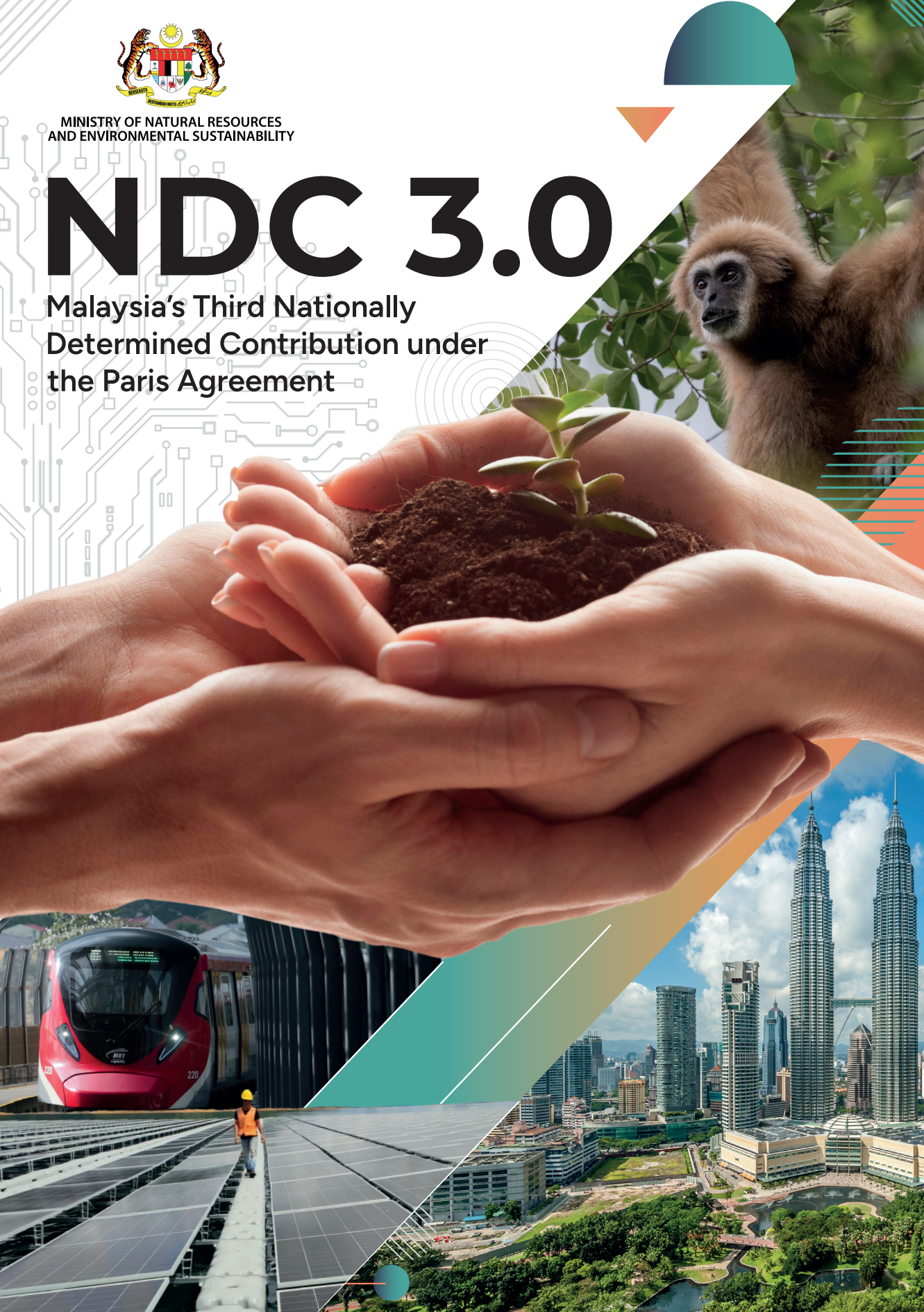
MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES
AND ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

NDC 3.0

Malaysia's Third Nationally Determined Contribution under the Paris Agreement



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Preamble

All Parties to the Paris Agreement shall periodically communicate their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), maintain and track progress towards achievement, and report this information in their respective Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs), in line with decision 18/CMA.1. Successive NDCs shall also consider the outcomes of the Global Stocktake (GST), as mandated in decision 1/CMA.5, to contribute to the implementation and achievement of the goals of the Paris Agreement.

In accordance with paragraph 24 of decision 1/CP.21, and in compliance with Article 4, paragraph 8 of the Paris Agreement, Malaysia hereby communicates its third iteration of the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC 3.0). The NDC 3.0 covers the implementation period from 2026 to 2035, applying the common timeframe established under decision 6/CMA.3, and is prepared with the information necessary for clarity, transparency, and understanding as outlined in decision 4/CMA.1.

The target communicated in NDC 3.0 is in line with national policies that have been planned and implemented, taking into account the country's national circumstances and development needs. To ensure that global warming does not exceed the 1.5°C threshold, greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions must be reduced through effective and sustained measures. For Malaysia, this task is central not only to fulfilling its obligations under the Paris Agreement, but also to safeguarding ecosystems, sustaining economic prosperity, and preserving opportunities for future generations. In this context, Malaysia's NDC 3.0 reflects a strengthened commitment to reduce GHG emissions, enhance resilience, and contribute to global efforts consistent with the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement.

Malaysia has progressively strengthened its climate ambition through successive NDCs. On 16 November 2016, Malaysia communicated its first NDC (NDC 1.0), outlining its intention to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions intensity of GDP. In 2021, Malaysia submitted its second NDC (NDC 2.0), reaffirming its emissions intensity commitment and expanding NDC 2.0 coverage to include seven GHGs. Through its NDC 3.0, Malaysia pledges to peak its national GHG emissions between 2029 and 2034, complemented by an absolute emissions reduction target. This progressive enhancement reflects Malaysia's strengthened commitment to global climate action and its long-term aspiration to achieve net-zero GHG emissions by 2050.

