



Chairman’s Message

Eric Kiu Kwong Seng



Dear Members,

I am delighted to share a significant milestone for Sarawak’s palm oil industry. After extensive appeals and proactive engagements with stakeholders, the Department of Environment (DOE) has granted a one-year extension for the operation of the incineration process used to convert empty fruit bunches (EFB) into organic fertilizer.

Our heartfelt gratitude goes to the government, particularly **YB Dato’ Sri Huang Tiong Sii**, Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Environmental Sustainability (NRES), for his unwavering support and approval of this extension. This decision provides us with critical time to refine and explore advanced incineration technologies while reaffirming the government’s commitment to sustainability in the palm oil industry.

SOPPOA, alongside its members, remains committed to collaborating with stakeholders to enhance this process and ensure compliance with environmental standards. Together, we can continue to innovate and elevate Sarawak’s palm oil sector.

On another note, I am pleased to announce **SOPPOA’s flagship event—Palm Oil Management, Technology, Exhibition & Conference (POMtec) 2025**—scheduled for **18-19 February 2025 at the Pullman Hotel, Miri**.

This event will comprehensively address key aspects of the palm oil industry, from plantation to milling operations. With a focus on promoting sustainable practices and integrating cutting-edge technologies, POMtec 2025 will serve as a platform for industry leaders, experts, and stakeholders to engage in insightful discussions and share valuable knowledge.

A highlight of the event will be the exhibition, showcasing innovative products, services, and solutions designed to enhance productivity and sustainability in the palm oil sector. This is an unparalleled opportunity for members to explore the latest advancements and foster meaningful industry connections.

I encourage all members to register early to secure your participation, as seating is limited. Your presence and support will be pivotal in ensuring the success of POMtec 2025.

Finally, I invite you to explore this edition of the Newsletter, which offers insights into the various activities and initiatives undertaken by the Secretariat over the past two months.

Happy reading!



SOPPOA POMtec 2025

Palm Oil Management, Technology, Exhibition & Conference

Theme: Streamlining Cross-Sector Operations and Innovations For Sustainable Growth

18-19 February 2025
Pullman Hotel Miri, Sarawak

Participant can register here: www.soppoa.org.my/pomtec2025/





1st Taskforce Committee Meeting On MSPO For New Oil Palm Planting On NCR For Sarawak Region On 3 Sep



Background

Land issue has been the main issue for smallholders' oil palm business in Sarawak.

The Native Customary Rights (NCR) titles are being awarded by the State Government under the Charter 81 Sarawak Land Code 1958.

However, since the inception of the Land Code, there are still disputes and issues that delay the granting of land claim rights to the locals.

Another issue arises as many NCR smallholders are currently developing their land to plant new oil palms which may not be in conformance with MSPO no new planting cut-off date.

Other than that, the recently enforced European Union Deforestation Regulation (EUDR) have made it almost impossible for any Sarawakian smallholders to carry out new planting on their land that are under their definition of 'forest' after the cut-off date 31 December 2019.

Malaysian Sustainable Palm Oil (MSPO) Certification Standards are currently transitioning to utilize the new MS 2530:2022 standards series in which one of standard's requirements is no new planting or conversion of forest after MSPO cut-off date of 31 December 2019, on protected areas and HCV assessment.

However, this presents challenges to Sarawakian smallholders as the majority of the smallholders have yet to have legal land claim rights.

Thus, MSPO, as the scheme owner of MSPO Certification Standards, is proposing to have a Taskforce on MSPO for New Oil Palm Planting on NCR Land for Sarawak Region, to be known henceforth as "Sarawak MSPO NCR Taskforce" to rectify these issues.

Objectives

The aim of the taskforce is to identify and rectify the issues surrounding the MSPO for NCR land holders in Sarawak Region which includes but not limited to the legality of the land title, land claim rights, land use, MSPO conformance etc.

1. Develop a Mechanism: Create a comprehensive mechanism that will support smallholders with NCR-staked/claimed land in gaining the ability to meet MSPO certification standards.
2. Clarify NCR Land Definitions: Establish clear definitions of NCR as agricultural land and its recognition under EUDR criteria.
3. Facilitate MSPO Implementation: Provide actionable steps for smallholders in Sarawak to implement MSPO certification on NCR land, especially for areas planted after the cut-off date of 31 December 2019.



► From.. 02

4. Promote Sustainable Planting: Establish mechanism for sustainable planting on post-2019 NCR land, including alignment with MSPO requirements.
5. Assess Peat Planting Practices: Evaluate and guide the planting of new oil palm on peat, ensuring that these practices are aligned with MSPO standards and sustainability criteria.

The Taskforce will assess the compatibility of NCR land development with the MSPO cut-off date of 31 December 2019 and work on establishing mechanisms to facilitate compliance.

3. Legal and Regulatory Framework: The Taskforce will review existing legal frameworks, particularly the Sarawak Land Code 1958, to identify challenges and opportunities for NCR landholders in obtaining legal land titles and conforming to MSPO standards. It will also address compliance with international regulations such as the European Union Deforestation Regulation (EUDR).

Scope

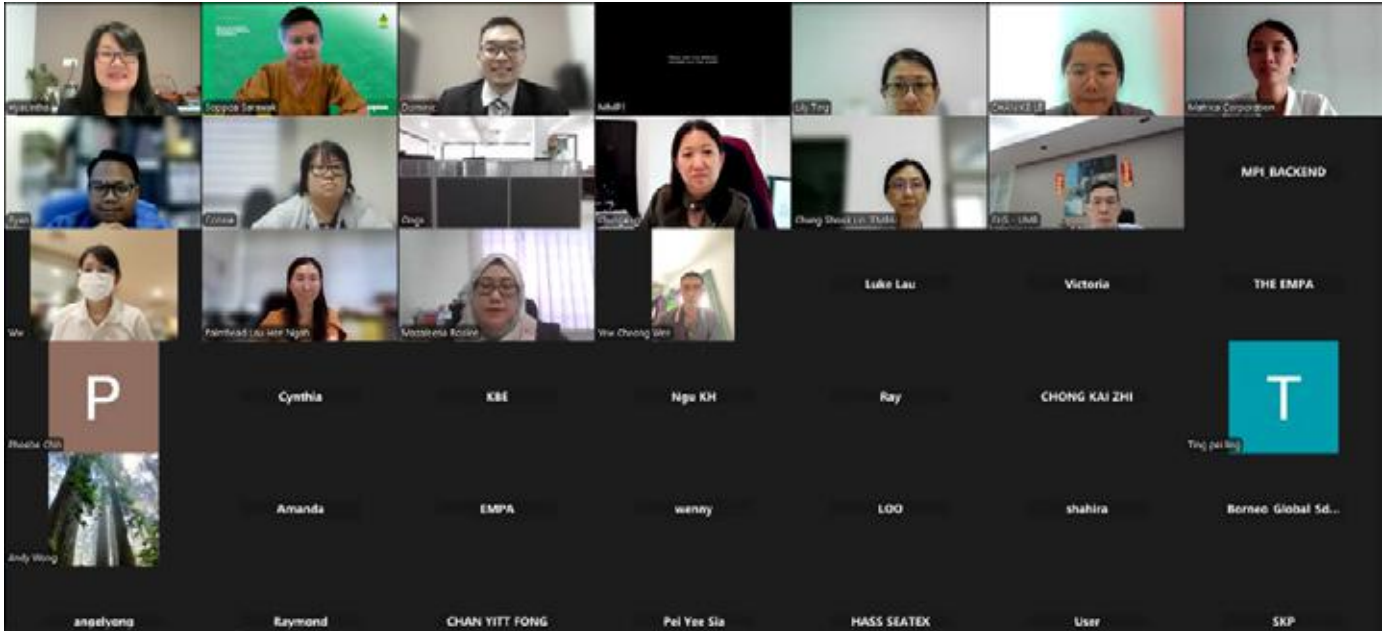
The scope of the Sarawak MSPO NCR Taskforce encompasses the following key areas:

1. Geographical Coverage: The Taskforce's activities are confined to the Sarawak region, focusing on areas where Native Customary Rights (NCR) land is utilized or intended to be utilized for oil palm cultivation.
2. MSPO Certification Standards: The Taskforce will specifically focus on the implementation of the Malaysian Sustainable Palm Oil (MSPO) certification standards, particularly:
 - MSPO Part 2-1: General Principles for Independent Smallholders.
 - MSPO Part 2-2: General Principles for Organised Smallholders.
4. Sustainable Development: The Taskforce will develop strategies for sustainable oil palm planting on NCR land, with particular attention to environmental protection, sustainable agricultural practices, and the preservation of high conservation value (HCV) areas. The mechanism will be provided for the responsible development of peatlands in line with MSPO and other relevant standards.
5. Mechanism Development: The Taskforce will create, review, and finalize a comprehensive mechanism that supports NCR landholders in achieving MSPO certification, addressing both current and future planting activities.





WEBINAR ON SALES AND SERVICES TAX (SST) ORGANIZED BY SOPPOA on 11 SEP



Introduction

The Sales and Services Tax (SST) in Malaysia was reestablished on 1 September 2018 as the purposed to replace the Goods and Services Tax (GST) System. It is known as the major consumptions tax that is demand for sale of goods and services. The Tax burden is borne by the customers.

It appears that, a business is responsible for collecting tax from consumers as part to get hold of price and transmit it to government. The sales tax is relevant to taxable goods either manufactured in or imported into Malaysia. Nevertheless, service tax is imposed on particular services contributed by business in Malaysia. SST is functional at single stage; during the point of consumption of goods and services or during the manufacturing process.

The Webinar is focusing in SST implementation in Malaysia. The talk is more into point of Malaysia's SST, encompassing its different classification, the 2024 rate, exemptions and much more, direct to deliver a comprehensive interpretation of the SST in Malaysia. The speaker invited is Dr Dominic Hu from the Methodist Pilley Institute.

