Malaysia Environmental and Safety Country Report

2022 SEAISI Steel Mega Event & Expo

(Technology, Sustainability, Construction)

Malaysia

14 – 18 November 2022

Prepared by: Kong Ern Hun

Environmental Institutional Arrangement

Institutional Arrangements

Ministries

Key Ministries for CC	May 2018	March 2020
• The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MNRE)	• The Ministry of Energy, Science, Technology, Environment and Climate Change (MESTECC)	• The Ministry of Environment and Water (KASA)
• The Ministry of Energy, Green Technology and Water	• The Ministry of Water, Lands and Natural Resources	• The Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources (KeTSA)

Focal point to the UNFCCC

Institutional Arrangements

Policy making

The National Green Technology and Climate Change Council was established in September 2009 to set the policy direction on addressing climate change (it has since been renamed as the Malaysia Climate Change Action Council in December 2020). It is chaired by the Prime Minister and has several key Cabinet Ministers as members.

The Cabinet is the highest policy decision-making body in the country with climate change matters under the purview of the Minister of Environment and Water. Any decisions taken at the Malaysia Climate Change Action Council and other bodies require a final endorsement by the Cabinet

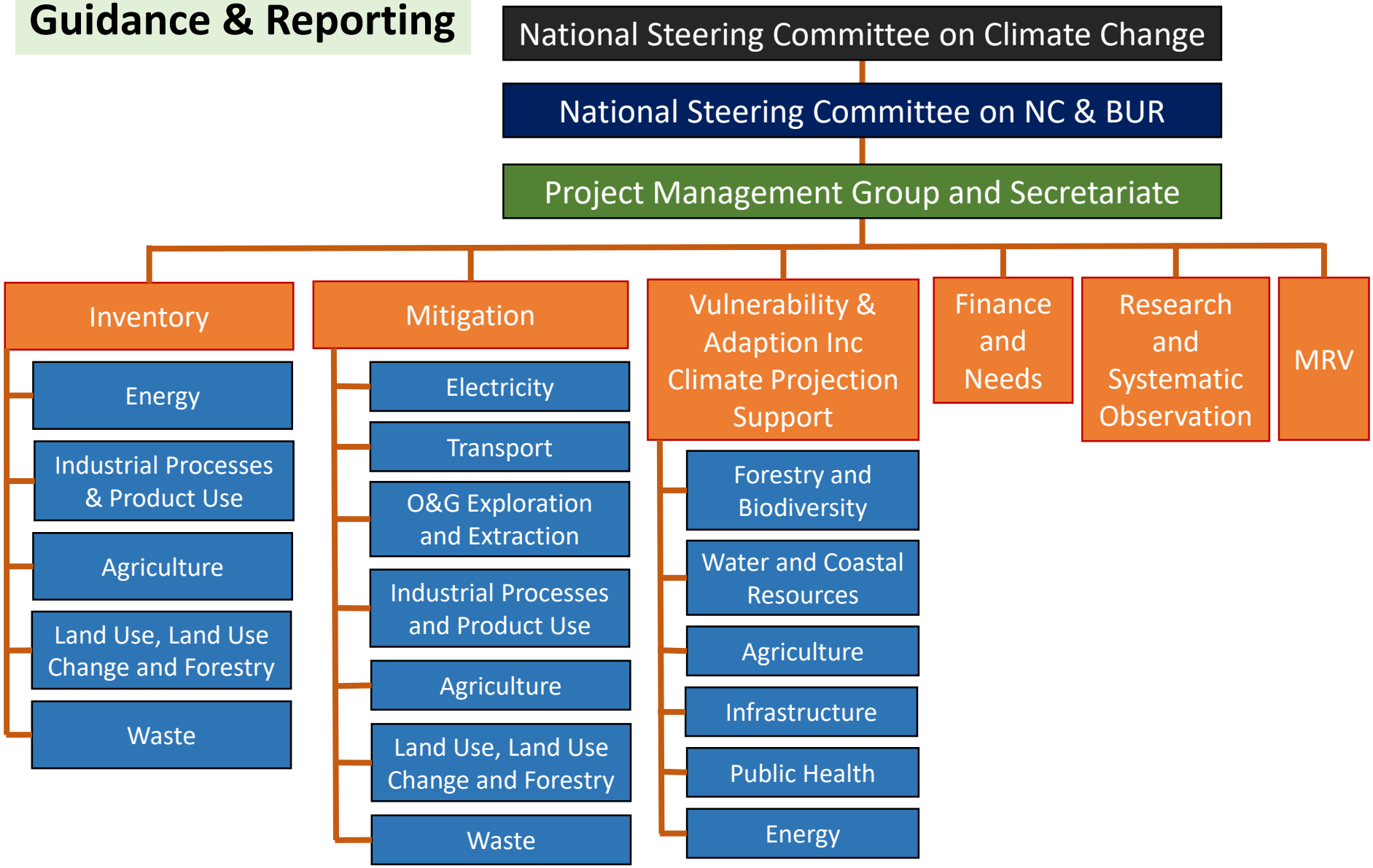
Development Planning and Implementation

Development planning and implementation is coordinated by the Economic Planning Unit (EPU) under the Prime Minister's Department in consultation with other Ministries. These are carried out through the five-year development plans and include climate change mitigation and adaptation programmes.

Malaysia Third Biennial Update Report to The UNFCCC, 2020. Ministry of Environment and Water

Institutional Arrangements

Guidance & Reporting



Malaysia Third Biennial Update Report to The UNFCCC, 2020. Ministry of Environment and Water

Institutional Arrangements – Guidance & Reporting

Guidance & Reporting

National Steering Committee on REDD plus (NSCREDD)

- was established in 2011
- to formulate the directions and strategies for REDD plus implementation.
- chaired by the Secretary General of the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources with membership from State Economic Planning Units, Forestry Departments and relevant Ministries.

National Committee on Clean Development Mechanism (NCCDM)

- was established in 1994
- to guide CDM implementation.
- chaired by the Deputy Secretary General of the Ministry of Environment and Water with the Secretary General being the Designated National Authority.

Remark:
REDD plus: Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation, and the Role of Conservation, Sustainable Management of Forests and Enhancement of Forest Carbon Stocks in Developing Countries

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National GHG

Inventory, Sources and Action Plan

National GHG Inventory 2016

Sector	Emissions / Removals	
	Gg CO_2 eq.	%
Energy	251,695.03	79.4
Industrial Processes and Product Use	27,348.83	8.6
AFOLU – Agriculture	10,627.72	3.4
Waste	27,161.66	8.6
Total Emissions (without LULUCF)	316,833.23	100.0
AFOLU – LULUCF (Emissions)	17,801.27	
AFOLU – LULUCF (Removals)	-259,146.03	
AFOLU – LULUCF (Sub-total)	-241,344.75	
Total Emissions (with LULUCF emissions part only)	334,634.51	
Total Emissions (with LULUCF)	75,488.48	

GHG	%
CO_2	80
CH_4	17
N2O & F-Gases	2
Others	1

Increase 57.7% against Y2005

Remark:

- AFOLU: Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use
- GHG inventory estimates were obtained following the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories

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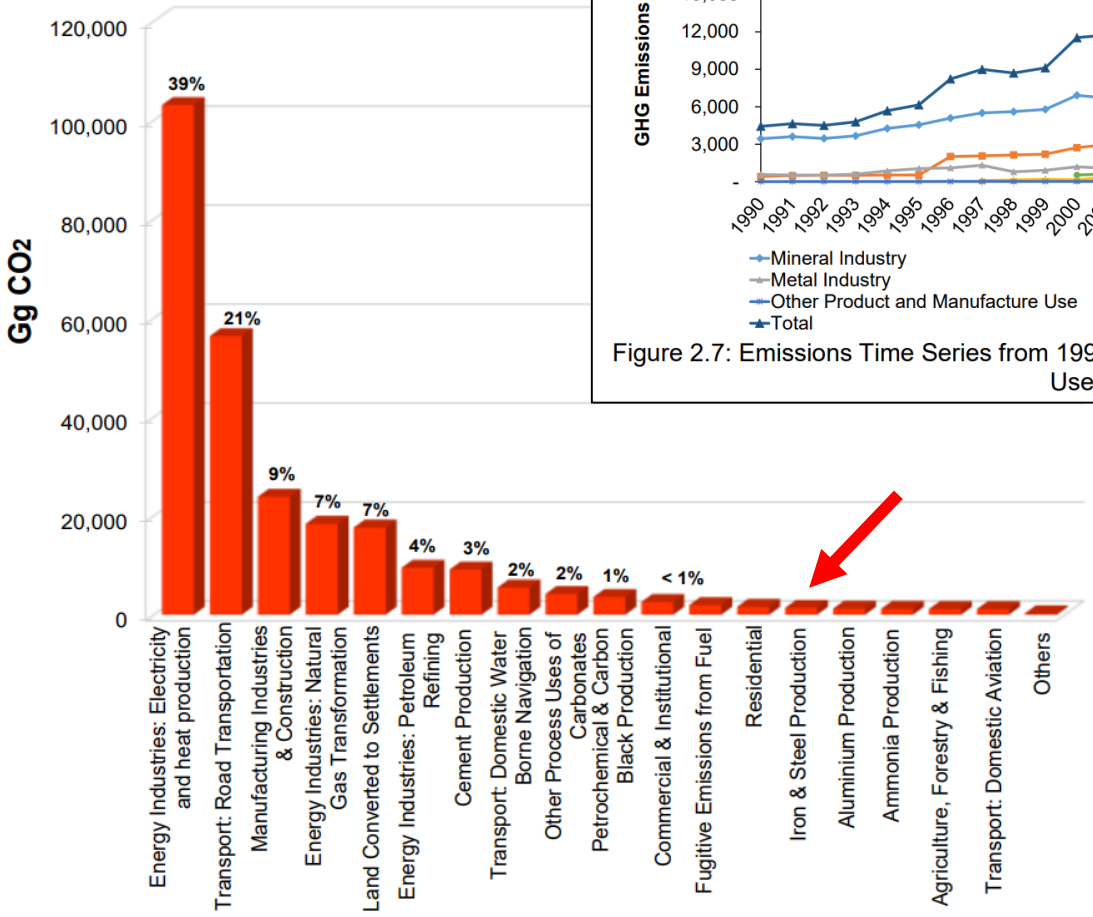
National GHG Inventory 2016 – Major sources of CO_2