Malaysia's NDC 3.0 is informed by the outcomes of the first GST adopted at COP28 in 2023. It represents a 1.5°C-aligned, economy-wide target, covering all greenhouse gases, sectors, and categories, and is informed by the latest science. Building on NDC 3.0, Malaysia remains committed to delivering the benefits of the net-zero transition. Looking ahead, Malaysia will develop a sectoral GHG emission reduction target that outlines the policy measures and proposals needed to deliver its NDC 3.0 target.

In addition to mitigation efforts, Malaysia has also communicated its adaptation strategies as part of the NDC 3.0 submission. The accompanying annex outlines national adaptation priorities for the period 2026 to 2035, aligned with emerging scientific evidence and ongoing national development planning processes. Furthermore, Malaysia submitted its first Adaptation Communication to the UNFCCC in May 2024 and is currently formulating its National Adaptation Plan to provide a comprehensive framework for strengthening climate resilience across all sectors.

Malaysia acknowledged the valuable support provided by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) through the Climate Promise programme, which has played a key role in facilitating the preparation of the NDC 3.0. This programme has contributed to strengthening Malaysia's capacity in enhancing transparency, fostering inclusive stakeholder engagement, and advancing national climate ambition.

Malaysia Nationally Determined Contribution 3.0 Development Process

The development of Malaysia's Third Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC 3.0) was guided by a comprehensive and structured process (Figure 1). It emphasizes a collaborative and data-driven approach to ensure that the formulation of NDC is anchored in scientific evidence, transparency, and inclusivity. The process integrates several key components, including the establishment of governance frameworks, the updating of GHG emissions and removals projections, and the incorporation of adaptation actions reflecting the outcomes of the first Global Stocktake. It also places strong emphasis on inclusive stakeholder engagement and capacity-building activities. Overall, the NDC 3.0 process adopts a learning-by-doing approach that promotes continuous improvement and capacity strengthening over time.

The National Task Force oversees the overall direction, policy alignment, and development of national targets. Under its guidance, two dedicated technical working groups were established, namely the Mitigation Core Team and the Adaptation Core Team. The Mitigation Core Team is responsible for identifying and proposing emission reduction pathways across all sectors, ensuring that decarbonization strategies remain aligned with Malaysia's national priorities and international commitments. Meanwhile, the Adaptation Core Team focuses on strengthening climate resilience by addressing climate risks, vulnerabilities, and sectoral adaptation needs.

The mitigation and adaptation components of NDC 3.0 were developed through a combination of technical analysis and extensive stakeholder consultations. Engagements were conducted at both national and sub-national levels to gather the latest policy inputs and action plans from key ministries, agencies, state governments, industry, academia, and civil society organisations. Feedback from these consultations was used to update GHG emissions and removals projections, identify feasible mitigation measures, and determine national priorities for vulnerability reduction and adaptation. A key cross-cutting element in the NDC 3.0 development process includes the formulation of action plans and strategies on Just Transition, Gender, and Climate Financing and Investment.

Complementing these efforts, a series of Communication, Education, and Public Awareness (CEPA) initiatives will be undertaken at both national and sub-national levels. Media engagement will also be undertaken to support the dissemination of information and raise public awareness on NDC 3.0. These initiatives seek to foster informed public discourse, encourage behavioural change, and reinforce a shared national commitment towards achieving Malaysia's climate commitment under the Paris Agreement.

