THE STATE OF NATIONAL POLICIES AND AFFAIRS DEVELOPMENT

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During Malacca Sultanate in fifteenth century, Malacca Code was used for laws of the sea

Starting from sixteenth century, the international maritime trade route in Malacca Straits was controlled by foreign powers for more than four centuries.

Conference on the Law of the Sea (United Nations) was held in Geneva, 1958

Through the treaty,

- Extension of territorial sea to 12 nm (1969)
- Extension of continental shelf (1979)
- 200 nm of Exclusive Economic Zone (1980)

The existing management of Malaysia's sea is being implemented based on sectoral basis which consists of 21 public agencies

Maritime Sectors

- 1. Fisheries
- 2.Coastal utilization and marine environmental management
- 3. Shipping
- 4. Shipbuilding and shiprepairing
- 5.Port development

1. Fisheries

The Third National Agriculture Policy (NAP3) describes the need for technology improvement in capture fisheries and aquaculture while ensuring conservation and sustainable management

Fisheries (continue)

- The Seventh Malaysian Plan (MP7) the sector will grow 3.7 % per annum.
- The total demand for fish in Malaysia by 2010 is expected to be 1.59 million tonnes.
- NAP3 and MP7: deep sea fishing, integrated fish landing and processing complexes and deep sea cage culture

2. Coastal utilization and marine environmental management

A draft for National Coastal Zone
Policy was prepared in 1999, in line
with the MP7 for resolving
conflicting interests between
development and environmental
protection in coastal areas.

3. Shipping

- The earlier shipping policy in 1968 was to increase fleet strength, to improve balance of payments for foreign shipping companies and national integration (Peninsular, Sabah and Sarawak).
- In 1980, Cabotage Policy was imposed for restricting access to domestic shipping market to the national fleet.

4. Shipbuilding and Shiprepairing

- Shipbuilding is a domestic market-based industry and most of the constructions are at small tonnage.
- The ship repair activities are developed based on the national requirement.
- Both sectors are targets in the Industrial Master Plan.

5. Port Development

- Developing and expanding port facilities
- Enhancing the utilization of existing port facilities
- Improving efficiency and productivity of port operations
- Enhancing port capacity
- Promoting multimodalism
- Pushing ahead with port privatisation

5. Port Development (continue)

- Developing and improving ancillary services
- Developing and improving landside transportation
- Enhancing and promoting automation and use of computers in port operations
- Promoting Electronic Data Interchange (EDI)