Reduction of Unnecessary Regulatory Burdens on Business: Construction

19 May 2015
The Construction Issues Paper

MPC is releasing this issues paper to assist individuals and organizations to prepare and participate in the review. It contains and outlines:

- the scope of the review
- matters about which the MPC is seeking comment and information
- information about how you can get involved in the review.

Participants may add any comment which they consider relevant to the review.

**Due date for submissions: 31 July 2015**

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1.0 TERMS OF REFERENCE

The Malaysian Productivity Corporation (MPC) is undertaking a study on reducing unnecessary regulatory burdens on the construction sector. This study arises from the mandate given to MPC under the 10th Malaysia Plan to carry out regulatory reviews in making it easier to do business in Malaysia. In relation to this, the Malaysia Service Development Council (MSDC) has asked the MPC to review the Construction sector.

The purpose of this issues paper is to outline what is being reviewed and our proposed approach to this review so that interested parties can find out how they may participate. MPC may also directly contact interested parties, public and private sector representatives, with expertise or experience in the Malaysian Construction Sector, who can assist in the study.

The issues identified in this paper represent those that seem most relevant at this stage and may change as MPC receives more feedback from interested parties. The paper draws on a range of reports on the construction sector, including the MPC’s reviews already conducted on this topic. Hence, parties should feel free to raise any other issues they consider relevant to this study.

The responses to this issues paper, along with other information gathered through targeted interviews and research, will help to inform the development of the draft report, which will set out options for addressing unnecessary regulatory burdens in the construction sector.

Updates on the progress of this review will be provided on MPC’s website.

1.1 Making a submission or meeting with the MPC

Anyone is invited to make a submission (written or electronic) on the issues relating to the construction sector. A submission can range from a short letter on a single issue to a more substantial document covering a range of issues. Your submission
may respond to any or all of the issues outlined, depending on your interest. In addition, you are welcome to raise other issues and provide other information that you think might be relevant to this study. Where possible any views outlined in the submission should be supported by evidence, such as references to independent research, facts and figures, or examples. While every submission is welcome, multiple, identical submissions do not carry any more weight than the merits of an argument in a single submission. Please also include your name, or the name of your organisation, and contact details. Should you wish to remain anonymous, please indicate this and the MPC will keep your name confidential.

Submissions may be sent through the Corporation’s website http://www.mpc.gov.my/, or email or post. Electronic submissions should be in Adobe Acrobat or Microsoft Word or compatible format. In addition, an electronic submission form is available at http://www.mpc.gov.my/. If you would rather meet with the MPC instead of putting in a submission please indicate this on the expression of interest form at the back of this paper.

1.1.1 Use of information

The information provided in submissions will be used to inform our analysis and the advice given to government on unnecessary regulatory burden for construction sector, to gauge the position and preference of the stakeholders and more generally to increase MPC’s knowledge of the construction sector. We may contact submitters directly if we require clarification of any matters in the submission.

We intend to post written submissions received on the issues paper on MPC’s website at http://www.mpc.gov.my/. Therefore, please read the advice below regarding confidential or private information.

1.1.2 Confidential Information
If your submission contains any confidential information, please indicate this on the front of the submission. In addition, the confidential information should be clearly marked within the text, for example, by including the confidential information in square brackets or as a separate appendix.

If you wish to provide a submission with confidential information, we prefer that you also provide a separate public version of the submission which excludes the confidential information. If provided, the public version will be posted on MPC’s website.

2.0 THE PROPOSED SCOPE OF THE STUDY

2.1 What is to be covered by this study?

The study will emulate the approach used by the Australian Government Productivity Commission (AGPC) and the team will be guided by a regulatory expert from the AGPC, Ms Sue Holmes. The team will select a sample of construction companies across the country and will interview the senior management personnel to identify the regulatory issues of concern. Based on the principles of good regulatory practices, the team will formulate feasible options for further deliberation. These issues and options will be subject to further consultation with relevant stakeholders in order to develop concrete recommendations that will reduce unnecessary regulatory burdens.
The figure below summarizes the study process for this review.

