

bruno
manser
fonds

for the peoples of the rainforest

DAMS
(Sarawak
Energy)

Torstein Dale Sjøtveit

CEO Sarawak Energy Berhad (since 2009)
Norwegian
Civil engineer
Current position:
Nationality:
Education:
Prior work experience: President and CEO of STX Europe AS (Europe's largest shipbuilding group); 25 years at Norsk Hydro
Memberships:
Other mandates:
Board member International Hydropower Association
Director of Sarawak Energy sdn. Bhd.
Director of Mukah Power sdn. Bhd.



Sjøtveit



Sea

sarawak energy

BRUN
Bandar Seri Begaw

Kuala Baram

SARAWAK

Borneo



Legend
Proposed dam
Area flooded by Dam 1
750' feet dam elevation
500' feet dam elevation
approx. 200 meter
approx. 150 meter
Major river
Main regional river
Other river
Kuching (P1) home
Pettan river (P2) name



PEOPLE ARE DYING!
Logging is OK but people say they're suffering



Malaysia

International boundary
National capital
Road
Road
0 100 200 Kilometers
0 100 200 Miles

Complicit in Corruption

Taib Mahmud's Norwegian Power Man

Bruno Manser Fund

Complicit in Corruption: Taib Mahmud's Norwegian Power Man

Executive Summary

In November 2009, Norwegian national Torstein Dale Sjøtveit was appointed CEO of Sarawak Energy, a state-owned Malaysian power supplier. Mr. Sjøtveit has failed to reform the corruption-ridden energy sector in the Malaysian state of Sarawak and has made himself instrumental in the implementation of SCORE, a highly controversial industrialization and hydropower scheme for which Sarawak's indigenous peoples will have to pay a heavy price.¹

During Mr. Sjøtveit's tenure, Sarawak Energy has granted contracts worth over 220 million US dollars to companies linked to the family of Sarawak Chief Minister, Taib Mahmud, namely Sarawak Cable, Naim Holdings and Cahya Mata Sarawak. Mr. Sjøtveit has failed to satisfactorily explain these public contracts and is refusing to disclose the finances of Sarawak Energy's hydropower plans to the public.

The Bruno Manser Fund holds Mr. Sjøtveit accountable for his role as CEO of a public company in Sarawak and supports a complaint filed against Mr. Sjøtveit by Sarawak's Save Rivers coalition with the Malaysian Anti Corruption Commission (MACC).

This report aims at disclosing Mr. Sjøtveit's supporting role for the regime of Sarawak's Chief Minister, Taib Mahmud, one of Asia's longest-serving and most corrupt politicians.

This report has been prepared by the Bruno Manser Fund, a charitable association registered in Basel, Switzerland, in May 2013.

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For more information on this topic, visit www.stop-corruption-dams.org

¹ See Bruno Manser Fund: *Sold Down the River. How Sarawak Dam Plans Compromise the Future of Malaysia's Indigenous Peoples*, Basel 2012.

Demands of the Bruno Manser Fund

Torstein Dale Sjøtveit is asked to resign from his post as CEO of Sarawak Energy.

The International Hydropower Association is asked to disassociate itself from Sarawak Energy and to remove Mr. Sjøtveit from its board of directors.

Sarawak Energy is asked to sack the Chief Minister's cousin, Hamed Sepawi, as its chairman and to stop all business that directly or indirectly benefits the Taib family.

Sarawak Energy is asked to publish and explain all the contracts granted to private companies in Sarawak during the last five years.

Sarawak Energy is asked to disclose the detailed finances of SCORE and all its hydropower projects in Sarawak.

The Malaysian Anti Corruption Commission (MACC) is asked to investigate all public contracts granted by Sarawak Energy to Sarawak Cable, Naim Holdings and Cahya Mata Sarawak over the last four years.

The Malaysian Government is asked to give the MACC a free hand and full political backing in investigating the Taib family's corrupt businesses in Sarawak.

Økokrim, Norway's anti-corruption agency, is asked to investigate Mr. Sjøtveit's finances during his tenure as Sarawak Energy CEO and the compliance of his conduct with the Norwegian anti-corruption legislation.

The international community is asked to shun Sarawak Energy (and SCORE) for its deep involvement and complicity in corruption.

