



*Consul General of Malaysia  
Mumbai*

24 July 2013

Shri S. S. Hussain (I.A.S.)  
Additional Chief Secretary (Retd.)  
Government of Maharashtra  
C.E.O., MCHI-CREDAI  
Maker Bhavan II, 4<sup>th</sup> Floor  
18, V. Thackersey Marg  
New Marine Lines  
Mumbai 400 020.

Dear Shri S. S. Hussain,

Thank you for your interest in studying the norms related to scrutinizing the real estate proposals/projects in Malaysia.

2. Kindly find attached an article titled the **“Planning Process Development Project in the Malaysian Context: A Crucial Brief Overview”** and the slides presentation on **“The Property Development Process in Malaysia”** that are very relevant to your above-mentioned query.
3. I hope these documents would provide useful guidance to the Maharashtra Chamber of Housing Industry, as desired.

Thank you.

Yours sincerely,

*M. Hatimi Abas*  
CONSUL GENERAL M. HATIMI ABAS

*Param  
29/7/13*

## Planning Process of Development Project in the Malaysian Context: A Crucial Brief Overview

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### Abstract

*Successful development project is crucial to all project stakeholders. Meeting the dateline to complete a project will be an added advantage for both the developer and the land owner. Project development just like construction project will encounter some form of project life cycle (PLC). A typical PLC of developmental project comprise of a initiation and planning phase, construction phase and post construction phase. Further, the implementation of the one-stop-centre (OSC) by Ministry of Housing and Local Government (MHLG) nationwide in April 2007 have successfully improved the delivery system of the planning process. As the result of the MHLG bold step, a more systematic planning process have benefited the developers, consultant and the authorities. In lieu of this, it is imperative that all the consultants and the developer should comply to the guidelines, rules and regulations stipulated in the standard manual drawn by Department of Town and Country Planning (DTCP) and the MHLG to ascertain a smoother planning approval process. Thus, in long run, all these moves implemented by the government should attract more foreign direct investment (FDI).*

**Key words:** Development project, planning process

### Introduction

The success of a development project as a whole is crucial to all the stakeholders who primarily are the developer, the land owner and property buyer. The timely completion of a project that is not only within the budget but also in accordance to specifications and the stakeholder's satisfaction (Nguyen et al., 2004) benefits both the project owner (developer) and the property buyer.

Each and every project development will undergo some form of project life cycle (PLC) as mentioned by Kerzner (2009); PMI (2004). A typical developmental process comprise of a initiation and planning (predevelopment) stage, a intermediate stage (construction) (intermediate) and a closer stage (post development).

### ***Project Development the Malaysian Context: A crucial brief overview***

In the Malaysian context project development similarly has its own PLC which is divided into three (3) stages, namely, the predevelopment stage, the construction stage and the post construction stage. The close of a development project or the post developmental stage is when the completed property is handed over to the owner as required and stipulated by the Housing Development Act (HDA, 2010). The flow of activities starting from the inception right up to the delivery of a completed property plays a pivotal role in the planning of property development. A crucial brief overview of a typical planning process in Malaysia, covering the legislature in the planning process, the development plan and general implementation of development plan, and are as follows.

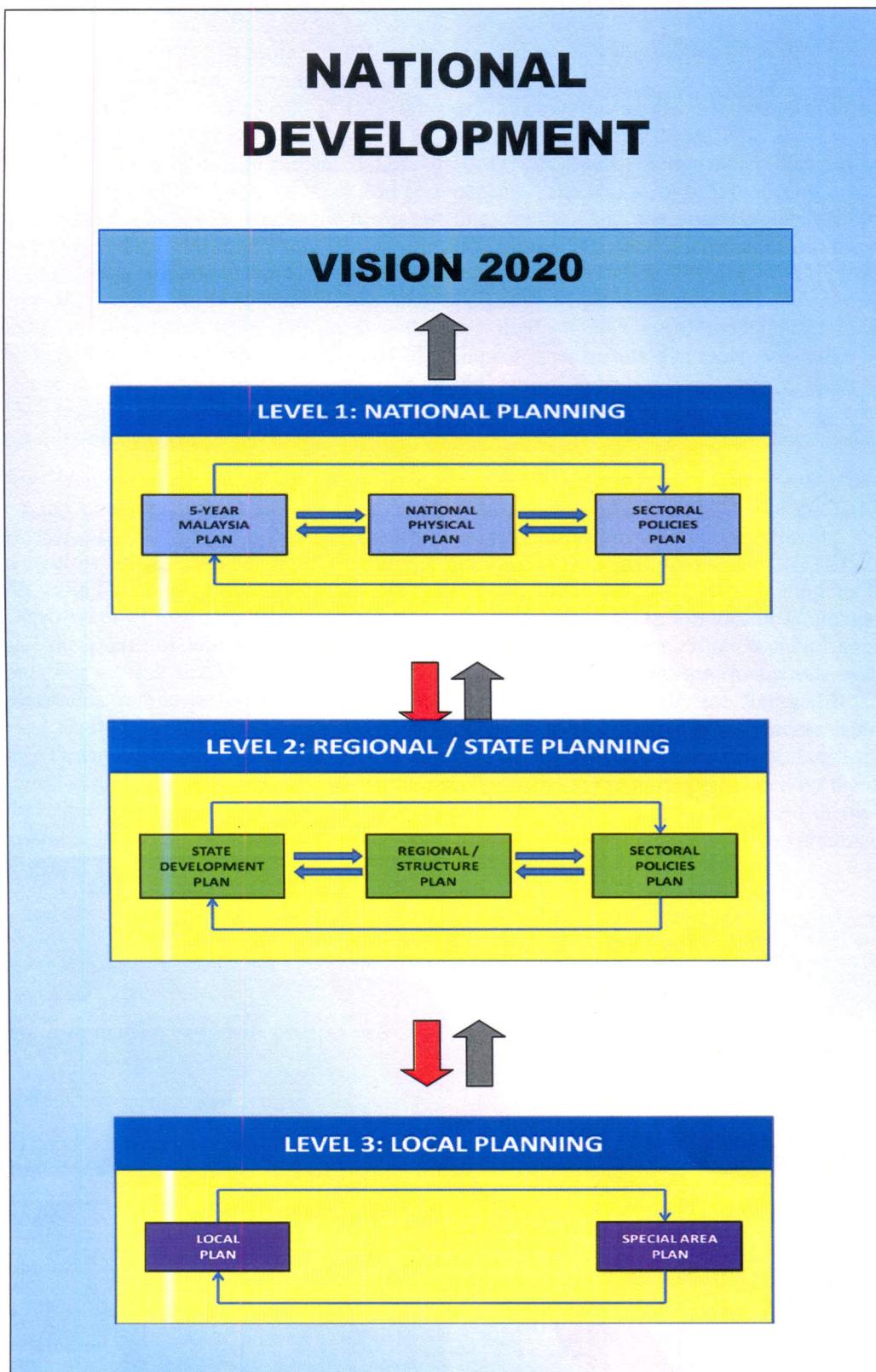


Figure 2.1: National Development Planning Framework (DTCP, 2005)

