

Transparency Principle in Environmental Governance: A Case Study of Malaysia's Regulatory Framework

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Abstract

The rapid trajectory of contemporary development frequently overlooks environmental considerations, which may culminate in ecological degradation stemming from insufficient environmental management and governance. The concept of sustainable development has emerged as a response to the imperative for effective environmental governance. Stakeholders have implemented environmental governance aligned with sustainability principles, complying with established regulations and initiatives aimed at realizing sustainable development. Transparency stands as a fundamental principle of robust environmental governance. Consequently, this research aims to clarify the impact of transparency on environmental governance within Malaysian context. Employing a qualitative methodology, this study examines legal frameworks, including Environmental Quality Act 1974, as well as in-depth interviews with a key person who actively engaged in Malaysia's environmental governance. The findings reveal that Malaysia's commitment to transparency in environmental policymaking, reporting, enforcement, and information accessibility is pivotal to its environmental management strategies. These findings resonate with Malaysia's overarching objectives of fostering ecological modernization and advancing sustainable development.

Keywords: Environmental Governance, Environmental Security, Sustainable Development, Ecological Modernization Theory, Good Governance Principles

Introduction

Environmental management is crucial at all levels for the preservation and protection of the environment, ensuring a clean, safe, and productive habitat for current and future

generations (Mohd Anuar, 2014; Ahmad & Musa, 2016). Malaysia has demonstrated a significant commitment to environmental conservation through the formulation of the National Environmental Policy Ahmad & Musa (2016), an effort acknowledged by the Heads of the Commonwealth in the 1989 Langkawi Declaration (Sani, 2000).

Furthermore, Malaysia has integrated the concept of sustainable development into its development plans, beginning with the Third Malaysia Plan and subsequent iterations. To realize sustainable development, stakeholders engage in environmental governance aligned with sustainability principles, adhering to existing acts and laws Rahman (2016), and collaborating with other stakeholders through cooperative and partnership mechanisms that respect the tenets of effective governance.

Governance is pivotal in achieving sustainable development, guiding communities through the actions of national and non-national stakeholders (Hamzah, 2011). Sustainability governance involves crucial interactions, both formal and informal, in policy formulation and implementation, incorporating input from all societal levels and internationally to achieve sustainable development (Mazian, 2018; Kooiman, 2003). Environmental governance, which prioritizes sustainability in managing human activities—political, social, and economic—is a key concept (Anuar, 2014; Haque, 2017). It encompasses the decision-making processes related to resource management (Haque, 2017).

For effective environmental governance, the United Nations Environment Program (UN Environment) has articulated eight principles of good environmental governance, including transparency (UNEP, 2017). The principle of accountability ensures that institutions are answerable to all affected stakeholders at every level (Badenoch, 2002).

This paper examines the principle of transparency, one of the good governance principles outlined by UNEP, in the context of its application to environmental governance in Malaysia and its relationship with the Theory of Ecological Modernization. The research is grounded in analysis of relevant statutory documents, including the Environmental Quality Act 1974 and its associated regulations, methods, and orders and also in-depth interviews with government officials who are experts and directly involved in Malaysia's environmental governance.

Literature Review

The concept of environmental security has been interpreted in various ways, as an alternative paradigm for dealing with the increasingly interdependent threat of environmental degradation after the Cold War (Dalbello and Dabelko, 1995). With the emergence of this concept, debates about the nature of the threat, the appropriate reference to the concept of security, and the new meaning of security itself have emerged. In this new era, environmental security has become one of the hot topics in the field of security studies (Floyd, 2008).

The basic concept of environmental security, according to Broda-Bahm (1999), is an effort to draw attention to the issue of environmental degradation by explicitly relating it to the concept of national security. Lester Brown identified new threats as resource depletion, soil erosion, land degradation, deforestation, and climate change in 1986. These threats not only affect national economic and political security, but also global economic stability.

Malaysia, as a developing country rich in environmental resources, faces various challenges due to changing times and socioeconomic demands, such as urbanization, exploitation of natural resources and the increase in motor vehicles. These issues are very worrying considering the environmental degradation that is happening around. Furthermore,

environmental problems have a significant impact on human health (Mohammad, 2011; Afrizal and Embong, 2013).