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1. Corruption in Sarawak, SCORE and a Norwegian executive

The Malaysian state of Sarawak, a state the size of England on the island of Borneo, has recently been shaken by a number of high profile corruption scandals. Research by civil society organizations, such as the Bruno Manser Fund, Sarawak Report and Global Witness, has uncovered the extraordinary extent of corruption under the state government of Chief Minister Taib Mahmud (“Taib”), one of Asia’s longest-serving politicians.¹ The criminal activities of Taib, together with his family members and political cronies, have been reported to anti-corruption agencies in Malaysia and a number of countries around the globe. In June 2011, Malaysia’s anti-corruption agency, MACC, opened a formal investigation into Taib Mahmud, which is still ongoing.²

Taib Mahmud’s latest economic initiative is the so-called Sarawak Corridor of Renewable Energy (SCORE). SCORE is an immense industrialization programme with planned investments of up to US\$ 105 billion. According to a recent academic analysis, the realization of SCORE would amount to “the most capital intensive and ambitious energy project ever undertaken in Southeast Asia”.³ New dams as well as new coal-fired plants are planned in order to feed energy intensive-industries such as aluminium smelters.⁴ SCORE is not restricted to the power sector and its related industries but also includes a large infrastructure development plan with intensified tropical hardwood logging and the large-scale expansion of oil palm plantations⁵. Taib Mahmud’s numerous family businesses are expected to be among the main beneficiaries of SCORE.

Chief Minister Taib Mahmud and his entourage are relying heavily on international expertise for implementing SCORE. One of the key figures behind SCORE is a Norwegian national, Torstein Dale Sjøtveit, CEO of the state-owned Malaysian power supplier, Sarawak Energy Berhad.

Torstein Dale Sjøtveit was hired by Sarawak Energy Berhad (“Sarawak Energy”) in 2009 in order to bring expertise and international credibility into a corruption-ridden state enterprise which was formerly managed by the Chief Minister’s brother-in-law. However, instead of reforming Sarawak Energy, the new Norwegian CEO has become deeply entangled in the corrupt regime of Sarawak Chief Minister, Taib Mahmud.

This report sets out to highlight Mr. Sjøtveit’s key role for the regime of Sarawak Chief Minister, Taib Mahmud, and calls on the international community to shun Sarawak Energy as a business partner.



Working for a corrupt regime: Sarawak Energy's Norwegian CEO, Torstein Dale Sjøtveit (left), and Sarawak Chief Minister, Taib Mahmud (centre)

Who is Torstein Dale Sjøtveit?

Current position:	Chief Executive Officer, Sarawak Energy Bhd. (since 2009)
Salary:	US\$1.2 million per year ⁶
Nationality:	Norwegian
Education:	Civil engineer ⁷
Prior work experience:	1 year as CEO of STX Europe AS (Europe's largest shipbuilding group); 25 years at Norsk Hydro (a Norwegian aluminium and energy supplier) ⁸
Memberships:	Board member of the International Hydropower Association
Other mandates:	Director of Sarawak Coal Resources Sdn. Bhd., Kuching ⁹ Director of Mukah Power Generation Sdn. Bhd, Kuching. ¹⁰ Director of Dunlop Agro-Management Sdn. Bhd, Kuching. ¹¹ Director of Dunlop Estates Holdings Sdn. Bhd, Kuching. ¹² Director of Murum Hydro Consortium Sdn. Bhd, Kuching. ¹³ Director of Dasar Untung Sdn. Bhd, Kuching. ¹⁴ Director of Sarawak Energy Services Sdn. Bhd, Kuching. ¹⁵ Director of Dunlop Properties Sdn. Bhd, Kuching. ¹⁶ Director of Sarawak Power Generation Sdn. Bhd, Kuching. ¹⁷ Director of Hydro Power Generation Sdn. Bhd, Kuching. ¹⁸ Director of SESCO-EFACEC Sdn. Bhd, Kuching. ¹⁹ Director of Sejingkat Power Corporation Sdn. Bhd., Kuching ²⁰

2. Sarawak Energy's excessive hydropower plans

In order to produce energy for SCORE, Sarawak Energy is currently planning a series of large hydropower dams. Up to 50 dams with a hydropower potential of 20,000 Megawatts (MW)²¹ might be built in the long run. A first series of 12 dams is currently in the process of realization²². These energy projects involve the investment of large amounts of public funds and are extremely prone to corruption

This report alleges that, during Torstein Dale Sjøtveit's tenure as CEO, Sarawak Energy has granted contracts worth over 680 million Malaysian Ringgit (USD 227 million) to companies linked to Sarawak Chief Minister Taib Mahmud's family (see section 7).

