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## Record of the facilitative sharing of views at the fifty-first session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation: Malaysia

Note by the secretariat

### Abbreviations and acronyms

BUR	biennial update report
CDM	clean development mechanism
COP	Conference of the Parties
CO <sub>2</sub> eq	carbon dioxide equivalent
FSV	facilitative sharing of views
GHG	greenhouse gas
ICA	international consultation and analysis
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPPU	industrial processes and product use
LULUCF	land use, land-use change and forestry
MRV	measurement, reporting and verification
non-Annex I Party	Party not included in Annex I to the Convention
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation

### I. Background and mandate

1. COP 16 decided to conduct, under the SBI, ICA of BURs from non-Annex I Parties, in a manner that is non-intrusive, non-punitive and respectful of national sovereignty, with the aim of increasing the transparency of the mitigation actions and their effects reported by those Parties.<sup>1</sup>
2. COP 17 adopted<sup>2</sup> the ICA modalities and guidelines,<sup>3</sup> according to which the ICA process consists of two steps: technical analysis of non-Annex I Parties' BURs by teams of technical experts, resulting in a summary report for each Party; and FSV, to which the BURs and summary reports serve as input.<sup>4</sup>
3. Pursuant to the ICA modalities and guidelines, the SBI convened, on 9 December 2019 in Madrid at SBI 51, the eighth FSV workshop, open to all Parties, for the five non-Annex I Parties, including Malaysia, for which there was a BUR and final summary report

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<sup>1</sup> Decision 1/CP.16, para. 63.

<sup>2</sup> Decision 2/CP.17, para. 56.

<sup>3</sup> Decision 2/CP.17, annex IV.

<sup>4</sup> Decision 2/CP.17, annex IV, para. 3.

by 30 September 2019.<sup>5</sup> Interested Parties were able to submit written questions in advance through the secretariat. Malaysia received 15 written questions in advance from the European Union, Germany, New Zealand, Singapore, Turkey and the United States of America and addressed them in the course of its presentation.

4. The workshop, chaired by the SBI Chair, Emmanuel Dumisani Dlamini, and Vice-Chair, Naser Moghaddasi, comprised one three-hour and one one-hour session and covered the five Parties in alphabetical order.

5. This FSV record for Malaysia summarizes the proceedings and, together with the summary report on the technical analysis of its second BUR,<sup>6</sup> constitutes the outcome of the second round of ICA for the Party.

## II. Summary of proceedings

6. Malaysia made a brief presentation on its second BUR. The presentation was followed by a question and answer session.

7. Malaysia was represented by Nagulendran Kangayatkarasu from the Ministry of Energy, Science, Technology, Environment and Climate Change.

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 GHGs not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, mitigation actions and their effects, including policies, plans, constraints and gaps, and support needed and received.

9. Malaysia highlighted that its total GHG emissions for 2014 were 317,626.83 Gg CO<sub>2</sub> eq without emissions and removals from LULUCF and 267,147.77 Gg CO<sub>2</sub> eq with emissions and removals from LULUCF, owing mainly to emissions from the energy, IPPU and waste sectors. The energy sector was the main contributor of emissions (80 per cent), with the main drivers including gaseous fuels, road transport and solid fuels. Between 2005 and 2014, emissions from the energy, IPPU and waste sectors increased by 28, 34 and 29 per cent, respectively.

10. Malaysia indicated that its mitigation actions were derived from its 5-Year development plan (2011–2015). The Plan builds upon the 2009 National Policy on Climate Change and refers to other relevant sectoral and economic policies. The Party provided information on its national policies and plans in its key sectors: in the energy sector, the National Renewable Energy Policy and Action Plan, National Transport Master Plan and National Biofuel and Automotive policies; in the agriculture, forestry and other land use sector, the National Biodiversity, Forestry, Commodity and Agrofood policies; and, in the waste sector, the National Strategic Plan for Solid Waste Management and Malaysian Palm Oil Board mandatory regulations. These policies and plans form the basis for the information reported in the BUR.

11. Malaysia also provided information on its emission reductions achieved in 2014, amounting to 29,328 Gg CO<sub>2</sub> eq when compared with ‘business as usual’, with the highest contribution (10,656 CO<sub>2</sub> eq) from the LULUCF sector. The Party indicated that the projected emission reductions in 2020 for the energy and waste sectors are 10,565 and 5,076 Gg CO<sub>2</sub> eq, respectively. Malaysia also indicated that it participates in international mechanisms through the CDM, which achieved emission reductions of 11,458,586 Gg CO<sub>2</sub> eq between 2006 and 2016. The Party provided information on its domestic MRV arrangements, indicating that its GHG inventory preparation procedure is robust, but the MRV arrangements for mitigation requires enhancement.

12. Furthermore, Malaysia provided information on constraints and gaps related to the GHG inventory, adaptation, mitigation, capacity-building and technology. The Party also provided information on financial support received, covering areas related to both technical

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<sup>5</sup> The BURs and the summary reports are available at <https://unfccc.int/BURS> and <https://unfccc.int/ICA-cycle2>, respectively.

<sup>6</sup> FCCC/SBI/ICA/2019/TASR.2/MYS.

and capacity-building elements. Malaysia indicated its financial, technology and capacity-building needs relating to mitigation, adaptation and the GHG inventory: expertise in MRV for each sector and GHG emission projection modelling, sector-specific vulnerability and impact assessment, and using *the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*, respectively, is needed.

13. Following the presentation, the following Parties made interventions commending Malaysia on its efforts and asked questions seeking further clarification: Australia, China, European Union, Germany, India, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Switzerland and United States. The questions were related to the approach to strengthening institutional arrangements, including MRV arrangements for both the GHG inventory and mitigation actions, and the types of arrangement and challenges encountered; key suggestions from the external review process and future plans; deficiencies in the existing institutional arrangements; how the information reported in the BUR is used domestically, its contribution to the collection of data from the private sector and any challenges faced; and the approach to conducting quality assurance and quality control of the information reported in the BUR; tracking implementation of biogas capture for Malaysian palm oil; gaps between support needed and received; the impact of reduced interest in the CDM on the level of investment in GHG emission reduction projects; estimating vehicle share by fuel type, based on the target to achieve 100,000 electric cars by 2030; and how experience of the ICA process is contributing to Malaysia's preparation for the implementation of the enhanced transparency framework.

14. Malaysia provided responses, in particular that robust institutional arrangements facilitate coordination among multiple agencies, resulting in quality assurance and quality control of the BUR being undertaken by sector and by international experts, thereby enhancing the report preparation; the share of electric vehicles in 2030 will depend on the technology available; the reduced interest to the CDM does not affect policy implementation; participating in the ICA process has increased national capacity and technical ability in the areas reported in the BUR, and helped to build trust among stakeholders whose collaboration is critical for data-sharing. The Party also explained that the main gap between support needed and received relates to technical areas of its BUR preparation and technology to be used towards achieving carbon neutrality.

15. The presentation and subsequent interventions are accessible via the webcast of the workshop.<sup>7</sup>

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

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<sup>7</sup> Available at <https://unfccc-cop25.streamworld.de/webcast/facilitative-sharing-of-views>.