

FORESTRY POLICIES

In Malaysia, the State Governments have jurisdiction over their forest resources with the Federal Government providing guidance on management and development, undertaking R&D, and promoting industrialisation and marketing. To achieve better coordination, the National Forestry Council was established in 1971, comprising the Chief Ministers of the thirteen Malaysian states and chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister. In 1978, the Council established a National Forest Policy as an integrated approach to ensure:

- the sound climatic and physical condition of the country; the safe-guarding of water supplies and soil fertility; and the minimisation of damage by floods and erosion to rivers and agricultural land;
- the supply in perpetuity and at reasonable rates of forest produce for further processing, manufacturing and export; and
- the conservation of adequate forest areas for recreation, education, research and protection of the country's flora and fauna.

In 1984, the National Forestry Act was enacted to standardise and strengthen legislation in relation to administration, management, conservation and development of forest in the Malaysian states. This Act is complemented by the National Land Conservation Act of 1960, the National Land Code of 1965, the Protection of Wildlife Act of 1972, the National Parks Act of 1980 and the Environmental Quality Act of 1974.



ABOVE : Forest management, conservation and development are guided by Acts enacted by Parliament.

LEFT : Reservoirs provide fresh water for domestic consumption.