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English only

Record of the facilitative sharing of views during the forty-sixth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation: Malaysia

Note by the secretariat

I. Background and mandate

1. The Conference of the Parties (COP) decided by decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 63, to conduct under the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) international consultation and analysis (ICA) of biennial update reports (BURs) from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (non-Annex I Parties) in a manner that is non-intrusive, non-punitive and respectful of national sovereignty. This process aims to increase transparency of the mitigation actions and their effects reported by non-Annex I Parties.
2. The COP, by decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 56, adopted the modalities and guidelines for international consultation and analysis contained in annex IV to the same decision (hereinafter referred to as the ICA modalities and guidelines). The COP further decided that the first round of ICA would be conducted for developing country Parties commencing within six months of the submission of the first round of BURs by developing country Parties.¹
3. According to the ICA modalities and guidelines, the ICA process consists of two steps: a technical analysis of the BUR of non-Annex I Parties by a team of technical experts resulting in a summary report for each Party; and a facilitative sharing of views (FSV), with BURs and summary reports serving as input.²
4. Pursuant to the ICA modalities and guidelines, the SBI convened on 15 May 2017 in Bonn, Germany, at SBI 46, the third workshop for the facilitative exchange of views, open to all Parties, for 10 non-Annex I Parties, including Malaysia, for which there is a BUR and a final summary report by 10 March 2017.³ Interested Parties were able to submit written questions in advance. As a result, Malaysia received 11 written questions in advance from the following Parties: the European Union, France, New Zealand, Switzerland and the United States of America.
5. The workshop, chaired by the SBI Vice-Chair, Mr. Zhihua Chen, comprised two three-hour sessions covering five Parties in alphabetical order.

¹ Decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 58(a).

² Decision 2/CP.17, annex IV, paragraph 3.

³ The BURs and the summary reports are available at <http://unfccc.int/8722.php> and <http://unfccc.int/10054.php>, respectively.

6. This record of the FSV for Malaysia summarizes the proceedings and together with the summary report on the technical analysis of its BUR,⁴ constitutes the outcome of the first round of ICA for Malaysia.

II. Summary of proceedings

7. At this workshop for the facilitative sharing of views, Malaysia made a brief presentation on its BUR. The presentation was followed by a question and answer session.

8. In its presentation, Malaysia provided an overview of its national circumstances and institutional arrangements, national inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases (GHGs) not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, mitigation actions and support needed and received. It highlighted that the total GHG emissions by 2011 were 27,283 gigagrams of carbon dioxide equivalent (Gg CO₂ eq), including emissions and removals from the land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) sector, and 290,229 Gg CO₂ eq excluding emissions and removals from the LULUCF sector. In 2011, the energy sector contributed 76 per cent to the total GHG emissions in Malaysia, followed by the waste sector (12 per cent), the industrial processes [and product use?] sector (6 per cent), the agriculture sector (5 per cent) and the LULUCF sector (1 per cent). The total GHG emissions, including the LULUCF sector were estimated at 27,283 Gg CO₂ [eq?], in 2011, representing an increase of 116 per cent from 1990 levels. From 1990 to 2004, Malaysia's GHG emissions were negative, as the removals from the LULUCF sector more than offset the GHG emissions from the other sectors.

9. Malaysia also provided an overview of its mitigation actions and their effects, including those implemented as projects under the clean development mechanism. The mitigation policies and plans cover five sectors: energy (national renewable energy policy and action plan, national energy efficiency action plan), transport (national transport master plan, national automotive policy, biodiesel policy), LULUCF (sustainable forest management policy), agriculture (national agri-food policy) and waste (national strategic plan for solid waste management). In total, these actions have a potential emission reduction of 32,178 Gg CO₂ eq by 2020. In addition, Malaysia provided information on support received and priority needs in the following areas: technology needs for a forest monitoring system and geothermal technology; capacity-building for a robust measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) system and projection modelling for activities related to REDD-plus;⁵ and enhancement of the GHG inventory system.

10. Over the course of the presentation, Malaysia addressed written questions submitted in advance, through the secretariat, by interested Parties.

11. Following the presentation, the following Parties made interventions commending Malaysia for its efforts and asked questions seeking further clarification: Austria, China, the European Union, Germany, India, Japan, Luxembourg, the Republic of Korea and the United States of America. The questions and answers were mainly focused on the following areas: further information on the decision to make a transition from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories* to the *2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories* for the next inventories and the institutional and technical steps taken to achieve that transition; the steps and challenges identified in the preparation of the GHG inventory; priority areas of improvement for GHG inventories; the challenges in collecting data for GHG inventories; reasons for the decrease in emissions from the LULUCF sector in the last five years; information on the renewable

⁴ FCCC/SBI/ICA/2016/TASR.1/MYS.

⁵ In decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 70, the COP encouraged developing country Parties to contribute to mitigation actions in the forest sector by undertaking the following activities: reducing emissions from deforestation; reducing emissions from forest degradation; conservation of forest carbon stocks; sustainable management of forests; and enhancement of forest carbon stocks.

energy plan and policies for and challenges faced in the promotion of renewable energy; lessons learned for the development of the MRV system; MRV arrangements for the next BUR; and priorities for identified capacity-building needs and whether those priorities will be implemented for the next BUR preparation.

12. The full details of the presentation as well as subsequent interventions are available in the YouTube broadcast of this workshop.⁶

13. In closing the workshop, the SBI Vice-Chair congratulated Malaysia for successfully undergoing the FSV and completing the first round of its ICA process. He thanked Malaysia and all other participating Parties for engaging in the workshop in a truly facilitative manner. He also thanked the secretariat for its support.

⁶ <https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PL-m2oy1bnLzpmDRpG2pTBzUeOH3qrXlZt>.