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The spatial turn in the National Physical Plan (NPP) Malaysia in compare to Germany for better criteria identification on climate change and environmental hazards issues

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General Note

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ABSTRACT

The National Physical Plan (NPP) is the first national spatial planning draft in Malaysia prepared under Part II B, Section 6B, of the Town and Country Planning (Amendment) Act 2001, (Act A1129). Reviewing the planning system in Malaysia shows constant economic shifts have made planning policies as an uncoordinated way that fails plans to address environmental issues. As a prime example, comparing NPP1, NPP2, and NPP3 shows that there are some significant shifts in planning implementation. Moreover, the economic dimension in NPP3 is stronger than NPP1 and NPP2. In addition, this study aims to show the appropriate application of spatial planning at the national level. Therefore, comparing spatial planning implementation in Malaysia with Germany provides criteria for effectiveness of spatial planning in the NPP in Malaysia. Comparing spatial planning in Malaysia and Germany showed that in Germany over 72% of the planning system influenced by the spatial theme and economic themes is 22%. However, Malaysia

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with smaller market size, and less industrialized than Germany over 50% of the National Physical Plan have been economic in the NPP1 and the NPP 2 and spatial and spatial themes have been less than 18% in the NPP1 and NPP 2.

Keywords: Spatial turn, National Physical Plan, Quantitative content Analysis, Malaysia, Germany

1. INTRODUCTION

The first National Physical Plan started in 2005 with four functions to improve planning implementation at the state and local levels and improve the national spatial economy, comprehensive framework development, and form of the physical planning policy. Reviewing the planning system in Malaysia shows constant economic shifts have made planning policies as an uncoordinated way that fails plans to address environmental issues. In developing countries, the interest growing that by organizing space can increase the economic ratio and with the same size of the environment have the greatest group of people. As a prime example, comparing NPP1, NPP2, and NPP3 shows that there are some significant shifts in planning implementation. Moreover, the economic dimension in NPP3 is stronger than NPP1 and NPP2. An effective planning system is necessary to be able to tackle national and subnational long-term challenges with global issues.

Yet, there is not an appropriate assessment about spatial planning in the National Physical Plan. There is an increasing need to support planning system formulation for the effective spatial planning implementation in the National Physical Plan. In order to implement an effective spatial planning in the National Physical Plan and current planning system in Malaysia planning system should be transparent in different scale of the planning system. For example, there is no clear definition about regional planning in Malaysia and in the National Physical Plan (NPP1, 2005). According to literature lack of legal origins (Ahmad, et al., 2013) and planning system problems in different scale (national physical plan, structure plan, local plan, and special area plan) in Malaysia (Bin Taib & siong, 2005). Moreover, according to a comparative study assessment by UN-Habitat the spatial planning and the National Physical Plan, implementation in Malaysia has not been successful (UN-Habitat, 2017).

The planning system after the National Economic Policy (NEP) (1971-1990) made a significant economic turn. After that the National Development Plan (1991-2000), and the National Vision Policy (1991-2010). By looking at the history of planning and planning system in Malaysia there have been few major problems that plans could not fulfil their goals. The first and major problem is when the long-term plan started in Malaysia they could not make the effective assessment from planning and planning system in Malaysia. In fact, a new plan has been implemented in the context of the wrong planning system. The second is about the term "National" in entire national plans in Malaysia has been so concentrated and with less contact with lower ties in the planning system. The third and the last when the long term planning started in Malaysia, the economy was growing fast but it has never been the same in different sectors and in different scale of the planning system. In addition, the sectoral development caused economic "growth" but it has never had "development" facts and realities. If the national planning and policies have been in the context of the wrong planning system. Before moving for another National Physical Plan these fundamental problems has to be fixed by planners and decision-makers. Yet, after implementation of NPP1, the NPP 2, and the NPP3 there are some alignments and changes to fulfill the Vision 2020 goals. As prime example, after revision of NPP1 the goal added to NPP 2 was "*the establishment of an efficient, equitable and sustainable national spatial framework to guide the overall development of the country towards achieving developed and high-income nation status by 2020*".

Formulation of issues in the typical tradition of the planning system and tackling current environmental challenges in the current National Physical Plan is impossible. Spatial organization in developing countries with colonialization background is based on old merchant house interests (Friedmann, 1963; Busayo,et al., 2019). Moreover, in developing countries, many barriers challenge the implementation of spatial planning. Lake of appropriate data (Patinvoh & Taherzadeh, 2019) poor spatial assessment, maladaptation, lack of tools (Birabi, 2007). Effectiveness of spatial planning in NPP relies on the effectiveness of the planning system itself. Furthermore, due to the unclear planning system, spatial planning in NPP is affected by contradictory plans and policies in different scale of the planning system. The effectiveness of spatial planning goes to the complexity approach of integrating spatial variability of environmental degradation, changes, impacts, and socioeconomic issues into spatial planning.

A comparative study is important for Malaysia spatial planning system. The existing literatures about spatial planning in Malaysia are based on what spatial planning in Malaysia is. Ahmad, et al., 2013 the only one who in her research has gone through the legal and administrative aspect of spatial planning in Malaysia. Therefore, to know what the key aspects of spatial planning in Malaysia are, comparative research is needed to explore in developed countries. To identify the appropriate criteria for the effectiveness of spatial planning in Malaysia three countries are selected including Germany, they implement spatial planning in a federative

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planning system. Spatial planning in Germany for more than half of the century has been being implemented by the federative planning system. Vividly, planning like any realm of science has limitations. The content analysis method used in this study to identify criteria for effective spatial planning in three federative planning system. Different plans and policies that involved in spatial planning preparation are part of the analysis.

The data in this paper collected from the spatial planning authorities in Malaysia, Germany, and the United Kingdom. Therefore this paper consists of six sections following this introduction the second section is about a short discussion about the status of spatial planning in Germany and the UK under the European Union. The degree of participation and planning system capability and feasibility to take the European Union guidelines, policies, or directives into spatial planning account. At the third, section Germany as a federative political system with the federal control and participation spatial planning system in Europe and beyond the European boundaries. Criteria identification in Germany as one of the most advanced countries in terms of geographical and environmental studies. Identification of concepts, function, role, and meaning of the spatial planning in Germany planning system. The forth section criteria identification in the UK spatial planning system. The political and ideological role of the central government to monitor and control the implementation of plans. Level of participation and influence in European Countries. The fifth section the criteria that assessed as the effective spatial planning system, the implementation of the planning system, spatial planning, and the National Physical Planning (NPP) analyzed. In the sixth section, the main causes of turns in the planning system, and in particular spatial planning system in Malaysia will be discussed.