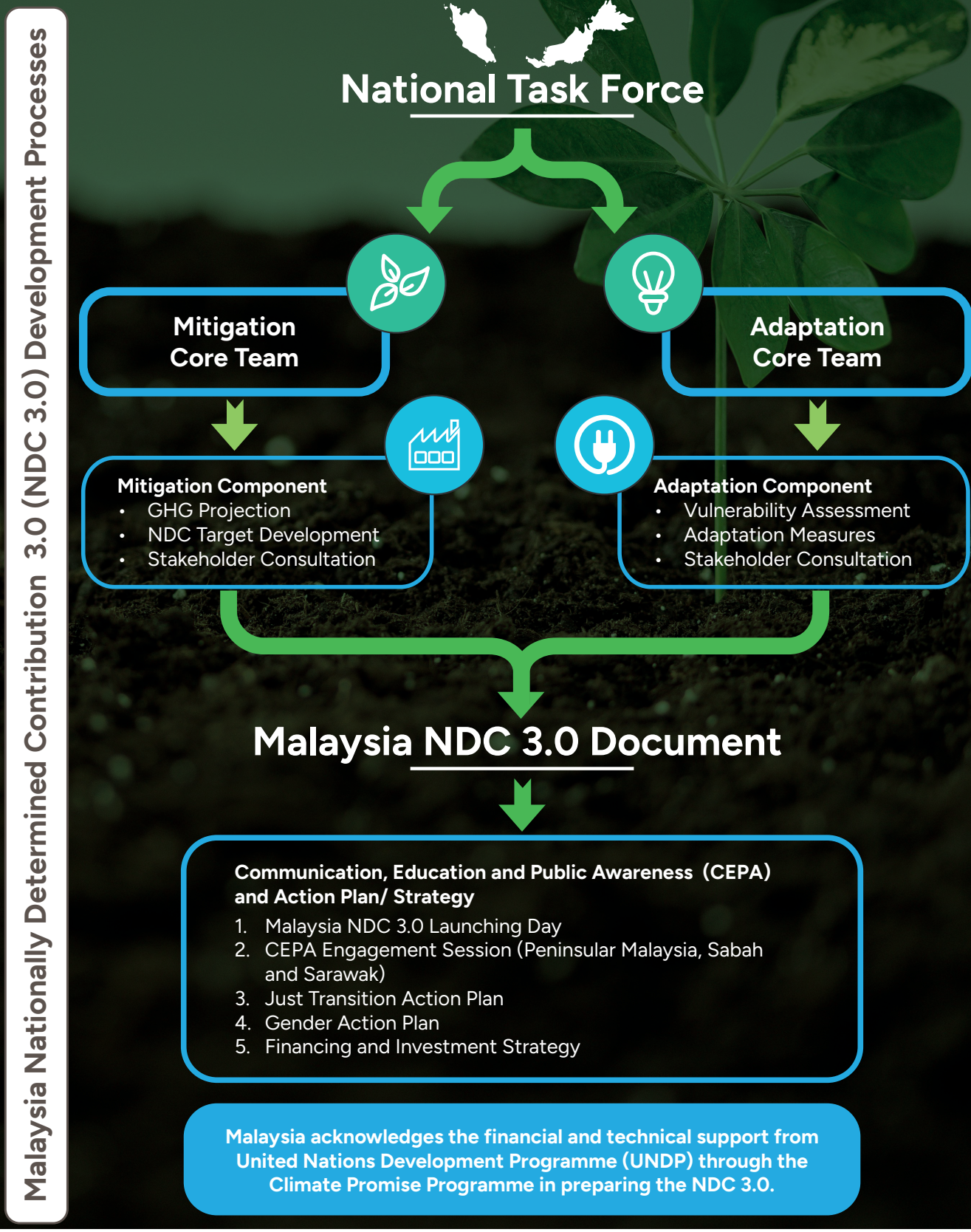


Figure 1: *Flowchart of Malaysia third series of Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC3.0) Development Process.*

Malaysia's GHG Emissions and Removals Projections

Malaysia's GHG emissions and removals projections cover all sectors following the IPCC national GHG inventory guidelines. These sectors comprise of Energy, Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU), Waste, and Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU). The projections developed three scenarios as follows (Figure 2);

I. **Without Measures (WOM)** scenario exclude all policies and measures implemented, adopted and planned from the start of the projection;

II. **With Existing Measures (WEM)** scenario represents currently implemented and adopted policies and measures; and

III. **With Additional Measures (WAM)** scenario represent implemented, adopted and planned policies and measures.

The emissions and removals pathways developed under Malaysia's NDC 3.0 are closely aligned with key national policies and strategies that guide the country's transition towards a low-carbon and climate-resilient economy. For the non- AFOLU sector, the National Energy Transition Roadmap (NETR), the New Industrial Master Plan (NIMP) 2030, the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Act (EECA), the Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategy (LT-LEDS), the Circular Economy Blueprint, and the Sarawak Energy Transition Policy (SET-P) were considered. For AFOLU sector, National Agrofood Policy, the National Forestry (Amendment) Act 2022, the National Agri-commodity Policy 2.0 and the Fourth National Physical Plan (NPP-4) were considered. Collectively, these policies ensure that mitigation actions are coherent, and consistent with Malaysia's long-term development vision. Stakeholder engagement was conducted to validate the data inputs and findings derived from the modelling activities, ensuring the robustness and transparency of the projection outcomes.

Malaysia's greenhouse gas emissions and removals are projected to peak between 2029 and 2034, in line with Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, which calls for global peaking of GHG emissions as soon as possible while recognizing that developing countries, may take longer to reach this point. Achieving this turning point aligns with the Paris Agreement's objective for Parties to reach global peaking of emissions as soon as possible.