1.1 Taxable Services

Taxable services under the SST in Malaysia encompass a wide range of sectors, including hospitality, legal services, insurance, telecommunications, and several others. These industries are mandated to charge SST on the services they provide, with the current service tax rate set at 6%.

1.4 TAXABLE SERVICES

- Hotel
- Insurance and Takaful
- Food and beverage
- Club
- Gaming
- Telecommunication /Pay-TV
- Forwarding agents
- Legal
- Accounting
- Surveying
- Architectural
- Valuer
- Engineering
- Consultancy
- Employment agency
- Security
- Management services
- Parking
- Motor vehicle service or repair
- Courier
- Hire and drive car
- Advertising
- Domestic flight except Rural Air Services
- Credit or charge card
- IT services
- Electricity

This tax applies to the revenue generated from services rendered by businesses such as hotels, legal firms, insurance agencies, and telecommunications companies, which are required to pass on this cost to their customers. This system allows the government to target specific sectors for tax revenue, thereby creating a focused approach to taxation.

1.2 Exemptions and Scope of Tax

The scope of tax under SST also includes detailed exemptions. Certain services, such as those provided between businesses in the same group, may qualify for group relief, meaning that SST is not levied on transactions within the group. This is particularly relevant for large corporate groups with multiple subsidiaries providing services to each other, as it prevents double taxation on internal services.



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Moreover, some business-to-business (B2B) services are exempt from SST, depending on the nature of the service and its economic impact. These exemptions are intended to prevent the cascading effect of taxes, where a service is taxed multiple times as it moves through the supply chain before reaching the end consumer

2. Designated and Special Areas

2.1 Designated Areas

The Designated Areas (DA) in Malaysia for tax or places that are exempted in Malaysia from Servies Tax is:

- i. Labuan
- ii. Langkawi
- iii. Pangkor
- iv. Tioman
- v. The Johor-Singapore Special Zone (in planning).

2.2 Special Areas

The Special Areas are comprising of 3 parts:

- i. Free (Commercial/ Industrial) Zone; is an area encouraged by the government for manufacturing purpose for good and services.
- ii. Licensed Warehouse (LW); it is placed to store good for export purpose.
- iii. Licensed Manufacturing Warehouse; is a factory that are not included in the industrial free zone, so they are free of sales and services tax duty material.

Sales Tax at 5%
A spectrum of product falls under a 5% sales tax, including petroleum oils, construction materials, timepieces & certain foodstuffs.
Sales Tax at 10%
This rate is the standard sales tax rate in Malaysia, levied on taxable goods and imported goods. The 10% rate is generally applied to luxury items or goods that are not considered essentials.
Service Tax at 8%
Effective from 1 March 2024, the service tax rate is to be increased from 6% to 8% for all services except for food & beverages services, telecommunication services, parking services and logistic services (new taxable services).
Service Tax at 6%
Food & beverage services, telecommunication services, parking services and logistic services (new taxable services).

3. Registration Process for SST

The registration process for SST is a crucial aspect for businesses to ensure compliance with tax regulations. Any business that provides taxable services and exceeds the RM500,000 threshold in annual taxable turnover is required to register for SST.

This process entails registering with the Royal Malaysian Customs Department (RMCD) to become a recognized taxable person.

Failure to do so within the stipulated time frame could lead to penalties and fines, which incentivizes businesses to monitor their taxable revenue closely and register when appropriate. Companies are generally given a grace period once they surpass the revenue threshold, during which they must complete the registration process and prepare for their first SST collection.

In cases where businesses operate multiple subsidiaries or divisions, the single taxable person rule applies. Under this rule, companies with various business operations across different divisions can consolidate their SST obligations, simplifying their tax reporting and minimizing administrative complexity.

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This rule ensures that businesses only need to remit SST under one entity rather than managing separate tax filings for each division or subsidiary. Such provisions are beneficial for large corporate groups, as it streamlines the taxation process and reduces the likelihood of errors or inconsistencies in tax filings.

Conclusion

The SST is a crucial component of Malaysia's fiscal framework, serving as a targeted approach to tax collection within specific sectors of the service industry.

SST is selectively applied, ensuring that only particular services and businesses fall within its purview. This focused application helps balance the need for government revenue while mitigating the financial burden on essential services such as healthcare, education, and small-scale businesses that contribute significantly to the economy.

SST's design inherently supports certain sectors by offering exemptions and thresholds that allow smaller enterprises to remain competitive and thrive without the additional cost of tax compliance.

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E-NEWSLETTER

SARAWAK OIL PALM PLANTATION OWNERS ASSOCIATION

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► From..05

The screenshot shows the MySST website interface. At the top, there are navigation links for 'Utros', 'Melayu', 'Pengecualan', 'Penyata & Pembayaran', 'Pendaftaran Baharu', 'Status Pendaftaran', 'Log Masuk', and 'Cetakan Semula Pemohonan'. The main header includes the Malaysian coat of arms, the text 'Laman Web Rasmi CUKAI JALAN & PERKHIDMATAN MALAYSIA (CJP) Jabatan Kastam Diraja Malaysia', and the MySST logo. Below this, there are contact details and a menu with options like 'Mengenai CJP', 'Industri', 'Perundangan & Panduan', 'Sorotan CJP', and 'Hubungi Kami'. The main content area features a 'Paparan Buletin' section with a 'Pengumuman Terkini' list and a large blue banner for 'PEMBERITAHUAN' regarding the 2018 Excise Regulations. A 'KATA ALUAN' section is also visible, along with a 'Sorotan' (Spotlight) section.

LIVE WEBINAR

SST
SALES & SERVICE TAX

Understanding the Nature of Service Tax including Scope, Designated Areas, Special Areas, Taxable Services, Tax rate and Registration issues, namely Taxable Person, Threshold, Deadline, 1st Day of Collection and Single Taxable Person.

DATE: 11 SEPT 2024

TIME: 2:00-4:00PM

Opening address: Eric Kiu Kwong Seng, Chairman, SOPPOA

Speaker: Dr. Dominic Hu, Lecturer, Methodist Pilley Institute Sibiu cum HRDCorp Accredited Trainer

Scan to Register: [QR Code]

Register in advance for this meeting:
<https://forms.gle/9iqPaA8EKWQzYx9f6>
 (Registration deadline: 9 Sept 2024)

Organized by Sarawak Oil Palm Plantation Owners Association

Roundtable Inclusion For EUDR Requirements On 10 Sep



Proforest is currently supporting Europe Forest Institute (EFI), which is working with the Malaysian government to identify options for broadening smallholder inclusion in legal and deforestation-free palm oil supply chains in Malaysia.

The findings will form the basis for understanding the actual impacts of the EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR) on smallholders and improving national platforms to meet the EU due diligence requirements for sustainable palm oil.

This project is part of the EFI KAMI initiatives.

The work Proforest is undertaking involves identifying, researching, and assessing existing oil palm traceability systems in Malaysia within both public and private sectors.

They aim to provide recommendations for improvements to available national platforms and engage key stakeholders in oil palm production and traceability, specifically focusing on smaller producers and smallholders.

The objective of the Roundtable is mainly to identify potential impacts of the EUDR on oil palm smallholders in Malaysia.

They also aim to gather information on the proportion of Fresh Fruit Bunches (FFB) sourced from integrated plantations and other estates versus directly from smallholders and from smallholders via dealers.



MSPo Seminar 2024 & Jom MSPo Miri On 12 Sep

Background



JOM MSPO

The JOM MSPO Sarawak ceremony held in Miri was officiated by YB Datuk Chang Foong Hin, Deputy Minister of Plantation and Commodities, with 150 attendees from palm oil industry players in the northern region of Sarawak.

The JOM MSPO series is part of MSPo's ongoing efforts to enhance technical knowledge and field implementation among industry players regarding the requirements and compliance with MSPo standards nationwide.

This event also serves as an important platform for exchanging ideas, addressing questions, understanding the unique challenges face by different state.



Background

The Malaysian Sustainable Palm Oil (MSPO) certification was introduced to position Malaysia as a global leader in sustainable palm oil production.

Since its launch in 2013, the MSPO standard has undergone several updates, the most recent being the MS2530:2022, which incorporates key improvements to enhance sustainability practices.

In May, the Honorable Datuk Seri Johari Abdul Ghani, Minister of Plantation and Commodities, unveiled 57 strategic initiatives under 3 core strategies aimed at strengthening the MSPO certification.

These strategies serve as a comprehensive framework to ensure the MSPO becomes the premier sustainability certification for Malaysia's palm oil industry. They also ensure that the entire Malaysian palm oil supply chain adheres to global sustainability standards, while promoting enhanced management, responsibility, and transparency.

Global Recognition

To date, the MSPO certification has gained acceptance and recognition from several countries:

- Japan: MSPO was recognized not only during the Tokyo 2020 Olympic Games but is also accepted as one of the approved sourcing codes for the Japan Biomass Feed-in Tariff (FIT) Scheme, managed by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.
- China: In November 2023, Grands Oils & Fats (Dongguan) Co. Ltd. Became the first processing plant outside of Malaysia to be certified under the MSPO standards.
- Other Markets: MSPO-certified products have also successfully penetrated markets in countries like the Philippines and Mongolia.



Follow-Up Meeting With Deputy Minister Of Energy & Environmental Sustainability Sarawak On 23 Sep



Center: YB Datuk Dr. Hazland Abang Hipni, Deputy Minister of Energy & Environmental Sustainability Sarawak and Mr. Eric Kiu Kwong Seng, SOPPOA Chairman.

Also present were SOPPOA Chief Executive Officer Dr Felix Moh Mee Ho and other members, namely Kong Chong Ming, Zarlizan Zahliman, George Akam, Jeffrey Tiong, Teoh Kheng Hock; Mr. Andy Wong Ko Hock, Tang Si Lui, Basil Chua and Luke Lau as well as Kenny Voon from the Natural Resources and Environment Board (NREB).

