future?

(27) **YB Encik Allan Siden Gramong** to ask Minister for Urban Development and Natural Resources: How many Native Customary Rights (NCR) land has been surveyed and gazetted in Machan area?

Menteri Muda Perancangan Bandar, Pentadbiran Tanah dan Alam Sekitar (YB Datu Haji Len Talif Salleh): Terima kasih, Tuan Speaker dan terima kasih, Yang Berhormat bagi Ngemah.

Tuan Speaker, izinkan saya menjawab soalan ini serentak dengan soalan no. 27. Kerana walaupun dari kawasan yang berbeza tetapi mengenai perkara yang sama. Soalan 27, dari Yang Berhormat bagi Machan.

Untuk makluman Ahli Yang Berhormat bagi Ngemah, kawasan seluas 32,769 hektar ataupun 80,972 ekar yang melibatkan lima kawasan telah diukur perimeter dan diwartakan sebagai *reserve communal* bumiputera pertanian di bawah Seksyen 6 kanun Tanah Negeri di dalam DUN Ngemah. Ini bermakna luas tanah ini bolehlah diukur mengikut Seksyen 18, Kanun Tanah Negeri. Jadi, para penuntut haruslah menunjukkan kesediaan mereka untuk mengukur lot individu bagi tujuan surat hak milik bawah Seksyen 18 Kanun Tanah Negeri dengan mengemukakan permohonan secara rasmi kepada Jabatan Tanah dan Survei Bahagian Sibu.

Untuk menjawab Soalan 27 dari Yang Berhormat Machan.

Untuk makluman Yang Berhormat bagi Machan, setakat 15 Oktober 2019 seluas 7,337 hektar ataupun 18,130 ekar tanah NCR yang melibatkan lima kawasan di dalam DUN Machan telah diukur perimeter melalui program pengukuran tanah NCR inisiatif baharu. Jadi, kawasan berkenaan telah dalam proses pewartaan sebagai *reserve communal* bumiputera pertanian di bawah Seksyen 6 Kanun Tanah Negeri. Sekian, terima kasih.

YB Encik Alexander Vincent: *(Soalan Tambahan)* Terima kasih, Yang Berhormat Menteri Muda atas jawapan tadi. Saya ada dua soalan tambahan. Pertama ialah, bagi kawasan yang telah diwartakan di bawah Seksyen 6 tersebut. Sekiranya saya ingin menasihatkan penuntut tanah untuk mengemukakan untuk pengukuran lot individu bagi mendapatkan surat hak milik tanah di bawah Seksyen 18, Kanun Tanah Negeri, bagaimanakah cara memohon dan apakah dokumen-dokumen sokongan yang diperlukan oleh Jabatan Tanah dan Ukur? Dan kedua, soalan saya ialah berapakah luas kawasan yang belum diukur perimeter bagi Kawasan Ngemah setakat ini? Sekian, terima kasih.

Menteri Muda Perancangan Bandar, Pentadbiran Tanah dan Alam Sekitar (YB Datu Haji Len Talif Salleh): Terima kasih, Yang Berhormat bagi Ngemah. Tuan Speaker, *kati bisi bala madah ngau kitai seksyen 6 nya nadai hak milik individu retinya bula. Kitai dah dibula sekali hal PTPTN, hal rega barang naik, hal 50%, hal minyak. Sekali kitai dibula, jangan sekali agi kitai dibula pasal Seksyen 6 ngau Seksyen 8. Tapi kaban kitai ia nadai datai ditu pagi tu, tapi nadai ngawa aku ka nyawab (Kalau ada saudara yang cakap dengan kita Seksyen 6 tidak mengiktiraf hak milik individu ertinya tipu. Kita dah ditipu sekali pasal hal PTPTN, hal harga barang naik, hal 50%, hal minyak. Sekali kita ditipu, jangan kita sekali lagi ditipu pasal Seksyen 6 dan Seksyen 8. Tapi kawan kita tiada datang pagi ini, tapi tak apa aku akan jawab).*

Tuan Speaker: *Ti enda bula, enda menang (Kalau tak tipu, tak menang).*

Menteri Muda Perancangan Bandar, Pentadbiran Tanah dan Alam Sekitar (YB Datu Haji Len Talif Salleh): *Ya meh jaku aku tadi, kati enda bula enda menang (macam aku cakap tadi, kalau tak tipu tak menang).* Jadi untuk menjawab soalan Yang Berhormat bagi Ngemah. Pengukuran lot individu bagi pengeluaran surat hak milik tanah dibawah Seksyen 18. Sayau bala kitai nadai ditu (*sayang kawan kita tidak ada di sini*) tadi, kedua ya. Seksyen 18, Kanun Tanah Negeri boleh dilaksanakan dengan syarat para pemilik tanah mengemukakan bagi permohonan rasmi bagi tujuan tersebut kepada Penguasa Tanah dan Survei Bahagian Sibui.

Pemilik tanah perlu memastikan dan memenuhi tiga, tiga sahaja syaratnya. Pertama iaitu sempadan lot individu telah dirintis serta nama penuntut telah dikenal pasti. Kedua, tiada pertikaian sempadan dan ketiga penuntut hadir dilapangan semasa kerja pengukuran dijalankan. Disamping itu, pemohon-pemohon dikehendaki untuk mengemukakan pelan lakaran kasar yang menunjukkan lot-lot yang dituntut.

Untuk soalan tambahan kedua, setakat 30 September 2019, terdapat dua Kawasan, iaitu Ulu Ngemah, Kanowit dan Ulu Sedamun, Ngemah dengan jumlah keluasan 6,374 hektar ataupun 15,750 ekar akan dimulakan pengukurannya dalam masa yang terdekat. Sehubungan dengan itu, Ahli Yang Berhormat turut diseru untuk bersama-sama menjayakan program pengukuran tanah NCR ini di kawasan DUN Ngemah. Terima kasih.

YB Encik Allan Siden Gramong: Terima kasih, Tuan Speaker. Terima kasih, Yang Berhormat Menteri. Saya ada dua soalan tambahan. Yang pertama, selain daripada lima kawasan yang dinyatakan tadi, adakah kawasan lain di kawasan dalam kawasan DUN Machan yang akan diukur di bawah program yang sama iaitu program pengukuran tanah NCR inisiatif baharu? Soalan kedua, bagi kawasan-kawasan yang telah diukur perimeter *survey* tanah NCR mereka di DUN Machan, bagaimanakah jika pemilik tanah ingin tanah pemakai menoa dan pulau galau mereka turut diukur oleh Kerajaan? Terima kasih.

Menteri Muda Perancangan Bandar, Pentadbiran Tanah dan Alam Sekitar (YB Datu Haji Len Talif Bin Salleh): Terima kasih, Ahli Yang Berhormat bagi Machan. Untuk menjawab soalan tambahan yang pertama, Kerajaan telah meluluskan tujuh lagi kawasan seluas 8,071 hektar ataupun 19,943 ekar untuk diukur secara perimeter di bawah program pengukuran tanah NCR inisiatif baharu. Kerja-kerja pengukuran akan dimulakan dalam masa yang terdekat dan oleh yang demikian, saya menyeru sekali lagi Ahli Yang Berhormat bagi Machan untuk turut sama berganding bahu dengan Jabatan Tanah dan Survei untuk menjayakan program ini agar kerja-kerja pengukuran tersebut dapat dilaksanakan dengan lebih cepat.

Untuk menjawab soalan kedua, mengenai NTD, tuntutan atas tanah *Native Total Domain* sesuatu komuniti bumiputera Sarawak bolehlah dikemukakan kepada Jabatan Tanah dan Survei Bahagian dengan melengkapkan dan mengembalikan borang NTD A yang boleh diperolehi dari kaunter Jabatan Tanah dan Survei Bahagian berkenaan atau dimuat turun melalui laman web Jabatan Tanah dan Survei Sarawak.

Untuk makluman Ahli Yang Berhormat seterusnya, sebahagian besar daripada Ketua Masyarakat dan Ketua Kaum termasuk Jawatankuasa Kemajuan dan Keselamatan Kampung (JKKK) bukan MPKKP. JKKK...kita tidak mengiktiraf MPKKP. 'P' hujungnya terserahlah kepada individu apa 'P' hujungnya. Pembulak pun boleh. Pembohong pun boleh... telahpun dimaklumkan tentang proses dan prosedur bagi pengeluaran *Native Communal Title* yang melibatkan kawasan *Native Territorial Domain* semasa forum Kanun Tanah Pindaan 2018 di Zon Tengah yang melibatkan bahagian Sibul, Sarikei, Kapit dan Mukah pada 7 Oktober 2019 yang lalu. Sekian, terima kasih.

Tuan Speaker: Yang Berhormat bagi Layan.

YB Encik Gerald Rentap Jabu: Thank you Tuan Speaker.

Perkhidmatan Pengutipan Sampah

(3) YB Encik Gerald Rentap Jabu bertanya kepada Menteri Kerajaan Tempatan dan Perumahan: Di DUN N.36 Layan, terdapat 87 buah rumah panjang dengan kira-kira 2,000 penduduk, apakah langkah jangka pendek dan langkah jangka panjang untuk rumah panjang yang tidak mendapat perkhidmatan pengutipan sampah dari Majlis Daerah?

(57) YB Encik Awla Bin Dris bertanya kepada Menteri Kerajaan Tempatan dan Perumahan: Bilakah kelulusan projek penyediaan tapak pelupusan sampah yang baharu untuk daerah Simunjan dapat dirangka dan dilaksanakan? Untuk makluman, tapak pelupusan sampah yang sedia ada tidak kondusif dan tidak mampu menampung kapasiti sampah yang datang dari seluruh daerah Simunjan.

Menteri Kerajaan Tempatan dan Perumahan (YB Datu Dr Penguang Manggil): Terima kasih, Tuan Speaker. Terima kasih, Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Layan.

Tuan Speaker, I wish to seek your permission to answer question no. 3 together with question number 57 from the Honourable Member from Simunjan as both question touched on the same subject matter that is on solid waste management in their respective areas.

Seperti yang Ahli Yang Berhormat bagi Layan sedia maklum, memang banyak terdapat kawasan rumah panjang yang jauh serta terpencil yang tidak mendapat perkhidmatan kutipan sampah secara berkala mahupun perkhidmatan kutipan sampah atas permintaan kerana keadaan jalan yang agak sukar dilalui oleh lori-lori sampah. Bagi mengatasi masalah ini, pihak Majlis Daerah Betong merancang untuk mengadakan program kesedaran pengasingan sampah dan akan mengenal pasti tapak yang sesuai bagi pembakaran sampah setempat. Kaedah gali dan timbus bagi sisa makanan juga akan diperkenalkan untuk kelestarian alam sekitar.

Untuk menjawab soalan daripada Ahli Yang Berhormat bagi Simunjan pula, Majlis Daerah Simunjan belum lagi mengenal pasti tapak baru bagi pelupusan sampah di daerah Simunjan oleh kerana kapasiti tapak pelupusan sampah yang sedia ada pada masa ini masih mampu menampung keperluan pelupusan sampah dan setakat ini cuma 50% daripada keluasan tapak tersebut telah digunakan. Terima kasih.

YB Encik Gerald Rentap Jabu: (*Soalan Tambahan*) Terima kasih, Ahli Yang Berhormat Menteri Muda. Saya ada dua soalan tambahan. Yang pertama, di Betong, kita punya memang satu masalah, the problem of the *land fill* memang dah penuh. So I want to know what is the Ministry's long term plan to resolve the existing waste collection and management faced by not only Majlis Daerah Betong but also all other local authorities in Sarawak? Dan yang kedua, in terms of public awareness, what are the initiatives being done and taken by the local councils and what are the other budgets for these program? Thank you.

Menteri Muda Kerajaan Tempatan (YB Datu Dr Penguang Manggil): Terima kasih, Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Layar. For the information for Ahli Yang Berhormat for Layar, for long term sustainable waste collection management plan, The Ministry of Local Government and Housing Sarawak in collaboration with the Natural Resources and Environment Board has completed a study on integrated solid waste management system in Sarawak and the final report has been submitted to the Ministry on the 26th of July 2019. Among the recommendations of the study is to propose an appropriate solid waste management plan for all the local authorities in Sarawak, emphasizing on the needs to look into the establishment of transfer stations, optimal and cost effective integrated solid waste management treatment facilities such as *in situ* portable incinerator and sanitary land fields as strategic locations which can be shared by several communities and towns that are closed to each other.

With regards to your second question, it is duty bound for all the local authorities in Sarawak to provide and give proper education and as far as solid waste management is concerned. And several initiatives have been carried out in other council, for example like Local Agenda 21 and public awareness in terms of composting and 3R's. Now, each council are given or provided with the allocation to conduct this kind of activities and if the allocation is proven to be inadequate, then it is their responsibility to ask for the supplementary provisions from the minister in charge. Thank you.

YB Encik Awla Bin Dris: (*Soalan Tambahan*) Tuan Speaker, saya ada dua soalan tambahan. Yang pertama, berapakah anggaran sampah dikutip dan dihantar ke tapak pelupusan sampah tersebut setahun? Dan soalan yang kedua, apakah langkah-langkah yang telah diambil oleh Majlis Daerah Simunjan untuk mengurangkan sampah? Terima kasih.

Menteri Muda Kerajaan Tempatan (YB Datu Dr Penguang Manggil): Terima kasih Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Simunjan. Untuk makluman Ahli Yang Berhormat bagi Simunjan, Majlis Daerah Simunjan mengutip lebih kurang 15 tan sampah setiap hari dan membelanjakan sebanyak RM992,000.00 untuk pengurusan sampah dalam tahun 2018 dan pada tahun 2019 setakat 31hb Ogos. 15.16 tan iaitu meningkat, 0.16 tan sehari, telah dikutip dengan kos pengurusan sebanyak RM632,000.

Bagi menjawab soalan tambahan yang kedua, setakat ini pihak Majlis Daerah Simunjan telah mengadakan beberapa program bersama masyarakat setempat seperti aktiviti gotong royong, kempen kesedaran kebersihan, kempen kitar semula dan aktiviti pengkomposan bagi mengurangkan kadar pembuangan sampah ke tapak pelupusan. Bagi Majlis Daerah Simunjan juga telah menyediakan kemudahan bagi memudahkan pelupusan sampah serta mengurangkan masalah pembuangan sampah secara berleluasa dengan membina lapan unit relau iaitu *furnace* berskala kecil di lapan buah kawasan terpencil di Simunjan iaitu di Kampung Spaoh Raba, Kampung Tungkah Dayak, Kampung Sg. Surik, Kampung Sg. Nyeletak, Kampung Belimbing Besi, Kampung Tuba, Kampung Sekujang dan Kampung Sg. Indai. Terima kasih.

Tuan Speaker: Yang Berhormat Encik John Ilus bagi Bukit Semuja.

YB Encik John Anak Ilus: Terima kasih Tuan Speaker.

Tahap Keselamatan Sumber Air Di Batang Sadong

*Menggali paip biar bertempat,
Soalan saya nombor 4.*

(4) YB Encik John Anak Ilus bertanya kepada Menteri Utiliti: Apakah pelan tindakan dan jaminan pihak Kerajaan Sarawak terhadap tahap keselamatan mengenai sumber air dari Batang Sadong yang membekalkan sumber air mentah kepada *Selabi Water Treatment Plant*?

Menteri Muda Bekalan Air (YB Datuk Dr Hj. Abdul Rahman Bin Haji Junaidi): Terima kasih, Tuan Speaker. Cantik pantunnya.

Untuk makluman Ahli Yang Berhormat bagi Bukit Semuja, sumber air untuk Loji Rawatan Air Slabi datang daripada kawasan Tadahan Air Serian yang telah diwartakan pada hari ini. Setakat ini, kualiti air di muka sauk ataupun sumber air mentah Serian masih lagi berada dalam lingkungan "*Recommended Raw Water Quality Standard*" yang telah ditetapkan oleh Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia. Oleh kerana kawasan ini telah diwartakan, segala aktiviti yang dijalankan dalam kawasan tadahan air ini adalah terkawal untuk menjamin keselamatan dan kualiti sumber air. Selain daripada itu, persampelan air mentah berjadual juga dijalankan oleh Jabatan Kesihatan Malaysia. Sekiranya perlu, Jabatan Bekalan Air Luar Bandar atau JBALB akan menghantar sampel air mentah yang dikhuatiri tercemar untuk diuji oleh Jabatan Kimia Malaysia. Terima kasih.

YB Encik John Ilus: (*Soalan Tambahan*) Terima kasih atas jawapan Menteri Muda. Tuan Speaker, before I proceed with my supplementary question, I would like to convey my gratitude to JBALB as well as Ministry of Utility for implementing piping project to Kampung Merakai. It is ongoing process and I heard it would be completed soon, ahead of schedule, so thank you very much. My supplementary question is, yang pertama ialah berapakah keluasan kawasan tadahan air Serian yang telah diwartakan? Dan yang kedua, apakah tindakan JBALB untuk memastikan kualiti air terawat yang dibekalkan dari Loji Rawatan Air Slabi, adakah mematuhi piawaian yang ditetapkan?

Menteri Muda Bekalan Air (YB Datuk Dr Hj. Abdul Rahman Bin Hj. Junaidi): Ahli Yang Berhormat bagi Bukit Semuja, your most welcome, sama-sama. Untuk makluman ahli Dewan dan juga Ahli Berhormat bagi Bukit Semuja, Kawasan tadahan air Serian yang telah diwartakan adalah seluas 95,672 hektar.

Dan untuk soalan bagi memastikan kualiti air terawat yang dibekalkan dari loji rawatan air Slabi mematuhi piawaian yang ditetapkan, persampelan harian air terawat dijalankan di loji rawatan air dan sampel juga dihantar ke Jabatan Kimia Malaysia untuk Ujian Bacto setiap minggu. Selain daripada itu, Jabatan Kesihatan Malaysia juga menjalankan persampelan air terawat secara berjadual. Persampelan-persampelan *or water sampling* dibuat juga untuk memastikan air terawat yang dibekalkan dari Loji Rawatan Air Slabi sentiasa mematuhi "National Drinking Water Quality Standard (NDWQS)" bagi menjamin bekalan air yang selamat dan berkualiti khasnya untuk penduduk dan masyarakat di kawasan Serian. Terima kasih.

Tuan Speaker: Yang Berhormat Ir Aidel Bin Lariwoo bagi Sadong Jaya.

YB Ir Aidel Bin Lariwoo: Terima kasih Tuan Speaker.

Pengambilan Alih Bintulu Port

(5) Yang Berhormat Ir Aidel Bin Lariwoo bertanya kepada Menteri Infrastruktur dan Pembangunan Pelabuhan: Apakah rancangan Kerajaan Negeri untuk mengambil alih sepenuhnya Bintulu Port daripada Kerajaan Persekutuan?

Menteri Muda Infrastruktur dan Pembangunan Pelabuhan (YB Datuk Haji Julaihi bin Haji Narawi): Terima kasih, Tuan Speaker. Terima kasih, Ahli Yang Berhormat Sadong Jaya yang bertanya. Untuk makluman Ahli Yang Berhormat bagi Sadong Jaya, Kerajaan Sarawak di bawah kepimpinan Yang Amat Berhormat Ketua Menteri memandang berat akan peranan penting sektor pelabuhan dalam menggerak dan mempertingkatkan aktiviti ekonomi di Sarawak.

Untuk tujuan ini, Kerajaan Sarawak melalui Kementerian Infrastruktur dan Pembangunan Pelabuhan sedang mengkaji bagaimana cara yang terbaik untuk memastikan pengurusan pelabuhan di Sarawak dapat diperkukuhkan sesuai dengan perkembangan semasa termasuk hak Sarawak ke atas Pelabuhan Bintulu. Setelah kajian ini selesai, Kerajaan Sarawak akan mengambil langkah-langkah yang difikirkan perlu di dalam apa-apa proses mengambil alih entiti Persekutuan termasuklah Pelabuhan Bintulu. Ini termasuk juga rundingan bersama pihak-pihak yang berkepentingan. Terima kasih.

Yang Berhormat Ir Aidel Bin Lariwoo: (*Soalan Tambahan*) Tuan Speaker, terima kasih atas jawapan tadi, tapi saya ada dua soalan tambahan mengenai Pelabuhan Bintulu ini:

- (a) Apakah status tanah yang diduduki oleh Pelabuhan Bintulu ini? Selama ini, Bintulu yang menduduki tanah di Bintulu tersebut.
- (b) Apakah Kerajaan Negeri Sarawak ada mempunyai kepentingan di dalam Pelabuhan Bintulu ini?

Sekian, terima kasih.

Menteri Muda Infrastruktur dan Pembangunan Pelabuhan (YB Datuk Haji Julaihi Bin Haji Narawi): Terima kasih, Ahli Yang Berhormat bagi Sadong Jaya. Untuk makluman, tapak tanah di mana Pelabuhan Bintulu sekarang adalah milik Kerajaan Sarawak yang dipajakan kepada Pelabuhan Bintulu untuk jangka masa 99 tahun bermula daripada 5 Mac 1983 sehingga 4 Mac 2082 dengan pajakan sebanyak RM1.5 juta setahun. Maknanya, tanah itu selepas tamatnya tempoh tersebut masih menjadi milik Kerajaan Sarawak.

Untuk melihat kepentingan Sarawak, Kerajaan Sarawak dalam Pelabuhan Bintulu, kita lihat dari dua aspek:

- (a) Dari segi pegangan saham.
- (b) Dari segi wakil Kerajaan Sarawak dalam Pelabuhan Bintulu.

Dari segi pegangan saham, Kerajaan Sarawak memegang saham melalui pertama, *State Financial Secretary Sarawak* (SFSS), untuk makluman di sini sebenarnya pegangan saham Sarawak di sini adalah melalui kepentingan, saya ulangi Tuan Speaker, maaf ya. Kerana Sarawak mempunyai kepentingan dalam *Bintulu Port Holdings*, iaitu syarikat induk yang memegang 100% ekuiti dalam *Bintulu Port Sdn. Bhd.* Maknanya, kita melihat dari sudut pegangan saham.

Bintulu Port Sdn. Bhd. merupakan pengendali pelabuhan ataupun *port operator* yang berlesen kepada Pelabuhan Bintulu dan pegangan Kerajaan Sarawak dalam *Bintulu Port Sdn. Bhd.* adalah melalui:

- (a) *State Financial Secretary Sarawak* yang mempunyai saham sebanyak 26.674%;

- (b) Manakala satu lagi pegangan saham ialah melalui Equisar Assets Sdn. Bhd. yang merupakan anak syarikat State Financial Secretary Sarawak yang mempunyai pegangan sebanyak 13.043%.

Dengan ini, pegangan Kerajaan Sarawak keseluruhannya berjumlah 39.72%. Maknanya *quite substantial*. Dari segi wakil dalam Lembaga Pelabuhan Bintulu, kita mempunyai wakil dari sudut Lembaga Pengarah yang diwakili oleh Ketua Eksekutif RECODA dan Pengurus Besar BDA. Maknanya kita ada wakil dalam Bintulu Port Holdings. Terima kasih.

Tuan Speaker: Yang Berhormat Encik Ali Biju, Krian.

YB Encik See Chee How: Tuan Speaker, can I adopt that question?

Tuan Speaker: Yes.

YB Encik See Chee How: Thank you Tuan Speaker.

Polisi Kemasukan Rakyat Sabah Ke Sarawak

(6) Yang Berhormat Encik See Chee How bertanya kepada Ketua Menteri: Apakah polisi Kerajaan Sarawak terhadap cadangan kemasukan rakyat Sabah secara bebas ke Sarawak seperti yang dinyatakan oleh Ketua Menteri baru-baru ini?

Menteri Muda Pembangunan Tanah Adat (YB Datuk Roland Sagah Wee Inn): Terima kasih, Tuan Speaker. Saya tidak *maok bulak lah*. I thought he would be around. Anyway, thank you to Ahli Yang Berhormat for Batu Lintang for asking on his behalf.

Untuk makluman bagi Ahli Yang Berhormat bagi Krian, rakyat Sabah hendaklah menggunakan passport, dokumen perjalanan terhad atau kad pengenalan untuk memasuki Sarawak. Prosedur pemeriksaan imigresen di pintu masuk dan pemberian pas-pas, tok bukan Parti PAS ah. Pas itu. Yang bersesuaian adalah masih kekal. Untuk makluman Ahli Yang Berhormat bagi Krian ... *(Interruption)...*

Tuan Speaker: Bagi Batu Lintang ... *(Interruption)...*

Menteri Muda Pembangunan Tanah Adat (YB Datuk Roland Sagah Wee Inn): Oh Batu Lintang ... *(Interruption)...*

Tuan Speaker: Under Standing Order no. 21(2), he adopt it as his own.

Menteri Muda Pembangunan Tanah Adat (YB Datuk Roland Sagah Wee Inn): Alright, no problem, Sir. Untuk makluman Ahli Yang Berhormat bagi Batu Lintang, Yang Amat Berhormat Ketua Menteri tidak pernah mengeluarkan sebarang kenyataan untuk membenarkan kemasukan secara bebas rakyat Sabah ke Sarawak.

Cadangan kemasukan secara bebas oleh rakyat Sabah tidak akan dilaksanakan tanpa kajian yang teliti dan akan mengambil kira faktor sosial dan geopolitik termasuk masalah pelarian dan pendatang haram yang berada di Sabah sebelum perkara ini dapat diberi pertimbangan. Terima kasih.

YB Encik See Chee How: Thank you, Tuan Speaker. Thank you, Honourable Assistant Minister.

Tuan Speaker: Yang Berhormat Puan Hajah Simoi Binti Haji Peri bagi Lingga.

YB Puan Hajah Simoi Binti Haji Peri: Terima kasih Tuan Speaker.

Program E-Dagang Untuk Usahawan Di DUN Lingga

(7) **YB Puan Hajah Simoi Binti Haji Peri** bertanya kepada Menteri Muda Pembangunan Perusahaan Kecil dan Sederhana dan Keusahawanan: Adakah Kerajaan akan melaksanakan Program e-Dagang untuk usahawan luar bandar di DUN Lingga? Terima kasih, Tuan Speaker.

*Sudah terang lagi bersuluh,
Soalan saya nombor 7.*

Menteri Muda Pembangunan Perusahaan Kecil dan Sederhana dan Keusahawanan (YB Datuk Haji Mohd Naroden Bin Haji Majais): Terima kasih Tuan Speaker. *May be if I can recite one simple pantun too, walaupun nya satu line but I have four lines.*

*Air laut nampaknya biru,
Tempat usahawan membuat garam,
e-Dagang adalah platform baru,
Tapi berhati-hati takut kena love scam.*

Tuan Speaker, untuk makluman Ahli Yang Berhormat bagi Lingga, promosi dan pemasaran amat penting dalam perniagaan untuk mengenal dan mengembang produk ataupun perkhidmatan kita ke pasaran yang lebih besar.

Salah satu platform yang semakin popular ialah pemasaran secara *online*. Kementerian saya ini telah mengadakan beberapa program berkaitan e-Dagang khususnya program-program kesedaran dan latihan di kawasan Simanggang termasuk peserta-peserta daripada DUN Lingga. Pada tahun ini sahaja, sebanyak lima program melibatkan 348 peserta telah dilaksanakan iaitu program e-Usahawan *Digital Kenyalang Achievers* disertai oleh 30 orang peserta, *Staying Safe Online Campaign 2019* (210 orang peserta), *e-Photo Presentation* dan *Marketing Online* (30 orang peserta), *Transforming Digital Business for Sarawak Youth and SMEs* (53 orang peserta), dan *Shopify Drop Shipping Workshop* (25 orang peserta).

Kementerian saya juga akan bekerjasama dengan beberapa agensi seperti Unit Komunikasi Awam Sarawak (UKAS), PDRM, Sarawak Multimedia Authority (SMA) dan TEGAS untuk melaksanakan program kesedaran e-Dagang di kawasan DUN Lingga melalui *Roadshow Digital Inclusivity* yang dijadualkan berlansung pada Disember 2019, tahun ini di samping program *e-photo*, *e-video* dan *youtubing*. Pada tahun hadapan, pihak Kementerian merancang untuk melaksanakan beberapa program e-Dagang bagi meningkatkan kesedaran dan kemahiran para usahawan tempatan khususnya usahawan belia kita. Terima kasih.

YB Puan Hajah Simoi Binti Haji Peri: *(Soalan Tambahan)* Saya ada dua soalan tambahan:

- (a) Apakah manfaat menjalankan perniagaan *online* untuk usahawan luar bandar?
- (b) Dengan peningkatan kes-kes jenayah siber, apakah usaha Kementerian untuk memberi kesedaran kepada masyarakat mengenai *Safe Online Transaction*?

Terima kasih.

Menteri Muda Pembangunan Perusahaan Kecil dan Sederhana dan Keusahawanan (YB Datuk Haji Mohd Naroden Bin Haji Majais): Terima kasih, Tuan Speaker dan Ahli Yang Berhormat bagi Lingga.

Dibandingkan dengan secara konvensional seperti melalui *newspaper*, *pamphlet* dan mengikut aktiviti-aktiviti pameran dan sebagainya, dengan menggunakan platform baru e-dagang, ia lebih murah. Menjimatkan kos kalau dibandingkan kita *advertise* melalui radio, televisyen dan *newspaper* dan sebagainya, dan ianya juga lebih cepat sampai ke *target group* dan lebih cepat

juga kita menerima *feedback* daripada *customer* kita dan *coveragenya* amat meluas apabila kita menggunakan teknologi dan internet, *coveragenya* amat meluas malah *global coverage* dan ianya juga memberi peluang kepada kita tidak kira sama ada pelaburan kita besar ataupun kecil, tidak kira di mana kita berada, peluang untuk berdagang terutama sekali dalam bidang promosi adalah sama bagi kita. Dan walaupun manfaatnya banyak kita harus berhati-hati untuk menggunakan *platform* ini kerana banyak insiden *abuse* oleh mereka yang tidak bertanggungjawab seperti skim cepat kaya, *Macao scam* dan *love scam*. Kalau kita terlalu jatuh cinta dengan orang itu, kita sanggup memberi segala-galanya. Mula-mula putih, apabila kita kena tipu, ianya menjadi hitam. Walau bagaimanapun, Kementerian saya akan mengadakan kursus kesedaran kepada masyarakat perdagangan kita bersama-sama dengan agensi-agensi lain seperti PDRM, SKMM, TEGAS, UKAS dan banyak lagi dan program ini akan diadakan secara berterusan di seluruh Negeri Sarawak. *Thank you*.

Tuan Speaker: Yang Berhormat Dato' Sri Huang Tiong Sii bagi Repok.

YB Dato' Sri Huang Tiong Sii: Terima kasih Tuan Speaker.

Projek Membina Stadium Tertutup Bersepadu Di Sarikei

(8) YB Dato' Sri Huang Tiong Sii bertanya kepada Menteri Belia dan Sukan: Apakah status permohonan projek membina Stadium Tertutup Bersepadu dengan Taman/ Tapak Rekreasi yang sangat diperlukan untuk penganjuran pesta dan aktiviti berskala besar di Sarikei?

Menteri Belia dan Sukan (YB Datuk Snowdan Lawan): Terima kasih Tuan Speaker dan selamat pagi. Untuk makluman Ahli Yang Berhormat bagi Repok, permohonan projek membina stadium tertutup bersepadu dengan Taman Tapak Rekreasi di Sarikei akan dimasukkan ke dalam senarai Rancangan Malaysia ke-12 (RMK12) untuk dipertimbangkan. Pihak kementerian akan sentiasa memantau dari semasa ke semasa berkenaan dengan projek tersebut. Terima kasih.