The construction industry is one of the key drivers of economic development, recording a growth of 3.5 percent to RM18.9 billion in 2011. The volume of works over the next decade is expected to increase by 30 to 50 percent with the commencement of seven related Entry Point Projects (EPPs) under the Economic Transformation Programme (PEMUDAH e-Bulletin, 2/2012).

The construction industry can be classified into general construction and specialized construction activities for buildings (residential or non-residential) such as office buildings, stores and other public and utility buildings, farm buildings, etc and civil engineering works such as motorways, streets, bridges, tunnels, railways, airfields, harbours and other water projects, irrigation systems, sewerage systems, industrial facilities, pipelines and electric lines, sports facilities, etc. It includes new work, repair, additions and alterations, the erection of prefabricated buildings or structures on the site and also construction of a temporary nature.

The construction sector is diverse, including everything from design (including architecture, engineering, quantity surveys and project management); construction (including site works, building, roofing and concrete); installation (including plumbing,
electrical, heating and ventilation) to completion services (including plastering, painting, glazing and fit out). In addition, the sector’s supply chain includes imports, domestic manufacture, and wholesale and retail distribution of building materials, products and equipment. There are various regulations and guidelines that have to be complied with throughout the construction process.

The construction industry is comprised of clients (including house-builders and commercial property developers who determine what should be built and where); professionals/designers (who decide on the detail of what should be built); materials and components suppliers (who extract and/or manufacture materials and components) and contractors (who carry out the building). This study will focus on the roles of contractors only while the roles of professionals are being covered in a separate study.

In undertaking the review, MPC will:
1. identify areas that are:
   a) unnecessarily burdensome, complex or redundant;
   b) duplicate regulations or the role of regulatory bodies, including in other jurisdictions; and/or
   c) unnecessarily restrict competition
2. develop a short list of priority areas for removing or reducing regulatory burdens which impact mainly on the sector under review and have the potential to deliver the greatest productivity gains to the economy
3. for this short list, identify regulatory and non-regulatory options which might alleviate the regulatory burdens, including those which will enhance regulatory consistency across jurisdictions, or reduce duplication and overlap in regulation or in the role of regulatory bodies - and, where appropriate, recommend which option/s are the most suitable.
The following construction value chain defines the stages of construction.

Compliance with regulatory requirements affects all of these stages and is often treated as one of the processes involved in the construction industry. Often parties involved in construction encounter problems/issues over complying with the regulatory requirements.
Below is the list of Acts/ guidelines/ standards governing the construction industry:

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2.2 What are unnecessary regulatory burdens and restrictions on competition?

2.2.1 What regulation will be covered in this review?

MPC is assessing both written regulation and the administration and enforcement of regulations. With regards to written regulation, all types of legislative instruments used by Malaysian Federal and State Governments as well as rules set by a Local Government, such as by-laws, guidelines, circulars, code or policies are potentially under review. The conditions contained in licences, permits, consents, registration requirements and leases are also under review where they impose a compliance burden or restrict completion,

2.2.2 Why do governments regulate construction?

When regulation is used appropriately it addresses market imperfections which would otherwise result in less than optimal levels and qualities of output. The result is a loss of economic and social welfare. Market failure exists when the competitive outcome of markets is not efficient from the point of view of society as a whole. This is usually because the benefits that the free-market offers on individuals or businesses carrying out a particular activity diverge from the benefits to society as a whole. For construction, the main market imperfections of relevance are those arising from:

- asymmetries in knowledge, such as where:
  - the employer knows more about workplace risks than the employees
  - the constructors know more about the quality of a building than the purchaser
  - owners do not have access to full information about the financial viability of the various parties building for them
- negative externalities, such as where:
  - the use of constructions adversely impacts on neighbours, such as loud noise from nightclubs or toxic emissions from factories on near-by residents, or dense housing resulting in high levels of road congestion
- barriers to competition, so that:
- not all competent producers are able to bid to get contracts, so that fees, etc are higher than they otherwise would be.