Minutes of Meeting

1. Incinerator

1.1 SOPPOA's Explanation on Incineration for Organic Fertilizer Production

- SOPPOA emphasized the importance of converting empty fruit bunches (EFB) into organic fertilizer through incineration, highlighting two key benefits:
 - i. Reducing reliance on imported inorganic potassium (K) fertilizers.
 - ii. Improving the pH of peat soils, which constitute approximately 40% of private plantations.

1.2 Challenges Faced by the Palm Oil Industry

- The industry is struggling to the Department of Environment's (DOE) emission standards, as the incineration process for EFB emits smoke that exceed the 150 ppm limit.

1.3 150 ppm Emission Limit Based on Municipal Waste Standard

- It was noted that the 150 ppm limit imposed by the DOE is based on standards for municipal waste incineration, which may not entirely application to EFB which is biomass.

1.4 DOE is adamant that no further extension to be given after 31 December 2024.

1.5 Attempts to Improve Emission Controls

- SOPPOA members have explored the use of advanced air control technologies but have faced challenges due to the complexity of the EFB matrix, which contains high moisture and residual oil.

1.6 Proposed Research and Development for Incineration Technology

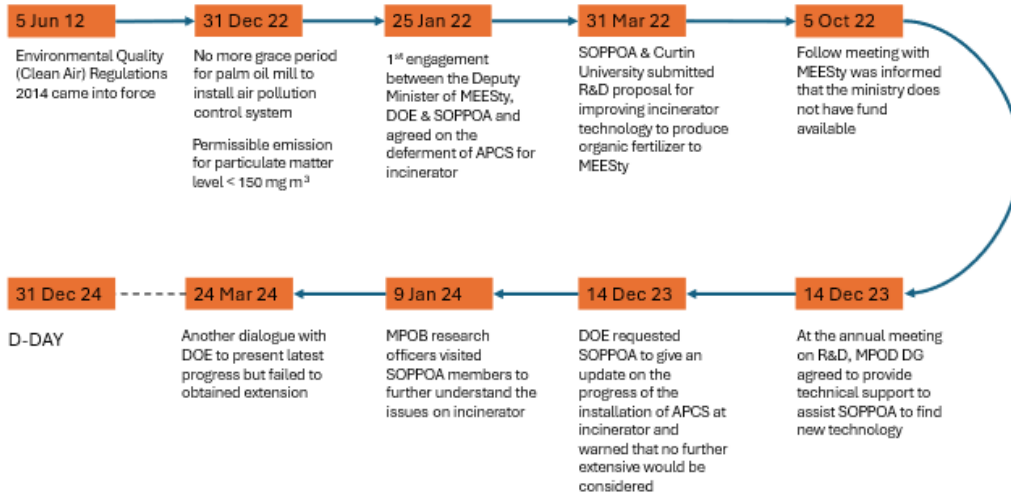
- A recommendation was made to pursue further research to enhance incineration technology to address the current challenges.

1.7 Proposal by Deputy Minister

- Dr. Hazland encouraged the re-submission of a research proposa on EFB incineration, offering his support in securing grants from state agencies.
- Collaboration with Sarawak Energy Bhd (SEB)
 - i. He suggested exploring opportunities to collaborate with SEB to use EFB as an energy source.
- Investor Collaboration
 - i. Dr. Hazalnd recommended identifying potential investors to partner with on this initiative.



TIMELINE FOR NEGOTIATION OF EXTENSION



1.8 Upcoming Cabinet Meeting on 26 September 2024

- Dr. Hazland shared that he will be presenting a new regulation at the upcoming Cabinet meeting, which will ban gas flaring by 2030. This change will affect the current practice of flaring gases captured at palm oil mills.

1.9 State Government Biomass and Green Energy Policy

- The state government is drafting a policy on biomass and green energy. SOPPOA requested to participate in the committee overseeing the policy's development.

2.0 Industry Potential for Biomass Recycling

- Dr. Hazland advised the palm oil industry to explore new revenue streams through the recycling of biomass.

2. Carbon Trading

2.1 Negative Perception of Oil Palm Plantations

- The ongoing negative perception of oil palm plantations, particularly the misconception that they are net carbon emitters during development, while their role in carbon sequestration is often overlooked.

2.2 Barriers to Carbon Trading Participation

- The primary obstacle preventing oil palm plantations from participating in carbon trading schemes is that oil palms are not classified as 'trees' under international definitions.

2.3 Deputy Minister's Explanation on Carbon Trading

- Dr. Hazland acknowledged the difficulty in changing international standards but noted that Sarawak's state government may develop its own carbon trading policies, similar to initiatives in Thailand.

2.4 Future Opportunities for Oil Palm in Carbon Trading

- He added that if Malaysia or Sarawak pursues carbon trading policies as mentioned in 2.3, there may be opportunities for oil palm plantations to be included in the future.

2.5 Conservation Areas within Oil Palm Plantations

- It was noted that certain pockets of plantation land are set aside for high conservation value areas, which could be factored into future sustainability and carbon trading efforts.

3. Water Intake Point

3.1 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Compliance

- SOPPOA confirmed that oil palm plantations operate in accordance with the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) approved by the Natural Resources & Environmental Board (NREB).

3.2 Impact of 8-km Water Intake Point Restriction

- Many oil palm plantations undergoing replanting have been affected by the 8-km radius restriction around the water intake points, as stipulated by the Environmental Monitoring Plan (EMP) issued by NREB. This restriction prohibits any planting within the 8-km radius, leading to economic losses for plantation owners.

3.3 Economic Loss Due to Replanting Restrictions

- The EMP restriction has caused significant delays and financial impacts for plantation located near water intake points which were gazetted more recently.

3.4 Deputy Minister's Suggestion

- Dr. Hazland recommended submitting a formal letter to NREB addressing the concerns about the 8-km water intake point restriction, with a copy send to him for further support.

Visit Of USIM Tijarah Holdings Sdn Bhd On 24 Sep



Introduction

The Malaysian Palm Oil Board (MPOB) has commissioned a Restructuring Study on the Taxation System of the Malaysian Palm Oil Industry.

This study will be conducted by USIM Tijarah Holdings Sdn Bhd (UTHSB), a subsidiary of Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia (USIM).

The main objective is to develop a comprehensive tax and incentive structure for the entire value chain of the Malaysian palm oil industry.

The aim is to enhance competitiveness and promote growth and development across the upstream, midstream, and downstream sectors, without compromising government revenue.

The key areas of focus for the study include:

1. **Measuring the socioeconomic impact** and contributions of the palm oil industry to Malaysia's economy and its people.
2. **Defining and assessing the competitiveness** of each level of the palm oil supply chain.
3. **Comparing Malaysia's palm oil taxation structure and incentives** with those of other export-oriented industries, such as oil and gas, rubber, manufacturing, and services.

7. **Evaluating the effects of trade agreements** and preferential tariffs in the top five importing countries on the competitiveness of Malaysian palm oil exports, with a focus on crude versus processed palm oil.
8. **Benchmarking Malaysia's tax structure and incentives** against Indonesia's, to assess the impact on palm oil production costs.
9. **Modeling current and proposed tax structures**, and analyzing their effects on industry competitiveness, including revenue, production costs, raw material availability, and government revenue.
10. **Recommending new tax structures and incentives** at federal, state, and local levels to ensure the Malaysian palm oil industry remains competitive and is not disproportionately taxed compared to other sectors.

The study will commence on 1 December 2023 and conclude on 30 November 2024.

It will involve various data collection methods, including document reviews, focus group discussions, and other appropriate approaches to meet the study's objectives.

Therefore, UTHSB seek to hold an engagement session with SOPPOA to gather detailed insights and input before finalizing the report for this study.



SOPPOA x MPOC x SMG – Sawit Tales Production Discussion On 24 Sep

BRANDED CONTENT: SAWIT TALES

This TVS Production offers exclusive compelling exploration of the intricate **relationship** between the people and palm oil world. Through poignant storytelling, we shine the light on the lives of individuals whose lives are intertwined with palm oil cultivation, showcasing their **triumphs, challenges, and aspirations**.

With the focus on authenticity and empathy, we invite viewers to journey alongside these individuals, gaining closer understanding of the **human dimension** behind one of the nation's main GDP contributor.

EP 1: REPLANTING FOR TOMORROW

This debut episode emphasizes **palm oil's advantages** over slash-and-burn and rubber plantation, focusing on sustainable practices and stable income. It delves into why regions like Sarawak prefer palm oil for its **economic benefits and environmental considerations**.

By showcasing its sustainability and long-term profitability, the episode underscores palm oil's role in **balancing economic development** with **environmental conservation**, particularly in regions dependent on agriculture like Sarawak.

The meeting centered around the development of the documentary "Sawit Tales," with Dr. Felix Moh leading discussions on various episodes that explore the transition from traditional agriculture to modern oil palm plantations.

The team focused on crafting engaging storylines that highlight the socio-economic impacts of this transition, including government support and its effects on farmers' incomes.

The need for a detailed script and character development was emphasized, as well as the importance of portraying the cultural dynamics of children assisting their families in Sarawak.

BRANDED CONTENT: SAWIT TALES

EP 2: HEARTBEAT OF PLANTATION

The second episode explores the **harmonious** relationships within Solomon's* multicultural community, emphasizing bonds between Sarawak's multicultural background. Viewers witness the symbiotic nature of their interactions, from Solomon's **family dynamics** to children assisting at the plantation, fostering **values of cooperation and hard work**. Scenes of children tending to vegetation in their backyard showcasing the transmission of traditional practices and a **deep connection** to their land.

Through Solomon's story, viewers gain insight into the **familial and communal resilience** crucial in the challenging yet rewarding realm of oil palm farming.

*fictional figure name in the story, subject to change

Mr. Firdaus Tarmizi suggested incorporating expert interviews to provide a balanced view and address misconceptions about child labor, while also considering the involvement of Malaysian funders to enhance the narrative.

He inclusion of indigenous communities, particularly the Dayak and Iban, was a significant topic of discussion, with Jerry Chong and Kartigha Ayamany stressing the importance of representing their deep connections to the land.