Despite widespread local opposition to the dam plans, Sarawak Energy and the Sarawak State Government are trying to force the dam-building scheme through. The dams have generated strong resistance on account of their detrimental social and environmental impacts, the fact that they would not appear to be economically necessary, and the serious lack of transparency in their implementation

The Sarawak government has failed to provide detailed economic justification for the dams to the public; the funding of the dams is being treated as a state secret. According to official figures, Sarawak's peak electricity requirement was 972 MW in 2009, while the projected peak demand for 2020 based on normal (not energy-intensive) growth is 1500 MW²³. Sarawak Energy and the Sarawak state government, however, are planning to install an additional 6200 MW of power capacity by 2020²⁴. The targeted total capacity is 20,000 MW by 2030²⁵. A capacity of 2400 MW is already available from the recently-completed Bakun Dam – one of Asia's largest dams – and the soon-to-be-completed Murum Dam will add another 944 MW.

The planned dams would submerge vast tracts of rainforest and displace tens of thousands of indigenous people whose lives depend on Sarawak's river systems. The upcoming Baram Dam alone would flood over 400 km² of forest and farmland, and 20,000 natives would face resettlement. This resettlement, in turn, would result in the loss of traditional livelihoods, culture and identity.

While the sheer scope of SCORE is enough to justify a thorough public discussion on the need for such a project, Taib Mahmud and Sarawak Energy are pursuing a deliberately non-transparent communication strategy. They are, furthermore, systematically neglecting the rights of the affected communities, in violation of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), to which Malaysia is a signatory. The main motive behind SCORE is the opportunities it provides for the personal enrichment of the Chief Minister's family and their cronies.

3. Corruption as a main driver behind SCORE and the dams

Since taking up office in 1981, Sarawak strongman politician Taib Mahmud (“Taib”) has abused his positions as Chief Minister, State Finance Minister, and Planning and Resources Minister to award his family members vast timber and palm oil concessions, as well as state contracts and directorships in Sarawak’s largest companies. Taib’s position as Planning and Resources Minister means that he has ultimate control over the granting of timber concessions in Sarawak worth several billion dollars.

In 2009, Taib Mahmud’s three ministries controlled 49.6% of the state’s operating expenditure of MYR 1.19 billion (US\$ 391 million) and 80% of the state’s development expenditure of MYR 3.08 billion (US\$ 1.01 billion), with the other ten ministers sharing the rest²⁶. In 2010, a Malaysian opposition party released figures showing that Taib Mahmud had failed to account for a staggering MYR 4.8 billion (US\$ 1.58 billion) of government expenditure in the previous three years alone²⁷.

The Taib family has stakes in over 400 companies in 25 countries and offshore finance centres²⁸, and their wealth is estimated at over US\$ 20 billion²⁹. In Sarawak, the Taib family runs a well-diversified financial empire with interests in Sarawak’s largest timber and logging companies (Ta Ann, Samling, WTK, Sanyan), the monopolistic control of log exports (Achi Jaya Transportation), plantations (Sarawak Plantation), construction (Cahaya Mata Sarawak Berhad, Naim Holdings, Titanium Management), electricity supply (Sarawak Cable), property development (Custodev, Kumpulan Parabena) and state media (Cats FM, New Sarawak Tribune) to name but a few.³⁰

While many of these companies are benefitting from projects related to SCORE, such as through construction works or palm oil developments, the largest profiteer of SCORE is clearly Cahaya Mata Sarawak Berhad (CMS), the flagship business of the Taib family empire. CMS, the largest private company in Sarawak, is controlled by the Chief Minister’s closest family members, namely his four children. CMS has been awarded some of the state’s largest contracts, including the MYR 300 million (US\$ 98 million) construction of the State Legislative Assembly building in Kuching, a contract for the maintenance of all state roads in Sarawak (4000 km) and a 15-year concession to maintain 643 km of federal roads.³¹

In SCORE, CMS is involved in a MYR 1.5 billion (US\$ 500 million) ferro alloy smelting plant by OM Materials, a US\$ 1.5 billion steel cluster and a new MYR 1.5 billion (USD 500 million) township in Bintulu.³² A recent report states that CMS will see exceptional growth from 2015 onwards because of the projects it secured under SCORE. CMS investments in SCORE are perceived as a potential “game changer” for the company.³³ It is also widely known that CMS has a monopoly on cement and other construction materials in the state of Sarawak – a secure way to profit from dam constructions and SCORE.

