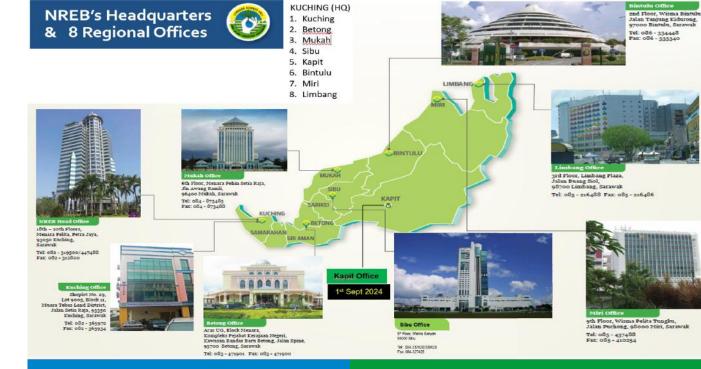




NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT BOARD SARAWAK (NREB)

- ☐ The NREB, established on 1st February 1994 under Section 3(1) of Natural Resources and Environmental Ordinance, (NREO) 1993 (Cap. 84 - Laws of Sarawak
- □ Under Section 5 of the Ordinance, the functions and powers of the Board are focused on safeguarding the environment and ensuring the sustainable use of natural resources, in accordance with the principles of sustainable development.



Vision

A Green, Clean and Healthy Sarawak

Mission

Lead Agency
Advocates for
Environmental
Stewardship and
Sustainability

ENVIRONMENT (REDUCTION OF GREENHOUSE GASES EMISSION) ORDINANCE, 2023

The GHG Ordinance

- Passed in November DUN 2023; and
- Enter into force on 1st March 2024.
- Legal framework for regulating GHG emissions in Sarawak.
- Regulate and reduce GHG emissions from scheduled economic sectors
- Ensure Sarawak's transition towards a low-carbon economy.



THE PRINCIPALS OBJECTIVES OF THIS ORDINANCE

Protect Sarawak's environment by cutting greenhouse gas emissions to achieve net-zero carbon emissions by 2050.

Businesses in key sectors (listed in the First Schedule) must reduce carbon emissions to levels set by MMKN.

Imposed carbon levy where business entities unable or unwilling to reduce carbon emission to the prescribed level.

Create a reliable system to verify carbon credit projects, allowing credits to be traded locally and internationally (in voluntary or compliance markets).

Follow global standards for measuring, reporting, and verifying carbon emissions and credits.

STATE'S CONSTITUTIONAL POWERS TO LEGISLATE ON CCS AND CARBON CREDIT AND LEVY

Under international law, Malaysia must comply with treaties like the **Paris Agreement (2015)**. The **Federal Government** is responsible for meeting these climate commitments.

Implementation depends on the **Federal Constitution**, which divides powers between federal and state governments.

Notably, "Environment" is not listed in the Constitution's legislative jurisdiction, creating ambiguity over authority.

STATE'S CONSTITUTIONAL POWERS TO LEGISLATE ON CCS AND CARBON CREDIT AND LEVY

- Since "Environment" isn't listed in the Federal Constitution, it falls under **state authority** (Article 77).
- Courts have ruled that if environmental issues relate to land, forest, or water (state matters), state laws apply. These areas include:

Projects like **reforestation**, **carbon storage**, **Carbon credit issuance** and related benefits

States have broad power to regulate these activities.

BROAD STRATEGIES FOR EMISSIONS REDUCTION

To achieve net zero carbon emission by 2050, the Ordinance outlined the following measures to be taken:

Mandatory Registration

 Scheduled businesses must register with the Controller for emissions monitoring.

Annual Emissions Reporting

• Sectors must submit reports following international standards.

Oil & Gas Emission Controls

Strict limits on flaring and venting of GHGs.

Carbon Projects & Credits

• Support for forest carbon, carbon capture/storage, and certified carbon credit issuance.

BROAD STRATEGIES FOR EMISSIONS REDUCTION

Carbon Registry

 Verified credits registered for trading in local/global markets.

Carbon Levy & Offset Option

 Penalty for non-compliant businesses, payable partially via carbon credits.