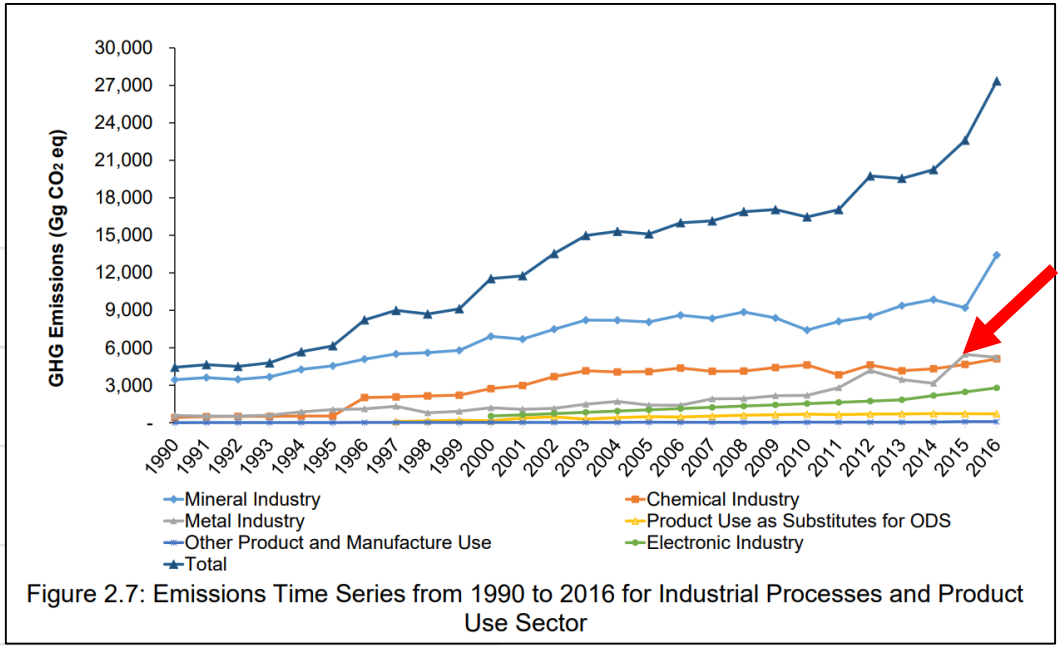


Figure 2.7: Emissions Time Series from 1990 to 2016 for Industrial Processes and Product Use Sector

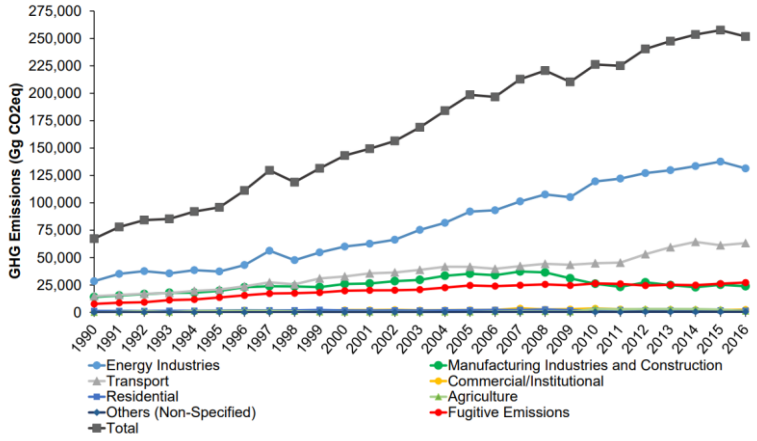


Figure 2.6: Emissions Time Series from 1990 to 2016 for Energy Sector

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Mitigation Actions and their effects 2016

Sector	Sub-sector	Mitigation Actions	Emissions avoidance	
			Gg CO_2 eq.	%
Energy	Renewable Energy (Power)	Feed-in-Tariff (FiT)	460.52	20.2
		Hydropower	6,570.15	
		Other RE by public and private licensees	231.92	
	Energy Efficiency	Efficiency Action Plan (NEEAP)	458.02	1.3
	Transportation	Rail based public transport	212.93	4.3
		Use of energy-efficient vehicles	90.65	
		Use of palm-based biodiesel in blended petroleum diesel	1,127.34	
		Use of natural gas in vehicles	114.7	
Waste	Paper recycling		3,937.76	17.6
	Biogas recovery from palm oil mill effluent		2,377.84	
Forestry	Reducing deforestation, Sustainable management of forest and Conservation of carbon stocks		20,307.50	56.6

Remark: Mitigations in the other sectors, IPPU and Agriculture sectors have yet to be quantified.

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Mitigation Actions and their effects 2016

Power Sector Development Plan

The Mi… d Natural Resource… se… development plan … laysia. In 2020, the d… new targets on rene… at 31% of the total installed capacity by 2025 and at 40% by 2035. This involves the installation of 1,178 MW of renewable energy by 2025 and 2,414 MW by 2035.

Implementation of energy efficiency program identified in the National Energy Efficiency Action Plan (NEEAP)

Generation of electricity by hydropower stations

RE by public and private licensees

Reducing emissions from forests

Renewable energy (RE) implementation through Feed-in Tariff (FiT) mechanism

Green Technology Financing Scheme (GTFS)

GTFS is a financing scheme to facilitate the … of green technology projects, providing …cess to private funds. The scheme, which targets both producers and users of green tech… a government guarantee of 60% o… unt and… um …eba… rest… financial institutions.

Waste paper recycling

Use of palm-based biodiesel in blended petroleum diesel

Green Investment Tax Allowances (GITA) and Green Income Tax Exemption (GITE)

In 2014, the Government have introduced the Green Tech… Incentives with… lopment of… the Green Investment Tax Allowances (GITA) fo… assets and projects as well … mption (GITE) for qualify… ers.

Use of Natural Gas as fuel in vehicles

Biogas recovery from palm oil mill effluent treatment

Promoting the use of energy-efficient vehicles (EEVs)

Low Carbon Cities Framework (LCCF)

Introduced in 2011, the Low Carbon Cities Framework (LCCF) is a national framework to …uide Local Governments in transforming their cities into Low Carbon Ci… necessary tools inclu… sment… …gritions to en… implement low carbon strategies that are both systematic and impactful.

Implementation of green building rating scheme

Urban rail-based public transport

Malaysia Third Biennial Update Report to The UNFCCC, 2020. Ministry of Environment and Water

Overview

Environment – Air Quality & Pollution Sources

Overview – Environment – Air Quality

New Ambient Air Quality Standard was established in order to replace the older Malaysia Ambient Air Quality Guideline that has been used since 1989.

The New Ambient Air Quality Standard adopts 6 air pollutants criteria that include 5 existing air pollutants which are particulate matter with the size of less than 10 micron (PM_{10}), sulfur dioxide (SO_2), carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen dioxide (NO_2), and ground level ozone (O_3) as well as 1 additional parameter which is particulate matter with the size of less than 2.5 micron ($PM_{2.5}$).

The air pollutants concentration limit will be strengthen in stages until 2020. There are 3 interim targets set which include interim target 1 (IT-1) in 2015, interim target 2 (IT-2) in 2018 and the full implementation of the standard in 2020.

IPU / API	STATUS KUALITI UDARA / AIR QUALITY STATUS
0 – 50	Baik / Good
51 – 100	Sederhana / Moderate
101 – 200	Tidak Sihat / Unhealthy
201 – 300	Sangat Tidak Sihat / Very Unhealthy
> 300	Berbahaya / Hazardous

Table 1 : New Malaysia Ambient Air Quality Standard

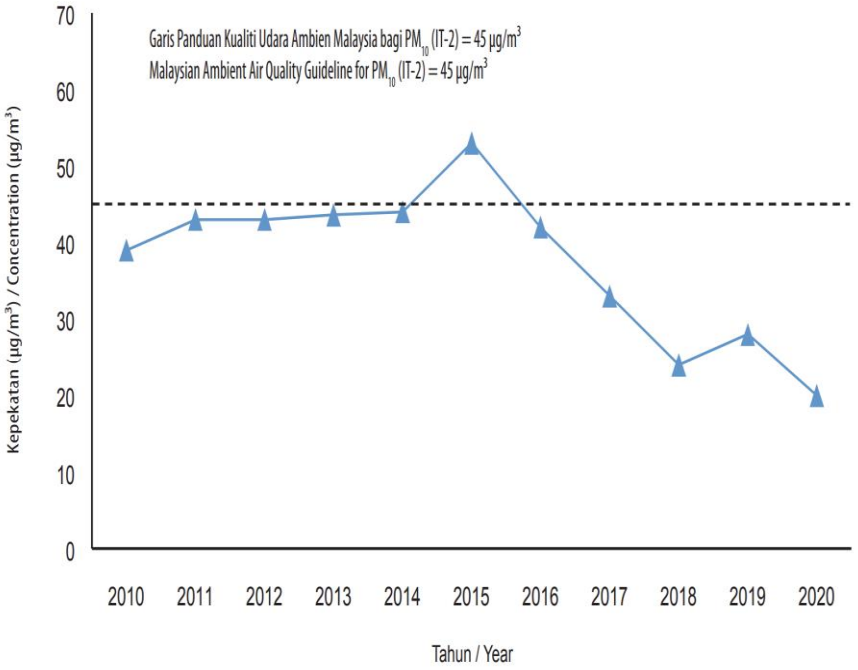
Pollutants	Averaging Time	Ambient Air Quality Standard		
		IT-1 (2015) µg/m³	IT-2 (2018) µg/m³	Standard (2020) µg/m³
Particulate Matter with the size of less than 10 micron (PM_{10})	1 Year	50	45	40
	24 Hour	150	120	100
Particulate Matter with the size of less than 2.5 micron ($PM_{2.5}$)	1 Year	35	25	15
	24 Hour	75	50	35
Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2)	1 Hour	350	300	250
	24 Hour	105	90	80
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2)	1 Hour	320	300	280
	24 Hour	75	75	70
Ground Level Ozone (O_3)	1 Hour	200	200	180
	8 Hour	120	120	100
***Carbon Monoxide (CO)**	1 Hour	35	35	30
	8 Hour	10	10	10