4. Sarawak Energy, Mr. Sjøtveit and the Chief Minister's family

Sarawak Energy Bhd. is fully-owned by the state of Sarawak through the State Financial Secretary who reports to Chief Minister Taib Mahmud in his role as Minister of Finance. The company holds a monopoly over the generation, transmission and distribution of electricity throughout the whole of Sarawak. Taib's controlling position over Sarawak Energy makes the company one of his most important tools associated with SCORE when it comes to granting state contracts to his family's companies and political cronies.

Sarawak Energy is chaired by Hamed Sepawi ("Sepawi"), a cousin of the Chief Minister and one of his most important business cronies. Sepawi is also chairman of the Ta Ann group that has been handed over 600,000 hectares of logging and plantation concessions by the Chief Minister.³⁴ As the chairman of Sarawak Energy, Hamed Sepawi is the direct superior of its CEO, Torstein Dale Sjøtveit.

Torstein Dale Sjøtveit has held the position of Sarawak Energy CEO since November 2009 when he succeeded Abdul Aziz, the Chief Minister's brother-in-law. During Mr. Sjøtveit's tenure as CEO, Sarawak Energy has granted a number of major contracts to companies that are closely associated with the Taib family. The Bruno Manser Fund has identified 10 contracts that Torstein Sjøtveit awarded to Taib family companies, with a total value of 680 million Malaysian Ringgit (226 million USD). The beneficiaries are Sarawak Cable, Naim Holdings and Cahya Mata Sarawak (CMS).³⁵

4.1 Contracts granted by Sarawak Energy to Sarawak Cable Bhd.

Sarawak Cable Bhd is a public company listed on the Kuala Lumpur stock exchange that is active in the manufacture, trading and installation of power cables and wires. According to its website, the company aims to be "the leading provider of total power solutions". In 2011, the company's income amounted to MYR 368.3 million (USD 123 million), and profit after tax was MYR 19.4 million (USD 6.5 million).³⁶

Sarawak Cable's chairman and the company's largest shareholder is Mahmud Abu Bekir Taib ("Bekir"), the younger son of Chief Minister Taib Mahmud. While Bekir controls 31.8% of the company's shares (19.3% directly and 12.5% indirectly), another 21.6% are held by Sarawak Energy itself.³⁷ There is a direct conflict of interest if a public company invests so heavily in a private company run by the Chief Minister's son.

In 2010, Sarawak Cable and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Universal Cable, received three contracts for transmission lines from Sarawak Energy worth MYR 237 million (USD 79 million).

Another Sarawak Energy deal benefiting the son of the Chief Minister is the sale of a majority shareholding in one of Sarawak Energy's subsidiaries, Sarwaja Timur, to Sarawak Cable. This transaction secured Sarawak Cable an additional three public contracts. Two of these contracts are together worth MYR 13 million (USD 4.3 million) while the amount of the third contract remains unknown.

4.2 Contracts granted by Sarawak Energy to Naim Holdings Bhd

Naim Holdings Berhad (“Naim”) is an investment holding company with its two subsidiaries, Naim Land and Naim Engineering, which is primarily involved in property development and construction activities.³⁸ Naim is listed on the Kuala Lumpur stock exchange. Its income in 2011 was MYR 411.9 million (USD 138 million) and its pre-tax profit MYR 57.2 million (USD 19.1 million).

Naim’s chairman is Hamed Sepawi, the Chief Minister’s cousin, who is also chairman of Sarawak Energy and, as such, Torstein Dale Sjøtveit’s direct superior. With a stake of 16.9% of shares, Hamed Sepawi is also one of Naim’s largest shareholders.³⁹ Despite this direct conflict of interest, Naim has received massive contracts from Sarawak Energy during Mr. Sjøtveit’s tenure.