### Stages of Development

The three (3) stages in a project development are discussed in this section. The first stage is the planning stage or the pre-development period. When all required approvals have been obtained, it then goes into the second stage; the construction phase. During the post construction stage, that is the third stage, a certificate of completion of compliance (CCC) will be awarded to the developer who then would have successfully completed their (housing) project (HDA, 2010, DTCP, 2007). A developer first has to obtain all planning approvals before any physical work can commence on site and prior to issuance of any advertising permit by the relevant authorities. Under the new guidelines by the OSC, the principal submitting person (PSP) has an option to either submit all four (4) planning applications for simultaneous approval or to submit it by stages. The planning applications are (a) planning permission application (Subsection 21[1], Act 172), (b) building plan application, (c) road and drainage plan application (Section 9, Act 133) and (d) the various 'works' plan (Section 70A, Act 133). The local authorities shall stipulate conditions subject to comments from their technical department. The total number of technical departments that exist is peculiar to that local authority where the plans are being submitted. Just in the state of Selangor, for example, there are a total of fourteen (14) technical departments (DTCP, 2007; MHLG, 2008) with whom the PSP must work with during the submission of plans.

Any development that involves land area larger than 50 hectares in size, is required to be supported by a study on the potential impact it may have on the local environment (DTCP, 2007). The environmental impact assessment (EIA) study is a requirement imposed by the authorities on the principal submitting party (PSP) where the submitted plans must go through the various technical departments (DTCP, 2007; MHLG, 2008), for example the department of environment, that handles all matters pertaining to the environment, the Department of Sewerage on matters concerning sewerage, the Department of Drainage on drainage matters and the Board of Water Management that manages water matters. Other standard compliances include the building setback line requirement for different building types (housing, industrial, or commercial), density, plot ratios, public facilities, retention ponds, supply of electricity (by the National Board of Electricity) and road levels. All planning approvals is subject to the planning permission process referred to under Section IV, Town and Country Planning Act, 1976 (Act 172). Generally, the local authorities would only offer an initial conditional approval. The submitting party, that is the planner (appointed by the developer), shall then make the necessary amendments in compliance with to the requirements stated in the letter of conditional approval issued by the various technical departments. The development planning approval process is shown in Figure 2.2.

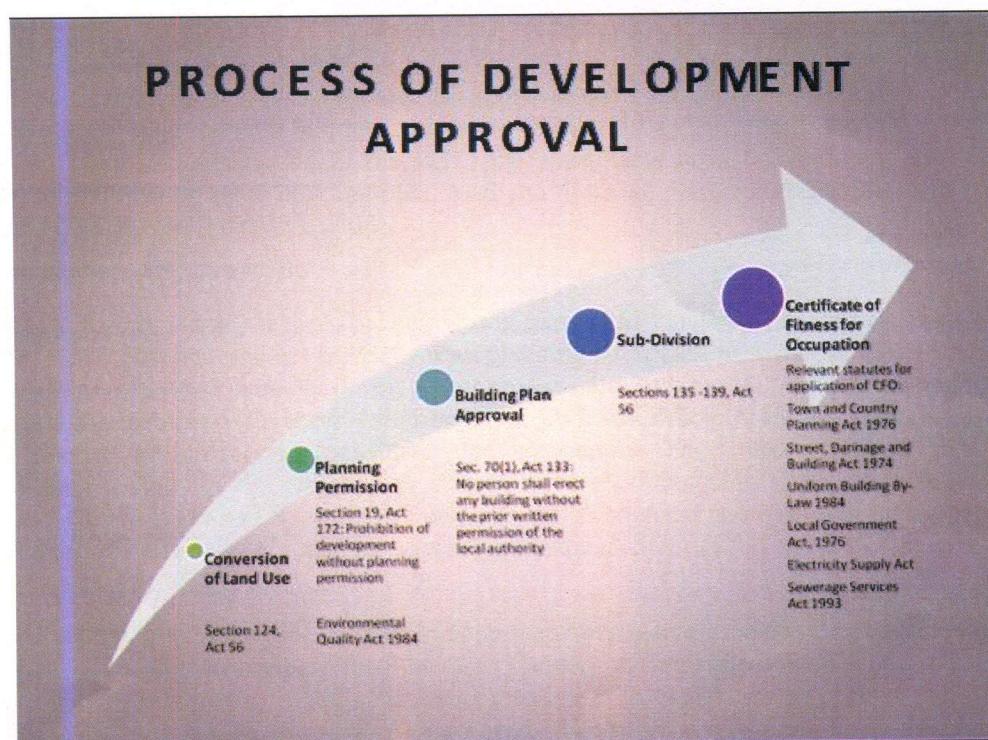


Figure 2.2. Process of development approval (DTCP, 2007; MHLG, 2008)

Preliminary discussions will take place between the planning consultant and the planning department at the respective local authorities during the layout plan or planning permission submission process. Here, the planners shall endeavour to work together with the planning department of the respective local authorities on fulfilling the checklist requirement prior to submitting a final layout plan for approval.

The above mentioned checklist (DTCP, 2007) forms part of the planning requirements endorsed by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government (MHLG) and included also in the manual for planning standard guidelines for the state of Selangor by the Department Town and Country Planning (DTCP). Planning guidelines that originate from the DTCP, Peninsular Malaysia (Federal Government) are also adopted by the other states in Malaysia. In addition to the planning standards there are fifty-five (55) other specific guidelines stipulated (MHLG, 2008). This checklist evolves over time in order to address any changes as required by the State and Federal government allowed by various Acts and Bylaws.