2.2.3 What are regulatory burdens?

Regulatory burdens arise from the costs imposed by regulation and enforcement that would otherwise not arise for businesses. Where requirements from regulation create a change in business behaviour and practices, a regulatory burden can be said to exist. Regulations can adversely impact on business in various ways. Most fall under the following four categories of cost impacts:

a) administrative and operational requirements, such as:
   i. reporting, record keeping
   ii. getting legal advice, training

b) requirements on the way goods are produced or services applied, such as:
   i. prescription on production methods
   ii. occupational registration requirements, requiring professionals to use particular techniques

c) requirements on the characteristics of what is produced or supplied, such as:
   i. being required to provide air bags in all motor vehicles
   ii. requiring teachers or trainers to cover particular topics

d) lost production and marketing opportunities due to prohibitions, such as:
   i. when certain products or services are banned.

2.2.4 What are unnecessary regulatory burdens?

While it is usually necessary that some burden is placed on business for regulation to achieve its objectives, where it is poorly designed or its enforcement and administration is not implemented well, it may impose greater burdens than necessary.

Examples of unnecessary burdens are:
a) excessive coverage of the regulations, including regulatory creep', so that regulations that encompass more activity than was intended or is needed to achieve their objectives

b) subject-specific regulations that cover much the same ground as other generic regulation

c) prescriptive regulation that unduly limits flexibility, such as preventing:
   i. businesses from meeting the underlying objectives of regulation in different ways
   ii. use of the best technology
   iii. product changes to better meet consumer demand

d) overly complex regulation

e) unwieldy licence application and approval processes

f) excessive time delays in obtaining responses and decisions from regulators

g) rules or enforcement approaches that inadvertently provide incentives to operate in less efficient ways

h) unnecessarily invasive regulator behaviour, such as overly frequent inspections or information requests

i) an overlap or conflict in regulations and/or the activities of different regulators

j) inconsistent application or interpretation of regulation by regulators.

Regulation of construction activities is critical for public and employee safety, as well as managing environmental and other impacts, ensuring constructions comply with agreed uses of the land on which they are built and ensuring buyers get the quality of construction for which they have paid. However, poorly designed and/or implemented regulation, excessive coverage, overlap or inconsistency, overly complex approval and licensing processes, exceedingly prescriptive measures and burdensome reporting contributes to higher costs, inefficiencies, delays in completion of projects, etc.

This review aims to identify areas where regulation can be improved, consolidated or simplified to reduce unnecessary burdens to the construction industry without compromising underlying policy objectives. It will also examine regulation and enforcement practices that might impede competition and productivity in the industry.
3.0 OUR APPROACH

3.1 Structure, conduct, performance

The study will emulate the approach used by the AGPC to identify regulatory burdens of most concern to the Malaysian construction sector and identify which of these burdens are unnecessary in that they could be reduced without compromising the achievement of the objectives of the regulations. It will review any regulations and guidelines that could impair the sector’s performance.

3.2 Where regulations impact on the construction sector

The first stage will be to agree on the best representation of construction’s value chain (perhaps by modifying the tentative value chain presented above). This will help in identifying the particular stages of the construction process where regulation impacts and those regulations that merit further study, that is those regulations which appear to impose unnecessary burdens on business or to unnecessarily restrict competition. Where necessary, these stages may be further categorised in relation to different segment/type of the construction (building/civil engineering) if regulations constrain the development of projects in a particular segment.

3.3 Concerns businesses have with any aspect of the regulation of the construction

MPC is interested in the views of interested parties on concerns they have with regulations and/or the way they are administered or enforced. Without limiting, in any way, the issues participants may wish to raise, the sort of areas which may be relevant include:
a) The time and financial costs directly involved in complying with regulations, such as form filling, mandatory returns and etc.
b) Regulatory requirements which limit a business’s capacity to enter parts of the industry or to expand.
c) Factors which affect a business’s decision to build.
d) Regulations on financing a project such as the limit allowed for banks/financiers to finance a project.
e) Matters that must be met to gain plan approval.

f) Regulatory requirements/enforcement throughout the construction process such as permits to construct, safety at construction sites, building materials and labours.

g) Issuance of certificate of completion upon completion of projects.