Spatial planning Status in Germany and the United Kingdom under the European Union

Germany is a very industrialized country, and very advanced in science and technology (Tewdwr-Jones, et al., 2000). The European countries under national and transnational environmental policies they shared their interests. The main guidelines in the European are concentrated in mitigation, coastal conservation, and quality of the environment, renewable, energy, and waste management (The European Environment Agency, 2019). Table 1 shows how the European countries have developed environmental issues into different plans. The transnational policies in Europe has become stronger than ever even as an action plan between the two countries.

After 1st January 2008, and the foundation of the European Union (EU) the number of social and economic policies with the notion of cohesion increased. Back in 2007, the Treaty of Rome signed by the six main actors in the EU region. Each subsequent step was by international treaty: the Single European Act coming into force in 1987, the Treaty of Maastricht setting up the EU in 1993, the Treaty of Amsterdam coming into operation in 1999 and the Treaty of Nice in 2003 (Faludi, 2009; Faludi, 2010).

To make more cohesion and cohesive decision on the environment and planning system in Europe. The two important plans in the European countries in 1999 the 'European Spatial Development Perspective' (ESDP) and the Territorial Agenda of the European Union followed by members. The new project launched in 2017-2019 so-called Partnership Urban Mobility with twelve agreed territory themes. *The range of this partnership is based on better regulation, better funding, and better knowledge exchange.*

Germany is a federal country and the subnational divisions are consist of 16 federal states exist, 402 administrative districts are at the intermediate and at the local level 11092 municipalities (OECD, 2017).

Table 1 Transnational environmental management cooperation in EU

Countries Name	Japanese Ministry of land, infrastructure and transport MLIT	Legal Systems for spatial Planning LEXALP	Royal Commission on environmental pollution RCEP	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe UNECE	Vision and Strategies around the Baltic sea VASAB
UK	2007		2000		
Germany	2007	2008	2000		2000
Countries Name	**COMmon MINscapes COMMIN**	**COST Action on Green Structures and Urban Planning COST 11**	**European Spatial Planning Observation Network "Project on Governance "ESPON 2.3.2**	**European Commission DG-REGIO- EU Compendium**	**European Conference of Ministers responsible for Regional/ Spatial CEMAT**
UK	2007	2005	1997		
Germany	2007	2005	2007	1997	

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Conceptual framework

Concept in spatial planning is very important to understand how different actors in space in terms of the time and place change their behaviors (Dijst, 1999). Spatial planning system draws degree of human activities on environment and it is well understood the human activities during implementation of plan change, spatial planning influence the other sectors (Stead & Meijers, 2009). Therefore, if spatial planning were more relay of one side of development or be a one-dimensional plan it can reduce the capacity of environment for current and future plans. Obviously, concepts in spatial planning system changes in terms of the time or replace by another concept (Dühr, 2007). Adams 2016, has identified four main concepts in spatial planning consist of, deconstruction, ecological network framing, linear infrastructure infrastructuring, and spatial planning as engine of development in different level of planning system. Spatial planning in developed countries is related to the quality of everyday life, it is more than what functions in developing countries, and in the UK spatial planning goes beyond the political boundaries (RTPI, 2019). Stead & Meijers, 2009 have recognized vertical and horizontal consistency in different policies and in the different level of decision-making, pay attention to significant of government goals achievements than the less important sector oriented goals, and deep understanding of impacts policies on different sectors. The 'paradigm shift' in Europe has roots in the long term and gradual changes after the Second World War in relation to significant changes in economic and political existence of a city in the complex regional policies (Healy, 1999). On the other hand, the regional planning and policies in Malaysia and spatial planning system has experiences a dramatically shift since 1970, and most of national and subnational polices in Malaysia focused on long term plans (Sharifi et al., 2006) and more specific on the Vision 2020.

Table 2 A spatial planning framework

Theme	Dimensions	Scale	Strategy	Reg-country	Source
Planning theories	Space activities	Municipality	Household income	The Netherlands	Dijst, M. (1999). Action space as planning concept in spatial planning. Netherlands journal of housing and the built environment, 14(2), 163-182.
Planning policies	Concepts, Facilitators & Inhibitors	Global	Policy integration	European countries	Stead, D., & Meijers, E. (2009). Spatial planning and policy integration: Concepts, facilitators and inhibitors. Planning theory & practice, 10(3), 317-332.
Planning concept	Corridor axis	National	Competitive national economy	the Netherlands	Priemus, H. (2001). Corridors in the Netherlands: apple of discord in spatial planning. Tijdschrift voor economische en sociale geografie, 92(1), 100-107.
Strategic spatial planning concept	Driving forces investigation	Multinational (10 European country)	The institutional dynamics of planning making	Western Europe	Healey, P., Khakee, A., Motte, A., & Needham, B. (1999). European developments in strategic spatial planning. European Planning Studies, 7(3), 339–355.

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Integrated planning	the future socio-economic, and environmental	Klang Valley is shaped by "the Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur and seven other municipal councils of the state of Selangor"	public transport system and land use development	Malaysia	Sharifi, M. A., Boerboom, L., Shamsudin, K. B., & Veeramuthu, L. (2006, July). Spatial multiple criteria decision analysis in integrated planning for public transport and land use development study in Klang Valley, Malaysia. In ISPRS Technical Commission II Symposium (pp. 85-91). Austria: Vienna.

Methodological framework

This study proposed a framework based effectiveness of spatial planning concepts in planning system for environmental hazards and climate change. Literature review of this study introduced the how spatial planning can be useful in different scales (e.g. Municipality, Global, National, Multinational, and Klang Valley). Therefore, the main criteria for effectiveness of spatial planning on environmental issues existed (e.g. space activities, concepts, Facilitators & Inhibitors, corridor axis, driving forces investigation, the future socio-economic, and environmental) which in NPP Malaysia the has been always affected by over emphasis on economic issues in planning and spatial planning. The current criteria for effective spatial planning in planning system identified in European countries in different level do not put economy and economical as the main forcing powers in the spatial planning system. Data analysis illustrated that there are significant changes in spatial implementation from the NPP1, NPP2, and NPP3. Therefore, we propose a framework (figure 1) base on the climate change and environmental hazards issues in the National Physical Plan (NPP) Malaysia.

