

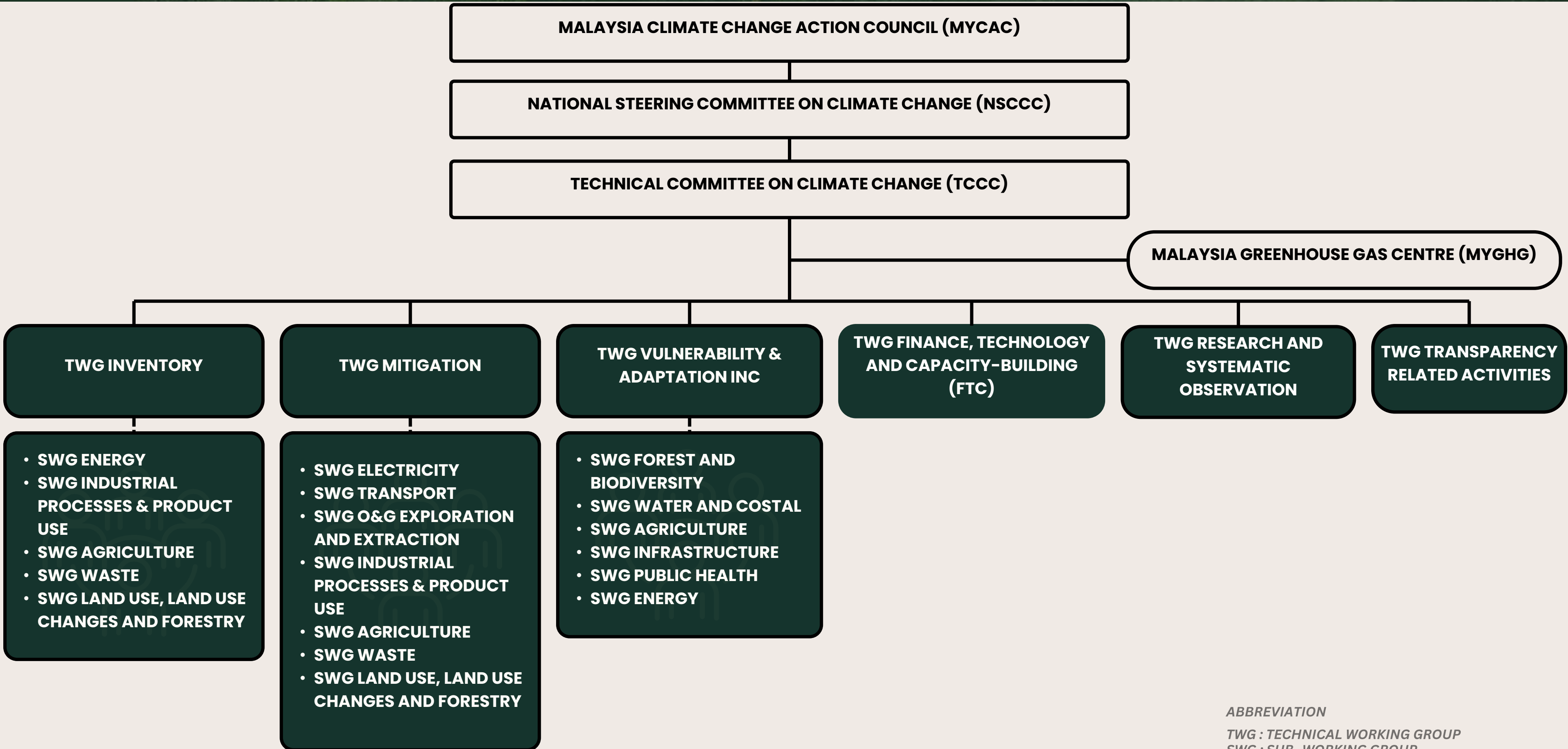


MALAYSIA'S FACILITATIVE MULTILATERAL CONSIDERATION OF PROGRESS

GERMANY | JUNE 2026

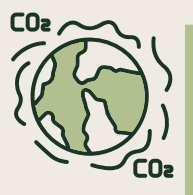
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BTR1 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS



ABBREVIATION
 TWG : TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP
 SWG : SUB- WORKING GROUP
 CA : CORRESPONDING ADJUSTMENT (CA)

Malaysia's GHG Inventory in 2021

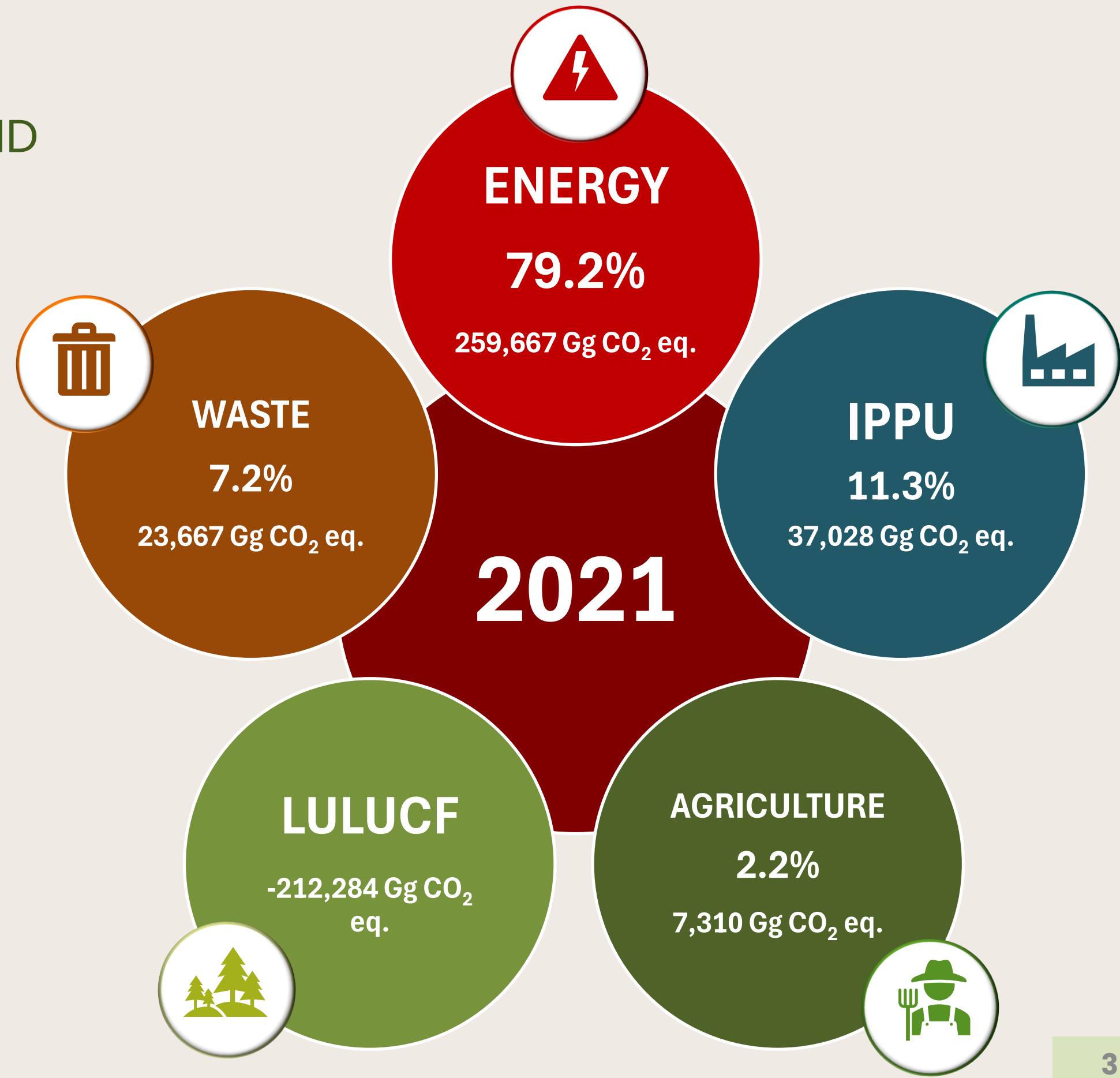


TOTAL GHG EMISSIONS WITH LAND USE, LAND USE CHANGES AND FORESTRY (LULUCF)

115,388 Gigagrams of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (Gg CO₂ eq.)