Air pollution occurs because of vehicle and factory emissions, open burning and haze, becoming an environmental threat in Malaysia. Air pollution contains pollutants that have a negative effect on health. Water pollution is also caused by the discharge of toxic waste from factories and improper disposal of waste (Mohammad, 2011).

The importance of addressing environmental issues was first discussed at the 1972 United Nations Conference on the Human Environment in Stockholm. Following that, in 1992, the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development emphasized the importance of effective environmental protection involving various stakeholders to deal with these environmental issues. In order to achieve a balance between economic development and environmental preservation, the concept of sustainable development has been introduced (Anuar, 2014).

Sustainable Development

According to Ahmad & Musa (2016), the term "sustainable" is associated with the transition to greenness or green development. Sustainability ensures that current actions do not affect the ability of future generations to meet their needs (Razman and Mokhtar, 2016; Ahmad & Musa, 2016; McDonough et al., 2002; Harmelen et al., 2005). According to Razman and Mokhtar (2016), sustainable development is a modern strategy to deal with environmental issues for the well-being of society in terms of ecology, human habitat and the environment enjoyed (Sands, 2003). Shriberg (2002) offers a broader definition of sustainability that includes economic, ecological and social sustainability.

Sustainable development actions based on the principles of Agenda 21 clearly state that "Humans are the center that needs to be focused on for sustainable development." Therefore, it is important to understand how humans as subjects can be agents of change in changing the physical environment. Overall, environmental sustainability cannot be achieved without community support (Rahman, 2016). Sustainable development can balance development by focusing on environmental development (Abdul Samad, 2005), i.e. the community is satisfied at the environmental level while accepting the concept of development from an economic and social point of view (Baker, 1997).

The principle of sustainable development is an important part of the development process and cannot be ignored. Sustainable development also requires various sectors and stakeholders to share responsibility so that the results of decisions can have an impact on the environment and natural resources (Sani, 2000). According to Harmelen et al (2005), four basic principles related to sustainable development are specifically described, namely:

1. The need to preserve natural resources for future generations is referred to as the principle of intergenerational equity.
2. Principles of Sustainable Use: Using natural resources in a way that is 'sustainable,' 'gentle,' 'rational,' 'wise' or 'appropriate'.
3. The principle of intra-generational equity states that the use of natural resources by a country cannot affect the needs of other countries.
4. Environmental considerations must be included in economic development plans, programs and projects, and development needs must be considered when implementing environmental objectives.

This core principle suggests that it can be used to implement sustainable policies, and further increase the influence of science and reduce the influence of the legal system in environmental policy (Ali M., 2013).

Sustainable Governance Principles

According to Badenoch 2002, there are 3 principles that can be used to measure or evaluate governance. The principles are:

1. **Transparency and access to information:** Does the institution provide the public with reliable and timely information about the institution's operations, policies and procedures? Does the public have access to information on environmental status and trends, and potential environmental impacts of projects?
2. **Participation:** Does the institution provide representation and participation in decision-making to stakeholders including local communities, women, and minorities?
3. **Accountability:** Are there mechanisms to ensure that the institution is accountable to affected stakeholders at all levels?

These three principles are the basis for good governance management (good governance practice) and also as a catalyst for applying other principles (Badenoch 2002).

In Anuar (2014); Fulton and Benjamin (2011) stated seven principles of effective environmental governance. The principles are:

1. Environmental laws should be clear, fair, enforceable and enforceable.
2. Environmental information should be shared with the public.
3. The stakeholders involved should be given the opportunity to participate in the decision-making body.
4. Environmental decision makers, both public sector and private sector, should be held accountable for their decisions.
5. Environmental protection roles and responsibilities should be clear, coordinated, and planned for efficient production and non-overlapping program delivery.
6. Affected stakeholders should have access to fair and responsive dispute resolution procedures.
7. Bribery and corruption in the delivery of environmental programs will hinder efforts to protect the environment and should always be actively prevented.