Quality Assurance

 Rigorous verification to ensure credit integrity, boosting market value and state revenue.

Centralized Management

 A Registrar oversees the Sarawak Carbon Register, syncing data with Carbon Standard Administrators.

UPDATE ON CURRENT PROGRESS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ENVIRONMENT (REDUCTION OF GREENHOUSE GASES EMISSION) ORDINANCE, 2023



The Environment (Reduction of Greenhouse Gases Emission) Bill was passed by DUN Sarawak on 20th Nov. 2023



Guidelines For Registration: Section 5 (1) of the Ordinance, the scheduled economic sectors (O&G & Energy) shall within ninety (90) days of the coming into force of this Ordinance, to register with the Controller by 30th May 2024

Two Rules were approved by MMKN 24th Oct. 2024

- Qualifications and Registration of Accredited External Auditors Rules, 2024
- Flaring and Venting Rules, 2024
- **Qualifications and** Registration of Accredited External Auditors Rules, 2024 come into force 1st May 2025
- Flaring and Venting Rules, 2024 come into force 1st November 2025











Environment (Reduction of Greenhouse Gas Emission) Ordinance, 2023, came into force on 1st

March 2024

Aug. 2024

Guidelines for Carbon Emission Reporting: Section 6 (1) of the Ordinance, within 90 days from the date of the registration under section 5, submit the report to the Controller by 28th

Out of 19 registered business entities, 13 were in production mode and required to submit verified GHG emission reports by 28th August 2024





Milestones in Sarawak's GHG Implementation Journey









STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

 Briefing & Discussion on Carbon Emission Reporting Guidelines on 30 July 2024









STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

Familiarization with Industry's GHG Emission Data Collection, July 2024









Submission of 1st Emission Report on 27th August 2024



New Sarawak Tribune

August 27 at 12:52 PM · 🚱

Reducing greenhouse gas emissions: Sarawak achieves crucial milestone



NEWSARAWAKTRIBUNE.COM.MY

Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions: Sarawak Achieves Crucial Milestone | New

GREENHOUSE GAS MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (GHG-MS)









Registration of business entity

Registration of external auditors

GHG verification, submission, and calculation

Reporting & Analytic









Permit to flare & vent

Permit for conveyance of scheduled gases

Carbon Levy

Payment & enforcement



IN PROGRESS

- Qualifications and Registration of External Auditors Rules, 2025: Enter into force on 1st May 2025
- Flaring and Venting Rules, 2025: Enter into force on 1st November 2025
- Carbon registry
- Development of Greenhouse Gas Management System (GHG-MS)
- Emission threshold, carbon levy, carbon pricing, carbon credit, carbon offsets

SALIENT **FEATURES**

Carbon Levy

Imposition

- Applied to entities exceeding MMKN-set emission thresholds.
- Rate determined by MMKN; calculation method in Section 24(2).

Non-Payment Penalties

- 8% late fee (or Gazette-specified rate) on unpaid amounts.
- Unpaid levies recoverable as civil debt.

Carbon Credit Offset

 Defaulters' carbon credits may be cancelled to settle owed levies.

OTHER SALIENT FEATURES



Advisory Panel

Advises the government on:

- Carbon capture/storage (CCS)
- Emission thresholds & carbon pricing
- Carbon credit criteria
- Net-zero strategies (2050 target)



Regulatory Powers (MMKN)

Sets rules for:

- Carbon pricing & levy assessment
- Carbon credit registration/trading
- Flaring/venting controls

ANALYSIS

Sarawak's Climate Leadership in Malaysia

1.Legal Gap & Sarawak's Initiative

- a) Despite Malaysia's Paris Agreement (2015) ratification, **no federal climate law exists.**
- b) Sarawak's Ordinance is **Malaysia's first climate law**, aligning with net-zero 2050 goals.

2.Key Actions for Net-Zero

- a) Forest carbon projects (reforestation/afforestation).
- b) Carbon capture & storage (CCS) development.
- c) Carbon credit incentives for green projects.

3. Federal Reporting

a) Emission cuts & Sarawak's carbon credits will be included in Malaysia's **UNFCCC reports**, adjusted for exported credits.

"A Green, Clean and Healthy Sarawak"



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