TOTAL GHG EMISSIONS WITHOUT LULUCF

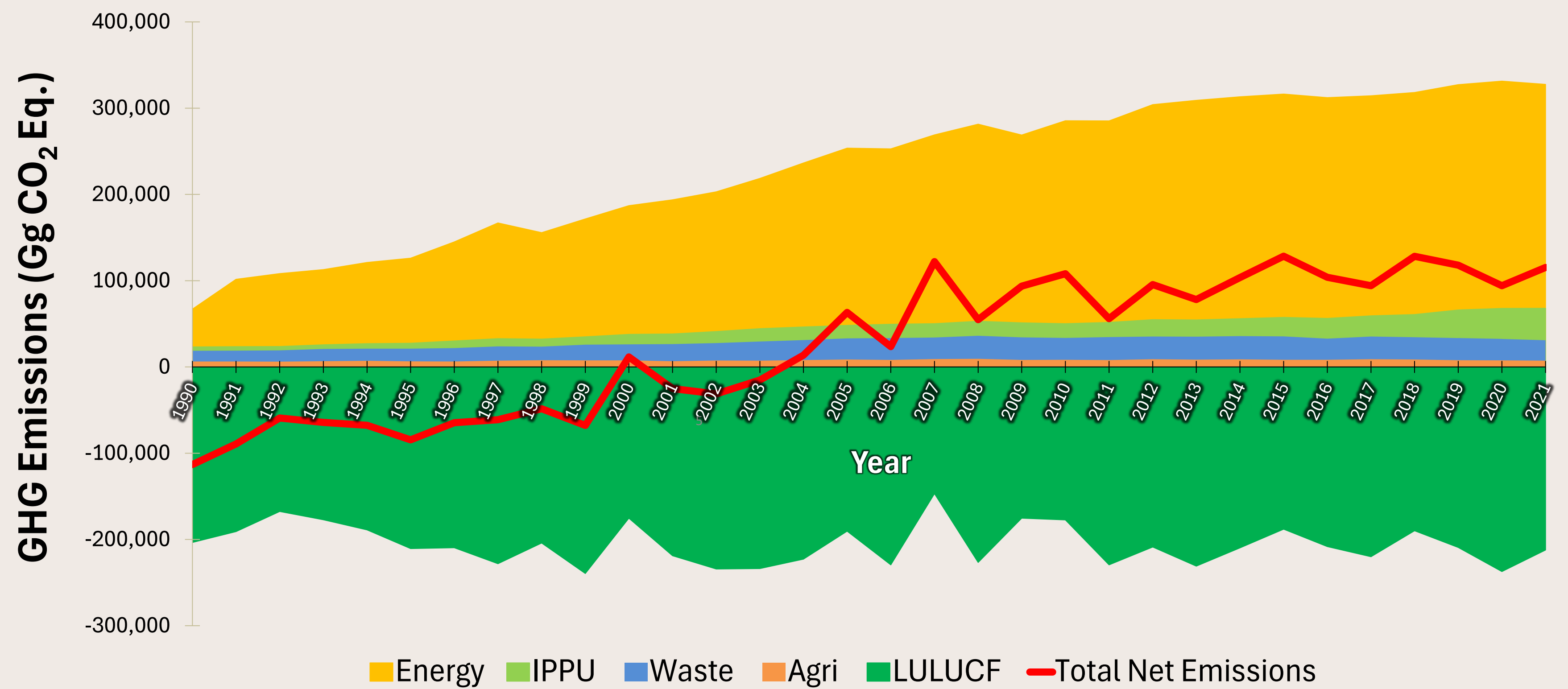
327,672 Gg CO₂ eq.