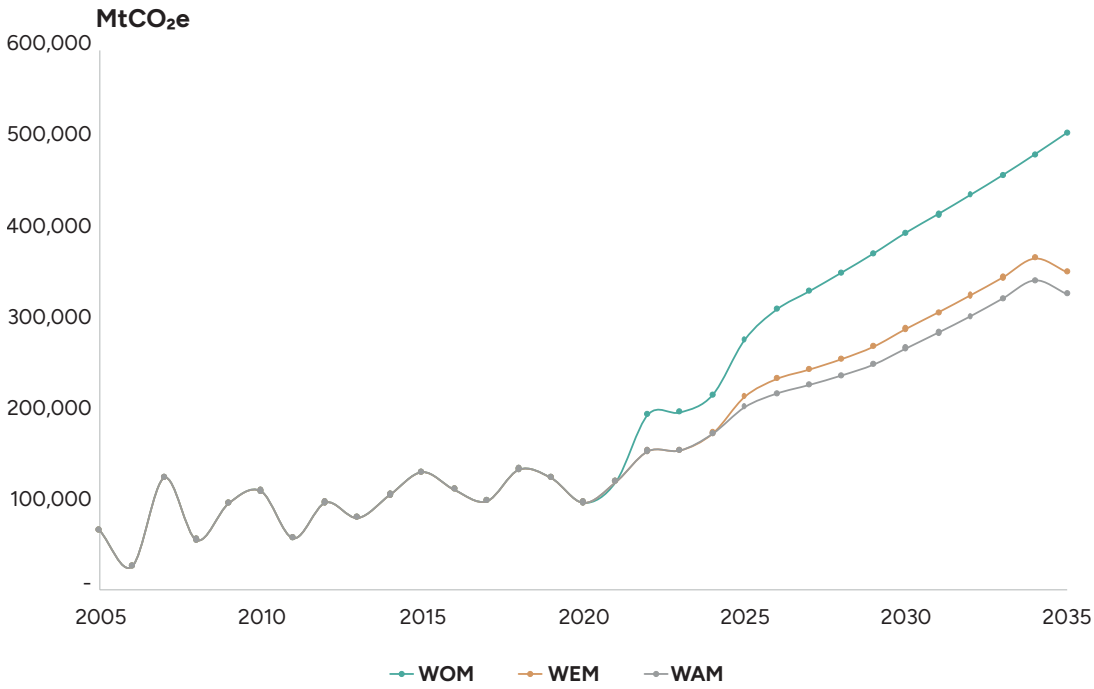


Figure 2: *Malaysia GHG emission and removal projection from 2005 to 2035.*

Description of Malaysia NDC 3.0 Target

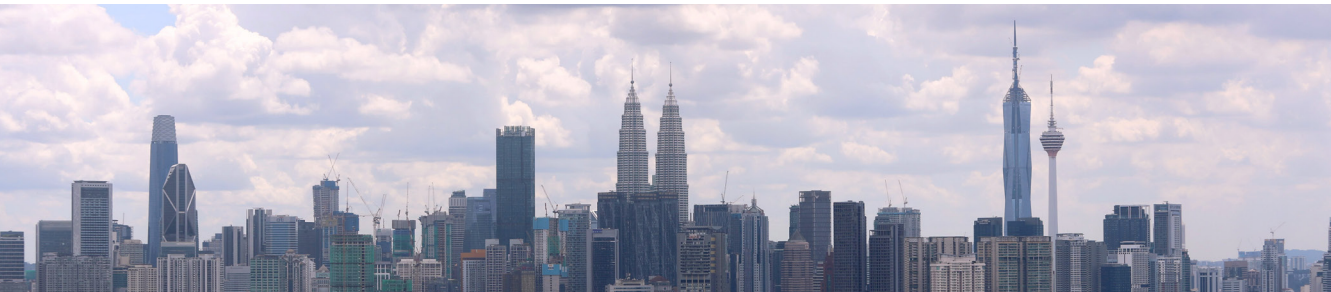
Through NDC 3.0, Malaysia aims to achieve an absolute GHG emissions reduction of 15 to 30 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent ($MtCO_2e$) by 2035 from its peak emissions level. This comprises an unconditional reduction of up to 20 $MtCO_2e$ through domestic initiatives, and a conditional reduction of an additional 10 $MtCO_2e$, contingent upon access to international support in the form of climate finance, technology transfer, and capacity-building.

For more details on the description of Malaysia's NDC 3.0 target, please refer to the information necessary for clarity, transparency, and understanding (ICTU) of Malaysia's NDC 3.0 section of this booklet.

Malaysia intends to achieve an absolute reduction of 15–30 million tonnes of CO_2 equivalent ($MtCO_2eq$) by 2035

1. Quantified Information on the Reference Point

1. Quantified information on the reference point, including, as appropriate, a base year	
a. Reference year(s), base year(s), reference period(s) or other starting point(s).	2029 - 2034.
b. Quantifiable information on the reference indicators, their values in the reference year(s), base year(s), reference period(s) or other starting point(s), and, as applicable, in the target year.	Quantification of the reference indicator will be based on national GHG inventory reported in the National Communications (NC) and Biennial Transparency Report (BTR) submissions and may be updated due to the improvements in the national GHG inventory.
c. For strategies, plans and actions referred to in Article 4, paragraph 6, of the Paris Agreement, or polices and measures as components of NDCs where paragraph 1(b) above is not applicable, Parties to provide other relevant information.	N/a.
d. Target relative to the reference indicator, expressed numerically, for example in percentage or amount of reduction.	Economy-wide absolute emissions reduction of 15–30 million tonnes of CO_2 equivalent ($MtCO_2eq$) by 2035 from the peak level.
e. Information on sources of data used in quantifying the reference point(s).	The reference indicator will be quantified based on the national GHG inventory.
f. Information on the circumstances under which the Party may update the values of the reference indicators.	The national GHG emissions and removals may be updated and recalculated due to continuous improvements of the national GHG inventory and will be included in the BTR.



2. Time Frames

2.	Time frames and/or periods for implementation	
a.	**Time frame and/or period for implementation, including start and end date, consistent with any further relevant decision adopted by the CMA;**	1st January 2026 – 31st December 2035 (10 years).
b.	**Whether it is a single-year or multi-year target, as applicable.**	Single year target in 2035.

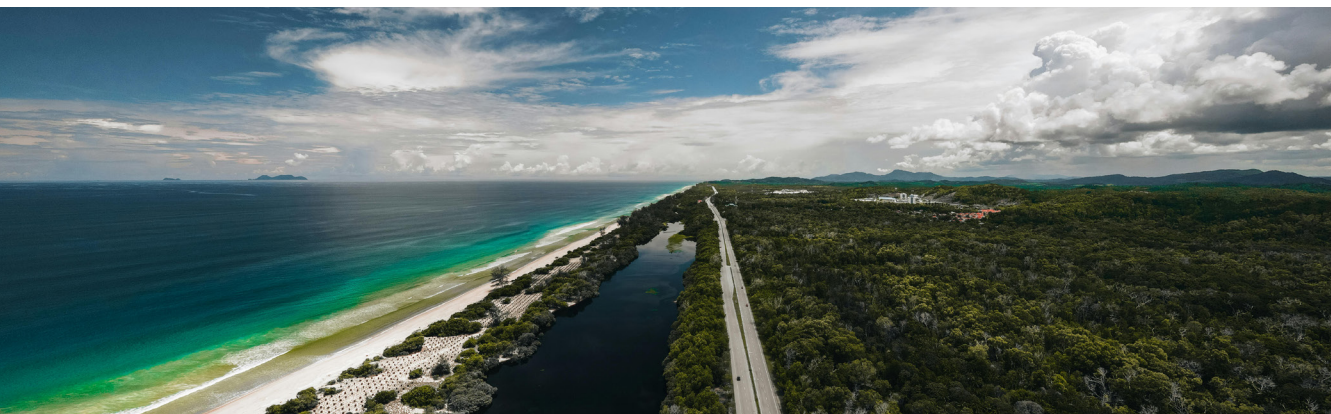
3. Scope and Coverage

3.	Scope and coverage		
a.	**General description of the target.**	Economy-wide absolute GHG emissions reduction of 15–30 million tonnes of CO_2 equivalent ($MtCO_2eq$) by 2035 from the peak level.	
b.	**Sectors, gases, categories and pools covered by the nationally determined contribution, including, as applicable, consistent with IPCC guidelines.**	**Sectors:** • Energy • Industrial Processes and Product Use • Waste • Agriculture • LULUCF	**GHGs:** • Carbon dioxide (CO_2) • Methane (CH_4) • Nitrous oxide (N_2O) • Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) • Perfluorocarbon (PFCs) • Sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6) • Nitrogen trifluoride (NF_3)
c.	**How the Party has taken into consideration paragraphs 31(c) and (d) of decision 1/CP.21.**	Malaysia's NDC 3.0 is economy-wide absolute emissions reduction target and will strive to include all key categories of anthropogenic emissions and removals.	
d.	**Mitigation co-benefits resulting from Parties' adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans, including description of specific projects, measures and initiatives of Parties' adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans.**	N/a	

