



33rd MAJECA-JAMECA JOINT CONFERENCE 2014

Briefing on Sarawak

By

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Deputy State Secretary
Sarawak

13 November 2014

Outline of Briefing

1. Introduction to Sarawak

- Geography
- History
- Demographics

2. Government

- Administration
- Structure

3. Development of Sarawak

4. Conclusion

Purpose of Briefing

To provide a general overview of
Sarawak

Outline of Briefing

1. Introduction to Sarawak

- Geography
- History
- Demographics

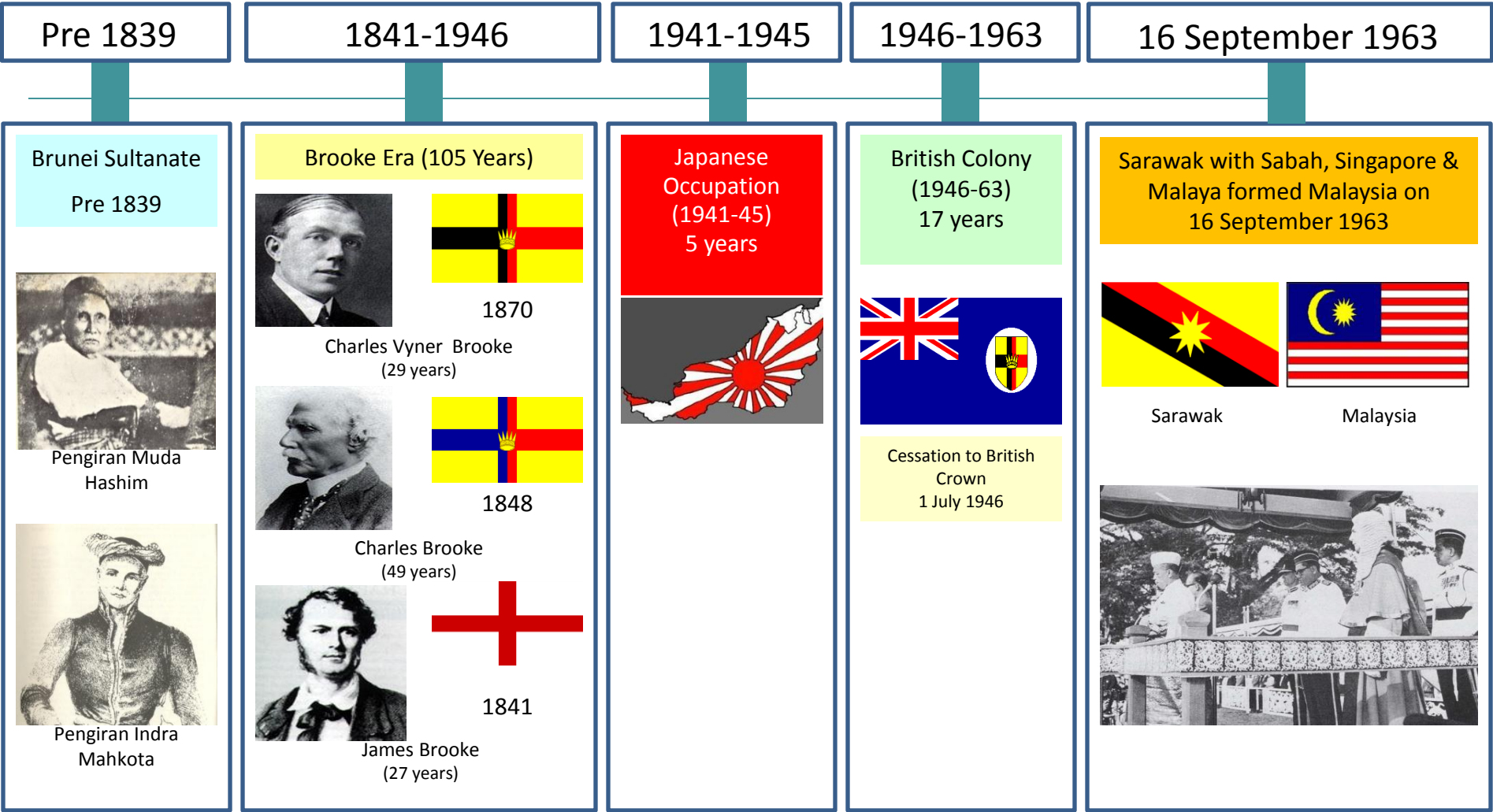
2. Government

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Sarawak: The Eventful and Colourful History



Strategically located in the booming Asia markets...



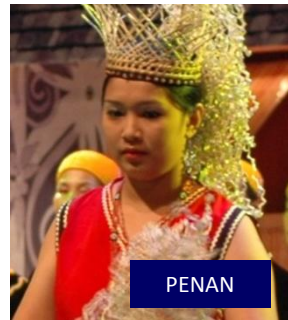
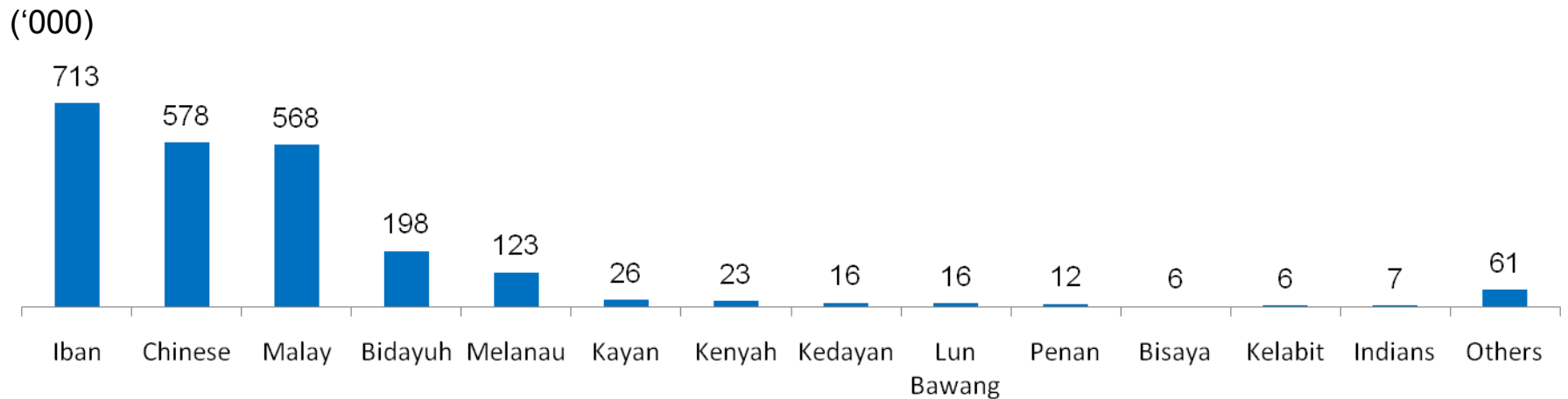
Area and Population



Malaysia	Sarawak
- Area: 330,250 Sq.Km - Population: 28.5 Million - Capital City: Kuala Lumpur - Number Of States: 13	- Area: 124,449 Sq.Km (37.6%) - Population: 2.6 Million (9.1%) - Capital City: Kuching - Number Of Divisions: 11