YB Dato' Sri Huang Tiong Sii: (*Soalan Tambahan*) Terima kasih Tuan Speaker, saya ada dua soalan tambahan.

- (a) Berapakah kos yang diperlukan untuk membina stadium tertutup bersepadu dan Taman Tapak Rekreasi seperti yang dicadangkan ini?
- (b) Apakah kemudahan-kemudahan lain di bawah Kementerian Belia dan Sukan yang terdapat di bahagian Sarikei pada masa kini? Terima kasih.

Menteri Muda Belia dan Sukan (YB Datuk Snowdan Lawan): Terima kasih Ahli Yang Berhormat. Untuk makluman Ahli Yang Berhormat bagi Repok, anggaran bagi kos projek untuk membina sebuah Stadium Tertutup Bersepadu dengan Taman Tapak Rekreasi di Sarikei adalah lebih kurang 14 juta. Jadi dari kos ini adalah termasuk contohnya bagi pampasan tanah anggarannya lebih kurang RM1.9 juta. Dewan tertutup lebih kurang RM3.5 juta, astaka RM1.2 juta, trek RM3 juta, padang bola sepak RM500 ribu, padang permainan dan gelanggang tenis RM300 ribu, pagar RM500 ribu, jalan raya dan tempat letak kereta RM500 ribu, parit RM500 ribu, perparitan RM100 ribu, perbelanjaan luar jangka dan konsultan pula dianggarkan lebih kurang RM2 juta. Bagi taman kedua pula, kemudahan-kemudahan yang lain yang terdapat di bahagian Sarikei adalah seperti berikut:

- (a) Stadium Terbuka Sarikei;
- (b) Dewan Sukan Sarikei;
- (c) Asrama Belia Sarikei; dan
- (d) Kolam Renang Sarikei.

Manakala pula di daerah terdekat Meradong terdapat Stadium Terbuka Bintangor dan Stadium Tertutup Bintangor. Terima kasih.

Tuan Speaker: Yang Berhormat Tuan Haji Razaili Bin Haji Gapor bagi Beting Maro.

YB Tuan Haji Razaili Bin Haji Gapor: Terima kasih Tuan Speaker.

Program STEM Di Sekolah – Sekolah Di DUN Beting Maro

*Buah Durian Buah Berangan,
Dijual peniaga, di tepi jalan,
Mohon Menteri beri jawapan,
Soalan saya nombor 9.*

(9) YB Tuan Haji Razaili Bin Haji Gapor bertanya kepada Menteri Pendidikan, Sains dan Penyelidikan Teknologi:

- (a) Berapakah pelajar Sarawak dan Beting Maro yang memasuki IPTA/IPTS dan Pusat Latihan Teknikal / Vokasional tahun 2017-2018?
- (b) Berapakah peratusan yang berjaya mendapat pekerjaan selepas enam bulan atau setahun tamat pengajian mereka?
- (c) Adakah Kerajaan bercadang melaksana Program STEM di sekolah-sekolah di Beting Maro?

Menteri Muda Pendidikan, Sains dan Penyelidikan Teknologi (YB Dr. Haji Annuar Bin Rapae): Terima kasih Tuan Speaker. Minta maaf Ahli Yang Berhormat Beting Maro, saya tak pandai nak jawab pantun. But anyway, Tuan Speaker, the questions raised by Ahli Yang Berhormat Beting Maro, is very long but I try to make it short and sweet. The total number of enrolment in TVET institutions in Sarawak for the year of 2017 and 2018 is roughly around 11,141 students. Whereas the enrolment to the high learning institution for the State of Sarawak 58,960. With regards to the employ rate among these graduates, the TVET graduates is roughly about 80%, whereas for the higher institutions is depends on which universities they come from. UCTA has an employability rate of 70% as Curtin Miri is about 90%, Swinburn is perform quite well, is about 95%, whereas UNIMAS is 83%. These figures is actually much better than the national figures. We heard last week the Minister of Education had revealed that about 60% of the graduates are unemployed within one year of graduation. Whereas in Sarawak, our student performs well in these local institutions. With regards to the number of graduates or the number of under graduates from Beting Maro, we do not have the figure because I don't think they have to fill which constituency they are come from when they enter the university. And the other question that is raised by Yang Berhormat is regards to the STEM program in Beting Maro. This is a very important issue. The Ministry of Education, Science and Technology welcome all the YBs to have a programme/ initiate the programme and the Ministry where are more than willing to help them to organise this in particular the rural schools. Thank you very much.

YB Tuan Haji Razaili Bin Haji Gapor: *(Soalan Tambahan).*

*Bunga Cengkih daun pandan,
Menjadi perisa jus buahan,
Terima kasih atas jawapan,
Ada dua soalan tambahan.*

- (a) Apakah usaha-usaha yang telah dibuat oleh Kerajaan untuk menambah bilangan pelajar mengambil TVET?
- (b) Apakah status semasa kemasukan ke dalam program STEM Sarawak dan apakah pelan bagi empat hingga lima tahun kebelakangan ini?

Menteri Muda Pendidikan, Sains dan Penyelidikan Teknologi (YB Dr Haji Annuar Bin Rapae):

Terima kasih Yang Berhormat Beting Maro. Tuan Speaker, we do know that the important of In TVET for the development of the State of Sarawak. And therefore, it is very important for us to instil the awareness not only among the students but more importantly among the parents so that this TVET is not considered as a second-class form of career. Because of that, the Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Research has plan or organised various activities through community engagement, seminars as well as expo. For example we do organised what we called as the Sarawak Career and Training Fair, SCaT Fairs, we do organise a World Skill Malaysia Sarawak and most importantly we organised what we called a Sarawak Innovation, Invention Design Expo, which is the only State in the country which organise this for among the students and we do provide funds, the bright spark funds for our secondary school students for them to have some form of ideas and innovation and therefore they can proceed further in this aspect. Therefore, it is a very important for us to instil the awareness among our people, the important of TVET and it is not a second-class form of course.

The other question that was asked, this is a very very important question because for a country to develop, we must have at least 30% of the workforce in stand, where else in Malaysia, we only have 3% therefore we have lot more to do. And according to the Academic of Science Malaysia, we need about 270,000 SPM students who sit for a Science Steam but currently we only have 90,000. We are lacking about minus 300%. Therefore, it is very very important for us to make sure the intake or the students can be enrolled into Science Stream. And it is very sad to say that for the year 2014 to 2018 there is a mark decline in the intake of the Science Students in form 4 after PT3 from 30% to 19% but after the establishment of Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Research and after all of our activities that we organised; these percentage has increase and lately last year it was about 29% and this year was about back to 30%. And I do again, I hope that the activities and the work to be done to increase the number of Science Stream students is very important for us in future. Thank you very much.

Tuan Speaker: Yang Berhormat Encik Jefferson Jamit Anak Unyat bagi Bukit Goram.

YB Encik Jefferson Jamit Anak Unyat: Terima kasih Tuan Speaker.

Pejabat Lembaga Perlancongan Sarawak

*Tanam lada tanam buluh,
Ganti getah ganti sawit,
Sudah terang lagi bersuluh,
Soalan saya nombor 10.*

(10) YB Encik Jefferson Jamit Anak Unyat bertanya kepada Menteri Pelancongan, Kesenian dan Kebudayaan: Adakah terdapat sebarang rancangan untuk mewujudkan Pejabat untuk Lembaga Pelancongan Sarawak (STB) di Kapit memandangkan di Kapit mempunyai banyak tempat-tempat menarik sebagai tarikan pelancong?

Menteri Muda Pelancongan, Kesenian dan Kebudayaan (YB Datuk Sebastian Ting Chiew Yew): Terima kasih Tuan Speaker. Selamat pagi. Before I answer the question, my maiden question in this august House, please allow me to say a few words of thanks and appreciation. I would like to thank Tuan Speaker for your warm word of congratulatory yesterday for my appointment as Assistant Minister for Tourism, Arts and Culture. I would also like to place on record my greatest appreciation and gratitude to our Yang Amat Berhormat Chief Minister of Sarawak, Datuk Patinggi (Dr) Abang Haji Abdul Rahman Zohari Bin Tun Datuk Abang Haji Openg for appointing me as Assistant Minister Tourism, Arts and Culture on the 22nd of August 2019. Further I would like also to say thank you to my Party President in my Party for sumitting my name to Chief Minister, Yang Amat Berhormat for consideration as a candidate for consideration of appointment. Lastly, I also like to say thank you to Yang Berhormat Datuk Haji Abdul Karim Rahman Hamzah, Minister of Tourism, Arts and Culture;

and Minister of Youth and Sports for having me as his Assistant Minister. I would now answer the question. My first maiden answer in this august House.

Tuan Speaker, untuk makluman Ahli Yang Berhormat bagi Bukit Goram, Lembaga Pelancongan Sarawak (STB) Sarawak Tourism Board tidak menubuhkan pejabat cawangan di mana-mana bahagian. Walau bagaimanapun, pusat maklumat pelawat in *English* is known as *Visitors Information Centre*, telah ditubuhkan di Kuching, Sibu dan Miri. Pusat maklumat pelawat membolehkan para pelawat untuk memperolehi maklumat berkaitan tanpa tarikan pelancong dan acara-acara yang akan diadakan di kawasan setempat. Buat masa sekarang, *Visitors Information Centre* di bandar Sibu memainkan peranan sebagai pusat sumber maklumat pelancongan di wilayah tengah Sarawak yang merangkumi bahagian Sibu, Sarikei, Kapit dan Mukah. Sekiranya di tempat keperluan, Kementerian boleh mempertimbangkan cadangan untuk menambah lebih banyak VIC, *Visitors Information Centre* seluruh Sarawak. Thank you. Terima kasih.

YB Encik Jefferson Jamit Anak Unyat: (*Soalan Tambahan*) Tuan Speaker dan terima kasih Menteri Muda dan juga saya ingin juga mengucapkan tahniah kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri Muda atas pelantikan beliau sebagai Penolong Menteri di Kementerian Pelancongan, Kesenian dan Kebudayaan Sarawak. Saya ada dua soalan tambahan.

- (a) Brapakah jumlah pengunjung ke *Visitors Information Centre* di Kuching, Sibu dan Miri untuk tahun 2018?
- (b) Apakah acara-acara yang di bahagian Kapit yang mendapat sokongan peruntukan dari Kementerian Pelancongan, Keseniaan dan Kebudayaan Sarawak?

Sekian, terima kasih.

Menteri Muda Pelancongan, Kesenian dan Kebudayaan (YB Datuk Sebastian Ting Chiew Yew): Tuan Speaker, untuk makluman Ahli Yang Berhormat bagi Bukit Goram untuk tahun 2018 pengunjung ke VIC, *Visitors Information Centre* Kuching adalah seramai 6,360 orang, VIC Sibu adalah seramai 875 dan VIC Miri seramai 1,587 orang.

Jumlah pengunjung ke *Visitor's Information Centre* menunjukkan peningkatan setiap tahun selepas ketiga-tiga VIC ini dipindahkan ke lokasi yang lebih strategik. Jumlah pengunjung untuk Januari hingga Oktober 2019 telah mencatatkan jumlah pengunjung yang memberangsangkan dengan jumlah pengunjung sebanyak 6,791 ke *Visitor's Information Centre*, Kuching, 949 *Visitor's Information Centre*, Sibu dan 1,544 ke *Visitor's Information Centre*, Miri. Untuk bahagian Kapit Kementerian Pelancongan, Kesenian dan Kebudayaan Sarawak telah memperuntukkan sejumlah RM105,000 ribu bagi penganjuran pesta Baleh-Kapit Raft Safari untuk tahun 2019 dan selain daripada itu Kementerian juga memperuntukkan sejumlah RM60,000 ribu untuk penganjuran pesta Sungai Asap. Terima kasih.

Tuan Speaker: Yang Berhormat Encik Johnichal Rayong Anak Ngipa bagi Engkilili.

YB Encik Johnichal Rayong Anak Ngipa: Terima kasih Tuan Speaker.

Penggunaan Sistem Fertigasi

(11) YB Encik Johnichal Rayong Anak Ngipa bertanya kepada Menteri Pemodenan Pertanian, Tanah Adat dan Pembangunan Wilayah: Kementerian Pertanian telah memfokuskan aktiviti menggunakan sistem fertigasi bagi meningkatkan hasil pertanian mereka. Berapa ramaikah antara mereka yang telah berjaya dalam menggunakan sistem ini?

Menteri Muda Pertanian (YB Datuk Dr Haji Abdul Rahman Bin Haji Ismail): Terima kasih Tuan Speaker dan terima kasih kepada Yang Berhormat bagi Engkilili.

Tuan Speaker, untuk makluman bagi Ahli Yang Berhormat Engkilili, Jabatan Pertanian Sarawak telah melaksanakan program tanaman dengan menggunakan sistem fertigasi bermula pada tahun 2017 di bawah Rancangan Malaysia ke-11. Pada tahun 2017, sebanyak 16 unit telah dilaksanakan. 25 unit pada tahun 2018 dan pada tahun 2019 meningkat kepada 50 unit, dengan jumlah keseluruhan peserta seramai 91 orang dan melibatkan jumlah peruntukan keseluruhan sebanyak RM3.7 juta.

Sehingga kini, 89 orang peserta masih meneruskan projek ini dan Yang Berhormat adalah dipelawa untuk mengadakan lawatan ke TKPM Rampangi (Taman Kekal Pengeluaran Makanan Rampangi) yang 100% memfokuskan kepada sistem fertigasi dengan menggunakan aplikasi IOT dan precision farming. Ini adalah satu kejayaan bagi Kementerian kita.

Kementerian akan terus merencanakan lagi program ini pada tahun hadapan dan seterusnya dalam Rancangan Malaysia Ke-12 selaras dengan pendekatan Yang Amat Berhormat Ketua Menteri untuk menjadikan pertanian moden antara fokus utama bagi menjayakan matlamat menjadi pengeksport bersih produk berasaskan pertanian pada tahun 2030 dapat dijayakan. Terima kasih.

YB Encik Johnichal Rayong Anak Ngipa: (Soalan Tambahan) Yang Berhormat Menteri Muda, saya ada dua soalan tambahan.

- (a) Sejauh manakah sistem ini dipraktikkan oleh penduduk luar bandar atau faktor kemiskinan dan pendidikan?
- (b) Berapakah kos seunit fertigasi dan adakah Kementerian dan Jabatan memberi bantuan kepada petani yang berminat?

Menteri Muda Pertanian (YB Datuk Dr Haji Abdul Rahman Bin Haji Ismail): Terima kasih, Yang Berhormat bagi Engkilili atas dua soalan tambahan tersebut. Bagi menjawab soalan tambahan yang pertama.

Untuk makluman Ahli Yang Berhormat bagi Engkilili, sistem ini amat praktikal dan sesuai untuk diamalkan oleh mereka yang berminat tidak kira dimana mereka berada atau apa jua tahap ekonomi dan pendidikan mereka, ini termasuk bagi penduduk-penduduk di luar bandar. Ini adalah kerana sistem ini walaupun ianya sesuatu yang baharu dan moden, ianya amat mudah untuk dipelajari dan dikuasai. Tambahan pula, ia tidak memerlukan kawasan yang luas dan boleh menarik minat golongan muda menceburi bidang pertanian.

Untuk menjawab soalan tambahan kedua, untuk makluman Ahli Yang Berhormat bagi Engkilili, tiga jenis skim fertigasi ditawarkan oleh Jabatan Pertanian Sarawak, iaitu:

- (a) Sistem fertigasi terbuka, sebanyak 500 polybag dengan nilai bantuan RM26,000 ribu;
- (b) Sistem fertigasi struktur pelindung hujan berkembar tertutup, juga 500 polybag nilai bantuan RM60,000 ribu; dan
- (c) Sistem fertigasi struktur pelindung hujan tunggal tertutup, 250 polybag dengan nilai bantuan RM300,000 ribu.

Bantuan yang diberikan adalah merupakan input pertanian yang berkaitan iaitu bahan binaan, tangki air, pam air, bangsal teduhan tangki baja dan pemasangan sistem pengairan selain latihan dan khidmat nasihat yang berterusan.

Jabatan Pertanian juga boleh membantu daripada aspek pemasaran jika diperlukan. Sekian, terima kasih.

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

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

NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2019

YB Timbalan Ketua Menteri; Menteri Pembangunan Bandar dan Sumber Asli Kedua; Menteri Perdagangan Antarabangsa dan Industri, Terminal Perindustrian dan Pembangunan Usahawan (YB Datuk Amar Haji Awang Tengah Bin Ali Hasan): Tuan Speaker, I beg to move that the Natural Resources and Environment (Amendment) Bill, 2019 be read the second time.

This Bill is introduced with the purpose of amending the Natural Resources and Environment Ordinance [Cap. 84] (1958 Ed.) or (NREO) with the objective of strengthening the regulatory mechanism for sustainable management of natural resources and the protection of environmental quality in Sarawak.

For the information of this august House “Environment” is not listed in the Federal, State or Concurrent Lists of the Federal Constitution. As such, Sarawak has the residual power to legislate on matters relating to environment.

As the Government continues with its transformation agenda towards achieving a developed state status with a high income economy by the year 2030, environmental issues are also becoming more complex and diverse. The emergence of issues such as accumulative impacts, carbon footprint of mega and sensitive projects, air pollution such as transboundary haze, greenhouse gases (GHG) emission, management of voluminous biomass from land development, management of waste, leachates, sustainability of oil and gas exploitation as well as subscribing to international principles and standards require proactive and strategic measures.

Therefore, the tabling of this NREO amendment Bill is timely in ensuring that the implementation of planned socioeconomic transformation projects and development programmes will be carried out in a sustainable manner, in line with United Nation’s Sustainable Development Goals. With this amendment, environmental agencies like the NREB will have the necessary regulatory power, adequate resources and capacity, leveraging on green technologies to mitigate these environmental risks and to ensure ecological sustainability. This amendment is necessary to help prepare the NREB, under MA63: Devolution of Powers, to accept additional responsibilities in managing the environment.

The two main objectives of this amendment are as follows:

- (a) To enhance the provisions relating to penalties and powers of NREB for better enforcement of laws and a more effective deterrent to combat non compliance of environmental laws in the State; and
- (b) To expand the law relating to open burning particularly those related to commercial farming to facilitate better compliance with current environmental needs and practices.

Tuan Speaker, the salient features of this Amendment Bill include the following:

- a) Clause 2 amends section 2 of the Principal Ordinance to expand the definitions of “Minister” and “open burning” as well as provide for the new definition of “mining”;
- b) Clauses 4, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13 and 14 provides for an increase in the maximum penalties for offences in the Principal Ordinance to enhance its deterrent effects;
- c) Clause 8 amend section 18 of the Principal Ordinance to make better provision in prescribing fees for the submission and approval of any reports submitted pursuant to any rules, order or direction issued by the Board under this Ordinance and for the issuance of permits and the levying of taxes or cess and for the purposes of carrying

out any measures which may be necessary to protect and conserve natural resources and to protect and enhance the environment;

- d) Clause 16 amends section 34 of the Principal Ordinance to expand the definition of “public officers” under the Principal Ordinance;
- e) Clause 17 provides for new sections 38 and 39 to include provisions on protection of informers and the award of reward or reimbursement by the Controller.

Tuan Speaker, as stated earlier the first main objective of this Amendment Bill is to enhance the provision relating to penalty empowers of NREB for better enforcement of laws and a more effective deterrent to combat non-compliance of environmental laws in the States. Lack of accountability and poor compliance from various parties in particular, the developers are the main causes of local haze pollution, water contamination and land degradation. As such a deterrent penalty should be enforced on habitual offenders who intentionally cause environmental pollution by imposing higher penalty for offences on illegal open burning, land and inland water pollution. In this regards, maximum penalties are increased for certain offences with the objective that it would deter repeat in future offenders.

To further enhance the enforcement of the NREO, the Bill also provides for protection of informers as well as provisions for rewards. Proactive societal involvement in managing and protecting our environment are possible by leveraging on modern technology and provision for adequate appreciation. Therefore, this proposed amendment and to provide adequate protection and incentive for public and individual who come forward and reporting and providing information on any irresponsible acts that caused land degradation, water and air pollution.

This would encourage more people to come forward to provide crucial information to the authorities which are essential for a more successful enforcement of the State environmental laws.

The second main objective is to expand the law relating to open burning particularly those related to commercial farming to facilitate better compliance with current environmental needs and practices. The Government has decided to regulate open burning activities on NCL areas involved in commercial farming. This amendment aims to minimise haze pollution from local sources and is consistent with the Malaysian Sustainable Palm Oil Certification required for small holders to comply with local environmental regulation. Rest assured that this amendment will not affect the traditional farming practises of slash and burn by rural communities in Sarawak as the Controllers has powers under Section 10 of the Principal Ordinance to make the necessary Orders to that offends.

Tuan Speaker, I would like to ask all Members of this august House to support this Bill. I beg to move.

Tuan Speaker: Any Honourable Minister to second?

Menteri Pendidikan, Sains dan Penyelidikan Teknologi (YB Dato Sri Michael Manyin Anak Jawong): I beg to second.

Tuan Speaker: Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat I shall now call upon Honourable Members who wish to participate on the debate of this Amendment Bill. Member for Telang Usan.

YB Encik Dennis Ngau: Thank you Tuan Speaker. The move by the State Government to introduce the Natural Resources and Environmental (Amendment) Bill, 2019 today is very timely to my opinion. In view to the Right Honourable Chief Minister and Member for Satok and the State Government's effort to continuously create a conducive with up to dates in good law and order and importantly progressive State for all to live in.

Furthermore, to create an attractive and secure State, attractive to foreign and local investors to invest, ensuring profitable returns and environment for businesses to flourish among others.

Readings, listening and therefore understood the whole intention to have this amendment to the Principal Ordinance done, I therefore whole heartedly stated my utmost support and wish to see the Dewan in total fully support this proposed amendment as I am very sure, due care must have been carried out and done by the entire department couple with all their collective experience running the department over the years as the basis will spur this proposed amendment in tandem with current and foreseeable happening in our State, country and the region we live in. This must have been the contributing factors. The need to make this necessary amendment to ensure the State to provide and guaranteed us a comfortable and sustainable environment to live in today and for our future generation to come.

Needless to say, we all today have the moral responsibility to ensure that the State and her environment is taken care to our very best level. To start with, the proposed increase in fine is absolutely right to deter someone or company to carry open burning as they like as the amount charged now is considered rather too small to stop them carry on open burning especially on commercial land development purpose. Further, I too agree to provide in the Ordinance, a law to protect informer or informers of cases of prove open burning and to have a monetary reward to encourage everyone to report open burning to the department, punishable under the law as this is also a key to the success of our environmental control. An NREB officers could not be everywhere all over the huge State to monitor what is going on, on the ground. I am sure the department and the State are experience to come out with the good mechanism to make this work.

Secondly, Tuan Speaker, as a people representative for a very rural constituency in the State, I am greatly relieved that amendment do still allow our rural population to continue practising our current way of life in particular the way we source for our staple food, *padi*. Though the process need the farmers to clearing their fields by burning the biomass our rural folks do not need to go through the necessary process as commercial planting have to go through. I could imagine the chaos up there in the ulu if one poor rural folks and underprivileged is required to apply for permission from the controller before undertaking this *padi* farm burning year in and year out. Not to mention the huge responsibility that falls onto the controller or his officer in handling the thousands of applications. I thank the State Government for their understanding on this matter. And I am very sure our rural folks could now go to sleep well after receiving the confirmation and assurance they do not have to go through the process.

As the Right Honourable Chief Minister rightly say, only Sarawakian local party knows what Sarawakian people needs. On the same note, while our State law allow rural population to continue and practice our community way of life without burdening us with this regulation set in place in particular where slash and burn of the jungle is in shifting cultivation is part of rice growing and have been practised by our people since time immemorial, I would also like to urge our rural people to understand the need to protect our environment for human kind. Protecting the environment and natural resources and the mother earth is every human being collective responsibility. The greens surrounding our longhouse act as oxygen provider to living things. Therefore, it is timely for those who make their living on land to consider shifting to a more controlled way of cultivation where possible to cut cutting of forests around us. As we live on the same planet breathe the same air it is everybody be it urban, semi-urban and very rural community responsibility to protect our mother earth.

Tuan Speaker, I would also like to put on record my support to what the State Government moved to stop giving away PL to company to do big plantation on State land. Such monitor and control must be looked into closely for any individual or company carrying illegal logging and saw milling deep in the forest in the ulu. At this juncture, I would also like to urge the relevant authority to relook at the State policy (or whose policy it is) on reforestation with planting of alien trees in our forest as this exercise scare away animals or birds used to be hunt for food by our locals. What

more to say disappearing of rich flora and fauna we are proud of, found in our forest or jungle. This exercise to me brought one devastating effect to our environment up in the ulu.

As these amendments have some relation to MSPO requirement in relating to oil palm cultivation I would like to urge our rural folks to adhere to the requirement put in this amendment to ensure the hard work for years by our small holders will not go in vain when it comes to selling the oil palm fruits. We must not take this *tidak apa* attitude as it might *merugikan diri sendiri* later.

I am also in support to make the necessary amendment to the Principal Ordinance to make or recognise all staff of NREB Sarawak to be public servants to enable powers to be bestowed for efficient and effective running of the department as desired could be implemented from now on. As we were told the Department of Environment Malaysia office in Sarawak seems to be under staff while matters concerning environment is getting more demanding. It is timely for the State to put in place ordinance necessary for our State to demand for this under the Devolution of Power quest in particular where it comes to natural resources environment matters in the State.

Tuan Speaker, to conclude, almost every citizen of the State and this region know that haze has become a major issue of late and occurred every year and more than once a year some time. It is really a pain in the air or those who have to live in area where bad haze is experienced. Whether you are perfectly healthy or more so for those who suffers from acute respiratory health problem including my daughter as our place Senadin is one area badly affected by haze year in year out. I hope and pray that with this introduction of a more powerful environmental control law habitual or first time offender will feel the pinch when they are brought to court or issued with compound. Because I am very sure some parties do deliberately take the short cut to clear debris of biomass on their proposed planting area to save operational costs. Thank you, Tuan Speaker.

Tuan Speaker: Honourable Member for Daro.

YB Encik Safiee Bin Haji Ahmad: Terima kasih Tuan Speaker. Assalamualaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh dan salam sejahtera. Saya ucapkan terima kasih lagi kepada Yang Berhormat Tuan Speaker kerana telah memberi peluang kepada saya untuk mengambil bahagian dalam perbahasan the Natural Resources and Environment (Amendment) Bill, 2019. Pembentangan pindaan ke atas undang-undang ini adalah membuktikan bahawa Kerajaan Sarawak mengambil berat untuk menangani isu-isu yang berkaitan dengan pencemaran alam sekitar di negeri ini. Semakan ke atas undang-undang ini yang melibatkan 14 pindaan dan memperkenalkan dua seksyen baharu adalah untuk memperkasakan undang-undang yang sedia ada selaras dengan perkembangan semasa di samping menjadikannya sebagai undang-undang yang komprehensif dan menyeluruh.

Tuan Speaker, meningkatkan jumlah hukuman ataupun *penalty* khususnya di bawah Seksyen 10, Seksyen 14 dan 15 adalah sebagai pengajaran kepada pesalah yang ingkar dan sering melakukan kesalahan yang berulang-ulang. Begitu juga dengan cadangan untuk menaikkan jumlah hukuman dari RM20,000 kepada RM100,000 dan dalam kes yang berterusan hukuman tambahan tidak melebihi RM1,000 bagi setiap hari berlakunya kesalahan yang berterusan khusus bagi kesalahan pembakaran terbuka tanpa permit di bawah Seksyen 30 adalah disokong. Dengan kenaikan ini diharap dapat membendung aktiviti pembakaran terbuka secara haram yang telah banyak menyumbang kepada pelbagai masalah khususnya masalah jerebu sehingga menjejaskan kesihatan dan aktiviti harian rakyat termasuk para pelajar di sekolah-sekolah.

Tuan Speaker, pindaan kepada Seksyen 30(2) dan memasukkan Seksyen 30(3) yang menetapkan semua aktiviti pembakaran terbuka perlu mendapat kebenaran atau kelulusan pegawai pengawal ataupun Unit Controller termasuk melibatkan tanah yang berstatus NCR. Cuma apa yang saya harapkan supaya pihak berkuasa, khususnya, dapat memberi sedikit kelonggaran dan juga pertimbangan kepada para petani yang mengusahakan tanah mereka secara kecil-kecilan. Kaedah-kaedah ini telah menjadi amalan yang berkesan dalam usaha mereka menyuburkan tanah untuk aktiviti pertanian khususnya penanaman padi.

Tuan Speaker, untuk memastikan segala pindaan undang-undang ini dapat dilaksanakan dengan berkesan, maka saya juga ingin menyarankan agar satu mekanisme yang berkesan untuk memperkasakan penguatkuasaan hendaklah di ambil perhatian yang serius. Undang-undang tidak akan berkesan atau bermakna sekiranya tidak dikuatkuasakan dengan baik. Semua itu saya juga mencadangkan agar pejabat NREB perlu diwujudkan di setiap daerah di seluruh negeri Sarawak agar usaha memantau, menyelaras dan menjaga alam sekitar ini dapat dilaksanakan dengan lebih efektif dan efisien. Selain itu mekanisme kerjasama dengan Ketua-Ketua Masyarakat, Ketua-Ketua Kaum, JKKK dan pemimpin masyarakat perlu dipertingkatkan dari semasa ke semasa. Perbanyakkan juga aktiviti ataupun program kempen kesedaran di semua peringkat termasuk peringkat sekolah. Bermula daripada tadika, sekolah rendah dan begitu juga dengan sekolah menengah. Ini disebabkan penjagaan alam sekitar melalui pelaksanaan hukuman penguatkuasaan undang-undang sahaja tidak akan berjaya jika masyarakat tidak mempunyai kesedaran bahawa pentingnya menjaga kebersihan alam sekitar agar generasi seterusnya akan dapat hidup dalam keadaan yang sihat dan selamat. Dengan itu, Tuan Speaker, I beg to support the Bill. Thank you.

Tuan Speaker: Honourable Member for Tamin.

YB Ir Christopher Gira Anak Sambang: Thank you Tuan Speaker for giving me this opportunity to debate on Natural Resources and Environmental (Amendment) Bill 2019.

First, I would like to congrats YB Deputy Chief Minister and Minister of Urban Development and Natural Resources and also State Assemblyman for N82 Bukit Sari for his courage to table this Bill.

Tuan Speaker, recently our country suffered badly caused by haze pollution from August 2019 and September 2019. The haze crisis has adversely impacted on schools, financial, health and socio-economic of the country. During this period, a total of 1037 schools which consisted of 136 secondary schools and 901 primary schools were force to close and was affecting 325,391 students. For the knowledge of this august House, the government incurred about RM1 million to operate, water bombings and clouds seedings during the period.

Lest we not forget, the haze also impact many on health with higher reported cases of respiratory sicknesses between July to August 2019. Haze has also disrupted socio-economic growth as productivity reduce and drop in agricultural production and other business activities including tourism.

Tuan Speaker, this is timely to review and amend the existing law to protect the natural resources and our environment. Therefore, we must first, of all, seek for delegation of power from the federal Department of Environment to NREB under Section 49 of Environmental Quality Act 1974 in respect to the issuance of licenses, investigation of offenses and enforcement.

At the moment, the NREB staff is yet to be categorized as public officers under the Federal Constitution. Therefore, this amendment is deemed necessary.