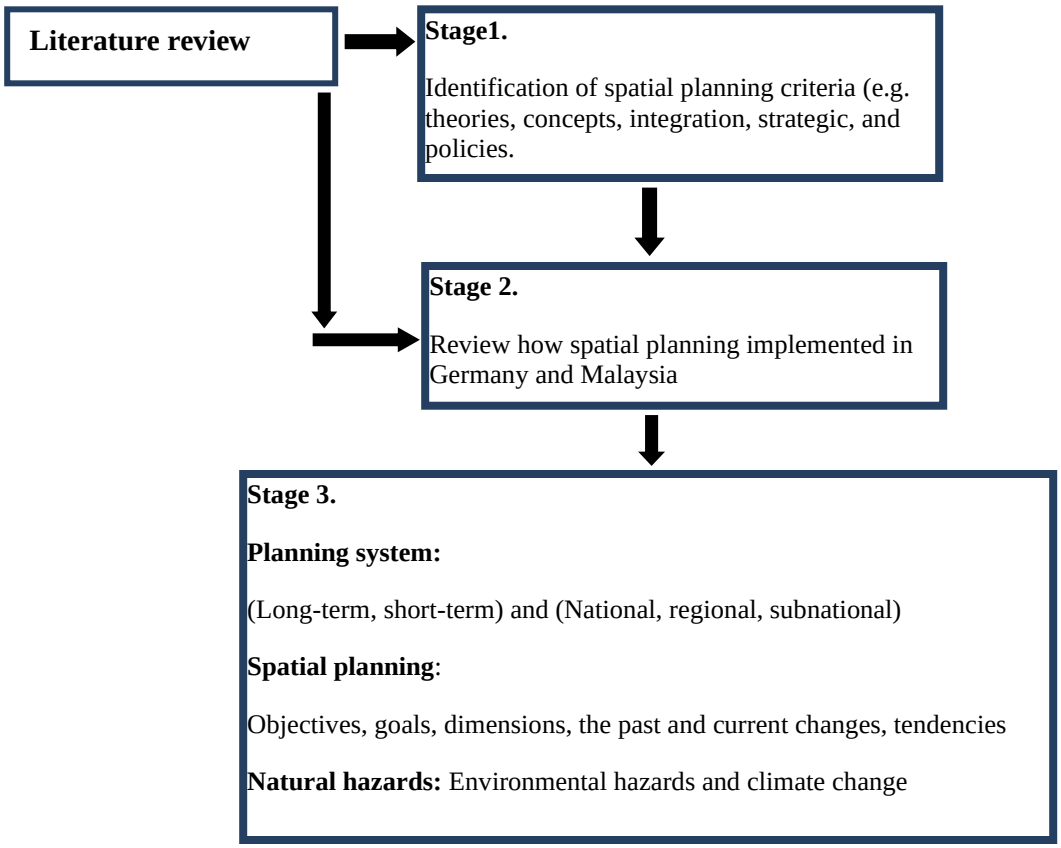

Figure 1 the proposed framework for spatial turn and effective climate change assessment

Germany

The planning system among the European countries is highly dependent on land-use policies, which imposes as legal obligations by the European Union. The planning system in Germany is feasible enough to act from local to the European Union and beyond (The European Environment Agency, 2019). Therefore, from the local level to the federal states and national levels have power "according to their legal roles" to participate in different plans and policies. However, after the end of the communist system in East Europe, land use policy becomes the first planning priority in the European countries. Nonetheless, the planning system after the Berlin Wall destruction in Germany faced to cohesive planning problem between the local and regional levels. The local economic dependency on regional level and overlap development factors including disparities, attentiveness, and potential development perspectives (Herrschel, 1997). The local role changed from an agent under the socialist government to a multi-functional economic part of the plan in west Germany. The current planning system in Germany is very adaptable to different levels of planning systems. In Europe, level sustainable land-use is effectively promoted by the Directive on Strategic Environmental Assessment, the European Landscape Convention, and the INSPIRE initiative (INfrastructure for SPatial InfoRmation in Europe). The federal government triggered the rate urbanization in undeveloped lands and under the "National Sustainability Strategy" Strategy' is to reduce the rate of land transformation from its current rate of about 100 ha/day to just 30 ha/day by 2020 (Federal Government, 2002, Federal Government, 2008). This important decision by the federal government in Germany addressed in Europe for the potential impact of land-use change on sustainable land-use strategies (Fischer, et al., 2016).

The German government organization in the planning system. The spatial planning in Germany is under the federal and states government defined by Basic Law for the Federal government (Grundgesetz für die Bundesrepublik Deutschland). Each state has its own authorities and their own relevant jurisdictions. Spatial planning in the Federal government has no guidelines. At 13 Federal, states (Bundesländer) with an emphasis in Area states (Flächenstaaten) and they provide the plan based on spatial planning action. At the same level and under the Federal states (Bundesländer) the 3 City-states (Stadtstaaten) and. The third level is the district with an emphasis on 201 rural districts (Landkreise) and 112 Urban districts (Kreisfreie Städte). In addition, at the end of the planning system 12,227 Municipalities (Gemainde). According to the German constitution meaning of subnational and with Landar executive and duties various actors on horizontal and vertical governance levels (Hartmann & Spit, 2015; Gollata & Newig 2017) (Table 2).

Table 2 German government organization in planning system

Government		Number	Spatial plan
Federal Government		1	None except guidelines
Federal states (Bundesländer)	Area states (Flächenstaaten)	13	Plan based on Spatial Planning Act
	City states (Stadtstaaten)	3	F Plan
Districts	Rural districts (Landkreise)	201	
	Urban districts (Kreisfreie Städte)	112	
Municipalities (Gemainde)		12,227	F Plan, B Plan

Source: modified by the National Spatial Planning and Regional policy Bureau (MLIT), 2011

The major authorities that provide spatial planning in Germany are at the federal state level. The federal government provides the main policies and plans which must be followed by state level, regional level, and local level in the planning system. The participation of government at federal or national is different among the countries; however, in Germany, the planning system is "very federal based" (Rehhausen, et al., 2018). As European Union member the EU directives translate by the federal government and enforce to the other levels in the planning system. The Federal Ministry of Transport and Digital Infrastructure takes the Federal and EU directives into spatial and land-use planning law As, figure1 shows spatial planning in Germany integrate, harmonize, and enforces upper federal-state guidelines to below state level. The Federal Ministry of Transport and Digital Infrastructure and the Federal Office for Building and Regional Planning are the administrative levels of spatial planning in Germany. However, the Federal Ministry of Economic Affairs and Energy at the regional level does not have role in making decision on spatial planning. For instance, the Federal Building Code and the Spatial Planning Act is translation of the EU SEA Directive by Germany federal government. Looking at German planning system horizontally and vertically mitigation policies on environmental quality, planning system very

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federal based and very up-down with strong federal government authorization, and the legal bases of land-use planning with strong federal-state control (figure 1).