BRANDED CONTENT: SAWIT TALES

EP 3: GROWING MINDS, BUILDING FUTURES

This episode showcases how the emergence of new oil palm factory drives **educational opportunities** in Solomon's community, addressing challenges his children face in accessing quality education. The plantation supports them through initiatives such as education loans, scholarships, and other forms of assistances.

Success stories of graduates enjoying steady lives highlight education's **transformative power**, while opportunities for children to spend leisure time positively demonstrate the plantation's commitment to **holistic community development**.

The team deliberated on finalizing the script before engaging with the Sarawak Dayak Oil Palm Association (DOPPA) and discussed the potential contributions.

Additionally, the meeting highlighted the educational initiatives and infrastructural developments within the oil palm industry, proposing to showcase schools and community learning centers established by plantations, as well as the impact of improved road systems on rural livelihoods.

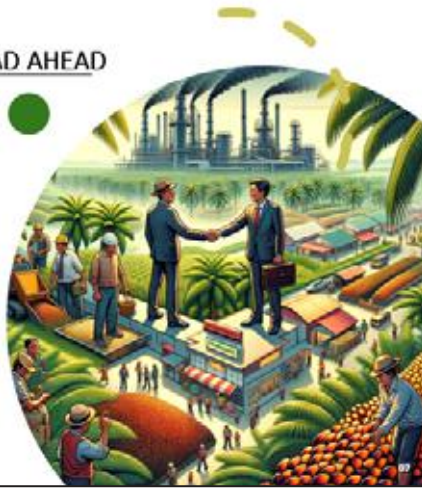


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BRANDED CONTENT: SAWIT TALES
EP 5: COMMUNITY GROWTH THE ROAD AHEAD

In its final episode, the series delves into how the oil palm industry provides a **steady income** to the **community ecosystem**, fostering a sense of purpose and belonging. Through personal narratives and uplifting storytelling, viewers witness firsthand the **transformative impact** of the industry on **lives and communities**. Moreover, the episode highlights the **vital role** of local institutions like PPKS and UNIMAS in training future experts, ensuring continuity and enabling the next generation to follow in their parents' footsteps.

Success stories from individuals will further boost this positive cycle, showcasing how the industry not only sustains livelihoods, but also **nurtures growth and prosperity** within the community cycle.



As the meeting progressed, the team outlined a timeline for the documentary production, aiming to finalize the script within a week and begin shooting in November-December, with post-production targeted for mid-December.

They discussed the importance of emotional storytelling and music in the documentary, as well as the need for effective communication strategies, including the use of subtitles for non-English interviews.

The meeting concluded with plans for future sessions, and the importance of visibility for their campaigns, ensuring that the documentary effectively conveys the sustainability impacts of the oil palm industry.

BRANDED CONTENT:
SAWIT TALES
EP 4: PATHWAY TO THE FUTURE

The episode showcases Solomon's village thriving with **Infrastructure development** from the booming oil palm industry. Necessities such as water, electricity, and internet access become available, enhancing the community's **quality of life**. Upgraded roads and water supply bring tangible benefits and with Solomon's **environmental stewardship**, it further secures the plantation's future while preserving the ecosystem.

The emergence of **new businesses** due to the plantation also boosts the economic growth and diversifying the opportunities for the local community as well.



Program Road Tour Sistem E-Lesen LRMP Zon Sarawak Tahun 2024 & Kursus Asas Pelesenan Racun Makhluk Perosak Bil.2/2024 On 25 Sep



Pengenalan:

Program Road Tour ini bertujuan untuk memberi pendedahan tentang modul-modul dalam sistem Pelesenan Racun Makhluk Perosak (e-Lesen LRMP) kepada golongan sasar.

Bagi Kursus Asas Pelesenan pula, ia merupakan kursus mandatori yang perlu dihadiri oleh pemohon permohonan Baharu dan bertujuan *refreshment* untuk permohonan Pembaharuan bagi pemegang lesen penyimpanan dan penjualan RMP.

Objektif:

Lesen LRMP adalah bertujuan untuk memastikan racun makhluk perosak diuruskan secara berkesan selari dengan kehendak pembangunan lestari dengan mengambil kira aspek keselamatan kepada manusia dan kesejahteraan alam sekitar.

Dalam Program Road Tour ini, terdapat 5 Modul yang telah diperkenalkan kepada pemohon atau para peserta. Modul-modul yang dibentangkan adalah e-Premis, e-HTP, e-Kilang, e-PCO, dan i-Latihan (*Department of Agriculture Malaysia*).

1. e- Premis:

Untuk e-Premis, ia terbuka kepada individu yang berhasrat untuk menjual atau menyimpan racun makhluk perosak dengan tujuan menjual.

Tujuan Pelesenan:

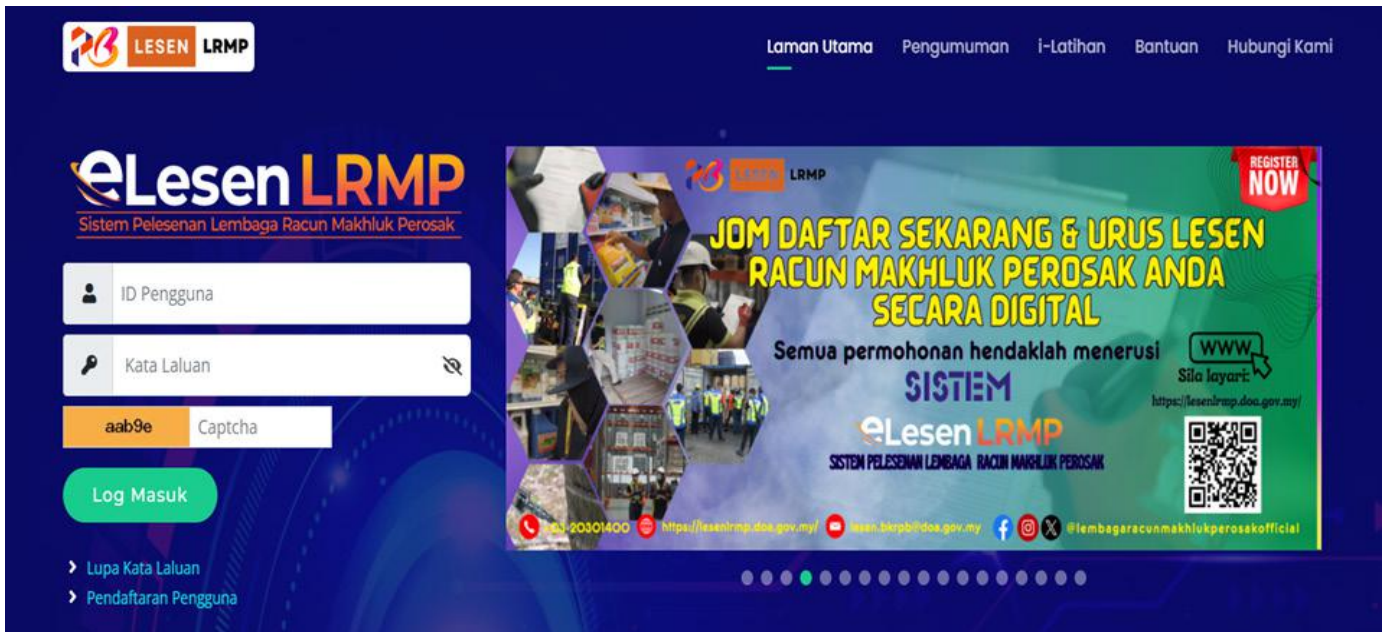
- i. Bagi memastikan bahawa semua racun makhluk perosak yang dijual, dipamer dan disimpan untuk dijual dalam keadaan teratur, bagi meminimumkan penyalahgunaan dan pencemaran dari tumpahan yang boleh memudaratkan manusia, binatang dan alam sekitar
- ii. Bagi memastikan hanya racun makhluk perosak yang berdaftar sahaja dijual atau disimpan dipremis yang dilesenkan; dan
- iii. Bagi membolehkan pengawasan dibuat ke atas penjualan dan pelupusan racun makhluk perosak.

2. e-HTP:

Maksud Racun Perosak Amat Berbisa (HTP) atau Terhad, adalah mana-mana pewaris aktif yang telah disenaraikan di bawah Peraturan-Peraturan Racun Makhluk Perosak (Racun Makhluk Perosak Amat Berbisa) 1996 dan melalui Surat Pekeliling Lembaga Racun Makhluk Perosak.

Permohonan Kebenaran Pembelian:

Sesiapa yang ingin menggunakan racun makhluk perosak amat berbisa atau terhad. Racun makhluk perosak amat berbisa atau terhad tidak boleh dijual kepada orang yang tidak memperolehi surat kebenaran pembelian.



3. e-Kilang:

Pihak yang boleh memohon Lesen Mengilang Racun Makhluk Perosak ialah, Pendaftar atau orang yang racun makhluk perosak didaftarkan atas permohonannya; Mengilang di bawah perjanjian (Pengilang Kontrak).

Tujuan Pelesenan:

- i. Bagi memastikan bahawa semua racun makhluk perosak yang dikilangkan dalam keadaan teratur; bagi meminimumkan penyalahgunaan dan pencemaran dari tumpahan yang boleh memudaratkan manusia, binatang dan alam sekitar;
- ii. Bagi memastikan hanya racun makhluk perosak yang berdaftar sahaja dikilangkan di Malaysia; dan
- iii. Bagi membolehkan pengawasan dibuat ke atas pengilangan racun makhluk perosak

4. e-PCO:

Pihak yang perlu memohon lesen:

- i. Peperiksaan Pemakai dan Pembantu Pemakai Racun Makhluk Perosak (PA & APA) - Mana-mana orang yang berniat untuk memohon bagi sesuatu lesen pemakai racun makhluk perosak; atau lesen pembantu pemakai racun makhluk perosak.
- ii. Pengendali Kawalan Makhluk Perosak (PCO) - Seseorang yang mengendalikan atau menguruskan suatu syarikat atau perniagaan yang mengendalikan kawalan makhluk perosak yang terlibat dalam menjalankan pengendalian kawalan makhluk perosak ke atas orang lain bagi upah.