*mg/m³

Department of Environment, Malaysia 2021. Environmental Quality Report 2021

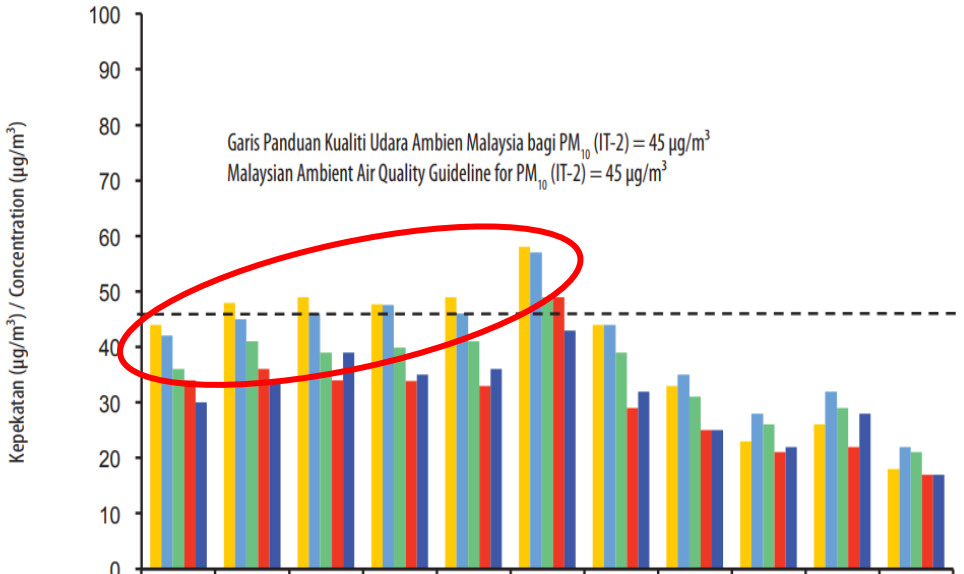
Overview – Environment – Air Quality (PM_{10})

Annual Average Concentration of Particulate Matter [PM_{10}], 2010-2020



In year 2020, the annual average value of PM_{10} in the ambient air was **20 µg/m³** which is well below the Malaysia Ambient Air Quality Standard value of 45 µg/m³ in IT-2 (2018) and 40 µg/m³ in Standard (2020).

The MCO imposed by the Government that restrained industrial, commercial and social activities have reduced air pollution particularly the concentration of fine particles in the air



	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Industri / Industrial	44	48	49	48	49	58	44	33	23	26	18
Bandar / Urban	42	45	46	48	46	57	44	35	28	32	22
Pinggir Bandar / Suburban	36	41	39	40	41	49	39	31	26	29	21
Latarbelakang / Background	34	36	34	34	33	49	29	25	21	22	17
Pendalaman / Rural	30	34	39	35	36	43	32	25	22	28	17

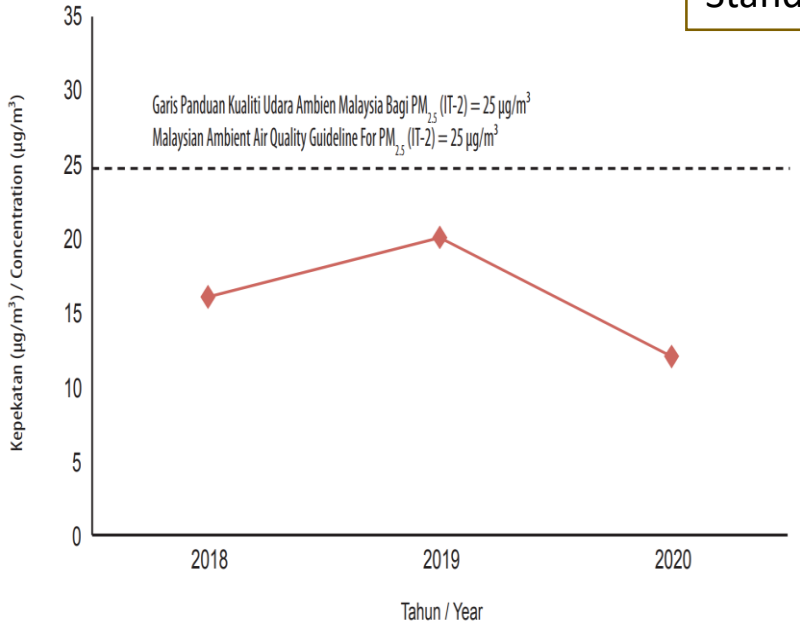
Department of Environment, Malaysia 2021. Environmental Quality Report 2020

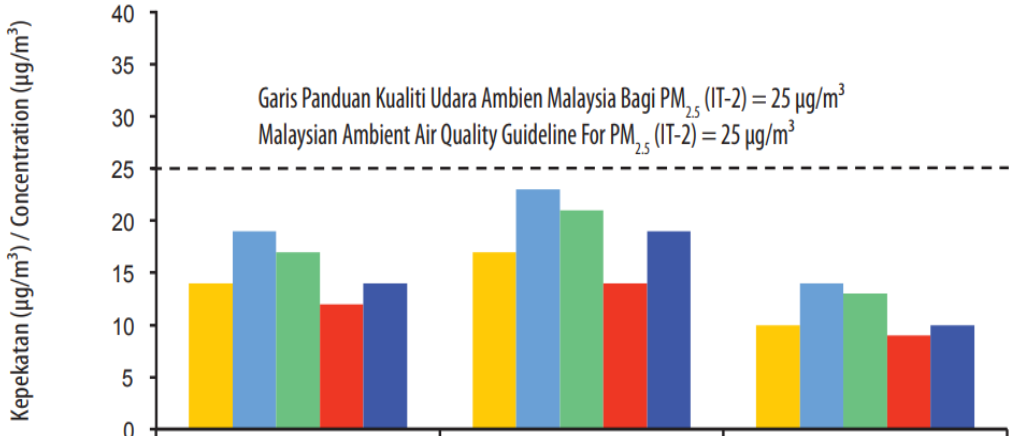
Overview – Environment – Air Quality ($PM_{2.5}$)

Annual Average Concentration of Particulate Matter [$PM_{2.5}$], 2018-2020

PM2.5 was started to be measured ad analysed in year 2017 and it was first reported in Environmental Quality Report 2018.

In year 2020, the annual average value of $PM_{2.5}$ in the ambient air was **12 µg/m³** which is well below the Malaysia Ambient Air Quality Standard value of 25 µg/m³ in IT-2 (2018).
The achievement of level below Malaysia Ambient Air Quality Standard 2020 value of 15 µg/m³ yet to be monitored.





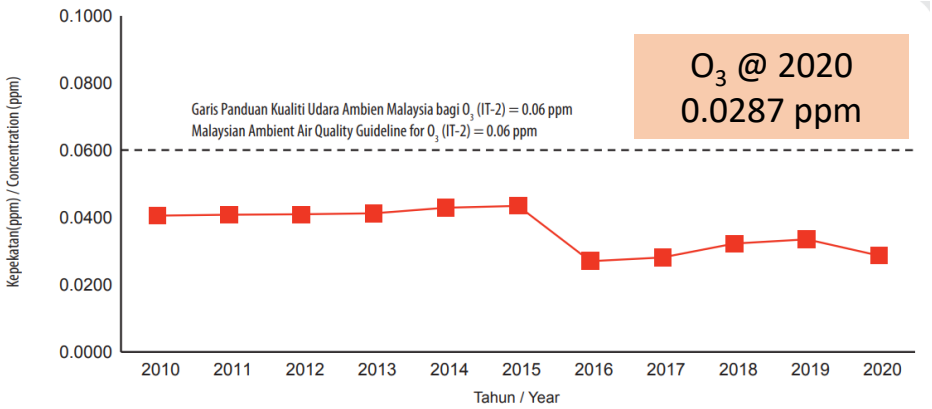
	2018	2019	2020
Industri / Industrial	14	17	10
Bandar / Urban	19	23	14
Pinggir Bandar / Suburban	17	21	13
Latarbelakang / Background	12	14	9
Pendalaman / Rural	14	19	10

- Humid weather conditions
- Reduction of forest and bush fire cases in the country
- The absence of transboundary haze incidents in 2020