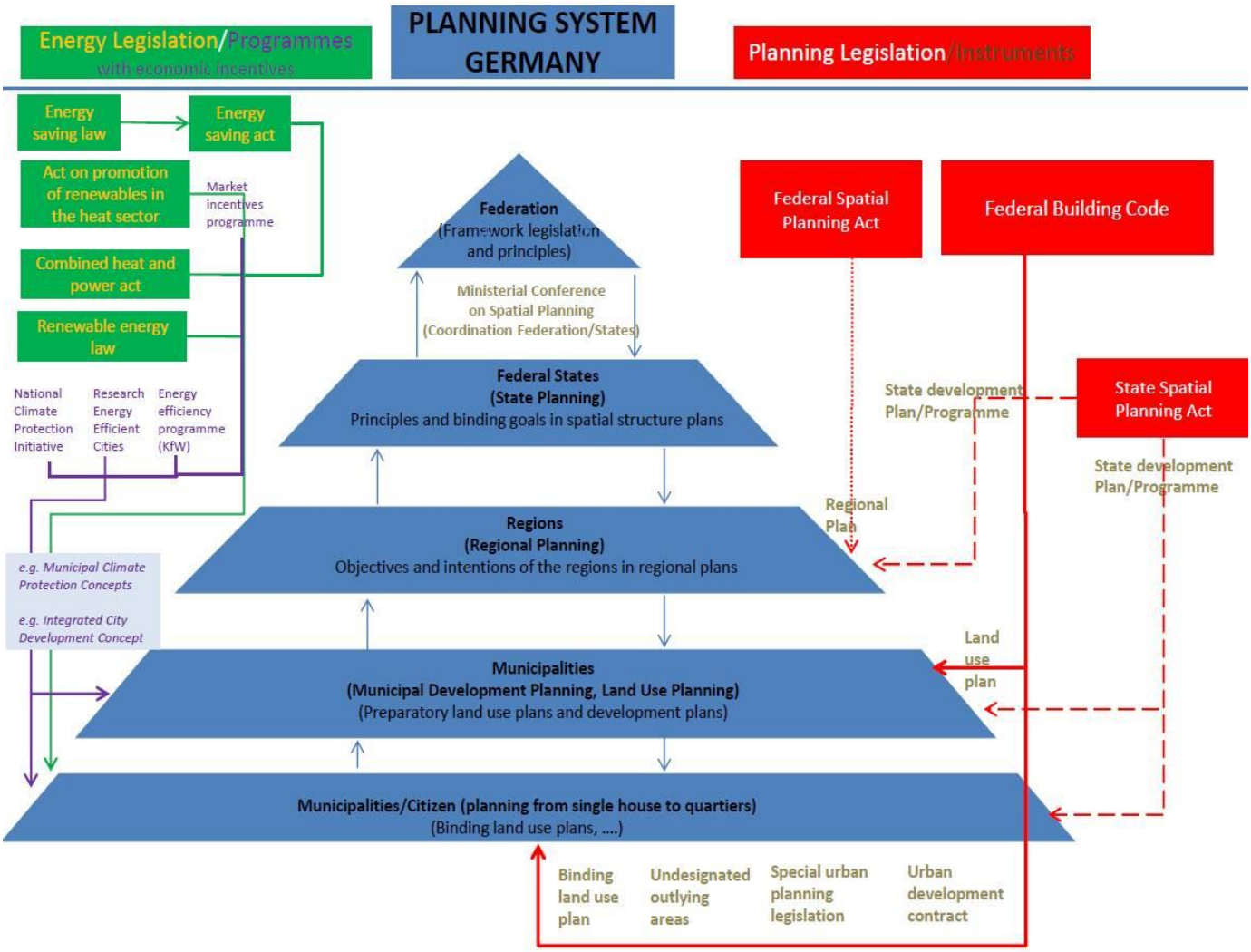

Figure 1 Implementation of Spatial Planning in Germany

The federal government has the power to make spatial planning and enforce by in regional level or by the specific policies and plans directly translate for sub-regional levels as (Municipal Development planning, Land Use planning) or Municipalities/ Citizens very detail planning.

Planning system in Malaysia

The planning system after the National Economic Policy (NEP) (1971-1990) made a significant economic turn. After that, the National Development Plan (1991-2000), and the National Vision Policy (1991-2010) have influenced the planning concepts in Malaysia. These three plans/policies have had a very deep influence in the quality of planning implementation in Malaysia. The first significant turn in the Malaysian planning system was the National Economic Policy (NEP) (1971-1990) which still can see the strong influence of that in the planning system. The national development plans in Malaysia guided by the Five-Year Malaysia Plans (FYMP), the National Physical Plan (NPP) and the sectoral policies goes through the Cabinet. The National Physical Plan reviews by Five-Year Malaysia Plans (FYMP) and national development planning is based on VISION 2020 and the Third Outline Perspective Plan 2001-2010 (figure 2) (NPP2).