4.0 AN INVITATION TO COMMENT

The MPC is seeking feedback from interested parties, public and private sector representatives, with expertise or experience in the Malaysian Construction Sector, who can assist in the study. Below are some of the information sought that will help in our review:

1. Which regulations concern you the most? Why?
2. Which regulations are the hardest to comply with?
3. Which regulations do you think are too burdensome given what they are trying to achieve?
4. Do you think any regulations are not justified at all?
5. Are some regulatory requirements inconsistent?
6. Do you consider inspectors and other regulatory administrators do a good or a poor job? In what ways?
7. Do you find inspectors and administrators are consistent in their decisions?
8. Do you find they are helpful or unhelpful in advising you how to comply? Are there any publicly available guidelines?
9. How long do regulators take to respond to applications, etc?
10. Do you have any suggestions for reducing the burden of compliance of regulations?
5.0. POSSIBLE ISSUES

5.1 Development order/ Plan approval

The issues pertaining to development orders are to be covered in the review of professionals contributing to the construction section.

5.2 Building approval/ Permits

The issues pertaining to building approval are to be covered in the review of professionals contributing to the construction section.

5.3 Human resources/ Manpower

Skilled human resources are fundamental to generating growth and development. They contribute to Malaysian competitiveness at the global level. Local recruitment is the biggest challenge in the construction industry. Malaysian construction has problems in the ability to obtain labour as well as retain skilled workers and depends on foreign workers due to rapid development in Malaysia and poor participation from local people at current rates of pay.

Most construction in Malaysia is done by foreign workers, accounting for about 70%-80% of construction labour (Abdul Rahim, Bachan Singh, Aminah, NurAshikin, 2011 2nd International Conference on Construction and Project Management). In 2013, the number of registered foreign workers increased markedly to 2.47 million workers (2012: 1.57 million workers) in which 20% were employed in the construction sector (BNM Annual Report 2013).

As far as quality of building in the construction industry is concerned, the CIDB is the main authority which controls activities of contractors. It was contended that reliance on unskilled labour to do manual work is one of the causes for shoddy workmanship (Viswanathan, M. et al., 1995). In the future, it will be important for the availability of
skilled workers to improve if Malaysia is to reduce the labour-intensiveness of its construction industry.

11. Are regulations pertaining to the employment of foreign workers, whether skilled or unskilled, burdensome? In what ways?
12. Is there any overlapping of regulations/requirements pertaining to the employment of workers/labours?
13. How do the current regulations impact on the construction works/business?
14. Do you consider regulators/inspectors are efficient and do their job well or do you think they could do their job better? Is regulatory enforcement too demanding or confusing? In what ways?
15. What are your recommendations to improve the current regulations and regulators?

5.4 Safety at construction sites/Workplaces

Construction sites create a risk not only for the construction worker, but also for the public who move around the site or who may live next to them. In construction work, many of the hazards (a hazard is something with the potential to cause harm) are obvious. Examples of the hazards created are changes to the surface level, excavations, holes and trenches, falling material and debris, plant and equipment, dust, vapours or other hazardous substances, noise, vibration, and movement of vehicular traffic.

In order to protect the public from the hazards associated with construction work, Guidelines For Public Safety And Health at Construction Site (1st Revision) were prepared by the Technical Committee and were endorsed by the Department's Jawatankuasa Semakan Dasar chaired by the Director General of the Department of Occupational Safety and Health.

To protect employees on a construction site, Regulation 25 (1), of the Factories and Machinery (Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction) (Safety)
Regulations 1986 [BOWEC], requires the main contractor to appoint a site safety supervisor for the safety supervision on construction activities within the site.

Meanwhile, the Safety and Health Assessment System in Construction or SHASSIC is an independent method to assess and evaluate the safety and health performance of a contractor in construction works/projects. It was published as Construction Industry Standard or CIS 10:2008 in November 2008. SHASSIC covers three main components of assessment such as document check, site/workplace inspection and employee interviews covering components such as OSH policy, OSH organisation, HIRARC, OSH training and promotion, machinery and equipment management, materials management, emergency preparedness, accident investigation and reporting, records management and performance monitoring.