As we pursue matter under delegation of power, the five aspects to be discussed are:

- (a) Environmental Impact Assessment
- (b) Wastewater Discharge
- (c) Leachate Discharge
- (d) Erosion and Siltation
- (e) Scheduled Wastes

Tuan Speaker, the proposed amendment would affect heavier levy or penalty, revocation of license and imprisonment. For example, conducting of open burning without permission from NREB under proposed of amendment to Section 30 that the penalty be increased from maximum

quantum of RM20,000 to RM100,000. In case of continuing offence, a further fine of not exceeding RM1,000 for each day during the offence continues. The imprisonment penalty also increased from three to five years.

Presently, no permit is needed on open burning in NCL area. The proposed amendment will now require NCL owners who cleared their land for commercial farming activities to obtain Open Burning Permit from NREB. But this does not affect cultivation farming.

Therefore, Tuan Speaker, I beg to support Natural Resources and Environmental (Amendment) Bill 2019. Thank you.

Tuan Speaker: Honourable Member for Kota Sentosa.

YB Encik Chong Chieng Jen: Thank you Tuan Speaker for giving me this opportunity to participate in debate on the Natural Resources And Environment (Amendment) Ordinance 2019.

Tuan Speaker, the underline principal of justification for this, the tabling of this Bill is basically we want clean air. Fighting against air pollution and I congratulate Yang Berhormat from Bukit Sari for tabling this Bill to impose heavier penalty on those who engage in open burning. While we are talking about this preserving cleaner air and protecting our environment. Burning of an open burning is one of the way to achieve very noble aim. And on top of that beside the open burning that is a polluting the air there is also another source of pollutant, source of another big sector that is polluting the air which I will urge the Government to look into that is coal fired, coal power, coal fired power plant.

I think from the study that has been done I think coal fired power plant is one of the main pollutant of the our environment emitting a lot of Carbon Dioxide, gas and greenhouse gasses into our environment. On that note, I would like to suggest to the State Government to introduce a new mechanism a legal regulatory system whereby we allow household to sell electricity back to SESCO. That will not only reduce the electricity bills of household but also it will reduce the needs for SESCO to generate more electricity for the State. In fact, this is the trend that is carried out recently in UK.

There is a law been passed whereby allows or make it compulsory for the power generator of UK, in UK to purchase electricity from household and that will also encourage the development of solar power industry like the photovoltaic panel as a technology has advance because of a producing photovoltaic panel is decreasing at the very fast phase. And such that is a many household can afford to install solar panel on their rooftop and so I think the State Government should be forward looking enough to tap into this area of conservating energy and also there by reducing the reliance of SESCO in producing electricity and on that notes I would like to also comment a bit on the somehow it seems to be a bit inconsistency in the State Government policy when on the one hand we want to provide cleaner air banning open burning. On the other hand, the State Government is encouraging the building of dams.

For building of dams it has already proven and a lot of studies come out of the conclusion that building of dams has effect destroy forest, destroy a lot of our trees and in areas where dams are located there are huge admission of Carbon Dioxide a methane gas which is a polluting the environment. As such I think there should be a balance on the part of the State Government and should review all those mega dam projects that is in pipeline instead go along the suggestion that I put forward just now to encourage the sell back of the electricity to SESCO so that we don't need to rely so much on SESCO to produce electricity.

Basically, I have no objection to the Bill, I support the Bill. In fact, it is important that we have clean air around us, everybody breathe the same air whether you are BN or Pakatan Harapan, whether you are rich or poor. When you go outside you breathe the same air. Of course, some people can travel away to avoid the haze. But anyway, anyway, I think clean air is human right, is

a human right where everybody has a right to enjoy and for that I think the State Government should do more, should be more forward looking, in terms of like, new policies, new regulatory system whereby encourage households, consumers to generate their own electricity and with the access to sell back to SESCO.

On another note, on the hydrogen bus issue which purportedly also in the name of cleaner environment, which is implemented in the name of cleaner environment, but I believe that technology is not very mature yet. So far as I know there is, in the world, there is no public bus system whereby rely solely on hydrogen bus, hydrogen fuel bus. So, I mean, I stand to be corrected if you can give me some evidence. But electricity bus yes, but hydrogen fuel bus, hydrogen fuel cell bus, I don't think there is a major bus system in the world.

So, why don't the State Government consider that hydrogen bus, public bus system and go back to the basic. Yah, we want to have a cleaner air for our environment but, at the same time there are cost, there are opportunity cost involved with the amount of money that you invest in doing the research on hydrogen energy production. That amount of money could be channelled to other industry to reduce their carbon emission. We are talking about carbon unit, carbon unit. While diesel bus may produce carbon dioxide the production of carbon unit in the diesel bus system. But when we switch to opt out of diesel bus system go into a very new technology where you involve a lot of cost, additional cost. That additional cost may be used, can be used on other areas whereby you can lower the carbon units in other industry. So, we are talking about...(Interruption).

Tuan Speaker: Honourable Member...(Interruption)..

YB Encik Chong Chieng Jen: Yes.

Tuan Speaker: We are on haze, open burning.

YB Encik Chong Chieng Jen: Open burning?

Tuan Speaker: You can...(Interruption)

YB Encik Chong Chieng Jen: I know, ya. Underlying, that's what I say, Tuan Speaker. The underlying principle and justification for this...(Interruption). Tuan Speaker, can you ask them to keep quiet.

Tuan Speaker: No, no. This is because you are digressing too far.

YB Encik Chong Chieng Jen: Ya. Okay.

Tuan Speaker: You are digressing too far. This is on haze, open burning. We are not talking about this.

YB Encik Chong Chieng Jen: Alright. We are talking about air pollution, air pollution.

Tuan Speaker: We are talking about open burning.

YB Encik Chong Chieng Jen:...(Interruption) (Laughter). Assistant Minister, please. Assistant Minister if you want to ask question you should stand up and seek *penjelasan*. Don't sit there and murmur words...(Inaudible). Ya, you can ask *penjelasan*...(Interruption).

Tuan Speaker: Okay.

YB Encik Chong Chieng Jen: I'm used to giving way to *penjelasan*.

Tuan Speaker: Any other Honourable Member wish to participate?

Menteri Muda Hal Ehwal Islam dan Dewan Bandaraya Kuching Utara (DBKU) dan Menteri Muda Bekalan Air (YB Datuk Dr Haji Abdul Rahman Haji Junaidi): Kita fokus kepada pindaan pada Undang-Undang ini di DUN ini. Untuk mengurangkan pencemaran udara jadi kerajaan telah mengambil pendekatan untuk mengurangkan pencemaran udara oleh bas-bas diesel dengan menggunakan bas-bas hidrogen. Itu satu pendekatan yang terbaik. So you are talking about a different story now, that hydrogen is costly and everything. So this is the plan taken by the State Government to reduce pollution. Thank you.

YB Encik Chong Chieng Jen: I think you did not follow my argument. You missed out very important part of my argument, carbon unit. Okay, if you are...*(Interruption)*. Please...*(Inaudible)*, please. Aaaaa, what's that? Kuala Rajang is it? Kuala Rajang please lah as Assistant Minister, more class lah. Don't just stand up and down like that. Never mind, never mind, it's okay, it's okay.... *(Inaudible)*. It's okay, it's okay. Is it I'm talking about carbon unit that is produced. That there is this calculation like open burning, how much carbon unit that you produced, reduction of carbon unit. That is the measurement of polluting the air, you see. How polluting an industry or an equipment or a bus is. So, in every investment in, in every investment there are opportunity cost. That's why I say, the additional cost to switch from diesel bus to hydrogen bus may be too huge and that additional cost can be used, can be applied for other industry to reduce the more carbon unit that is produced by this other investment, but never mind. These are ideas that I throw out to the Government. Hopefully. I mean, the Minister is very receptive, he is nodding his head, smiling but the Assistant Minister maybe they don't understand lah, it's okay, it's okay, that's why you are Assistant Minister and he is a Minister. You see, ...*(laughter)*. Okay, with that note, I hope the Minister can consider and there is also a likely chance that the Minister, our Honourable Minister, there might be some promotion in the near future to a higher position. So, with that, with more position to introduce this reform in the system to keep our environment and our air clean. Thank you Tuan Speaker.

Tuan Speaker: Member for Tasik Biru.

YB Dato Henry Harry Anak Jinep: Thank you Tuan Speaker, I just heard a very interesting debate between the two Assistant Ministers and our Honourable Deputy Federal Minister. I wonder why he still become the Deputy Federal Minister if he is the Chief of the opposition in the State. Thank you Tuan Speaker.

Tuan Speaker: Honourable Member for Lambir.

YB Encik Ripin Bin Lamat: Tuan Speaker, ya, *I also agree with Member for Tasik Biru, so we heard the words from Member for Kota Sentosa. He really mentioned about clean air and environment, actually kalau kita lihat suasana politik sekarang apa yang dibawa ke negeri Sarawak ialah polluted air and then apa yang dijanjikan kepada rakyat semuanya udara yang beracun. Udara yang kosong tidak ada oksigen, jadi ini sebenarnya apa yang beliau cakap adalah lain apa sebenarnya beliau maksudkan. Cakap lain bikin lain.*

Tuan Speaker, terima kasih kerana memberi peluang untuk saya turut serta dalam perbahasan Bil Pindaan Ordinan Sumber Asli dan Alam Sekitar (NREO) 2019. Pada pandangan saya Bil Pindaan NREO ini adalah selaras dengan arus pembangunan disebabkan:

- (a) Ia sedang rancak dilaksanakan di Negeri Sarawak bagi tujuan meningkatkan taraf sosio-ekonomi rakyat; dan
- (b) merapatkan jurang ekonomi masyarakat bandar dan luar bandar.

Namun demikian, kita semua tahu sebarang aktiviti pembangunan yang melibatkan penerokaan sumber asli akan memberi pelbagai impak terhadap alam sekitar. Sejak beberapa dekad ini negeri Sarawak berhadapan dengan bermacam-macam isu alam sekitar sebagai contoh pencemaran sungai yang menjejaskan sumber air, jerebu akibat dari pembakaran terbuka dan kebakaran tanah gambut yang menjejaskan kualiti udara. Isu pelupusan sampah dan air resapan (*leakage*), degradasi ekologi hutan dan sebagainya. Isu-isu ini jika tidak ditangani dengan bijak boleh

menggugat keharmonian serta kesejahteraan kehidupan rakyat keseluruhannya serta ini akan menjejaskan visi kerajaan untuk mencapai negeri maju berpendapatan tinggi menjelang 2030.

Tuan Speaker, jerebu rentas sempadan memberi kesan yang buruk kepada Negeri Sarawak baik dari segi ekonomi yang menjejaskan sektor pelancongan, perniagaan, produksi pertanian, pengangkutan, aktiviti pendidikan mahupun kesihatan rakyat. Dan pencemaran yang paling teruk pada masa ini ialah pencemaran minda. Kalau jerebu ini, hanya berlaku dalam empat minggu hingga ke enam minggu dalam setahun ataupun paling teruklah dua bulan tetapi pencemaran minda ini yang dibawa oleh Parti Pakatan Harapan, harapan palsu, ini bertahan selama lima tahun. Ini lagi paling teruk dan ini menjejaskan bukan sahaja kesihatan kerana harapan rakyat dihampakan tetapi juga menjejaskan minda kerana harapan yang begitu tinggi diberi kepada parti yang sepatutnya langsung tidak boleh memberi apa-apa iaitu empty promise. Tak payahlah kita pergi jauh, di dalam Dewan Undangan ini, Persidangan ini, Member for Kota Sentosa mengatakan 20% royalti minyak akan diberi kepada Sarawak, 50% kutipan cukai yang di *collect* di Sarawak akan diberi balik tanpa syarat, tanpa syarat ya. Ini pencemaran udara yang dihidu oleh seluruh rakyat Sarawak, seluruh rakyat Sarawak. Jadi sekarang ini beliau berada di, salah seorang menteri di Kerajaan Pusat, langsung tak buat apa-apa, begitu juga dengan Menteri Kerja Raya beserta Ahli Parlimen PH. Saya bukan marah tapi ini kenyataan. Ini bukan *hot air*, ini bukan *hot air* seperti yang dinyatakan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat bagi Kota Sentosa. Semalam di dalam kenyataan akhbar beliau menyatakan yang belanjawan Sarawak ini bergantung kepada pendapatan yang tidak wujud. Yang tidak wujud ialah apa yang telah dijanjikan, yang mana beliau mengatakan tanpa syarat.

Kita masih ingat lagi, kita masih ingat lagi, saya belum habis lagi Tuan Speaker, okay. Yang tidak wujud ialah autoriti untuk memberi janji kepada rakyat Sarawak royalti 20% dan 50% cukai yang dipungut di Sarawak. Itu adalah satu yang langsung tidak wujud. Jadi Tuan Speaker, satu yang langsung tidak wujud (*Interruption*)...

Tuan Speaker: *I warned you just now, not to digress too far, once you digress very far there is no control, okay. Masuk ke tajuk, confine to the topic.*

YB Encik Ripin Bin Lamat: Tuan Speaker, ini adalah satu udara yang beracun dibawa ke Sarawak, meracuni pemikiran rakyat Sarawak mengatakan PH berjuang untuk rakyat Sarawak tetapi mereka hanya membawa satu berita palsu, *empty promise*.

Tuan Speaker: Okay, okay.

YB Encik Ripin Bin Lamat: Tanpa integriti.

Tuan Speaker: Confine to the subject, confine to the subject. It is okay.

YB Encik Ripin Bin Lamat: Tuan Speaker, isu yang saya bangkitkan ini berkaitan dengan jerebu dan pencemaran yang boleh menjejaskan kesihatan rakyat Sarawak.

Tuan Speaker: Member for Lambir, confine to the subject.

YB Encik Ripin Bin Lamat: Ya. Ini lebih teruk daripada jerebu, lebih teruk daripada jerebu, lebih teruk daripada jerebu. You feel the hot air? It came out from your mouth, the word just comes from your mouth, I just return it.

Tuan Speaker: Okay, alright. Member for Lambir, Member for Lambir, Order! Order! Confine to the subject ... (*Interruption*) ...

YB Encik Chong Chieng Jen: ...(*Inaudible*) ...

YB Encik Ripin Bin Lamat: Tuan Speaker, pindaan Rang Undang-undang NRAO yang merangkumi.....(*Interruption*)

Tuan Speaker: Order...order...order...confine to the subject...*(Interruption)*

YB Encik Chong Chieng Jen: ... *(Inaudible)* ...

YB Encik Ripin Bin Lamat: Who is the coward? You promised 20%! You promised 15%! Where are they? Where are they? Where are they!? Where is your promise? Where is your promise? You are a liar, you are a liar! You bring hope! You bring hope for all Sarawakians but you talk empty! You talk nothing! You know who is the coward. You are the one who is the coward, you didn't speak! You didn't speak the request of Sarawakian in Federal, you are the coward!

Tuan Speaker: Member for Lambir ok, you conclude... *(Interruption)*...

YB Encik Chong Chieng Jen: ... *(Inaudible)* ...

Tuan Speaker: Member for Kota Sentosa, the Bill is about open burning. No, you use the argument of clean air and digress very far. He is using pollution of the mind because you started saying pollution of the air. So, no, ok ... *(Interruption)*...

Tuan Speaker: I shall, ok, I shall now call upon the Honourable Minister to wind up... *(Interruption)*...Bukit Assek.

YB Puan Irene Mary Chang Oi Ling: Thank you Tuan Speaker, let me try bring back this debate back to the Bill.

Tuan Speaker: Please confined yourself to the provision of the Bill.

YB Puan Irene Mary Chang Oi Ling: Alright, Tuan Speaker. It cannot be denied that Malaysia is indeed facing environmental concern and the transboundary haze which have engulf the whole country including Sarawak. Sometime last month had even cause a war of words with our neighbouring country Indonesia, and likewise Sarawak has been directly affected but not only by the haze but also other pollution issues like open burning, unsanitary landfills, water pollution, erosion, illegal logging and so forth, allow me therefore to raise the following issues regarding the Bill.

Number one, The Environmental Impact Assessment report. Over the years the constant browse regarding the legislation in the details of the EIA process practice by the authority. Under section 11A of the principal ordinance a provision is made for the enactment of the subsidiary legislation specifically related to the procedure of the EIA report. The subsidiary legislation known as natural resources and environment (prescribed activities order 1994) provide a mandatory requirement related to the EIA report which can be found in Article 3 Sub Article (1),(3),(2),(4),(5) and (6).

Tuan Speaker: Honourable Member, please confined yourself to the debate on the amendment and not on the principal ordinance, the amendment.

YB Puan Irene Mary Chang Oi Ling: It is about the amendment. Yes, yes it is actually Tuan Speaker. I note the amendment did not include any amendment on the EIA report and this is what my suggestion is going to be. Tuan Speaker if I may I proceed, thank you. Now, once the report is ready and submitted, the board under Section 11A (2) of the principal ordinance may approve or not approve the report after making all the necessary enquiries and seeking any further opinion as the board may deem desirable or necessary. Now as can be seen from above Tuan Speaker the procedure from the EIA report does not provide a mandatory requirement for any public participation. If there is any owner involving the public, the initiative will be on the person or authority who decide to undertake the prescribed activities. More than likely only the expert approve by the board will be consulted. So, here lies the issue. There is inadequate public participation in the EIA report, the nature of the EIA process is non-transparent and contrary to good governance as there is no right given to the public to scrutinize and to give feedback prior to the EIA approvals. In developed

countries consulting the communities is now central to most public sector management practises, the involvement of the public or community has in principle become an integral component or planning in the decision making. In fact in many countries with EIA programs some level of public participation in the EIA has been made mandatory.

Personally Tuan Speaker, I'm all for mandatory public participation for the simple reason, that in order to successfully put in place some environmental management policies to deal with on increasingly sensitive eco systems meaning to engage wide range, of public to identify the environmental, social and economic impact of a project prior to the decision making. This public participation will also enhance a generous sense of community and increase the community sense of ownership of good environmental practices.

In June 1999, the State Government of Sarawak had initiated the process of the developing an environmental management system for urban areas for the city of Kuching. That was only 20 years ago Tuan Speaker and I'm sure there are some of Honourable Members and Government servants in here who could still remember the study project. Since at that time, there was no readymade model or guideline or on how to accomplish the task, several cities were identified for the study projects. A set of compressive background information from the representative cities throughout the world is presented including Singapore. And today no one in the right mind can ever deny how successful Singapore has been in managing her environment. They even manage to make a tourist resort out of a trash island. And even at that time, back in 1999, Singapore was found to have included a close consultation with the public in her implementation of the Singapore Green Plan as prepared by the Ministry of Environment.

Let us emulate where it is worth emulating Tuan Speaker. In this respect I would like to touch on sanitary landfill in Sibu. This morning the Honourable Member for Marudi had clarified in the House on the action taken by the Ministry on solid waste management. He informed that an integrated study has been done and communities has been engaged. But I like touch on sanitary landfill to make a point why mandatory public participation of EIA report is required but was not been included in this Bill.

The open landfill was meant only to be used to dump bulky waste including construction waste. Unfortunately, for the past 18 years before it closed officially April this year, the landfill had not only received bulky waste but all sort of waste including liquid waste, solid rubbish, organic waste, recyclable waste and hazardous waste. So much to the extend that living squatters started to sprout up in that area because the landfill offer a livelihood. And on the 4th October, smoke from underground burning was detected in the landfill. At the height of its burning, the smoke had drifted to as far as three kilometres radius depending on which direction the wind blew. I know Tuan Speaker because my house is about that distance away and I can smell smoke mix with the rubbish stench which has permeated into clean laundry which has been dried under the sun. Okay, can we imagine how those who stayed just next to the road of landfill must have been suffered during those few days. 18 years ago, when it was decided to use the place for open landfill and assuming the EIA report was done, was there any public engagement of the people especially the communities staying around that area. Was feedback collected from the public on suitability of location an environmental social and economic impact which the open landfill would cause.

It almost a year since incident underground burning in the landfill, something which might have forseen 18 years ago, if there was any public engagement before the decision was made, be upwarded today. I highly doubt that it was done Tuan Speaker. For no one would like to life next to the rubbish dump except for those who have no choice but as a means of livelihood. In fact, over the years those staying in surrounding areas have complaining stench coming from the dumpsite and that had probably contributed to it be enclosed down this year.

As it is today, those staying in the vicinity and which vicinity includes busy and thriving shophouses, a few residential estates, two secondary schools and primary schools which has been there since 40 years ago had to suffer the consequences of a poor decision made 18 years ago to

have the landfill located in that area which is about four kilometres away from the town centre. And now it has been closed down. The local council should now not only engage with the communities in the study of solid waste management but should also engage the communities especially the affected communities on the post closure care of selling landfill and which lead up to the final cover system to minimize infiltration of liquid and soil erosion in a landfill and surrounding areas.

The whole point of this clause is that public engagement is still very much an initiative of the respective parties or authority concerned. I proposed the Bill should integrate a mandatory public participation EIA report and a more transparent process of EIA itself.

Zero Burning Under Clause 30(2)

Tuan Speaker, Zero Burning Under Clause 30 or (2) of open burning obviously would affect our small holders farmers native and non native. Instead amendment to makes allowances for small vegetables farmers, native and non native farmers the propose amendments for the strict stringency by removing the indulgence privacy NCR land and native area land. No doubt land clearing by burning if done on a large commercial scale would contribute to the development of hazy environment. However, when done in little plots of land for the sole purpose of small scale burning especially shift cultivation, I have to say that whatever smoke that maybe produced they were be most likely may not transient in nature. This native and smallholders farmers should not be put on par with the large commercial participants. Indeed it has been shown in researches that the policy of zero burning is hurting the small holder farmers, they use control burning as a traditional practise and tend a variety of food crops such as rice and corn. The ban on the use of fire for land burning or for land clearing has raise the cost in their preparation of land for planting and keeping it pest free. It is true that the propose clause 30 (2) is not a total ban in nature as it allowed activities to written permission of the controller. And I stand Honourable Member of Telang Usang that this will place our honourest member on our smallholders farmers while more it is standing under the sun rather than holding a pen to make an application, the task might proof too daunting for this small holders farmers if they have to make an application everytime when the weather permits them to do a little bit of land clearing. It is also observed that the clause does not have a stated time frame for the controllers' consideration and approval of this application. Given so, the time needed for the land clearing might pass before this approvals are given.

As for the NCR land and Native area land, the amendment might work out better as it can be seen as an effort to curb illegal logging by unscrupulous logger. However again, a degree of flexibility is needed to help our native brothers and sisters who are involved in shift cultivation to survive and to continue with the livelihood in small farming.

I suggest that Clause 30 (2) be amended to exclude smallholders farmers both native and non-native and especially those who are engage in shift cultivation which only involve small define plot of land away from the town vicinity. With that I conclude. Thank you.

Tuan Speaker: Honourable Member for Laya.

YB Encik Gerald Rentap Jabu: Terima kasih Tuan Speaker kerana memberikan saya peluang untuk sama berdebat. Environment is our asset and it is also our future. So changes to environment was changes to our landscape and also our eco system. So amendment to this Bill natural resources amendment Bill is timely because it gives us the State Government of Sarawak to further strengthen the Ordinance and as we know this is part of our residue power which gives us we, Sarawakian ourself know what to do with our own environment and to keep it safe not only for our children but for forever. So this amendment talk about open burning, talks about increase of penalties, description of fees of submission, permit's taxes and cess, and appointment of public officers, and protection of informers. This is all very very good to ensure accountability and effectiveness of this Bill.

I do agree with Bukit Assek and I think and also Telang Usan especially on the part of our native farmers, the slash and burn farmers. This is actually, I mean that if you think about it, it is not

transient as Bukit Assek was saying but it is also part of our custom. So when I think it comes to custom it should not be part of it should give some leeway to them. *Kami Iban enti betanam padi kena ngidup ka benih* (Kami iban kalau bertanam padi mesti hidupkan benih) so which means we have to keep on keeping the padi alive.

So as a matter of fact I think the other Dayak races also have the same commitment and tradition to upkeep. I also agree with Bukit Assek also with public involvement, all stake holders must be given a chance to take up and to give opinion on certain projects to give more accountability and transparency to the amendment. And also I think on the penalties it must be also put into effect that the directors of the company if it's on commercial or whatever it is should be responsible, it is not just the *mandor* or the manager. Should be the directors, they must be also be the ones be put to jail so that this will be more effective and lastly I think in terms of EIA and Social Impact Assessment studies, Kota Sentosa brought about the dams. I think as a fact hydro power, hydro dams actually produces the cheapest cost to produce energy so all these has been done. The impact assessment has been done there, social impact and environmental impact has all been done. So we need to have also the NREB to give more public awareness when this Bill comes about they must go and teach not only the farmers but also the school children, our kids the importance of protecting our environment. I think with that Sir, I beg to support the Motion, the Bill thank you.

Tuan Speaker: Honourable Member for Kabong.

YB Encik Mohd Chee Bin Kadir: Terima kasih Tuan Speaker. Firstly, I wish to associate myself with the speeches by my fellow GPS colleague and Member for Bukit Assek. Saya ingin mendapat penjelasan daripada Yang Berhormat Menteri berkaitan dengan cadangan untuk menggantikan Seksyen 30 (2) dengan Subseksyen yang baru. Section 30 (2) reads as follows: "Any person who without the written permission of the Controller cuts, destroys or burn vegetation in any area shall be guilty of an offence and shall upon conviction be punished with a fine of not exceeding RM100,000 or imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years or to both."

This is indeed a very strict provision on the law which totally prohibits anyone especially our farmers from cutting, especially our famers from attending to their farm whereby they can't even cut, destroy or burn vegetation without the written permission of the Controller. If my interpretation of this Section is correct, the act of cutting and destroying vegetation without burning them is an offence. If the act of cutting and destroying vegetation is an offence, then what will happen to our farms. Obviously, our farms will be overgrown with tall grass and inevitably will turn into bushes and jungles. It is felt that the words cut and destroy should not be inserted. Suffice if they are left out and instead retain the word burns.

On the issue of written permission, is there any mechanism in place by the relevant department to minimise the hassle of obtaining the written permission of the Controller every time one have to cut, destroy or burn vegetation in their farm. Except for my above comments I beg to support. Thank you Tuan Speaker.

Tuan Speaker: Honourable Member for Meradong.

YB Datuk Ding Kuong Hiing: Thank you for allowing me to take part in the debate on Natural Resources and Environment (Amendment) Bill, 2019. Now, as the people are getting more environmentally conscious I think it is a good time for us to amend the Environmental Bill. There are only just two observations from me. Number one, it's the Hill *Padi* cultivation. As we know this is the practice of our Iban communities and is a tradition and I hope the Ordinance has enough provisions to cater for this. And number two, I note with great interest from our Datuk Amar Minister that we have residual power on this Ordinance.

So, I was thinking why not we take up the initiative to negotiate, with our counterpart in the Indonesian province of Kalimantan because we know every year we are facing the haze problem and our Federal side is not taking much interest to our plight. So, I think we should take an initiative

to try to come out with some sort of agreement with the Indonesian Government so that we don't have to spend so much money every year to try to overcome the haze problem. With this I beg to support the Natural Resources and Environment (Amendment) Ordinance Bill, 2019. Thank you.

Tuan Speaker: Honourable Member for Repok.

YB Dato' Sri Huang Tiong Sii: Tuan Speaker, saya bangun untuk menyertai Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat dalam Dewan yang mulia ini untuk mengambil bahagian dalam perbahasaan rang undang-undang yang bertajuk Natural Resources and Environment (Amendment) Bill, 2019.

Tuan Speaker, sesungguhnya dengan perkembangan dunia semasa dan keprihatinan masyarakat mengenai isu-isu alam semula jadi. The Natural Resources and Environment Ordinance 1958 haruslah diperhalusi. Isu jerebu yang melanda bulan Ogos sehingga September yang lepas, walaupun adalah bukan berpunca dari Sarawak adalah masih diingatkan sekalian. Oleh itu, perubahan definisi *open burning* adalah tepat pada masanya dan diharapkan akan menghalang atau sekurang-kurangnya mengurangkan aktiviti-aktiviti pembakaran secara meluas semasa musim kemarau.

Isu-isu global seperti *recycling* dan penghapusan sisa-sisa municipal semakin meningkat dan haruslah diliputi di dalam Rang Undang-Undang ini. Peningkatan penalti jika disabit kesalahan dibawah Rang Undang-Undang ini, daripada RM1,000 dan RM2,000 kepada RM5,000 dan RM10,000 adalah sesuai sekali.

Sumber asli dan alam sekitar adalah penting kepada negeri kita dan merupakan salah satu sumber hasil pendapatan Sarawak. Justeru itu, pengurusan yang sistematik dan berhemah supaya hasil negeri kita akan sentiasa kekal dan terpelihara. Adalah amat tepat masanya kita meningkatkan dan memantapkan pengurusan dan pentadbiran berkenaan sumber asli dan alam sekitar.

Tuan Speaker, dengan pandangan-pandangan yang telah saya huraikan di sini, saya dengan ini menyokong pindaan kepada Rang Undang-Undang Natural Resources and Environment (Amendment) Bill, 2019. Sekian, terima kasih.

Tuan Speaker: Honourable Member for Batu Danau.

YB Encik Paulus Palu Gumbang: Terima kasih, Tuan Speaker. Thank you for giving me this opportunity to participate in the debate for the proposed Natural Resources and Environment (Amendment) Bill, 2019. First of all, I must congratulate the Deputy Chief Minister and second Minister for Urban Development and Natural Resources for tabling this amendment Bill.

The tabling of this Bill is timely as environmental issues and problems such as pollution, climate change and global warming are now the major topic not only locally but around the world today. There has never been a time where environmental protection and environmental management has become so important as it is now.

I strongly believe that this amendment will help to consolidate and enhance the existing natural resources and environment Ordinance especially in addressing the emergence of new and complex environmental issues which are facing the State today.

Tuan Speaker, as others members have spoken on a number issues on the amendment, I will only touch on the following:

Number 1, prior to the tabling of this Bill, NREB officers were not categorized as public officers under the Federal Constitution and such did not allow for the delegation power from the Federal Department of Environment to the State's NREB. With the passing of this Bill, NREB Officers are now categorized as public officers and this would enable the Federal Department of Environment to

delegate its powers to NREB through Section 49 of the Environmental Quality Act 1974 particularly in respect to the issuance of licences, investigation of offences and enforcement.

With the amendment NREB will also have control among others environmental impact assessment, waste water discharge, initiate discharge, erosion and siltation and schedule waste. The passing of the amended Bill also meant that the State Government will now have full control and power to regulate all the development activities including foreshore activities like tourism, fishing, oil and gas industries and the protection of the State's environment. This Bill will also at the same time gives powers for the both to regulate and control the activities of recycling or disposal of waste through adoption of new technology for better option to treat municipal waste which may lead to new type of businesses such as recycling and so forth to flourish. Over the years there has been an increasing number of Native Customary Land (NCL) owners. Either on their own or through debate help of various Government agencies who have taken up commercial farming. The passing of this Bill was to help regulate open burning for commercial farming by local farmers to ensure that such activities do not cause serious haze problems.

There is also no doubt that the amended Bill will also help farmers to achieve environmental compliance which is one of the requirement that local farmers or small holders have to comply under MSPO certification. However, I hope that a clear guideline and mechanism could be put in place to ensure better compliance without affecting the livelihood of our rural population who practise shifting cultivation and other cash crops for their livelihood. I understand that the NREB Offices throughout the State are few and thinly spread. And it is my hope that every effort must be made so that not to inconvenience the rakyat especially when applying for the permit to carry out open burning.