- iii. Pemakai Racun Makhluk Perosak - Seseorang yang menjalankan pengendalian kawalan makhluk perosak, atau menyelia, sama ada dengan sendirinya atau selainnya, perjalanan pengendalian kawalan makhluk perosak oleh seorang pembantu pemakai racun makhluk perosak berlesen.
- iv. Pembantu Pemakai Racun Makhluk - Seseorang yang menjalankan tugas kawalan makhluk perosak yang utama dibawah penyeliaan sendiri, atau tugas kawalan makhluk perosak yang kecil di bawah penyeliaan seorang pemakai racun makhluk perosak berlesen.

Tujuan Pelesenan:

- i. Mengawal operator/pengendali kawalan makhluk perosak dalam memberikan perkhidmatan kepada harta awam, orang awam dan alam sekitar.

5. i-Latihan:

i-Latihan merupakan bahan pembelajaran digital interaktif secara sendiri yang boleh dicapai pada bila-bila masa dan di mana jua. Modul yang disediakan dibawah e-Lesen LRMP adalah:

- i. Kursus Asas Pelesenan Racun Makhluk Perosak
- iii. Manual Peperiksaan Pemakai & Pembantu Pemakai Racun Makhluk Perosak



Sesi Konsultasi Penguatkuasaan Tambah Kriteria Permohonan Lesen Dan Syarat Lesen Yang Dikenakan Bagi Pemegang Lesen Kategori Kilang Penapis (RF), Kilang Pelumat Isirung Sawit (CF) Dan Kilang Oleokimia (CM) – Mandatori Pensijilan MSPO On 27 Sep



Background

The Malaysian Government developed the Malaysian Sustainable Palm Oil (MSPO) certification to address the needs of small, medium, and large-scale palm oil producers.

The MSPO certification plays a crucial role in enhancing the quality of Malaysia’s palm oil products, while ensuring they meet global demand for certified, sustainable palm oil.

Mandatory MSPO compliance for palm oil mill (MF), estate (ET), and smallholder (SH) categories has been implemented in stages, starting on January 1, 2020.

To extend sustainability across the entire palm oil supply chain, the proposal for mandatory MSPO certification for license holders in the refinery (RF), kernel crushing plant (CF), and oleochemical plant (CM) categories has been discussed.

Objective

The aim is to introduce legal provisions that reflect the evolving needs and interests of the palm oil industry, demonstrating the Malaysian Government's commitment to ensuring palm oil products are sustainable and globally accepted.

Mesyuarat Jawatankuasa Standard Kebangsaan Sawit Dan Produk Sawit (NSC 24) Bil. 1/24 On 4 Oct



National Standard Committee on Oil Palm and Its Products (NSC X)

The scope to the committee is to develop and monitor the implementation of standards for the oil palm industry, its product and by products in support of sustainable development in various sectors ranging from planting to postharvest activities, processing covering the entire supply chain from fresh produce to processing.

The term of office for this committee is from 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2024.

The functions of the NSC are:

1. To recommend to the Council strategies, programs and activities to promote industrial efficiency and development, and for consumer and environmental protection through standardization for specific sector/area.
2. To identify the current and future needs and recommend to the Council on priorities in respect to standardization, both national and international.
3. To recommend to the Council criteria and procedures relating to standard development in Malaysia.
4. To monitor, manage and evaluate the standards development process(es) within the scope/sector as endorsed by the Council.
5. To approve annual program for standards development within its scope/sector.
6. To monitor, manage and evaluate Malaysia’s participation in regional and international standardization activities within its scope/sector.



Harvesting Machine Launching Ceremony By Sarawak Plantation Bhd On 9 Oct

SARAWAK PLANTATION BERHAD

HARVESTING MACHINE
"MAKING THE IMPOSSIBLE POSSIBLE"

INTRODUCING A CUTTING-EDGE MACHINE ATTACHED WITH "H-CUTTER" THAT WILL TRANSFORM THE LANDSCAPE OF PALM OIL INDUSTRY. HARVESTING, LOADING AND EVACUATION ALL DONE BY 1 MACHINE AND 1 PERSON. PRODUCTIVITY DRIVEN, PROSPERITY ACHIEVED.

DIMENSION (LXWXH) 3905 X 1933 X 3200 MM

ENGINE OUTPUT 36.2HP 3000RPM

MACHINE WEIGHT 3500KG 3.5 MT

6 DEGREE OF FREEDOM **REACHABILITY**

27 FEET / 9M WORKING HEIGHT

2 LITRE/HOUR FUEL CONSUMPTION

MAX PAYLOAD 1200KG @ 1.2 MT

GROUND PRESSURE 0.19KG/CM² (UNLOADED) 0.27KG/CM² (LOADED)

DUMPING ANGLE 75° AT 2.2M CLEARANCE

"Initially, the prototype machine could only cut 20 FFBs per person per day. Improvements were made to overcome design limitations, including the incorporation of remote control to facilitate easier positioning of the cutter on the palm tree.

"Although the cutter managed to cut, it was still not 100% effective.

"Further improvement was made to the prototype, which resulted in the design of the H-cutter in December 2018 which is the 'holy grail' that we managed to put together the three in operation by one machine with one person was made possible.

"The harvesting machine is now capable of harvesting 38 FFBs per hour which is equivalent to 300 FFBs a day.



Background

KUCHING: Sarawak Plantation Bhd has developed its own innovative oil palm fruit harvesting machine to address the long-standing shortage of fruit harvesters faced by the industry and boost production efficiency.

Called the "Lipan", the mechanised harvester was successfully developed after numerous testings and innovative work since 2015, according to executive chairman Datuk Amar Abdul Hamed Sepawi.

He said the breakthrough come in late 2018 with the technical expertise of a partner in China by designing a cutter that successfully harvested the fresh fruit bunches (FFBs).

Source: *The Borneo Post*



MPOB Palm Oil Transfer Of Technology Program (TOT) Sarawak 2024 On 14 Oct



Background

The TOT Sarawak 2024 initiative aims to promote the commercialization of cutting-edge technologies within the oil palm industry, focusing on boosting the competitiveness of industry players and micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in Sarawak. This program is designed to enhance their standing in both local and global markets.

According to the Director General of MPOB, the event provides an exclusive platform for entrepreneurs and industry players in Sarawak to engage directly with MPOB researchers responsible for developing these innovative technologies.

He emphasized that TOT Sarawak will showcase technologies that are ready for commercialization, offering local entrepreneurs a unique opportunity to explore new ventures that align with the evolving needs of the dynamic oil palm industry in Sarawak.

The event was officiated by Sarawak Premier, Tan Sri Abang Johari Tun Openg, and supported by SOPPOA as one of the sponsors.



“Initially, the prototype machine could only cut 20 FFBs per person per day. Improvements were made to overcome design limitations, including the incorporation of remote control to facilitate easier positioning of the cutter on the palm tree.

“Although the cutter managed to cut, it was still not 100% effective.

“Further improvement was made to the prototype, which resulted in the design of the H-cutter in December 2018 which is the ‘holy grail’ that we managed to put together the three in operation by one machine with one person was made possible.

“The harvesting machine is now capable of harvesting 38 FFBs per hour which is equivalent to 300 FFBs a day.





Government-Industry Collaboration For Sustainable Palm Oil On 16 Oct

北砂, Thursday, October 17, 2024

致力落實生態平衡 油棕業確保永續發展

(本报古晋16日讯) 砂拉越油棕园主协会主席邱冠森于本月16日率团礼貌拜会砂能源与环境永续发展部副部长拿督

哈兹兰, 旨在解决砂拉越油棕行业的关键问题。

邱冠森今日发文告表示, 这是又一次重要的政府与行业合作, 此次会议反映了双方共同致力于克服行业面临的众多挑战, 特别是在适应日益严格

的环境法规方面。

他指出, 讨论的关键问题之一是行业需要更先进的技术来满足监管标准, 特别是在副产品管理和排放控制等领域。

他声言, 许多现行工艺缺乏符合环境期望的必要技术解决方案, 给运营商带来了额外的压力。

他喜见哈兹兰在会议期间展示积极主动, 提出几项短期和长期战略来协助行业, 致力于与利益相关者合作, 确保能够找到并实施切实可行的可持续解决方案。

“砂油棕园主协会非常感谢哈兹兰的持续举措, 并期待继续合作, 实现砂拉越改善环境可持续性的雄心。”

“我们共同致力于平衡领域进步与生态责任, 确保油棕行业继续以可持续的方式蓬勃发展。”



拿督哈兹兰 (前排右5) 与砂拉越油棕园主协会代表团进行交流后合影。

Present are YB Datuk Dr. Hazland Hipni; Eric Kiu Kwong Seng, SOPPOA Chairman; Dr. Felix Moh Mee Ho, SOPPOA CEO; Members and Industry Service Providers.

SOPPOA had the opportunity to meet with YB Datuk Dr. Hazland, Deputy Minister of Energy and Environmental Sustainability Sarawak, marking yet another significant government-industry engagement aimed at addressing key issues within the palm oil industry in Sarawak.

This meeting reflects the shared commitment to overcoming the numerous challenges the industry faces, particularly in adapting to increasingly stringent environmental regulations.

One of the critical issues discussed was the industry's need for more advanced technologies to meet regulatory standards, especially in areas like by-product management and emissions control.

Many current processes lack the necessary technological solutions to align with environmental expectations, placing additional pressure on operators.

During the meeting, Dr. Hazland demonstrated his proactive approach by proposing several short- and long-term strategies to assist the industry.

His commitment to working with stakeholders ensures that practical, sustainable solutions can be identified and implemented.

SOPPOA is deeply appreciative of Dr. Hazland's ongoing initiatives and looks forward to continued collaboration in realizing the state's ambitions of improving environmental sustainability.

Together, we aim to balance industrial progress with ecological responsibility, ensuring the palm oil industry continues to thrive in a sustainable manner.