These seven principles should first be implemented in local environmental governance to ensure its effectiveness before proceeding to a higher level (Mohd Anuar 2014; Fulton and Benjamin 2011).

In UNEP (2017), outline 8 basic principles for good environmental governance. Through good environmental governance, sustainable development can be achieved fairly and effectively, the principles are:

1. **Participations:** Good governance needs to be participatory. Participation can take place directly or through authorized intermediary institutions or representatives. It includes the obligation to provide information. The right to contact and freedom of expression are fundamental to engagement.

2. Rule of Law: Good governance requires a fair legal framework that is enforced impartially. The judiciary and the executive also need to be impartial and not corrupt.
3. Transparency (Transparency): Transparency means the decision-making process, and also the enforcement of rules according to rules and laws. In addition, information must be freely available and directly accessible to those who will be involved with the decision and its enforcement.
4. Feedback (Responsiveness): Good governance requires institutions and feedback processes to all stakeholders within a reasonable period of time.
5. Consensus Oriented: Good governance requires different interests in the community to be taken into account and the decision follows the objective of reaching consensus on the best interests of the entire community.
6. Equity & Inclusiveness: Good governance not only serves the interests of the mainstream of society, but also includes the weakest groups and minorities.
7. Effectiveness and Efficiency: Good governance means that processes and institutions produce results that meet the needs of society while using the best of their resources. The concept of efficiency in the context of good governance also includes sustainable use of natural resources and environmental protection.
8. Accountability (Accountability): Accountability is the main factor of good governance. Public institutions, as well as the private sector and civil society organizations, must be accountable to those who will be affected by their decisions or actions.

The principles of environmental governance have developed in line with the increased understanding of the concept of environmental governance from the studies that have been carried out from the past until now. In order to obtain more comprehensive and accurate research results, this study will be based on the 8 principles of good environmental governance stated in (UNEP 2017). This is because these 8 principles are the latest research findings recognized by the United Nations UNEP (United Nations Environmental Program).

Theory Of Ecological Modernization

According to Er (2009), Theory of Ecological Modernization (EMT) is a stream of literature that has been developed and is developing over the past 20 years. EMT is considered an environmental problem that can be applied to economic, political and social institutions and maintain its sustainability. The concept of "ecological modernization" introduced in the study of environmental sustainability can be explained as follows (Ali 2013):

1. It is argued that environmental pollution can be measured mainly by combining monetary elements and discursive aspects from various branches of social and natural sciences, for example environmental cost-benefit analysis.
2. It is of the view that effective management of environmental problems can be implemented with collective action; if every individual, company, and on a larger scale, every country participates, this makes sustainable environmental management possible.
3. Solving ecological problems and economic growth can be solved; that is, following the utilitarian logic in the discourse of environmental sustainability.

In Er (2009), EMT aims to understand and explain the mechanism and dynamism in the reform of environmental production and use. In general, there are five main themes in EMT, namely (i) modern science and technology in environmental reform, (ii) transformation in the

government's role in environmental reform, (iii) increased dynamism of the market and economic agents in the era of globalization, (iv) modifications in the position, role and ideology of social movements, especially the environmental movement, in the process of environmental reform and (v) changing discourse practices and new ideologies that exist (Mol 1995).

Stakeholders In Environmental Governance

There are three main stakeholders in environmental governance, namely the government, industry and the public. Structures for environmental governance in Malaysia is as follows.

i. **Government:** Through legislation, regulations and enforcement, the Malaysian government plays an important role in shaping environmental policy in the country. The country's commitment to sustainability can be seen with various ministries and agencies responsible for various aspects of environmental management.

ii. **Industry:** Although industry is a major contributor to environmental degradation, they also play an important role in mitigating and remediating the pollution they produce. CSR initiatives, technological innovation and compliance with environmental standards show the growing role of the industry.

iii. **Public:** Growing awareness and advocacy have encouraged the involvement of civil society in environmental governance. Non - governmental organizations (NGOs) and community-led initiatives have an impact on policy, raise awareness and hold stakeholders accountable.