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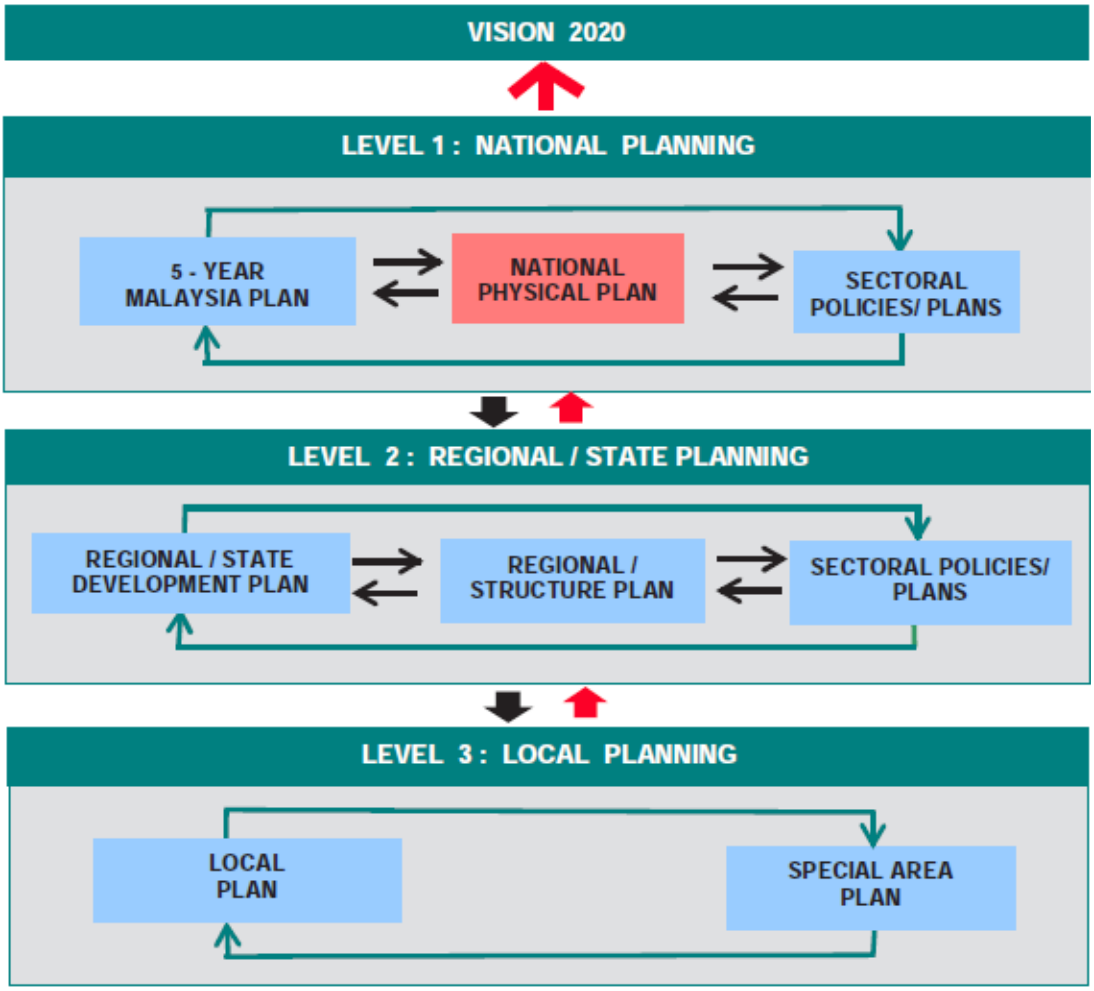

Figure 2 the National Development Framework in Malaysia

Five-Year Malaysia Plans (FYMP) as one of the most important plans in the planning system in Malaysia since the 1970s until the lasts implementations have had significant turns each decade. However, it is inherited strong economic goals more than other plans. In the 2000s, the most significant turn in the Malaysian planning system and through the Five-Year Malaysia Plans (FYMP) assessment Malaysia needed a long term National Physical Plan and Land-use plan. Therefore, spatial planning for the first time implemented in Malaysia for effective National Physical plan implementation. The state development policies directions come by the Regional and State Development Plans. At the local level, The Local Plans and Special Area Plans prepared by the local authorities. Similarly, at the state level, development is guided by the Regional and State Development Plans, and other national sectoral policies that are formulated from time to time by the respective state governments the statutory development plans. At the local level, the legal aspects of planning are stronger for special urban areas and land use management (NPP). By reviewing the history of planning in Malaysia after Malaysia gained and from 1957-1970 Malaysian Five Year Plan. 1971-2020 long term economic plans and policies, 2001 identification National Physical Plan for better implementation of the planning system and with strong economic goals (figure 3).

Correspondingly, long-term plans started with the New Economic Policy 1971-1990 Growth With Equity and Fostering National Unity, The Development Policy 1991-2000 Accelerating Poverty Eradication And Reducing Social And Economic Imbalance, The National Vision Policy 2001-2010 Resilient And Competitive Nation, and the New Economic Model 2010-2020 High Income Nation.

Since, 1970 and after 50 years and with all long term economic development plans and with special emphasis on economic aspects of plans still poverty and disparities are the major issues in Malaysia (Ho, 2008; Roslan, 2001; Cheong 2009). In fact, the planning system has been carrying the same issues, the same concepts the first Five Year Plans. The main concepts and objectives in the planning system in Malaysia with short term to long term shifts have been never changed. The shift from short term goals to long term goals supposed to shape the planning system more characteristically strategic in the whole planning direction. Relying on the planning system more on the economy (Faudot, 2019) and unclear "process to identification" in the vision goals (Halbe and Adamowski, 2018) stem from the planning system.

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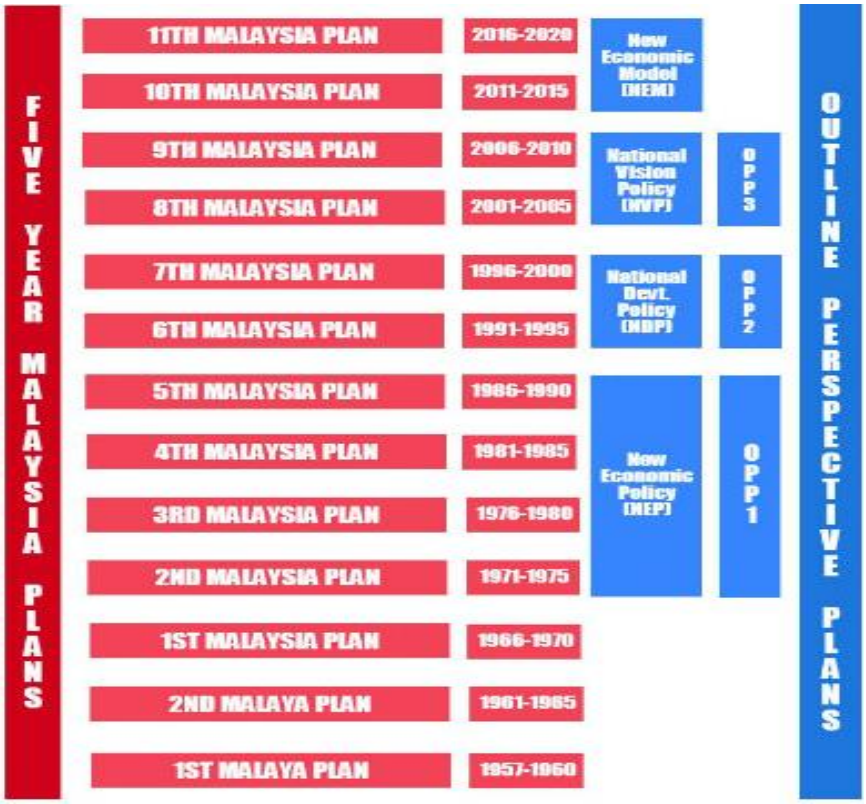

Figure 3 National Development Policy in Malaysia

"It is unclear in the entire planning system that how are being repurposed in National Physical Plan "again" economic development goals." After the Asian financial crisis, the 1997-1998 planning system in Malaysia had more emphasis on the economy to tackle the crisis. However, based on week "optimistic" institutional assessments in Malaysia (Zakaria,et al., 2010; Ariff & Abubakr 1999) and reliable assessment based on facts and realities (Elangkovan & Said 2013; Athukorala, 2010) Malaysian financial crisis is real challenging the effectiveness of planning system.