Where necessary, the submitting party is allowed to submit an appeal to the local authorities on any requirement deemed unfavourable during this process. The appeal may be to retain aspects of the initial proposal or to negotiate the conditions imposed on the initial submission proposal. In some cases, the consultant would propose several alternatives in order to comply to the requirement under the conditional approval. Only when the necessary amendments have been made and the list of requirements in the conditional approval have been fulfilled, can the submitting party obtain an endorsement of approval by the local authorities (MHLG, 2008). Should a planning permission be rejected, that developer may appeal to the Appeals Board under Section 36, Town and Country Planning Act, 1976 (Act 172), that is set up under the Department of Town and Country Planning (DTCP), State Office (at every state of Malaysia).

The flow chart of the planning process for a local authority, for example the state of Selangor, is shown in Appendix A (MHLG, 2008). This chart shows the concurrent submission application of a development proposal, indicating the relevant departments for approvals and the flow of activities starting from submission right up to completion of the planning process. The time frame that is targeted by the OSC to complete every planning approval process is also indicated in this chart.

### **One-Stop-Centre (OSC)**

In April 2007, the Malaysian government under the Ministry of Housing and Local government (MHLG) initiated a One-Stop-Centre (OSC) approval process in an effort to improve the delivery system and procedures at all state municipalities. Its main purpose is to ensure that Malaysia stays globally competitive in the property and real estate sectors (MHLG, 2008). It is an independent body that acts as a facilitator for the planning process for submission of plans at the local authority. Currently the OSC forms part of the local authority located in every state in Malaysia.

Prior to the introduction of the OSC, submission for approval was done separately and in sequence. Only upon approval of the layout plan can the building plan be submitted for approval with the rest of the drawings to follow suit. With the implementation of the OSC, the consultants have the option to submit all five (5) drawings, namely the layout plan, building plan, road and drainage plan, earthwork plan and landscape plan simultaneously (DTCP, 2007; MHLG, 2008).

### **Principal Submitting Party (PSP)**

The planner (registered planner) is principal submitting party (PSP) engaged by the developer or land owner to prepare the layout plan and will act as PSP for all planning approvals, primarily at the planning permission stage (refer to Appendix A). In smaller development projects, the architect acts as PSP to complete and obtain the building plan approval from the local authorities. The civil and structural (C and S) engineer is required to produce the platform design for the earthworks plan application. The C and S engineer also prepares the structural building design for the architect to submit at the building plan approval stage. Similarly, the mechanical and electrical (M and E) engineers prepares the mechanical and electrical drawings and layout to include plumbing, electrical supply and the sewerage treatment plant (STP) for submission at the building plan approval stage.

The key consultant who is responsible for coordinating the works activities at the initial stage of submission of the layout plan with the authorities shall be the planner. A registered planner must fulfill two (2) requirements, that is (a) be registered as a corporate member with the Malaysian Institute of Planners (MIP) and (b) be registered with the Malaysian Planning Board. The registered planner, being the consultant or the PSP acting on behalf of the developer, must ensure full compliance with all the requirements stipulated by the local authorities and technical departments.

In the state of Selangor, the local authorities, for example, has prepared a manual of standard procedure and guidelines (DTCP, 2007) as a reference and a guide for consultants, developers or land owners. These guidelines must be followed when submitting a development proposal for approval.

### ***Relationship between Principal Submitting Persons (PSP) and Approving Authorities***

A good working relationship between the consultant, the developer and the various respective departments at the local authorities will directly contribute to a successful planning approval. The consultant must keep abreast of all requirements stipulated by the authorities. Where in doubt, the manual for planning guidelines and procedures for the State of Selangor (DTCP, 2007) is available.

It is imperative for the developer of a housing project to comply with the planning standard guideline (DTCP, 2007; MHLG, 2008) of that respective local authority where the project is located. This is easily achievable by cooperating with the planning consultant (registered planner). A lack of cooperation in any aspect may result in a protracted conditional approval and a delay to obtain the endorsement for final approval hence delaying the overall construction.

### ***Planning Approving Committee***

The planning approval is decided by the planning approval committee at the local authorities where the OSC is located. The committee is chaired by the head (Mayor) of the local authority and comprises of sixteen (16) representatives from the respective technical departments, local authorities' councillors (representatives of the local municipalities selected by the state) (Appendix B). The head of the planning department at the local authority is responsible for submitting the development report on each layout plan submission. The report and the layout plan are then tabled at the OSC meeting for approval. Appendix B is a typical example of a full planning approval committee for the state of Selangor headed by the Town Councillor (Yang di Pertua) for State Municipality or Mayor (Datuk Bandar) for City Municipality.

### ***Conclusion***

The Ministry of Housing and Local Government (MHLG) took a bold step in implementing the One-Stop-Centre (OSC) at each local authority nationwide in April 2007. The primary goal to improve the delivery system of the planning process (MHLG, 2008), specifically to ensure a “smooth sailing” procedure for property developers and consultants alike is anticipated to attract more foreign direct investment (FDI) to invest in the local property market. Prior to the OSC, it was a laborious submission process involving two levels of approvals that is a) change of land status involving the land office and b) obtaining the planning approval (Local Authorities Planning Department). At the former, applications either went for conversion and subdivision simultaneously under Section 124A (NLC, 2008) or surrender and alienation under Section 204D (NLC, 2008; MHLG, 2008).

The planning application for proposed development first goes through the local authorities planning department under the Planning Permission under Subsection 21(1), Act 172. The subsequent approval at the Local Authorities Building Department is the Building Planning Approval under Section 70 Act 133 (MHLG, 2008). Only when the building plan is approved, the application will then go through to the Local Authorities Engineering Department for the Road and Drainage Plan Approval under Section 70 Act 133 and Earthworks Plan under Section 70A Act 133 (MHLG, 2008). It is imperative that all the consultants who are the Principal Submitting Parties (PSP) properly and fully comply with the rules and regulations stipulated in the standard manual procedure and guidelines by DTCP (2007) and the MHLG (2008) in order to ascertain a smooth planning approval process. The acts and the by-laws of both federal and the state government must be complied to at all stages of the planning approval process in order to obtain approval from the state municipalities. For example, in the state of Selangor, the planning process constituting the procedures and policies are as prescribed in the Manual for Standard Guidelines for Town and Country Planning, Selangor (DTCP 2007; MHLG, 2008).

