

Challenges and Pathways: Malaysia

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Malaysia
Capital:
Kualalumpur

Malaysia

North P
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KOREA

Taiwan

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(INDIA)

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PHILIPPINES

VIETNAM

LAOS

THAILAND

MYANMAR

INDONESIA

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Maritime Shipping Activities and Traffic Composition

- Malaysia is strategically located along the Straits of Malacca, one of the busiest shipping routes in the world.
- The Straits of Malacca sees around 85,000 vessels annually, carrying goods between Europe, the Middle East, and East Asia.

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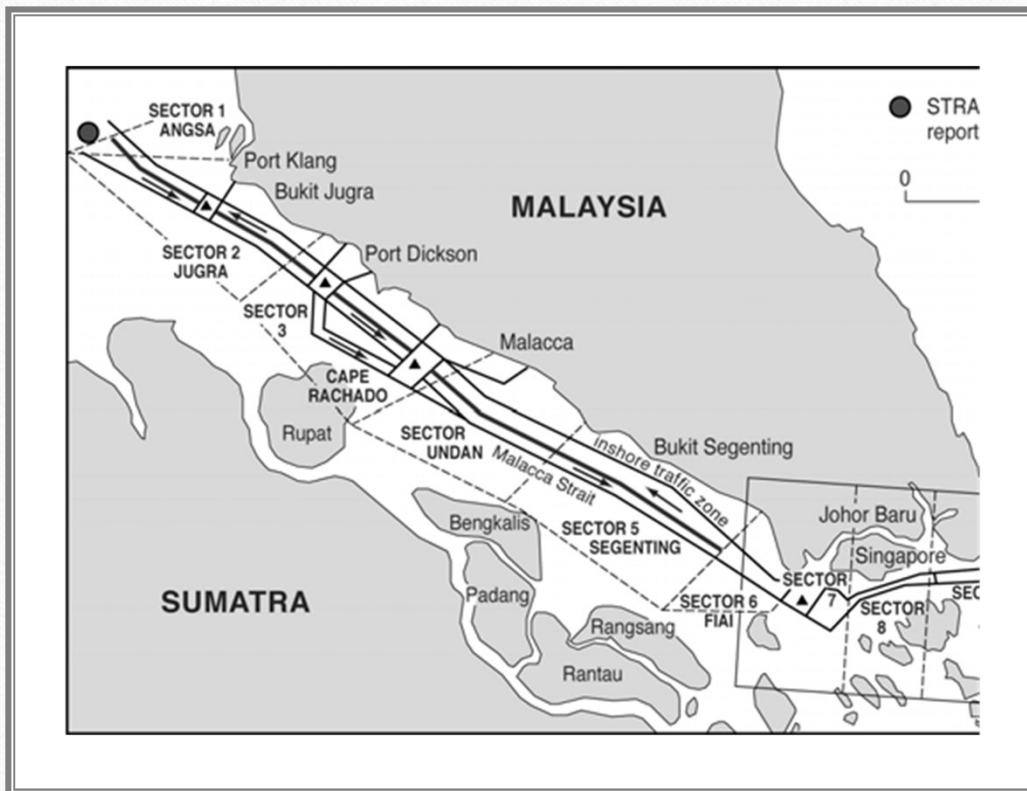
- Number of vessel using Straits of Malacca.



The
maritime
traffic
mainly
includes:

- Container ships, bulk carriers, tanker vessels (including oil and LNG carriers), and cruise ships.
- Port Klang, Tanjung Pelepas, and Penang Port are among the busiest Malaysian ports, handling significant volumes of cargo.





Traffic Zones, Anchorage Areas, Ports, Harbors, Lanes, and Fairways

- Traffic Zones: The Malaysian maritime authorities regulate shipping lanes in the Straits of Malacca to manage dense traffic. This includes Traffic Separation Schemes (TSS) to reduce collisions and improve navigation safety.
- - Anchorage Areas: These are primarily located near major ports like Port Klang and PTP to facilitate waiting areas for vessels before docking.
- - Fairways: Designated lanes for vessels are strictly regulated, especially in the Straits of Malacca, where traffic is intense.

Regulations

Regulatory Aspects

- Malaysia has several legislations and regulations in place related to maritime shipping, port activities, and environmental protection:
- Merchant Shipping Ordinance 1952: Governs shipping and navigation within Malaysian waters.
- Environmental Quality Act 1974: Pertains to environmental protection, including marine pollution prevention measures.

On Marine Animal Population Protection from Noise Pollution

- Marine Parks Malaysia Order 1994 and Fisheries Act 1985 provide general protection for marine life, but specific noise pollution measures are still in developmental stages.
- GloNoise Partnership Project: Malaysia is involved in the global initiative to reduce underwater radiated noise from commercial shipping. The focus is on minimizing URN impacts on marine species, particularly in regions like the Straits of Malacca, where marine mammals are at risk.
- Malaysia is also working on specific regulations addressing noise pollution in partnership with the International Maritime Organization (IMO).

Previous, Ongoing, and Future Initiatives on URN

Ongoing Initiatives

- GloNoise Partnership Project: Malaysia, as a twinning partner, has collaborated with countries like India to address URN issues through research and policy development.
- The project aims to assess the impacts of URN on marine ecosystems and explore possible mitigation strategies.

Ongoing Initiatives (2)

- Malaysia is conducting noise monitoring in collaboration with universities and marine research institutions, focusing on key marine areas where shipping traffic and marine mammal populations overlap, such as in the Straits of Malacca and Sabah.
- Malaysia has been actively participating in IMO's Marine Environment Protection Committee (MEPC) meetings to develop global strategies for URN reduction, including quiet ship technology and speed regulations.

Future Initiatives

- National Maritime Decarbonisation Strategy: Malaysia plans to integrate noise reduction measures as part of its broader decarbonization efforts, with particular focus on green technologies for shipping that also minimize URN.
- The government is expected to introduce more stringent environmental impact assessments (EIA) for new maritime infrastructure projects to account for URN and other marine environmental impacts.
- Overall, Malaysia is gradually enhancing its policies and initiatives on URN, aligning with international efforts to mitigate its effects on marine ecosystems.

Thank You