Physical Plan (NPP) Malaysia

The achievement of Vision 2020 and the 1Malaysia concept are the most important reasons that decision-makers identified the National Physical Plan implementation in spatial planning context in Malaysia. In fact, the National Physical Plan in terms of meaning and application is formed by the stated goals outlined in Vision 2020 and the Third Outline Perspective Plan 2001-2010 (NPP2). Although, the NPP provides the main directions and priorities of the complete physical development of the nation and it goes down to regional-state, state, and goals with respect to the future development of the State and Local Authority areas (NPP). Therefore, the planning system and national policies are concentrated on socioeconomic issues at the national level with emphasis on the Vision 2020 goals. As a result, the National Physical Plan and spatial planning are going in the same direction. For the reason that the importance of the vision 2020 in the Malaysian planning system is overemphasized. The ultimate aim of the national government is to be known as the first world and a fully developed country by 2020 without introducing the process and clear definition of development. The National Spatial Strategic Plan, which is known as the National Physical Plan focus and steps to be, followed such as the overall what the government supposed to do in the Vision 2020. Therefore what is expected to achieve at the end of the Vision 2020 and the National Physical Plan sacrificed the sustainable and environmental goals in the NPP1 and NPP2. Therefore, in the NPP3 the main goals are more on economic development and income increase without or with less address on the climate change and environmental issues in Malaysia.

The NPP1 and the NPP2 have never addressed Sabah and Sarawak and The National Physical Plan was focus on Peninsular Malaysia. However, Peninsular Malaysia for development has relied on Sabah and Sarawak resources. In the NPP3 this problem is solved and Sabah and Sarawak are the most important part of the National Physical Plan (figure 4).

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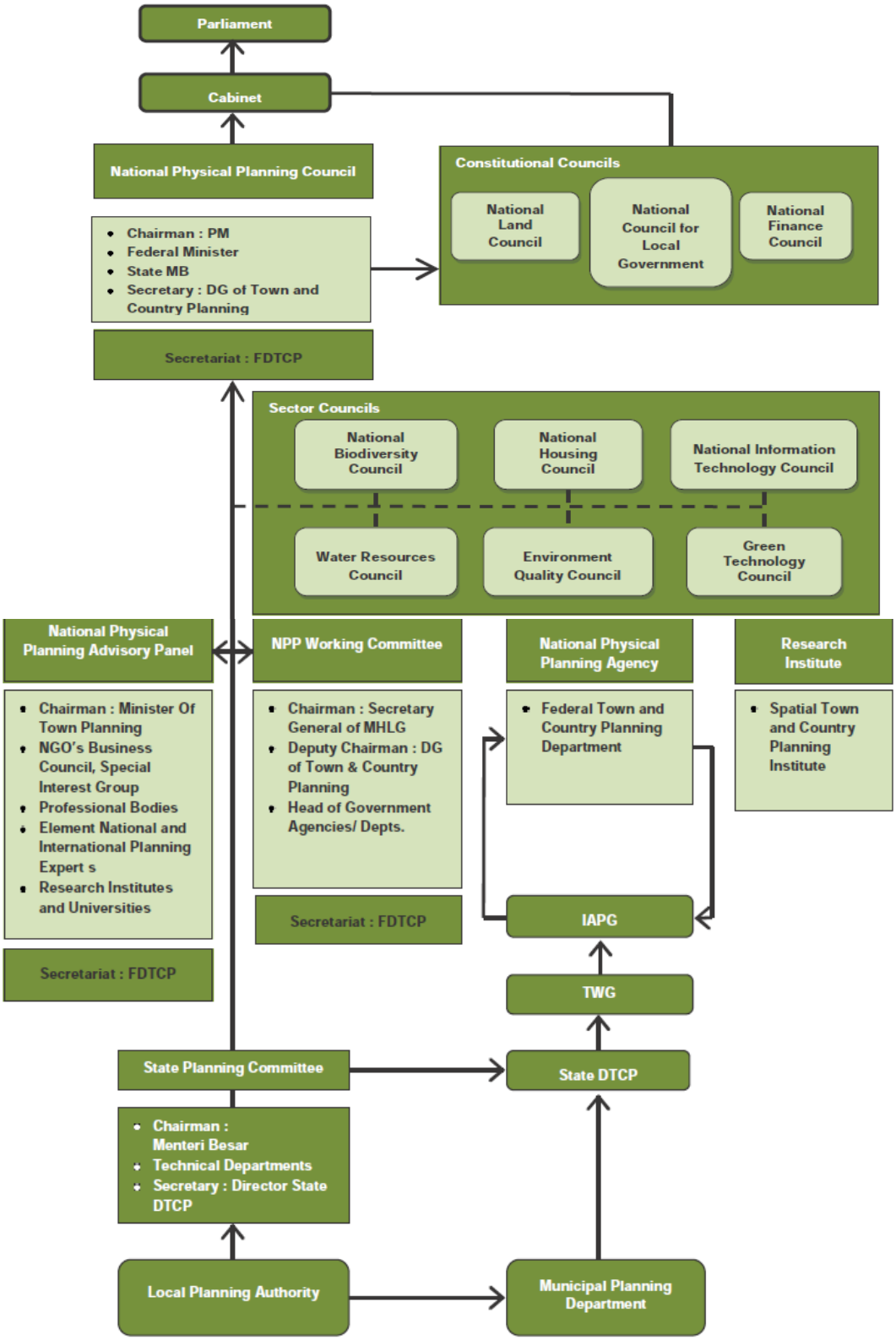

Figure 4 proposed National Physical Plan

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Three National Physical Plan in Malaysia has implemented since 2004 and yet the National physical plan has not achieved the goals. According to the planning system and available literature on the planning system in Malaysia, we identified the Content Analysis method to evaluate the value of the Economic and Environmental issues and Spatial turns in the National Spatial Plan. However, to show how significant and meaningful are these changes Germany's Spatial planning as a Federal country and as one of the most

advanced countries selected to compare to the NPP in Malaysia. Therefore, three words including Spatial, Environment, and Economy selected to compare how the NPP has been implemented in these three drafts and also to see what is the value of these words in the spatial planning draft in Germany.