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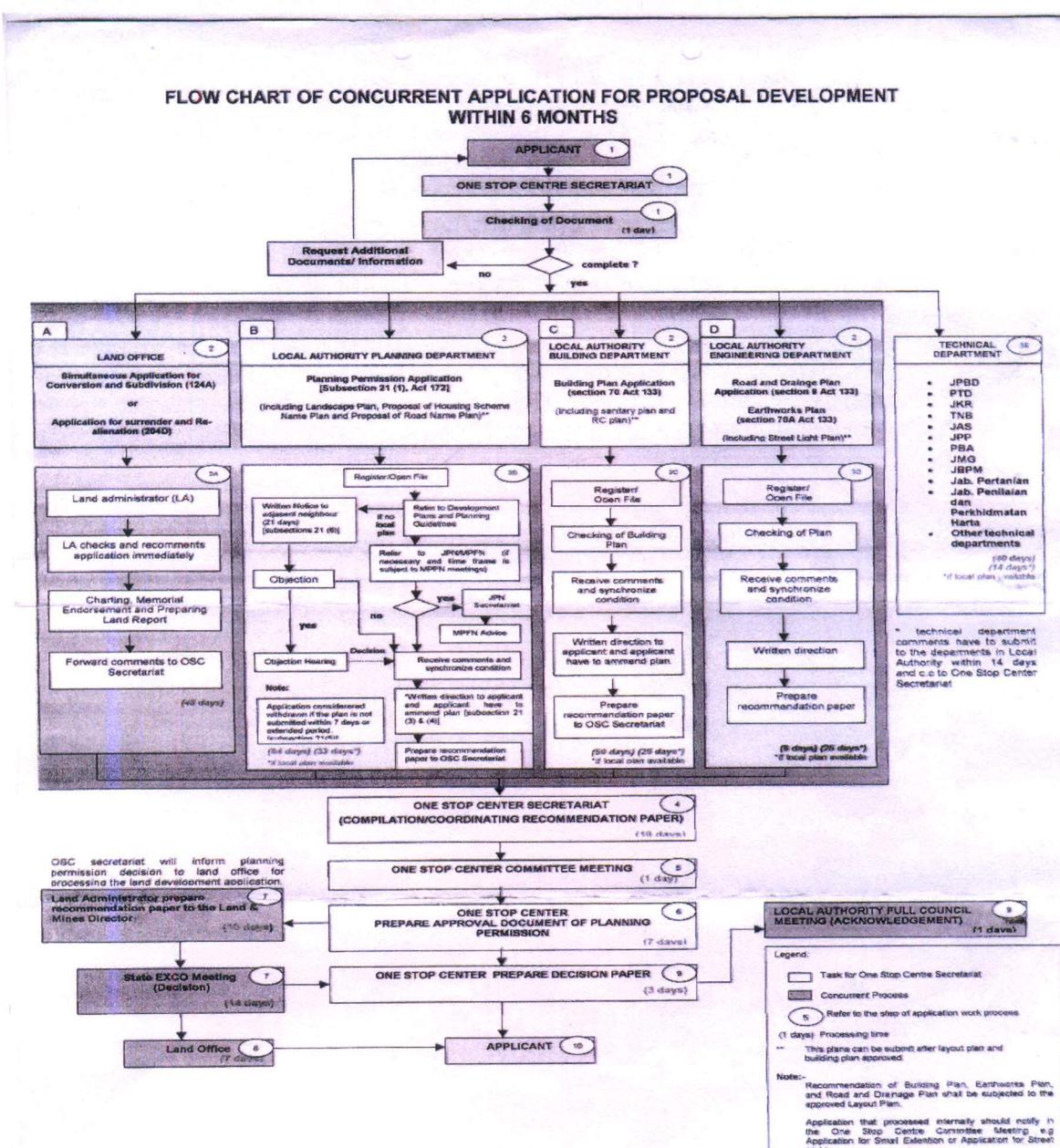
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## APPENDIX A

Flow Chart of Concurrent Application for Proposal Development (MHLG, 2008)