Sarawak and its People

Multi-ethnic, multi-cultural, multi-language, living in harmony and unity

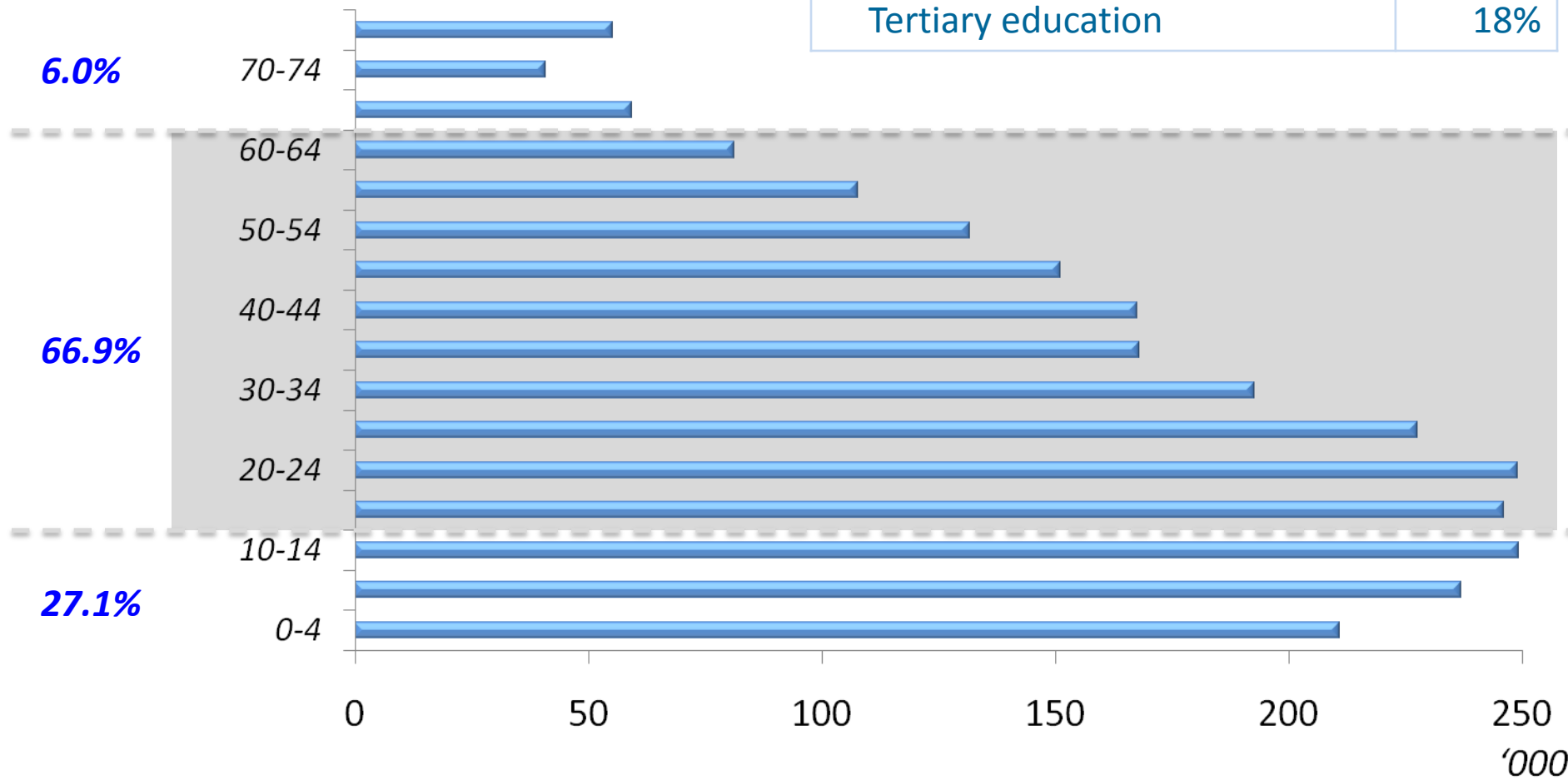


Young population

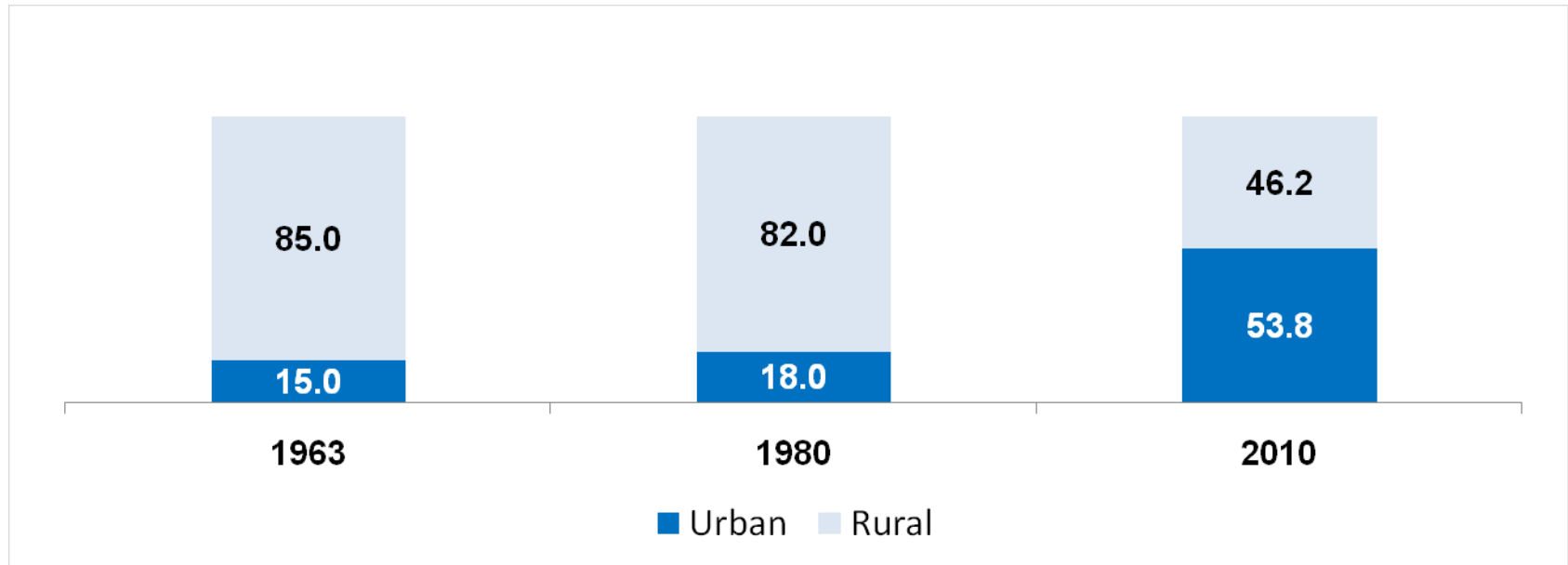
2013

Labour Force ('000) (15-64 years)	1,187.1
No formal education	7%
Primary education	23%
Secondary education	52%
Tertiary education	18%

Age Group



Urbanisation level (%)



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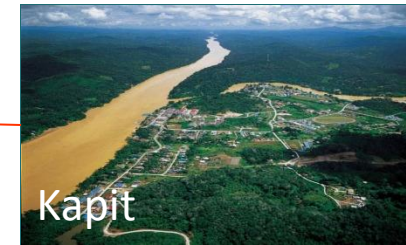
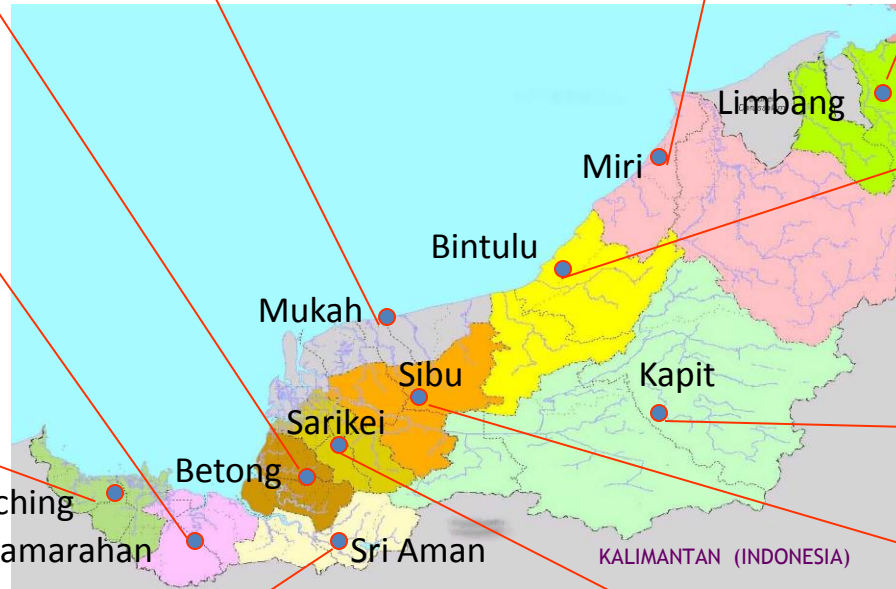
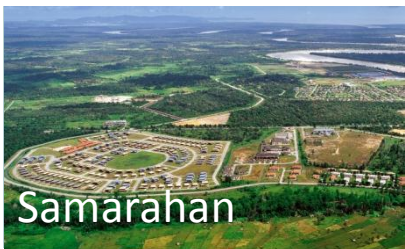
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- Structure

3. Development of Sarawak

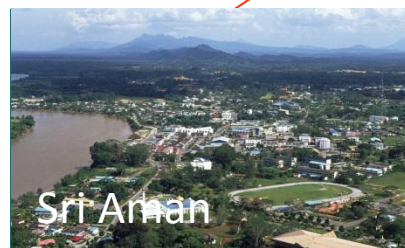
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Sarawak: 11 Administrative Divisions

efficient and effective administration and development



SARAWAK
Area: 124,449 km²
Population: 2.6 million
Division: 11
District: 31
Sub-District: 28



Structure of the Sarawak State Government



TYT Yang Di-Pertua Negeri (Governor)

Legislative

Speaker

State Legislative
Assembly

Executive

Chief Minister

State Cabinet

Judiciary

Chief Justice
of Borneo

Sabah & Sarawak
Borneo High Court

Session Court

Magistrate Court

Native Court

1. Ministry of Resource Planning and Environment
2. Ministry of Finance
3. Ministry of Public Utilities
4. Ministry of Rural Development
5. Ministry of Land Development
6. Ministry of Industrial Development

7. Ministry of Modernisation of Agriculture
8. Ministry of Housing
9. Ministry of Infrastructure Development and Communications
10. Ministry of Local Government and Community Development
11. Ministry of Social Development
12. Ministry of Tourism
13. Ministry of Welfare, Women and Family Development

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- **Development Strategy**
- **Sustainable development**
- **Socio-economic development**

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Our Goal...