4. Planning Process

4. Planning process	
a. Information on the planning processes that the Party undertook to prepare its NDC and, if available, on the Party's implementation plans, including, as appropriate: **i. Domestic institutional arrangements, public participation and engagement with local communities and indigenous peoples, in a gender-responsive manner;**	The NDC 3.0 was developed through participatory and inclusive process through inter-ministerial/agencies/state governments/ NGOs/private sector/academia working groups and consultations. The NDC 3.0 has been endorsed by the National Task Force on NDC and approved by the Malaysian Cabinet.
ii. Contextual matters, including, inter alia, as appropriate: **a. National circumstances, such as geography, climate, economy, sustainable development and poverty eradication;** **b. Best practices and experience related to the preparation of the nationally determined contribution;** **c. Other contextual aspirations and priorities acknowledged when joining the Paris Agreement;**	The national circumstances of Malaysia had been reported through NC and BTR submissions. Malaysia developed its NDC 3.0 in line with decision 4/CMA.1. The development of NDC 3.0 is led by Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Sustainability (NRES). In determining the target levels, NRES engaged all relevant ministries, state governments, private sector, non-government organizations (NGOs), and youth to ensure the highest possible level of ambition, while also taking into account the outcomes of the first Global Stocktake. A broad range of stakeholders contributed to the formulation of Malaysia's economy-wide absolute emissions reduction target, recognizing that the responsibilities for implementing policies to reduce emissions are distributed across multiple levels of government and private sector. NRES also works closely with UNICEF to engage youth and children on climate change awareness and capacity building programs. Moving forward, Malaysia will continue to adhere to UNFCCC guidelines, supported by domestic governance mechanisms and stakeholder engagement processes to track NDC 3.0 progress. In line with this commitment, Malaysia is also in the process of developing a National Climate Change Bill.

	As a developing country, Malaysia needs to ensure a balance between its socio-economic development and low carbon agenda. Malaysia continues to make progress across several priority policy areas that are critical to its overall climate action strategy, including forests and biodiversity, food security, sustainability, public health, and upgrading of national skills. In these endeavours, Malaysia has updated its National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) to NCCP 2.0, which strengthens the country's transition towards a low-carbon economy while enhancing national climate resilience. Malaysia also recognizes the importance of integrated approaches to address the triple planetary crisis of climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution. As one of the world's megadiverse countries, Malaysia has undertaken significant efforts to protect and sustainably manage its forests as part of both mitigation and adaptation strategies. Furthermore, Malaysia has developed the National Energy Transition Roadmap (NETR), an ambitious framework that charts the country's pathway towards a sustainable and low-carbon energy future.
b. Specific information applicable to Parties, including regional economic integration organizations and their member States, that have reached an agreement to act jointly under Article 4, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement, including the Parties that agreed to act jointly and the terms of the agreement, in accordance with Article 4, paragraphs 16–18, of the Paris Agreement;	N/a.



c. How the Party's preparation of its NDC has been informed by the outcomes of the global stocktake, in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 9, of the Paris Agreement.

Malaysia's NDC 3.0 adopts an economy-wide absolute emissions reduction target, covering all seven greenhouse gases, sectors, and categories as appropriate. The target is estimated to reduce national emissions by 15 – 30 $MtCO_2eq$ from the projected peak level, anticipated between 2029 and 2034. This pathway is consistent with the findings of the IPCC Special Report on 1.5 °C, which emphasizes the need for deep, rapid, and sustained emissions reductions to limit global warming to 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels.

Informed by the decision 1/CMA.5 on the outcomes of the first Global Stocktake (GST), Malaysia has taken steps to align its domestic policies with the global outcomes outlined in paragraph 28, including:

Energy transition

By 2035, Malaysia's National Energy Transition Roadmap (NETR) outlines a robust trajectory to advance the nation's low-carbon energy transformation. Under this roadmap, coal-fired power plants are set for near-complete retirement through natural phase-outs, with no new additions planned. Renewable energy is poised to make a substantial contribution to installed capacity, while natural gas remains a key transitional fuel in the national energy mix.

Transport decarbonisation

Major investments are being made in sustainable rail infrastructure, including the East Coast Rail Link (ECRL), Light Rapid Transit 3 (LRT3), and Mass Rapid Transit 3 (MRT3), to accelerate the shift towards low-carbon public transport systems and reduce road transport emissions. Concurrently, the country is accelerating the electric vehicle transition and launching hydrogen pilot projects in the heavy-duty transport segment.

Phasing down coal and fossil fuel use

Malaysia is progressively phasing down the role of unabated coal in its energy mix, while promoting the transition away from fossil fuels and scaling up zero- and low-emission technologies. Malaysia also has commenced significant fuel subsidy reforms, which serve as an important driver in realigning fiscal and environmental priorities. Malaysia began phasing out blanket diesel subsidies on 10 June 2024 by allowing the price in Peninsular Malaysia to float to market rates, while maintaining subsidized rates for Sabah, Sarawak, and Labuan, as well as targeted groups such as fishermen and eligible logistics companies through programmes such as Diesel Fleet Card 2.0.

Non-CO_2 emissions

Efforts are underway to scale up methane capture from solid waste management and industrial wastewater treatment facilities, in line with the GST call to substantially reduce non-CO_2 emissions, particularly methane, by 2030.

Forests and land use

In line with the paragraph 33 of the decision 1/CMA.5 on the outcomes of the first Global Stocktake, Malaysia is enhancing its measures, reinforced through the National Forestry Act 2022, which mandates simultaneous replacing of deforested areas, and the Ecological Fiscal Transfer (EFT) mechanism that incentivises forest protection and sustainable forest management. Consistent with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and Malaysia's National Policy on Biological Diversity 2.0 (NPBD 2.0), the country aims to conserve at least 20% of terrestrial areas and inland waters by 2030 through an effectively managed and ecologically representative system of protected areas and other conservation measures. These areas safeguard ecosystems, species, and habitats while also providing vital co-benefits such as mitigating climate change, securing clean water and food supplies, reducing disaster risks, alleviating poverty, and preserving cultural values. Through these efforts, biodiversity conservation strengthens human well-being and contributes directly to long-term sustainable development.