## **APPENDIX B**

### **DECISION MAKERS AT THE ONE-STOP-CENTRE (OSC)**

#### **Membership of the Committee Members of the One-Stop-Centre (OSC)**

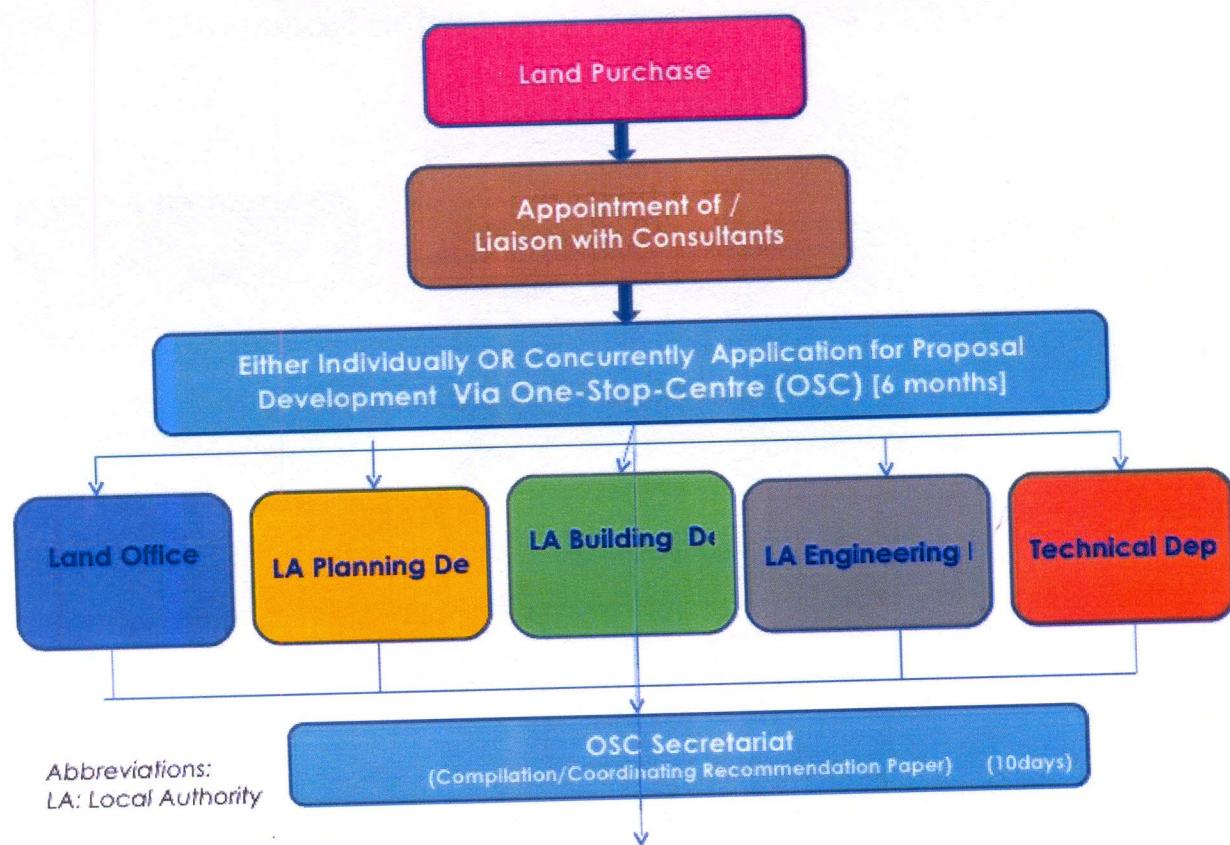
The following are the Committee Membership of the OSC:

Chairman	:	Mayor
Secretary	:	OSC Director
Members	:	1. Deputy Mayor
2.		4 Ordinary Members of the Council
3.		Director of State Urban and Town Planning
4.		Director of Mineral and Land
5.		Land Administrator
6.		Director of Public Works
7.		Director of Department of Drainage and Irrigation
8.		Director of Department of Environment
9.		Director of Department of Fire Fighter and Life Saving
10.		Director of Department of Sewage Services
11.		Manager of Tenaga Nasional Berhad
12.		Manager of Telekom Malaysia Berhad
13.		Manager of Department of Planning
14.		Manager of Department of Building
15.		Manager of Department of Engineering
16.		Manager of Department of Landscape
17.		Manager of Department of Health
18.		Technical Departments that are related are invited

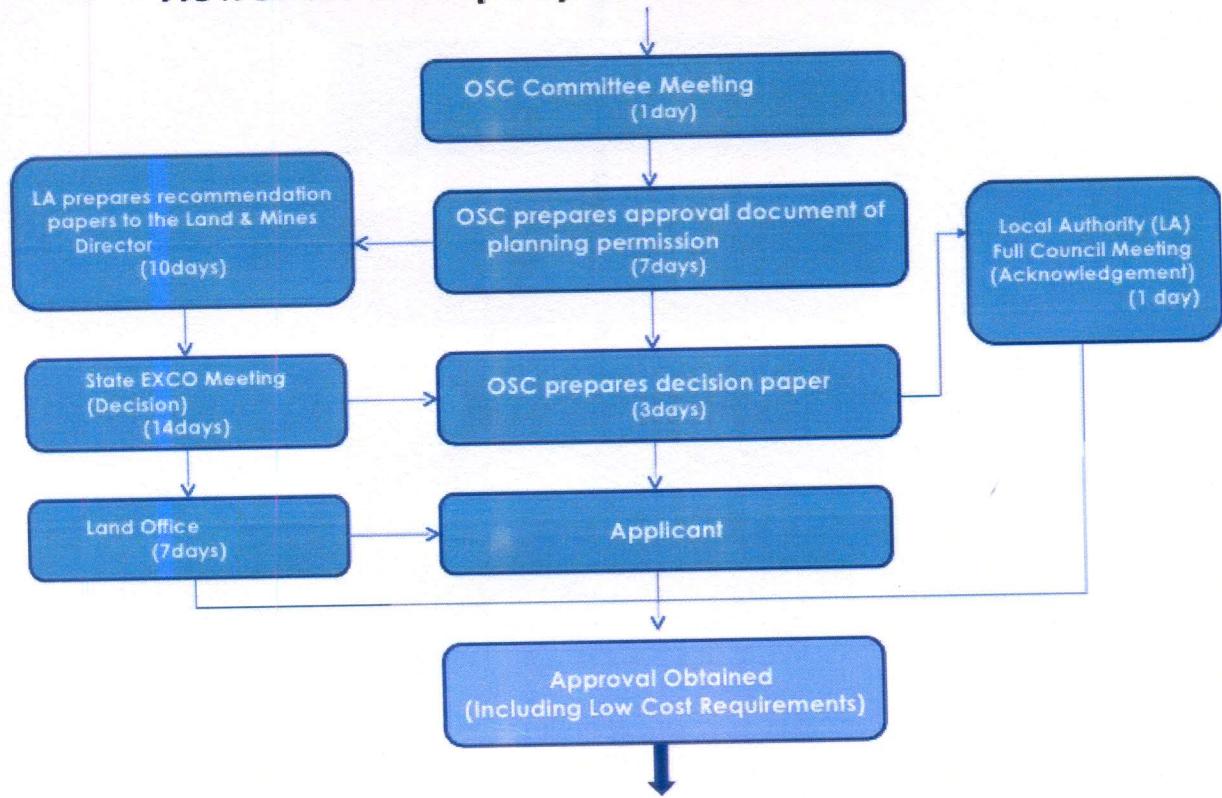
# **The Property Development Process in Malaysia**

This document presents a detailed flowchart on the process of property development in Malaysia, from land purchase application to construction to delivery of the property to purchasers.