Harmony and Prosperity

Rukunegara Declaration

Belief in God

Loyalty to King and Country

Upholding the Constitution

Rule of Law

Good Behaviour and Morality

- To achieving a greater unity of all her peoples;
- To maintaining a democratic way of life;
- To creating a just society in which the wealth of the nation shall be equitably shared;
- To ensuring a liberal approach to her rich and diverse cultural traditions;
- To building a progressive society which shall be oriented to modern science and technology;

Sarawak Development Strategy

	1963	2014e
Real GDP (RM million)	527	78,631
Per capita GDP (RM)	688	42,670

High Income & Advanced Economy

Vision 2020

Heavy Industry and Knowledge Based Economy

- SCORE
- Energy - *Generation & Transmission*
- Physical Infrastructure - *Roads, Ports, Airports, Utilities*
- Targeted Industries - *Resource-based, Energy-intensive, Services*
- Manpower - *Education, Training and R&D*
- New Growth Nodes - *Tanjung Manis, Mukah, Samalaju, Baram and Tunoh*

Manufacturing Economy

- Industrial Parks
- Metal Fabrications
- LNG & Petrochemicals
- High-Tech industries (wafer fab)
- Plantation/Agriculture
- Timber Processing and Products
- Tourism & HRD

Resource Economy

- Fisheries
- Farming
- Logging
- Oil

Subsistence Economy



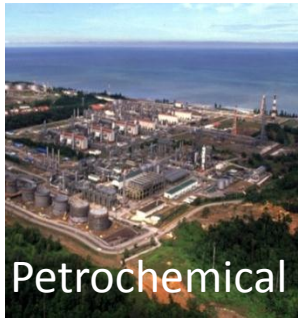
New Economic Model (2010 – 2020)

1963

Politics of Development (1981 – 2000)

Second Wave of Development (2006 – 2030)

Niche Economic Activities By Division



Petrochemical



Mining



Plantation



Tourism



Aquaculture



Electronics

MUKAH

- Timber processing
- Agro processing
- Sago plantation
- Tourism
- Education

SARIKEI

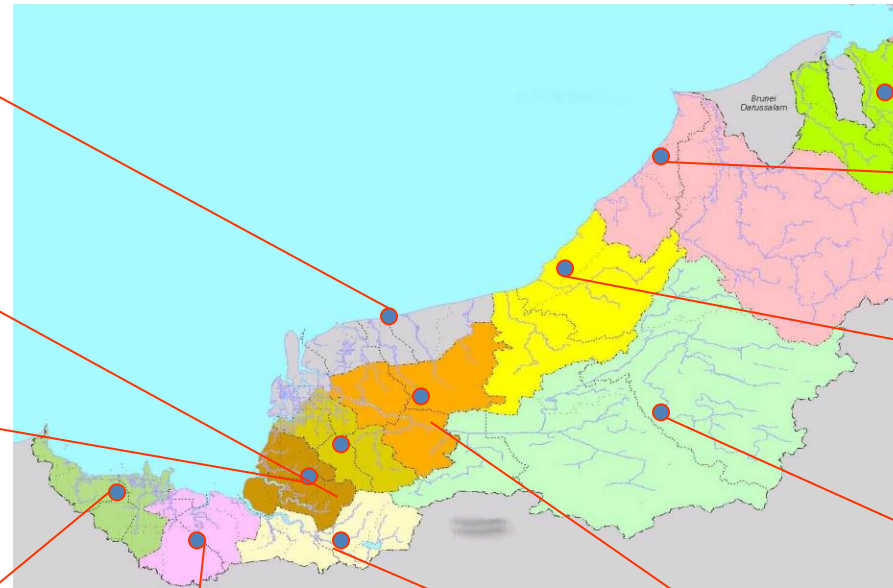
- Agriculture
- Plantation

BETONG

- Agriculture
- Plantation

KUCHING

- Gateway
- High-Tech Industry
- Finance
- Tourism
- Services
- Education



SAMARAHAN

- Education
- Health
- Agriculture
- Plantation

SRI AMAN

- Agriculture
- Plantation
- Tourism
- Hydro Power

LIMBANG

- Agriculture
- Tourism

MIRI

- Tourism
- Plantation
- Manufacturing
- Education

BINTULU

- Petrochemical
- Energy Intensive ind.
- Plantation

KAPIT

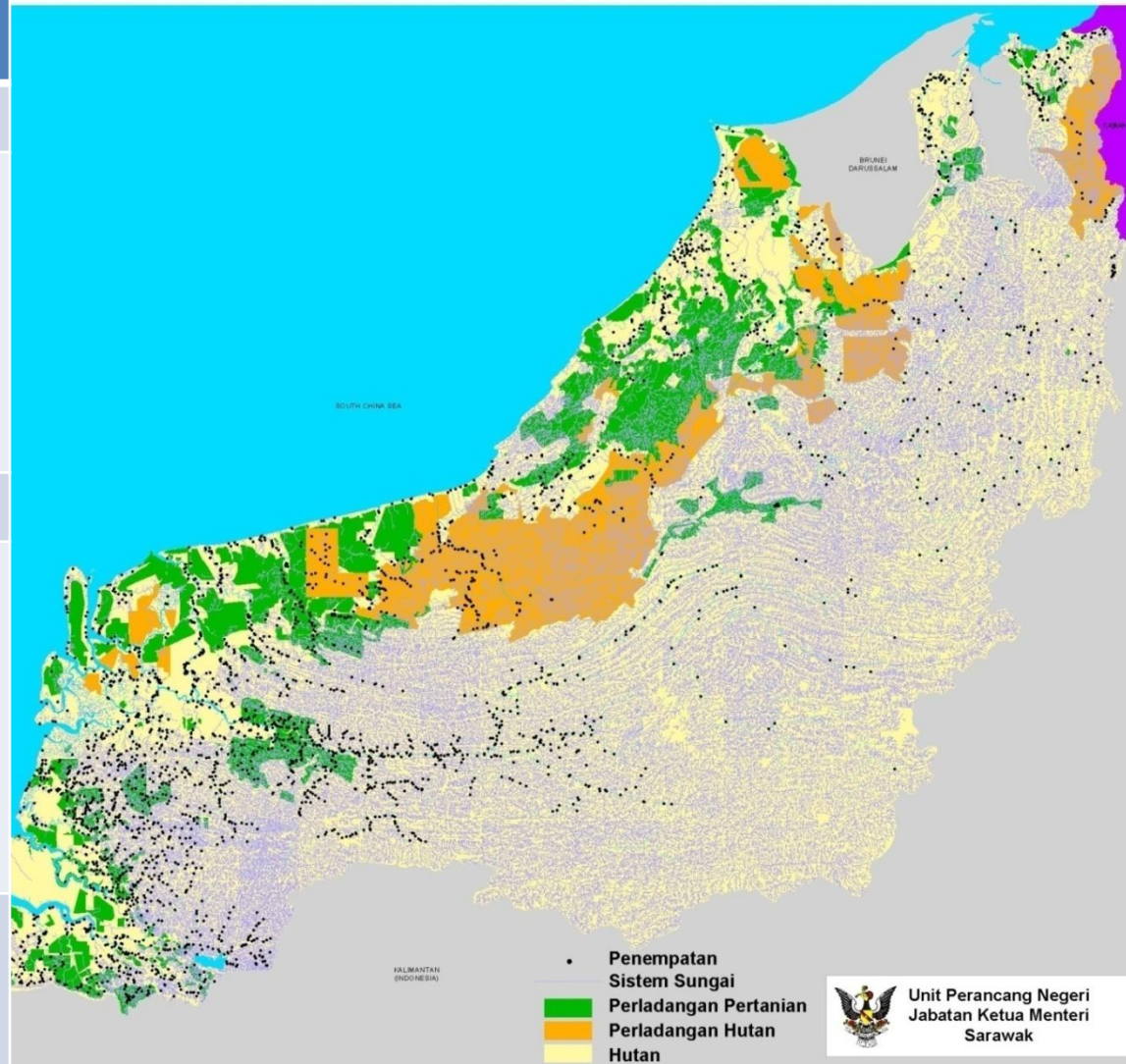
- Logging
- Coal
- Hydro power
- Tourism

SIBU

- Ship building
- Tourism
- Plantation
- Education

Land Use

Land Use Types	Targeted Area (Mil Ha)	(%)
FORESTRY	7.0	56.5
a. Permanent Forest Estates (PPE)	6.0 (4.4)	48.4
b. Totally Protected Areas (TPA)	1.0 (0.8)	8.1
AGRICULTURE	4.0	32.3
a. Oil palm Estates & small Holdings	3.0 (1.2)	24.2
b. Other Crops (i.e. Rubber, Pepper, paddy, fruits and veg, etc)	1.0 (0.3)	8.1
MISCELLANEOUS (Settlement, Towns, Industrial, Areas, Dam Reservoir Area)	1.4	11.3
TOTAL	12.4	100



AGRICULTURE CAPABILITY MAP SARAWAK

AGRICULTURE CAPABILITY CLASSES

- Class 1** 
LAND WITH NO LIMITATION OR ONLY ONE LIMITATION TO CROP GROWTH.
- Class 2** 
LAND WITH TWO OR MORE MILD OR ONE MODERATE LIMITATION THAT RESTRICTS THE RANGE OF CROPS AND/OR REQUIRES MODERATE CONSERVATION PRACTICES.
- Class 3** 
LAND WITH TWO OR THREE MODERATE OR ONE SERIOUS LIMITATION THAT RESTRICTS THE RANGE OF CROPS, THE DEGREE OF POSSIBLE MECHANIZATION OR REQUIRES SPECIAL CONSERVATION PRACTICES.
- Class 4** 
LAND WITH TWO OR THREE SERIOUS LIMITATIONS THAT DRASTICALLY LIMIT THE RANGE OF CROPS OR REQUIRES SPECIAL CONSERVATION PRACTICES, OR BOTH.
- Class 5** 
LAND WITH SUCH SEVERE LIMITATIONS THAT AGRICULTURE IS NOT FEASIBLE.
- Class 04** 
LAND MARGINALLY SUITABLE FOR AGRICULTURE COMPRISING ORGANIC SOILS WITH TWO OR THREE SERIOUS LIMITATIONS THAT RESTRICT THE RANGE OF CROPS AND REQUIRES SPECIAL MANAGEMENT PRACTICES.
- Class 05** 
LAND COMPRISING ORGANIC SOILS WITH SUCH SEVERE LIMITATIONS IN THEIR ORIGINAL STATE THAT AGRICULTURE IS NOT FEASIBLE.