Present are YB Datuk Dr. Hazland Hipni; Eric Kiu Kwong Seng, SOPPOA Chairman; Dr. Felix Moh Mee Ho, SOPPOA CEO; Members and Industry Service Providers.



MPOB-SOPPOA Webinar on Bagworm on 22 Oct

MPOB - SOPPOA WEBINAR ON BAGWORM

Date : 22 October 2024 (Tuesday)
Time : 9.00 am - 12.30 pm
Venue : Online (https://zoom.us/join/zoom/register/WN_uwvX-8MFSCmRgJP0p472da)

Time	Activity
8.45 am	Registration
9.00 am	Welcoming Remarks YBhg. Datuk Dr. Ahmad Parveez Ghulam Kadir <i>Director-General, Malaysian Palm Oil Board (MPOB)</i>
9.20 am	Paper 1 Control of Bagworm Infestation in Oil Palm: Malaysian Palm Oil Board's Efforts and Success Stories <i>Ts. Dr. Mohamed Mazmira Mohd Masri, MPOB</i>
9.40 am	Paper 2 Integrated Approaches to Manage Bagworm Infestation in Oil Palm: Monitoring and Control Method <i>Noorhazwani Kamarudin, MPOB</i>
10.00 am	Paper 3 Suppressing Bagworm Population in Oil Palm Plantations: The Role of Natural Enemies and the Importance of Beneficial Plants <i>Siti Nurulhidayah Ahmad, MPOB</i>
10.20 am	Paper 4 <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i>: Commonly-used Biologically Control Agent in Mitigating Bagworm Population, but How Does it Actually Work? <i>Dr. Mohd Shawal Thakib Maidin, MPOB</i>
10.40 am	Paper 5 The Environmental Factors Influencing Bagworm Outbreak in Oil Palm Plantations <i>Nur Robaatul Adhawiyah Mohd Ali Napiah, MPOB</i>
11.00 am	Paper 6 United Plantations' Experience in Managing Bagworm Infestation <i>TBC, United Plantation Berhad</i>
11.20 am	Q&A Session
12.30 pm	End of the Webinar

Moderator
Dr. Saharul Abillah Mohamad, MPOB

Speaker 1
Ts. Dr. Mohamed Mazmira Mohd Masri, MPOB

Speaker 2
Noorhazwani Kamarudin, MPOB

Speaker 3
Siti Nurulhidayah Ahmad, MPOB

Speaker 4
Dr. Mohd Shawal Thakib Maidin, MPOB

Speaker 5
Nur Robaatul Adhawiyah Mohd Ali Napiah, MPOB

Speaker 6
Ho Shui Hing, United Plantation Berhad

SPECIES	CHARACTERISTICS					Economic Threshold Level (ETL) for control
	Casoon length (mm)	Casoon shape	Nv. of eggs	Larval stages	Lifespan	
<i>Pteroma pendula</i>	8-10	Spindle-shaped, hanging under the leaf with a long silk thread	65 eggs	4 larval stages	>40 days (4Wx-L) (2Wx-P)	10 LFP
<i>Metisa plana</i>	10-15	Hook-shaped tip attached under the leaf	100-300 eggs	7 larval stages	>60 days (7Wx-L) (4Wx-P)	10 LFP
<i>Mahasena corbeti</i>	40-50	Large, attached under the leaf surface	2000-3000 eggs	13 larval stages	>120 days (13Wx-L) (4Wx-P)	5 LFP



pest management solutions and supporting industry-wide adoption of environmentally responsible practices.

3. Key Discussions and Insights

i. The Economic and Environmental Impact of Bagworm Infestations

1. Introduction

The Malaysian Palm Oil Board (MPOB) and Sarawak Oil Palm Plantation Owners Association (SOPPOA) recently collaborated to organize a comprehensive webinar on bagworm control, addressing one of the most pressing challenges in Malaysia's oil palm industry. The oil palm sector, which contributes 5% to the national GDP and 30% to global palm oil exports, is a cornerstone of the Malaysian economy, supporting the livelihoods of over three million people. Effective management of pests such as bagworms is critical to sustaining this vital industry.

Bagworm infestations pose a severe threat to oil palm plantations. Dr. Mazmira explained how reliance on chemical insecticides and the absence of beneficial plants often exacerbate the problem. She showcased successful case studies from Johor and Perak, where the adoption of IPM techniques, including *Bacillus thuringiensis* (BT) applications and habitat enrichment, reduced affected areas from 19,000 to 2,000 hectares and controlled 95% of the bagworm population. These examples underscore the effectiveness of sustainable pest management practices.

2. Opening Address by MPOB Director General

In his welcoming remarks, YBhg. Datuk Dr. Ahmad Parveez Ghulam Kadir highlighted the economic significance of the oil palm industry and the need for proactive measures to address threats such as bagworm infestations, which can reduce oil palm yields by up to 43%. He emphasized the importance of integrated pest management (IPM) strategies, which prioritize sustainable practices by combining biological controls, cultural methods, and limited chemical interventions. He also acknowledged MPOB's ongoing commitment to developing innovative

ii. Comprehensive IPM Strategies for Long-Term Control

Hajah Noorhazwani delved into the life cycles of Malaysia's three primary bagworm species and emphasized the importance of tailored IPM approaches. She outlined four essential IPM components:

- **Monitoring:** Regular surveillance to detect early signs of infestation.
- **Biological Controls:** Deployment of natural predators, parasitoids, and bioinsecticides like BT.



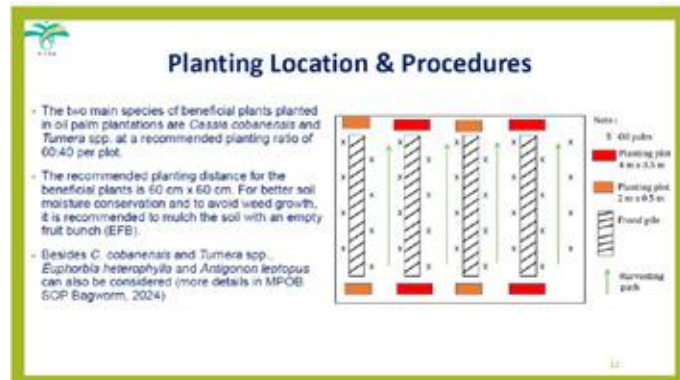
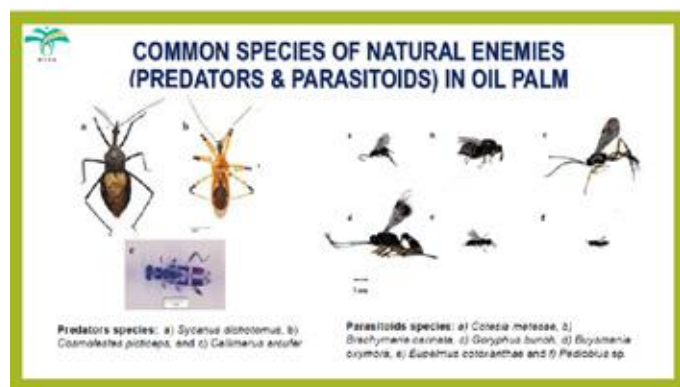
► From..20

- Cultural Practices: Planting beneficial vegetation to attract natural enemies.
- Chemical Controls: Targeted pesticide applications as a last resort to minimize environmental impact.

She highlighted the importance of pheromone traps, beneficial plants such as *Cassia cobanensis* and *Turnera* spp., and timely interventions to achieve long-term pest suppression.

iii. The Role of Natural Enemies and Habitat Enrichment

Ms. Nur Ain focused on the role of natural predators and parasitoids in maintaining ecological balance within plantations. She shared evidence showing how beneficial plants attract these natural enemies, enabling them to control bagworm populations effectively. Case studies illustrated the success of this strategy, reinforcing the need for habitat enrichment as a cornerstone of sustainable pest management.

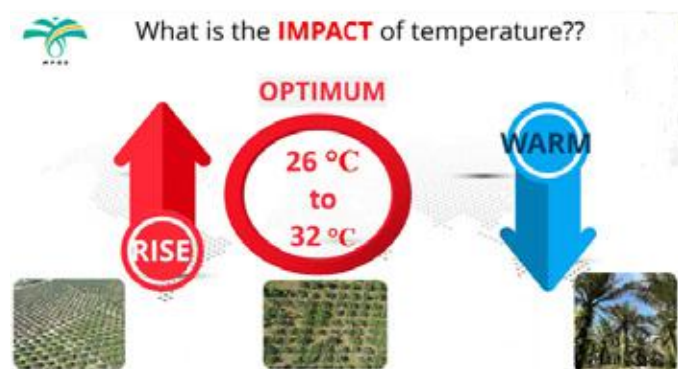


iv. Innovations in Biological Controls: Bacillus thuringiensis (BT)

Dr. Mohd Syawal Thakib Maidin provided an in-depth explanation of BT, a bioinsecticide that produces insecticidal toxins targeting bagworms while sparing beneficial insects. He discussed its advantages, including reduced reliance on broad-spectrum chemical pesticides, but also acknowledged challenges such as resistance development and environmental factors affecting its efficacy. Dr. Syawal advocated for ongoing research to develop enhanced BT formulations with greater resilience to environmental conditions, ensuring optimal application and effectiveness.

v. Environmental Factors Influencing Bagworm Outbreaks

Mdm. Nur Rabaatul Adhawiyah Mohd Ali Napih discussed the impact of environmental conditions, such as temperature, humidity, and rainfall, on bagworm population dynamics. Using case studies from Johor and Perak, she demonstrated how climatic factors can trigger outbreaks and stressed the importance of incorporating climate data into pest management models. Her recommendations included investing in predictive tools and climate monitoring systems to better anticipate and manage infestations.



Practical Field Insights from United Plantations

Mr. Ho Shui Hing shared practical experiences from United Plantations, where a robust IPM program has successfully mitigated bagworm outbreaks. He outlined their multi-faceted approach, which includes planting beneficial vegetation, regular ground surveillance, aerial monitoring, and BT applications. He emphasized the importance of training plantation managers and workers to identify and address pest issues promptly, ensuring effective and sustainable management.