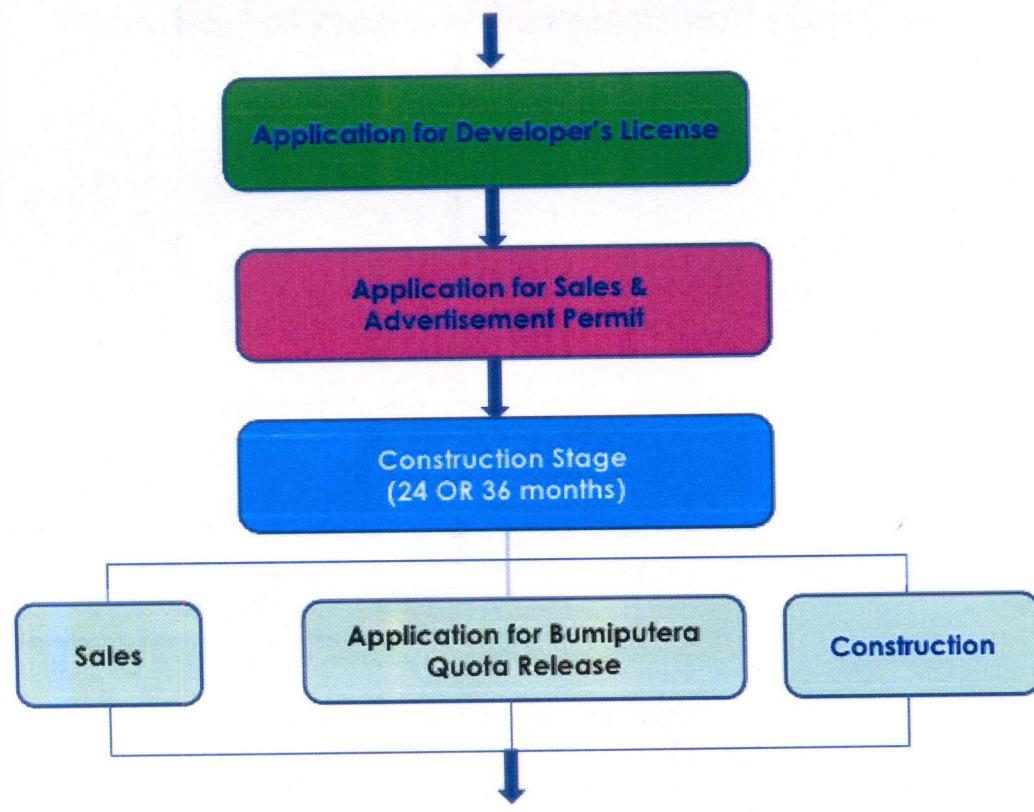
## Flowchart of Property Development



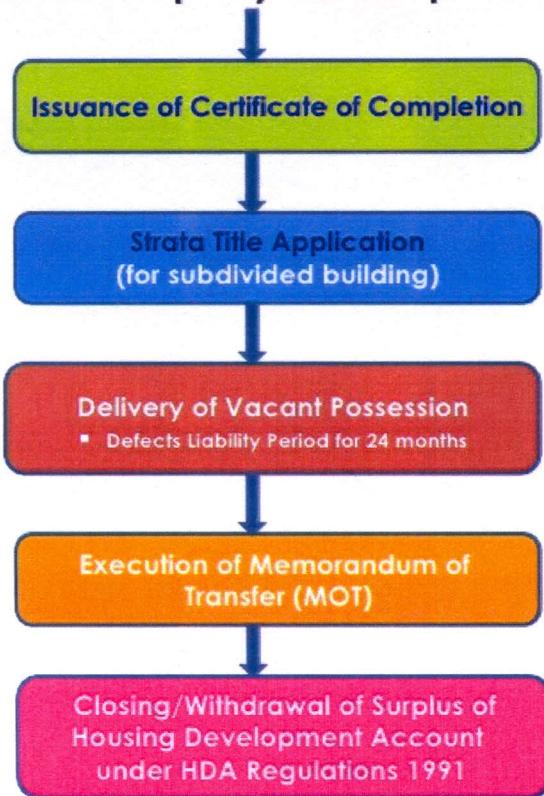
## Flowchart of Property Development (Cont'd...)