1:2750000

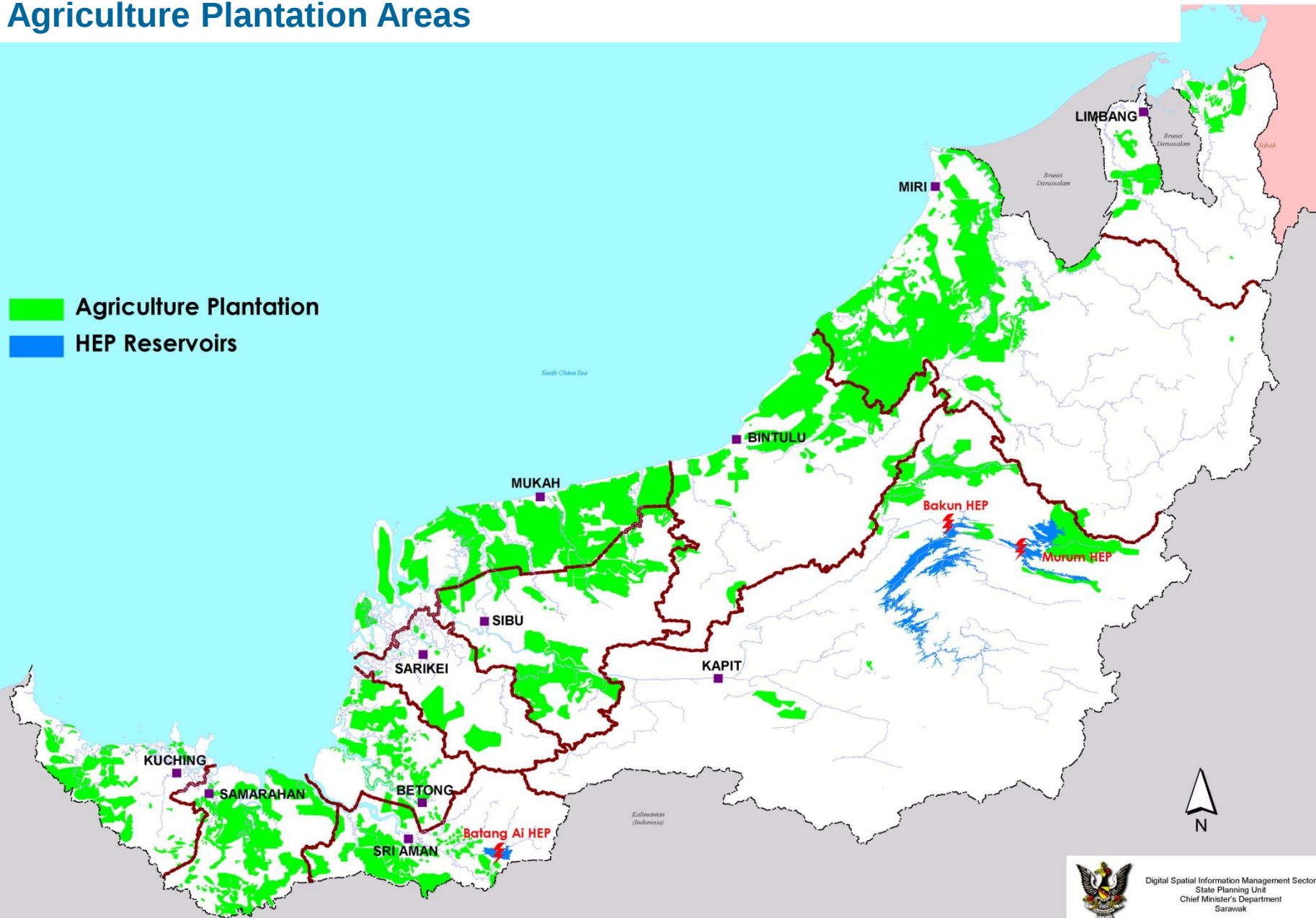
0 10 20 30 40 50 Kilometres



GIS
Cawangan Pengurusan Tanah
JABATAN PERTANIAN
KUCHING SARAWAK
2000

Agriculture Plantation Areas

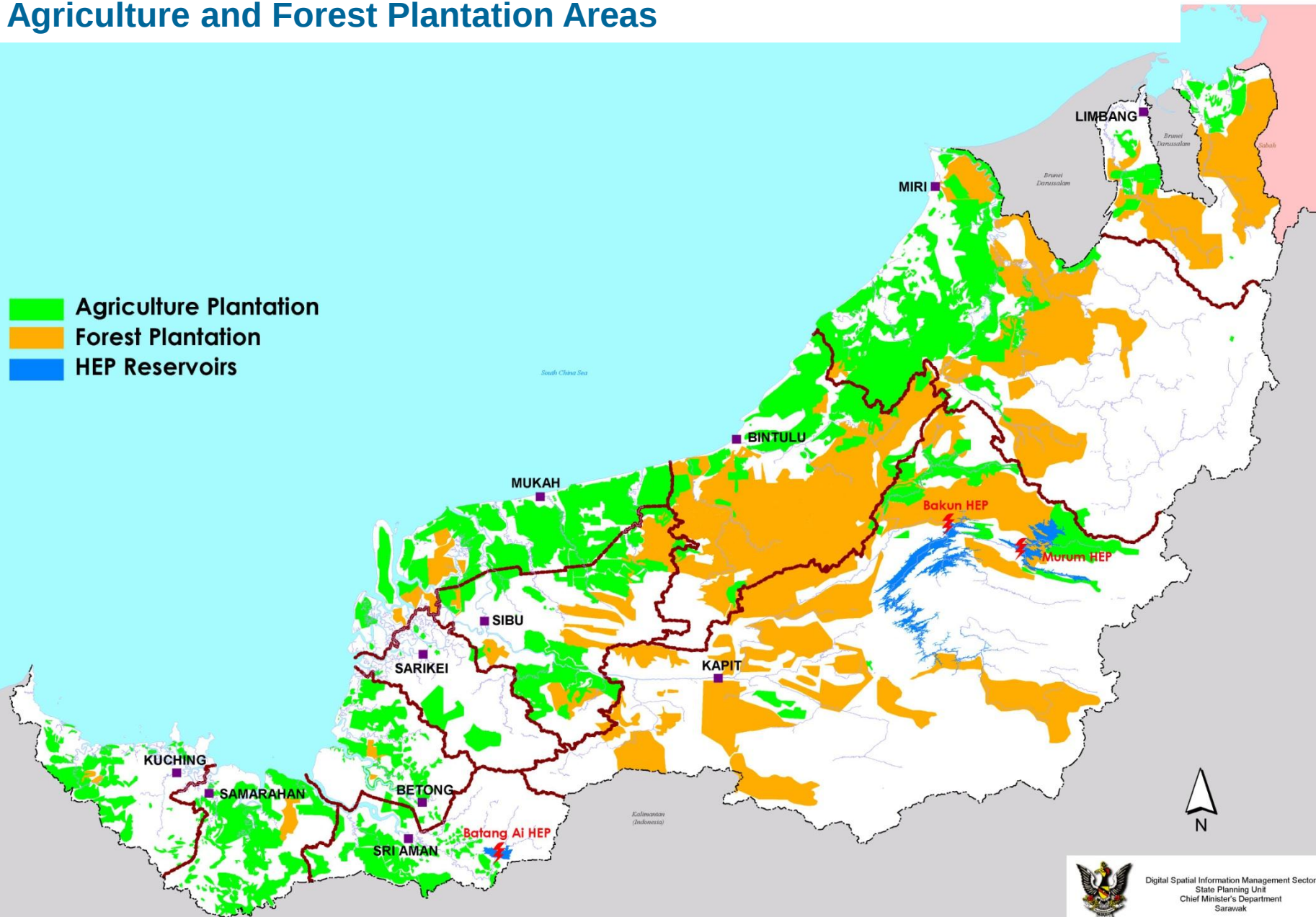
-  Agriculture Plantation
-  HEP Reservoirs



Digital Spatial Information Management Sector
State Planning Unit
Chief Minister's Department
Sarawak