4. Challenges and Future Directions

The webinar also highlighted potential challenges, including resistance development in bagworms due to overuse of BT and environmental factors affecting its efficacy. Experts emphasized the need for innovation in BT formulations and delivery systems, as well as continuous research to enhance IPM strategies.

5. Conclusion

The MPOB-SOPPOA webinar on bagworm control provided critical insights into managing one of the oil palm industry's most significant threats. By integrating biological, cultural, and chemical methods within an IPM framework, the industry can achieve effective pest control while promoting environmental sustainability. The knowledge and strategies shared during the webinar reflect the collective commitment of MPOB, SOPPOA, and industry stakeholders to safeguarding Malaysia's oil palm sector, ensuring its continued contribution to the economy and the environment.



Know Your Rights, Do It Right Siri 3/2024 On 28 Oct

Pengenalan

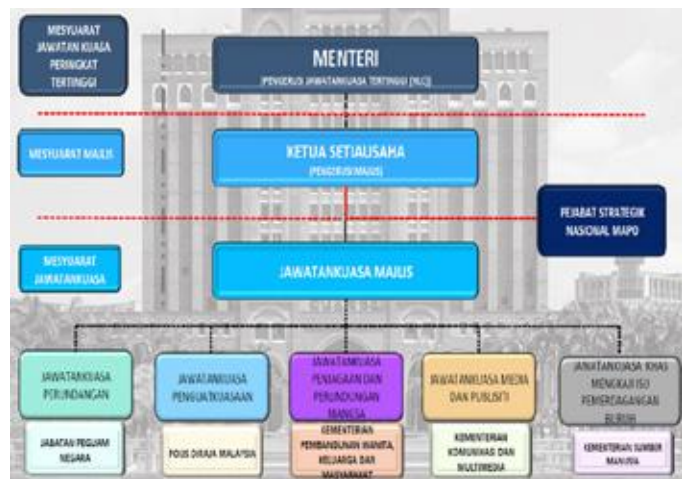
Program *Know Your Rights, Do It Right* Siri 3/2024 dianjurkan sebagai salah satu inisiatif kerajaan untuk membanteras jenayah pemerdagangan orang dan penyeludupan migran di Malaysia.

Tujuan utama program ini adalah untuk memberi penerangan dan khidmat kepada pemain industri, terutamanya majikan dan pekerja ladang, mengenai:

- Hak dan tanggungjawab majikan serta pekerja.
- Isu pemerdagangan orang, buruh paksa, dan buruh kanak-kanak.
- Amalan terbaik dalam perburuhan.

Program ini melibatkan penceramah dari pelbagai organisasi termasuk:

- Majlis Antipemerdagangan Orang dan Antipenyeludupan Migran (MAPO).
- Jabatan Tenaga Kerja Sarawak.
- Jabatan Imigresen Malaysia (JIM).
- Malaysian Sustainable Palm Oil (MSPO).
- SD Guthrie.



Struktur Majlis Antipemerdagangan Orang dan Antipenyeludupan Migrain (MAPO)

A. Majlis Antipemerdagangan Orang dan Antipenyeludupan Migran (MAPO)

MAPO bertanggungjawab untuk:

- Mengurus mesyuarat dan program di bawah MAPO serta jawatankuasa berkaitan.
- Menyelaraskan pelaksanaan **Akta Antipemerdagangan Orang dan Antipenyeludupan Migran 2007 (Akta 670)**.
- Bekerjasama dengan badan antarabangsa yang mengendalikan isu berkaitan. Menyelaraskan program latihan dan bengkel untuk jawatankuasa di bawah MAPO.



Definisi Pemerdagangan Orang

Mengikut Seksyen 2, Akta 670, pemerdagangan orang merangkumi:

- Perbuatan seperti merekrut, mengangkut, memindahkan, atau menerima seseorang untuk tujuan eksploitasi.
- Eksploitasi melalui kekerasan, paksaan, penipuan, atau penyalahgunaan kuasa.
- Bayaran atau faedah untuk mengawal seseorang.

Penambahbaikan Akta ATIPSOM pada 2022 telah memperkenalkan NGHTI 2.0, bertujuan membantu penguatkuasa dalam mengenalpasti mangsa pemerdagangan.

Jenis Eksploitasi

- Eksploitasi seks.
- Kerja atau perkhidmatan paksa.
- Perhambaan atau pengabdian.
- Aktiviti haram.
- Pemindahan organ manusia.

Definisi Penyeludupan Migran

Seksyen 2, Akta 670, mendefinisikan penyeludupan migran sebagai:

- Pengaturan atau perancangan untuk membawa seseorang masuk atau keluar dari negara secara tidak sah.
- Perbuatan seperti menyembunyikan, melindungi, atau menyediakan bantuan kepada migran tidak sah.

Proses Rekrutmen:

- **Lesen Rekrutmen:** Mana-mana pihak yang ingin menjalankan aktiviti rekrut mesti memiliki lesen di bawah Akta Agensi Pekerjaan Swasta 1981.
- **Ketelusan Maklumat:** Iklan rekrutmen mesti mengandungi maklumat lesen dan butiran tepat.
- **Fi Rekrutmen:** Fi pendaftaran atau penempatan hanya dibenarkan jika selaras dengan peruntukan undang-undang.



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12	KESALAHAN PENDEKSAAN ORANG Bekas ditukar dengan pemajikan selama tempoh tidak melebihi 30 tahun dan boleh juga dikenakan denda.	15A	KESALAHAN BERBUKUKAN BENDAS PEMERDAGANGAN ORANG SALAM TRAHAT Bekas ditukar dengan pemajikan selama tempoh 18 tahun.
13	KESALAHAN PENDEKSAAN ORANG YANG LEBIH BERTAK Bekas ditukar dengan pemajikan selama tempoh tidak melebihi 30 tahun dan boleh juga dikenakan dengan hukuman penjara.	18	BUKUKAN PERALAMAN ATAU PENYUJUAN DOKUMEN Bekas ditukar dengan pemajikan tidak melebihi 18 tahun dan boleh juga dikenakan denda tidak kurang RM 50,000 tetapi tidak melebihi RM500,000.
14	KESALAHAN PEMERDAGANGAN KANAK-KANAK, ORANG MUDA, ORANG MUDA, ORANG MUDA, ATAU MELINDUNG ORANG SEDIKIT APERTUHANYA Bekas ditukar dengan pemajikan selama tempoh tidak melebihi 30 tahun dan boleh juga dikenakan denda.	19	MENYUKUT ORANG Bekas ditukar dengan pemajikan selama tempoh 18 tahun.
15	KESALAHAN MENYUKUTKAN KERTUALANGAN, GABUNGAN, EKSPLOITASI ORANG YANG BERKEMUNGKIN Bekas ditukar dengan pemajikan tidak melebihi 18 tahun dan boleh juga dikenakan denda RM 500,000 tetapi tidak melebihi RM 1 juta dan boleh juga dituntut dengan hukuman penjara.	20	MENYUKUTKAN KEMUNGKIN ATAU BERKEMUNGKIN PEMERDAGANGAN ORANG Bekas ditukar dengan pemajikan tidak melebihi 18 tahun dan boleh juga dikenakan denda.
		21	MENYUKUTKAN PERKHIDMATAN BAKI MINIMUM PEMERDAGANGAN ORANG Bekas ditukar dengan pemajikan tidak melebihi 18 tahun dan boleh juga dikenakan denda.
		22	MELINDUNG ORANG Bekas ditukar dengan pemajikan tidak melebihi 18 tahun dan boleh juga dikenakan denda.

23A	KESALAHAN PENYELUDUPAN MIGRAN Bekas ditukar dengan pemajikan selama tempoh sehingga 30 tahun, dan boleh juga dikenakan denda atau kedua-duanya.	23F	MENYUKUTKAN PERKHIDMATAN BAKI MINIMUM PENYELUDUPAN MIGRAN Bekas ditukar dengan pemajikan tidak melebihi 18 tahun dan boleh juga dikenakan denda atau kedua-duanya.
23B	KESALAHAN PENYELUDUPAN MIGRAN YANG LEBIH BERTAK Bekas ditukar dengan pemajikan selama tempoh 30 tahun, dan boleh juga dikenakan denda atau kedua-duanya.	23G	MENYUKUTKAN PERKHIDMATAN BAKI MINIMUM PENYELUDUPAN MIGRAN Bekas ditukar dengan pemajikan selama tempoh sehingga 30 tahun, dan boleh juga dikenakan denda atau kedua-duanya.
23C	KESALAHAN MENYUKUTKAN BENDAS ATAU SALAM TRAHAT Bekas ditukar dengan pemajikan selama tempoh 30 tahun dan boleh juga dikenakan denda atau kedua-duanya.	23H	MENYUKUTKAN KESALAHAN PENYELUDUPAN MIGRAN Bekas ditukar dengan pemajikan tidak melebihi 18 tahun dan boleh juga dikenakan denda atau kedua-duanya.
23D	KESALAHAN MENYUKUTKAN ZAMBAK SEKALIAN Bekas ditukar dengan pemajikan selama tempoh sehingga 30 tahun, dan boleh juga dikenakan denda atau kedua-duanya.	23I	KESALAHAN MENYUKUTKAN MIGRAN YANG BERKEMUNGKIN Bekas ditukar dengan pemajikan tidak melebihi 18 tahun, dan boleh juga dikenakan denda atau kedua-duanya.
23E	DOKUMEN PERALAMAN ATAU PENYUJUAN DOKUMEN Bekas ditukar dengan pemajikan tidak melebihi 18 tahun, dan boleh juga dikenakan denda tidak kurang RM 25,000/- tetapi tidak melebihi RM 500,000/- atau kedua-duanya.	23K	BUKUKAN PERALAMAN, ATAU PENYUJUAN DOKUMEN Bekas ditukar dengan pemajikan tidak melebihi 18 tahun, dan boleh juga dikenakan denda tidak melebihi 3 tahun atau kedua-duanya.