16. While SHASSIC provides additional reinforcement to the safety and health performance of a contractor in the construction sites (apart from having site safety supervisor), is the extra burden of document checks, site/workplace inspections and employees’ interviews justified?

5.4.1 CIDB Green Card

This is an integrated program that involves the registration and accreditation of Construction Personnel to enhance safety levels at Construction work sites. All workers, skilled or semi-skilled, must have CIDB Green Cards and accreditation before they are allowed to work on a construction site in their field of expertise. Participants must also attend a 1-day Safety and Health Induction Course for Construction Workers (CIDB’s circular: Pekeliling Program KadHijau CIDB- Bil 1/2000, CIDB Act 1994, Act 250).

The objectives of the Green Card are to:
(i) ensure that Construction Workers are aware of the importance a safe and healthy working place
(ii) provide a basic knowledge on safety and health
(iii) inform construction workers of health and safety legal requirements.

17. Is any increased safety at construction sites due to the Green Card outweighed by the additional costs to contractors from registration fees, the renewal and replacement of damaged or lost cards?

18. What are the regulations/guidelines involving safety at construction sites? Do they create unnecessary burdens?

19. Are there overlapping regulations and guidelines? What are they?

20. How effective are the regulators/enforcers in discharging their duties?

21. The Green Card requirement, is it too burdensome? In what way/why?

5.5 Materials import tariff and import taxes

5.5.1 Customs Duty

Customs duty is a tax levied on imports by the customs authorities of a country to raise state revenue, and/or to protect domestic industries from more overseas competitors. In Malaysia, all goods dutiable on import go through customs according to Customs Duties Order, 1996. Types of duties/taxes levied on any goods imported into the county are:

(i) Import duties
(ii) Sales taxes
(iii) Excise duties.

The rate applicable to each category of goods imported is indicated in column (4) of the first schedule to the Customs Duties Order 1996.

There are instances where the imported goods may not attract import duty but attract sales tax. Sales Tax is levied on certain imported and locally manufactured goods, either at the time of importation or at the time the goods are sold or otherwise disposed of by the manufacturer. There are 4 different rates charges: 5% (Fruits, certain foodstuffs and building materials), 10% (General goods (including motor vehicles)), 20% (Liquor and alcoholic drinks) and 25% (Cigarette and cheroots).
which are levied on all imported goods other than those listed in the Sales Tax (Exemption) Order 1980 which are exempted from the sales tax.

While tariffs and taxes are a question of government policy, there may be issues about how the policy is implemented.

22. What are some examples of the ways import tariffs and taxes, or the way in which they are implemented, adversely impact on the ease of doing business?

23. Can you suggest ways to rationalise these tariffs and taxes in order to simplify the paperwork, etc for businesses?

5.6 Approval or permit for importing construction materials and machinery

To protect strategic and infant industries from import competition, companies importing construction equipment are required to obtain approval before importing into Malaysia. For example, all imports of heavy machinery for construction need approval from MITI, which is given only if this machinery is not available locally.

Import Permit Licences, or Approved Permits, are required when importing heavy construction equipment into the country. This requirement, however, only extends to machinery or equipment that is less than five years old. The importation of any machinery or equipment that is more than 5 years old is prohibited due to safety issues.

24. To what extent do the requirements for approval/permit for importing construction machinery and materials adversely impact on the ease of doing business?

25. Could objectives be achieved by using less restrictive instruments? For example, would tariffs or taxes provide more flexibility to buyers and users of the machinery?
5.7 Certificate of approval (CoA)

Before importing products/building materials made from iron and steel into Malaysia, the importer needs to obtain a Certificate of Approval (CoA), under the Customs (prohibition of Imports), by getting a Product Certification or pass a Full Type Test Report (FTTR).