Department of Environment, Malaysia 2021. Environmental Quality Report 2020

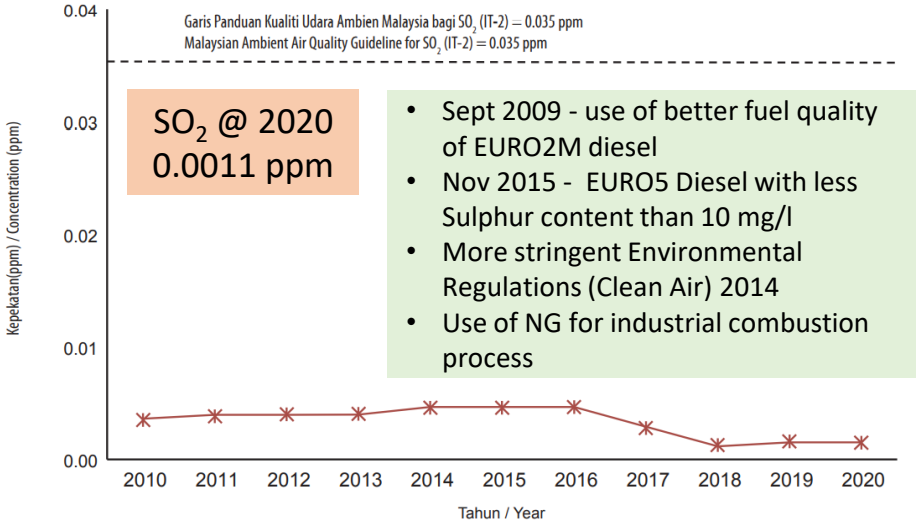
Overview – Environment – Air Quality (O_3, CO, SO_2 & NO_2)

Annual Average Concentration of O_3, CO, SO_2 & NO_2 (Year 2010 to 2020)



O_3 @ 2020
0.0287 ppm

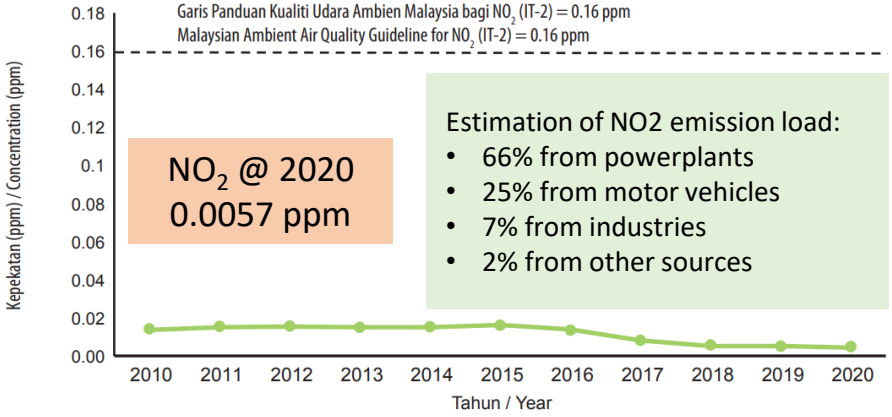
Rajah 1.9 : Purata Kepekatan Tahunan Ozon (O_3), 2010-2020
Figure 1.9 : Annual Average Concentration of Ozone (O_3), 2010-2020



SO_2 @ 2020
0.0011 ppm

- Sept 2009 - use of better fuel quality of EURO2M diesel
- Nov 2015 - EURO5 Diesel with less Sulphur content than 10 mg/l
- More stringent Environmental Regulations (Clean Air) 2014
- Use of NG for industrial combustion process

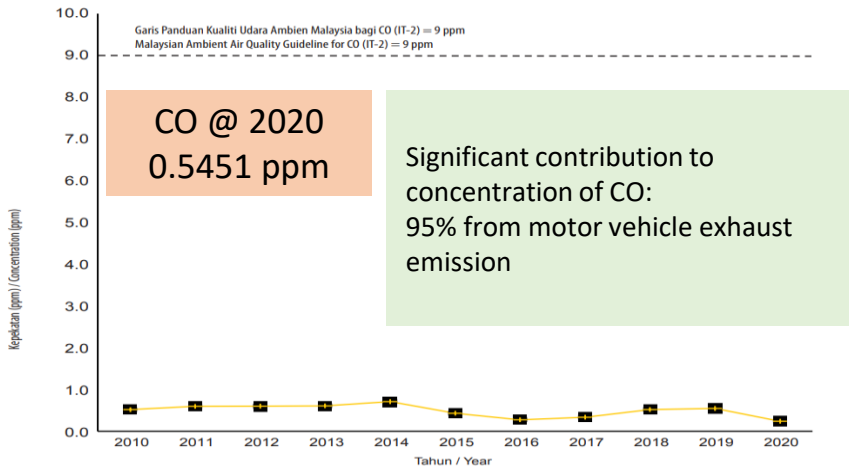
Rajah 1.10 : Purata Kepekatan Tahunan Sulfur Dioksida (SO_2), 2010-2020
Figure 1.10 : Annual Average Concentration of Sulphur Dioxide (SO_2), 2010-2020



NO_2 @ 2020
0.0057 ppm

Estimation of NO2 emission load:
- 66% from powerplants
- 25% from motor vehicles
- 7% from industries
- 2% from other sources

Rajah 1.11 : Purata Kepekatan Tahunan Nitrogen Dioksida (NO_2), 2010-2020
Figure 1.11 : Annual Average Concentration of Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2), 2010-2020



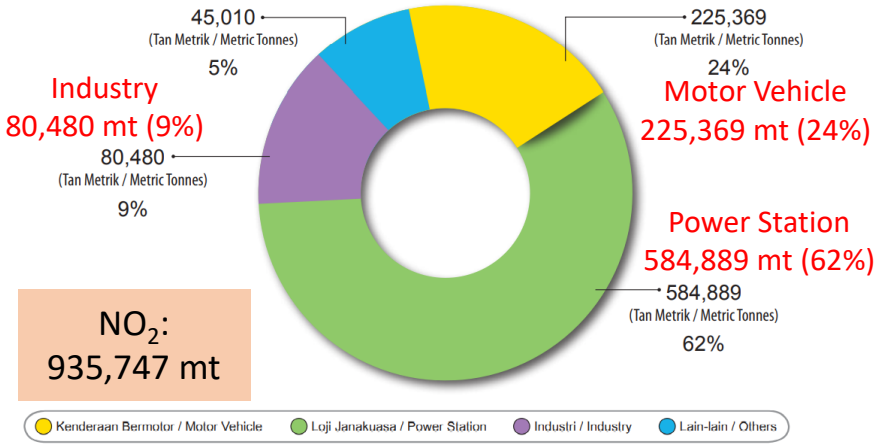
CO @ 2020
0.5451 ppm

Significant contribution to concentration of CO:
95% from motor vehicle exhaust emission

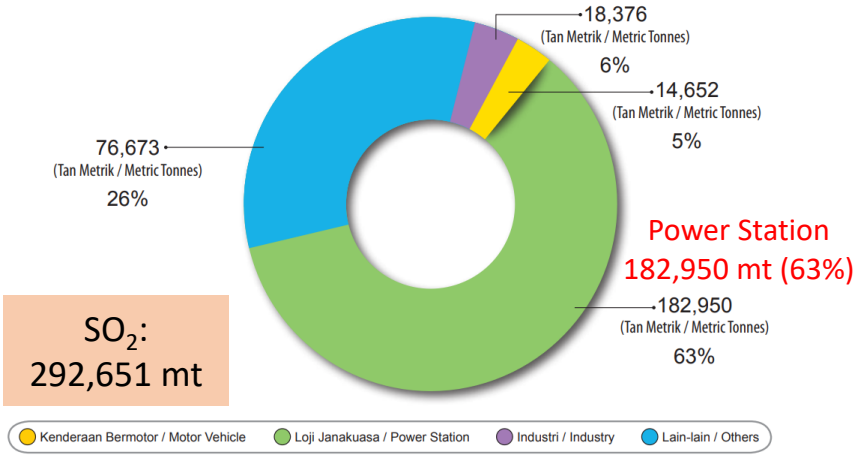
Rajah 1.12 : Purata Kepekatan Tahunan Karbon Monoksida (CO), 2010-2020
Figure 1.12 : Annual Average Concentration of Carbon Monoxide (CO), 2010-2020

Overview – Environment – Air Pollution (2020)

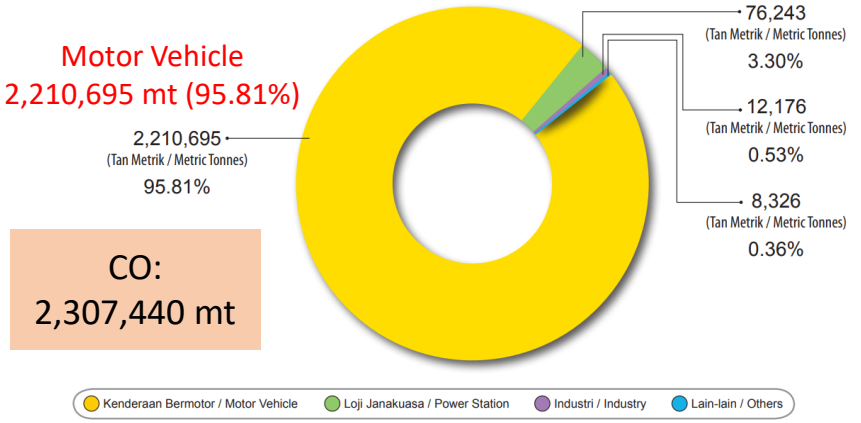
Overall cumulative air pollutant emission load was 2,307,440 metric tonnes of carbon monoxide (CO), 935,747 metric tonnes of nitrogen dioxide (NO2), 292,651 metric tonnes of sulphur dioxide (SO2) and 29,266 metric tonnes of particulate matter (PM).