Agriculture and Forest Plantation Areas

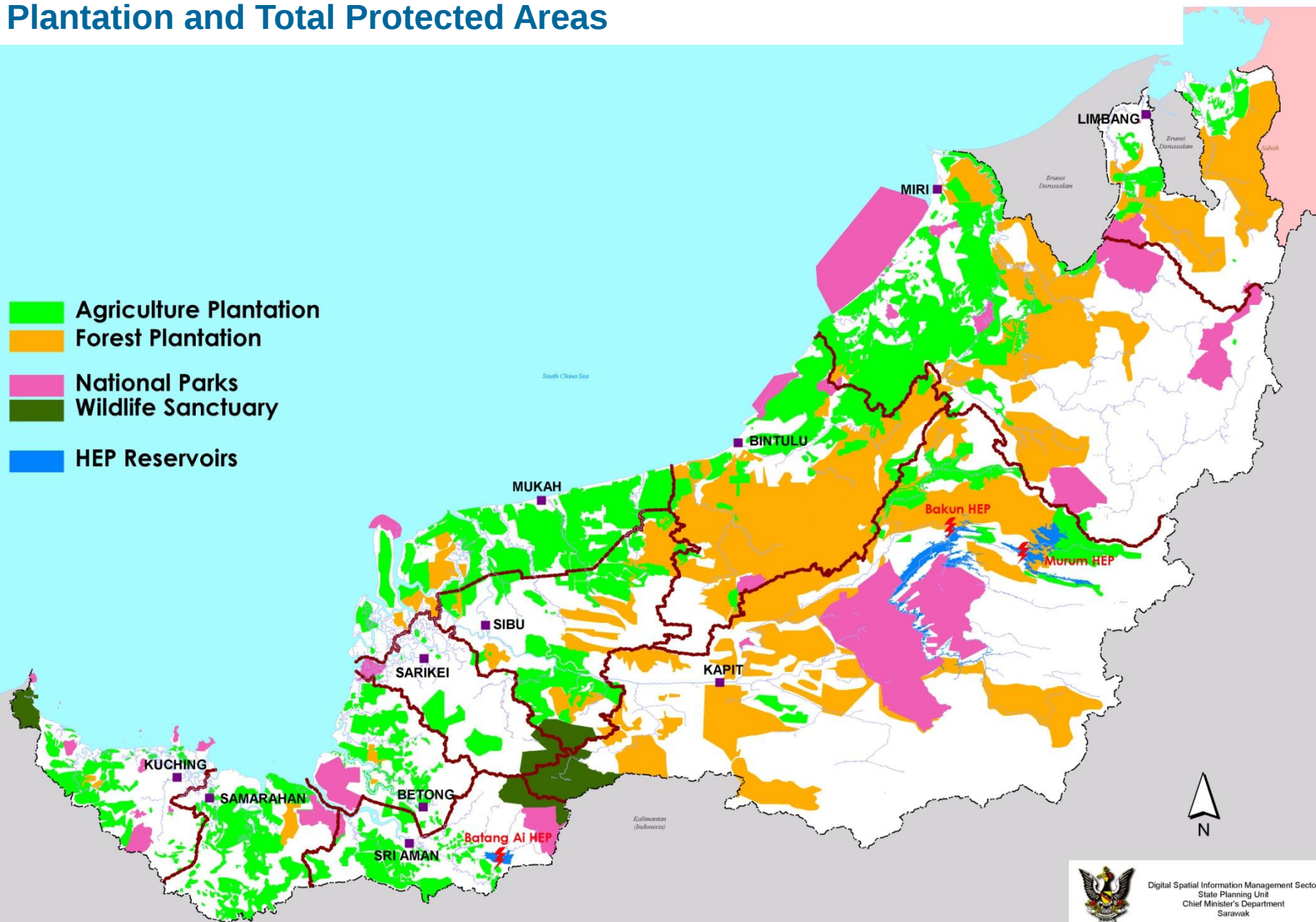
-  Agriculture Plantation
-  Forest Plantation
-  HEP Reservoirs



Digital Spatial Information Management Sector
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Plantation and Total Protected Areas

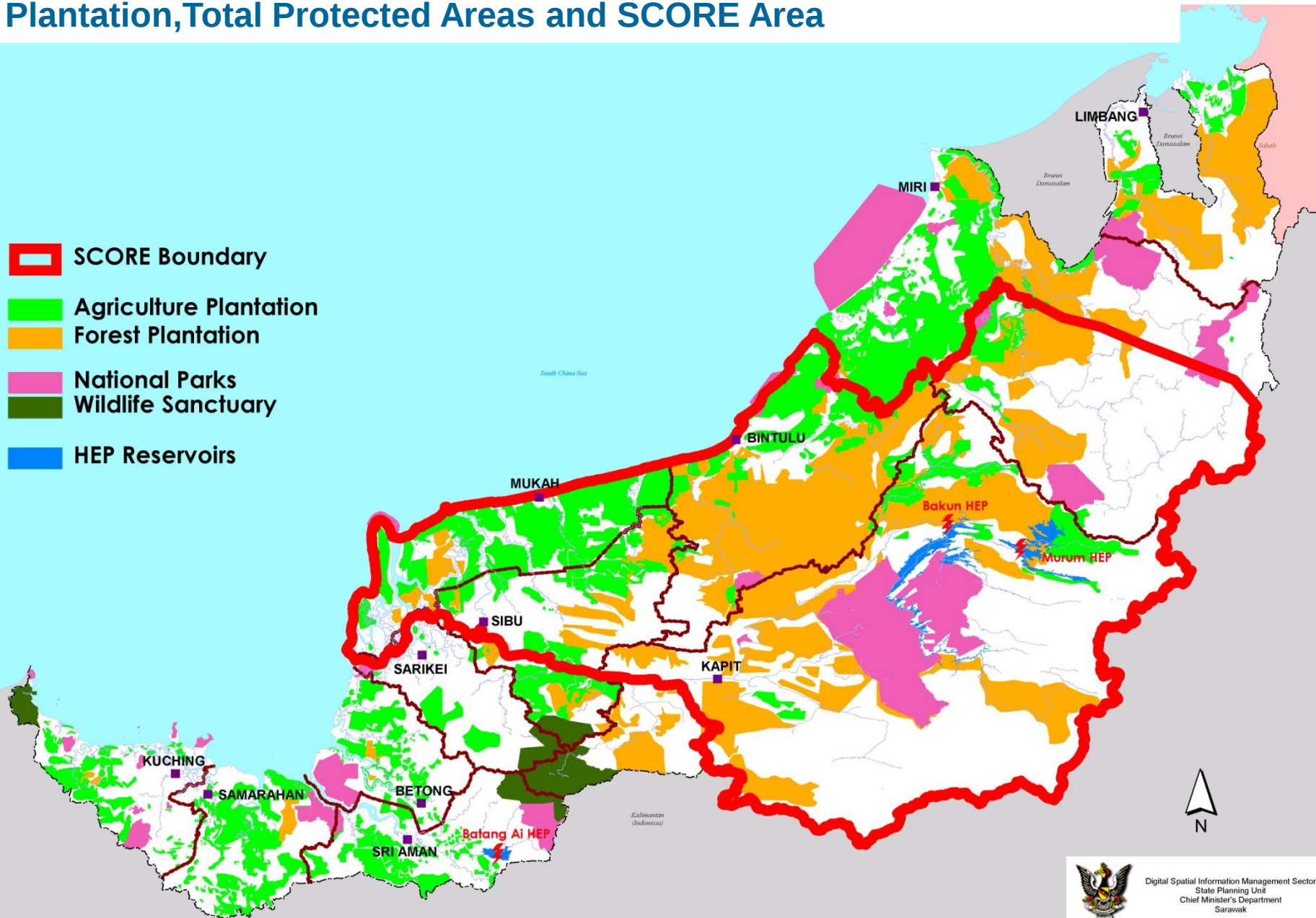
-  Agriculture Plantation
-  Forest Plantation
-  National Parks
-  Wildlife Sanctuary
-  HEP Reservoirs



Digital Spatial Information Management Sector
State Planning Unit
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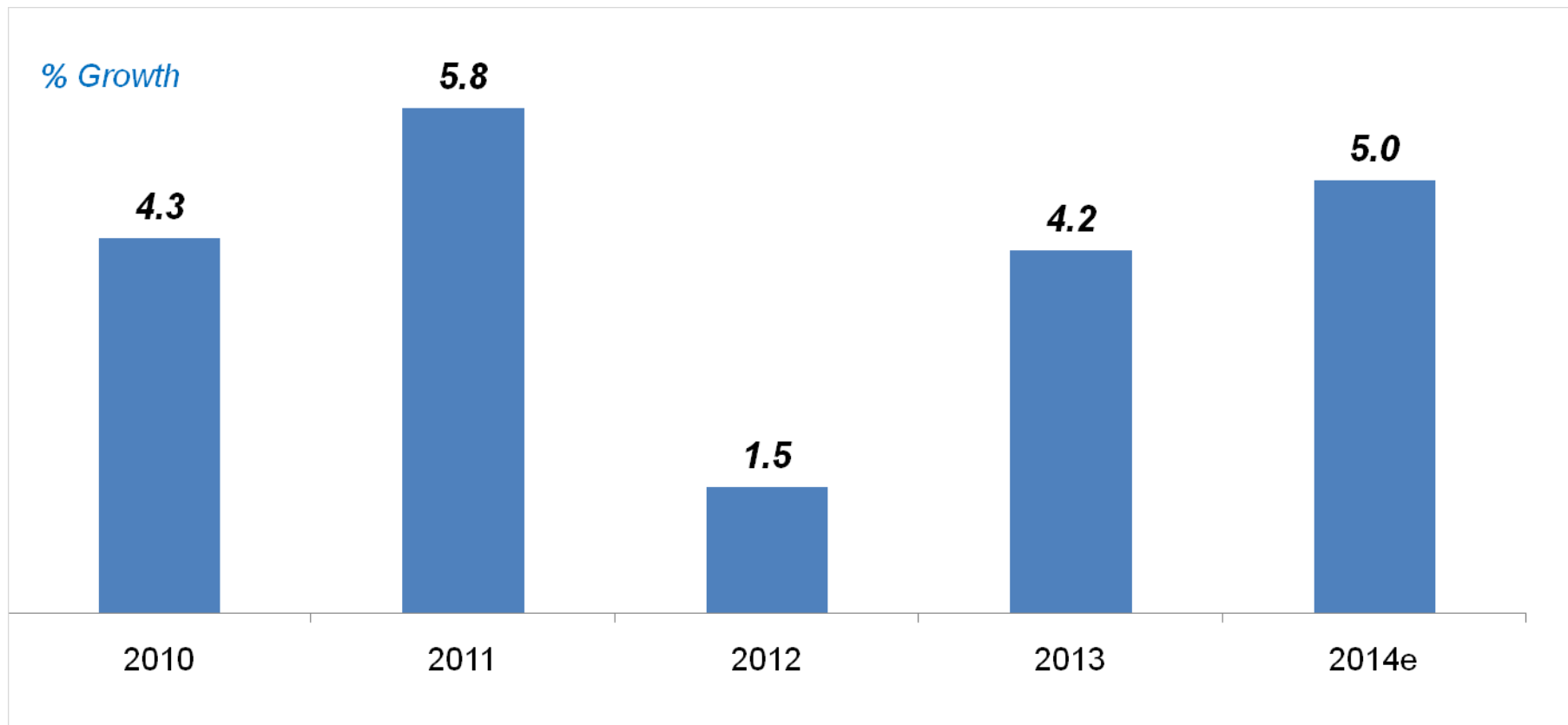
Plantation, Total Protected Areas and SCORE Area

