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	• **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	• **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	• **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%)	• **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**:

		Special capital allowance incentive for companies that install pollution control equipment (Income Tax Act 1997) ● **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	● **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	● **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)	● **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	● **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)	● **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)	● **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