These complex interactions between stakeholders will often involve conflict. Industries seek profit while minimizing environmental costs, governments strike a balance between economic growth and environmental protection, and the public expects sustainable environmental care and prevention practices. These differing interests will result in issues such as regulatory gaps, inadequate enforcement and insufficient public involvement.

Environmental Governance in Malaysia

Environmental governance in Malaysia is guided by the National Environmental Policy which is based on three main pillars which are sustainable development, economic, social and cultural progress as well as improving the quality of life and the environment. In general, this policy serves as a guide for federal and state government agencies, the industrial sector, local communities and various other stakeholders to jointly ensure a clean, safe, healthy and productive environment (KASA 2002).

The Department of Environment (DOE) is the main driving force in environmental governance in Malaysia. This department is responsible for ensuring sustainable development in the process of national progress and an environment that is always clean, healthy and safe for the well-being of the people. DOE also acts as a disseminator of information, contributing skills and ideas for the development of the community's mind towards a continuous appreciation of the environment. This includes encouraging the concept of self-compliance by the industry and the public.

Research Methodolog

This study uses a qualitative approach to study in depth the influence of good governance principles on environmental governance in Malaysia. Qualitative research helps

researchers to understand the environment and the explanation of current as well as past social occurrences. The methodology comprised a thorough examination of relevant statutory texts, including the Environmental Quality Act 1974 and its implementing procedures, regulations, and orders, in addition to comprehensive interviews with officials who possess relevant experience and are actively engaged in Malaysia's environmental governance. The type of non-probability sampling used is purposive sampling, which requires informants who have certain characteristics to be selected for interview. The abundant data resulting from the case study approach is very important in the study of environmental governance in encouraging the production of accurate and comprehensive results.

Statutory Documents: Environmental Quality Act 1974

The Environmental Quality Act 1974 (EQA) and its amendments, Amendments 2007 and Amendments 2012 are acts related to removing, preventing, controlling pollution and repairing the environment, as well as matters related to it. EQA is divided into eight parts and contains as many as 75 sections which cover matters such as Administration, License, Pollution Prohibition and Control, Scheduled Waste Control, Board of Appeals and Appeals, Cess Payment and Environmental and Miscellaneous Funds. Other documents related to EQA are procedures, regulations, and orders. There are three documents related to procedures, nineteen documents for regulations and thirteen documents for order. Through Section 51 (Regulations) of EQA, the minister after consultation with the Environmental Quality Council can set any regulations in addition to EQA.

Interview

The interview was conducted with an official from the DOE who has nearly 30 years of experience in various departments within DOE and is directly involved in the implementation of environmental governance in Malaysia.

Results And Discussion

Laws and regulations in Malaysia emphasize the utmost importance of transparency in decision-making, reporting, enforcement, and information accessibility within the realm of environmental management. By adhering to these principles, Malaysia can effectively safeguard its environment, foster public participation, and enhance accountability in environmental affairs. Transparency, as a key component of good environmental governance, not only serves the welfare of the populace but also ensures the protection of the country's valuable natural resources.

Transparency in Decision-Making and Regulations in Malaysia

In Malaysia, transparency in environmental decision-making and regulations is fundamental to ensure the protection of the country's diverse ecosystems and natural resources. The main legislative framework for environmental management in Malaysia is provided by the Environmental Quality Act 1974 (EQA) and the regulations under it, governing its implementation.

The EQA provides the legal foundation for environmental regulation in Malaysia. It gives the Department of Environment (DOE) the authority to enforce environmental standards and regulations. Transparency begins with clear legislation outlining the roles and responsibilities of government and private sector agencies.

“That policy is the basis for us to make decisions, for us to carry out our duties, which is the basis. The direction of the country. As it is now, it is so famous that sustainable development goal, so our policy will also incorporate sustainable development goal. How we deal with water issues, air issues, climactic change issues, will all be worked on in our policy. waste issues, moreover, and so on, anything that is related to the environment. That is the basis, and from that basis we make decisions, we shape the direction or management of the environment in general.” [paragraph 155, Interview]

Malaysia recognizes the significance of public involvement in environmental decision-making. The public has the right under the EQA to be informed about and participate in environmental quality issues. Public consultation and participation in Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) are common practices used to ensure that the public's concerns and opinions are taken into account.