-  SCORE Boundary
-  Agriculture Plantation
-  Forest Plantation
-  National Parks
-  Wildlife Sanctuary
-  HEP Reservoirs



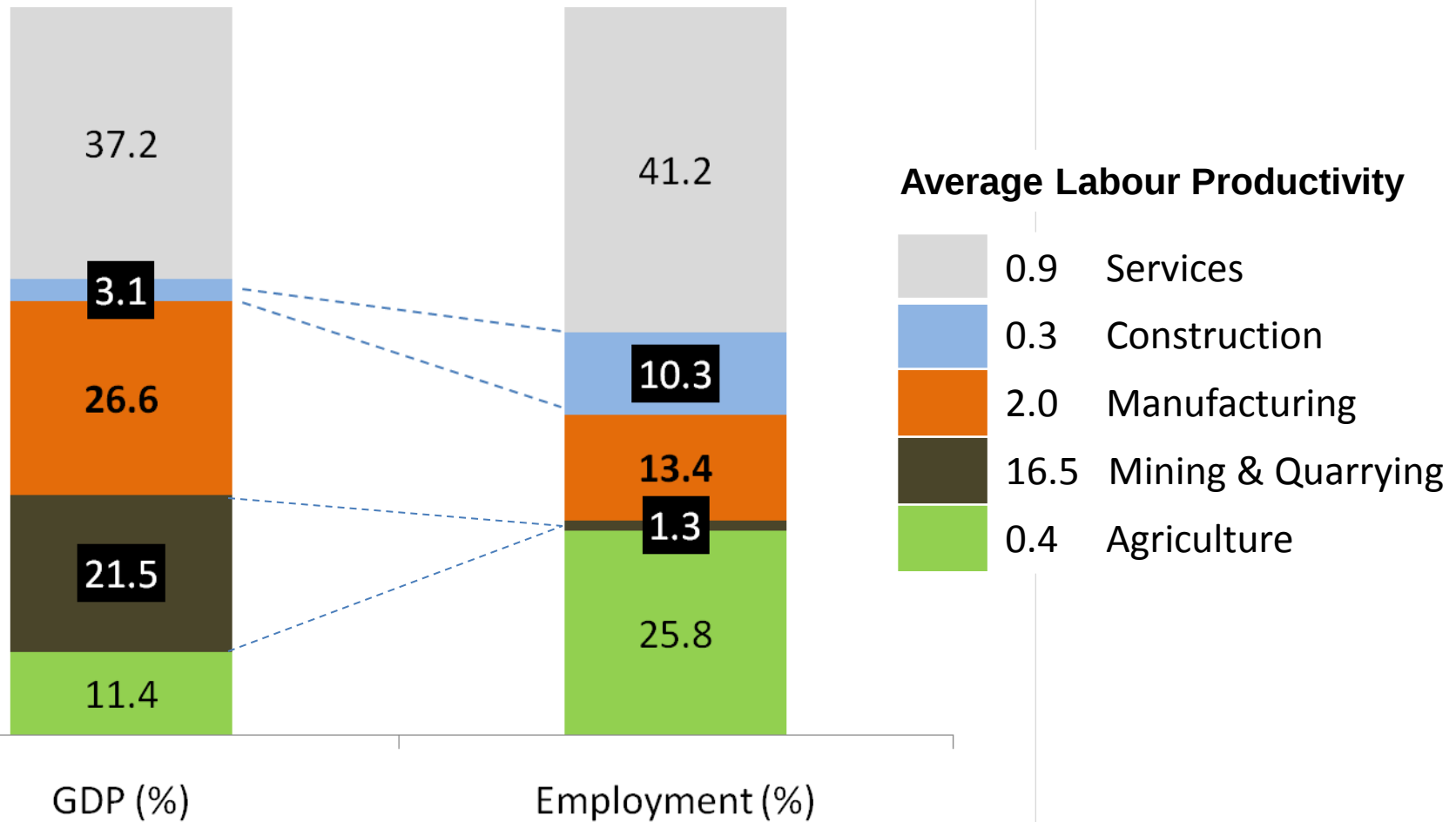
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Sarawak: Real GDP (at Constant 2005 prices)



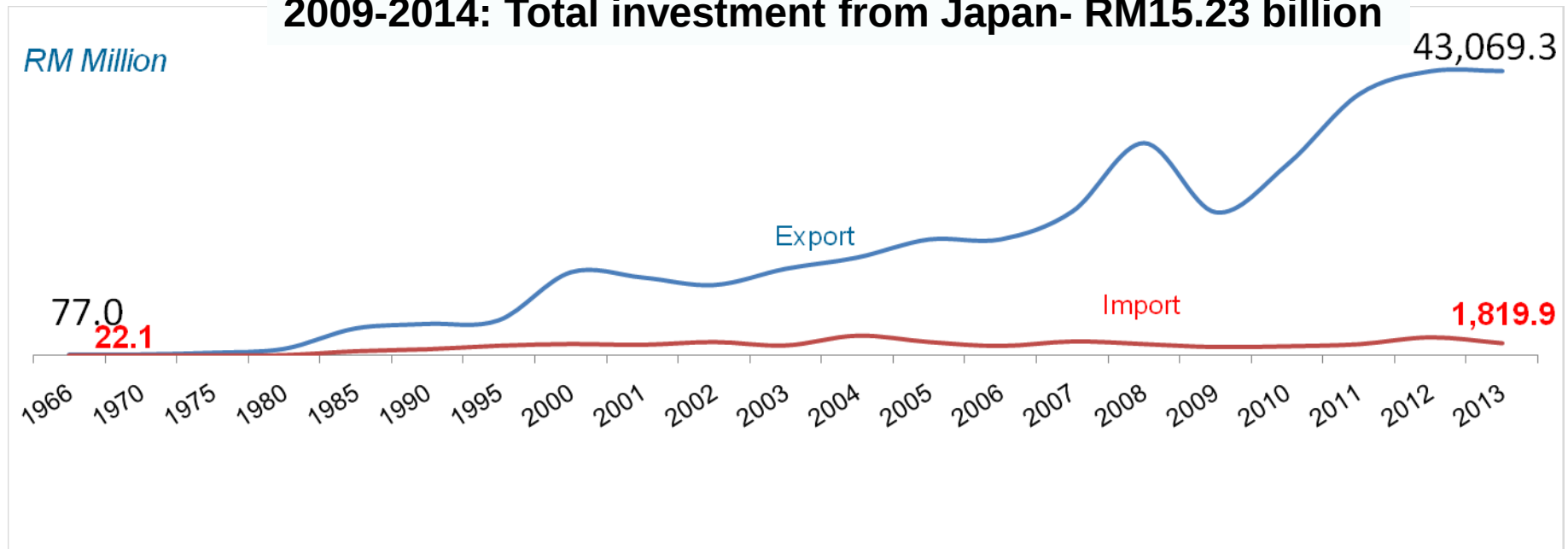
Euro zone crisis
Weak global
economy recovery

GDP Contribution and Employment by Sector (%), 2013



Trade Between Sarawak and Japan

2009-2014: Total investment from Japan- RM15.23 billion



Main export to Japan

- LNG
- Wood products – sawlogs, timber, plywood, veneer
- Pepper

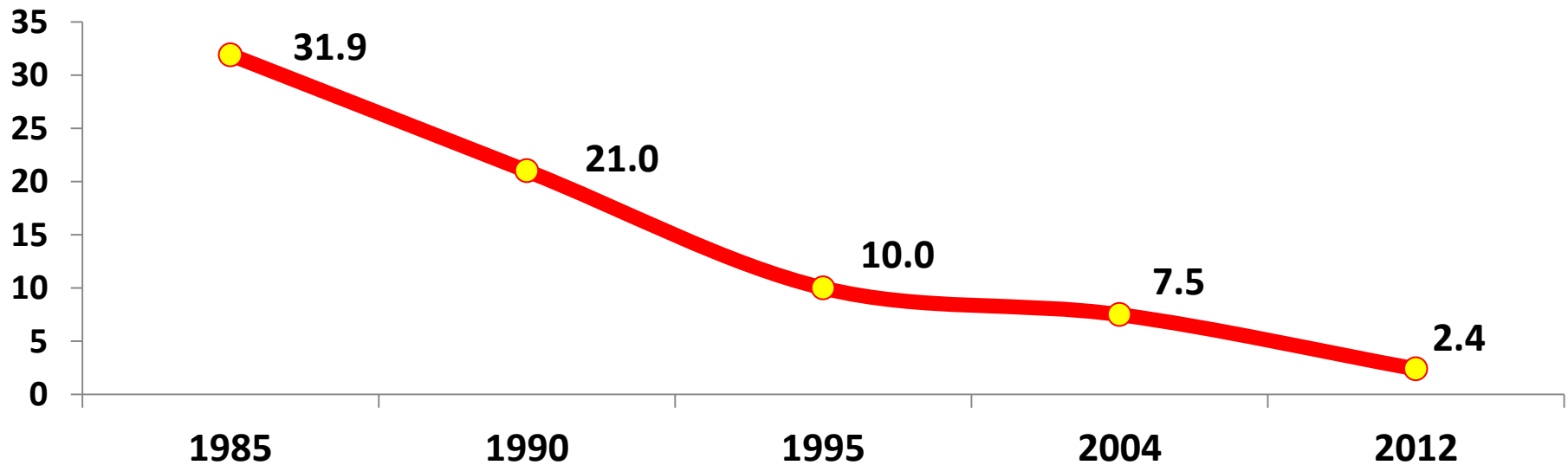
Main import from Japan

- Electrical machineries
- Motor cars and vehicles
- Chemicals

Japanese business in Sarawak

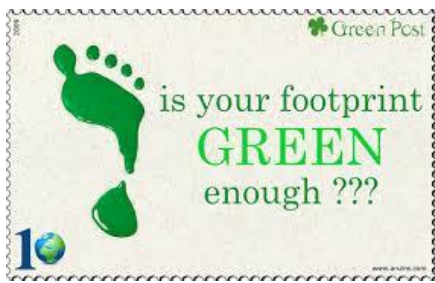
- Toyota
- Honda
- Tokuyama
- Taiyo Yuden