Where, NREB has no local office, I suggest that further delegation of power should be made to other authorities such as the resident and district office as well as the administrative office at the subdistrict level pursuant to Section 29 of the Natural Resources and Environment Ordinance. This will help ease and facilitate application for open burning especially by our farmers in rural areas practising shifting cultivation.

On the imposition of a standardized quantum and increase penalty under this amendment in respect of offered compound, I suggest that intensive program be carried out to inform and educate our people in general on the need to enact these laws. If it is not properly explained the amendment particularly with regards to open burning could be easily construed in a way to curtail their freedom in carrying out their day to day work. This is crucial as open burning has been a way of life practice since time im memorial by the people in the rural areas especially among those who practice shifting cultivation. I hope the agencies involved in the enforcement of these laws would use their discretion and threat with care especially in the early years of it's implementation. Due to the large size of the State, it was commendable that two new sections; Section 38 and 39 has been included to encourage people from various walks of life to report to the authorities of any illegal activities that may cause environment pollution and degradation. On top of that, there is also an assurance that Dayak identities would be protected without which they may not come forward for fear of their own safety.

The inclusion of Section 39 in IMU would also further encourage and motivate people to come forward to notify the NREB of any illegal activities in their respective areas.

Tuan Speaker, with that remark, I fully support the Bill. Thank you.

Tuan Speaker: Any Honourable Members wish to speak before I call the Minister to wind up? Member for Ngemah.

YB Encik Alexander Anak Vincent: Tuan Speaker, thank you for giving me the opportunity to participate in the debate on Natural Resources and Environmental (Amendment) Bill, 2019 which was tabled by Yang Berhormat Deputy Chief Minister of Urban Development and Natural Resource this morning. We know that Sarawak is located in the island of Borneo which is very rich in natural

resources due to its' favourable equatorial climatic condition. Its rich and diverse form of natural resources provides significant and important asset to the State and have contributed in many ways to economic development of the State. Based on report by the Sarawak Forestry Department, Sarawak Forestry Corporation and International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTIOR), two third of the State is covered with tropical rainforest which are rich in natural resources consisting of flora and fauna and other mineral resources. Sarawak State is among the highest for unique area of flora and fauna species in the world. Surveys have indicated that there are more than 8,000 species of flora, 4,000 species of fauna found in the State. The natural resources also include rocks, stone, gravel, sand, soil, water or mineral including mineral oil it is therefore, imperative that Sarawak should have a comprehensive legal law and ordinance to safeguard and protect those natural resources which are important to the State.

Any existing law and ordinance need to be amended in order for it to be relevant and applied in tandem with the current State Government Policy. In view of this, the adequacy of the old ordinance Chapter 84, Laws of Sarawak 1958 Edition which is approximately 60 years old it is therefore timely that the State Government to review the ordinance in line with the existing Environmental Quality Act 1974 or AQA 1974. As mentioned earlier, the amendment is to strengthen the existing ordinance which involved 14 amendments and introducing three new sections. The amendment of Section 30 which specified an increase in penalty from RM20,000 and imprisonment for three years to RM100,000 imprisonment for five years to those who carried out open burning without obtaining a written permission from the Controller of NREB is appropriate. This will help to prevent the planters from carrying out unnecessary burning anytime. However, the Government should consider and specify how large is the area to be burnt at the same time. I suggest that the controlled burning should be carried out for those people who are doing this in the commercial basis and those laws should be given an exemption or applies sparingly to the local farmers and paddy planters as this planting activities are very minimal compare to the commercial planting.

The amendment of Section 30A which specify that any person who knowingly does any act or conduct any activities which pollute or contaminate any inland water shall be guilty of offence. An increase in penalty from RM50,000 and imprisonment for five years to RM100,000 and imprisonment for five years is appropriate. This will enhance a better quality of environment in the future and the State however and this really is a very heavy penalty if he is found guilty. And similarly, to the amendment of Section 30 of the State Ordinance, the introduction of the new section to the Natural Resources and Environment Ordinance Chapter 84 1958 Division namely Section 32C, 38 and 39 is supported. Section 32C is to provide power for the controller to dispose the deceased property. Section 38 is to safeguard and protect any person who wish to render assistance and services and that become the informer in connection with the investigation. Section 39 is to offer reward or award to them which I believe will definitely encourage the people to assist in providing information and finding the offender.

Tuan Speaker, we all want a clean and healthy environment for us to live in. Therefore, is also important for us to protect environment, too. The amendment of Natural Resources and Environment Ordinance Chapter 84, 1998 Edition shows that Sarawak under the GPS government is serious in its effort to protect our environment for the future for the people to live in at present and also in the future. Therefore, I beg to move and support the Natural Resource and Environmental Amendment Bill 2019. Thank you and Sarawak first.

Tuan Speaker: Member for Jemoreng.

YB Dato' Murshid Diraja Dr. Juanda Bin Jaya: Tuan Speaker, terima kasih kerana memberi laluan untuk saya berbahas berkaitan dengan pindaan undang-undang yang telah dibentangkan oleh Ahli daripada Bukit Sari, Timbalan Ketua Menteri Sarawak.

Saya ingin menarik perhatian pihak NREB untuk terus melakukan pemantauan operasi kilang-kilang sawit yang berada di kawasan luar bandar seperti ada di kawasan saya di Matu dan Igan

yang sering melepaskan asap daripada kilang yang dibimbangi menyalahi peraturan kerana saya tahu kakitangan penguatkuasaan belum mencukupi.

Kita jangan tunggu sehingga jerebu besar-besaran baru kita lakukan penguatkuasaan. Pihak Kerajaan juga sepatutnya mencari jalan untuk menambah pegawai penguatkuasa kerana kita tahu negeri kita Sarawak adalah sebuah negeri yang cukup luas.

Tuan Speaker, saya juga gembira melihat dalam pindaan ini ada fasal berkaitan dengan perlindungan saksi (*protection of informers*) diwujudkan dalam pindaan undang-undang ini. Ini adalah satu usaha yang cukup baik.

Tuan Speaker, saya mohon menyokong.

Tuan Speaker: Any other Honourable Members wishes to speak before I call the Minister to wind up? Ahli Yang Berhormat, 13 members have participated; we adjourned the sitting to 2.30 p.m.

(Mesyuarat ditangguhkan pada jam 11:55 pagi)

(Mesyuarat dimulakan pada jam 2:36 petang)

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

NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2019

Tuan Speaker: I should now call upon Honourable Minister to do his winding up.

Timbalan Ketua Menteri; Menteri Pembangunan Bandar dan Sumber Asli Kedua; dan Menteri Perdagangan Antarabangsa dan Industri, Terminal Perindustrian dan Pembangunan Usahawan (YB Datuk Amar Haji Awang Tengah Bin Ali Hasan): Tuan Speaker, terlebih dahulu saya ingin merakamkan ucapan terima kasih di atas sokongan Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat terhadap usul pindaan Rang Undang-Undang *Natural Resources and Environment (Amendment) Bill* 2019. Saya juga amat menghargai segala cadangan dan idea-idea bernas yang telah dikemukakan semasa perbahasan yang sudah tentunya akan dapat membantu Kerajaan Negeri dalam menguatkuasakan undang-undang ini.

Tuan Speaker, I would like to highlight again that the main objectives of this amendment is to enhance the provisions relating to penalties and powers of NREB for better enforcement of laws and a more effective deterrent to combat non-compliance of environmental laws in the State; and to expand the law relating to open burning particularly those related to commercial farming to facilitate better compliance with current environmental needs and practices.

Respond

Tuan Speaker, I would like to respond to some of the issues raised by the Honourable Members during the debate. On the issue of the EIA, we already practised public consultation for EIA process involving mega and sensitive projects such as hydroelectric dam projects. Nevertheless, if any amendment is to be made as proposed by Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat, the amendment to the Order can always be made by the Board under Section 11A of the Principal Ordinance, and such amendment is not required to be brought to this august House.

On the issue of slash and burn practices by small holders, as stated earlier in my speech, one of the main objectives of this amendment is to regulate open burning activities particularly for commercial farming on Native Customary Rights (NCR) Land. As for traditional farming of slash and burn practised by the rural communities in Sarawak involving less than 40 hectares, such activities can be permitted and controlled by the Controller via an Order issued under Section 10(2) of the

Principal Ordinance. Hence, small holders involved in this activity will not be required to apply for permit each and every time they wish to carry out slash and burn activities as they are given a blanket approval under this Order.

Alternatively, the power of the Controller to give permission for open burning could be delegated under Section 29 of the principal Ordinance to NREB regional officers or to the Residents and District Officers as a method to facilitate the granting of such permission.

However, we will not allow any open burning including backyard burning when the Air Pollutant Index exceeds 100 and the Fire Weather Index exceeds seven as well as during haze period. If they do, we will go after them.

On the proposal for sell back of electricity generated through solar panel and biomass, there is already an initiative by the private sector to sell back their power to the grid. The government recognises the potential of this initiative and will look into expanding it to individual house owners.

As for issue raised on hydrogen bus, this technology has already been used in China, Japan and Europe. We are looking years ahead as one of the long term initiatives of the State to ensure clean air and to use green technology for our public transportation.

With regards to the dam, it only emits methane and other greenhouse gases at the initial development stage after impoundment. And thereafter the water body acts as a carbon sink. It does not contribute to the long-term air pollution. What its provide is the green any.

For coal-fired power plant and oil palm mill emission, it is regulated under the Environmental Quality Regulation (Clean Air) 2014. They are being monitored continuously through online reporting to DOE Headquarters. Any non-compliance shall be charged under that Regulation.

On the proposal to enter into an agreement with Kalimantan Indonesia to deal with the transboundary haze, I would like to inform Honourable Members that this is a matter listed in the Federal List of the Federal Constitution; therefore, it is a matter within the purview of the Federal Government.

On the issue of enforcement, NREB is in the process of restructuring to enhance the enforcement capacity and capability at all NREB offices. The process involves upgrading of regional offices and officers and recruitment of additional manpower.

In addition to this, the Government will continue to set up Air Quality Monitoring Stations (AQMS) at strategic locations with the latest one at Lundu which was just completed in October 2019.

All NREB offices are equipped with latest technologies such as drones, satellite imageries, etc. to assist in monitoring and enforcement activities. To combat illegal open burning in a more effective manner, all relevant agencies and the general public should collaborate. In this regard, we would like to thank all the parties involved in the fire suppression efforts at Pulau Bruit, Kuala Baram Miri, Sri Aman and other areas. The effort was well coordinated by the State Disaster Management Committee.

Tuan Speaker, untuk memperkasakan lagi tindakan penguatkuasaan, Kerajaan telah merangka satu Pelan Tindakan Pengurusan Bersepadu dan Penguatkuasaan Pembakaran Terbuka di Sarawak dengan cadangan-cadangan seperti berikut:

- (a) Mengguna pakai prinsip *Polluter Pay* ke atas pembakaran terbuka;
- (b) Memasang lebih banyak papan tanda mengenai bahaya pembakaran terbuka di kawasan-kawasan yang sering dilanda kebakaran;

- (c) Bekerjasama dengan masyarakat tempatan dan pihak berkepentingan untuk memantau dan melaporkan pembakaran terbuka tanpa permit kepada agensi penguatkuasa;
- (d) Menggalakkan pekebun/peladang menggunakan teknologi atau sistem alternatif pelupusan biomas; dan
- (e) Penyebaran meluas informasi mengenai larangan aktiviti-aktiviti pembakaran terbuka dan bahaya jerebu melalui media cetak dan elektronik dan juga kempen kesedaran perihal pembakaran terbuka.

Tuan Speaker, once again, I wish to record my sincere thanks to all members of this august House for their views, comments and suggestions while participating in the debate of this bill. I am confident that with the inputs from the Honourable Members, the amendment will meet the objectives set by the Government. Thank you.

Tuan Speaker: Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat, the question before the Dewan is that the motion standing in the order paper in the name of Honourable Deputy Chief Minister, Second Minister for Urban Development and Natural Resources, Minister for International Trade and Industry, Industrial Terminal and Entrepreneur Development, and Honourable Member for Bukit Sari be referred to the committee of the whole House.

Tuan Speaker: As many as are the opinions say yes.

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

Tuan Speaker: As many as are of the contrary opinions say no, the yes have it, the motion is agreed. The Dewan shall now resolve into the Committee of the whole House to consider the Bill which stand committed to the Committee.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE HOUSE

(Tuan Pengerusi mempengerusikan mesyuarat)

The Committee shall now consider the Natural Resources and Environment (Amendment) Bill, 2019.

Clauses 1 to 17

Tuan Pengerusi: The question is that Clauses 1 to 17 be ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Tuan Pengerusi: 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 17 are ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Enacting clauses and title

Tuan Pengerusi: The Dewan is now resume.

HOUSE RESUMED

(Tuan Speaker mempengerusikan mesyuarat)

Timbalan Ketua Menteri; Menteri Pembangunan Bandar dan Sumber Asli Kedua; dan Menteri Perdagangan Antarabangsa dan Industri, Terminal Perindustrian dan Pembangunan Usahawan (YB Datuk Amar Haji Awang Tengah Bin Ali Hasan): Tuan Speaker, I wish to report that the Natural Resources and Environment (Amendment) Bill, 2019, has been considered by Committee of the whole House and agreed to without amendment.

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

NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2019

Timbalan Ketua Menteri; Menteri Pembangunan Bandar dan Sumber Asli Kedua; dan Menteri Perdagangan Antarabangsa dan Industri, Terminal Perindustrian dan Pembangunan Usahawan (YB Datuk Amar Haji Awang Tengah Bin Ali Hasan): Tuan Speaker, I back to move that Natural Resources and Environment (Amendment) Bill, 2019, be now read a third time and do pass.

Tuan Speaker: The question before the Dewan is that the Natural Resources and Environment (Amendment) Bill, 2019, be read a third time and do pass.

Tuan Speaker: 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 at third time and pass.

Bill read a third time and passed

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

SARAWAK STATE LIBRARY (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2019

Menteri di Jabatan Ketua Menteri (Integriti dan Ombudsman) (YB Datuk Haji Talib Bin Zulpilip): Tuan Speaker, I beg to move that the Sarawak State Library (Amendment) Bill, 2019 be read a second time.

Tuan Speaker: Please proceed.

Purpose of the Bill

Tuan Speaker, the purpose of the Sarawak State Library (Amendment) Bill, 2019 is to amend the State Library Ordinance, 1999 (Chapter 29). Specifically, the main objective of this Bill is to empower the Sarawak Multimedia Authority to take over the powers and the roles and functions previously being exercised and carried out by the Sarawak Information and Technology Resources Council under the Sarawak State Library Ordinance 1999 (Chapter 29).

Constitutional Provisions

Tuan Speaker, before I proceed to the main features of the Sarawak Library (Amendment) Bill, 2019 allow me to explain that libraries, museums, ancient and historical monuments and records and archaeological sites and remains, other than those declared to be federal or under federal law are subject matters which are enumerated in Item 12A of List II (State List) of the Ninth Schedule to the Federal Constitution. Therefore, the Dewan Undangan Negeri Sarawak has the constitutional basis or power to make laws governing libraries in the State.

Legislation on Libraries

Tuan Speaker, currently in Sarawak, we have the Sarawak State Library Ordinance, 1999 (Chapter 29) (“the Principal Ordinance”), which was passed by the Dewan Undangan Negeri Sarawak on 11th May 1999. This Ordinance came into force on 1st October 1999. This Ordinance provides for the establishment of the Sarawak State Library or “Pustaka Negeri Sarawak”. This Ordinance was last amended in 2009 to enhance the role of Pustaka Negeri Sarawak as the custodian of public archives and public records in the State and in dealing with matters relating to public records management.

The Local Authorities Ordinance, 1996 also gives power to a local authority to establish, manage and maintain public libraries, and to make by-laws to regulate and govern such libraries. To date, all the local authorities (or local Councils) in Sarawak have established their own public libraries to provide library services to the people living within their respective areas of jurisdiction.

Administration And Management of Pustaka Negeri Sarawak

Tuan Speaker, Pustaka Negeri Sarawak was officially launched on 1st January 2000 by the then YAB Chief Minister. Over the years, it has expanded to the State Records Repository (Archive) in Kuching, Pustaka Negeri Sarawak in Miri, and soon to be in Sibul. Administratively, the Sarawak State Library in Kuching, and its regional branches Pustaka Miri and Pustaka Sibul, comes under the Chief Minister’s Department.

However, since its establishment and operation in 2000, Pustaka Negeri Sarawak has been placed under the overall supervision and management of the then State Information and Technology Resources Council (“Council”), established under the State Information and Technology Resources Council Ordinance, 1999 (Chapter 28). The Council was given:

- (a) to appoint (in consultation with the Chief Minister) the Chairman, Deputy Chairman and other members of the Board of Management of Pustaka Negeri (Section 4(2) the Principal Ordinance); and
- (b) to issue policy guidelines and directions to the Board of Management pertaining to the management and administration of Pustaka Negeri Sarawak. (Section 10 of the Principal Ordinance).

However, on 8th November 2017, the Sarawak Multimedia Authority Ordinance 2017 (Chapter 73) was passed by the Dewan Undangan Negeri Sarawak. Subsequent to the passing of this Ordinance, the State Information and Technology Resources Council Ordinance 1999 (Chapter 28) was repealed, and the Council established thereunder had ceased to exist.

In the circumstances, the Board of Management of Pustaka Negeri considers it appropriate and necessary to amend the Sarawak State Library Ordinance 1999 (Cap. 29) (“the Principal Ordinance”) in order to empower the Sarawak Multimedia Authority established under the Sarawak Multimedia Authority Ordinance 2017 (Cap. 73) to take over the roles and functions of the State Information and Technology Resources Council under the Principal Ordinance.

The Sarawak State Library (Amendment) Bill, 2019

Tuan Speaker, I will now touch on the main features of the Sarawak State Library (Amendment) Bill, 2019 “(the Bill)”. The Bill provides for the following matters:

- (a) Amendment of section 2(1) (Interpretation) of the Principal Ordinance by adding a new definition of “Authority” and by deleting the definition of “Council”. This amendment is consequential to the cessation of the Council and the establishment of the Sarawak Multimedia Authority under the Sarawak Multimedia Authority Ordinance 2017 (Cap. 73) (Clause 2 of the Bill).

- (b) Amendment of section 3 (functions) of the Principal Ordinance by substituting paragraph (p) with a new paragraph (p). This amendment is to enable Pustaka Negeri Sarawak to conduct, promote and facilitate research and training on archives and records management, library services or related services (Clause 3 of the Bill).
- (c) Amendment of section 4(2) (Board of Management) of the Principal Ordinance by substituting the words “Council in consultation with the Chief Minister” with the words “Authority with the approval of the Majlis Mesyuarat Kerajaan Negeri”. This amendment is to vest the power and functions of the Council in the Principal Ordinance to the Sarawak Multimedia Authority and with the approval of the Majlis Mesyuarat Kerajaan Negeri in relation to the appointment of the Chairman, Deputy Chairman and other members of the Board of Management of Pustaka Negeri (Clause 4 of the Bill).
- (d) Amendment of section 13 (Standing Orders) of the Principal Ordinance in order to remove the power of the Board of Management to make Standing Orders for matters in relation to conduct and discipline of officers of Pustaka Negeri Sarawak. This amendment is consequential to the passing of the Statutory Bodies (Conduct and Discipline) Ordinance, 2004 (Cap. 57) on the 15th June 2014, which came into force on 1st July 2014. Subsequent to the passing of such Ordinance, since Pustaka Negeri Sarawak is one of the statutory bodies listed under item (10) of the First Schedule to the said Ordinance, matters relating to conduct and discipline of officers of Pustaka Negeri Sarawak is effectively under the purview of the said Ordinance (Clause 13 of the Bill).
- (e) Amendment of section 19 payment for published library resources of the Principal Ordinance is amended by substituting the word “Council” with the word “Authority” and with the approval of Majlis Mesyuarat Kerajaan Negeri”. This amendment is to empower the Board of Management to pay to the author or publisher of any printed library resources based on the scale of payment prescribed in consultation with Sarawak Multimedia Authority and with the approval of Majlis Mesyuarat Kerajaan Negeri. (Clause 10 of the Bill).
- (f) Several sections of the Principal Ordinance are amended by substituting the word “Council” with the word “Authority”. Such amendments are consequential to the cessation of the Council and the establishment of the Sarawak Multimedia Authority in order to vest the roles and functions of the Council as provided under the Principal Ordinance to the Sarawak Multimedia Authority (Clauses 4, 5, 7, 8 and 11).
- (g) Item 1 of the First Schedule (numbers of copies of library resources to be delivered under section 15) of the Principal Ordinance is amended by specifying the number of copies that is, not less than 3 of printed library resources to be deposited with Pustaka Negeri (Clause 7 of the Bill).

Financial Implications

Tuan Speaker, this Bill will involve the State Government in extra financial expenditure, the amount of which cannot at the moment be ascertained.

Additional expenditure are expected in the following areas:

- (a) The increase in research and training activities, particularly in providing awareness and training in library, records and archives management to libraries in Sarawak, departments and agencies and staff of Sarawak State Public Service.

- (b) The need to increase and upskill professional and non-professional workers in the fields of library, records and archives, in order to provide knowledgeable workers who in turn will provide quality service to enrich the local community.

Tuan Speaker, the Explanatory Statement to the Bill explains in greater details the meaning and purposes of the various clauses thereof, and it is not necessary to elaborate further on the matter. I would welcome support from all Honourable Members of this august House to the Bill.

Tuan Speaker, I beg to move.

Tuan Speaker: Any other Member to second?

Menteri Pengangkutan (YB Datuk Lee Kim Shin): Tuan Speaker, I beg to second.

Tuan Speaker: I shall now call upon Honourable Members of this august House who wish to participate on the debate of the second reading of this Bill. Honourable Member for Bukit Goram.

YB Encik Jefferson Jamit Anak Unyat: Thank you, Tuan Speaker. First of all, I wish to thank Tuan Speaker for kindly giving me the opportunity to participate in the debate on this Bill, The Sarawak State Library (Amendment) Bill, 2019 tabled by Yang Berhormat Minister in Chief Minister's Department, Integrity and Ombudsman and who is also the Honourable Member for N.67 Jepak. Alvin Toffler a prominent author and management guru used to write that "The illiterates of the 21st century will not be those who cannot read and write, but those who cannot learn, unlearn and relearn". This statement puts importance of long life learning which is core to the existence of public library networks worldwide.

Libraries are reservoirs of information and knowledge that humankind documented in the collection of books, magazines, journals, movies and other format both printed and digital.

Tuan Speaker, I welcome the proposal to elevate the status Council to Authorities as sought by this Bill. The status as an Authority will surely augurs well for the State library so that it can be much autonomous and empowered, to carry out programmes and activities which the library seems necessary and fit to undertake such as spelt out in the proposed amendment of Section 3 of the Principal Ordinance (p) that is to conduct, promote and facilitate research and training of archives and record management, library services or other latest services.

Tuan Speaker, it is to my hope and expectation that the opportunity to have an easy and convenient access to libraries in the State as the oasis of knowledge would benefit the public as their enabler and empowerment through knowledge. Therefore, I would urge the Government to build and establish more libraries throughout Sarawak especially in rural towns and even in the illages. This will indeed help to narrow down the knowledge division amongst our population.

Tuan Speaker, the Sarawak State Library is envisioned to become the reservoir and fountain of information and knowledge to the State. It has continuously developed collections of information resources and done lots of programs and activities towards these objectives. Some may try to compare it with great libraries of the world, but we must remember that all great libraries are the result of hundreds of years of hard work and millions or billions of public investments.

Therefore, it is very important for this august House to strengthen the Sarawak State Library by supporting and passing the Sarawak State Library (Amendment) Bill, 2019.

With this, Tuan Speaker, I hereby support the Sarawak State Library (Amendment) Bill, 2019. Thank you.

Tuan Speaker: Honourable Member for Bukit Kitang.

YB Ir Lo Khere Chiang: Thank you.

Tuan Speaker: Sorry, a slip of the tongue is not the false of the mind.

YB Ir Lo Khere Chiang: Slip of the tongue, that's right. Thank you. Thank you, Tuan Speaker for this opportunity to debate on the Sarawak State Library (Amendment) Bill 2019 and thank you as well to Minister Ombudsman, N.67 Jepak as well.

Pustaka Negeri Sarawak operates under the Sarawak State Library Ordinance, 1999 with two statutory functions as a State Library and also a State Depository. Pustaka supports an environment that fosters knowledgeable society and lifelong learning. The Depository functions, entrusted Pustaka with the leadership role to secure the future of both physical and digital records as Sarawak's intellectual heritage.

Central Hub for Electronic Databases

As the State library, Pustaka acts as the central hub for Sarawak's Library systems databases and Angkasa is an integrated Web-based Library Management System developed to support the knowledge seeking community. It empowers library users to be self-sufficient as the system enables them to conduct searches and transact with libraries over the internet. Today, 19 libraries in Sarawak are now connected under the Angkasa union catalogue.

Technology Has Changed The Way Libraries Provide Information Services

Pustaka Negeri Sarawak also subscribes to 18 electronic databases to complement the physical book collection and this is accessible to everyone in the State who has registered to be library members. These databases are complemented with another 24 databases provided by the National Library.

Tuan Speaker, libraries have always been at the heart of the communities they serve. And I'm proud to say that Padawan Municipal Council has the biggest number of village libraries throughout Sarawak. They are accessible and are safe spaces, providing access to huge resources of information and knowledge. The public library transcends national and cultural boundaries no matter where we are in the world, they are an essential part for creating and maintaining an educated literate population.

Pustaka As A Player In Sarawak's Digital Economy

Today, libraries embrace technology to assist us in delivering our services. The way we access and consume information has changed dramatically in the 21st Century. New technologies has partly changed our old reading habits. But our need for shared, community-centered spaces to find information and to connect with others is unlikely to change any time soon. Libraries have been innovative to stay relevant.

Tuan Speaker, Sarawak State Library is one of the players entrusted by the Sarawak Government to enhance the competency and readiness of Sarawak's communities in embracing digital economy. The actions taken by Pustaka towards establishing digital ready community through developing digital skills and competencies as well as promoting inclusive digital participation through PANDei which is People Accessible Network for Digital Empowerment and Inclusivity programs.

PANDei is an intervention program undertaken to help close the identified digital gaps present in our communities today and PANDei was introduced to the communities since April 2018 through community outreach programs. Amongst others, this program was introduced to help identify, build and sustain digital inclusivity. Strong collaboration with peer agencies which have digital economy elements and initiatives, coupled with rigorous interactive community engagement projects and activities help to embed awareness, gain trust and buy in amongst the communities.

Literacy and reading have been the core of Pustaka's library services. Since the establishment of Pustaka in the year 2000, it is an ongoing, continuous reading engagement activities for all to empower them with life long learning culture. Amongst the reading engagement activities consists of the following:

- (a) Reading Seeds;
- (b) Tower of Books Reading Challenge;
- (c) Reading Corner @ Community Centre;
- (d) Home Library Competition;
- (e) Let's Read Together for 10 minutes Campaign;
- (f) Adult Literacy;
- (g) Local Content Competition;
- (h) Bulk Loan;
- (i) Inter-Library Loan;
- (j) u-Pustaka;
- (k) People Accessible, Network for Digital Empowerment and Inclusivity (PANDei) that I mentioned earlier;
- (l) Seminars/Talks/Workshops;
- (m) Outreach Programs;
- (n) Online Database;
- (o) Information Literacy Sessions;
- (p) Makers Meet Programs;
- (q) Makers Space;
- (r) Children's Festival;
- (s) Author's Fest; and
- (t) Karnival Sarawakiana.

Preservation Of The State's Intellectual Heritage

As State Depository, Pustaka is to acquire, care and preserve the State's intellectual heritage. This is made possible through:

- (a) Legal Deposit, a statutory provision which obliges publishers in Sarawak to deposit copies of their publications to Pustaka. The main purpose of Legal Deposit is to preserve the Sarawak's literary heritage and make them accessible for present and future generations.
- (b) Managing the State's archive through the functions of Pustaka Negeri Sarawak's Records Management Division which covers the tasks of providing advice and guidance to State Government departments and agencies on the management of records according to international standards and practices. Pustaka also conduct appraisals of records as well as providing consultation and guidelines pertaining to public records disposal, conduct awareness programs on management of records and undertake training in records management.

All departments/agencies in Sarawak are mandatory to transfer their records with archival value to State Records Repository, various awareness program has been introduced to encourage State department/agencies to transfer their records to SRR State Record Repository.

Rescue Government Records and Archives Program (REGRAP) started in 2018 to assist the Government department/agencies in the process of transferring files/records that have been approved by the State Records and Archives Retention Committee. Other objectives include providing awareness to Government departments and agencies on the importance of preserving the records and archives for Sarawak heritage.

Kempen 1 Fail 1 Minggu

Kempen 1 Fail 1 Minggu is an initiative that provides guidance for processing of records to Department's Records Officer before transferring cleaned records to State Records Repository (SRR).

The effectiveness of the *Kempen 1 Fail 1 Minggu* can be seen in the increasing number of records transferred to Pustaka from 20,217 in the year 2017 to 32,370 records in the year 2018. In total, there are now 63,069 files transferred to Pustaka for safekeeping as well as for information reference.

State Digitization and Microfilm Project

The provision digitization and microfilm conversion services were introduced in 2017 with the aim of preserving and providing access to State records and archives.

Pustaka Negeri Sarawak was appointed as the State Microfilm Service Provider during the State Development Executive Committee (SDEC) meeting on Microfilming in 2016.

Preservation and Conservation Initiatives

Conservation initiatives focused on the and damaged records and paper-based materials in our holdings. As a result of these initiatives, we managed to conserve 158 materials consisting of maps, rare books, manuscripts, newspaper and photo album.

A New Archive Building

Due to the ever-increasing number of archival records, the Cabinet approved a new archive building project, with the state-of-the-art facilities, and due for completion in the year 2023. This is to ensure proper safe keeping, management, as well as ready accessibility of public records which are the State's intellectual heritage for future reference.

Tuan Speaker, allow me to humbly take this opportunity to congratulate the CEO of Pustaka Negeri Sarawak and her intelligent team of committee members under the leadership of our capable chairman and his able board members for leading Pustaka Negeri Sarawak to be an exemplary organization acknowledged nationwide.

Tuan Speaker, I beg to support the Sarawak State Library (Amendment) Bill, 2019. Thank you very much.

Tuan Speaker: Member for Balingian.

YB Encik Abdul Yakub Bin Haji Arbi: Terima kasih Tuan Speaker kerana memberi peluang kepada saya untuk turut serta membahas Rang Undang-Undang Pindaan Perpustakaan Negeri 2019, Sarawak State Library (Amendment) Bill, 2019.

Tuan Speaker, seperti yang kita sedia maklum, semua maklum, perpustakaan menyimpan pelbagai koleksi sumber maklumat dan menyediakan perkhidmatan untuk kegunaan awam. Dunia moden memerlukan rakyat yang berilmu dan pengetahuan yang tinggi dan berlumba-lumba mempertingkatkan ilmu masing-masing. Sesiapa yang tidak mengikuti perkembangan ilmu pengetahuan akan tertinggal bagaikan kapal hanyut di lautan.

Perpustakaan juga adalah tempat menimba ilmu bagi semua lapisan masyarakat yakni tidak kira usia muda ataupun tua. Semua boleh berkunjung dan menggunakan perpustakaan kerana di dalamnya tersimpan pelbagai koleksi buku-buku untuk rujukan ilmiah dan bacaan umum misalnya untuk rujukan negeri, akademik awam dan khusus.