“(2) Activities specified in the First Schedule do not require public display and public comments unless otherwise directed, in writing, by the Director General.

(3) Activities specified in the Second Schedule require public display and public comments.” [paragraph 3(2) & 3(3), Environmental Quality (Prescribed Activities) (Environmental Impact Assessment) Order 2015]

The EQA also emphasizes making information available to the public. The Act requires the government to make information about environmental quality and pollution control available to the public. This includes providing reports, data, and other relevant information to those involved in decision-making.

“Publish an annual report on the quality of the environment not later than the 30th of September of the following year and any report and information concerning any aspect of environmental protection;” [paragraph 3(1)(i), Environmental Quality Act 1974]

Reporting and Law Enforcement in Malaysia

Transparency in reporting, penalties for offenses, actions taken by authorized officers, appeals, and standard penalties are all critical components of Malaysia's environmental regulatory approach. Malaysia's EQA and related regulations require industries to report data on emissions, pollution, and other environmental factors on a regular basis. This reporting is an important tool for monitoring compliance and assessing the effectiveness of regulations.

“(1) Every waste generator shall, within 30 days from the date of generation of scheduled waste, notify the Director General of the new category and quantity of scheduled waste generated.

(2) The notification given under sub regulation

(1) shall include the information provided in the Second Schedule,”

[paragraph 3(2), Environmental Quality (Scheduled Wastes) Regulations 2005]

The EQA establishes penalties and enforcement mechanisms for environmental violations. Fines and imprisonment can be imposed on offenders as a deterrent to noncompliance. The DOE and the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission play critical roles in ensuring compliance. In Malaysia, authorized DOE officers are in charge of enforcing

environmental regulations. They are authorized to conduct inspections, investigations, and other forms of enforcement. This role is critical to maintaining the enforcement process's transparency and accountability.

"When a person is required by the Director General to answer any question or provide any information and that person does not answer the question or provide the information as required, or provides any false or misleading answer or information on any material matter, that person commits an offence and may be liable to a fine not exceeding two thousand ringgit or imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or both." [paragraph 37(2), Environmental Quality Act 1974]

The legal framework in Malaysia allows for appeals in environmental decision-making and enforcement. Decisions can be challenged by parties using established appeal procedures, which contributes to transparency and accountability in the legal process.

"(1) A person who is aggrieved by - (a) any refusal to approve a license or the transfer of a license; (b) the imposition of any condition, limitation, or restriction on their license; (c) the cancellation, suspension, or amendment of their license; (d) the amount required to be paid by them under section 47; (e) any decision of the Director General under subsection (3) or (4) of section 34A; and (f) any decision of the Director General or any officer under subsection (2) or (5) of section 48A, may appeal to the Appeal Board within the prescribed time and in the prescribed manner.

(2) The Appeal Board may, after hearing the Director General and the appellants, make such order as it deems fit." [paragraph 35, Environmental Quality Act 1974]

The EQA specifies standard penalties for environmental violations. These standard penalties ensure consistency and predictability in enforcement by making violators aware of the consequences of noncompliance.

Information Accessibility and Records in Malaysia

Maintaining records and ensuring information accessibility are critical to ensuring transparency in Malaysia's environmental management. Malaysia's Department of Environment (DOE) maintains environmental databases that provide access to data on air and water quality, pollution levels, and other environmental factors. Through the DOE public portal, these databases are available to government agencies, environmental organizations, and the general public.

"Anything, and we do as much as we can, it's open, if you want to call me for interview, we have our library, we have our Instagram, our Facebook, EKMC, if you explore our EKMC, Environmental Knowledge Management Centre. We have many published in that, which you can access. We have EQR, we are all in that. Environmental Quality Report. Annual Report, Environmental Quality Report are all in there. The publishing books are all there." [Para 153, Interview]

Under the EQA, industries in Malaysia are frequently required to keep records. This ensures that they keep complete and accurate records of their environmental activities. The DOE is authorized to inspect these records to ensure compliance. Access to records and data

is an important tool for enforcing environmental laws. Authorized DOE officers may inspect records to ensure compliance with established rules, promoting transparency in the enforcement process.