Poverty is reduced to 2.4%

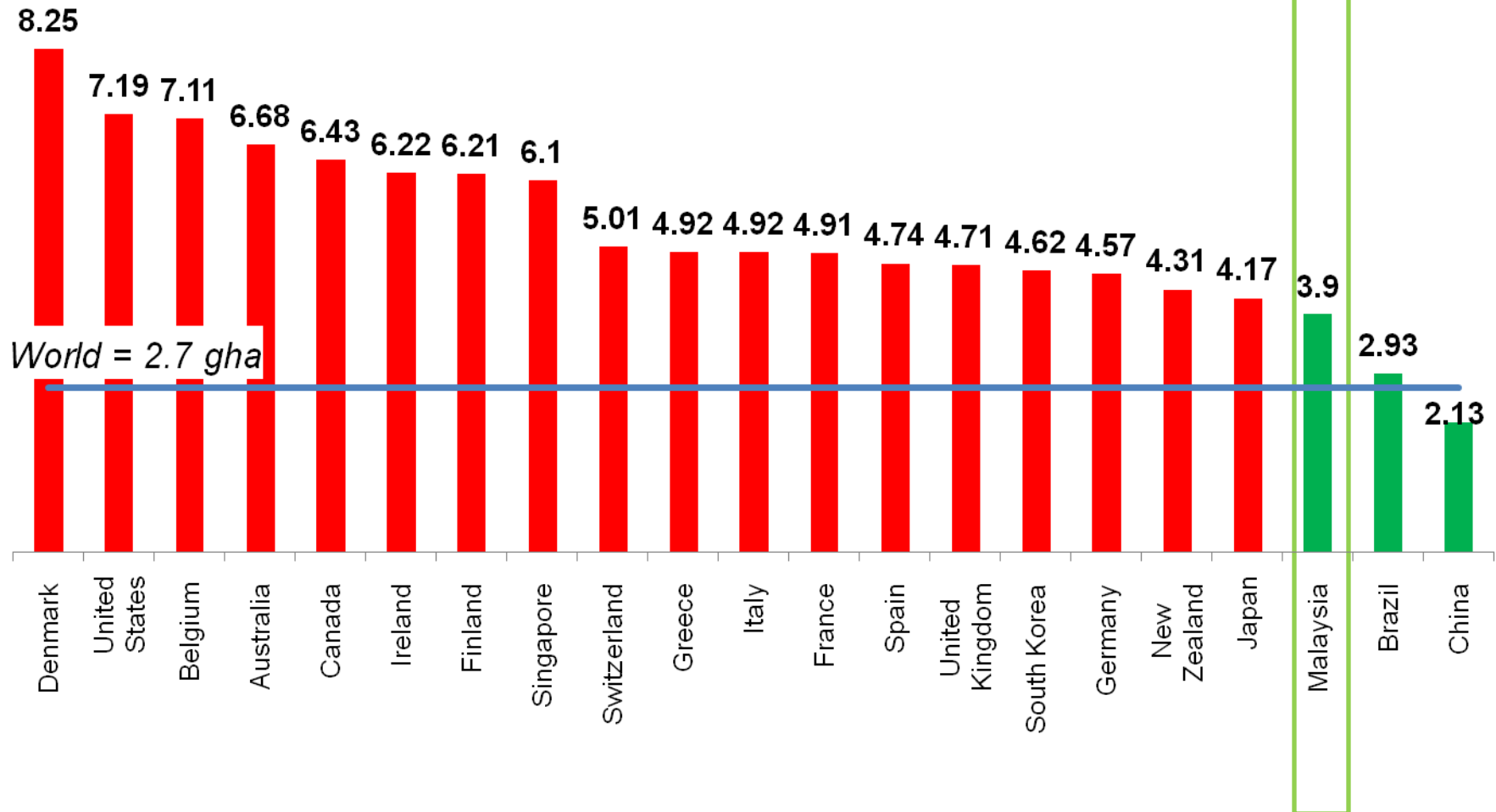


Sarawak	1985	1990	1995	2004	2012
Poverty (%)	31.9	21.0	10.0	7.5	2.4
No. of Poor Households ('000)	90.1	70.9	66.5	34.8	12.6
PLI (RM)	428	452	516	765	912
Mean Income (RM)	1,033	1,208	1,907	2,725	4,293
Household Size (number of persons)	5.1	5.2	4.8	4.6	4.5

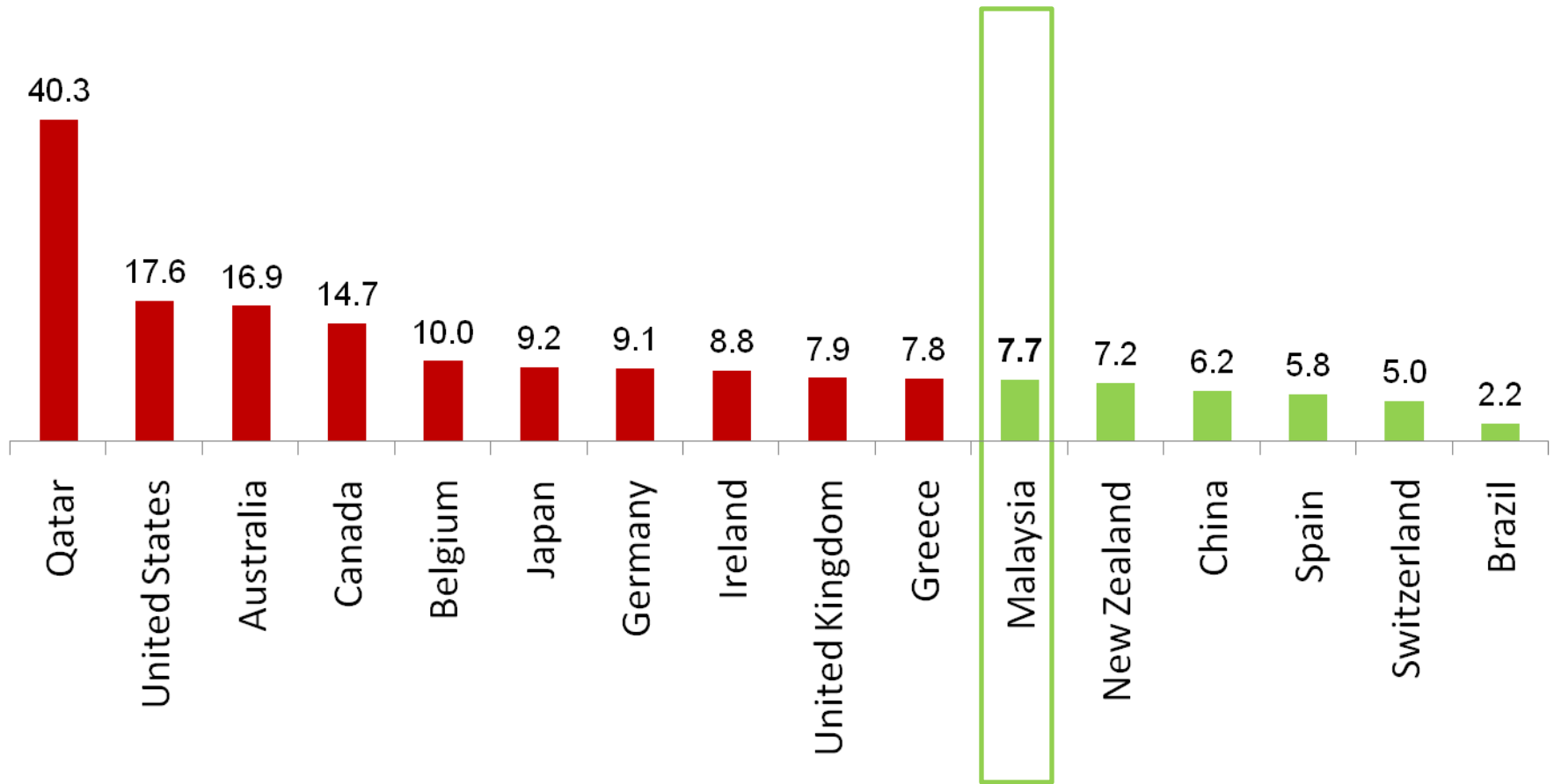
Source: Department of Statistics and Economic Planning Unit, Prime Minister's Department



Living Within Your Means (Ecological Footprint)