Malaysia is therefore fully committed to the outcomes of paragraphs 28 and 33 of the decision 1/CMA.5 on the outcomes of the first Global Stocktake, and will continue contributing to these global goals through domestic actions, policies, and reforms. These efforts reflect Malaysia's determination to advance its NDC implementation in a manner consistent with the Paris Agreement's long-term temperature goal of limiting warming to 1.5 °C.

d. Each Party with an NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement that consists of adaptation action and/or economic diversification plans resulting in mitigation co-benefits consistent with Article 4, paragraph 7, of the Paris Agreement to submit information on: **i. How the economic and social consequences of response measures have been considered in developing the NDC;** **ii. Specific projects, measures and activities to be implemented to contribute to mitigation co-benefits, including information on adaptation plans that also yield mitigation co-benefits, which may cover, but are not limited to, key sectors, such as energy, resources, water resources, coastal resources, human settlements and urban planning, agriculture and forestry; and economic diversification actions, which may cover, but are not limited to, sectors such as manufacturing and industry, energy and mining, transport and communication, construction, tourism, real estate, agriculture and fisheries.**	N/a.

5. Assumptions and Methodological Approaches

5. Assumptions and methodological approaches, including those for estimating and accounting for anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and, as appropriate, removals:	
a. Assumptions and methodological approaches used for accounting for anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and removals corresponding to the Party's NDC, consistent with decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 31, and accounting guidance adopted by the CMA;	Malaysia will report the anthropogenic GHG emissions and removals following the decisions 18/CMA.1 and 5/CMA.3. The details of any assumptions applied will be reported in the BTR. Malaysia will also use accounting guidance in decisions 4/CMA.1 and 2/CMA.3 for Article 6 implementation. The methodologies and metrics used are reflected in 5 (d).
b. Assumptions and methodological approaches used for accounting for the implementation of policies and measures or strategies in the NDC;	N/a.
c. If applicable, information on how the Party will take into account existing methods and guidance under the Convention to account for anthropogenic emissions and removals, in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 14, of the Paris Agreement, as appropriate;	See (d)-(e) below.
d. IPCC methodologies and metrics used for estimating anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and removals;	**IPCC Methodologies:** Malaysia uses the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National GHG Inventories to estimate anthropogenic GHG emissions and removals, IPCC Good Practice Guidance and Uncertainty Management in National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, and the 2013 Supplement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories: Wetlands. **Metrics:** The 100-year time horizon GWP values from the IPCC's Fifth Assessment Report or any future updates will be used to calculate the CO2 equivalent emissions and removals in accordance with decision 18/CMA.1.

e. Sector-, category- or activity-specific assumptions, methodologies and approaches consistent with IPCC guidance, as appropriate, including, as applicable:	Information provided in sections 5(e) and 5(f) are based on current policies and knowledge. Malaysia reserves the right to update the information as appropriate.
i. Approach to addressing emissions and subsequent removals from natural disturbances on managed lands;	Assumptions, methodologies and approaches will be reported in the Malaysia's future BTR.
ii. Approach used to account for emissions and removals from harvested wood products;	Malaysia will report the approach used (if applicable) in the Malaysia's future BTR.
iii. Approach used to address the effects of age-class structure in forests;	Assumptions, methodologies and approaches will be reported in the Malaysia's future BTR. The final choice of LULUCF methodology will not affect the overall NDC 3.0 ambition.
f. Other assumptions and methodological approaches used for understanding the NDC and, if applicable, estimating corresponding emissions and removals, including:	N/a.
i. How the reference indicators, baseline(s) and/or reference level(s), including, where applicable, sector-, category- or activity-specific reference levels, are constructed, including, for example, key parameters, assumptions, definitions, methodologies, data sources and models used;	The reference indicator is the national GHG inventory. Assumptions, methodologies and approaches will be reported in the Malaysia's future BTR. Malaysia will follow the guidance in accordance with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National GHG Inventories consistent with decision 18/CMA.1 as appropriate. Malaysia will continue to improve its methodologies to account for historical emissions. Adopting future improvements may affect historical emissions.

ii. For Parties with NDCs that contain non-greenhouse-gas components, information on assumptions and methodological approaches used in relation to those components, as applicable;	N/a.
iii. For climate forcers included in NDCs not covered by IPCC guidelines, information on how the climate forcers are estimated;	N/a.
iv. Further technical information, as necessary;	A bottom-up approach was applied to estimate the potential mitigation of GHG emissions across sectors and subsectors under the implementation of policies, measures, and strategies. Given data limitations, this approach relied on the best available national information to identify relevant projects and activities within each sector and subsector.
g. The intention to use voluntary cooperation under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, if applicable.	Malaysia plans to fulfil its NDC 3.0 target through domestic measures and participating in cooperative approaches in accordance with Article 6 of the Paris Agreement.

6. Fairness and Ambition

6. How the Party considers that its NDC is fair and ambitious in light of its national circumstances	
a. How the Party considers that its NDC is fair and ambitious in the light of its national circumstances;	Malaysia considers its NDC 3.0 to be both fair and ambitious when viewed against its national circumstances and development priorities. As a developing country and oil and gas producer, Malaysia faces unique challenges in transitioning to a low-carbon economy. Nonetheless, Malaysia has committed to peaking its greenhouse gas emissions no later than 2034, with the intention to peak earlier by 2030. This represents a significant step forward in aligning national actions with global pathways to limit global warming to 1.5°C. Malaysia has introduced concrete measures to phase down fossil fuels and increase the share of renewable energy in its energy mix, despite inherent constraints and limited options. In recognition of hard-to-abate sectors, Malaysia has taken steps to establish a legal framework to enable the deployment of carbon capture, utilisation and storage (CCUS), which will play a critical role in long-term decarbonisation. Complementing these efforts, Malaysia is also pursuing cooperative approaches under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement to facilitate access to advanced technologies and enhance emissions reduction outcomes. Malaysia will also be implementing carbon pricing instruments (CPIs) as strategic enablers to drive decarbonisation across the economy, incentivise low-carbon investments, strengthening the transition towards sustainable growth, and fostering climate-resilient development. In the land use sector, Malaysia has strengthened policies for the protection, conservation, and sustainable management of forests and ecosystems, including a commitment to conserve at least 20% of terrestrial and inland waters by 2030 through effectively managed protected areas. Additional measures include investments in high-yield planting material and the revitalisation of abandoned cropland to enhance agricultural productivity, while efforts are also being made to scale up waste-to-energy projects as part of Malaysia's broader clean energy transition. Recognising the geographical and technical limitations for conventional renewable energy deployment, Malaysia continues to explore and invest in a range of alternative and innovative grid decarbonisation solutions.