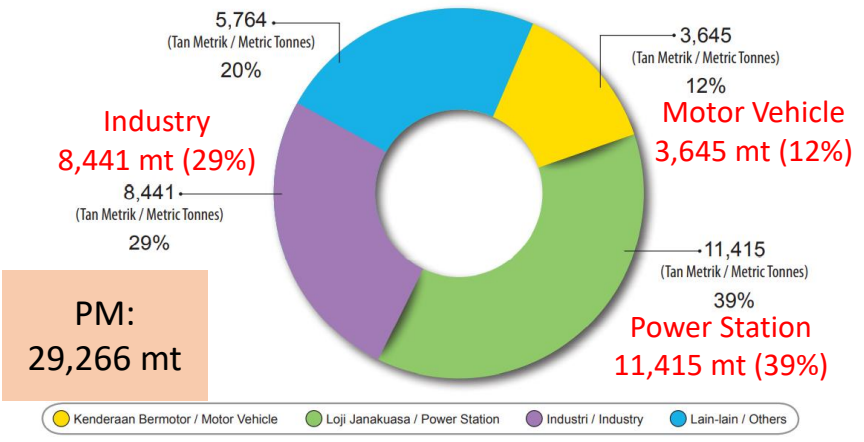
Rajah 5.13 : Punca Beban Pencemaran NO_2 (Tan Metrik), 2020
Figure 5.13 : NO_2 Emission Load by Sources (Metric Tonnes), 2020



Rajah 5.11 : Punca Beban Pencemaran SO_2 (Tan Metrik), 2020
Figure 5.11 : SO_2 Emission Load by Sources (Metric Tonnes), 2020



Rajah 5.14 : Punca Beban Pencemaran CO (Tan Metrik), 2020
Figure 5.14 : CO Emission Load by Sources (Metric Tonnes), 2020



Rajah 5.12 : Punca Beban Pencemaran PM (Tan Metrik), 2020
Figure 5.12 : PM Emission Load by Sources (Metric Tonnes), 2020

Overview

Environment – Water Quality & Pollution Sources

Overview – Environment – Water Quality

River Water Quality

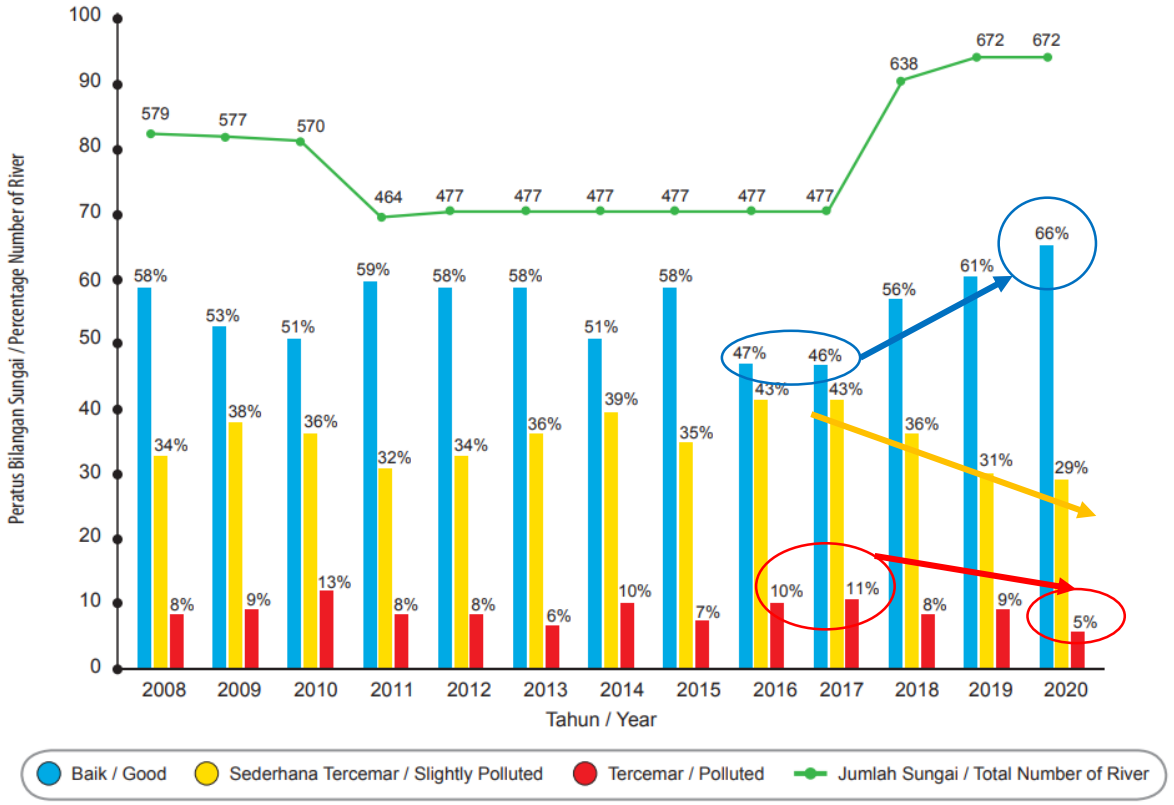
In year 2020, total of 8,098 samples were taken from a total of 1,353 manual monitoring stations covering 672 rivers in Malaysia for river water quality assessment.

According to Water Quality Index, out of the 672 rivers monitored:

- 443 (66%) rated clean
- 195 (29%) rated slightly polluted
- 34 (5%) rated polluted.

WQI takes into consideration parameters:

1. Dissolved Oxygen (DO),
2. Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD),
3. Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD),
4. Ammoniacal Nitrogen (AN), and
5. Suspended Solids (SS)



Rajah 2.1 : Tren Kualiti Air Sungai, 2008-2020
Figure 2.1 : River Water Quality Trend, 2008-2020

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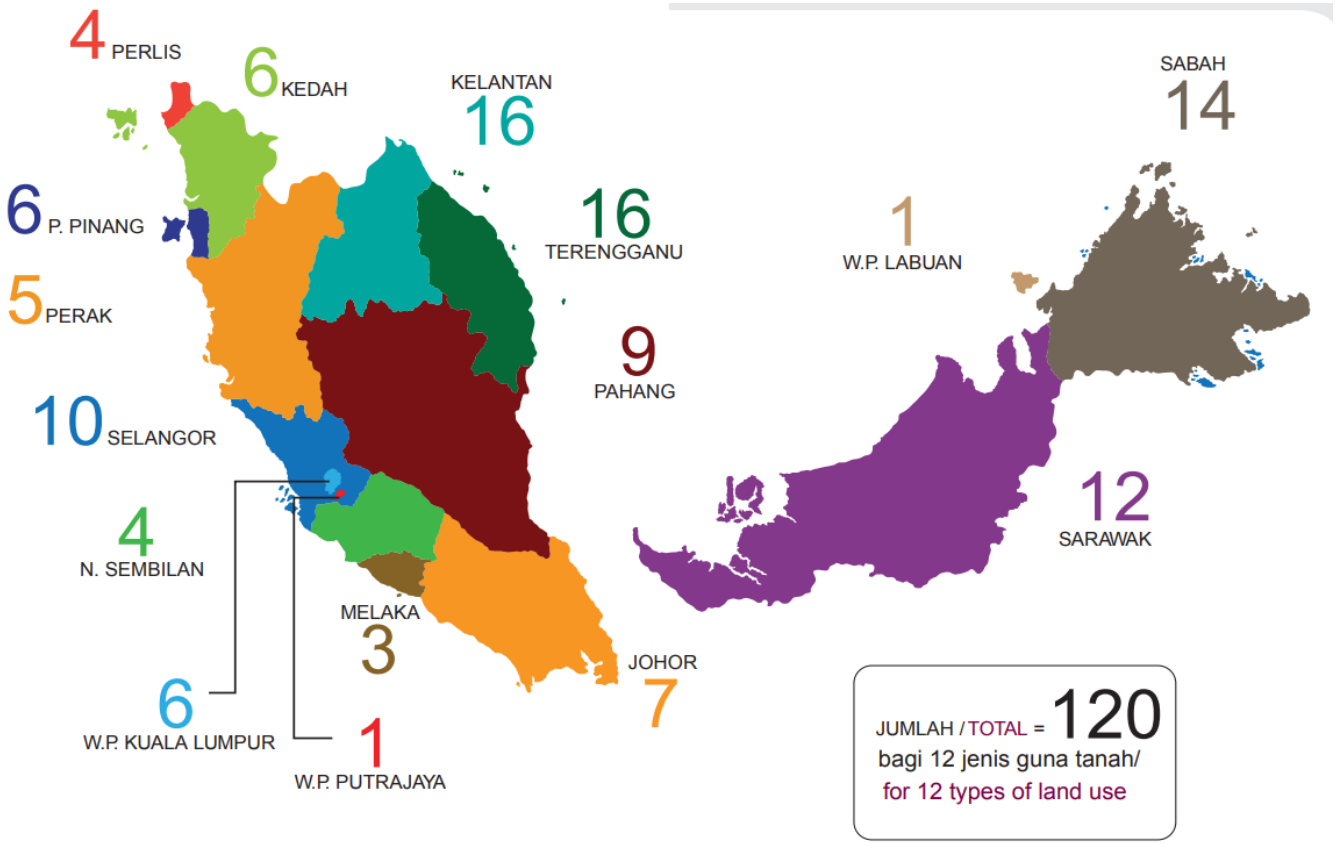
Overview – Environment – Water Quality

Groundwater Quality



Jumlah Telaga Pengawasan bagi Setiap Negeri Seluruh Malaysia, 2020
Total Number of Monitoring Wells for Each State in Malaysia, 2020

Jadual 3.2 : Klasifikasi Indek Kualiti Air Tanah
Table 3.2 : Groundwater Quality Index Classification