The content analysis method divided into two different types qualitative and quantitative. The qualitative content analysis has many errors that could not reflect the content realities. Therefore, easily counts unrelated words (Davis & Meyer, 2009; Nielsen, 2011; Hussey, 2012). The qualitative content analysis method could not explore the key trends and when the words were phrased such as planning, spatial planning, and national planning the method was not able to provide a better understanding of the text. Therefore, the quantitative content analysis (Nimrod, 2009; Lock & Seele 2015; Boettger & Palmer, 2010; Bagdonienė & Zemblytė, 2005) method identified as a suitable method for this study. The quantitative content analysis methods were able to show the key changes and aspects that could influence to change the spatial planning system. The three NPP in Malaysia and Federal Spatial planning in Germany evaluated with the same Quantitative Content Analysis.

Three words in PDF file was separated and counted the words related to spatial (e.g., spatial, spatial planning, spatiality, spatial policies, and spatially), the words related to the economy (e.g., economy, economics, economically, economic plan, and economic), and the words related to environment (e.g., environment, environmental, environmentally, and environments,). The words entered to Excel software to provide clear charts about each draft.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The content analysis of the three National Physical Plan in Malaysia showed that the first spatial planning in Malaysia, which influenced with the VISION 2020, is dominated by the economic policies. Moreover, tradition of planning and planning system in Malaysia has been always affected by economic policies. Therefore, the NPP1 in compare to the NPP2 and the NPP3 has strongly influenced by the national economic policies. Spatial by 18% in compare to environment by 28% and economy 54% shaped the NPP1 (figure 5). The NPP 1 has never been a successful plan in terms of implementation and fulfilling the objectives.

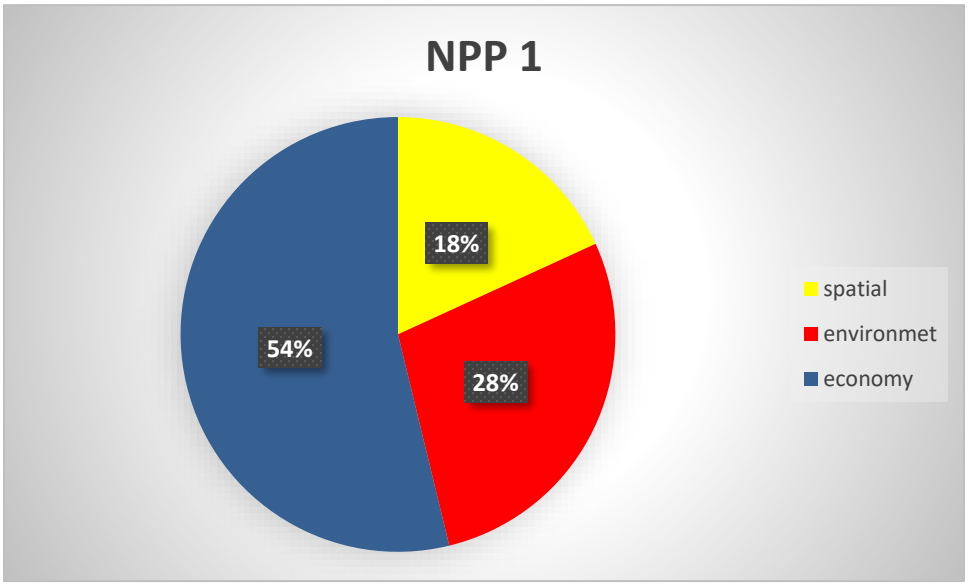

Figure 5 NPP1

The first spatial turn in the NPP 2 when the NPP 1 was not successful the National Physical Plan spent more on spatial planning and spatial planning implementation in the NPP2. Therefore, spatial took over 35% of the NPP 2 and almost doubled up from the NPP1 and the economic themes of the National Physical Plan reduced by almost 10% and at the same time emphasis on the environmental issues also reduced by 7%. In the NPP 2 there is balance between environmental, economic, and spatial issues and in compare to the NPP 1 and NPP 2 the emphasize on economy and economic issues is less than 50% (figure 6).

In the NPP 3 again there is less emphasis on spatial and spatial planning in the National Physical Plan and almost everything become similar to the NPP 1. However, in NPP3 for the first time spatial turned negatively and spatial influence and spatial emphasize in the National Physical Plan by 17% become less than ever been in the whole NPP implementation. Therefore, the economic theme of spatial planning by 52 % in the National Physical Plan become very high influential in the NPP3 (figure 7).

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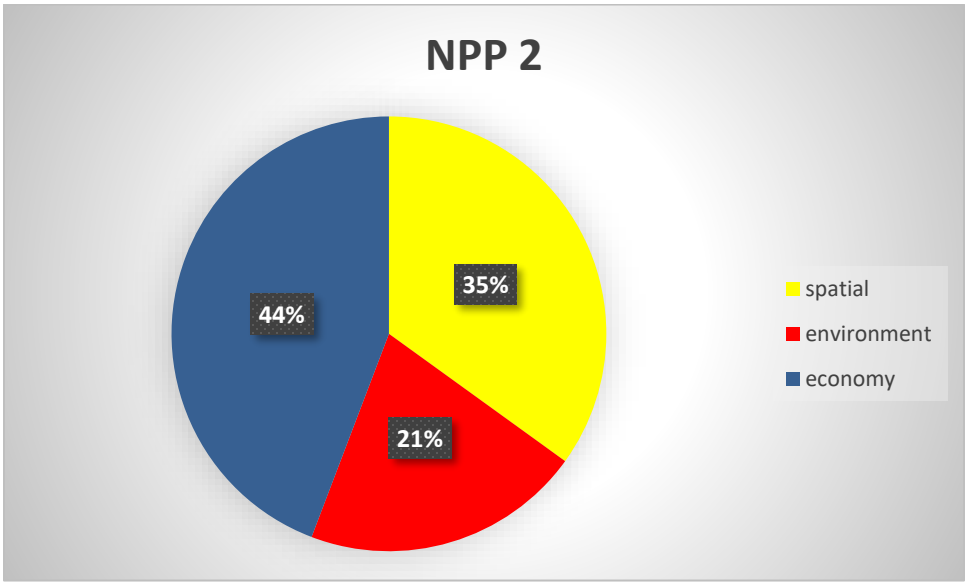

