

WEST MALAYSIA

- Higher population density
- More Deforestation
- More Urbanised
- KL – 1.3 million
- Large affluent market
- More Industrialised
- More Developed
- Electronics

REGIONAL DISPARITIES

CORE

PERIPHERY



EAST MALAYSIA

- Low population density
- Dense rainforest
- Less Urbanised
- Limited market for goods
- Less Industrialised
- Less Developed
- More natural resources
- Timber, Oil, Gas

NIC DEVELOPMENTS IN PENINSULAR MALAYSIA

- Government support for FTZ's
 - (Free Trade Zones) and EPZ'S
 - (Export Processing Zones)
- ASEAN – The AFTA (Asian Free Trade Area)
- Educated workforce
- Encouragement of TNC's (Transnational Corporations)
- Development of the MSC (Multi-media Science Corridor) south of Kuala Lumpur (KL)

New fibre optic communications

Smart schools

Research

Cyber City – Environmentally sustainable

Attractive environment

New laws to protect companies

Companies such as BT, Microsoft, Nokia

PROBLEMS IN WEST MALAYSIA

- Little Government action to 'spread' development, little of the 'trickle down' effect
- Exploitation of resources for the CORE; Timber, palm oil (plantations) logging, Hydro Electric Power

- Large scale deforestation and its associated problems
- Development of a resource frontier
- Indigenous people lack education

Sustainability

Some attempt at sustainable logging

Rainforest University at MULU National Park on Sarawak

A sanctuary for wildlife, biodiversity and rainforest skills, knowledge and research

Ecotourism