Selain itu perpustakaan boleh dijadikan tempat masyarakat bertemu dan memupuk silaturahim tidak kira bangsa dan agama. Perpaduan masyarakat boleh dipupuk di dalam suasana yang ceria, tenteram dan mesra. Maka secara tidak langsung menjadikan rakyat hidup dalam keadaan aman, damai dan harmoni.

Tuan Speaker, kita juga perlu membandingkan kepada kemudahan bagi perpustakaan di bandar dan luar bandar. Biasanya keadaan perpustakaan luar bandar adalah agak kurang untuk mendapat bahan rujukan. Untuk mengatasi masalah sebegini adalah amat perlu untuk disediakan perpustakaan digital ataupun *digital library*. Perpustakaan digital merupakan perpustakaan di mana sebahagian besar sumber terdapat dalam *format* yang boleh dicapai mesin. Berbanding dengan cetakan atau filem mikro dicapai melalui komputer, kandungan digital boleh disimpan di situ atau dicapai melalui jaringan komputer.

Dalam perpustakaan, proses pendigitalan bermula dengan katalog kepada indeks berkala ataupun *periodic indexes* dan khidmat abstrak dan kemudiannya kepada berkala dan buku rujukan besar dan akhirnya pada penerbitan buku. Kesimpulannya perpustakaan adalah tempat untuk memenuhi dahaga ilmu pengetahuan. Maka dengan sedikit huraian di atas saya memohon menyokong rang undang-undang ini. Terima kasih.

Tuan Speaker: Any other Honourable Member wish to speak?

Tuan Speaker: Member for Repok.

YB Dato' Sri Huang Tiong Sii: Tuan Speaker, saya bangun untuk menyertai Ahli-Ahli Yang Berhormat dalam Dewan yang mulia ini untuk mengambil bahagian yang perbahasan rang undang-undang bertajuk Sarawak State Library (Amendment) Bill 2019.

Tuan Speaker, rekod awam Kerajaan Negeri Sarawak perlu diuruskan dengan sistematik dan berkesan mengikut peraturan dan piawaian yang ditetapkan agar rekod dan arkib negeri dapat dipelihara dan diakses. Ini adalah kerana rekod, dokumen, arkib pada satu hari nanti akan menjadi rekod sejarah yang menjadi rujukan dan panduan generasi akan datang.

Therefore, I support the amendments to be made in the Sarawak State Library Amendment Bill 2019 which allows the Sarawak State Library to conduct, promote and facilitate research and training on archive record management library service and other related service and among others.

Tuan Speaker, dengan pandangan benar yang telah saya huraikan di sini, saya dengan ini menyokong pindaan kepada rang undang-undang Sarawak State Library (Amendment) Bill 2019. Sekian, terima kasih.

Tuan Speaker: Any other Honourable Member wish to speak? I now call upon the Honourable Minister to do the wining-up address.

Menteri di Jabatan Ketua Menteri (Integriti dan Ombudsman) (YB Datuk Haji Talib Bin Zulpilip): Tuan Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to thank Your Honourable for Bukit Garam, Batu Kitang, Balingian and Repok to participate in the debate and supported this bill, Sarawak State Library Amendment Bill 2019. I must appreciate that intelligence well though out comments and very well research too. Allow me to quote the saying of Eleanor Roosevelt who once said "Great minds discuss ideas, average minds discuss events and small minds discuss people". The first part of that quotation very much discuss us, Sarawakian, the people whose narrative on feature progress focus on unity rather the racism.

Our digital economy initiative is more on innovation rather than segregation. Our approaches on religion are based on enlightenment rather than enforcement. We are great people with great mind. This unique feature and strength of Sarawakian must be upheld and not to be changed by group or small minded people who promoted hatred between people and putting same before others.

Thank you Ahli-Ahli Yang Berhormat you are saying that library is a focus of our unity. 20 years ago we legislated and passed of the Sarawak State Library Ordinance, 1999 because we know that knowledge is the light that shines great ideas and read us of interest. The collection of books, magazines and journals and other information resources are throw at great human minds documented for us to read, understand and add further. The Sarawak State Library is just a place for us to study in preparation of examination. No doubt, it is useful for this purpose rather it is a centre of enlightenment where minds can meet, ideas interact and access of information, knowledge, technology and cultures available beyond the superficial boundaries imposed by geography. Today we put forward the Sarawak State Library (Amendment) Bill 2019 it is made to strengthen the State Library and the services provided in line with the changes wrote by the development especially information and communication technology.

There were some issues raised with regards to the service, the quality and even the difference between luar bandar town and rural libraries. Please be reassured that this shall be overcome by introducing technology with the availability of internet it will be overcome. So, thank you for the suggestion.

Five, knowledge can be considered as fuel that drive civilization of any nation. Therefore, gaining knowledge is the most critical component in order to become a develop state by 2030. May I also quote Ali Bin Abi Talib a well known as Islamic follower and leader saying that if one is to be successful in this world, one should be knowledgeable and if one is to be successful in the hereafter, he should be knowledgeable and if one is to be successful in both world, he should also be knowledgeable.

Tuan Speaker, I would like to repeat, I want to put on record my sincere appreciation to members of this august House who I have mentioned earlier, who participated in debating the bill. All the points raised by the Honourable Members of this august House will be considered accordingly in implementing Sarawak State Library (Amendment) Bill 2019. Your support means so much to Sarawakian now and in the future. With that, Tuan Speaker, I beg to move the Sarawak State Library (Amendment) Bill 2019. Thank you.

Tuan Speaker: Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat, the question before the Dewan is that the motion standing in the order paper, in the name of the Minister in the Chief Minister's Department (Integrity and Ombudsman) and Honourable Member for Jepak be referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Tuan Speaker: 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 agreed. The Dewan shall now resolve in the Committee of the Whole House to consider the Bill which stands committed to the Committee.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE HOUSE

(Tuan Pengerusi mempengerusikan Mesyuarat)

Tuan Pengerusi: The Committee shall now consider The Sarawak State Library (Amendment) Bill, 2019.

Clauses 1 to 12

Tuan Pengerusi: The question is that clauses 1 to 12 be ordered to stand part of the Bill. As many as are of the opinion say "Yes".

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

Tuan Pengerusi: As many as are of the contrary opinion say “No”. The “Yes” have it. Clauses 1 to 12 are ordered stand part of the Bill.

Enacting Clauses, and Title

Tuan Pengerusi: The Dewan shall now resume.

HOUSE RESUMED

[Tuan Pengerusi mempengerusikan Mesyuarat]

Menteri di Jabatan Ketua Menteri (Integriti dan Ombudsman) (YB Datuk Haji Talib Bin Zulpilip): Tuan Speaker, I wish to report that the State Library (Amendment) Bill, 2019 has been considered by the Committee of the whole House and agreed to without amendment.

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

SARAWAK STATE LIBRARY (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2019

Menteri di Jabatan Ketua Menteri (Integriti dan Ombudsman) (YB Datuk Haji Talib Bin Zulpilip): Tuan Speaker, I beg to move that the Sarawak State Library Amendment Bill, 2019 be now read a third time and do pass.

Tuan Speaker: Ahli-Ahli Yang Berhormat, the question before the Dewan is that the Sarawak State Library (Amendment) Bill, 2019 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 read a third time and passed

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

SARAWAK HERITAGE BILL, 2019

Menteri Pelancongan, Kesenian dan Kebudayaan; dan Menteri Belia dan Sukan (YB Datuk Haji Abdul Karim Rahman Hamzah): Terima kasih Tuan Speaker. Tuan Speaker I beg to move that the Sarawak Heritage Bill 2019 be read a second time.

Background On Existing Ordinance

Tuan Speaker, background of on the existing Ordinance. Sarawak Cultural Heritage Ordinance, 1993 (CAP. 6) is the current law on heritage matters in Sarawak. This Ordinance was passed by this august House on 16th of November 1993 and assented to by Tuan Yang Terutama Yang di-Pertua Negeri on the 1st December 1993. It was gazetted on 13th of December 1993 and came into force on the 1st July 1994, thus repealing the then Antiquities Ordinance, 1954 (CAP. 134).

Sarawak Heritage Bill, 2019

Tuan Speaker, the Sarawak Heritage Bill, 2019. There is a need to have a better heritage law and a workable system to address a broader scope of heritage and the current issues relating to the

protection, conservation and preservation of the State's heritage. Through a series of discussions, Lab programmes and engagement sessions with relevant agencies and departments, it is recommended or proposed that there is a need to amend the Sarawak Cultural Heritage Ordinance, 1993 (CAP. 6).

However, considering the substantial amendment to be made, the Sarawak Museum Department after consultation with the State Attorney-General's Chambers, proposed that a new Ordinance ought to be enacted to address the issues faced or to cater for those areas which is lacking in the existing Ordinance.

As such, it is recommended through the Ministry of Tourism, Arts and Culture, to enact a new Ordinance to be known as Sarawak Heritage Ordinance, 2019. Hence, the Sarawak Heritage Bill, 2019 tabled in this august House. It is proposed to be known as the Sarawak Heritage Ordinance, 2019. The objectives of the proposed Sarawak Heritage Bill, 2019 are:

- (a) To make better provisions in the law relating to heritage, other than those declared to be Federal by or under Federal law.
- (b) To repeal the Sarawak Cultural Heritage Ordinance, 1993 [Cap. 6].
- (c) To clarify the roles and responsibilities of the Director of the Sarawak Museum Department.
- (d) To widen the scope of heritage to include underwater heritage and intangible cultural heritage.
- (e) To establish a body to be known as the Sarawak Heritage Council to advise the State Government on policy matters relating to heritage.
- (f) To set up a fund known as Sarawak Heritage Trust Fund and also the Register (Sarawak Heritage Register) for the purpose of preservation and conservation works of the State's heritage.
- (g) To restructure the process relating to the process of declaring, registering and publishing of Gazette relating to building, heritage site or historical site which has heritage significance.
- (h) To safeguard or protect traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions of the communities in Sarawak.
- (i) To include provisions relating to power on enforcement work pertaining to the various penal provisions that are stipulated in the proposed Bill.

Main New Features of the Bill

Tuan Speaker, under the Bill, there are four new parts introduced and, these parts are Administration, Duties and Responsibilities of the Director, Underwater Heritage, and Enforcement. These four elements, at present, are not covered in the existing Sarawak Cultural Heritage Ordinance, 1993 (Cap. 6). The inclusion of these parts and certain new provisions widens the scope of heritage and provide a clear framework in heritage conservation. Therefore, the new Sarawak Heritage Bill, 2019 will allow comprehensive protection and preservation of Sarawak's heritage.

Administration

These are contained in the Bill under Part II. Under this Bill, there shall be an establishment of a body to be known as Sarawak Heritage Council, which will advise the Government on matters of policy, strategy or plan of action to be taken relating to administration and management of heritage in Sarawak. Also, a Fund to be known as Sarawak Heritage Trust Fund will be established to assist owners to do preservation works on heritage buildings or historical monuments or sites belonging to them through financial assistance.

Duties and Responsibilities of the Director

This falls under Part III of this Bill. The administration of the present Sarawak Cultural Heritage Ordinance, 1993 is entrusted to the Sarawak Museum Department. The Department has faced several issues and challenges while performing their duties to regulate dealings, protecting and preserving the heritage of Sarawak. This Bill, therefore, will enable the Sarawak Museum Department to exercise their roles and responsibilities in safeguarding the State's heritage assets efficiently.

Underwater Heritage

The provisions relating to underwater heritage, which is under Part VII of the Bill, is necessary to address the recent findings submerged in water bodies. This provision will guide the Director of Museum on such discoveries and, empower him to deal with underwater heritage. The coming to force of this Part will ensure that the underwater heritage within the territory of Sarawak will be safeguarded and preserved for the future generation of Sarawak.

Enforcement

Tuan Speaker, this is another new main Part being introduced, which is under Part IX of this Bill. The Sarawak Heritage Bill, 2019, if passed, will also enable the Director and enforcement officers so appointed, including police officer and customs officer to enforce the new Ordinance. It will also empower the enforcement officer, police officer and customs officer with the necessary provisions to enable them to carry out investigation, search, seizure and arrest of person alleged to have committed any offence under the new Ordinance.

It will empower the police officers and the customs officers to assist in enforcing the new Ordinance as these authorities may be one of the first party to encounter with the detection of any offences under this Bill. Other main features in this Bill.

New Definitions

Various new definitions were proposed to be included in this Bill and those new definitions includes the following, buffer zone, conservation, conservation area, Controller, Council, cultural heritage, District Officer, enforcement officer, fund, heritage, heritage buildings, heritage significance, maintenance, preservation, reconstruction, Register, rehabilitation, restoration, safeguarding, Sarawak Museum Complex, State Government Museum, territory of Sarawak, traditional cultural expressions, traditional knowledge and underwater heritage.

Intangible Heritage

Intangible heritage includes songs and dances, skills, and oral traditions. The Bill also provides for provisions to make Rules to safeguard and protect the traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions of the communities in Sarawak as well as giving proper recognition to its owner or holder. This will ensure the protection and preservation of this fragile heritage from dying and maintaining cultural diversity in the face of globalisation.

Preservation of Buildings, Heritage Sites or Historical Sites

This Bill restructured the process relating to the process of declaring, registering and publishing of Gazette relating to building, heritage site or historical site which has heritage significance. It is proposed that a single process for the various types of preservation, namely, buildings listed in the Sarawak Heritage Register; buildings declared as historical monument or site and land or site designated as a heritage site, 6 which includes the underwater heritage objects or sites, and the traditional knowledge or traditional cultural expression.

Penalties

This Bill will also revise and enhance the penalties to be imposed for the commission of the various offences under this Bill. The penalty ranges from a fine not exceeding RM5,000.00 to not exceeding RM100,000.00 or imprisonment for five years to ten years or both.

Conclusion

Tuan Speaker and Honourable Members of this august House, in conclusion. It is high time for Sarawak to have a better and more comprehensive law to protect, preserve, conserve and manage its heritage assets more efficiently. Conservation and management of heritage are spelt out and made clear in this Bill. The Sarawak Museum Department will be able to make proper considerations on how to deal with heritage conservation matters within the framework of the new Ordinance.

We must have a workable and updated heritage management system not only for protection but also to create awareness and instill care for our heritage. Sarawak is not only rich in natural resources but also rich in history and culture. Our heritage is also our identity and our pride.

Thus, Tuan Speaker, I appeal to all Honourable Members of this august House today to support this Bill which will go down a long way to protect and preserve Sarawak's rich heritage. I beg to move.

Tuan Speaker: Another Minister to second.

Minister of Transport (YB Datuk Lee Kim Shin): I beg to second.

Tuan Speaker: Thank you. Ahli Yang Berhormat, I shall now call upon any Honourable Member who wish to participate in the debate on the second reading, the Sarawak Heritage Bill. Member for Kota Sentosa.

YB Encik Chong Chieng Jen: Thank you, Tuan Speaker for giving me this opportunity to participate in the debate of this Sarawak Heritage Bill, 2019. Tuan Speaker, I am all for the preservation and conservation of our heritage but let not the law be too wide that it encroaches into our everyday life.

Tuan Speaker, may I just refer to the definition of antiquity as defined in this Sarawak Heritage Bill. This is provided in Section 2(1) whereby it provides so antiquity means:

- a) Any object whether movable or immovable or part of the soil or underwater within the territory of Sarawak which has been constructed, shaped, painted, carved, inscribed, erected or otherwise produced or modified by human, non-human agency and which is or is reasonably believed to be at least 50 years old. That is the definition for antiquities.

Tuan Speaker, under Section 16(1) of the Bill. It provides for any person other than a native of Sarawak who is in possession of any antiquity shall register such antiquity with the Director or any officer specially authorised by him in such manner and at such time as maybe prescribed by rules made under Section 80 and 16(2) provides certificates of registration bla, bla, bla shall be issued.

Tuan Speaker, if you look at the definition of an antiquity, it covers almost anything and everything that has exceeded 50 years. Let me put that in the context of our everyday life. I'm a collector of stamps and coins. A lot of these stamps and coins, some of them are dated back to James Brookes' time, Charles Vyner Brookes. These stamps and coins were falls within that definition of antiquity, and now if my father or my grandfather passed them to me, these stamps or if I'm in possession of these stamps, which falls under the definition of antiquities, am I not required under the law to apply to the Director or any officer to register specifically all the items that I have in my possession and failing which I'll be penalised, fine few thousand, ten thousands. I believe Tuan

Speaker, even our Honourable Minister who tabled this Bill, he has some items that maybe his grandfather passed to him or his father passed to him, which has already have a lifespan of more than 50 years, but which we may not remember and we are not aware of and that would not this section of the law penalised us on this matter, but Tuan Speaker, there is also some element of discrimination in this law.

The Honourable Minister will not be penalised by this law because he is a native, but for me I'm a Chinese which is not regarded a native. I will be find and all of my Chinese friends will be found to have contravene to this Section of the law if we just have in our possession a piece of stamps which is more than 50 years old. And Tuan Speaker, we are now in year 2019, where stamps issued at the times of formation of Malaysia, there is already regarded as antiquity under this Act. I cannot even remember how many stamps I have. I also can't remember how many coins I have, the small little coins some of the them dated back to Henry V.

So, Tuan Speaker thats why I said when I opened my remarks, my debate I stressed that yes, we are all for preservation and conservation of our heritage but let not the law be so wide that it's affect everyone. And also, Tuan Speaker I'll like to ask why is there a differential treatment under Section 16(1) of this Sarawak Heritage Bill. Although I'm a Chinese, I'm not by law define as a native of Sarawak, but I'm born here, since my birth and I am now 48 years old. I've stayed and I live in Sarawak for 48 years. I'm a Sarawakian for 48 years, I live here as long as those my native friends who are of 48 years old. Why the differential treatment, even in this conservation antiquity? So I appeal to Honourable Minister, we should not have such obvious discrimination provided black and white in our Ordinance here. Is it not that we Sarawakian always take pride in our racial harmony. Is it not that we Sarawakian always tell the world that we have no discrimination here in Sarawak. But now before us in this very august House, we have a law, a Bill tabled by the Honourable Minister that is clear discrimination. If you feel that the native may not, if you are of the opinion that 16(1) may impose to grade an obligation of the native that should apply also to non-native. So, Tuan Speaker, once again on that note, I'll ask that Minister do make amendment on this provision of the Bill.

Point number two. When we are talking about heritage, Honourable Minister also mentioned in his speech just now that it also applies to intangible heritage. In the sense that tradition, *folklore*, just for the benefit of *hansard* recorded, it spelt as FOLKLORE. It's traditional believe customs stories of community passed through generation by words of mouth. It is not a written history but stories, custom stories passed through by words of mouth.

Tuan Speaker, in this folklores, there are a lot of arguments, there are a lot of differing opinion. But let me put this question to this august House Tuan Speaker. There are two historical figures or few historical figures. I don't know how you built them. Figures like James Brooke, Liew Sang Pang, Rentap, Syarif Masahor. Everyone knows right? Just to mention between James Brooke and Liew Sang Pang, who is the hero, who is the villain? And between James Brooke and Sharif Masahor or Rentap, who is villain, who is hero? Why I posed this question in this august House Tuan Speaker, I noticed that of late, in the last one of two years, there's this trend by the State Government to glorify the *white rajah*. Even to the extent that you support or financially support the filming of the *White Rajah*.

Tuan Speaker, let us look at it more objectively. This White Rajah, James Brooke came all the way from England, saw this piece of land in Borneo, came in, conquered and colonised it. He is an invader and Liew Sang Pang rebelled against him and was killed and along with him hundreds of innocent lives were killed as a folklore tells. Hundreds of them were chased into the ghost cave in Bau, and they staked out woods and sticks and burned it and smoked them to die.

Tuan Speaker, these are cruelty and it was done, perpetrated by a foreigner, there are foreigner, James Brooke. And we have also Rentap for the kaum Iban and Sharif Masahor for the Malays rebelling against the white rajah rule and now 150 years later you see our government of Sarawak, glorifying this invasion and colonisation. I think you are not doing much justice to our

forefathers who have sacrificed in fighting against these white rajahs. Yes, Yang Berhormat you want to seek clarification?

YB Dato Haji Idris Bin Haji Buang: Tuan Speaker, I would like to ask Yang Berhormat for Kota Sentosa. What is your source of all these Liew Sang Pang story versus the rajahs story?. How authentic are this and I think we don't want to be carried away by folklores which are not really authenticated by expert or well research writers or historians. That's one and secondly, with the new trend of Jalur and Jalan kind of comics coming to Sarawak, do you think those things should also be arguably rejected? Jalur and Jalan, I think you should know that, should be rejected based on that kind of authenticity that Sarawak needs and this Heritage Bill, I believe is one of those ways to get the right things for our people, conserve, preserve not only for the past which is based on truth but also for guidance in the future.

YB Encik Chong Chieng Jen: You see Tuan Speaker, this is exactly a confused person, a confused person. Why? Because he starts questioning all the folklores that were told by words of mouth. That's why Tuan Speaker, why I need to put this question to this House Tuan Speaker. James Brooke, Liew Sang Pang, who is the hero, who is the villain? We have to do justice. That's why Tuan Speaker. Another point?

YB Dato Haji Idris Bin Haji Buang: I understand you but I just want to know how authentic is your source?

YB Encik Chong Chieng Jen: Tuan Speaker, this is exactly the councils, the works that the councils need to do to verify the folklores. And now what I see is that the glorification of the white rajahs. Tuan Speaker, I will not giving in, he will just go on and on. Additional point also can.

YB Dato Haji Idris Bin Haji Buang: The thing is Yang Berhormat for Kota Sentosa, you are giving us your version of the folklore which I just hear today, I just heard it, moments ago and I don't know how authentic it is. I am asking you for the authentic source, where you got it? Or you made it up?

YB Encik Chong Chieng Jen: Tuan Speaker, you can go and ask those historian, academician and go to Bau to speak to the old folks. That's why you see when the Government start to ...Yang Berhormat Menteri, you have got the chance to wind up then you wind up *lah*. ...No! No! That is not dragging away, Tuan Speaker. We have to get this right.

Menteri Pelancongan, Kesenian dan Kebudayaan (YB Datuk Haji Abdul Karim Rahman Hamzah): I mean, you see, do you have to see the whole idea of tabling the Bill. We are not here to hear about history you know. We are here...*(Interruption)*...

YB Encik Chong Chieng Jen: Tuan Speaker, we are talking about preserving our intangible heritage.

Menteri Pelancongan, Kesenian dan Kebudayaan (YB Datuk Haji Abdul Karim Rahman Hamzah): Yes, I know...

YB Encik Chong Chieng Jen: Is that history not intangible heritage? Okay Tuan Speaker.

Menteri Pelancongan, Kesenian dan Kebudayaan (YB Datuk Haji Abdul Karim Rahman Hamzah): Ya, well but then it has dragged along. When you mention about the White Rajah, these are things that which we are doing to promote tourism. That's got nothing to do with this, heritage...

YB Encik Chong Chieng Jen: Come on Tuan Speaker, for the sake of promoting tourism you can sacrifice the authenticity, the correctness velocity of your heritage! That cannot be right! We want to promote something that is true Tuan Speaker.

Tuan Speaker: Okay, you have move your point. Move to another subject. Move to another subject.

YB Encik Chong Chieng Jen: But I wish I hope you know the Council will stand up. Do a proper verification otherwise Yang Berhormat from Muara Tuang will remain to be a confuse person (*laughing*). Then the next generation, next generation will start questioning Rentap, is he a valiant? Or is he a hero? Will start questioning Sharif Masahor whether he is a valiant or a hero? Yes, okay, okay.

Tuan Speaker: Okay, you move, you move.

YB Dato Haji Idris Bin Haji Buang: ...(*Inaudible*)... an offensive insulting language towards me. Confusion. Confusion could be either I'm dumb, ignorant or mad or crazy. Whatever it is. I think you better withdraw that word.

YB Encik Chong Chieng Jen: You don't ...(*Inaudible*)... you are confused about what the folklone whether the folklone is true or otherwise? I will continuelah Tuan Speaker.

Tuan Speaker, but to me let me put my stand clear in this House, Tuan Speaker. At the time when Rajah Brooke came to Sarawak, this people, Liew Sang Pang, Rentap, Sharif Masahor, they have stayed in Sarawak for years. They are the natives of Sarawak and they come a foreigner with the army with a better technologies and weapons came to conquer and in the quest, in the process of conquer the quest. There are bloodsheds. People killed and our resources taken away. This are the very, this are the typical columnisation process that is going on, that was carried out by British for one to hundred years. So, with that in mind I hope when the Council is establish, please do justice to our forefathers.

On the third note, I have noticed that there are many heritage building in Kuching. And just to cite one or two examples, the Courthouse, but it seems that these heritage buildings has been converted into lavish restaurants. I don't think it is appropriate that you know, we have heritage building instead of telling the stories of that building like for the Courthouse, you can tell the stories of the development of judiciary system in Sarawak. And let those narratives, that stories, that histories be exhibited in the Courthouse. But instead the Government is converted it into a restaurant. I think that is not appropriate Tuan Speaker. So I hope, but before this we don't have the Council, we don't have the Sarawak Heritage Council but after the Sarawak Heritage Council set up, I hope that the Council will not in the name of earning of some rental or in the name of tourism, promoting tourism, turn those heritage buildings into restaurants. It's just a desecrate. Desecration of our heritage.

So with those few remarks, I do support this Bill but with the reservation on Section 16 (1) and the definition or the antiquity which is too wide and not practical to all of us here. Thank you, Tuan Speaker.

Tuan Speaker: Member for Jemoreng.

YB Dato' Murshid Diraja Juanda Bin Jaya: Tuan Speaker, terima kasih kerana memberi peluang kepada saya untuk menyertai debat Sarawak Heritage (Bill) 2019. Sesungguhnya inisiatif Kerajaan Negeri mewujudkan Rang Undang-Undang ini adalah amat tepat dan bijaksana bagi menjaga dan memulihara harta warisan rakyat Sarawak yang kelak menjadi bukti bahawa Sarawak juga memiliki warisan sejarah yang cukup tua dan panjang. Lihat sahaja kepada Gua Niah yang menempatkan tulang belulang dan warisan manusia di antara yang paling tua di dunia sehingga Gua Niah diisytiharkan sebagai warisan dunia. Sarawak berada di peta dunia kerana warisan ini. Inisiatif rang undang-undang ini juga menepati hasrat Kerajaan Sarawak untuk membawa masuk seramai mungkin pelancong luar negara ke Sarawak. Apabila siap kompleks Muzium Sarawak yang baru kelak sudah pasti banyak khazanah Sarawak yang akan dipamerkan yang pasti menjadi daya tarikan di kawasan Asean dan menjadi tumpuan pelancong dunia. Oleh itu, Rang Undang-Undang ini dibentangkan tepat pada masanya.

Tuan Speaker, saya juga ingin mencadangkan agar pihak Kerajaan mengkaji dan memulihara beberapa warisan kaum melanau di kawasan saya yang agak terbiar seperti rumah panjang Melanau, di Sok Matu. Walaupun pihak muzium telah mengambil beberapa tindakan saya ingin merakamkan ucapan terima kasih kepada saudara Tuan Pengarah, saudara Suria Bujang yang turun sendiri melakukan tinjauan dan kajian. Tapi saya mohon perhatian lebih diberikan kerana kompleks rumah panjang Melanau itu semakin usang. Saya juga pohon mencadangkan agar kawasan perkuburan Sharip Sekerang, bapa kepada pejuang Sarawak Syarif Masahor yang disebut oleh Ahli dari Kota Sentosa sebentar tadi, yang kuburnya berada di kawasan tanah perkuburan kampung Sekerang Igan, di kampung saya agar dipulihara oleh pihak Kerajaan. Batu-batu nisan tua dan beberapa batu nisan kunonya mungkin ada pengaruh Aceh dan sebagainya yang berada di situ perlu dipulihara kerana ia adalah warisan sejarah Sarawak. Sebagaimana dicatatkan di dalam sejarah Brunei, pernah berlaku pertempuran besar di antara Kerajaan 'Kingdom of Melanau' dan Kerajaan Brunei di lembah Igan dan lembah Jemoreng suatu ketika dahulu. Catatan sejarah menyatakan ratusan meriam dan bedil telah dibawa balik ke Brunei. Tapi saya mohon Jabatan Muzium untuk menyemak maklumat dan data ini. Sebab cerita dari mulut ke mulut perlu disahkan oleh bukti dan data bukan hanya membawa khabar angin dan berita kosong. Mungkin sebahagian meriam dan bedil yang diwarisi oleh sebahagian orang Melanau adalah lambang kekuatan ketenteraan sebahagian wilayah Sarawak pada zaman itu. Ini amat penting untuk pembuktian sejarah dan ini semua perlukan kajian dan pemuliharaan. Begitu juga dengan rumah-rumah lama yang cukup menarik dan cantik seni bina yang ada. Sebagai contoh di kawasan Kampung Skaang Matu. Sebagai contoh rumah orang kaya Haji Marais dan sebagainya. Saya mohon pihak muzium dan pihak heritage agar melakukan usaha bagaimana untuk memulihara bangunan-bangunan warisan seperti ini.

Tuan Speaker, sekiranya kawasan bersejarah seperti ini dipulihara dan dikembangkan, pelancong boleh datang ke kawasan-kawasan ini di samping melawat kawasan-kawasan bersejarah lain yang wujud di seluruh Negeri Sarawak. Kita mahu sejarah Sarawak ditulis semula dan dikembangkan agar jati diri rakyat Sarawak terus utuh dan kita bangga mewarisi sebuah negeri yang mempunyai sejarah yang panjang dan hebat. Demikian juga saya rasa berterima kasih kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri kerana memasukkan pelbagai perkara dalam Rang Undang-Undang ini seperti yang berkaitan dengan seni tangan, tekstil, ukiran rumah, kapal, perahu dan sebagainya juga seni tarian, lagu, makanan dan minuman yang kita perlu pulihara agar tidak timbul pertikaian dengan pihak-pihak yang lain kemudian nanti yang suka menuntut dan anggap mereka yang memiliki warisan-warisan ini. Apa-apa yang menjadi warisan rakyat Sarawak mesti dipulihara dan dipertahankan.

Tuan Speaker, saya tutup dengan satu pantun untuk menghilangkan mengantuk di petang hari.

*Bumi Sarawak banyak sejarah,
Sejarah dunia di Gua Niah,
GPS Kerajaan kuat dan gagah,
Manifesto PH dah boleh belah
Jadi heritage sajalah.*

Tuan Speaker, saya mohon menyokong.

Tuan Speaker: Ahli Yang Berhormat bagi Lingga.

YB Puan Hajah Simoi Binti Haji Peri: Terima kasih Tuan Speaker. Saya mengucapkan syabas kepada Kerajaan Sarawak kerana telah menggubal Rang Undang-undang Warisan 2019. Kita sedia maklum Sarawak kaya dengan sejarah dan warisan. Sejarahnya yang panjang dan kepelbagaian etnik yang terdapat di negeri ini merupakan warisan yang tidak ternilai harganya kepada generasi akan datang dan juga tarikan utama kepada pelancong luar.

Tuan Speaker, izinkan saya menyentuh mengenai bangunan-bangunan bersejarah seperti kubu-kubu yang terdapat di seluruh Sarawak. Berikut adalah antara kubu-kubu bersejarah yang terdapat di Sarawak.

- (a) Kubu Margherita di Kuching;
- (b) Kubu Alice di Sri Aman;
- (c) Kubu Lily di Betong;
- (d) Kubu Raneé di Saratok;
- (e) Kubu Charles di Kabong;
- (f) Kubu Brooke Nanga Meluan di Julau;
- (g) Kubu Emma di Kanowit;
- (h) Kubu Sylvia di Kapit;
- (i) Kubu Hose di Marudi;
- (j) Kubu Leo Matu di Ulu Baram;
- (k) Kubu Lama di Limbang; dan
- (l) Kubu Arundell di Lubok Antu.