### Flowchart of Property Development (Cont'd...)

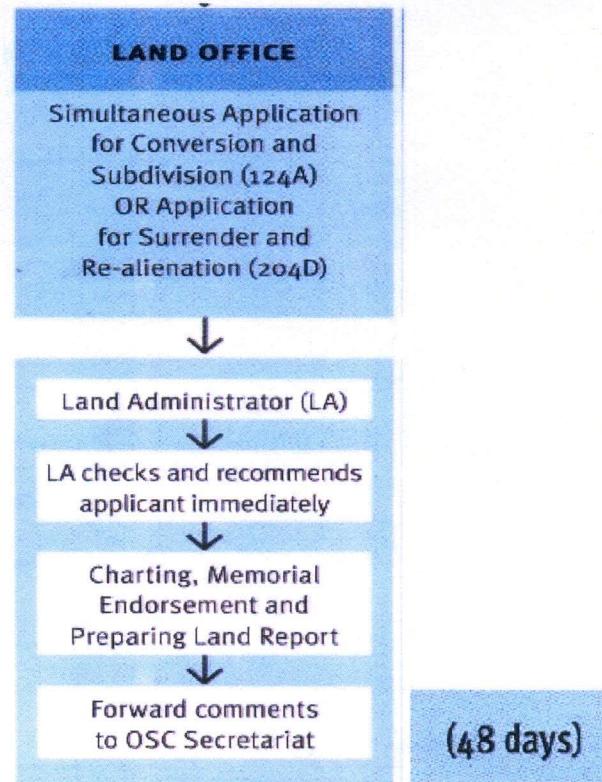


## Flowchart of Property Development (Cont'd...)

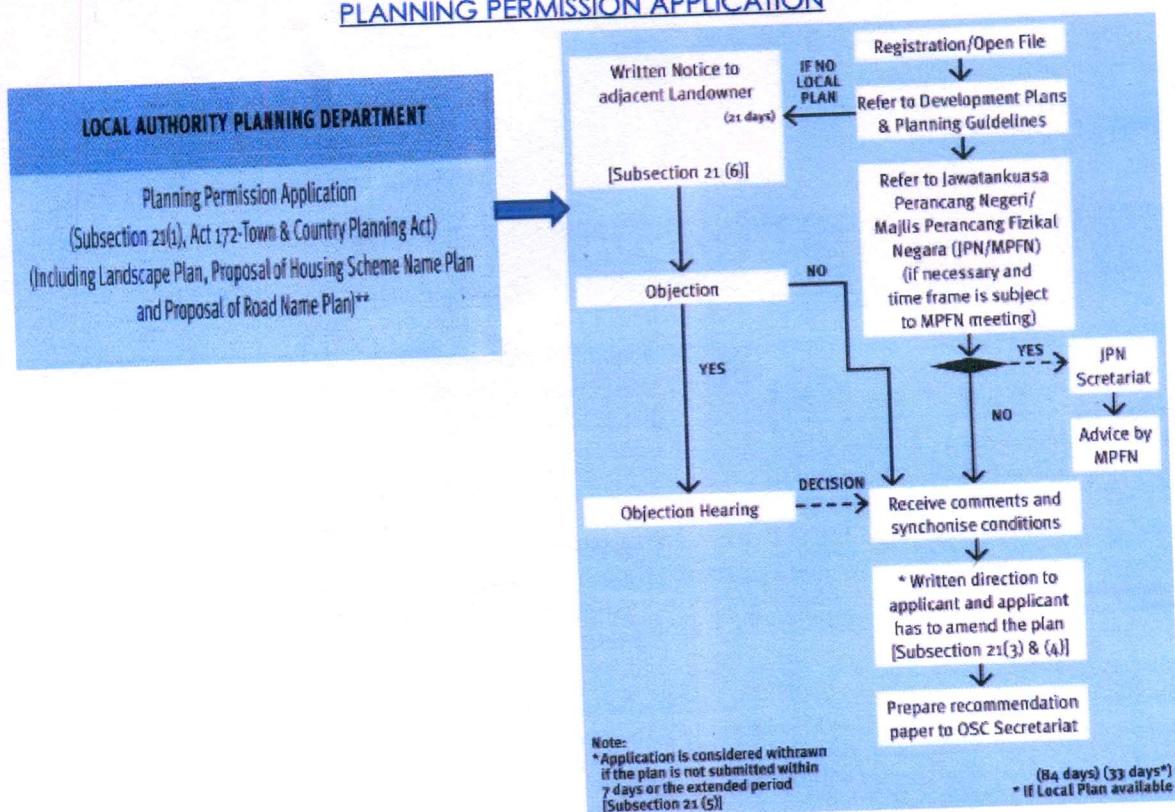


## **Hyperlinks**

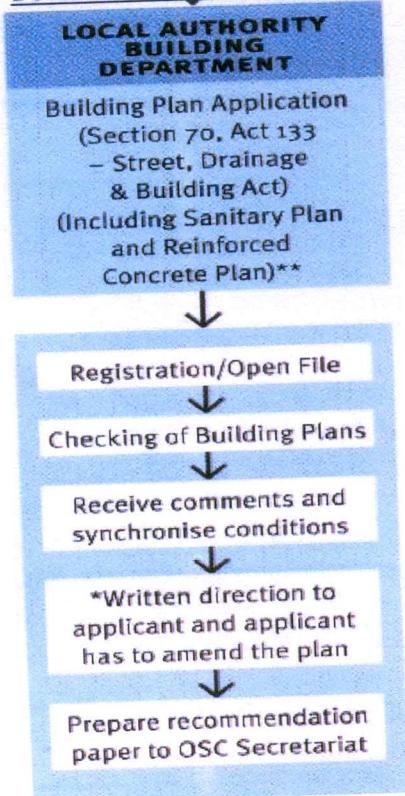
## APPLICATION FOR CONVERSION & SUBDIVISION



## PLANNING PERMISSION APPLICATION

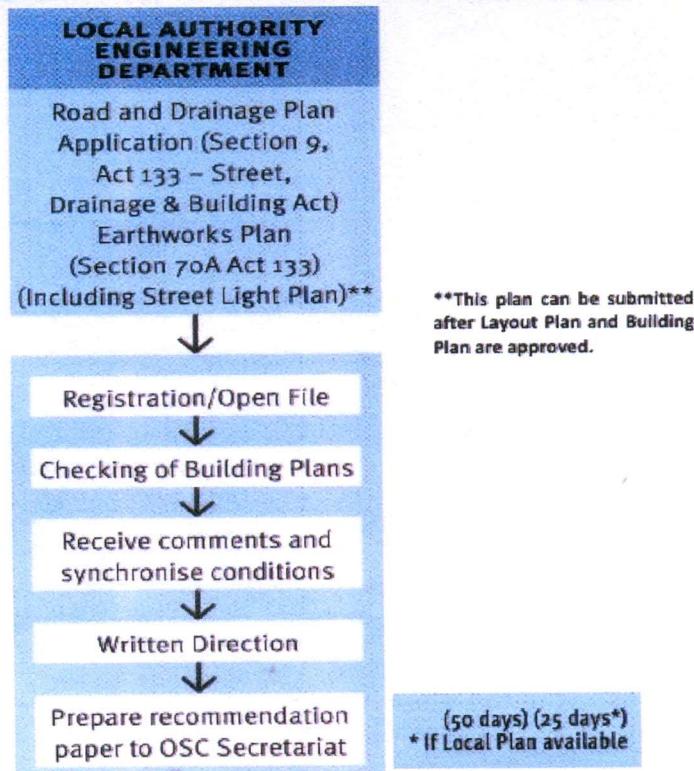


## BUILDING PLAN APPLICATION



(50 days) (25 days\*)  
\* If Local Plan available

## ROAD AND DRAINAGE PLAN & EARTHWORK PLAN APPLICATION



**DOCUMENTS TO BE SUBMITTED WHEN APPLYING FOR DEVELOPER'S  
LICENSE UNDER REGULATION 3 OF THE HOUSING DEVELOPMENT  
(CONTROL AND LICENSING) REGULATIONS 1989**

Latest Form 49, Companies Act 1965

Form 24, Companies Act 1965 AND the latest Form of Annual Return showing paid up capital in cash is not less than RM250,000.00

Cash flow statement of the project – highlight total inflow, total outflow and surplus

Memorandum and Articles of Association OR Certificate of Registration of Business OR By-Laws of Association (stating the activity as a Housing Developer)