In December 2009, one month after Torstein Dale Sjøtveit was appointed CEO of Sarawak Energy, Naim Land was granted a MYR 209 million (USD 70 million) contract by Sarawak Energy for the 275 kilovolt overhead transmission line project from the Bakun Dam site to Similajau.⁴⁰

In March 2012, Naim Engineering was granted two contracts for MYR 197 million (USD 65.9 million) for the construction of the resettlement site for indigenous Western Penan communities displaced by the Murum Dam.⁴¹ In this case, Mr. Sjøtveit is directly responsible for a Taib family company financially benefitting from the displacement of indigenous peoples. In September 2011, the affected communities protested against their displacement by erecting a blockade on the road leading to the construction site.

4.3 Contracts granted by Sarawak Energy to Cahya Mata Sarawak (CMS)

Cahya Mata Sarawak (CMS), one of Malaysia’s largest private companies, is active in cement production, construction, property development and financial services. In 2012, CMS achieved revenues of MYR 1.2 billion (USD 403 million) and pre-tax profits of MYR 226 million (USD 76 million).

CMS is controlled by the family of Chief Minister Taib Mahmud. The Chief Minister’s late wife Lejila, who died in 2009, is listed as the company’s second-largest shareholder (11.5%) after Majaharta, a corporate vehicle used by Taib’s daughters, Jamilah and Hanifah (13.9%). Taib’s two sons hold another 9% of shares each. Taib’s younger son, Mahmud Abu Bekir, and a son-in-law, Syed Ahmad Alwee Alsree, are directors.⁴²

As Sarawak’s sole cement manufacturer, CMS is one of the main beneficiaries of SCORE and the construction of dams. The extent of the company’s dependency on political connections is reflected by the stock market: after the Barisan Nasional coalition won the May 2013 federal election, CMS shares surged 25% within days.⁴³

In early 2009 (prior to Mr Sjøtveit becoming CEO), Sarawak Energy chose CMS to build its new headquarters in Kuching, a contract worth MYR 232 million (USD 77 million).⁴⁴ In May 2012, Sarawak Energy granted CMS subsidiary PPES Works⁴⁵ a MYR 23 million (USD 7.7 million) contract for the construction of the resettlement site for indigenous communities displaced by the Murum Dam.

5. Greenwashing Taib's dam plans

Sarawak Energy (and its owner, the state government under Taib Mahmud) hired Torstein Dale Sjøtveit to lead the company through the “dramatic transformation”⁴⁶ necessary to realize the oversized SCORE project. In other words, SCORE was too big for Sarawak Energy. Sjøtveit was hired to transform the local power supplier Sarawak Energy into an international player, or a “major regional supplier of competitively priced renewable energy”⁴⁷ capable of implementing a large-scale project like SCORE.

First and foremost, Sarawak Energy needed to hire an expatriate to polish the company's image. Coming from Europe, Sjøtveit should have symbolized a breach with Sarawak Energy's shady past and should have built up trust with international investors for SCORE. A team of foreign hydropower experts was subsequently brought into Sarawak Energy's executive management: Norwegian national Einar Kilde, head of Project Execution, plus two Australians - Miles Smith, head of Planning and Strategy, and Nick Wright, Vice President and in charge of Strategic Communications and Corporate Social Responsibility⁴⁸.



Sjøtveit and his team of foreign experts have been working on a new green and social image for Sarawak Energy: In 2010, Sarawak Energy became a member of the International Hydropower Association (IHA), a lobby group uniting hydropower companies worldwide with the objective of promoting dams. In 2011, Sjøtveit became a member of the IHA board.⁴⁹

Sarawak Energy's public appearance has also had to change: in 2012, Sarawak Energy published its 2010 Annual Report in a new design, went online with a new website and blog⁵⁰ and presented a new logo. They have also thought up new statements on their vision and mission, and Sarawak Energy's “values” such as accountability and respect now occupy a prominent place⁵¹. Sarawak Energy has publicly committed itself to abiding by international standards in building the dams – but is has failed to follow this through.

At the beginning of his career at Sarawak Energy, Sjøtveit himself promised that the company was abiding by two principles in interacting with the affected indigenous communities: “Firstly, there is to be a considerable measure of voluntariness, to make sure that a majority of the population is willing to move. And, secondly, they are to have a great deal of influence on where they move to”⁵².