NOTE :

- 1. IPPU : INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES AND PRODUCT USE
- 2. LULUCF : LAND USE, LAND USE CHANGES AND FORESTRY

Malaysia's GHG Emissions in Time-Series



NOTE :
 1. IPPU : INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES AND PRODUCT USE
 2. LULUCF : LAND USE, LAND USE CHANGES AND FORESTRY

INFORMATION NECESSARY TO TRACK PROGRESS MADE IN IMPLEMENTING AND ACHIEVING NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS (NDC)



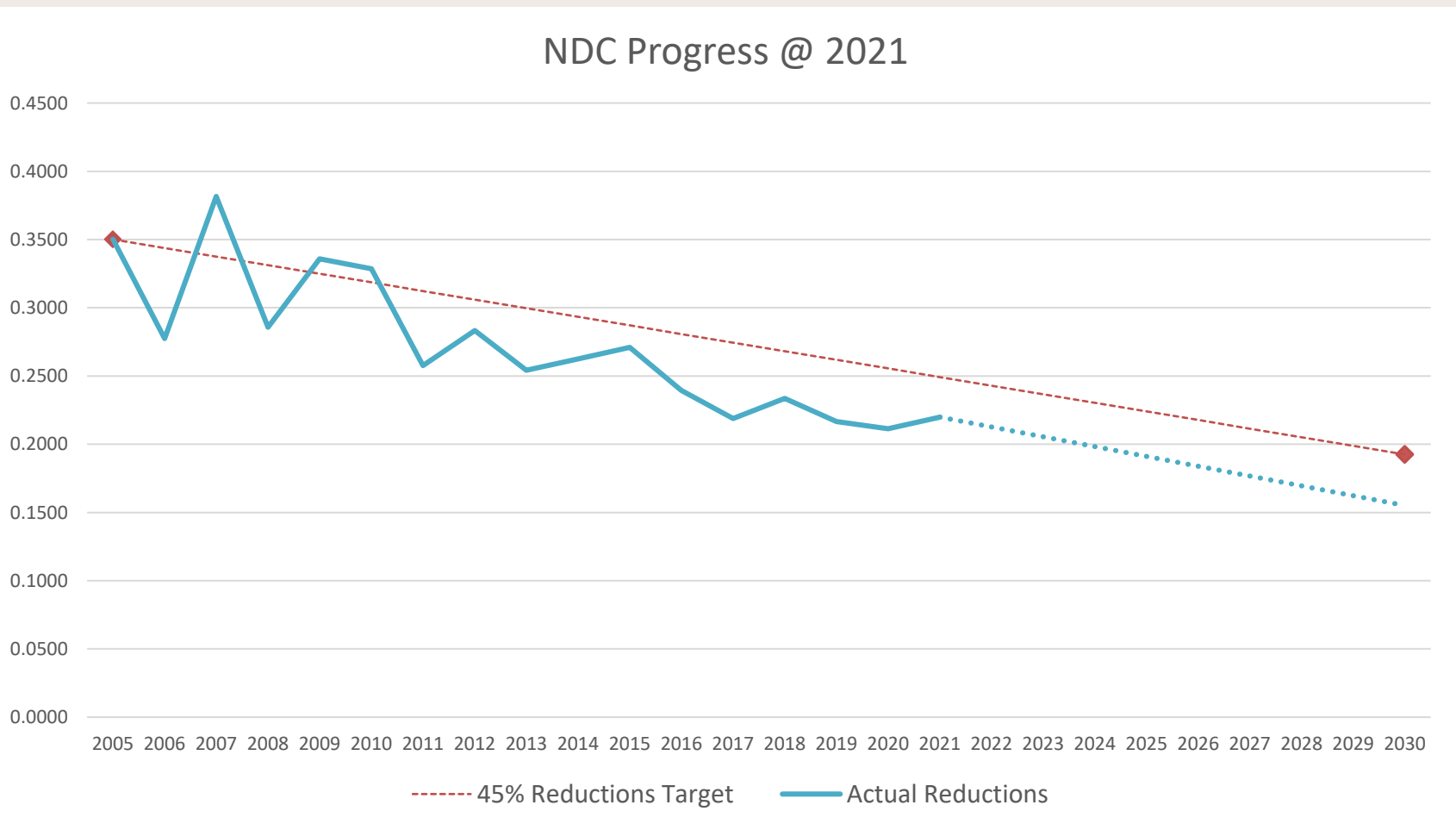
NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS (NDC) 2.0

Economy-wide carbon intensity reduction (against Gross Domestic Product (GDP)) of 45% in 2030 compared to 2005 level.