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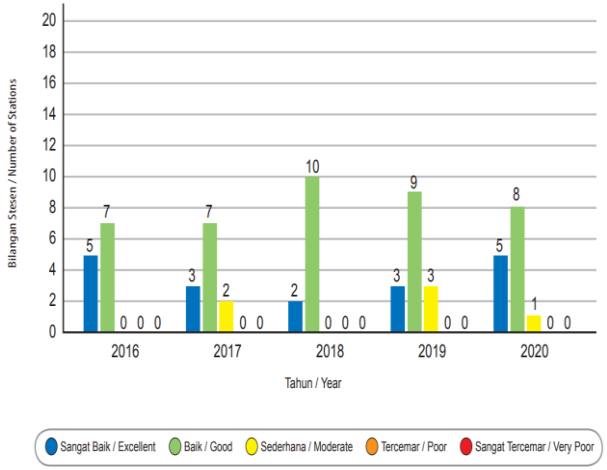
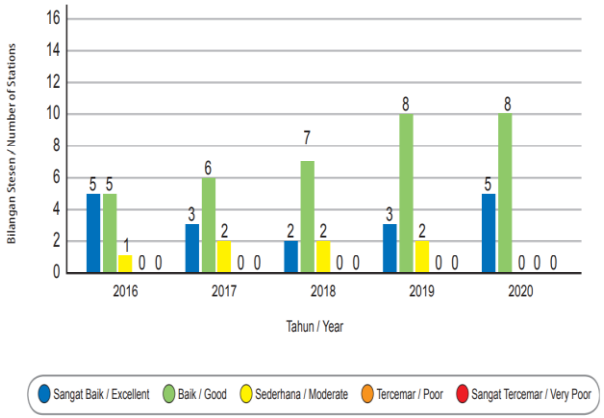
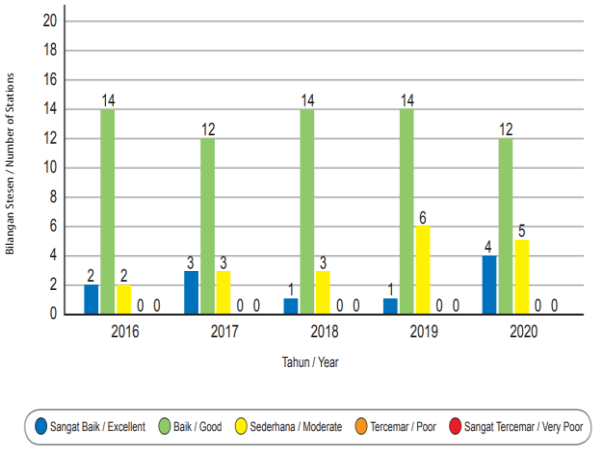
Overview – Environment – Water Quality



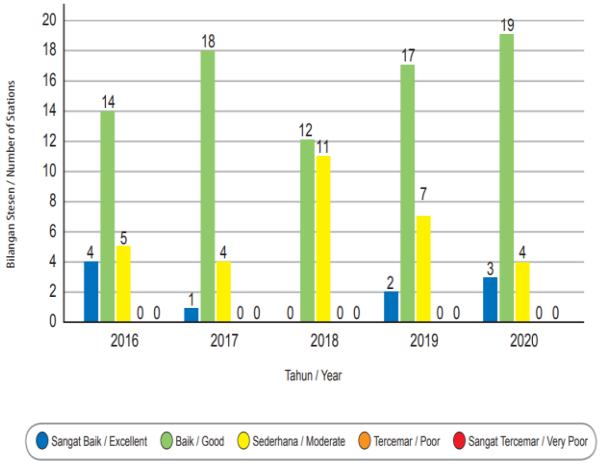
Groundwater QI for Agriculture



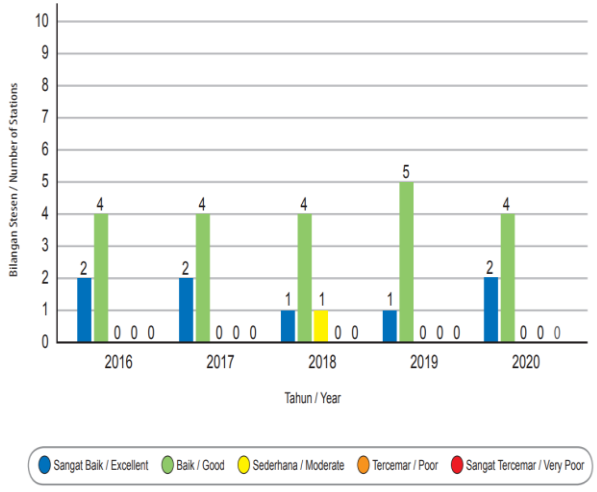
Groundwater QI for Urban & Suburban



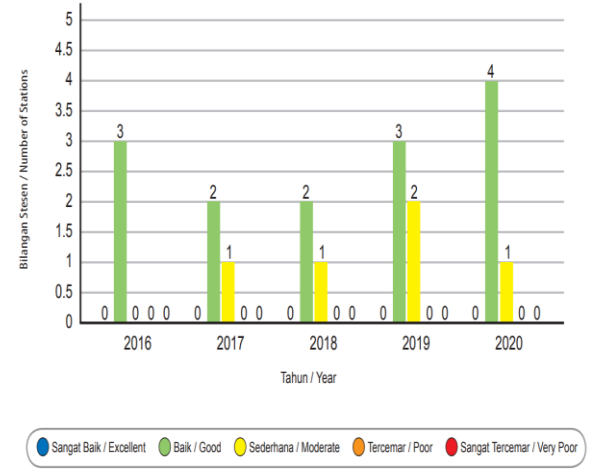
Groundwater QI for Industrial Sites



Groundwater QI for Used Solid Waste Landfills

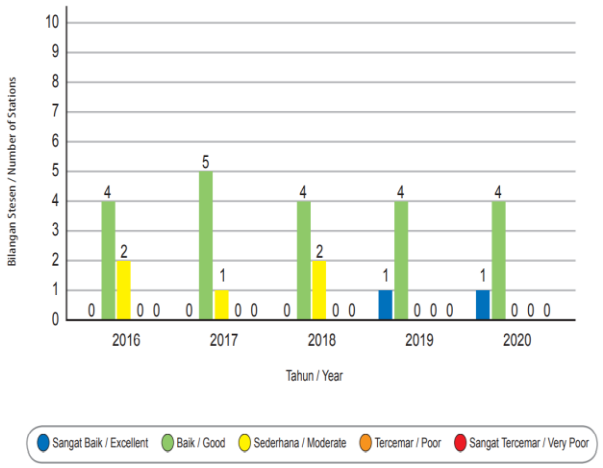


Groundwater QI for Golf Courses

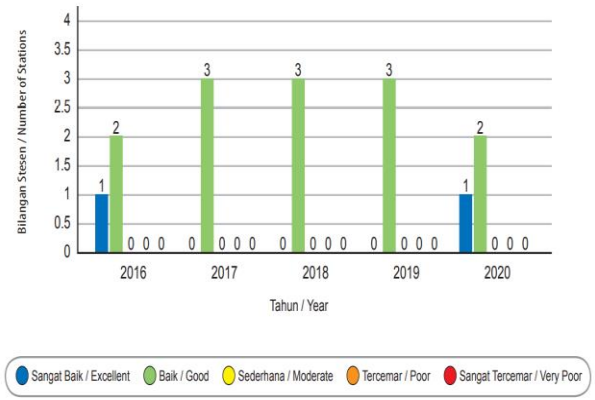


Groundwater QI for Rural

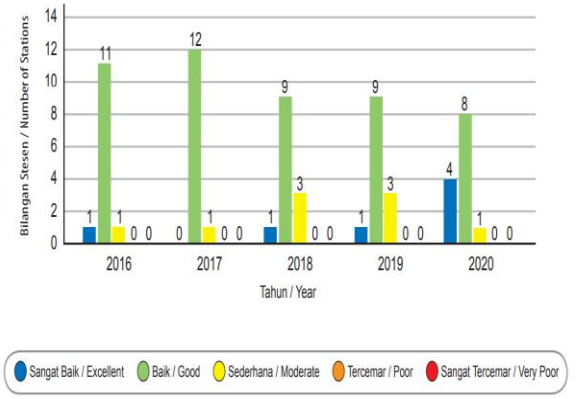
Overview – Environment – Water Quality



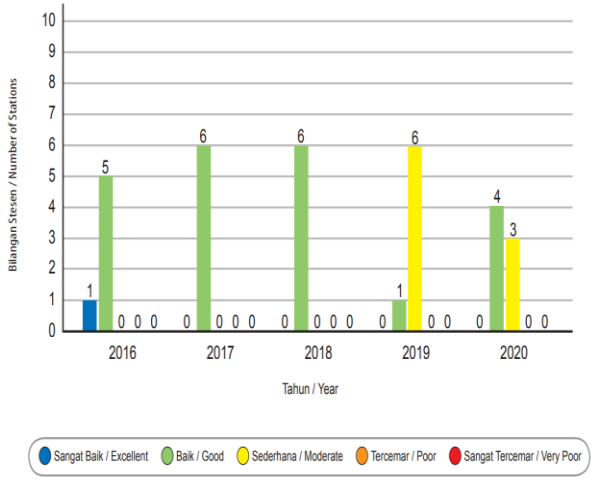
Groundwater QI for Used Mining (Gold Mine)