Unfortunately, the improvements in corporate social responsibility only exist on paper. The situation on the ground remains just as problematic as before Sjøtveit's time with Sarawak Energy. Evidence from the first two dams that are already underway, the 944 MW Murum Dam and the 1200 MW Baram Dam, clearly demonstrates that none of the relevant international standards, such as the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, the Equator Principles and the IFC Performance Standards, are being applied. Sarawak Energy's greatest weaknesses are the apparent lack of transparency and accountability, dissemination of information and also consultation with the affected communities.

Contrary to what Dale Sjøtveit promised, neither the people at Murum nor those at Baram have been properly consulted on whether they agree to be resettled. Similarly, local communities have been refused access to information about the project and have not been allowed to raise their concerns. The construction work on Murum Dam started in 2008 even before a social or environmental impact assessment had been conducted. Resettlement plans for the project were leaked in September 2012 and revealed extensive violations of the indigenous peoples' rights⁵³. This led the affected Western Penan communities to block the construction site for over a month.

Interestingly, Norsk Hydro, Sjøtveit's former employer, decided to withdraw from a smelter project in SCORE just months before Sjøtveit was appointed CEO of Sarawak Energy. The smelter should have been powered by one of the dams that Sarawak Energy is now building under Sjøtveit's lead. Norsk Hydro decided against any involvement in SCORE after a thorough investigation and meetings with different actors, including indigenous communities and environmental groups.⁵⁴ So, whereas Sjøtveit claims to be following international standards, his former employer has backed off because of the apparent lack of compliance with such standards under the corrupt Taib regime in Sarawak.

In 2012, SCORE lost the support of two further international players. In March 2012, Rio Tinto Alcan cancelled a USD 2 billion aluminium smelter planned in Sarawak.⁵⁵ And, in December 2012, Hydro Tasmania withdrew its support for the Taib government's dam plans.⁵⁶

It is high time that the international community realised that Mr. Sjøtveit, who likes to present himself as the friendly and caring Norwegian development aid worker, is playing a foul game on behalf of Sarawak Chief Minister Taib Mahmud.

6. The way forward

Before any meaningful dialogue on hydropower in Sarawak can start, Malaysia needs to implement the UN Convention against Corruption and seriously tackle the extreme corruption by Sarawak Chief Minister Taib Mahmud and his family members. For this, the country's judiciary and its anti-corruption agency, the MACC, need to be given a free hand for unbiased investigations into Taib by the highest levels of government.

In June 2011, the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission (MACC) announced that Sarawak Chief Minister Taib Mahmud was under investigation for allegations of corruption.⁵⁷ Two years later, the investigation is still ongoing. On 4 April 2013, Taib Mahmud stated that he would not cooperate with the investigation and called the anti-corruption body "naughty and dishonest"⁵⁸, a statement which he later retracted.

In September 2012, Sarawak's Save Rivers Network lodged a complaint with the MACC against Sarawak Energy CEO, Torstein Dale Sjøtveit, over the Norwegian's granting of contracts to companies linked to Sarawak Chief Minister Taib Mahmud. The Bruno Manser Fund supports this complaint and is calling on the MACC to investigate all the contracts that have been granted by Sarawak Energy to Taib family companies.

In the three years since he became CEO of Sarawak Energy, Mr. Sjøtveit has not only failed to reform Sarawak's corruption-ridden energy sector but has also made himself complicit in the Taib regime's corruption. Not surprisingly, he has become a key advocate of SCORE and the Taib government's detrimental dam plans. It is particularly deplorable that Mr. Sjøtveit refuses to engage with the critics of the Taib government's lopsided and self-serving development vision for Sarawak.

The Bruno Manser Fund calls on Mr. Sjøtveit to resign and give way to a new Sarawak Energy management that is seriously interested in transparency and a non-patronizing dialogue with Sarawak's indigenous communities.

7. List of public contracts granted by Sarawak Energy to Taib family companies, 2009 to 2012

Since Norwegian national Torstein Dale Sjøtveit took over as CEO of Sarawak Energy in November 2009, the state-owned Malaysian company has granted at least 10 major contracts to companies linked to the family of Sarawak Chief Minister Taib Mahmud. The contracts are worth a total of 680.2 million Malaysian Ringgit (USD 227 million).