“(2) The records under paragraph (1)(c) shall be submitted to the Director General upon request and shall be made available for inspection by an authorized officer.” [paragraph 25(2), Environmental Quality (Pollution from Solid Waste Transfer Stations and Landfill) Regulations 2009]

Gas Release Testing and Enforcement in Malaysia

Gas release testing and the enforcement of related regulations are critical for protecting Malaysian air quality. It is critical for public health and environmental conservation to ensure transparency in these processes.

Gas release testing in Malaysia is governed by specific regulations and guidelines. The EQA and its accompanying regulations establish standards and requirements for industries to monitor and control emissions. For example, the Clean Air Regulations of 1978 outline procedures for monitoring and reporting air emissions.

DOE authorized officers play an important role in enforcing gas release testing regulations. They are in charge of ensuring that testing is carried out in accordance with established guidelines and that results are accurately reported. Transparency is preserved through stringent inspection and verification.

“Emission tests for used petrol engines shall be conducted according to the test methods specified in the Fifth Schedule, and the test results shall be recorded in the Test Certificate prescribed in the Sixth Schedule.” [paragraph 11, Environmental Quality (Petrol Engine Emissions) Regulations, 1996]

“The Director General may direct the manufacturer to conduct an idle gaseous emission test in the presence of an authorized officer, at the manufacturer's expense and in accordance with the procedures specified in the Fifth Schedule, at any facility specified or approved by the Director General under regulation 9.” [paragraph 7(5), Environmental Quality (Motorcycle Emissions) Regulations, 2003]

Malaysian industries are required to conduct continuous emissions monitoring. This information must be reported to the appropriate authorities, including the DOE. The data is made available for inspection, adding transparency to the process.

“The Director General or any officer authorized in writing by the Director General conducting a search under this Act shall be granted access to computer data whether stored in a computer or otherwise.” [paragraph 48AA (1), Environmental Quality Act (Amendment), 2012]

Malaysia has adopted advanced environmental monitoring and reporting technologies. Real-time emissions monitoring systems, for example, improve the transparency of gas release testing by providing immediate and accurate data.

“Pollution control systems, whether for effluent or air pollution, must be managed by

competent individuals who understand the systems." [paragraph 137, Interview]

"And we further stipulate in the law to ensure that these pollution control systems are managed by qualified individuals. Qualified individuals, or what we call competent people, who have the competence." [paragraph 137, Interview]

Claims and Exemptions in Malaysia

In the Malaysian context, claims and exemptions are related to financial responsibilities, cleanup activities, and research purposes. The EQA and related regulations address the allocation of costs for environmental cleanup activities following an incident. Polluters are typically held financially responsible for the cleanup. This transparent procedure ensures that the financial burden is properly distributed.

"If the Director General undertakes a promise to clean up or reduce any accidental spillage, discharge, or leakage, he shall determine the full costs and expenses incurred and may recover these costs and expenses from the owner or occupier of the solid waste transfer station or landfill site in accordance with the provisions under section 47 of the Act." [paragraph 19(5), Environmental Quality (Pollution from Solid Waste Transfer Stations and Landfill) Regulations 2009]

Under certain conditions, the EQA allows for exemptions for pollution-related research or investigation. Researchers may seek exemptions to conduct studies without fear of legal repercussions. This provision promotes scientific research transparency. The procedures and requirements for claims and exemptions are outlined in Malaysia's legal framework. It balances the need for environmental protection with research and fiscal responsibility, contributing to environmental management transparency.

"Regulation 48. Exemption.

