

APPENDIX B1

POLICIES, DOCUMENT AND GUIDELINES RELATED TO DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

1. National Physical Plan 3
2. National Policy on the Environment
3. Malaysia's National Policy On Biological Diversity
4. National Climate Change Policy
5. Kawasan Sensitif Alam Sekitar: Peranan dan Sumbangan Perancangan Guna Tanah – JPBD 1998
6. Pendekatan dan Garis Panduan Umum Perancangan Kawasan Sensitif Alam Sekitar – JPBD 1998
7. Strategi Pembangunan Mampan dan Agenda 21 Selangor - Kawasan Sensitif Alam Sekitar - Kerajaan Negeri Selangor 1999.
8. Garis panduan Pemuliharaan Kawasan Sensitifi Alam Sekitar (JPBD, 2004).Kawasan Sensitif Alam Sekitar – JPBD 1998
9. Strategi Pembangunan Mampan dan Agenda 21 Selangor - Kawasan Sensitif Alam Sekitar - Kerajaan Negeri Selangor 1999.
10. Garis panduan Pemuliharaan Kawasan Sensitif Alam Sekitar (JPBD, 2004).
11. Environmental Quality Act 1974
 - a. Environmental Quality (Prescribed Premises)(Crude Palm Oil) Regulations 1977
 - b. Environmental Quality (Prescribed Premises)(Raw Natural Rubber) Regulations 1978
 - c. Environmental Quality (Prescribed Activities)(Environmental Impact Assessment) Order 2015
 - d. Environmental Quality (Prescribed Premises)(Scheduled Wastes Treatment and Disposal Facilities) Order 1989
 - e. Environmental Quality (Prescribed Premises)(Scheduled Wastes Treatment and Disposal Facilities) Regulations 1989
 - f. Environmental Quality (Scheduled Wastes) Regulations 2005
 - g. Environmental Quality (Sewage) Regulations 2009
 - h. Environmental Quality (Control of Pollution From Solid Waste Transfer Station And Landfill) Regulations 2009
 - i. Environmental Quality (Industrial Effluent) Regulations 2009
 - j. Environmental Quality (Clean Air) Regulations 2014
12. Environmental Impact Assessment Guideline In Malaysia 2016
13. Town and Country Planning Act 1976 (Act 172) (Incorporating amendments up to 1st January 2006)
14. Land Conservation Act (Act 385) (incorporating amendments up to 1st January 2006)
15. National Land Code (Act 56 of 1965)
16. Local Government Act 1976 (Act 171) (Incorporating amendments up to 1st Act A1311 of the year 2007)

NATIONAL POLICY ON THE ENVIRONMENT

The National Policy on the Environment which integrates the three elements of sustainable development: economic, social and cultural development and environmental conservation was formulated and approved in 2002. The Policy aims at continued economic, social and cultural progress and enhancement of the quality of life of Malaysians through environmentally sound and sustainable development. It is based in eight (8) inter-related and mutually supporting principles set to harmonize economic development goals with environmental imperatives:

- a) Stewardship of the Environment
- b) Conservation of the Nature's Vitality and Diversity
- c) Continuous Improvement in the Quality of the Environment
- d) Sustainable Use of Natural Resources
- e) Integrated Decision-making
- f) Role of the Private Sector
- g) Commitment and Accountability
- h) Active Participation in the International Community

In keeping abreast with the country's rapid economic development and to meet with the nation's aspiration for an improved quality of life, the National Policy on the Environment serves as an important guide to all stakeholders to ensure that the environment is clean, safe, healthy and productive.

NATIONAL PHYSICAL PLAN

National Physical Plan 3 provides a long-term strategic framework for national spatial planning and includes measures required to shape the direction and pattern of land use, biodiversity conservation and development in Peninsular Malaysia. By virtue, the implementation period is from 2016 to 2020, while the planning phases covered up to year 2040.

The Physical Plan is a set of guidelines for federal and state governments to interpret into strategic planning for control development and land administration at the National, State, District and Local levels. The Physical Plan includes measures to address climate change and conserve natural resources and biological resources in the country, including establishing carbon sinks for sequestration, establishing sustainable forest and water management, and a Central Forest Spine to link key ecological areas in Peninsular Malaysia. The Plan complements the Five-Year Economic Development Plan as it provides the spatial dimension.