Statutory declaration in Form L2C with particular reference to para (f) – Form L2C can be downloaded from <http://ehome.kpkt.gov.my>

Joint venture agreement between the developer and the landowner (if the land does not belong to the developer). This agreement must provide for the compliance of Regulation 5(5)(a), Regulation 10 and Regulation 11 of the Housing Development (Control and Licensing) Regulations 1989 OR Form 14A of the National Land Code with stamp duty and assessment duly paid to indicate that the transfer of ownership is in process

Corporate structure which shows the status of the company/subsidiary/holding company/associate involved in housing development

**DOCUMENTS TO BE SUBMITTED WHEN APPLYING FOR ADVERTISEMENT  
AND SALE PERMIT UNDER REGULATIONS 5 & 6 OF THE HOUSING  
DEVELOPMENT (CONTROL AND LICENSING) REGULATIONS 1989 (cont'd...)**

Application Form LR3/2007 (Refer to KPKT online services : [www.malaysia.gov.my](http://www.malaysia.gov.my))

Processing fee of RM50.00 made payable to the "Housing Controller"

Approval letter for building plan from Local Authority (PBT)

Valid approved building plan

Copy of Start Work Notice (Form B) – if building plan has already expired

Three (3) copies of the draft advertisement and other proposed advertisements. Brochure in Bahasa Malaysia is compulsory

Price list every unit of housing accommodation according to type

Confirmation of charges on land – whether or not it is charged to any financial institution, or free from any charges

Approval letter on the pricing for low cost housing from the State Authority

**DOCUMENTS TO BE SUBMITTED WHEN APPLYING FOR ADVERTISEMENT  
AND SALE PERMIT UNDER REGULATIONS 5 & 6 OF THE HOUSING  
DEVELOPMENT (CONTROL AND LICENSING) REGULATIONS 1989**

**Note:**

- the name of the housing development, if any
- the expected date of completion of the proposed housing development (month and year)
- the selling price of each type of housing accommodation
- where applicable, the minimum and maximum selling price of each type of housing accommodation
- the number of units of each type available
- the name of the Approving Authority approving the building plan and the reference number

**The draft brochure must indicate the typical floor plan as well as the detailed measurements and specification in Bahasa Malaysia**

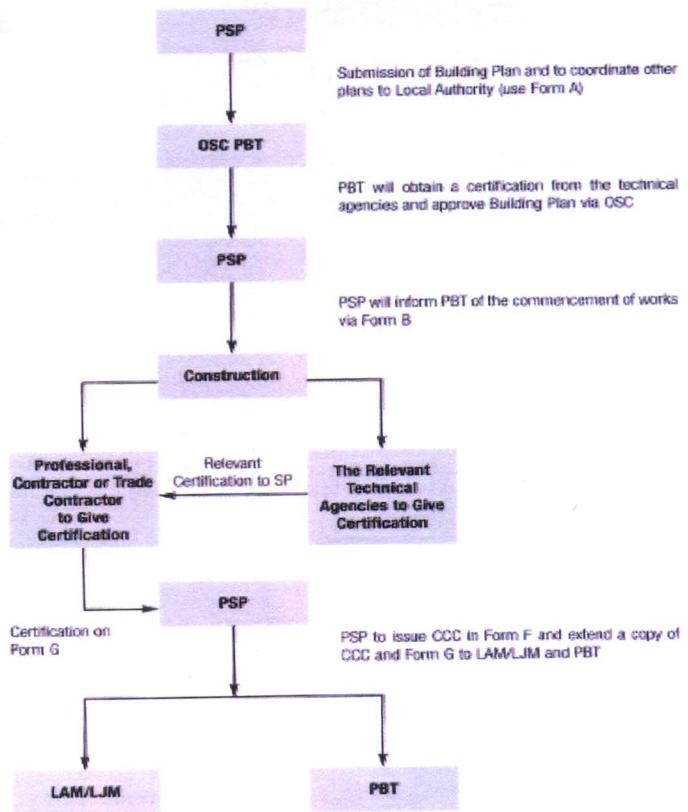
**The statement “.... subject to change ....” must be omitted from all advertisements**

## **CONSTRUCTION STAGES OF A TYPICAL DEVELOPMENT**

### **CONSTRUCTION STAGES:-**

- Foundation
- Structural framework
- Walls, door and window frames
- Roofing, electrical wiring, plumbing (without fittings), gas piping (if any) and internal telephone trunking and cabling
- Internal and external finishes including the wall finishes
- Sewerage works serving the Building
- Drains serving the Building
- Roads serving the Building

## CCC – Flowchart



## CCC – Stages of Certification Process

Form	Component	Contractor	Trade Contractor	Professional
G1	Earthworks	✓		✓ (SP)
G2	Setting out	✓	✓ (Licensed Land Surveyor)	✓ (PSP)
G3	Foundation	✓		✓ (SP)
G4	Structure	✓		✓ (SP)
G5	Internal Water Plumbing		✓ (Licensed Plumber)	✓ (SP)
G6	Internal Sanitary Plumbing		✓ (Licensed Plumber)	✓ (SP)
G7	Internal Electrical		✓ (Competent/ Skilled Personnel)	✓ (SP)
G8	Fire Fighting (Passive)		✓	✓ (PSP)
G9	Fire Fighting (Active)		✓	✓ (PSP)
G10	Mechanical Ventilation		✓	✓ (SP)
G11	Installation of Lifts/Escalators		✓	✓ (SP)
G12	Building			✓ (PSP)
G13	External Water Supply System		✓	✓ (SP)
G14	Sewerage Reticulation		✓	✓ (SP)
G15	Sewerage Treatment Plant		✓	✓ (SP)
G16	External Electricity Supply System		✓ (Competent/ Skilled Personnel)	✓ (SP)
G17	Roads and Drainage		✓	✓ (SP)
G18	Street Lighting		✓ (Competent/ Skilled Personnel)	✓ (SP)
G19	Main External Drainage		✓	✓ (SP)
G20	Telecommunication		✓	✓ (SP)
G21	Landscaping		✓	✓ (Architect/ Landscape Architect)

Note:

PSP – Principal Submitting Person

SP – Submitting Person

## FLOW CHART SHOWING THE PROCESS OF APPLICATIONS FOR STRATA TITLES