7.1 Transmission line contract for Naim Land⁵⁹

Contract: 275kV Overhead Transmission Line Project for Bakun- Similajau Transmission System (Package B)

Beneficiary: Naim Land Sdn. Bhd

Date: 24/12/2009

Contract value: MYR 209,107,986

Source: Construction Industry Development Board Malaysia (CIDB) database.

7.2: Transmission line contract for Sarawak Cable⁶⁰

Contract: Kemantan-Kapit project: 132kV transmission line

Beneficiary: Sarawak Cable Bhd.

Date: 11/10/2010

Contract value: MYR 109,600,000

Source: Bursa Malaysia Announcement.

7.3: Transmission line contract for Universal Cable/Sarawak Cable⁶¹

Contract: 275kV Murum – Murum Junction Transmission Line Project

Beneficiary: Universal Cable (Sarawak) Sdn Bhd

Date: 1/11/2010

Contract value: MYR 98,683,799

Source: Construction Industry Development Board Malaysia (CIDB) database

7.4: Sale of Sarwaja Timur to Sarawak Cable⁶²

Contract: Sale of 75% of shares of the Sarawak Energy subsidiary Sarwaja Timur

Beneficiary: Sarawak Cable Berhad

Date: 18/12/2010

Contract value: MYR 28,875,000

Source: Sarawak Cable Acquires Sarwaja Timur, www.sarwaja.com, 20 December 2012.

7.5: Transmission line contract for Sarwaja Timur⁶³

Contract: Samalaju to Tokuyama 132 kV Transmission Line (Phase 1), Bintulu, Contract No: PLS-110082, Bintulu

Beneficiary: Sarwaja Timur Sdn. Bhd.

Contract awarded: 15/6/2011

Contract value: MYR 5,956,681.45

Source: Construction Industry Development Board Malaysia (CIDB) database

7.6: Transmission line contract for Sarwaja Timur⁶⁴

Contract: 275KV Samalaju-Press Metal Transmission Project at Samalaju, Bintulu

Beneficiary: Sarwaja Timur Sdn. Bhd.

Date: 17/10/2011

Contract value: MYR 8,247,820

Source: Construction Industry Development Board Malaysia (CIDB) database

7.7: Transmission line contract for Sarwaja Timur⁶⁵

Contract: 275kV transmission line to Asia Minerals Ltd.

Beneficiary: Sarwaja Timur Sdn. Bhd.

Date: May 2012

Contract value: unknown

Source: The Star, 21 May 2012

7.8: Murum resettlement contract for Naim Engineering⁶⁶

Contract: Proposed Murum Resettlement Project Phase 1A – Package T2

Beneficiary: Naim Engineering Sdn. Bhd.

Date: 30/3/2012

Contract value: MYR 89,618,000

Source: Construction Industry Development Board Malaysia (CIDB) database.

7.9: Murum resettlement contract for Naim Engineering⁶⁷

Contract: Proposed Murum Resettlement Project Phase 1A – Package M2

Beneficiary: Naim Engineering Sdn. Bhd.

Contract awarded: 30/3/2012

Contract value: MYR 107,556,164

Source: Construction Industry Development Board Malaysia (CIDB) database.

7.10: Murum resettlement contract for PPES Works⁶⁸

Contract: Proposed Murum Resettlement Project Phase 1A – Package M3

Beneficiary: PPES Works Sdn. Bhd.

Contract awarded on: 14/5/2012

Contract value: MYR 22,549,309.19

Source: Construction Industry Development Board Malaysia (CIDB) database

8. References

- ¹ See e.g. Bruno Manser Fund: *The Taib Timber Mafia. Facts and Figures on Politically Exposed Persons (PEPs) from Sarawak, Malaysia, 2012.*, <http://www.stop-timber-corruption.org/resources>, various reports on Sarawak Report (www.sarawakeport.org) and Global Witness: *Inside Malaysia's Shadow State, 2013* <http://www.globalwitness.org/library/corruption-malaysia-laid-bare-investigation-catches-sarawak%E2%80%99s-ruling-elite-camera>
- ² The Star [Malaysia]: *Taib Mahmud being investigated, says MACC*, 09.06.11.
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