At the end of 2002, the Ministry of International Trade & Industry (MITI) elected CIDB as the agency responsible for enforcing the mandatory Malaysian Standard (MS) on imports of construction products mentioned in the Customs Directive (Prohibited Imports) 1998 Amendment 2003 & 2004, through its Certificate of Approval. Construction materials listed in the Custom Act must have a 'Certificate of Approval' (CoA) from CIDB, before the materials can be imported into Malaysia. The imposition of CoA on these products is to ensure that imported construction and non-construction materials meet established quality and safety requirements. The method for importing can be divided into two (2) ways – through the Product Certificate (PC) method, and the Consignment Test method.

26. Do developers who ‘partner’ with governments for particular projects and/or undertake government preferred projects receive differential treatment in the Certificate of Approval (COA) process?
27. To what extent do the difficulties of dealing with CoA make it difficult for smaller developers/contractors/importers to enter the industry?
28. Are there overlapping of regulations on certification for imported products or materials?
29. Are the requirements to get a CoA clear? Is a decision made in a timely way?

5.8 Construction waste

The construction industry generates waste, including building debris, rubble, earth, concrete, steel, timber and mixed site clearance materials. Construction wastes constitute a large portion of municipal wastes. If not properly managed, they will
negatively impact on the environment and public health. One of the common methods of disposing construction waste in Malaysia is through dumping in landfill (The Ingenieur, 2009). In Malaysia, there are 176 operating landfills, 114 end of life landfills and 8 sanitary landfills (Ministry of Housing and Local Government, 2009).

The Malaysia Government has established Standard Specifications for Building works (SBW) which is governed by the Ministry of Works to ensure garbage and construction clearance is done twice a week and is sent to landfill. Meanwhile, Akta Pembinaan Malaysia, 1994 (PMA), which is governed by CIDB, is to prevent and reduce the pollution caused by construction waste (Tey, Dr. Goh Kai, Dr.Kek, Ir. Dr. Goh Hui, UniversitiTun Hussein Onn Malaysia).

Issues of illegal dumping have grown rapidly all over the country as reported by Yahaya and Larsen, 2008. A study done in Johor district alone indicated that 42% of 46 illegal dumping sites contain construction waste (Rahmat and Ibrahim, 2007). According to Seow and Mohamad, 2007, illegal dumping occurs due to costs and where there is a long distance between the project and the landfill site.

30. Are the current regulations on the disposal of construction waste burdensome to contractors? In what way? Can you suggest ways to reduce compliance costs while still achieving objectives?
31. Are the enforcers/administrators doing a good/poor job in regulating the disposal of construction waste? Can you suggest ways to improve how they regulate?
32. Do you have any suggestions to improve current regulations?

5.9 Payments

Ensuring payment was identified as one of ten priority areas in the Malaysian construction industry during a construction industry roundtable in June 2003. Payment has been said to be the lifeblood of the construction industry.
Unlike many other industries, the duration of construction projects are relatively long and most construction projects are relatively large and each progress payment is often relatively large. Payment terms in the construction industry are usually on credit rather than payment on delivery (Law Teacher). In finance, default occurs when a debtor has not met his or her legal obligations according to the debt contract, e.g. has not made a scheduled payment, or has violated a loan covenant (condition) of the debt contract.

The Construction Industry Payment and Adjudication Act (CIPAA) 2012 came into operation effective 15 April 2014. The purpose of the CIPAA is:

a) To facilitate regular and timely payment
b) To provide a mechanism for speedy dispute resolution through adjudication
c) To provide remedies for the recovery of payment in the construction industry

In April 1, 2013, the Ministry of Housing and Local Government established the Construction Court with the objective of expediting the administration and settlement of construction and construction related claims cases.