	These efforts are underpinned by ongoing work to establish a national Climate Change Bill, which will provide a strong legislative foundation to enhance the implementation of mitigation and adaptation actions at all levels, while ensuring clear accountability, transparency, and compliance. Delivering these commitments will require substantial investment in infrastructure, acquiring low-carbon technologies, behavioural changes as well as upscaling the skills of Malaysians. Malaysia believes these measures demonstrate both fairness - given its development status and constraints, and ambition - as they represent a clear progression from the carbon intensity target to absolute emissions reduction target, which is a meaningful contribution towards the global long-term goal of the Paris Agreement.
b. Fairness considerations, including reflecting on equity;	Malaysia regards its NDC 3.0 to represent its fair share of the efforts to achieve the global long-term goal of the Paris Agreement in view of its national circumstances and capabilities.
c. How the Party has addressed Article 4, paragraph 3, of the Paris Agreement;	Malaysia's now presenting an economy-wide absolute emissions reduction target in its NDC 3.0. Malaysia regards this target as progressive and reflects its highest possible ambition given that the mitigation actions will be undertaken domestically.
d. How the Party has addressed Article 4, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement;	Malaysia's NDC 3.0 involves economy-wide absolute emissions reduction target.
e. How the Party has addressed Article 4, paragraph 6, of the Paris Agreement.	N/a.

7. Contribution to Article 2 Goals

7.	How the NDC contributes towards achieving the objectives of the Convention as set out in its Article 2	
a.	**How the NDC contributes towards achieving the objective of the Convention as set out in its Article 2;**	Malaysia's NDC 3.0 takes into consideration the long-term global goal of the Paris Agreement and Article 2 of the Convention.
b.	**How the NDC contributes towards Article 2, paragraph 1(a), and Article 4, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement.**	Malaysia has committed to peaking its GHG emissions no later than 2034, with the intention to peak earlier by 2030. This represents a significant step forward in aligning national actions with global pathways to limit global warming to 1.5°C.

ANNEX I: Accompanying Information on Malaysia's Adaptation Strategies

This information is included as an annex to Malaysia's NDC 3.0 for reference and further detail.

Climate Risks and Vulnerabilities

Malaysia faces increasing climate risks that threaten sustainable development and human well-being. Average annual temperatures are projected to rise by 1.7 – 2.1 °C by 2100, intensifying water demand and heat stress. Rainfall variability will increase both flood severity and the frequency of dry spells, with flood-prone areas in Peninsular Malaysia expanding by more than 5% and rainfall reductions of up to 22% projected in northern regions by 2050. Sea levels may rise by as much as 0.74 metres by 2100, potentially inundating almost 77% more coastal land area. These shifts put water resources and security, sea level rise and coastal resources, agriculture sustainability and food security, infrastructure and cities, public health resilience and forest and biodiversity at significant risk.

Cross-Cutting Measures

Malaysia will strengthen its disaster risk management through the National Disaster Risk Reduction Policy 2030, National Disaster Management Agency (NADMA) directives, and community-based disaster risk management initiatives. Youth and children engagement, gender inclusion, and protection of vulnerable groups remain central, with education and public awareness programmes (communication, education and public awareness - CEPA, Education for Sustainable Development - ESD) expanding climate literacy nationwide.

National Adaptation Plan

Malaysia is developing its first National Adaptation Plan (MyNAP), scheduled for completion in 2026. MyNAP will provide the national framework for adaptation action in the period 2026–2035, guiding sectoral responses, identifying financing needs, and strengthening institutional arrangements. This Annex builds on the Adaptation Communication submitted in 2024, updating Malaysia's adaptation priorities in line with emerging evidence and national planning processes.

Monitoring and Reporting

Adaptation actions in Malaysia will be implemented under the framework of MyNAP, with clearly designated sectoral indicator owners responsible for monitoring and reporting. A national hydro-climate information system will support data integration and tracking. Progress will be reported through National Communication (NC) and future Adaptation Communication updates under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement.

Adaptation Priorities (2026–2035)

Malaysia's adaptation priorities from 2026 until 2035 are as follows:

Managing water resources and security

Reduce Non-Revenue Water to 30%, secure reserve margins of at least 15% in all states, expand Integrated River Basin Management coverage, and strengthen national flood forecasting and early-warning systems.

Mainstreaming sea level rise adaptation and protecting coastal resources

Apply safe design standards for coastal infrastructure, implement Integrated Shoreline Management Plans, restore mangroves and seagrass meadows, and operationalise the Blue Economy Blueprint.

Ensuring agriculture sustainability and food security

Introduce and scale up climate-resilient rice varieties, strengthen flood and irrigation infrastructure, and promote Climate-Smart Agriculture, including myGAP and myOrganic schemes recognised as adaptation measures with mitigation co-benefits. Adaptation strategies will also cover oil palm, rubber, livestock, and fisheries.

Increasing resilience for infrastructure and cities

Apply climate-risk standards to all major projects, integrate sponge city concepts and Smart City Master Plans, and implement the Circular Economy Blueprint (2025–2035) to reduce waste and enhance resource efficiency.

Improving public health resilience

Roll out facility resilience toolkits nationwide, conduct climate–health vulnerability assessments, and establish a national climate–health early-warning system.

Protecting and conserving forests and biodiversity sustainably

Conserve at least 50% of forest, scale up connectivity between forests to enhance resilience under the Central Forest Spine and Heart of Borneo initiatives and urban biodiversity initiatives.