1st January 2021 – 31st December 2030

Energy, Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU), Waste, Agriculture and Land Use, Land Use Changes and Forestry (LULUCF)

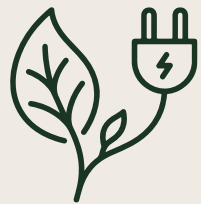
Carbon dioxide (CO₂), Methane (CH₄), Nitrous oxide (N₂O), Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), Perfluorocarbon (PFCs), Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆) and Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)



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PROGRESS IN YEAR
2021 : 37.12%

Malaysia tracks its NDC progress by using ratio of total economy-wide emissions and removals against the GDP value of the inventory year in 2015 price



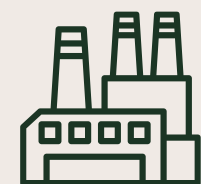
ENERGY

Energy Transition: Expanding the use of renewable energy sources

Natural phase-out of coal power plants with no new additions to replace retired coal power plants

Shifting towards low-carbon public transport and lowering road emissions.

Accelerating electric vehicle transition and hydrogen pilot projects in heavy-duty transportation segment



IPPU

Material Substitution in Cement Production: Replacing traditional materials with sustainable alternatives



WASTE

Waste Management: Enhancing recycling practices and improving solid waste management

Methane capture: Scaling up methane capture in solid waste management and wastewater treatment facilities



AGRICULTURE

MyOrganic Certification Program: Promoting organic practices and ensuring products meet organic standards



LULUCF

Conservation and Reforestation: Implementing forest conservation and replanting programs

ABBREVIATION

IPPU : INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES AND PRODUCT USE
LULUCF : LAND USE, LAND-USE CHANGES AND FORESTRY

Picture source: Pexels

Malaysia had received

USD 5.7 MILLION

for GEF-7 cycle (2018-2022)

International fund and technical support, especially from Global Environment Facility (GEF), Green Climate Fund (GCF) and developed countries

Support mitigation action projects

Support in implementing technical capacity building activities on climate change

GENDER PARTICIPATION

Participation during the stakeholders' engagement sessions conducted in preparing the BTR1