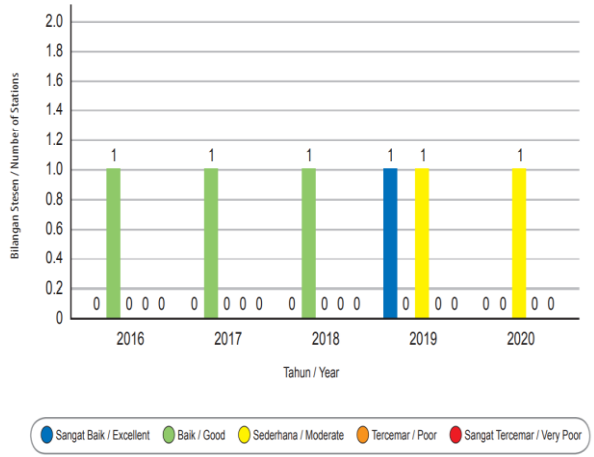
Groundwater QI for Water Supply



Groundwater QI for Used Animal Burial Sites



Groundwater QI for Aquaculture



Groundwater QI for Resorts

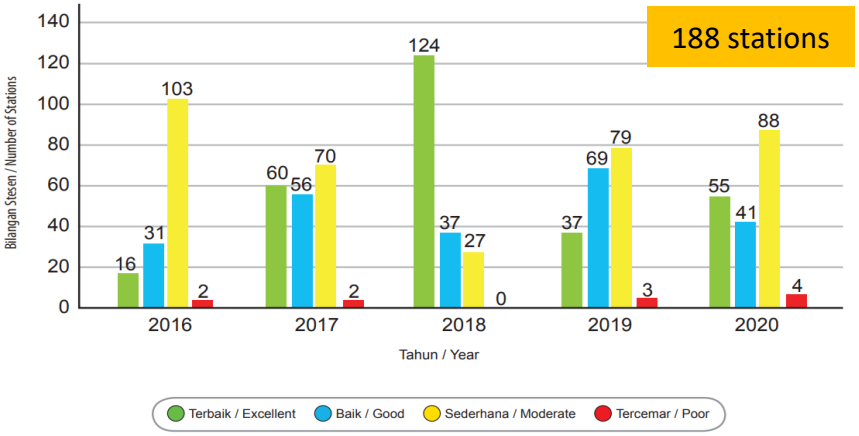
Overview – Environment – Water Quality

Marine Water Quality

Excellence	90 – 100
Good	80 – 90
Moderate	50 - 80
Poor	0 – 50

1 Stesen Pantai
Coastal Stations

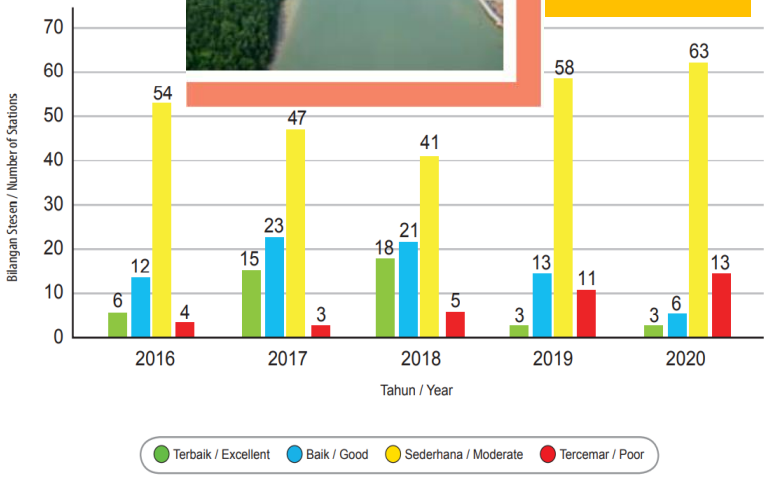
188 stations



Rajah 4.7 : Tren Status Kualiti Air Marin bagi Kawasan Pantai, 2016-2020
Figure 4.7 : The Trend of Marine Water Quality Status for Coastal Area, 2016-2020

2 Stesen Muara Sungai
Estuary Stations

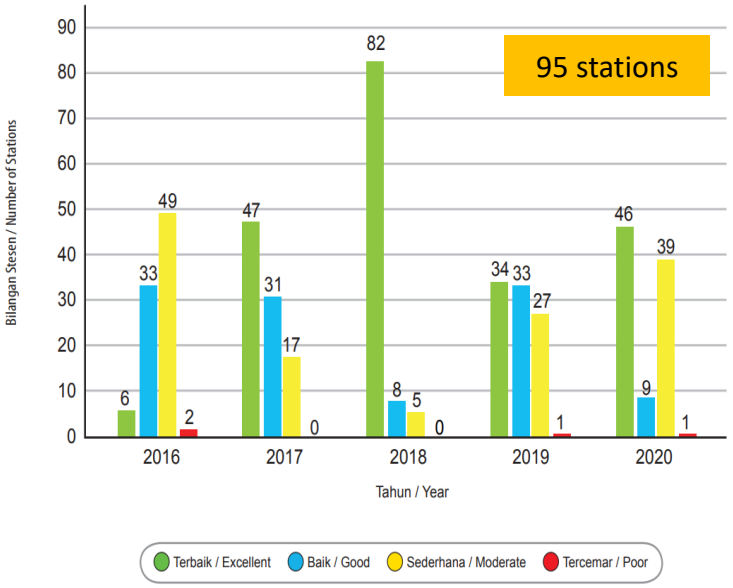
85 stations



Rajah 4.8 : Tren Status Kualiti Air Marin bagi Muara Sungai, 2016-2020
Figure 4.8 : The Trend of Marine Water Quality Status for Estuaries, 2016-2020

3 Stesen Pulau
Island Stations

95 stations



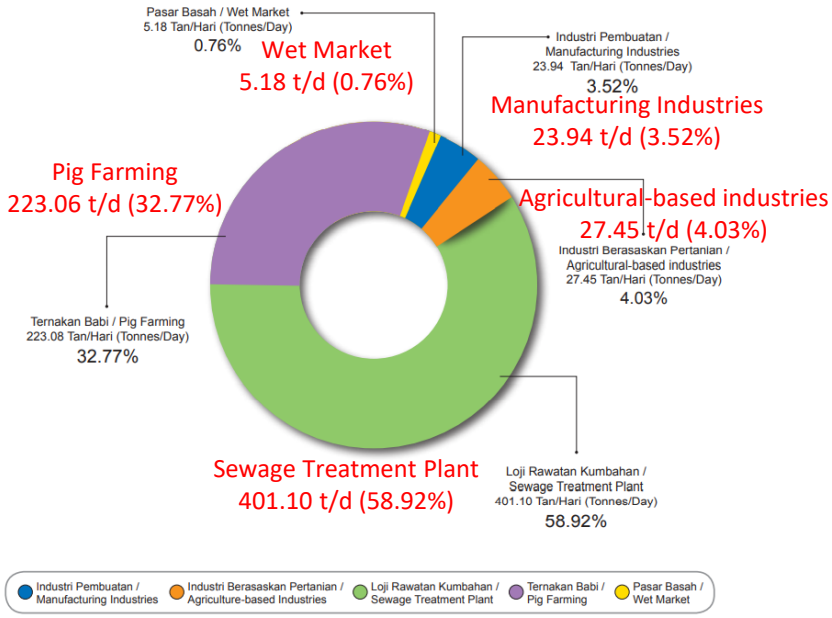
Rajah 4.9 : Tren Status Kualiti Air Marin bagi Pulau, 2016-2020
Figure 4.9 : The Trend of Marine Water Quality Status for Islands, 2016-2020

Overview – Environment – Water Pollution (2020)

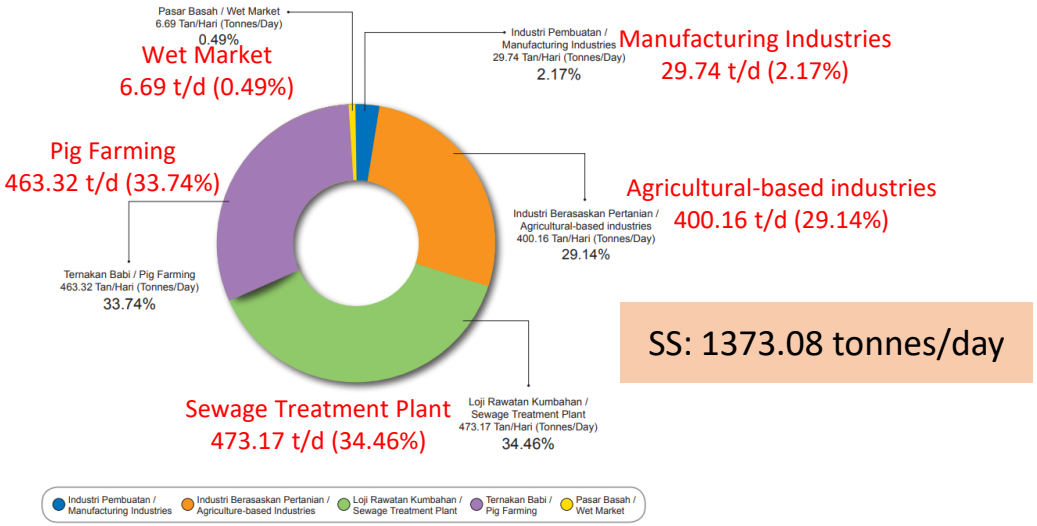
Calculations on water pollution load are mainly focused on:

- Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)
- Suspended Solids (SS)
- Ammoniacal Nitrogen (AN)

BOD: 680.75 tonnes/day



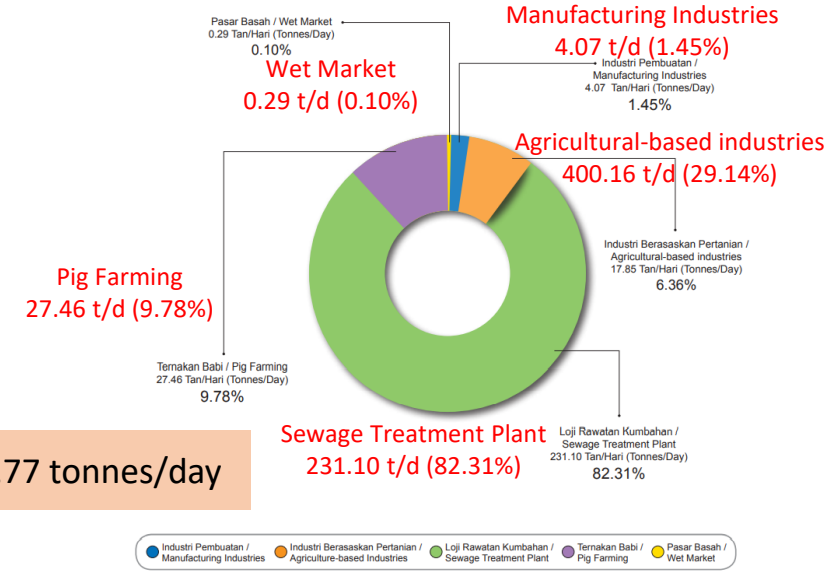
Rajah 5.1 : Anggaran Beban BOD (Tan/Hari) mengikut Punca Pencemaran Air, 2020
Figure 5.1 : Estimation of BOD Load (Tonnes/Day) by Sources of Water Pollution, 2020