If the Director General is satisfied upon the application of any interested person that it is beneficial for the purpose of enabling an investigation or study relating to pollution issues to be conducted without instituting any proceedings against the applicant under this Act or these Regulations, the Director General may, by written notice to the applicant, wholly or partially exempt any premises or any equipment or industrial plant subject to any conditions and for any period specified in the notice under section 34 of the Act." [paragraph 48, Environmental Quality (Clean Air) Regulations 1978]

The Relationship Between the Principle of Transparency and The Theory of Ecological Modernization in Environmental Governance In Malaysia

Malaysia's approach to environmental transparency is consistent with the principles of Ecological Modernization Theory. Malaysia strives to achieve a balance between economic development and environmental sustainability by emphasizing information accessibility, public participation, technological advancement, and corporate responsibility. Transparency in environmental decision-making and management is a critical component of the country's efforts to modernize its approach to environmental sustainability while maintaining economic growth.

Integration of Environmental Policy

Modernization of the Environment Environmental concerns should be integrated into economic and industrial policies, according to theory. This principle is supported by Malaysia's emphasis on transparency in decision-making and regulations. The government ensures that environmental considerations are integrated into various sectors of the economy by making environmental information readily available and accessible.

Technological Innovation and Efficiency

The belief that technological innovation can drive environmental improvements is a key component of Ecological Modernization. This aspect of the theory is supported by Malaysia's emphasis on advanced technologies for environmental monitoring systems. Transparent data collection and reporting processes allow industries to identify technological advancement opportunities to reduce emissions and improve efficiency.

Access To Information and Public Participation

The importance of public access to environmental information and active public participation in environmental decision-making is emphasized by Ecological Modernization Theory. This principle is supported by Malaysia's legal framework, which allows public access to environmental data and encourages public participation in the EIA process. The country fosters an environmental responsibility culture by involving the public in decision-making and providing access to information.

Environmental Governance and Enforcement

Transparency in reporting, standardized penalties, and access to information all play important roles in the enforcement of environmental regulations. Ecological Modernization Theory emphasizes the importance of effective governance and enforcement mechanisms. In Malaysia, authorized officers from the Department of Environment (DOE) are responsible for ensuring compliance with environmental regulations, and transparency in their actions contributes to efficient enforcement.

Corporate Responsibility and Accountability

Ecological Modernization Theory emphasizes the role of businesses in adopting environmentally responsible practices. Malaysia's approach to claims and exemptions in environmental management encourages financial responsibility among businesses. Malaysia supports the theory's emphasis on corporate responsibility by holding industries accountable for cleanup costs and granting exemptions for research purposes.

Transparency and Public Confidence

Transparency in decision-making, reporting, and enforcement fosters public trust in the actions of government and industry. The Ecological Modernization Theory emphasizes the importance of building trust in order to achieve environmental goals. Transparent processes in Malaysia contribute to public trust that environmental regulations are being effectively enforced and that industries are held accountable for their actions.

Conclusion

Malaysia's commitment to transparency in environmental management is central to its strategy, aligning with ecological modernization and sustainable development goals. The

Environmental Quality Act of 1974 establishes a legislative framework that integrates environmental considerations into economic and industrial policies, ensuring roles and responsibilities for both government and private sectors are clearly defined. This commitment to transparency includes public participation in environmental decision-making, reinforcing the government's dedication to informed and engaged citizenry.

Transparency extends to reporting and enforcement under the Environmental Quality Act. Industries must disclose emissions and contamination data, and standardized penalties ensure consistent enforcement. Authorized officers conduct inspections and investigations, maintaining accountability and compliance, further reflecting ecological modernization principles.

Access to information is another critical aspect of Malaysia's environmental transparency. The Department of Environment provides databases with accessible environmental data, and businesses must maintain records of their environmental practices. The use of modern monitoring technology, like real-time emissions systems, enhances data accuracy and availability.

Gas release testing and enforcement are also transparent, with specific standards and guidelines in place. Continuous emissions monitoring and public access to this data underscore Malaysia's commitment to openness.

Financial transparency in environmental initiatives is addressed through the Environmental Quality Act, which ensures polluters bear the costs of cleanup efforts. Exemptions for research purposes balance the need for scientific inquiry with environmental protection.

Overall, Malaysia's approach to environmental management, emphasizing transparency, integrates environmental policy into various sectors, promotes technological innovation, ensures public participation, and builds corporate responsibility and public trust, aligning with the principles of ecological modernization.

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