33. What is/are the major issue/s in dealing with payment? What has been done to resolve it?
34. Has the CIPAA improved payment outcomes?
35. How effective are the current regulations on payment?
36. What are the unnecessary burdens on regulations pertaining to payment?
37. To what extent do the difficulties of dealing with payment make it difficult for smaller contractors to enter the industry?
38. How effective is the construction court?
5.10 Certificate of completion and compliance- Form Gs

The Certificate of Completion and Compliance (CCC) system was launched on 12 April 2007, to replace the Certificate of Fitness for Occupation (CFO) issued by the local authorities under the Street, Drainage and Building Act 1974 (“SDBA”). The CCC is issued by a principal submitting person (“PSP”) who is defined in SDBA as a Professional Architect, Professional Engineer or building draughtsman registered with the Board of Architects Malaysia (LAM). This new change was a move towards self-certification and self-regulation in the construction industry. It is the Government’s view that CCC will cut down on red-tape and ensure that house buyers and building owners can move in as quickly as possible without compromising their safety.

Under the CCC system, a responsibility process matrix was introduced. Each construction process needs to be verified by professionals and contractors (main contractor responsible for constructing the building) or trade contractors (Electrician and Plumber). Twenty-one stage certification forms need to be endorsed along the entire process and clearance or confirmation of supply/connection obtained from six essential service departments – TNB (confirmation of electrical supply), water authorities (confirmation of water supply), JPP (confirmation of connection to sewerage treatment plant or mains), JKKP (clearance from lifts and machinery department – if applicable), Bomba (clearances for active fire fighting systems) and Roads & Drainage Department. These are included as new schedules (Form Gs) under the revised UKBS 1984 (Amendment) 2007 (Uniform Building By-Laws). The following are the 21 FORM Gs included in the UBBL covering various types of work:

- FORM G 1 Stage Certification : Earthworks
- FORM G 2 Stage Certification : Setting Out
- FORM G 3 Stage Certification : Foundations
- FORM G 4 Stage Certification : Structural
- FORM G 5 Stage Certification : Internal Water Plumbing
- FORM G 6 Stage Certification : Internal Sanitary Plumbing
- FORM G 7 Stage Certification : Internal Electrical
- FORM G 8 Stage Certification : Fire-Fighting (Passive)
- FORM G 9 Stage Certification : Fire-Fighting (Active)
- FORM G 10 Stage Certification : Mechanical Ventilation
FORM G 11 Stage Certification : Lift/escalator Installation
FORM G 12 Stage Certification : Building
FORM G 13 Stage Certification : External Water Supply System
FORM G 14 Stage Certification : Sewerage Reticulation
FORM G 15 Stage Certification : Sewerage Treatment Plant
FORM G 16 Stage Certification : External Electrical Supply System
FORM G 17 Stage Certification : Road and Drain
FORM G 18 Stage Certification : Street Lighting
FORM G 19 Stage Certification : External Main Drain
FORM G 20 Stage Certification : Telecommunication
FORM G 21 Stage Certification : Landscape

39. Are the current processes employed by government to issue a CCC in particular the Form Gs appropriate/efficient? If not, why? How could they be improved?

40. Do all local authorities implement the CCC in the same way? If not, what are the differences?

41. Is the CCC process applied even-handedly across existing developers/contractors and new competitors?
Attachment: Expression of interest

RURB ON CONSTRUCTION

Please complete and submit this form with your submission:

By email: alamin@mpc.gov.my / rabiatulhana@mpc.gov.my OR
by fax: (03) 7960 0206
Or by post: Malaysia Productivity Corporation
A-06-01, Tingkat 6, Blok A, PJ8
No.23, Jalan Barat, Seksyen 8
46050 Petaling Jaya, Selangor

Organization..........................................................................................................................
Address.................................................................................................................................
................................................................................................................................. State & Postcode

Principal contact ........................................... Phone .................................
Position.......................................................... Fax .................................
Email address.................................................. Mobile .................................

Please indicate your interest in this review:

☐ Be informed of developments including receiving the draft report
☐ Would like to be interviewed by the MPC
☐ Would like to make a submission
☐ Nature of your activity
  ☐ Contractor
  ☐ Sub-Contractor
  ☐ Developer
  ☐ Construction Material Manufacturers
  ☐ Construction Material Suppliers
  ☐ Others (please indicate)

Due date for submissions

Please send submissions to the MPC by 31 July 2015