SS: 1373.08 tonnes/day

Rajah 5.2 : Anggaran Beban SS (Tan/Hari) mengikut Punca Pencemaran Air, 2020
Figure 5.2 : Estimation of SS Load (Tonnes/Day) by Sources of Water Pollution, 2020

AN: 280.77 tonnes/day



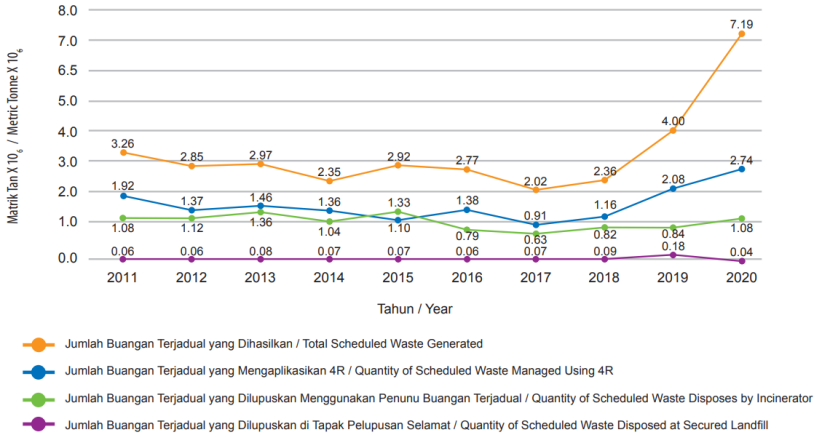
Rajah 5.3 : Anggaran Beban AN (Tan/Hari) mengikut Punca Pencemaran Air, 2020
Figure 5.3 : Assessment of AN Load (Tonnes/Day) by Sources of Water Pollution, 2020

Overview

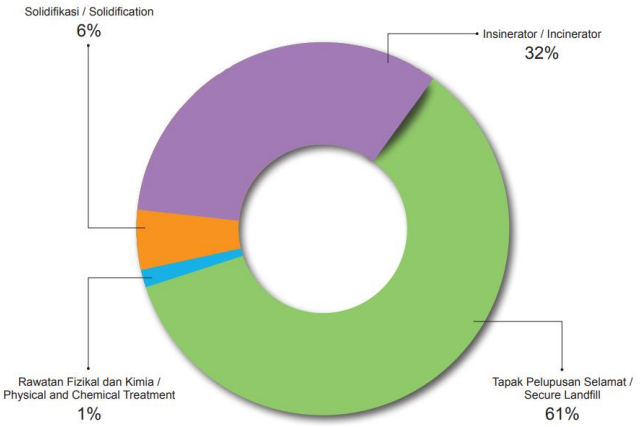
Environment – Pollutions

Overview – Environment – Scheduled Waste (2020)

Scheduled waste (SW) sent to licensed premises:
- Kualiti Alam Sdn. Bhd. and
- Trienekens (Sarawak) Sdn. Bhd.]



Rajah 5.17 : Trend Pengurusan Buangan Terjadual, 2011-2020
Figure 5.17 : Scheduled Waste Management Trend, 2011-2020



Trienekens : Jenis Rawatan dan Pelupusan Buangan Terjadual, 2020
Trienekens : Types of Scheduled Waste Treatment and Disposal, 2020

The wastes were either
- Incinerated (32%)
- treated physically and chemically (1%),
- solidified (6%), or
- disposed of in a secured landfill (61%).

7,185,227.76 mt
- SW generated in year 2020

2,168,426.92 mt (30.18%)
– SW managed under Special Management

Table 5.3 : Facilities Handling Scheduled Wastes, 2020

BIL / NO	KEMUDAHAN / FACILITIES	(MT/TAHUN) / (MT/YEAR)	PERATUSAN (%) / PERCENTAGE (%)
1	Pengurusan Khas / Special Waste Management	2,168,426.92	30.18
2	Pengolahan Dalam Tapak / On-Site Treatment	1,104,481.07	15.37
3	Kemudahan Pemerolehan Kembali Luar Tapak Tempatan / Local Off-Site Recovery Facilities	546,290.52	7.60
4	Penstoran Dalam Tapak / On-Site Storage	2,983,676.57	41.53
5	Kualiti Alam Sdn Bhd	142,479.00	1.98
6	Kemudahan Buangan Klinikal (Penunu Buangan Klinikal, Gelombang Mikro dan Tapak Pelupusan Selamat) / Off-Site Clinical Waste Facilities (Incinerator, Microwave and Secured Landfill)	39,883.32	0.56
7	Kemudahan Luar Negara (Ekspot) / Foreign Facilities (Export)	168,001.594	2.34
8	Trienekens (Sarawak) Sdn Bhd	31,988.77	0.45
	JUMLAH / TOTAL	**7,185,227.76**	**100.00**

Environmental Activities

Environmental activities

100 million Tree-Planting Campaign 2021-2025

- Launched in January 2021
- Part of the Greening Malaysia programme

An effort to conserve the country's biodiversity while improving the quality of the natural environment and rivers

Environmental Activities

Environmental Incident

Environmental incident

Pulau Burung – Rubbish Degradation Area

First fire a fire broke out involving 11.3 hectares (ha) out of a total of 16.2 ha, and it took nearly a month before the fire was doused.
The fire also resulted in the area being declared as a Level 1 disaster area based on the National Security Council (MKN).
Following the incident, 86 families with about 400 residents living nearby had to be evacuated to ensure their safety, while 10 schools were also closed for three days (12 Jan 2022)

Second fire with blaze covering 40,000 square feet (23 May 2022)

Release blackish water from water retention pool to mangrove forest and subsequently to sea (21 Sept 2022)

JAS-siasat-pelepasan-air-tercemar-berwarna-hitam-dari-Tapak-Pelupusan-Sampah-Pulau-Burung.pdf (doe.gov.my)
https://www.thestar.com.my/news/nation/2022/05/24/fire-at-pulau-burung-landfill-extinguished
https://www.thestar.com.my/news/nation/2022/01/19/helicopter-flies-in-to-tackle-pulau-burung-landfill-fire

Safety

Overview - Safety

National Occupational Accident & Fatality Rate

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Accident Rate per 1,000 worker	3.10	2.81	2.88	2.93	2.40	2.71	2.18	1.43
Fatality Rate per 100,000 workers	4.21	4.84	4.84	4.90	4.14	3.83	2.09	2.00

https://www.dosh.gov.my/index.php/statistic-v/national-occupational-accident-fatality-rate-v

Overview - Safety

Occupational accident statistics by sector, year 2021

OCCUPATIONAL ACCIDENT STATISTICS BY SECTOR UNTIL DECEMBER 2021 (REPORTED TO DOSH ONLY)

SECTOR	NPD	PD	DEATH	TOTAL
Hotel and Restaurant	125	1	0	126
Utilities (Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Service)	198	1	8	207
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	264	4	17	285
Construction	147	5	65	217
Transport, Storage and Communication	281	5	6	292
Manufacturing	4015	206	48	4269
Wholesale and Retail Trade	182	3	2	187
Public Services and Statutory Authorities	68	2	4	74
Mining and Quarrying	44	4	8	56
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery	939	18	16	973
TOTAL	**6263**	**249**	**174**	**6686**

LEGEND:
PD - PERMANENT DISABILITY
NPD- NON PERMANENT DISABILITY

Source: International Policy and Research Development Division

https://www.dosh.gov.my/index.php/statistic-v/occupational-accident-statistics/occupational-accident-statistic-2021

Overview - Safety

Occupational accident statistics by sector, year 2022 (January to August)

OCCUPATIONAL ACCIDENT STATISTICS BY SECTOR UNTIL AUGUST 2022 (REPORTED TO DOSH ONLY)

SECTOR	NPD	PD	DEATH	TOTAL
Hotel and Restaurant	80	1	0	81
Utilities (Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Service)	138	2	8	148
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	270	4	17	291
Construction	77	1	51	129
Transport, Storage and Communication	178	2	9	189
Manufacturing	3447	142	48	3637
Wholesale and Retail Trade	97	1	2	100
Public Services and Statutory Authorities	62	3	0	65
Mining and Quarrying	22	1	7	30
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery	663	18	15	696
TOTAL	**5034**	**175**	**157**	**5366**

LEGEND:
PD - PERMANENT DISABILITY
NPD- NON PERMANENT DISABILITY

Source: International Policy and Research Development Division

https://www.dosh.gov.my/index.php/statistic-v/occupational-accident-statistics/occupational-accident-statistic-2022

Occupational Safety and Health Master Plan 2021-2025

Based on the confidence that safe and healthy work culture can further increase the well-being of employers, employees and the country, therefore the OSHMP25 five -(5) year plan focuses efforts to reduce accident and death rates to 2.13 accidents for every 1,000 employees and 2.93 deaths for every 100,000 employees by 2025. This OSH master plan will also continue its target of increasing occupational diseases and poisoning reporting as much as 30% by 2025

OSHMP 2025 Lagging Indicator

DEATH RATE

To reduce the occupational death rate to **2.93** deaths for every 100,000 employees in 2025.

ACCIDENT RATE

To reduce the occupational accident rate to **2.13** accidents for every 1,000 employees in 2025.

DISEASE REPORTING

Increase in occupational diseases and poisoning reporting as much as 30% in 2025.

Occupational Safety and Health Master Plan 2021-2025

Implementation Concept Model

4 Objectives

7 Strategic Thrusts (Outcomes)

25 Programs