53.7%

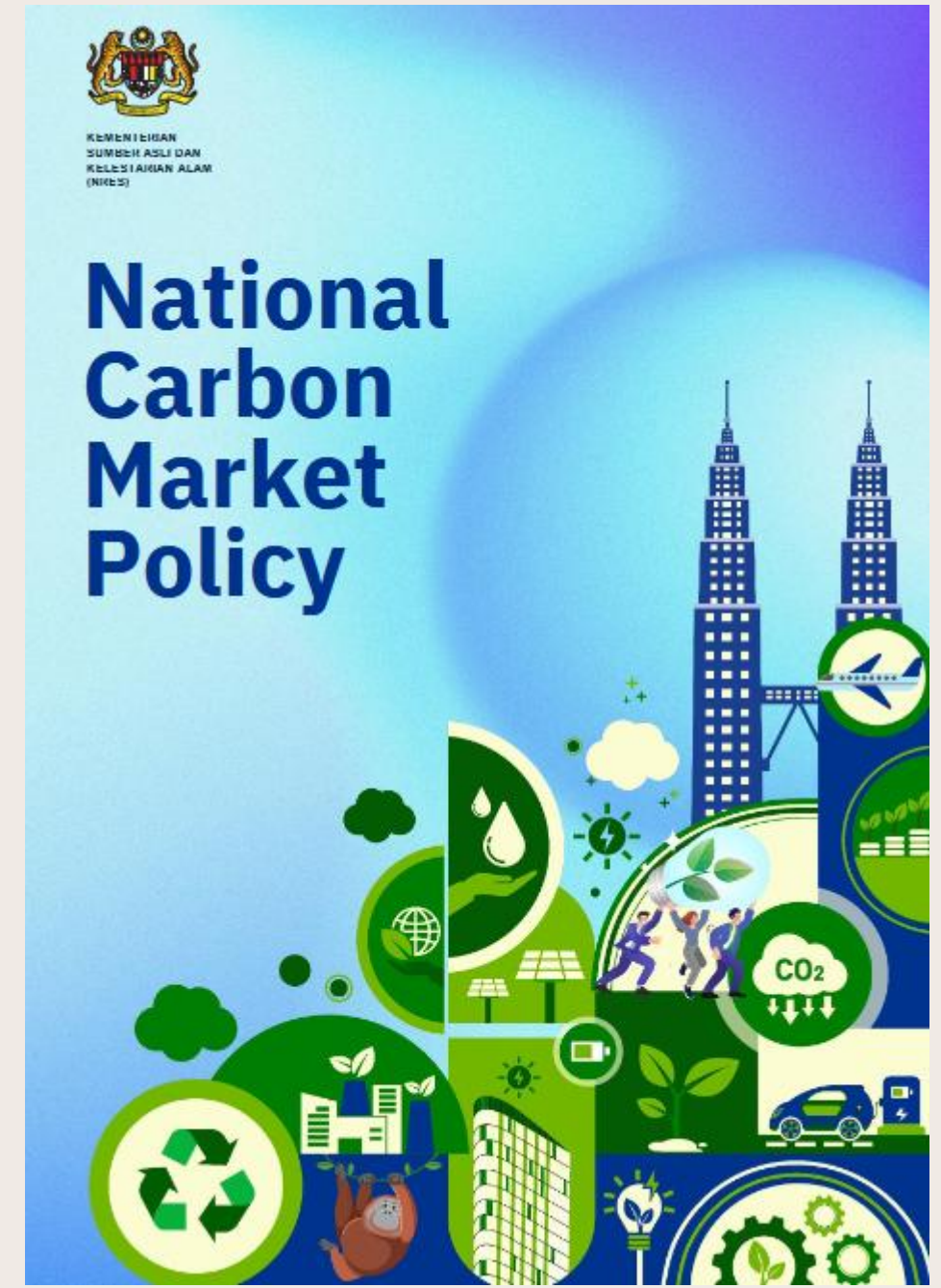


46.3%

MALAYSIA'S THIRD ITERATION OF THE NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTION¹ (SUMMARY)

Malaysia's current projections indicate that national greenhouse gas emissions are expected to peak between 2029 and 2034. In line with its commitments under the Paris Agreement, Malaysia strives to peak its emissions by 2030, subject to the availability of support and enabling conditions. Building on this trajectory, Malaysia intends to achieve an absolute reduction of 15–30 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent (MtCO₂eq) by 2035 from the peak level. This comprises an unconditional reduction of up to 20 MtCO₂eq, with a further 10 MtCO₂eq reduction conditional upon the provision of climate finance, technology transfer, and capacity-building support from international sources.

Malaysia's NDC 3.0



**Malaysia's National Carbon Market
Policy**

CONSULTATION PAPER ON PROPOSED CLIMATE CHANGE ACT BILL (RUUPIN)²

RUUPIN adopts a whole-nation approach in the process of its development by seeking feedback from all segments of society including Federal Ministries and Agencies, State Governments, Private Sectors, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), citizens and other relevant stakeholders which has a role in tackling climate change according to their jurisdictions.

Climate Change Act Bill

¹Further reference of Malaysia's NDC 3.0 is available at <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/2025-10/Malaysia%20NDC%203.0%20to%20UNFCCC%202025%20final.pdf>

²Further reference of this paper is available at the Ministry's website (Search: RUUPIN consultation paper)

- Preparation and Submission of Malaysia's Second Biennial Transparency Report (BTR2) to the UNFCCC
- Continuous engagement with the stakeholders
- Improvement of capacity in climate change reporting





THANK YOU



Picture source: Pexels