Selain daripada kubu-kubu yang masih megah berdiri ini, Tuan Speaker, terdapat juga kubu-kubu yang pernah dibina di Sarawak khususnya sepanjang pemerintahan Brooke dahulu. Antaranya kubu lama Lingga di Lingga iaitu di kawasan saya, Kubu James di Skrang Kubu Burdette di Mukah, Kubu Lama Tebakang di Serian, Kubu Keppel di Bintulu, Kubu Florence di Trusan, Lawas dan Kubu Leonora di Engkilili. Kebanyakan kubu ini telah dinaik taraf oleh Jabatan Muzium Sarawak sebagai Muzium wilayah. Contohnya Kubu Alice di Sri Aman telah dinaik taraf sebagai Muzium Warisan Sri Aman dalam Rancangan Malaysia Ke-10. Jabatan Muzium Sarawak juga kini giat menjalankan kerja-kerja membaik pulih dan menaik taraf beberapa buah kubu lain di seluruh Sarawak melalui peruntukan Kerajaan Sarawak di dalam Rancangan Malaysia Ke-11. Antara kubu-kubu yang sering, yang kini sedang dinaik taraf adalah seperti berikut; Kubu Lily Betong, akan menjadi muzium warisan Betong, Kubu Emma di Kanowit akan menjadi muzium warisan Kanowit dan Kubu Sylvia di Kapit akan menjadi muzium itu juga. Saya difahamkan oleh Jabatan Muzium Sarawak telah mengadakan perbincangan dengan pihak Jabatan Warisan Negara untuk menyenaraikan kubu-kubu bersejarah ini sebagai tapak warisan dunia, World Heritage Site di bawah UNESCO. Usaha ini sudah tentu akan memberi impak yang cukup positif kepada usaha Kerajaan Sarawak untuk menarik lebih ramai lagi pelancong masuk ke negeri ini. Antara faedah segera yang bakal diperolehi ialah promosi percuma oleh pihak UNESCO kepada 180 buah negara di dunia mengenai kewujudan dan keunikan bangunan-bangunan bersejarah ini.

Apatah lagi dengan usaha Kerajaan Sarawak yang telah membina sebuah kompleks muzium atau kampus muzium yang besar dan tersergam indah di tengah-tengah bandar Kuching yang kini telah siap adalah selari dengan penggubalan Ordinan Warisan Sarawak ini.

Memang telah tiba masanya Kerajaan GPS membina bangunan muzium yang baru kerana Muzium Sarawak yang telah dibina pada tahun 1888 telah berusia 139 tahun. Kita bersyukur walaupun selama 139 tahun muzium lama ini beroperasi, tiada berlaku sebarang malapetaka yang boleh merosakkan warisan di Negeri kita ini. Ini adalah bukti kualiti pengurusan yang profesional mengikut amalan terbaik permuziuman.

Justeru itu, dengan adanya muzium baharu yang lengkap dengan kemudahan muzium antarabangsa kakitangan tempatan anak Sarawak sendiri harus dikekalkan tanpa mengutamakan orang asing. Kesimpulannya, dengan adanya *Sarawak Heritage Bill*, 2019 ini dapat membantu:

- (a) Mewujudkan budaya menghargai warisan yang ada di Sarawak khususnya dalam kalangan rakyat Sarawak sekaligus akan mengekalkan identiti Sarawak pada masa-masa akan datang. Di samping itu, Sarawak akan turut menyumbang kepada identiti yang berorientasikan kepada budaya dan warisan di peringkat antarabangsa; dan

- (b) Memudahkan kita mendapat pengiktirafan UNESCO World Heritage Sites dan ini akan membolehkan kita mendapat sokongan dan bantuan pihak UNESCO sama ada dalam bentuk pembiayaan kewangan dan teknikal untuk mengekalkan tempat-tempat yang diwartakan.

Sekurang-kurangnya kita akan mewujudkan *knowledge transfer* kepada pengkaji dan pencipta sejarah Sarawak melalui kerjasama pelbagai pihak daripada pelbagai negara, iaitu sebagai usaha untuk mengekalkan khazanah budaya kita yang lain dan berpotensi untuk diwartakan. Ini termasuklah melakukan penyelidikan dan membongkar khazanah warisan bawah laut bagi melihat sejarah dan kepentingan perdagangan negeri kita masa lalu. Sebagai contoh Tuan Speaker, penemuan 3,000 artifek daripada 13 buah kapal karam yang ditemui di sekitar Laut Cina Selatan dan Selat Melaka menjadi bukti kukuh Tanah Melayu pernah menjadi sebuah pelabuhan begitu pesat pada suatu ketika dahulu. Ini tidak mustahil berlaku di dasar laut di negeri kita sendiri iaitu di Sarawak sejak ratusan atau ribuan tahun dahulu iaitu dengan sejarah dan warisan tertentu yang tidak diketahui oleh masyarakat umum.

Di Sri Aman khususnya, terdapat beberapa tapak warisan yang memerlukan penyelidikan segera oleh pihak Jabatan Muzium Sarawak. Sebagai contoh, Kerajaan Patusan muncul pada tahun 1800 dan terletak di Geran Setumbin iaitu di kawasan saya juga. Kerajaan ini diperintah oleh Shaarif Sahap. Beliau diberi kuasa oleh Sultan Brunei untuk memerintah kawasan ini.

Kerajaan ini sangat terkenal di barat Tuan Speaker, dan ditulis dalam sebuah novel yang bertajuk *Lords Jim* tulisan Joseph Conrad. Novel ini kemudiannya difilemkan pula di barat pada tahun 1900. Kerajaan yang bercorak pelabuhan ini telah menarik ramai pedagang seluruh dunia pada ketika itu. Kerajaan ini telah musnah pada tahun 1840 apabila tentera Brooke menyerangnya dengan kapal perang hebat mereka iaitu *HMS Dido* dan *Phlegethon*.

Saya mengucapkan tahniah kepada Jabatan Muzium Sarawak kerana mengambil inisiatif untuk mendokumentasikan sejarah ini. Walau bagaimanapun, kajian menyeluruh perlu dilakukan oleh Jabatan Muzium Sarawak. Kita tidak mahu sejarah dan warisan kita hilang begitu sahaja dan kita juga khuatir, Tuan Speaker, artifak berharga di dasar laut dicuri oleh seseorang yang mempunyai kepentingan peribadi. Sebab itulah kita perlu peruntukkan undang-undang bertulis yang komprehensif iaitu Sarawak Heritage 2019 untuk menjaga dan memelihara warisan kita sama ada di darat mahupun di dasar lautan sebagai bukti warisan dan khazanah negeri kita. Ianya juga dapat dimanfaatkan oleh generasi akan datang. Kalau warisan kita musnah, hilang, maka sukar untuk dicari ganti selama-lamanya.

Tuan Speaker, semua warisan yang ada di negeri kita ini menampilkan dimensi budaya dan sejarah sesuatu tempat tersebut. Sarawak kaya dengan budaya dan kepelbagaian kaum, maka sudah pasti apabila kita mengekalkan warisan yang mewakili kaum-kaum tersebut dengan sendirinya ia akan memberikan maklumat dan mendidik masyarakat kita dengan memperincikan sejarah di negeri kita.

Dengan ini Tuan Speaker, saya menyokong *Sarawak Heritage Bill*, atau Rang Undang-Undang Warisan, 2019. Sekian, terima kasih.

Tuan Speaker: Honourable Member for Layar.

YB Encik Gerald Rentap Jabu: Terima kasih Tuan Speaker for giving me the opportunity to debate on this amendment for Sarawak Heritage Bill, 2019. I must congratulate the Minister for bringing up such a forward-looking Bill, and to me it is the right timing since the last Bill was 25 years ago. We need to have something more comprehensive and something more to keep our heritage within, you know, our communities and what we have to offer in Sarawak.

I agree with all the points being raised on giving more power to the director looking at other areas of heritage which include under water heritage and setting up Sarawak Heritage Council

funding through the heritage trust fund and the restructuring process of gazetting and other historical sites and most importantly I think the concept of giving the intangible heritage a chance to be documented and also to be preserved is something very important also.

Fortunately, for the information of our Dewan, we just had our symposium Nepan Iban in Betong on the 1st and 2nd of November and one of the things we came out with a resolution was about to seek, to preserve, to promote and to be the custodian of iban and other ethnic heritage and customs. I think this is important and this Bill will help us to do so. And with that, I believe a lot more things this Bill spells our will give us better chance actually to give our future generations a better understanding of our customs, our traditions and our heritage. We also would like to propose within this Heritage Bill for us to give some *ruang untuk kita mempromosikan dan juga* to exhibit di *tempat-tempat seperti kubu-kubu Brooke yang kita* that we have refurbish and so on. And some parts of iban culture, parts of livelihood, *nepan, dukuk*, the oral history, *tukat mambang*, the utensil for them to go to the farm, *bubu* you know, *capang, ser pang*, all these important things because if we don't do it now, it will disappear with time.

So, we seek that through this Bill that we may be given, we should be given the opportunity like in Fort Lily in Betong, Fort Alice in Sri Aman in Simanggang, Fort Emma in Kanowit, Fort Brooke in Julau, Fort Sylvia in Kapit and so on to have at least an area to exhibit our rich culture diversity and heritage. We also would like to propose also within this Bill, I think part of the heritage register to recognize and reward maybe living legends of our heritage of our committee *baka sidak mambang nyak*. These people you know, they are trained not with written knowledge, it's all by oral tradition. And as we go now, there is dying art already. So, if we can recognize them and give them some kind of reward also for being something like maybe Samad Saad whatever our poet laureate in Kuala Lumpur and so on. And I think it is effective not only the Iban community, and I am sure that the shaman, Melanau shaman is also you can also recognize for their talents and their capabilities and our own culture.

And I would like to propose also Tuan Speaker for the Sarawak Heritage Council, it must be well represented, it cannot be just you know, sorry to say the bureaucrats let us have some people who have real knowledge and understanding of our communities to be part of this so that will help us enhance and also to keep our rich heritage alive. And on that note also, I really like what the Bill tries to do because *khazanah dan warisan kita*, with this Bill, *dari langit sampai ke bumi, di bawah bumi dan sampai ke air pesisiran kita*, this is all ours. And this is important to protect our State, and to protect our rights actually I think that is more important, if you don't have that, it will be difficult as there's a lot of people that can come in and *menceroboh dan juga menipu nanti, susah kita*. Nowadays it is very hard.

And I think, as a parting note, I want to go and say that our history and our heritage is what made us here today. It does not matter whether you *shampang*, or *rentap* or whatever it is. Just don't confuse people *lah*. They are part of history. We cannot change that and people like Kota Sentosa *mungkin dia telah bermastautin di tempat sana, Semenanjung sana*, that's why maybe he is not native *lah*. *Balik dua tahun lagi*, then me and him can register ourselves the Sarawak heritage register *lah*, we become antique here.

And so, we really look forward for that, I think it is also not nice to go and say that it is only to discriminate certain races. How about the Iban who fought during the communist time? We also *banyak yang mati juga*, but we cannot, we should not go and dwell and fight over things like that. Let us enjoy and respect and become the custodians to preserve and *pelihara dan* to keep our heritage more intact and to be enjoyed by the future generations and also those that respect our culture and our identity and for us, let us do something like maybe Honourable Member for Batu Kawa say, let us do something for Sarawak, let the Sarawakians do something for Sarawak and this is one of them. To keep our heritage and our way of life and harmony and customs to be well protected with this amendment.

With that Sir, I beg to support the amendment. Thank you.

Tuan Speaker: Honourable Member for Muara Tuang.

YB Dato Haji Idris Bin Haji Buang: Thank you very much Tuan Speaker sir for giving me a great honour be able to join this debate to support this Bill. This Bill I believe is in tandem with all the spirit that we have. To have Sarawak first in everything. To protect not only what do we call, the safeguards that we have under the MA63 and the Constitution. But also, to really work in the way that we really put things right. Well as I am very pretty concerned about our environment actually in that not only onshore, but offshore especially.

Since the abolishment or the abolishing of the Emergency Law Tuan Speaker, I have already touched on the matter publicly. All the laws about our what do we call that Territorial Sea and Continental Shelf at the Federal side is suspended actually. It's not an application anymore.

We should stick to the definition of our continental shelf as per the Queen in Council orders 1954 that is 200 nautical miles. Our continental shelf, the sub seas are rich in all the things like corals and maybe sites for excavations, salvage operations for many relics that are there. And as we know, we have this coast guards coming up as per the budget speech of our Yang Amat Berhormat and I think we have all the other laws for which this particular law is in tandem. This particular Bill is in tandem or more or less I think the Land Code is there. We need to have all these, coordinated with the best way through cooperation by all the departments concern including the police as Yang Berhormat Minister had put up. We must protect our environment. It is raped, it is damaged everyday through the operation of oil and gas. Explorers as well as the those in the operations particularly Petronas and there is no way that we can check on them. I believe we must get back all the control that we have on our environment either to give it back to all these laws including this particular Bill otherwise there is nothing much for us to hand over to the generation of Sarawakian to come and it would be meaningless actually. The oil and gas players, their main concern is just to get our resources and get the money for themselves. Whatever it is but what about our environment, who should protect our environment if it is not us? We are the one. There are things in the ocean, that are so vast that we need to explore for our best interest. There are species of fishes, corals and all the riches of the ocean that belongs to us that need protection and I believe if we don't do it now we will be as guilty as those oil and gas players themselves due to great negligence.

I believe this Bill had to be worked out in the best integrated way with the operation and the implementation of all other Bills which is in tandem as I said earlier. Taking a point that I was accused of being confused. Well, I mean in one sense I am confused by Honourable Member for Kota Sentosa as always. I have been confused whatever he said, before the election, during the election, after the election. I am confused about the 20% he promised on the royalty. I am confused about the 50% tax and now I am confused about the folk lore from which he got the authenticity, yeah, sources. Did he listen to Liew Shang Pang himself? I am not sure. So, I hope, the council which is going to be established will be professionally constituted with research, experts and historians as well as those who looks into the future, who are able to look into the future that is the B40 people yeah. Who could be, what you called people who just graduate from Masters, PhD from our local universities to see stories like folk lore, something like that universally proven in the sense that the sufficient adequate writings on that and so on accepted in the highest level of the academic as well as professional, what we called it, institutions. So, we cannot just throw a folk lore. Just like a folk lore, I can say Bujang Lapok is a folk lore for what purpose? Is it tense or have the tendency to confuse the people. *Jalur* and *Jalan* for example is based on folk lore where the communist, terrorist one time, when they have been mercilessly bad for our people to remember is now taken as heroes of the nation. At one time somebody, a high-profile politician in the Federal Government now, a Minister had given the greatest honour to the attackers, the communist, terrorist who attack Bukit Kepong, police station, they killed, wiped out almost all the policemen, so, then, they are glorified as, what you called that, *pejuang kemerdekaan*. We don't want that kind of influence to come to Sarawak. That is alien to Sarawak. We want, as Yang Berhormat for Layan said, our veterans, army, police, body scout and things like that who had fought during the communist, what we called that, confrontation era to be glorified and put in the place properly as part of our heritage. I believe this is the best way to preserve

something that can bring Sarawakian together. We should stay as united, harmony society of Sarawakian and this is our heritage, the greatest product of our heritage, we should preserve.

On the point of whether Section 18(1) should be amended there is a point by Honorable Member for Kota Sentosa which I believe as 16(1), yeah, as what we called that, an amend from the legal fraternity. I believe we should consider what he said, there is some valid point okay but on the folk lore, please, I still insist that he produced some kind of, I don't reject it but please produced some authentic, what we called, proof. What he said is true because we don't want to be carried away for something which is pluck from the air. So, with that Tuan Speaker I support the Bill. Thank you very much.

Tuan Speaker: Member for Dudong.

YB Datuk Tiong Thai King: Thank you Tuan Speaker for giving me the opportunity to participate on the debate on the Sarawak Heritage Bill, 2019. Tuan Speaker, in view of Sarawak Heritage Bill, 2019 I fully support the Bill tabled as it is indeed a visionary move and timely for safeguarding, preserving and conserving all heritage found within Sarawak's territory. Sarawak the largest State in Malaysia is home to 27 ethnic group with 45 different dialects, each group have their own unique stories, beliefs, traditions and cultures. A country's culture heritage including historic buildings, sites, cultures and other invaluable assets can play a major role to boosting the nation's tourism centre as these unique features can be promoted as tourism products to generate income.

As the tide of modernity and development continue to constantly sweep across our State, it becomes even more imperative to conserve what remains of the old State to retain the spirit of our soul of our homeland. The conservation of traditions, architectures historical remains and culture is critical to ensure Sarawak is attractive to tourists. In addition, the heritage should remain intact so that the future generations can appreciate the State's historical remnants which could be traced to the White Rajah Brooke era. Besides, preserving cultural heritage it is also our social responsibility as it reflects our identity. In Malaysia, cultural heritage has always played a key role in the growth of the nation. As for Sarawak, we have been consistently offering unique selling points in the form of culture, adventure and nature which can be pillars of attraction to all market segments.

Cultural heritage tourism offer opportunity for the local community to portray and narrate its own story. If articulated in a proper way through proper channels, cultural heritage tourism could make an impact on the economic growth for communities and regions. All the world heritage sites have attracted crowds of tourists for all over the world bringing huge revenues to their countries every year. It is hoped that with the Heritage Bill, 2019 passed, Sarawak can also safeguard preserve and conserve our heritage sites to enable us to nominate at least one site to be recognized as UNESCO that is The United Nations, Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization World Heritage Site to boost Sarawak's cultural heritage tourism.

Over the years, however, the museum culture has spread to nearly every part of the world and today it has become uncommon to find any country that does not have a museum, no matter how small it may be. This implies that the concept of the museum has become a global concept that has survived the 20th century untill now. In our modern society, the museum holds the cultural soul of the nation. It holds the cultural wealth of the nation in trust for all generations and by its function and unique position, it has become the cultural conscience of the nation. Besides, education is critical for development. Education that is devoid of the cultures of the people in society is empty and incomplete. One of the fundamental objectives of the museum is to impart cultural education effectively. In modern society, the museums enrich the educational process by exposing their history in a positive way. Moreover, they assist our future generations to understand and appreciate their history and culture as well as to take pride in the achievements of their forebearers.

For people to live in peace and happiness, there must be unity. Museums do promote unity in the society by using their resources to ensure understanding and appreciation for the various groups and cultures that exist in that society. On a broader perspective, museums can promote cultural diplomacy that will engender greater understanding between peoples and nations. As we approach the future, museum must show leadership in the promotion of the heritage of the nation.

As custodians of the cultural soul of the nation, they must have the capacity to broker peace, unity and understanding in times of conflict and disorder and they must speak out when there is fear and danger in the land through their exhibitions and programmes for the good of the nation. In a changing world, museums have become very important institutions that are respected and valued. Sarawak Museum Complex will be a repository centre for showcasing in Sarawak's rich cultural and historical heritage through its exhibitions.

Currently in Sibu, Tuan Speaker, there is Sibu Heritage Centre which has attracted more than 17,264 visitors since 2010. Another popular heritage centre is Lau King Howe Hospital Memorial Museum. It is the first and only medical museum in Malaysia opened since 1996. The exhibitions in this historical site show development of health care over 100 years in Sibu From Brooke era, colonial days and within Malaysia. Both of these two sites have become must-visit places for visitors in Sibu. However, both places are too small. It is hoped that our State Government will consider to build a bigger and more complete heritage centre and museum in Sibu to promote tourism industry in Sibu. Sibu is the gateway to central region of Sarawak.

Tuan Speaker, once again I fully support the Sarawak Heritage Bill, 2019 to be tabled to include Underwater Heritage and to establish the Heritage Council and the Heritage Trust Fund for protecting, preserving and conserving all heritage found within Sarawak's territory for the well-beings of Sarawakians. Sekian, terima kasih.

Tuan Speaker: Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat, we have a short break. Sitting will resume at 5.30 p.m.

(Mesyuarat ditangguhkan pada jam 5.02 petang)

(Mesyuarat dimulakan pada jam 5.44 petang)

[Tuan Speaker mempengerusikan Mesyuarat]

Tuan Speaker: Any other Honourable Members who wish to speak? Honourable Member for Samalaju.

YB Encik Majang Anak Renggi: Tuan Speaker, terima kasih kerana memberi ruang kepada saya untuk turut serta mengambil bahagian dalam Perbahasan Rang Undang-Undang Sarawak Heritage Bill, 2019.

Tuan Speaker, Negeri Sarawak mempunyai kepelbagaian suku kaum dan latar belakang yang berlainan. Oleh itu sudah pastinya ia memiliki kekayaan warisan, sama ada berbentuk alam semula jadi, budaya dan kesenian. Sehingga kini rakyatnya telah ataupun masih mengamalkan dengan penuh kebanggaan terhadap tradisi dan budaya masing-masing.

Dalam masa yang sama Negeri Sarawak telah pesat membangun ke arah mencapai matlamat menjadi sebuah negeri maju pada tahun 2030. Pembangunan fizikal yang semakin agresif lagi mencabar telah memberikan kesan terhadap kemusnahan, kerosakan, kepupusan dan kehilangan harta warisan seperti tapak bersejarah, bangunan monumen, benda purba, objek bersejarah serta warisan budaya mahupun yang diklasifikasikan sebagai warisan ketara dan tidak ketara.

Tuan Speaker, the Sarawak Cultural Heritage Ordinance 1993 dilihat mempunyai kelompangan dalam memberi kawalan yang lengkap, tegas, berkesan dan tidak lagi mampu menampung tuntutan pembangunan fizikal masa kini.

Justeru, dengan adanya Sarawak Heritage Bill, 2019 diharapkan dapat mengukuhkan dan menjamin perlindungan untuk pemeliharaan dan pemuliharaan yang sepatutnya terhadap kekayaan warisan dan harta khazanah negeri. Perundangan ini akan membolehkan Jabatan Muzium Sarawak melaksanakan fungsi dan peranan dalam menjaga aset warisan negeri dengan lebih sempurna,

efisien dan berkesan. Di samping itu juga, perundangan ini dapat memenuhi tuntutan industri pelancongan berteraskan sumber warisan yang kian berkembang.

Tuan Speaker, penubuhan Majlis Warisan Sarawak yang dianggotai oleh Setiausaha Kerajaan Negeri dan Setiausaha Kewangan Negeri bersama Jabatan yang bertanggungjawab jelas membuktikan kesungguhan Kerajaan dalam memastikan perkara-perkara dasar, strategi atau pelan tindakan berhubung pengurusan warisan dapat dilaksanakan dengan cekap dan menyeluruh.

Tuan Speaker, antara faktor penting terkandung dalam Sarawak Heritage Bill, 2019 adalah dari segi aspek penyediaan dan penubuhan Sarawak Heritage Trust Fund. Langkah bijak ini bertujuan memudahkan bantuan kewangan dapat disalurkan kepada pemilik bangunan warisan atau monumen lama, tapak bersejarah dan sebagainya bagi kerja-kerja pemeliharaan dan pemuliharaan

Tuan Speaker, tanggungjawab dalam memastikan keselamatan terjaga dan terjamin terhadap warisan yang merupakan khazanah negeri adalah menjadi tanggungjawab kita bersama, iaitu agensi kerajaan, NGO dan orang awam.

Tuan Speaker, pewartaan Sarawak Heritage Bill, 2019 ini nanti adalah bukti jelas kesungguhan pihak Kerajaan GPS untuk memastikan perlindungan terhadap warisan dan khazanah negeri supaya menjadi tatapan generasi seterusnya. Dengan ini, saya menyokong penuh usul Sarawak Heritage Bill, 2019. Sekian, terima kasih.

Tuan Speaker: Ahli-Ahli Yang Berhormat, under Standing Order 9, I determine to this seating goes beyond 6.30 pm. Honourable Member for Batu Lintang.

YB Encik See Chee How: Thank you Tuan Speaker. Thank you for giving me this opportunity to express my support for this Bill for the enacting of the Sarawak Heritage Ordinance.

Tuan Speaker, heritage is humanities gifts to the future. The World Heritage Conference of UNESCO declare; we are here today to talk about these gifts. Something that cannot be bought is our heritage, something that should be preserved for the future for our children and for our Sarawakian community.

Tuan Speaker, when I was in Kanowit town last Sunday, I was most impressed with the work that has been carried out to restore, refurbished Fort Emma. It was not just a simple job to replace the hardwood timber to give it a facelift. My friend Kanowit Council Secretary, Mr. Anthony Luta told me last week, that it is a painstaking job that any items found or excavated at the worksite are to be referred to the team of Archaeologist who are engaged in the project that is commission by the Sarawak Museum Department.

I must put on record in this Honourable Dewan my appreciation to the commitment and good work by the Sarawak Museum Department in the conservation and preservation of a historical natural treasures our heritage for the past more than 150 years.

We all know that the Kanowit town is located at the conference of Batang Rajang and Sungai Kanowit. However, I already come to know, not too long ago, the Kanowit was the earliest trading post or market place found at the Rajang River vessel is established even earlier than Sibu and Kapit. It is therefore, fortunate that the Sarawak Heritage Council will be established to assist the Ministry and the Museum Department to plan and carry out programme to record and document the history of our town, of historical culture and values. It is popularly believed the Kanowit derived its name in Sabah because they were brought there 100 years ago to train and capture rhinos and they found home in Sabah. But the home of this brave hunters is in Kanowit, the monumental figurine of a lifestyle rhino besides Fort Emma specimen of their history. There has been no historical record on the year Kanowit was founded. When the first Rajah James Brooke came to Kanowit in 1861, he noted the Fort Emma which stood in the then Kanowit trading post or market place was constructed in 1859. Richard Austrom, a British officer serving in Sarawak during the Brooke's era recorded the

Kanowit as the main trading post in the Rajang vessel when the early Chinese from the Singapore and Hong Kong came to trade in the late 19 century. Kanowit was then the region's administrative outpost operating from Fort Emma.

The administrative presence with the tamu which was well known for the conversion of the ingenious folks of various community in the region to exchange and trade their local and native products have attracted the Chinese traders from Singapore. The rich valuable local products, and selling of valuable wood has led to the early settlement Chinese in Kanowit, building their shops around the tamu. Then the Kanowit Bazaar was raised to the ground of two locations in 1969 and on November 9th, 1950 respectively and had to be rebuild from scratch. Only the Kanowit clinic survived the fire and have stood its ground to bear witness to the changes. Together with Fort Emma, the Kanowit clinic are the remaining iconic building and landmarks this important township. After the fire in 1950s unfortunately with the setting up of the Kanowit Sea Dayak Local Authority by the colonial administration and the help of the late then Chairman, Temenggung Bayang allocating government's grant without interest to rebuild 58 concrete shophouses for the earliest and existing settlers of all races retaining the original characters and features of the Kanowit Bazaar including the historical tamu and market place. Besides the new administrative building which has become the heart of the Kanowit town today.

Upon the completion of the 58 shophouses, the Kanowit Sea Dayak Local authority has house and shops for its daily administration works. Shortly after, it moved into the renovated Kanowit clinic and occupied the remaining earliest building of Kanowit town until about 1967 and the present existing Kanowit District Council building at Jalan Kubu was completed. At all material time, the historical and popular tamu had remained at the same place where it has been for the last 150 years even after it was renamed Market Bangunan Majlis Daerah Kanowit where the existing multipurpose market was built by the District Council. Despite all the changes, the tamu or affectionally referred to as Tamu-Tamu by the locals continue to uphold the traditions to serve Kanowit. Traders and villages folks from the local community and all races earned their livelihood and brought benefits to all the people of Kanowit and nearby communities besides growing tourists to buy their local indigenous products. Recently the Council has completed leasing and rent out the historical market for the supermarket.

To compliment the income in order that the council can implement more projects for this heritage town, I will be most grateful if the ministry will continue pursuing works to study and document the culture and natural heritage of these ancient outpost and help people. Little more, development fund to this beautiful town will go a long way in the preservation of this Sarawakian heritage that is being threatened. A culture and natural heritage of both irreplaceable sources of life and impression. They are our touch stone, a point of reference of our identity. This is the UNESCO declaration when it was declared to mark 18th of April as a World Heritage Day. It also comes to my mind the famous word of Jose Rizal, a Filipino nationalist who advocated political reform for the colony under Spain which eventually leads to Philippine independence, he said, to foretell the destiny of a nation it is necessary to open the book, the tales of the past. It is our effort for the national building, I am sure that we can draw much inspiration from our long Sarawakian history, our heritage, the very touch stone and our identity. As a suggestion, I am hopeful that the government will make it a role of a Sarawak Heritage Council established under the Part 2 of the ordinance to help set out fund and support the setting up of Sarawak History Club in all the schools in Sarawak that our children will be able to learn and know more about our Sarawakian history, take part in the discovery, documenting and reporting of our rich culture and national heritage. Today, by inculcate and nurture our cherished Sarawakian identity to make Sarawak even better and to past this humanity gift to future Sarawakian and the world. To conclude, I would like to join my colleague Honourable Member for Kota Sentosa called for the amendment of Clause 16 [1] of the Bill. This is my opinion that the wording is counter productive and certainly thus not reflect the Chinese Heritage of Sarawak. Thank you.

Tuan Speaker: Honourable Member for Murum.

YB Encik Chukpai Ugon: Thank you Tuan Speaker for given me the opportunity to participate in the debate on The Sarawak Heritage Bill, 2019. With taking due consideration and much understanding of the importance of the proposed Sarawak Heritage Bill, 2019 with the objective to deal more comprehensively with heritage matter in Sarawak, I stand to support the Bill.

Tuan Speaker, as we all know, heritage is a property which includes numerous cultural, artistic, intellectual form, physical artifacts and intangible attributes of a society or something that inherited, passed down from previous generations.

Heritage is also considered to be the best expression of the cultural identity, cultural character and tradition as a nation heritage of honour, pride and courage inherited from the past generations, maintained in present and bestowed for the benefit of future generations.

Tuan Speaker, Sarawak with its various communities is so rich in culture and tradition. As a responsible government, it is Sarawak's noble obligation to preserve and conserve this culture and tradition so that our future generations can see and enjoy this heritage.

Therefore, it is of paramount importance and timely for Sarawak government to come up with a new Bill replacing the Sarawak Cultural Heritage Ordinance, 1993. The proposed Sarawak Heritage Bill, 2019 will allow Sarawak to protect and manage its heritage in a more comprehensive and efficient way.

Tuan Speaker, it is significant to note this new proposed Bill has three new very important elements which were not covered in the existing Sarawak Cultural Heritage Ordinance, 1993, namely:

- (i) Underwater Heritage and Intangible Cultural Heritage;
- (ii) Sarawak Heritage Council; and
- (iii) Sarawak Heritage Trust Fund.

The new Heritage Bill also spells out clearly the role and responsibility of the Museum Department. The new Bill also spells out clearly the role and responsibility of the enforcement officer, the police office and the custom officer in charge. The new Bill will give provisions for them to carry out their duties efficiently.

With the establishment of the Sarawak Heritage Council, it will definitely assist the government on matters or policy, strategy or plan of action to be taken relating to administration and management of heritage in Sarawak.

Tuan Speaker, also included in this new Bill is Intangible Heritage include songs, dances, skills and oral tradition. This new addition to the proposed Sarawak Heritage Bill, 2019 will ensure the protection and preservation of this fragile heritage from dying and maintaining cultural diversity in the face of globalisation. These would be covered by the provisions relating to traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions. Furthermore, the traditional knowledge and the traditional cultural expressions of the various communities in Sarawak will also be safe guarded or protected. It will also give proper recognition to the owner or holder of this traditional knowledge or traditional cultural expression.