Figure 6 NPP 2

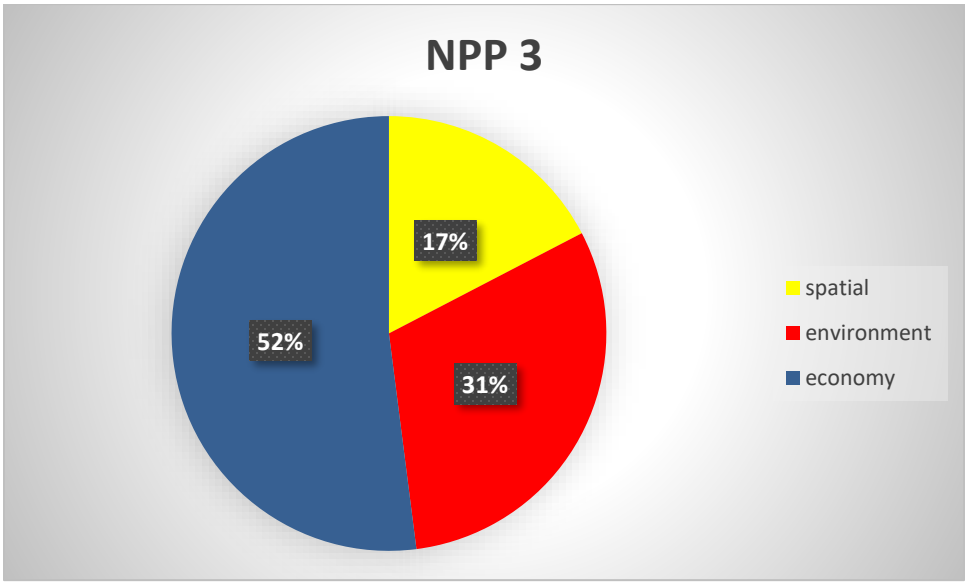

Figure 7 NPP 3

Since spatial planning and spatial issues in the National Physical Plan in Malaysia after three implementation has been below 18%, 17%, and 35% in Germany spatial planning has taken over 72% of the planning draft. Comparing National Physical Plan in Malaysia and Germany shows that Germany as the most industrialized country in the world and as one of the biggest markets and bigger market in compare to Malaysia has less emphasis on economy and spatial and spatial planning theme of planning and planning system has dominated the spatial planning in Germany. In Germany 72% of the emphasis is on the spatial and spatial planning issues, 22% on economy and just 6% emphasis on environment (figure 8).

4. DISCUSSION

The implementation of spatial planning in the National Physical Plan has never been successful after three implementation. Rapid spatial shift in the planning system in general and in particular, in the National Physical Plan shows spatial planning in Malaysia has never found its right place among in planning system and it cannot be recognized as technical as spatial planning is in the other countries. It seems the beginning of the long-term plans and the NEP, NDP, VISION 2020 (Wawasan 2020) have strongly affected the implementation of plansin the planning system such as the National Physical Planning and spatial planning in Malaysia. In fact, the

economy an economic development is the first priority in the planning system. Also, in many occasions in planning system in terms of the period of implementation and in terms of the level of implementation it has been turned towards economy of become a more economic emphasized plan. The NPP 1 is so similar to NPP 3 because they both influenced by the VISION 2020. Where the NPP 1 started by VISION 2020 and NPP 3 ended by unsuccessful VISION 2020. The climate change issues in the NPP1 and the NPP3 has been sacrificed for sake of economic goals. However, in the NPP2 we can see the climate and climate change notion in the planning system and spatial planning system became very important. In fact, the political and economic influences of upper levels in the planning system in Malaysia made environment as the main source of government budget.

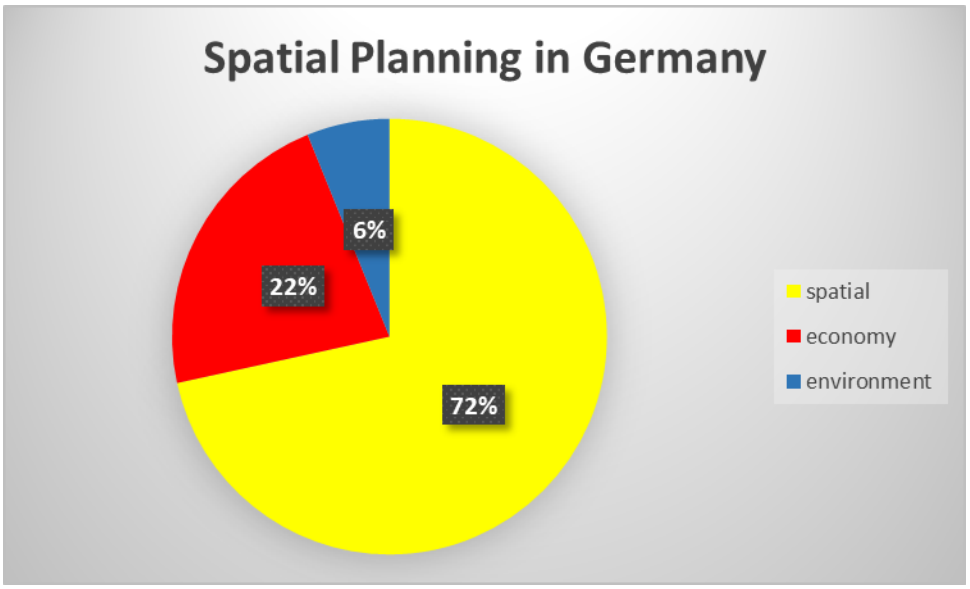

Figure 8 Spatial Planning in Germany

5. CONCLUSION

However, in Germany with one of the biggest economies in the world and as the most industrialized country in the world the emphasis on economy and economic themes in planning system is less than Malaysia. In Germany, spatial planning provides the most guidelines for economic development and environment planning, while, in Malaysia economic policies provide guidelines for spatial planning and environmental planning and politics. Therefore, with significant spatial turns in Malaysia does not solve the generic problem in the planning system and spatial planning implementation in Malaysia.

Conflicts of Interest

None

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