

Air Quality Policies

This document is based on research that UNEP conducted in 2015, in response to Resolution 7 of the UNEA 1. It describes country-level policies that impact air quality. Triple question marks (???) indicate that information for the section couldn't be found.

Please review the information, and provide feedback. A Word version of the template can be provided upon request. Corrections and comments can be emailed to Vered.Ehsani@unep.org and George.Mwaniki@unep.org.

MALAYSIA		
GOALS	CURRENT STATUS	CURRENT / PLANNED POLICIES & PROGRAMMES
GENERAL OVERVIEW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Overall situation with respect to air quality in the country, including key air quality challenges: Malaysia started to tackle air and other environmental issues much earlier than most other Asian countries; for this reason, the country's capacity to manage air quality is above-average and the air quality itself is fairly good; Transboundary haze is a serious issue ● Air quality monitoring system: Yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● National Ambient air quality standards: Using WHO Interim Targets for all the critical pollutants ● National Air Quality Policy: No, but there is a National Policy on the Environment; Malaysia Environmental Strategic Plan 2011-2020 states a requirement to maintain good air quality ● Air Quality legislation / programmes: Environmental Quality (Clean Air) regulations 2014 (revised from 1978 version) ● Other:
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM INDUSTRIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Industries that have the potential to impact air quality: power stations, industrial fuel burning, industrial production processes (electronics, rubber & palm oil processing, smelting, petroleum production & refining) ● GDP of country: \$375 billion ● Industries' share of GDP: 41% ● Electricity sources: gas (49%), coal (43%), hydro (5%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Emission regulations for industries: emission limits (PM2.5 not regulated); Stack Gas Emission Standards; requirement that industrial projects use Best Available Techniques; Clean Air Regulations require industries to conduct emission inventories ● Small installation's emissions regulated: No (thermal power plants<10MW, metal foundries, solvent industries, cement, glass etc), and they don't need an EIA process ● Renewable energy investment promoted: Renewable Energy Act 2011; Sustainable Energy Development Authority has initiated renewable energy policies to encourage industries and individuals to employ renewable-energy-powered systems in power applications (solar, biomass, small hydro, biogas); Solar Rooftop Programme ● Energy efficiency incentives: National Energy Efficiency Action Plan (drafted in 2014 - enacted?) - appliance rating & labelling; minimum energy performance standards; energy audits in buildings & industries; targeted rebates & support; energy efficient building design ● Incentives for clean production and installation of pollution prevention technologies:

		<p>Special capital allowance incentive for companies that install pollution control equipment (Income Tax Act 1997)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Actions to ensure compliance with regulations: (monitoring, enforcement, fines etc) ??? ● Other actions at national, sub-national and / or local level to reduce industry: ???
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM TRANSPORT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Key transport-related air quality challenges: responsible for ~70% air pollution, and increasing PM, in urban areas; emission standards are only at Euro 2 and no restrictions on second hand vehicle imports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Vehicle emission limit: Euro 2 for petrol vehicles (goals: Euro 4 for petrol vehicles, Euro 2 for diesel vehicles, and Euro 3 for motorcycles in 2016) ● Fuel Sulphur content: 500 ppm (goal: 50ppm in 2016) ● Restriction on used car importation: None ● Actions to expand, improve and promote public transport and mass transit: One bus rapid transit system being built in Kuala Lumpur; 9th Malaysia Plan (2006-2010) included urban transport focus to encourage modal shift ● Actions to promote non-motorized transport: (ex: include sidewalks and bike lanes in new road projects, car-free areas etc) ??? ● Other transport-related actions: government's Electric Mobility Flagship Programme aims to have 200,000 EV (including buses, cars, scooters) & 125,000 public charging stations by 2020
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING OF AGRICULTURAL / MUNICIPAL WASTE (OUTDOOR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Outdoor, open burning: Open burning (of waste & other) is one of significant pollution sources of PM; Monitoring network is used to identify local burning & enforce regulations; Haze monitoring has improved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legal framework: Environmental Quality (Declared Activities) (Open Burning) Regulations in 2003 to reduce haze from domestic sources ● Actions to prevent open burning of municipal waste and / or agricultural waste: ???
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING OF BIOMASS (INDOOR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Dominant fuels used for cooking and space heating: ~95% use of electricity / gas for cooking ● Impact: WHO estimates <100 deaths/year from indoor air pollution (600 for outdoor air pollution) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Indoor air pollution regulated: No ● Promotion of non-grid / grid electrification: Rural Electrification Programme includes off-grid microgrids such as solar systems for remote areas ● Promotion of cleaner cooking fuels and clean cook stoves: ??? ● Other actions to reduce indoor biomass burning, or to reduce its emissions: ???

Secondary Sources used in the research: *Country Synthesis Report on Urban Air Quality Management: Malaysia. Asian Development Bank and the Clean Air Initiative for Asian Cities, 2006.*, <http://www.doe.gov.my/eia/wp-content/uploads/2012/03/A-Guide-For-Investors1.pdf>, <http://www.kettha.gov.my/kettha/portal/document/files/NEEAP%20For%20Comments%20Final%20January%202014.pdf>, <http://www.mida.gov.my/env3/uploads/events/Sabah04122012/SEDA.pdf>, <http://asiapacific.anu.edu.au/newmandala/2013/06/23/reinvigorating-rural-malaysia-new-paradigms-needed/>,

General: *World Bank. 2015. The Little Green Data Book 2015. Washington, DC: World Bank. doi:10.1596/978-1-4648-0560-8. License: Creative Commons Attribution CC BY 3.0 IGO* (<https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/22025/9781464805608.pdf>), http://www.who.int/quantifying_ehimpacts/national/countryprofile/en/#T, <http://sekitarsynergy.blogspot.com/2014/08/clean-air-regulations-2014-malaysia.html>, <http://www.who.int/healthinfo/survey/whsmys-malaysia.pdf>, <http://kvmrt.info/>, <http://www.thestar.com.my/Lifestyle/Features/2015/02/02/Electric-vehicles-the-face-of-future-mobility/>, http://www.pv-magazine.com/news/details/beitrag/rural-electrification-set-to-transform-asia-pacific-microgrid-market_100016479/#axzz3hHENchk7, http://www.who.int/quantifying_ehimpacts/national/countryprofile/en/#I, http://cleanairasia.org/wp-content/uploads/portal/files/agenda/meeting_report_of_consultation_for_joint_forum_and_5th_govt_meeting_feb2015.pdf