To instil and create public awareness regarding heritage is equally important. There is no better way than to start with our young people to inculcate invaluable educational benefit among them. These aspects are covered in this new Heritage Bill.

Tuan Speaker, tourism industry has the greatest potential in Sarawak. Having a heritage building, historical sites and monuments inscripted and endorsed by UNESCO will draw tourists to Sarawak. This will undoubtedly bring great economic benefit to Sarawak. This aspect is also addressed by the new Bill.

In short, this new Heritage Bill allows Sarawak to manage its heritage comprehensively and efficiently. This is in line with the advice of our late beloved Chief Minister Tok Nan which always said, I quote, "*Jaga Sarawak tok bait bait*".

With this opportunity, I thank Yang Berhormat Minister of Tourism, Arts and Culture and Minister for Youth and Sports Sarawak for tabling this Sarawak Heritage Bill, 2019 and I invite all members of this august House to support this Bill.

With that I conclude and beg to support this Sarawak Heritage Bill, 2019. Sarawak First. May God bless Sarawak. Thank you.

Tuan Speaker: Member for Kalaka.

YB Datuk Haji Abdul Wahab bin Aziz: Tuan Speaker, terima kasih kerana memberi peluang kepada saya untuk mengambil bahagian dalam Perbahasan berkaitan dengan Sarawak Heritage Bill 2019. Syabas serta tahniah kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri Pelancongan, Kesenian dan Kebudayaan atas pembentangan Rang Undang-Undang ini yang tepat pada masanya.

This Bill will apply to all heritage found within Sarawak territory and a trust fund is going to be set up known as Sarawak Heritage Trust Fund. It's a good move by our GPS government of Sarawak. Langkah dan tindakan yang diambil oleh Kementerian berkaitan adalah sangat baik dan futuristik untuk memastikan khazanah, sejarah, agama, budaya serta benda-benda antik dan purba dikekalkan dan disimpan dengan sempurna.

Saya ingin menyentuh beberapa bangunan dan tempat bersejarah dalam DUN Kalaka dan daerah Kabong yang perlu dinaik taraf supaya dapat dijadikan tumpuan pelancongan ke kawasan tersebut khususnya:

- a) Kubu lama Port Rainie di Saratok; dan
- b) Port Charles di Kabong.

Dua kubu ini perlu dinaiktaraf dengan segera kerana keadaan bangunan semakin memerlukan kerja baik pulih dan bangunan tersebut perlu dikekalkan kerana bangunan ini adalah bangunan yang bersejarah. Kedua, naik taraf lokaliti ataupun tempat yang bersejarah. Kawasan muara Sungai Krian bertempat di Kampong Paloh, Kabong terkenal dalam sejarah Sarawak berkaitan dengan *Battle of Beting Maro*.

Sekarang sudah ada jalan berbatu ke kampung tersebut dan ini memberi kemudahan untuk pelancong melawat ke tempat tersebut yang mempunyai pantai yang indah lagi sangat menarik. Dicadangkan agar pihak Muzium membina tugu peringatan di kawasan tersebut serta catatan sejarah untuk makluman bagi para pelancong ataupun para pengunjung di kawasan pantai tersebut.

Ada satu kawasan di daerah Kabong, di mana Syariff Masahor serta pengikutnya berkampung setelah kalah dalam pertempuran di Beting Maro sebelum dia melarikan diri ke Singapura. Tempat tersebut adalah di kawasan Pelasuk, Kabong. Ada batu besar diletakkan di situ menunjukkan Syariff Masahor pernah berkampung di kawasan Iban berkenaan. Ini pun satu tarikan berkaitan dengan sejarah Sarawak.

Tuan Speaker, saya harap Muzium akan mengambil perhatian tentang dua perkara yang telah saya nyatakan tadi. Dan apabila Sarawak Heritage Trust Fund kelak sudah berfungsi maka sudah tentu dapat membantu untuk memberi peruntukan bagi kerja naik taraf dua kubu dan dua destinasi yang bersejarah ini.

Sejarah telah menunjukkan kepahlawanan golongan bumiputera di Sarawak, iaitu, generasi muda tidak harus lupa sejarah Sarawak dan dimana bumi dipijak. Tuan Speaker, dengan ini saya menyokong Sarawak Heritage Bill 2019. Terima kasih.

Tuan Speaker: Ahli bagi Lambir.

YB Encik Ripin bin Lamat: Tuan Speaker, terima kasih atas kebenaran untuk turut sama dalam *debate* The Sarawak Heritage Bill 2019. Dan sudah pasti dengan Bil ini akan membolehkan Kementerian Pelancongan, *Ministry of Tourism, Arts and Culture* dalam usaha *preserving* dan juga mempromosikan warisan di negeri Sarawak ini. Dan juga masa pada yang sama segala warisan yang kita ada ini kita tidak dapat lari daripada sejarah silam. Contohnya, kita telah pernah dijajah oleh White Rajah dan pihak *Ministry of Tourism* bercadang untuk membuat filem mengenai sejarah ini.

Dan saya ingin menyentuh perbahasan yang dibuat oleh Yang Berhormat bagi Kota Sentosa di mana beliau menyatakan apabila filem mengenai White Rajah ini dibuat, seolah-olah kita ini mengagung-agungkan White Rajah sedangkan White Rajah ini adalah seorang penjajah dan ramai lagi pejuang-pejuang kita di Sarawak ini seperti Rentap, Syariff Masahor, Rosli Dobi dan ramai lagi.

Jika Yang Berhormat Kota Sentosa berfikir that we glorify White Rajah actually DAP is even worse, they are even worse. They are promoting communist propaganda. A comic which is now banned by KDN, this comic Jalur and Jalan, Belt and Road yang mana terang-terangan telah mempromosikan propaganda komunis. Dan this comic was smuggled to schools to poison the school children with communist ideology who have killed thousands of Iban and Malays during the Emergency time.

So, actually they are the ones who are promoting the penjajah *yang ramai membunuh askar-askar Melayu, pahlawan Iban dan sebagainya. Dan hari ini, Ahli Yang Berhormat* for Kota Sentosa spin again the issue about The White Rajah. Actually, lesson learn. White Rajah is an outsider, he is an outsider. So, for us now, as a Sarawakian don't bring the people from outside to rule our State. Don't bring the outside ideology to our State. DAP is the outside party so GPS is the best to rule the State. The GPS ideology is the best for Sarawakian. They are the best. And now why are you so scared? This is a lesson learned from history. Don't invite outside people to rule our own State. This is a lesson learned. DAP should emulate the same thing that is the most important, that is the history, we cannot delete it, we cannot delete it.

So, the White Rajah film we can take this as an opportunity to tell our people don't invite the outside people to rule our State. Don't invite DAP, don't invite PKR, don't invite Amanah to the State. Don't invite Bersatu, also.

Tuan Speaker, knowing DAP is the mind spinner, always bring the empty promise and let the people fall in love with them. That's what happened when we are with the White Rajah. So, Tuan Speaker, this is the most important for us, lesson learned don't bring outside element to the State. And then for the next stage after the White Rajah, we can still film the movie about the Rentap, about the Syariff Masahor. So, we learned the whole history during Rajah time and after that. Tuan Speaker, with that comment, I beg to support this Bill. Thank you very much.

Tuan Speaker: Member for Bukit Goram

YB Encik Jefferson Jamit ak Unyat: Thank you Tuan Speaker for giving me the opportunity to participate in the debate for this Bill. Sarawak Heritage Bill 2019, Tuan Speaker, I rise to support the Bill the Sarawak Heritage Bill 2019. First of all, I would like to thank the State Government especially to the Minister for Tourism, Arts and Culture and Minister for Youth and Sport Sarawak, who is also the Honourable Member for N.15 of Asajaya for tabling the Sarawak Heritage Bill 2019.

Sarawak is blessed with a vibrants multi-cultural heritage and unique history; our past leaders have passed down to us a rich and multi-dimentional heritage that made us truly proud to be identified as anak Sarawak. We are very fortunate that past and present governments have recognized the importance of cultural heritage and have committed to the preservation, maintenance and promotion, since the days of the Brooke regime our diverse cultures have been given due recognition, for example, in the establishment of the Sarawak Museum in 1888.

In 1950s, the British colonial government initiated the antiquities ordinance to protect our archaeological sites and historical buildings, through the work of then curator, Tom Harissons. Then in the 1970s and 1980s our own curators Benedict Sandin and Datuk Lucas Chin further add to the list of historical buildings which include all the forts (1971), The Astana, The Court House, Satok suspension bridge and others structures.

Come 1993, our late Pehin Sri Tok Nan, as Minister of Social Development through the initiative of the Sarawak Museum passed the Cultural Heritage Ordinance that further strengthen the preservations of our heritage, to add more cultural properties.

And this year the Cultural Heritage Ordinance of 1993, is being supersede by this Sarawak Heritage Bill 2019. Tuan Speaker, as a matter of interpretation it is good to note that the meaning of heritage includes intangible cultural heritage, including song and dances, oral tradition which are of much interest for us Iban as our cultural heritage is very rich in oral tradition with chants, poetical verses, sampi (prayers) and oral history which are kept and perform by our ritual expert such as *lemambang*, *manang* and other experts of artistic and tradition cultural expression. All these intangible performances are of much heritage significance that should be maintained and promoted.

Secondly, in the area of historical objects are included arts and crafts of our community, that include our famous *pua kumbu*, traditional costumes, weapons, wood carvings, basketry and other arts and crafts that are of artistic interest and value.

Thirdly, in the area of preservation, reconstruction, rehabilitation and restoration of buildings, we are pleased that this can be applied to the unique, traditional longhouse architecture for the sake of safe guarding our cultural identity.

Tuan Speaker, now as the matter of administration:

Number one: The Sarawak Heritage Council is an important agency to advice the government on heritage matters. It can assist the Ministry in formulating cultural heritage policies and coordinating their implementation. It also provides a platform for community participation in the appointment of non-government experts and professional. It is hoped that with the formation of the Sarawak Heritage Council. It should allow inputs for community cultural experts to play active roles as provided in the Sarawak Heritage Ordinance.

Number two: Under the Clause 4(b), (c) and (d) stipulating the functions of Sarawak Heritage Council to engage public participation in the identification and protection of heritage and conservation, our community plays active role in the heritage programme undertaken by the Tun Jugah Foundation, such as the establishment of Fort Sylvia Museum and the Tun Jugah Gallery and Pua Kumbu training centre.

Number three: Sarawak Heritage Trust Fund provides a source of financial support for community cultural heritage programmes that in the past could not be implemented due to the shortage of funds. Our people need resources to be able to maintain traditional arts and crafts and mentioned earlier, and Sarawak Heritage Trust Fund is extremely important to achieve their objectives.

Number four: Function and powers of the Director, I propose, under Clause 11(2)(b) that the establishment and maintenance of register should include the registration of traditional cultural and ceremonial experts as they are the custodians of cultural knowledge and expression, example mentioned earlier, the *lemambang*, *manang* and other oral literary-experts. With regard to Clause 11 (2)(g) to preserve, conserve, protect and promote traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expression of the communities in Sarawak. I propose that due recognition be given to the holders of such traditional cultural knowledge that are in danger of disappearance due to the increasing demise of such practitioners, (as mentioned above) by providing funds for them to train their successors.

Tuan Speaker, once again I would like to congratulate the State Government for taking this important initiative to preserve, maintain and promote our rich heritage and diverse cultures. This Bill goes beyond the scope of conservation and sustaining our heritage, it supports community participation in the formation of the Sarawak Heritage Council, and into the management of our major cultural centres, such as the Sarawak Museum Complex and out-sourcing of Museum Management, such as the Fort Sylvia Museum in Kapit, and therefore, we can all look forward to a very bright future for better preservation and promotion of our cultural heritage. *Syabas* to the Ministry of Culture and Heritage for giving priority and care to our proud Sarawak Cultural identity.

With this Tuan Speaker, I fully support this Bill.

Tuan Speaker: Member for Repok.

YB Dato' Sri Huang Tiong Sii: Tuan Speaker, saya bangun untuk menyertai Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat dalam dewan mulia ini untuk mengambil bahagian dalam perbahasan Rang Undang-Undang bertajuk Sarawak Heritage Bill, 2019. Berkenaan pemeliharaan dan pemuliharaan warisan Sarawak pula, saya berpendapat memang perlu ada sebuah badan khas yang fokus dalam menjaga, memelihara dan memulihara aset-aset warisan kita. Ini penting supaya warisan-warisan ini akan sentiasa terpelihara dan dinikmati sehingga ke generasi-generasi yang seterusnya.

Tuan Speaker, Sarawak pada mulanya memiliki Antiquities Ordinance 1954 yang kemudiannya dipinda pada tahun 1963 bagi tujuan penyelarasan dengan peruntukan dalam Perlembagaan Malaysia. Sarawak kemudiannya memperkenalkan Ordinan Warisan Budaya Sarawak 1993 untuk mengukuhkan usaha dalam melindungi sumber warisan budaya Sarawak hampir tiga dekad ordinar ini digunakan dalam memelihara dan melindungi sebarang bentuk warisan kebudayaan Sarawak.

Kekurangan dan kekaburan tentang perkara-perkara berkaitan dengan antaranya, definisi warisan, bidang kuasa dan meningkatkan aktiviti perburuan *antiquities* di Sarawak telah membawa kepada penggubalan rang undang-undang baru Sarawak Heritage Bill 2019. Rang Undang-Undang ini memberi signifikan dalam usaha memelihara, melindungi dan memulihara warisan Sarawak.

Tuan Speaker, penggubalan rang undang-undang ini mempunyai signifikasi yang besar dalam menjamin warisan Sarawak tidak musnah dan hilang akibat pelbagai bentuk aktiviti manusia secara perundangan atau haram. Penguasaan ini akan memperbaiki dan memperkasakan aspek pelaksanaan dan penguatkuasaan antara kerajaan Sarawak dengan kerajaan Persekutuan mengenai warisan Sarawak.

Pewujudan Sarawak Heritage Council akan mempergiatkan lagi usaha untuk melindungi warisan Sarawak dan diharap akan menjalankan kempen kesedaran dalam kalangan rakyat Sarawak yang harta karun dan budaya Sarawak adalah milik rakyat dan khazanah Sarawak yang boleh mencecah nilai warisan sehingga berbillion ringgit. Pelanggaran kesalahan di bawah akta ini, jika disabit kesalahan akan dipenjarakan tidak melebihi lima tahun atau denda tidak melebihi RM50,000 atau kedua-duanya.

Tuan Speaker, dengan pandangan-pandangan yang telah saya huraikan di sini, saya menyokong penggubalan Sarawak Heritage Bill, 2019. Sekian, terima kasih.

Tuan Speaker: Member for Telang Usan.

YB Encik Dennis Ngau: Tuan Speaker, foremost I would like to congratulate Yang Berhormat Menteri Pelancongan, Kesenian dan Kebudayaan, Menteri Belia dan Sukan dan Ahli Dewan Undangan Negeri N.15 Asajaya for successfully tabling this Sarawak Heritage Bill 2019. I have not much comments on the proposed Bill as I see it is a very comprehensive proposal and there is no reason it is not passed in this sitting.

Part six historical monument, historical site, heritage site, Sarawak Heritage registrar 32(3), traditional knowledge on or traditional culture of performance. I agree with my friend from Layar, many of our traditional culture of performance especially among the ethnics are slowly dying off. I guess this is due to the way we live today, rural urban migration but that should motivate us to do something to preserve this beautiful heritage. Remember the Penan community dance traditional dance, when you look at it, it is almost similar to dance that we found from Brazil and Costa Rica. But actually, that is traditional Penan dance which is so rarely performed today.

So, probably we can look into that as it is quite interesting actually. Therefore, even the smallest ethnic of community in the State, cultural heritage should be given due recognition and I hope that the new body will work to preserve this traditional culture.

Tuan Speaker, whether we like it or not the Brooke government during their time of ruling the State, have contributed a lot to our State at least from the Baram people point of view *lah* i.e. the Brooke's government 12 years of rebellion period among the local ethnics Kayan, the Kenyah and what not. And it was the Brooke governor who actually pulled everybody together and proposed to have a regatta. And that's when Baram regatta was born. Until today we still have the beautiful, what you called it, long boat race along the Baram river. Besides that, if I am not wrong they also helped to build churches, schools and they even brought some people for technical training and so forth.

So, if my friend from Kota Sentosa accused Muara Tuang of being confused, I think he is also confused because a lot of good things were brought to Sarawak by the Brooke's government. So, where praise is due we give recognition okay. On another note, my friend from Lingga listed out a list of Kubu found in the State earlier on. I noticed that he missed out one Kubu located along the Baram River in particular Long San. So, we also have a Kubu there called Kubu Long San Ulu Baram. In fact, I was told by our elders from Baram there are also quite a number of historical sites found in Baram probably that could later be given some kind of consideration to look into. With that note Tuan Speaker, again I support the Bill.

Tuan Speaker: Honourable Member for Serembu.

YB Encik Miro Anak Simuh: Thank you Tuan Speaker for the opportunity given to me to debate matters with regards to Sarawak Heritage Bill 2019. Finally, after long pressing the button my name was called to debate on these few matters. The other important part that I see in this heritage bill is the heritage conservation. Heritage conservation is important for identifying, recording, analysing and protecting heritage and cultural resources. Thus, it will provide a sense of identity and continuity in a fast-changing world for future generations. The heritage conservation is paramount, important in terms to generate economic return and to support the tourism industry.

Tuan Speaker, allow me to refer to the part six of the Bill that mentions historical monuments, historical sites and heritage sites. We found out there are a lot of these historical monuments as well as historical heritage sites that are located throughout Sarawak. Now, the question is, the Bill said, which states that buildings situated in Sarawak which was built before the year 1940 is of such significance to warrant their preservation. The question is what about the building that was built before 1940 but worse, renovated or rebuilt to the original design or almost similar to the original building, does this building still fall under this clause?

And the other thing that we see here, we have seen shops and old buildings that have been renovated to meet the demands of specific business features. Does these types of building fall under the said clause also? Take for example we have buildings in the small town called, quite the famous Siniawan. The town was built since 1840 and the building that we see now has been rebuilt in 1910. But this little historical town has never been registered in any heritage status. I hope with this Bill being around this little town will be recognised as a heritage town and will be allocated with certain amount of funds yearly to maintain and to preserve it.

And besides, we do have so many other heritage sites and buildings that exists around us, for example we have the Brooke cottage in Mount Seremba. The old town of Bau town, well that is the original site where all the miners; the gold miners, used to reside back in hundreds of years ago. Then we have a lot of Baruks or the Bidayuh skull house in various kampungs throughout the Bidayuh kampong either in Bau, in Padawan or in Serian. All these are very important monuments that we need to preserve and it has become a very important reference to the young generation.

And there might be in the interest of the community, to apply that their area of parcels of building in certain areas to be registered under heritage and how would they do it. Is there any specific form or do they need to come with their own proposal to comply with this heritage bill for the purpose of applying to declare theirs are of heritage status? So, this is what we are trying to portray to the communities in Sarawak. And on the renovations and rebuilding, countries especially in Europe has a very stringent law on the renovation and to restore any heritage buildings. How about us in Sarawak? We have a body that have been put under this Bill which will look after all these matters, but I hope this body can comprise all the expertise in that field to look after all those renovations and restoration all those heritage buildings.

Then we heard about when Kota Sentosa talked about the movie of the famous The White Rajah movie which portrayed the main actor James Brooke. He is talking about this movie glorifying James Brooke but I think he is confused of saying that because this is merely a movie. We have seen a lot of movies portrays quite a number of prominent people in the world. This is not a movie alone but this is a good step. This is a first step where the Hollywood film makers come over to Sarawak, bring a movie to Sarawak that expose Sarawak to the world. Not only to bring good potentials in the tourism industry but it does portray in the other things, investment and so on and maybe after this we will have more producers, more film maker will come to Sarawak to invest and make a movie in Sarawak. This is what we want to happen. It is not about glorifying, what so ever. Trying to get things like being colonized and so on but what happen in history you can't change it. History is history but we are looking forward what we can do now that we don't want to be colonized again, like what your party might be. This is what the ambitions to colonize us in Sarawak for the coming PRN 12. They always say that every part of your Malaya leader who come to Sarawak saying that "what" "to conquer Sarawak", to beat GPS, to be the next government in Sarawak. But please we are not going to give it easily. We will fight till the end. If you feel scared it is okay, it is up to you.

And from my personal view this Heritage Bill 2019 is our duty to protect all kind of heritage matters that we have and for that reason this Bill must be supported by the Members of this august House and to ensure that the State Heritage can be preserve and manage properly. Tuan Speaker, I beg to support the Bill. Thank you.

Tuan Speaker: Member for Balingian.

YB Encik Abdul Yakub bin Haji Arbi: Terima kasih Tuan Speaker kerana memberi peluang kepada saya untuk turut serta membahaskan dan menyokong Rang Undang-Undang Warisan Sarawak 2019 (The Sarawak Heritage Bill 2019). Sarawak sememangnya mempunyai pelbagai warisan yang diwarisi dari generasi terdahulu dan merupakan khazanah negeri yang pernah dimiliki oleh satu kelompok masyarakat yang menjadi tanggungjawab bersama untuk dilindungi dan dikekalkan. Penggubalan Rang Undang-Undang ini akan memberi lebih kuasa kepada Jabatan Muzium Sarawak khususnya melaksanakan peranan serta tanggungjawab untuk mengekalkan pelbagai warisan negeri. Menyentuh salah satu elemen warisan yang perlu kita fokus dan memberi penekanan adalah supaya mana-mana bangunan-bangunan kerajaan yang telah dibina termasuk hiasan dalaman, *structure*, *hardscape* yang didirikan oleh Majlis Perbandaran dan Daerah menampilkan identiti suku kaum ataupun etnik yang terdapat di Sarawak. Contohnya tapu untuk terendak bagi kaum Melanau dan terabai, perisai bagi kaum Iban, keringkam, selayah atau selendang untuk wanita Melayu, manik untuk suku kaum Kayan, Baruk untuk etnik Bidayuh dan warisan-warisan yang boleh dikaitkan dengan kaum-kaum yang lain.

Oleh yang demikian, adalah bertepatan dan sesuai untuk mewujudkan satu Rang Undang-undang yang menambah baik peruntukan yang ada mengenai Pengurusan Warisan Pusaka Sarawak seperti menggariskan peranan dan tanggungjawab Pengarah, memperluas skop warisan, memperuntukkan dana untuk pemuliharaan dan penjagaan tapak warisan, melindungi adat budaya dan keilmuan dan seterusnya melaksanakan penguatkuasaan denda dan hukuman seperti yang termaktub dalam rang undang-undang tersebut. Selain daripada mengekalkan Pusaka Warisan Negeri, ia juga harus menjadi salah satu fakta untuk menarik perhatian umum serta pelancong luar serta menjana ekonomi negeri.

Tuan Speaker, satu lagi elemen warisan yang harus kita kekalkan adalah dialek-dialek yang terdapat di Sarawak yang kita khuatir satu masa nanti akan pupus sepenuhnya disebabkan kahwin campur dan anak-anak tidak lagi berkomunikasi menggunakan dialek ibunda. Contohnya dialek Melanau Balingian. Di Balingian boleh dikatakan 100% kaum Melanau di Balingian fasih bercakap dialek Melanau Mukah namun tidak 100% Melanau Balingian sendiri yang pandai bertutur dialek Melanau Balingian. Maka perlu ada usaha oleh pihak-pihak Kementerian untuk memastikan dialek-dialek di Sarawak tidak akan pupus ditelan zaman. Satu lagi dialek yang telah pupus di Kakus iaitu dialek bangsa Tatau yang mana nenek saya dari sana, sekarang kebanyakan bangsa Tatau berbahasa Iban. Jadi ini perlu kita tekan untuk memastikan ia dapat dikekalkan.

Maka saya ucapkan syabas kepada Menteri Pelancongan, Kesenian dan Kebudayaan Sarawak yang telah membuat pembentangan Rang Undang-Undang di atas. Dengan ini saya mohon menyokong, terima kasih.

Tuan Speaker: Honourable Member for Batu Kitang.

YB Ir Lo Khare Chiang: Thank you Tuan Speaker for this opportunity to debate on this Sarawak Heritage Bill 2019. Congratulations to YB Menteri Pelancongan, Kesenian dan Kebudayaan and ADUN N.15 Asajaya for tabling this Bill. This Bill is important to preserve and to protect Sarawak heritage for future generation to know the rich history that Sarawak has to offer. And this Bill is important to ensure that existing heritage building are not forgotten in the name of development.

I take interest when Member for Kota Sentosa mention about the court house. Its been well developed. There is nothing wrong with the restaurant. But if we were to leave the court house as it is with all the benches and tables, instead of having a heritage building that is used and maintained we will end up with a ghost house because nobody will go there. Imagine there is nothing there and nobody will visit the place. But now its busy, everybody visit the place. Its lively, history made is preserved, heritage is preserved.

Talking about James Brooke and Liew Shang Pang, it is interesting too because YB Member for Kota Sentosa left out Lo Fong Park and Liew Shang Pang. Liew Shang Pang fought with the British. Why? Because the British wanted to tax Liew Shang Pang. Liew Shang Pang worked very hard. Its true. He digs for gold. He mines for gold. James Brooke wanted to impose tax and there is nothing wrong to do that. Impose tax to develop Sarawak. Well Liew Shang Pang didn't agree with taxation. So, they fought. And Liew Shang Pang have to move and he eventually move to Pontianak. And Lo Fong Park took over and set up a Republic in Pontianak in fact. The Lo Pong Park Republic just like Singapore Republic.

Unfortunately, the Portugese fought against the Lo Fong Park and that Republic was quashed. That was history. This is interesting. My point is when Liew Shang Phang fought with the British, fought with the James Brooke, in my Batu Kitang Constituency there is kampung call Lidah Tanah. In Lidah Tanah there is rich history there. I visited the place, I visited the grave. There are Chinese graves in between Muslim graves because there were a lot of walls and the Malay fought against the Japanese and they were buried there. Liew Shang Phang fought against James Brooke and they were buried there as well. So, there were a lot of history there. And my point is, there are already this writers and authors. Documenting the events that happens. I also met them and in fact we were talking with CM to look at possibility of developing that areas that Kampung Lidah Tanah

into a tourist spot. It's a long story. There is a relation with YB for Seremban as well when it comes to this interesting episode tourism. We're related. First battle of what, I don't know.

Anyway, when all this is recorded, I just mention earlier during my debate speech of PUSTAKA, that as a State Depository, PUSTAKA is required to care and preserve the State Intellectual Heritage and this is made possible through legal deposit, a statutory provision which obliges publishers in Sarawak to deposit copies of their publication to PUSTAKA and this is happening. Already happening, the records, that documented are deposited with PUSTAKA. The main purpose of legal deposit is to preserve Sarawak literary heritage. And make them accessible for present and future generation. This is also important and true.

May I remind all of us including Member of Kota Sentosa, if it is not because of White Rajah who came to Sarawak who leave a good legal system behind, who leave a good administrative system behind, we may not even have this beautiful House today, this wonderful DUN. You know, it was Westminster concept and heritage. And it is because our British heritage that we have this. What we have today.

If I may refer to, this is another interesting too, when Member for Kota Sentosa brought up Clause 16 'Antique to be registered. Antiquities to be registered.' That is under 16 (1). If we look at 15, 15 is discovery antiquities. 15 (6) said that 'any person who bring the final antiquities fails to report etc etc. They will be an offence, they will be fined RM 20,000 or imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years. Okay now let's look at Clause 16 'any person other than native Sarawak'. Why? Let's not judge the law too fast and interpret it using racial sentiments.

I remembered and I think all of us remembered in my Kampung Anna Rais, the long house. I used to visit the long house, bring friends and tourist to visit long house. There is a one lady namely Counselor Emily. She must be 90 by now. I kept meaning to visit her but I have no break time to do it. But every time I go to visit this long house, this room was locked. I remember bringing tourist to this room and in this room, unlock with key. There are antiquities in there. Very valuable antiquities.

Imagine if we ask her to report what she has, document what she has, else should be fine RM20,000 or go to jail. She may find that is such a troublesome thing to do. She may even sell off the whole thing because she is already 90 and if you pass on into a generation, they may not have the means and the time and the means to register all those things. So, let's not look at clause 16 (1) things alone and we look at it holistically and understand why there was this clause 16 and why the word native is there? Once this Bill is in place, I congratulate our Minister. Once this Bill in place...(interruption). Wait first, wait for me to just finish it. Wait for me to finish this sentence, okay, ya. Once this Bill in place, there is a clause there to allow the Government to buy over these properties like Counselor Emily. So that it doesn't fall into other people's hands. It will not be sold to England, sold to London and, I mean, sold to China for instant. There is a huge market in China now, buying up all these properties or all these antiquities but we want to keep it. So, the Government will have to buy over that at the end of the day. Kota Sentosa, please.

YB Encik Chong Chieng Jen: Thank you, Tuan Speaker. Thank you.

YB Ir Lo Khere Chiang: Sorry, I didn't get the permission of our...ya.

YB Encik Chong Chieng Jen: Thank you, Tuan Speaker. Ya, I switch on my mic. Tuan Speaker, I just like to ask the Yang Berhormat from Batu Kitang to state his position whether he support Section 16 (1) as it is drafted and tabled in this house, which imposed an obligation, a mandatory obligation; on all non-native to register all the items that they have which is more than 50 years? I wish to get him to state his position, is that his position and as well as the position of the SUPP to support such a widely drafted section of the law which impose not only fine but imprisonment sentence of all those non-natives who did not register anything in their possession that is more than 50 years old.

YB Ir Lo Khere Chiang: Thank you, Member for Kota Sentosa. You are being sentimental. You are being emotional. I am not a lawyer but I understand the law with the clauses not just 16 (1) ...*(interruption)*...

YB Encik Chong Chieng Jen: ...*(inaudible)*...

Tuan Speaker: Let him say his speech, please.

YB Ir Lo Khere Chiang: Look at the intention of this clauses. I am sure when this was drafted the intention was good. And I explained to you why there is this intention native in place? Because if you ask Counselor Emily to register, ya if you buy this okay, Member for Pujut. But if it was sold in open market, these antiquities should be gone. So, our State will have to buy at the end of the day. If you can buy also good but if goes to China and England it is gone, lost. So, what I am saying is we have to look at it holistically, practically, interpret it holistically. For all I know, Member for Kota Sentosa may have his point in which case will have to look at it as well, holistically. So, you are saying that you want everybody to register including the native like Counselor Emily and there are many many of them in these longhouses? Let the law takes its course. Let these be endorsed. Let this Bill be endorsed and I am sure there are clauses in there to take care of scenario like Counselor Emily.

Thank you very much, Tuan Speaker. I support this Heritage Bill. I am sorry, sir.

Tuan Speaker: Member for Tasik Biru.