CO2 Production (Metric tons per capita)



Source: World Bank, 2010

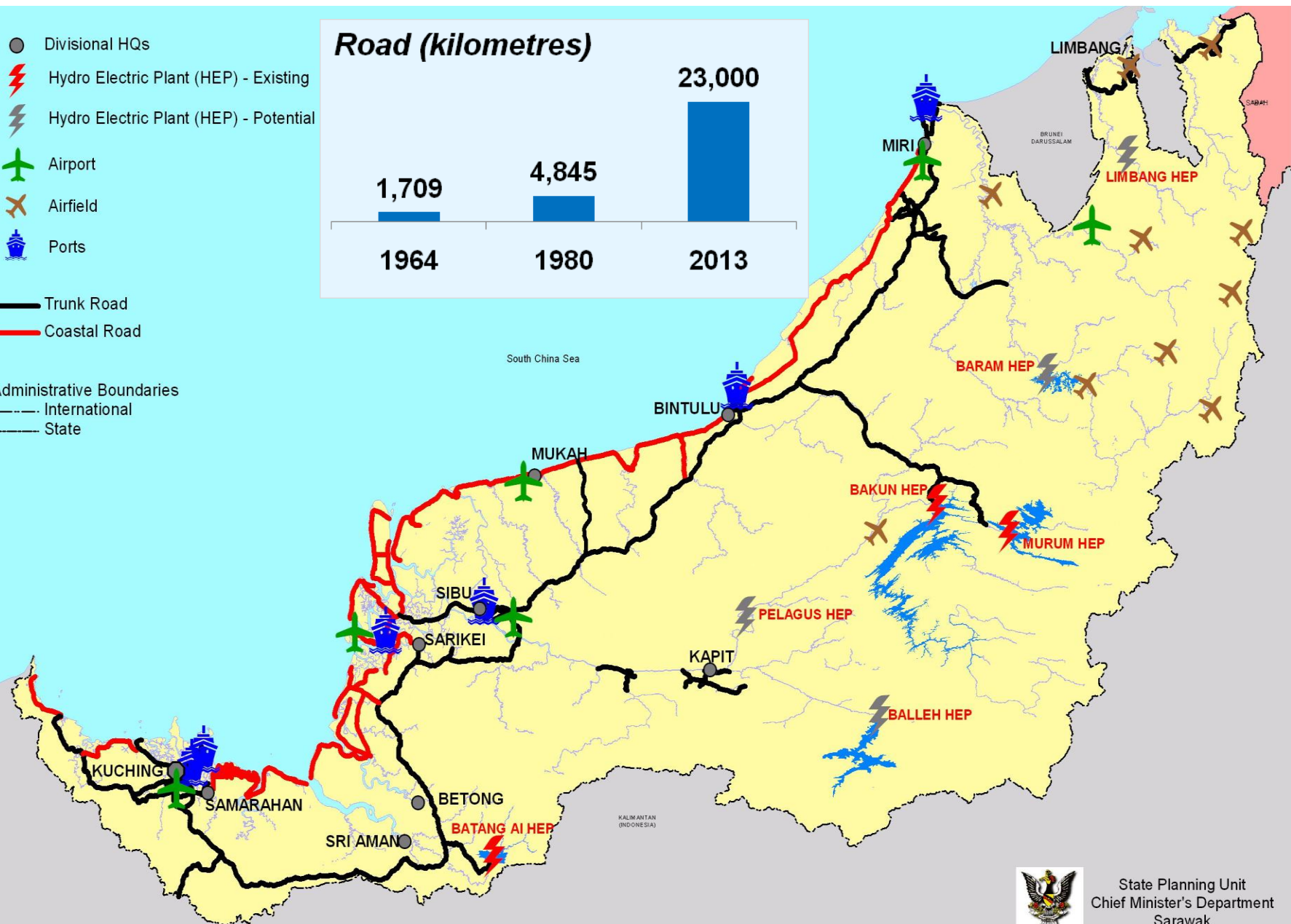
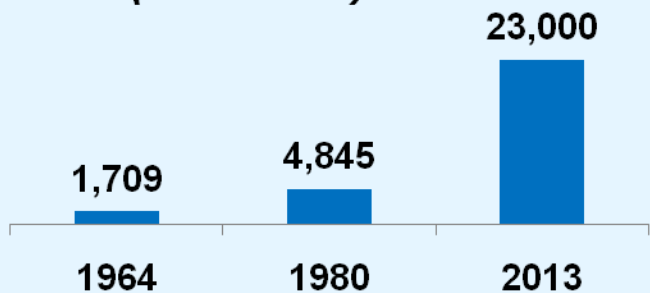
Putting in Place the Infrastructure – Connectivity and Linkages

- Divisional HQs
- ⚡ Hydro Electric Plant (HEP) - Existing
- ⚡ Hydro Electric Plant (HEP) - Potential
- ✈ Airport
- ✈ Airfield
- ⚓ Ports

- Trunk Road
- Coastal Road

- Administrative Boundaries
- International
- State

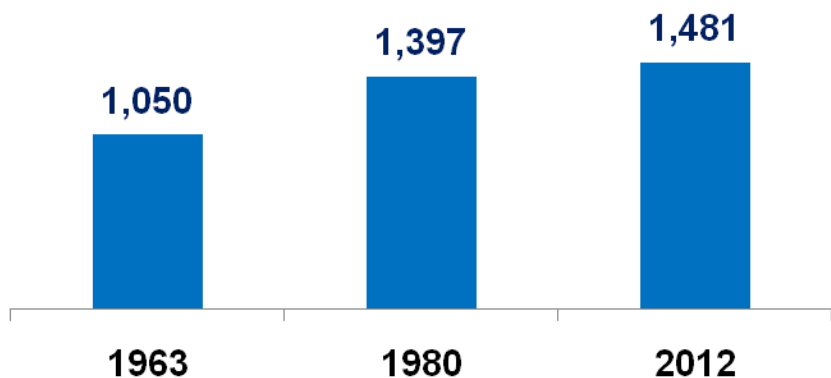
Road (kilometres)



State Planning Unit
Chief Minister's Department
Sarawak

Ensuring Quality Education and Health

Schools

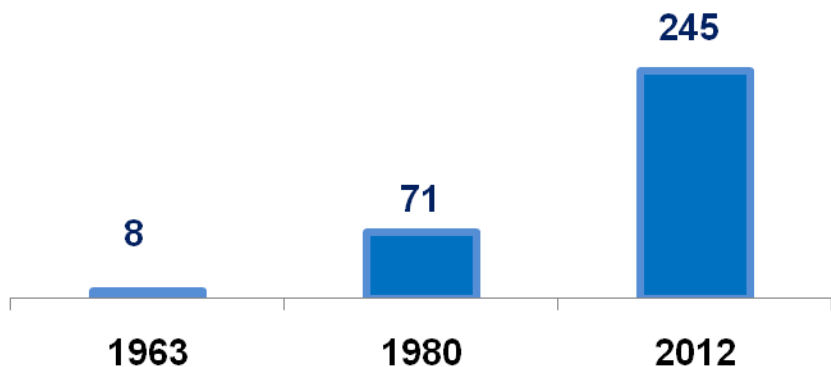


Pupils per Teacher Ratio

	1963	2013
Primary school	1 : 31	1 : 10
Secondary school	1 : 28	1 : 14



Government Hospitals and Clinics



Doctor-Population Ratio

1963	1 : 16,547
2013	1 : 1,551



Higher Learning Institutions

Public and Private Universities

4 public universities

(UNIMAS, UiTM Kota Samarahan, UiTM Mukah, UPM)

More than 8,000 intakes a year

4,572 Graduated in 2014

6 private universities

(Open University – Kuching, Sibu, Miri; UCSI, Curtin, Swinburne)

More than 3,000 intakes a year

1,875 Graduated in 2012



Tourism

Sarawak : Visitor Arrivals '000)	2013	%
Malaysian	4,515,114	62.9
Brunei	1,710,104	23.8
Other ASEAN	670,479	9.3
Indonesia	464,661	6.5
Philippines	119,570	1.7
Singapore	54,792	0.8
Thailand	31,456	0.4
China, Hong Kong & Taiwan	50,884	0.7
Australia & New Zealand	27,227	0.4
India	34,237	0.5
Japan	13,280	0.2
Europe and North America	103,941	1.4
UK & Ireland	34,163	0.5
West & Eastern Europe	48,054	0.7
USA & Canada	21,724	0.3
Other	54,530	0.8
Total Visitors ('000)	7,179,796	100.0



Culture



Adventure



Nature



M.I.C.E Destination



SARAWAK
CONVENTION BUREAU



Sarawak
HomeStay



CAN Tourism

- World's Oldest Rainforest Exotic Fauna And Flora
- Network Of National Parks
- Giant Caves Complexes
- Rivers And Waterfalls

Services Related Tourism

- Health Facilities
- Education
- My Second Home Programme

MICE Tourism

- Borneo Convention Centre Kuching (BCKK)
- Hotels and Resorts

Iconic Events

- World Rainforest Music Festival, Kuching
- Sarawak Regatta
- Jazz Festival Miri
- Cultural Festivals

Rainforest World Music Festival



Mulu National Park

(UNESCO World Heritage Site)



Experience Diving in Miri-Sibuti Coral Reefs National Park



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- Development Strategy
- Sustainable development
- Socio-economic development

4. Conclusion

Conclusion

Sarawak is a Greenfield for development.

Greenfield development will continue until Sarawak is fully developed and become the most prosperous State in Malaysia by 2030.

Journey to Prosperity for all....





Thank You