Pekerja Bukan Pemastautin:

- Majikan perlu mendapatkan Lesen Penggajian Pekerja Bukan Pemastautin.
- Kontrak mesti dibuat secara bertulis dan mengandungi terma yang jelas.

Subkontraktor Buruh:

- Subkontraktor buruh bertanggungjawab membayar gaji buruh berdasarkan Labour Ordinance (Sarawak Cap.76).

Penetapan Umur Persaraan Umur Persaraan Minimum

- Walau apa-apa pun undang-undang bertulis lain, umur persaraan minimum seseorang pekerja adalah apabila pekerja itu mencapai umur enam puluh tahun
- Seseorang majikan tidak boleh membersarakan secara pramasa seseorang pekerja sebelum pekerja itu mencapai persaraan minimum
- Walau apapun umur persaraan minim, seseorang pekerja boleh bersara apabila mencapai umur persaraan pilhan yang dipersetujui dalam kontrak perkhidmatan atau perjanjian kolektif.

11

AKTA LAIN YANG BERKAITAN

- AKTA IMIGRESN 1959/63 [AKTA 155]
- AKTA PASSPORT 1966 [AKTA 150]
- KANUN KESEKSAAN (SEMAKAN 1997) [AKTA 574]
- KANUN TATACARA JENAYAH (SEMAKAN 1999) [AKTA 593]
- AKTA AGENSI PEKERJAAN SWASTA 1981 [AKTA 246]
- AKTA KERIA 1955 [AKTA 265]
- AKTA KANAK-KANAK DAN ORANG MUDA (PEKERJAAN) 1966 [AKTA 350]
- AKTA STANDARD MINIMUM PERUMAHAN, PENGINAPAN DAN KEMUDAHAN PEKERJA 1990 [AKTA 445]
- AKTA KANAK-KANAK 2001 [AKTA 611]
- AKTA PENCEGAHAN PENGUBAHAN WANG HARAM DAN PENCEGAHAN PEMBAYARAN KEGAMASAN 2001 [AKTA 613]
- AKTA JENAYAH SEKSUAL KANAK-KANAK 2017 [AKTA 792]

11

PELAN TINDAKAN KEBANGSAAN ANTIPEMERDAGANGAN ORANG (NAPTIP)

- 2010 – 2015
- 2016 – 2020
- 2021 – 2025

1

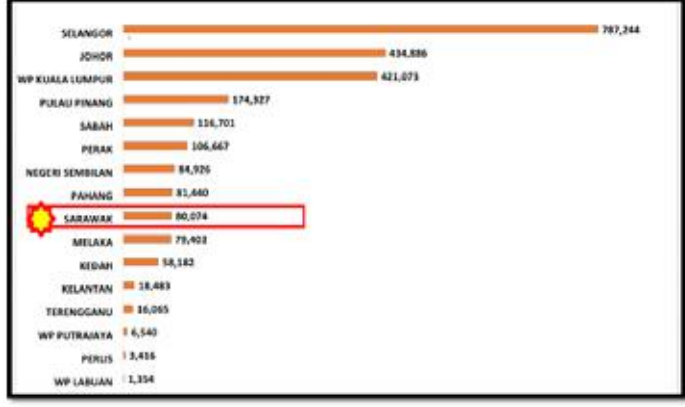
GARIS PANDUAN NASIONAL MENGENAI INDIKATOR PEMERDAGANGAN ORANG (NGITI 2.0)



B. Pematuhan Undang-Undang Perburuhan Sarawak oleh Jabatan Tenaga Kerja Sarawak

Undang-Undang yang Dikuatkuasakan:

1. Labour Ordinance (Sarawak Cap.76).
2. Akta Majlis Perundingan Gaji Negara.
3. Akta Umur Persaraan Minimum 2012.
4. Akta Agensi Pekerjaan Swasta 1981.
5. Akta Antipemerdagangan Orang dan Antipenyeludupan Migran 2007.
6. Akta Pampasan Pekerja 1952.
7. Akta Maklumat Pekerjaan 1953.
8. Ordinan Cuti Mingguan (Sarawak Bab 79).



Jumlah Pekerja Asing mengikut negeri sehingga 30 September 2024 – secara kesuseluruhan adalah 2,470,781

NEGERI/DAERAH	Sal 1970/71 Tahun Per Yang Baru	Sal 1970/71 Tahun Lain Masa	KESALAHAN Per 2000 Lengkap Syara Fas	Sal 2010/11 Pas Patis	Lain-Lain	JUMLAH
INDONESIA	7,150	3,420	810	88	212	11,680
BANGLADESH	4,800	585	1,285	32	223	7,905
ETIHAIA	6,283	192	103	1	80	6,659
PHILIPPINES	3,607	22	38	1	3	3,771
THAILAND	381	585	1,285	11	219	2,879
PAKISTAN	1,151	380	179	2	41	1,753
INDIA	1,025	152	88	3	26	1,394
SIAM	416	188	347	10	70	931
CHINA	212	72	111	2	7	304
NEPAL	389	204	256	7	38	894
CAMBODIA	134	187	0	4	3	343
SIAM	130	55	15	0	5	205
THAILAND	38	18	1	0	0	56
ETIHAIA	47	4	2	0	0	53
NETHERLANDS	7	8	23	0	0	38
LAIN-LAIN	114	17	11	0	0	142
JUMLAH	28,358	8,719	6,179	127	529	37,802

STATISTIK TANGKAPAN PATI BAGI TAHUN 2024 (sehingga 15 Oktober 2024)

Sumber: Malaysia Immigration Analysis Center (MIAC), the Pejabat Jabatan Imigresen Malaysia Petrosaja



One-Year Extension For Converting Empty Fruit Bunches (EFB) To Organic Fertilizer Via Incineration

SULIT



TIMBALAN MENTERI SUMBER ASLI DAN KELESTARIAN ALAM
DEPUTY MINISTER OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

Ruj. Tuan : SOPPOA.YBDSHuang.Incinerator0.6.24
Ruj. Kami : NRES.BPAS (R)100-1/1/3 (11)
Tarikh : 22 Oktober 2024

YBrs. Dr. Felix Moh Mee Ho
Ketua Pegawai Eksekutif
Persatuan Pemilik-Pemilik Ladang Kelapa Sawit Sarawak (SOPPOA)
No. 30, 2nd Floor, Travillion Commercial Centre, Kuching
93100 SARAWAK

YBrs. Dr.,

PEMBAHARUAN LESEN PELANGGARAN DI BAWAH PERATURAN-PERATURAN KUALITI ALAM SEKELILING (UDARA BERSIH) 2014

Dengan segala hormat dan takzimnya saya menujuk kepada perkara di atas dan surat YBrs. Dr. bertarikh 5 Jun 2024 adalah beriklan.

2. Sebagaimana YBrs. Dr. sedia maklum, Peraturan-Peraturan Kualiti Alam Sekeliling (Udara Bersih) 2014 (PUB 2014) di bawah Akta Kualiti Alam Sekeliling (AKAS) 1974 telah dikuatkuasakan pada 5 Jun 2014 kepada semua premis industri yang melepaskan bahan pencemar ke udara untuk mematuhi nilai batas yang telah ditetapkan termasuk Sektor Kilang Kelapa Sawit. Justeru, semua premis yang telah wujud sebelum tahun 2014 perlu mengambil langkah melaksanakan pertukaran teknologi sistem kawalan pencemaran udara bagi mematuhi nilai batas PUB 2014 pada 5 Jun 2019 iaitu setelah lima (5) tahun grace period diberikan.



SULIT

Ara 3, Blok F11, Kompleks F, Lelaah Perdana Timur, Presint 1, 62000 Putrajaya, Malaysia
Tel: 63-6081 7221 Faks: 63-6091 7369

SULIT

3. Walau bagaimanapun, masih terdapat sebahagian premis industri yang masih menghadapi masalah untuk memasang atau menggantikan alat kawalan pencemaran udara. Susulan itu, Kementerian telah memperlembangkan pelayatan tempoh tambahan selama 42 bulan kepada Sektor Kilang Kelapa Sawit untuk permohonan Lesen Pelanggaran (LP) yang perlu dikemukakan bersama dengan cadangan pelan pematuhan PUB 2014 serta keperluan melaksanakan program off-set. Selepas tamat tempoh ini iaitu pada Disember 2022, semua permohonan LP akan turut dikenakan bayaran caj alam sekitar.

4. Sebagai makluman YBrs. Dr., pada masa ini, Kementerian Sumber Asli dan Kelestarian Alam (NRES) sedang memuktamadkan caj alam sekitar ini untuk dikuatkuasakan bermula pada tahun 2025.


5. Dalam hubungan ini, YB Menteri NRES telah bersetuju agar permohonan LP tanpa caj alam sekitar diperlembangkan untuk **tempoh tambahan setahun lagi** secara **case-by-case basis**. Justeru, Sektor Kilang Kelapa Sawit di Sarawak yang terlibat dengan operasi insinerator tandan kosong (Empty Fruit Bunch - EFB) yang mempunyai kekangan mematuhi PUB 2014, perlu mengemukakan permohonan rasmi pembaharuan LP di bawah Sekyen 22(1), AKAS dan Peraturan 25, PUB 2014 kepada Jabatan Alam Sekitar untuk penilaitan dan pertimbangan selanjutnya.

6. Segala perhatian dan kerjasama YBrs. Dr. berhubung perkara ini amatlah dihargai dan didahului dengan ucapan ribuan terima kasih.

Sekian.

"MALAYSIA MADANI"

Salam hormat,



(DATU SRI HUANG TIONG SII)

2

SULIT

SULIT

s.k.:

1. KSU
2. TKSU (KA)
3. PUU
4. SUB (PAS)
5. Ketua Pengarah
Jabatan Alam Sekitar
Tingkat 1-4, Podium 2 & 3
Wisma Sumber Asli, No. 25
Parsiaran Perdana, Presint 4
62574 Putrajaya

3

SULIT