YB Dato Henry Harry Anak Jinep: Thank you, Tuan Speaker. I stand to support the Sarawak Heritage Bill, 2019 tabled by Yang Berhormat Menteri Pelancongan, Kesenian dan Kebudayaan and also stand to support two Honourable Members which come from the District of Bau that is Seremba and Batu Kitang. Both have spoke on the importance of the Sarawak Heritage Bill and I also would like to reiterate that it is also important because Bau has so much heritage that we need to protect and according to our Honourable Member from Kota Sentosa while having a nice coffee at the lounge, he mentioned about Liew Shang Phang and also this James Brooke. Why emphasize has been given to the James Brooke instead of Liew Shang Phang when both having that historical what we called landmark in Bau itself. But to me, the history of Liew Shang Phang if it is not because of Joseph Kuek, the writer of book about Bau you will never have history of Liew Shang Phang in the google itself. So, it is from that book written by Joseph Kuek that the history of Liew Shang Phang came out in google. I just googled it, I could not find any other writers about Liew Shang Phang but there is that I supported which he has prepared this writing for the past almost 20 years until we get it published last two years ago. So, by that, even though James Brooke came with their history, Liew Shang Phang came with his history and of course people aware that Liew Shang Phang was a rebel but it doesn't matter. This is a heritage to us. So, that is why Yang Berhormat Datuk Sebastian, Assistant Minister of Kesenian dan Pelancongan we are going to China together soon because of this heritage. We want to set up a Cultural Village for the Hakka because of this Liew Shang Phang. And beside that, we are also putting things in the pipeline for the Bau Museum Park. I believe the Minister is also putting in that in his budget but of course not this 2020 but I believe the RMK12 budget. So, these are already being planned ahead of this Bill and the proposal of this Bill is timely and happily for us to protect the heritage. I support the Bill. Thank you, sir.

Tuan Speaker: Ahli bagi Beting Maro

YB Tuan Haji Razaili bin Haji Gapor: Terima kasih Tuan Speaker kerana memberi saya peluang untuk ikut serta dalam membahaskan Rang Undang-Undang yang bertajuk Sarawak Heritage Bill 2019. Setinggi-tinggi tahniah dan terima kasih diucapkan kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri Pelancongan Kesenian Kebudayaan, Menteri Belia dan Sukan dan Ahli Dewan Undangan Negeri N.15 Asajaya kerana telah membentangkan Rang Undang-Undang yang sangat bermakna ini yang saya rasa telah lama ditunggu oleh rakyat terutamanya oleh Ahli-Ahli Sejarahwan, Budayawan, Ahli Ekologi, Pencipta Seni malahan termasuk *collectors*, pembeli, pengumpul bahan-bahan purba artifak serta karya warisan. Malahan ia juga menjadi tarikan kepada pelancong-pelancong.

Tuan Speaker, pembentangan Rang Undang-Undang ini bertepatan dengan masanya lebih-lebih lagi bagi ketika mana isu berkaitan hak dan kepentingan Negeri Sarawak dan anak jati Sarawak banyak dan hangat dibahas dan diperkatakan. Sarawak kaya dengan warisan sejarah, budaya seni yang ditinggalkan sedia untuk ditemui dan dikaji bagi mendapatkan fakta sejarah yang tepat tentang asal usul masyarakat berbilang kaum serta negeri kita Sarawak yang tercinta supaya dapat kita melihat secara fakta kesejagatan budaya dan warisan penduduk peribumi. Ordinan warisan Sarawak 2019 yang dibentang dan digubal bagi membuat peruntukkan yang lebih baik dan lebih komprehensif merangkumi skop warisan yang lebih luas dari yang telah diisytiharkan di bawah Rang Undang-Undang yang sedia ada. Ordinan warisan Sarawak 2019 ini mampu menangani secara lebih menyeluruh isu berkaitan dengan pemeliharaan, perlindungan, penguatkuasaan, pencarian, pendaftaran, pengisytiharan, pelupusan serta pengiktirafan berkaitan dengan barang warisan termasuk melindungi pendaftaran tradisional ungkapan budaya malahan juga mungkin boleh kita juga masukkan berkaitan dengan makanan asli kita di Sarawak ini.

Tuan Speaker, kita telah mendengar banyak cadangan-cadangan untuk dilihat dan dikaji oleh pihak Muzium supaya warisan-warisan yang kaya terdapat di negeri ini dapat dilindungi dan dipelihara bagi kepentingan generasi akan datang. Saya ingin mencadangkan juga selain yang telah disebutkan oleh Yang Berhormat Kalaka yang berkaitan dengan tapak warisan tempat Beting Maro *the battle of Beting Maro* dan juga saya ingin menyarankan juga supaya melalui Rang Undang-Undang ini dapat melihat ruang melihat sejarah-sejarah awal Negeri Sarawak. Yang kita juga selalu mendengar tetapi kurang fakta iaitu berkaitan dengan Kerajaan Santubong, Kerajaan Sadong, Kerajaan Saribas, Kerajaan Krian yang telah kita juga melihat beberapa pihak yang cuba mendapatkan fakta-fakta. Ini ialah sebahagian mungkin daripada sejarah-sejarah awal Negeri Sarawak yang belum direkod dan didokumenkan. Jadi dengan adanya ruang yang diberikan oleh ordinan ini saya yakin pihak kerajaan dan Jabatan Muzium dapat melihat dan menjadikan satu program yang boleh dikaji secara lebih dekat lagi.

Tuan Speaker, warisan Sarawak yang dipelihara dilindungi boleh juga dimanfaatkan sebagai produk pelancongan bagi menjana kekayaan baru yang berpotensi tinggi tapak warisan seperti Taman Gua Niah, Taman Mulu, Muzium Negeri, taman negara yang lain-lainnya serta budaya tradisional pelbagai kaum akan lebih terpelihara dengan adanya ordinan warisan Sarawak 2019 ini. Jadi menyedari hakikat ini setinggi-tinggi penghargaan dan ucapan terima kasih kepada Yang Berhormat Asajaya dan Kerajaan GPS di atas pembentangan ordinan warisan Sarawak Heritage Bill 2019. Saya berdiri bersama dengan Yang Berhormat yang telah menyokong usul untuk menerima ordinan warisan Sarawak 2019 ini. Sekian, terima kasih.

Tuan Speaker: Member for Tullian.

YB Encik Yussibnosh Balo: Selamat petang dan terima kasih YB Tuan Speaker kerana memberikan peluang kepada saya untuk membahaskan Sarawak Heritage Bill 2019.

Sejarah adalah hal yang telah terjadi pada masa lalu dan begitu jugalah yang berkaitan dengan sejarah warisan kita dan harta-harta kita. Sejarah dengan harta intelek, sejarah dengan harta warisan kita umpama lagu dan irama, tak boleh dipisahkan antara satu sama lain. Pengertian warisanpun mencakup segala kejadian dan peristiwa yang sudah terjadi di dalam sejarah sesuatu bangsa itu. Selain daripada terdapatnya unsur-unsur sejarah yang membentuk terjadinya sebuah peristiwa yang boleh membawa kepada unsur warisan. Ruang lingkup sejarah dan harta intelek memang luas dan mencakupi hal yang telah terjadi. Selain itu terdapat tiga ciri utama yang membentuk kepada sejarah dan harta warisan.

1. Unik. Unik bermaksud hanya terjadi satu kali.

2. Abadi. Abadi bermaksud ia telah terjadi dan tidak dapat diubah. Begitulah keadaan apabila kita mengatakan kepada sejarah-sejarah British pada suatu masa dahulu, sejarah-sejarah pahlawan-pahlawan kita suatu masa dahulu. Ianya memang sesuatu yang abadi dan tidak boleh

diubah serta pentingnya untuk memberi pengaruh yang besar pada manusia melalui sejarah harta intelek dan sejarah warisan kita ini.

Dengan demikian saya rasa bahawa manusia memainkan peranan yang penting dalam membentuk sejarah dan dalam membentuk dan menjaga harta warisan kita ini dan melalui apa yang kita bentangkan pada hari ini iaitu Sarawak Heritage Bill 2019, kita memang pada hari ini memulakan sejarah atau melakarkan sejarah dan saya mengucapkan tahniah kepada YB Menteri kerana telah membentangkan, membawa undang-undang Sarawak Heritage Bill 2019 ini bertepatan pada hari ini walaupun kita rasakan ianya agak terlewat tetapi *better late than never*.

Tuan Speaker, manusia dalam peristiwa sejarah memiliki peranan yang sangat penting kerana di dalam sejarahlah manusia berperanan sebagai subjek dan objek. Subjek itu tadi dan objek melingkupi keseluruhan apa yang disebut di dalam Sarawak Heritage Bill 2019 dan bila tidak ada unsur-unsur manusia ini maka sejarah tidak boleh disebut sejarah, warisan tidak boleh disebut warisan sepertimana yang dikatakan oleh rakan-rakan kita dari Bau tadi sebab saya pernah bekerja di Bau selama tujuh tahun tau dan begitu jugalah Mukah. Sejarah Mukah sama-sama menjadi pelabuhan antara sejarah Sarawak, pelabuhan Sarawak dengan pelabuhan Mukah dan pada satu masa Kuching dipanggil orang Mukah sebagai Sarawak kerana kita mempunyai dua pelabuhan yang berbeza. Dan apabila adanya sejarah, ruang lingkup sejarah seperti yang mana yang telah dinyatakan iaitu Mukah dan Sarawak mempunyai dua pelabuhan yang terkenal pada suatu masa dahulu dan adalah menjadi harapan saya agar harta intelek ini juga ataupun unsur warisan ini juga mencakupi kawasan laut. Besar kemungkinan di kawasan laut Mukah disebabkan oleh suatu masa dahulu merupakan salah satu daripada pelabuhan yang terkenal.

Mungkin banyak harta intelek ataupun harta warisan yang tenggelam di dasar laut dan melalui penubuhan Sarawak Heritage Council inilah yang kita harapkan supaya mereka dapat membawa dan mengatur dan mentadbir pengurusan harta warisan kita ini. Begitu juga dengan peristiwa yang terjadi, apabila terjadinya sesuatu peristiwa contohnya dengan adanya peperangan Jepun, peperangan antara British dengan Brunei, besar kemungkinan, apabila terjadinya peristiwa tersebut maka banyak harta warisan ini tenggelam di dasar laut ataupun di dalam gua-gua yang mereka simpan sebagai harta karun.

Dan oleh sebab itulah saya berasa bahawa Sarawak Heritage Bill 2019 ini adalah penting demi masa depan kita di Sarawak. Kita anak Sarawak perlu membentuk sesuatu ataupun mencipta sejarah supaya warisan kita, anak-anak kita di kemudian hari akan melihat bahawa kemajuan-kemajuan yang dicapai oleh Gabungan Parti Sarawak pada hari ini merupakan sesuatu sejarah bagi anak-anak kita pada masa yang akan datang. Dan saya amat berterima kasih kepada YB Batu Kitang, saya faham apa yang dimaksudkan oleh YB Batu Kitang mengenai *unpick* sini iaitu Seksyen 16(1) yang menyatakan any person other than a native of Sarawak who is in possession of any antiquity shall register such antiquity bla bla bla.. Termasuk juga melihat kepada perkara-perkara lain yang lebih holistik.

Bayangkan jika seorang yang berumur 90 tahun menyimpan antik harta antik dia di rumah dia, dia tidak akan rasa untuk menjual sebab dia tidak tahu nilai harta benda tersebut tetapi jika kepada rakan-rakan kita yang telah mengetahui nilai pasaran harta tersebut maka harta tersebut perlu kita *register*, perlu di *register* berdasarkan kepada Seksyen 16(1) ini supaya ianya tidak hilang ke China kah, ke Jepun kah, mana-mana kan? Saya faham apa yang dia maksudkan disebalik kata-kata beliau dan yang ketiga, unsur sejarah adalah waktu dan apabila kita melihat kepada waktu maksudnya 50 tahun yang lepas sesuatu itu sudah menjadi antik.

Apabila kita mengetahui bahawa sesuatu itu sudah menjadi antik bahawa masa kita akan hargai apa yang sudah berjangka masa 50 tahun dan waktu itu juga penting sebab kita akan mengetahui peristiwa-peristiwa yang terjadi pada masa depan di mana segala aktiviti manusia dibatasi oleh waktu dan sejarah. Dan ia bersifat pasti dan absolute bila kita melihat bahawa satu tahun yang berlalu, satu abad yang lalu atau seribu tahun yang lalu asalkan kita berada di dalam

batas waktu yang sama. Begitu juga pada hari ini dengan adanya Sarawak Heritage Bill, 2019 ini kita akan mencipta masa depan yang lebih gemilang untuk negeri Sarawak. Dengan demikian, Tuan Speaker saya menyokong usul Sarawak Heritage Bill, 2019 yang dibawa oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Pelancongan, Kesenian dan Kebudayaan; Menteri Belia dan Sukan; dan Ahli Dewan Undangan Negeri N.15 Asajaya. Terima kasih.

Tuan Speaker: Any other Honourable Member wish to speak? I shall now call upon the Minister to do his winding up address.

Menteri Pelancongan, Kesenian dan Kebudayaan; dan Menteri Belia dan Sukan (YB Datuk Haji Abdul Karim Rahman Hamzah): Terima kasih, Tuan Speaker. I feel honoured been able to table this Bill and looking at the number of Honourable Members who participate in the debate. The subject of heritage seems to be very, very close to the heart of all of us. Altogether there are 20 Honourable Members that has participate in the debate. I wish to thank all of them, Honourable Member from Kota Sentosa, from Jemoreng, from Lingga, from Layar, from Muara Tuang, from Dudong, from Samalaju, from Batu Lintang, from Murum, from Kalaka, from Lambir, from Bukit Goram, from Repok, from Telang Usang, from Serembu, from Balingian, from Batu Kitang, Tasik Biru, Beting Maro and finally Honourable Member for Tellian.

As I had mentioned, the reason why we introduce this Bill, it is much awaited, it is a Bill that will make better provisions of the law relating to heritage. We are blessed to be in Sarawak where there so many different ethnic group, 27 different ethnic groups and it is because of our tolerance towards each other, our understanding towards each other that has let us to be able to live so harmoniously with each other. And I would like to also quote what Honourable Member for Batu Lintang has said “heritage is humanities gift for our future” and also the Honourable Member for Layar when he said, “our history and our heritage is what makes us today”. Dan saya amat bersetuju sekali dengan pandangan, ungkapan tersebut yang mana kita telah dapat menjadi apa yang dapat kita lihat pada hari ini adalah ekoran daripada toleransi dan juga budaya yang telah kita inherit ataupun warisi daripada nenek moyang kita.

The Chinese when they come down to our State they come together with their cultures. Brooke whenever they came down to be in Sarawak we cannot totally deny that he did not bring any good, I fully agree to what member for Honourable Member for Batu Kitang just mentioned, he did come out with a lot of good things. I fully agree that without the Brooke administration and which after that taken over by the Japanese and the colonial United Kingdom government. We would not be what we are today. We have good education system. We have good administration system. We have a good land system. We have a good legal system. All these are among the good things that we have inherit. Of course, one’s freedom to one it might be a freedom fighter, to another it might be a terrorist. This is how we always seem to perceive and look at things.

Kepada satu bangsa mungkin seseorang itu dianggap sebagai penjajah, *he is a colonist* dan kepada satu lagi kemungkinan dia dilihat sebagai seorang pejuang *that happened in Palestine, it happens in many other places, you see*, sebab itulah apabila kita melihat apa yang berlaku kita perlu melihatnya secara holistik, secara holistik apa yang telah dibawa itu dan kita tidak perlulah terlalu emosi sehingga melihatnya dari perspektif racial, perspektif yang lain. Memang saya setuju dari apa yang telah dikatakan berkenaan dengan sesetengah klausa yang ada, antaranya yang telah di bawa Klausa 16(1) yang mana telah dibahaskan dinyatakan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Kota Sentosa bahawa ia adalah satu klausa yang tidak nampak keadilan. Kenapakah mereka yang bukan native perlu untuk mendaftar dan mereka yang native tidak perlu mendaftar.

Well, there must be a reason and this clause doesn’t come to appear on its own. It was in the Old Antiquities Ordinance of 1954 and it was also in the previous ordinance Sarawak Cultural Heritage Ordinance of 1993 there was no amendment, there was no change to it. There must have been a reason why it was placed into those ordinances those days and I believe it has got something to do with the old colonial. It was from the old colonial period to protect probably those heritage those artefacts and all that which we inherit as the cardinal principles from the Brooke administration. We

also see something like this when it came to land canyon, kenapakah Bumiputera mempunyai hak terhadap tanah yang tidak ada geran? The one that we called native customary rights over land. Well, that might have been some relation to it as far as land is concerned as well as heritage matters and personally I see there is nothing to be so alarm about it.

Kita tidak perlu rasa bahawa ada hak-hak kita terhakis di sana ataupun there is a different set of laws for the non-native as well as the native because if we are to look into the Bill itself, it is all what has been prescribed inside here under Rules 80, the Minister may with the approval of the Majlis Mesyuarat Kerajaan Negeri makes rules for carrying out the provision of the ordinance and in particular to a series of other matters among them the terms and all that and how the law is going to be, how the provision ataupun perkara-perkara yang berkenaan dengan undang-undang ini dalam ordinan ini akan dilaksanakan. Jadi sebab itulah harapan saya kepada wakil rakyat daripada Kota Sentosa agar tidak terasa, what is it, to be alarmed and to look at it purely from the racial view, ya. That's it...(interruption)...

Tuan Speaker: Are you giving way?

Menteri Pelancongan, Kesenian dan Kebudayaan; dan Menteri Belia dan Sukan (YB Datuk Haji Abdul Karim Rahman Hamzah): Ya, ya.

YB Encik Chong Chieng Jen: Tuan Speaker, thank you Ahli Yang Berhormat Minister for allowing the clarification. Beside the racial anger that is, that I have raised about this Section 16, don't you agree that Section 16(1) imposed to honourers and obligation on the non-natives to register whatever antiquity that in their possession with the directors. And if there is the case can you enlighten us how are you going to draft your regulation to lighten that honourers obligation, to honourers and obligation like what I say, a lot of people collect stamps, right, can you tell me how are you going to resolve this problem? A lot of us collect stamps and those stamps are most of them are more than 50 years and those fall within your definition of antiquity and am I required to register with the Pengarah every single piece of the stamps that I have, that is more than 50 years old? That is number one.

Number two, you talk about regulation. Ministers, I know Ministers with the approval of the cabinet can pass regulations but regulation must be passed within the boundary of the enabling act. In your act, in the Ordinance if it is to be pass, it states very clearly anything above 50 years you must register it. Your regulation cannot do away with that requirement. Your regulation can only at most regulate how it is going to be registered the whole process but you cannot do away with that obligation. Then can you enlighten us how are you going to resolve that and even for a vase that was placed in the garden which may have already gone through 50 years, how are you going to resolve that? So, that section I think is too wide ranging, it imposed too much burden to honourers and obligation on the non-natives, so ya I seek clarification on that.

Menteri Pelancongan, Kesenian dan Kebudayaan; dan Menteri Belia dan Sukan (YB Datuk Haji Abdul Karim Rahman Hamzah): Terima kasih Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Kota Sentosa. Sebagai seorang peguam Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Sentosa patutnya lebih dapat faham keadaan sebenarnya apabila undang-undang dibuat *you need not have to be so detail about all these things*. Well no doubt we make a clause, well I do know one, *satu undang-undang* under the Minor Offences Act. If you were to pee by the road side, they can charge you. They can charge you. Well you can pee by the road side, is the Government going to charge you? No. So there is always some probability. *Walaupun undang-undang nya nampak macam ini*, when it come to application, it will not be too drastic. Well there is a reason. That's why I mention just now that this particular clause is something that is inherited way back before Malaysia was formed. It was there during the Antiquities Ordinance. It was there when it was under Sarawak Cultural Heritage Ordinance 1993. We are just adopting it in total.

There must be a reason and probably the reason is something which we might not know. What is more important now you don't make it look so difficult. And one more thing, one more thing. When you have to register an antiquity that gives you ownership. That gives you registration. That gives

you ownership. It is exactly like what we have when it comes to land titles. The moment you have the land title no others can dispute that you are the owner. So probably during those days during the Brooke's time they know that its so difficult to register the natives when it come to this. So that's why they were given the rights over NCR and also when it comes to antiques they were also given a loose definition on that. So, look at it holistically, you don't look at it ...(*interruption*)

YB Encik Chong Chieng Jen: ...(*inaudible*)...

Tuan Speaker: No no. The Minister had explained.

Menteri Pelancongan, Kesenian dan Kebudayaan; dan Menteri Belia dan Sukan (YB Datuk Haji Abdul Karim Rahman Hamzah): Ya.

Tuan Speaker: He explained. You have said your piece. He is responding to your piece. Otherwise.

Menteri Pelancongan, Kesenian dan Kebudayaan; dan Menteri Belia dan Sukan (YB Datuk Haji Abdul Karim Rahman Hamzah): That is my opinion on that. Ya.

YB Encik See Chee How: Thank you Tuan Speaker. I believe in 1954, when we are doing Antiquities law, I think the main thing it should be the worry that the flight for all these antiques from the country to another country because right now in a lot of countries there's no such law to avoid antiques taken out from the country. And I believe that there the main reason it is there. And this moment probably what we can do is enacting similar laws rather than using that law that was created in that manner at this time. Thank you.

Menteri Pelancongan, Kesenian dan Kebudayaan; dan Menteri Belia dan Sukan (YB Datuk Haji Abdul Karim Rahman Hamzah): I do have my little reservation on this. This matter was brought up in the lab. It is not something which Kota Sentosa suddenly detect now. It was discussed and deliberated at the lab. But there's where it was also mentioned just now that the provision of Clause 80. Clause 80. When it come to application of course we have to be careful what we are trying to regulate and control down here is for our heritage our antiquity not to be brought out and then out of the country or being dispose leaving all the locals or the antiquities out of our State. That is how it is. So, we need not have to worry.

Jadi satu lagi perkara yang ingin saya nyatakan selain daripada berkenaan dengan antiquity Ahli Yang Berhormat Kota Sentosa juga telah mengatakan berkenaan dengan The White Rajah. It has been deliberated also, it has been debated by the others. Tujuan kita mengadakan movie tersebut, selain daripada itu, movie-movie before the Rajah was filmed down here actually the film has, the shooting of the movie has ended a few days ago. They were here for almost two months before that we have something else something to do with the Melanau's Sumpahan Jerunai to reflect a little bit on the culture, the heritage of the Melanau. Because we are so rich in all these cultures. Melanau they have got the Jerunai, the Orang Ulu they have got the Teliring. I was there last week to officiate the Tunggun Belawing in Sungai Asap. So, we can see that so many, there's so much richness. The State has got is very-very rich in all these. So, some of it will be turned into movies.

I can say that The White Rajah is not to glorify the Rajah. I don't know how Ahli Yang Berhormat Kota Sentosa is able to see, its not even in the movies, in the cinema yet but he is able to see beyond what we all can see. That the movie is glorifying the Brooke. Wait, wait. I'm just going to explain. You see I would be in the know because and Ahli Yang Berhormat Serembu is in the know. He is there at the shooting site almost everyday. And this movie the one The White Rajah is not to glorify the Rajah but it is to provide a narrative of the rule in the State. There is a little bit off. You see if a fiction movie like this, there have to be love story and things like that and its just to reflect the White Rajah when they were having their stay during those days. Its purely commercial. Of course, from my angle, from the Ministry's angle we love it. Because I'm hoping for that movie to become a box office. Because once it gets to the box office Sarawak will be much known, much known to the outsider's world. Okay please. Ya.

YB Encik Chong Chieng Jen: Thank you Tuan Speaker, if Honourable Minister would listen to what I have said just now in my debate, I said in recent years it seems that the State Government has been glorifying the White Rajah and there is even this film. I am not saying that this film alone that glorifies or not glorify the White Rajah but in the recent years, I started with in the recent years things like you know the White Rajah, White Rajah's visit and the publicity that has gone into it, the emphasis that the Government, the State Government has placed on the White Rajah, you see, I think there must be some emphasis on our own local heroes not only the, the White Rajah but if I view that the State Government has over emphasised the history and over beautify, over beautify the conquest and the colonisation of the White Rajah over Sarawak, okay.

Menteri Pelancongan, Kesenian dan Kebudayaan; dan Menteri Belia dan Sukan (YB Datuk Haji Abdul Karim Rahman Hamzah): You cannot erase history, we are what we are today is because of those many years that we have gone through and part of that history is the White Rajah, you cannot say that the White Rajah is a time when we did not get any benefit or as what you have mentioned just now that we seem to be glorifying that era. Well, as what I have mentioned much earlier that there are so many things that the Rajah, the British has brought down to Sarawak, I think you would not be sitting there if it is not because of those colonial time. We would not be sitting there, we would not be in this kind of debate where we have got a Chamber to discuss to make our laws, probably you might have a different name you might have a name of "Sentosokah", "Rudi Hartono kah", we might you see, we have to we have to acknowledge that whatever when through in our lifes, in our State down here it does bring something good to us also.

We cannot erase those history. Kita tidak dapat menghilangkan sejarah jadi apa yang dapat kita lakukan sekarang ini adalah untuk mempelajari daripada sejarah tersebut. How we can live better how we can, well just now you mentioning about why is it not, what is that the name of that China man? Liu Shan Bang why is it not Liu Shan Bang that is not being glorified why is it not Sharif Masahor. Well we have got those history being prescribe being placed also, just for the information of Ahli Yang Berhormat for Kota Sentosa there is a monument in the Museum Garden to honour Liu Shan Bang and his sacrifice has been recognised. These are little, well we cannot go back to, of course we will not glorify the communist time~~lah~~.

Because the communist wants to overthrow the country using arms. And of course, we are against that but other things. Sejarah tentang pemerintahan Brooke, sejarah berkenaan dengan Sharif Masahor, sejarah berkenaan dengan Rentap, sejarah berkenaan dengan Liu Shan Bang, *kita terima walaupun saya tahu saya rasa saya Liu Shan Bang dia datang sini* not to liberate us but more towards *nak ambik emas* and when he was taxed there were not happy, a group of them came down to Kuching and that's where Crookshank was murdered. It was this group and the reason why the counter attack by the Brooke together with the native was in retaliation for that murder of that two friends of Brooke. One of them being Crookshank. Ya, ya, uh.

YB Dato Henry Harry Anak Jinep: Thank you Tuan Speaker, thank you Honourable Minister, just to have a bit of clarification, Liu Shan Bang is according to history is more towards gold and opium. I mean when you talk about opium do you think is a good thing to glorify, of course not but to us today we recognise it because it is a historical fact. This historical fact even though it is either good or bad when it becomes our heritage I think we have a reason to make it a remark. Thank you Minister.

Menteri Pelancongan, Kesenian dan Kebudayaan; dan Menteri Belia dan Sukan (YB Datuk Haji Abdul Karim Rahman Hamzah): Sebab itulah saya ingin mengatakan di sini there is no issue of glorifying but we still accept those are histories without those histories we would not be what we are today and I believe those that come in and stay in Bau most of them come from China, Sambas not Sambas, Sinkawang and there are the one that came down to Bau because they found out that Bau has got lots of gold at that time. But to say that he is a liberator I would say no, because he is here for a different purpose but still again we have to accept that is a part of our history and we learn from that little little part whether it has something to do with Sharif Masahor who is known to be of

Arab blood or Rentap who is known to be *memang* a brave Iban so we learn from there and then try to build up our country our State to be better.

At least *daripada situ* we would be able to say that the cultures or the history about colonial people coming over, it might be some good it might be some bad but one thing I can say down here anything to do with political cultures from West Malaysia *yang kita nak bawa ke Sarawak* is always not very good, is always not very good, you can see it for yourself and hopefully *lah rakyat Sarawak juga tak dapat melihat bahawa* all these kind of cultures which we are inheriting which you all are bringing in from West Malaysia might not be very, very good for the social intrigue, hybrid that we have in Sarawak.

I wouldn't want to dwell into *satu per satu* on what has been debated or what has been deliberated I just wish to thank all Honourable Members for their support towards this Bill including members from the opposition, I know you all did not totally object to it, just pointing out to certain provisions clause which might need to be look into. Please don't be alarmed that our intention, the Ministries intention I have been waiting for this Bill for quite a long time. Actually, we wanted to push for it last year but then at least now is already being tabled in this Dewan, in this sitting, it will bring up or it will regulate our heritage better.

This is what I believe, saya percaya yang diharapkan oleh semua Ahli-Ahli Yang Berhormat dalam dewan ini juga. Daripada apa yang saya dapat lihat kalau sampai 20 Ahli Yang Berhormat sanggup menunggu sampai jam pukul 7.00 malam dan sanggup untuk terlibat bersama dalam debat perbahasan Rang Undang-Undang ini. Ini menunjukkan bahawa you are all as passionate towards this matter towards heritage as much as I do. Terima kasih.

Tuan Pengerusi: Ahli-Ahli Yang Berhormat, the question before the Dewan is that the motion standing in the order paper, in the name of Minister for Tourism, Arts and Culture, Minister for Youth and Sports, and Honourable Member for Asajaya be referred to the Committee of the Whole House. 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. The Motion is agreed. The Dewan shall now resolve in the Committee of the Whole House to consider the Bill with stand committed to the Committee.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE HOUSE

[Tuan Pengerusi mempengerusikan Mesyuarat]

Tuan Pengerusi: The Committee shall now consider The Sarawak Heritage Bill, 2019.

Clauses 1 to 81

Tuan Pengerusi: The question is that clauses 1 to 81 be ordered to stand part of the Bill. As many as are of the opinion say "Yes".

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

Tuan Pengerusi: As many as are of the contrary opinion say "No". The "Yes" have it. Clauses 1 to 81 are ordered stand part of the Bill.

Schedule

Tuan Pengerusi: The question is that the Schedules 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. The Schedules are as ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Enacting Clauses, Schedule and Title

Tuan Pengerusi: The Dewan shall now resume.

HOUSE RESUME

[Tuan Pengerusi *mempengerusikan Mesyuarat*]

Menteri Pelancongan, Kesenian dan Kebudayaan; dan Menteri Belia dan Sukan (YB Datuk Haji Abdul Karim Rahman Hamzah): Tuan Speaker, I wish to report that The Sarawak Heritage Bill, 2019 has been considered by the committee of the Whole House and agreed to without amendment.

RANG UNDANG-UNDANG KERAJAAN – BACAAN KALI YANG KETIGA

SARAWAK HERITAGE BILL, 2019

Menteri Pelancongan, Kesenian dan Kebudayaan; dan Menteri Belia dan Sukan (YB Datuk Haji Abdul Karim Rahman Hamzah): Tuan Speaker, I beg to move that the Sarawak Heritage Bill, 2019 be now read a third time and do pass.

Tuan Speaker: The question before the Dewan is that the Sarawak Heritage Bill, 2019 be read a third time and do pass. As many as are of the opinion say “Yes”. As many as are the contrary opinion say “No”. the “Yes” have it.

Bill read a third time and passed

SARAWAK HERRITAGE BILL, 2019

Tuan Speaker: Ahli-Ahli Yang Berhormat, under the Standing Order 9(2), I hereby suspend the Sitting and adjourned it until tomorrow morning at 9:00 a.m. The motion will be discussed tomorrow. Meeting adjourned.

(Mesyuarat ditangguhkan pada jam 7:51 malam)

**MESYUARAT KEDUA BAGI PENGGAL KEEMPAT
DEWAN UNDANGAN NEGERI SARAWAK KELAPAN BELAS**

**LAPORAN-LAPORAN YANG AKAN DIBENTANGKAN DI ATAS MEJA PADA
04 NOVEMBER 2019 HINGGA 13 NOVEMBER 2019**

KETUA MENTERI

81/2019	Dewan Bandaraya Kuching Utara – Penyata Kewangan bagi tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2018
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MENTERI KEWANGAN

82/2019	State Sales Tax (Taxable Goods and Rate of Tax) (Amendment) Order, 2019
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DEWAN UNDANGAN NEGERI SARAWAK

83/2019	Laporan Jawatankuasa Akaun Awam Negeri Ke-53
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