ANNEX II: Additional Action Plans and Strategies to Support NDC 3.0 Implementation

Malaysia's NDC 3.0 is an inclusive process where bottom-up and top-down approaches have been integrated. Additionally, Malaysia will develop action plans and strategies covering the aspects of **Just Transition**, **Gender**, and **Financing & Investment**. This inclusion ensures that Malaysia's climate actions are not only focusing on emissions reduction but also about ensuring fairness, equality, and economic opportunity.

The Just Transition Action Plan focuses on helping communities and workers shift towards a green economy in a balanced and equitable manner. Meanwhile, Gender Action Plan promotes inclusivity in key stakeholder such as women, youth, children and marginalized groups. Implementation of Malaysia's NDC 3.0 requires additional finance and advance technologies. Hence, Financing & Investment Strategy is being developed to supports the mobilization public and private capital and facilitate green investment in Malaysia.

Figure 3: *Infographic of NDC 3.0 Malaysia Inclusivity in Just Transition, Gender and Financing and Investment.*

Together, these action plans and strategy will strengthen Malaysia's commitment to achieve its NDC 3.0 while contributing towards low emission and climate-resilient development in Malaysia.

ANNEX III: Photographs Capturing Malaysia's NDC 3.0 Development Journey

This annex showcases photographs that capture Malaysia's NDC 3.0 development journey encompassing stakeholder engagement and consultation sessions, workshops, and meetings.

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT SESSIONS AND MEETINGS FOR AFOLU MODELLING












STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT SESSIONS AND MEETINGS FOR ENERGY, IPPU AND WASTE SECTOR MODELLING














STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT SESSIONS AND MEETINGS FOR ADAPTATION COMPONENT IN MALAYSIA'S NDC 3.0.












MITIGATION CORE TEAM MEETING NO. 1/2025






ADAPTATION CORE TEAM MEETING NO. 1/2024

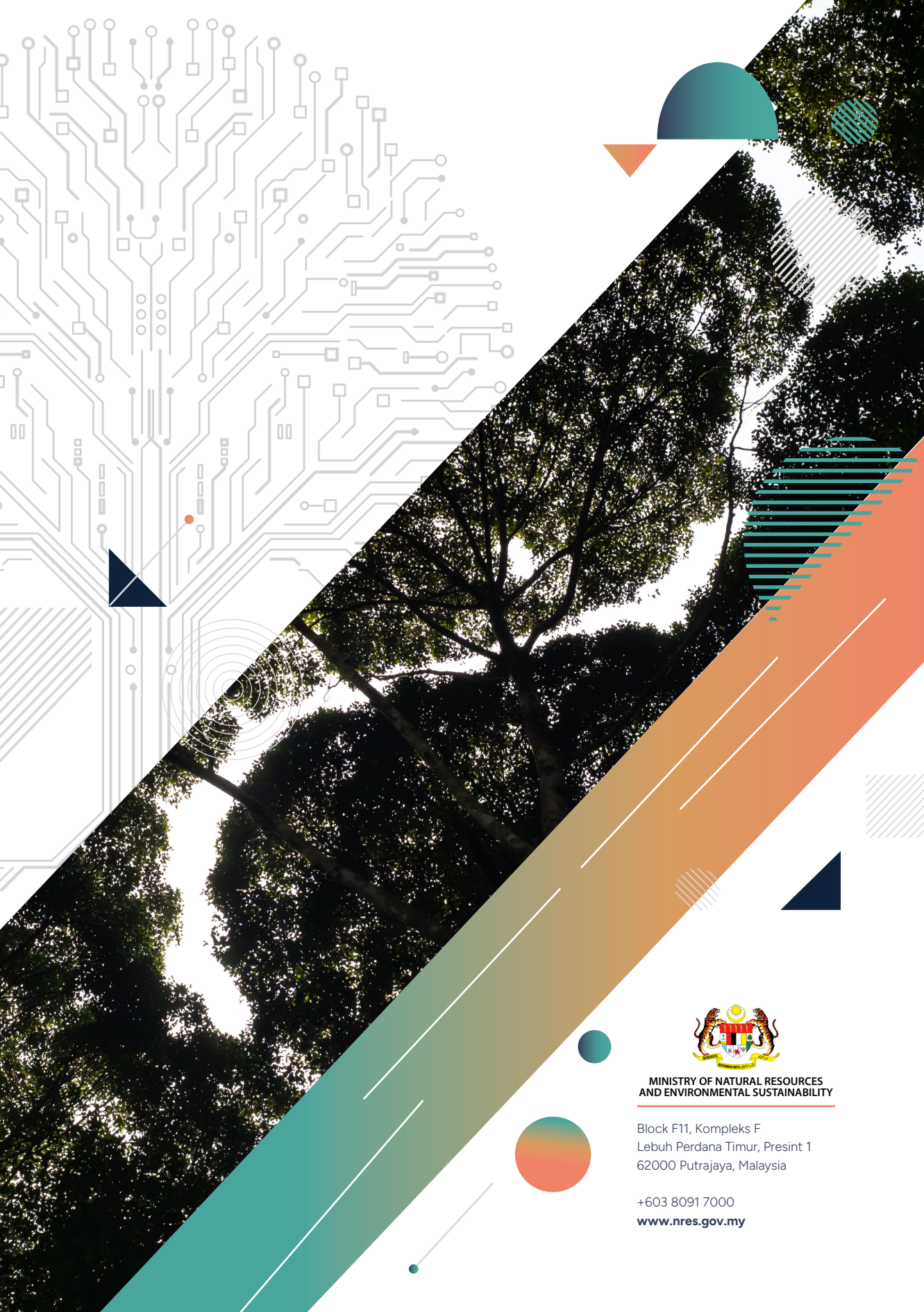





ADAPTATION CORE TEAM MEETING NO. 2/2025

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENTS TO FINALIZE THE PREPARATION OF MALAYSIA'S NDC 3.0

NATIONAL TASK FORCE NDC NO.1/2025



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