



# Berita ENSEARCH

*Capacity Building NGO in the Environmental Field to be and Enabler to Malaysian Professional's Growth*

OCTOBER 2016 — July 2017

e-bulletin at <http://ensearch.org/resources/>



**ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT & RESEARCH ASSOCIATION OF MALAYSIA (ENSEARCH)**  
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## BRIEF HISTORY OF ENSEARCH

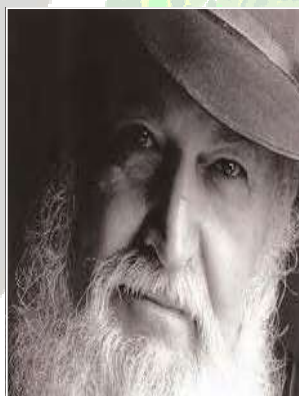
ENSEARCH was formed in 1984 by a pioneer group of local professionals and academics from multidisciplinary backgrounds. Its first President (1984-2000) was Ir. K.Kumarasivam and its first Hon. Secretary General was Dato' Dr. Abu Bakar Jaafar. Today, ENSEARCH has more than 300 members consisting of corporate, individual and life members.

It is acknowledged that enhanced awareness and capacity building of organizations and individuals through education and training is essential to achieve the objectives of Malaysian Environmental Quality Act, 1974. Therefore ENSEARCH began formulating and implementing training programs to enhance the capacity for environmental management in Malaysia.

In addition, ENSEARCH organizes Tea Talks and Public Lectures to enhance awareness on pertinent and comprehensive issues on the environment. ENSEARCH has also been actively involved in dialogue sessions with relevant authorities in development of legislative and regulatory frameworks that are supportive of good environmental management practices. In recognition of ENSEARCH's objectives, it has been given tax-exempt status whereby the donations to ENSEARCH are exempted from tax.

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*'The Earth isn't dying. It is being killed. And the people who kill it have names and addresses'*

**- Utah Philips-**

## ANNOUNCEMENT

To serve members better, please let us know if there are any changes to your contact details. For Corporate Members, please provide more than one contact e-mail address to facilitate better dissemination of ENSEARCH information. Receive news through Whatsapp! Please write to [admin@ensearch.org](mailto:admin@ensearch.org) for any changes or updates in contact details.



# Featured Article

## **PUBLICATION AND WEBSITE**

ENSEARCH gave its site a face-lift in January 2017. The latest website looks more appealing and has an easy navigation system. The secretariat can upload information within just a few simple steps. It also loads fast and the secretariat has the opportunity to view the image before uploading. Perhaps with the new look will help to gain more visitors and increase sales (training and APRSCP).

The Secretariat believes by adding a few banners into the website, it helps to create eye-catching advertisements without significantly slowing page-loading times. Perhaps it will leave a memorable impression on Web-page visitors. The first banner on ENSEARCH's website would be the 13<sup>th</sup> APRSCP, which includes the latest update to promote the upcoming conference and exhibition (13th APRSCP flyer, Call for Poster Abstracts, tentative program and the registration form). The last banner would be ENSEARCH 'Training room for rent' which was also uploaded to the Facebook page.

The BERITA ENSEARCH is a medium of education and marketing on the accomplishment and announcements of not only ENSEARCH but other organizations as well, especially individual and corporate members. Through the bulletin, the secretariat and members of ENSEARCH can share related environmental articles, activities and trainings which is in line with ENSEARCH's vision and mission.



# Featured Article

## The Global Stocktake: Ambition from Paris with Hope

*By: Kelvin Diong*

### **Background**

After 25 years of tireless climate negotiations since the establishment of United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the world finally came to a consensus in tackling the most renowned issue at the 21<sup>st</sup> Session of Conference of Parties (COP21) held in Paris, formulated the Paris Agreement which entered into force on the 4<sup>th</sup> of November 2016. Compared to Kyoto Protocol which is emission reduction and mitigation committed, the Paris Agreement offers an attractive element which gathered attentions from both the developed and developing countries, the Ambition Mechanism, also dubbed the Ratchet Mechanism. The mechanism enable monitor and reporting of emissions and on-going mitigation as well as adaptation measures voluntarily committed by each country in order to achieve a common goal for all, to hold global average temperature rise to well below 2°C and pursue efforts to limit the rise to 1.5°C. The Global Stocktake (GST) thus coined its name which designated function is to assess the collective progress of Parties in the implementation of the PA every 5 years, starting from year 2023. The Special Report (SR) by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) expected to be complete in year 2018 will provide information on impacts of temperature rise of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and greenhouse gas (GHG) emission pathways. The Facilitative Dialogue (FD) 2018 will then be conducted to plan and carry out a trial on taking stock of the collective efforts and to inform the preparation of the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).

### **Global Stocktake and Facilitative Dialogue 2018**

The Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement (APA) was established to facilitate the Parties to develop details and modalities of the Global Stocktake. In accordance to Article 14 of the Paris Agreement, the GST shall play its role in updating and enhancing actions as well as strengthening international cooperation for climate action. The Global Stocktake is also looked to unlock potential barriers to implementation. Through Financial Mechanism and technology transfer, countries needed support may be connected to receive appropriate technical provision and hence increase ambition. (Eliza Northrop et al 2016) Other raised question related to output of the GST included format of analysis or reports, report timeline and availability to public access. In general, the modalities shall enhance transparency and highly anticipated to build accountability between Parties. Whilst the developed countries care mostly on how to raise ambition among the Parties to scale up their climate targets in terms of mitigation, adaptation and finance mechanism as well as synergy between both political and technical processes under the Global Stocktake.; the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS) questioned on who would conduct the global stocktake, how would adaptation communication be assessed for its sufficiency, and how would learnings from facilitative dialogue of 2018 be incorporated into the GST process. The Like Minded Developing Countries (LMDCs) opined that the GST should strengthen the linkages between actions and gaps while in general, the group of G77 and China is concerned about the sources of information required and linkages between transparency mechanism and the Global Stocktake. Six months ago at the 22<sup>nd</sup> Session of Conference of Parties (COP22) held in Marrakech widely recognized as COP of Action, I was privileged to witness series of informal





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meetings on GST and FD on enhancing countries ambition and need of support, prompted understanding of linkages between ambition and support needed by the developing countries in terms of Technology Transfer, finance and capacity building to mitigate and adapt to climate change. However, I was in awe that developed countries seemed lack of interest to discuss working framework of the FD by diverted proposals by G77 and Like Minded Developing Countries (LMDCs); specifically when they ignored the non-paper tool that the Secretariat prepared for the discussion of GST, which for me it was probably the best information for countries to start preparing for FD. It was utter disappointment when the Common but Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR) has to be reiterated. The developing countries have no other means but contended with the decision to reconvene discussion on GST and FD in the intersession in 2017.

The resume of climate talks in Bonn (8<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> May, 2017) is again, bringing anticipations and hope although some discussions would be expected to be contentious, that there will be constructive progress on Global Stocktake pertaining the management and criteria of inputs, structure of information gathering, synthesis, analysis and expected duration being carried out (many considering a year), in accordance to the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement (APA) Co-Chair's reflection note. The developing countries also set sight on the consultation of Facilitative Dialogue 2018 with regards to its design and structure which in detail include the likes of technology frameworks, registry of NDCs, registry for adaptation, response measures, scope of the next periodic review of long term global goal and arrangements for intergovernmental meetings etc. (TWN 2017)

## ***Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)***

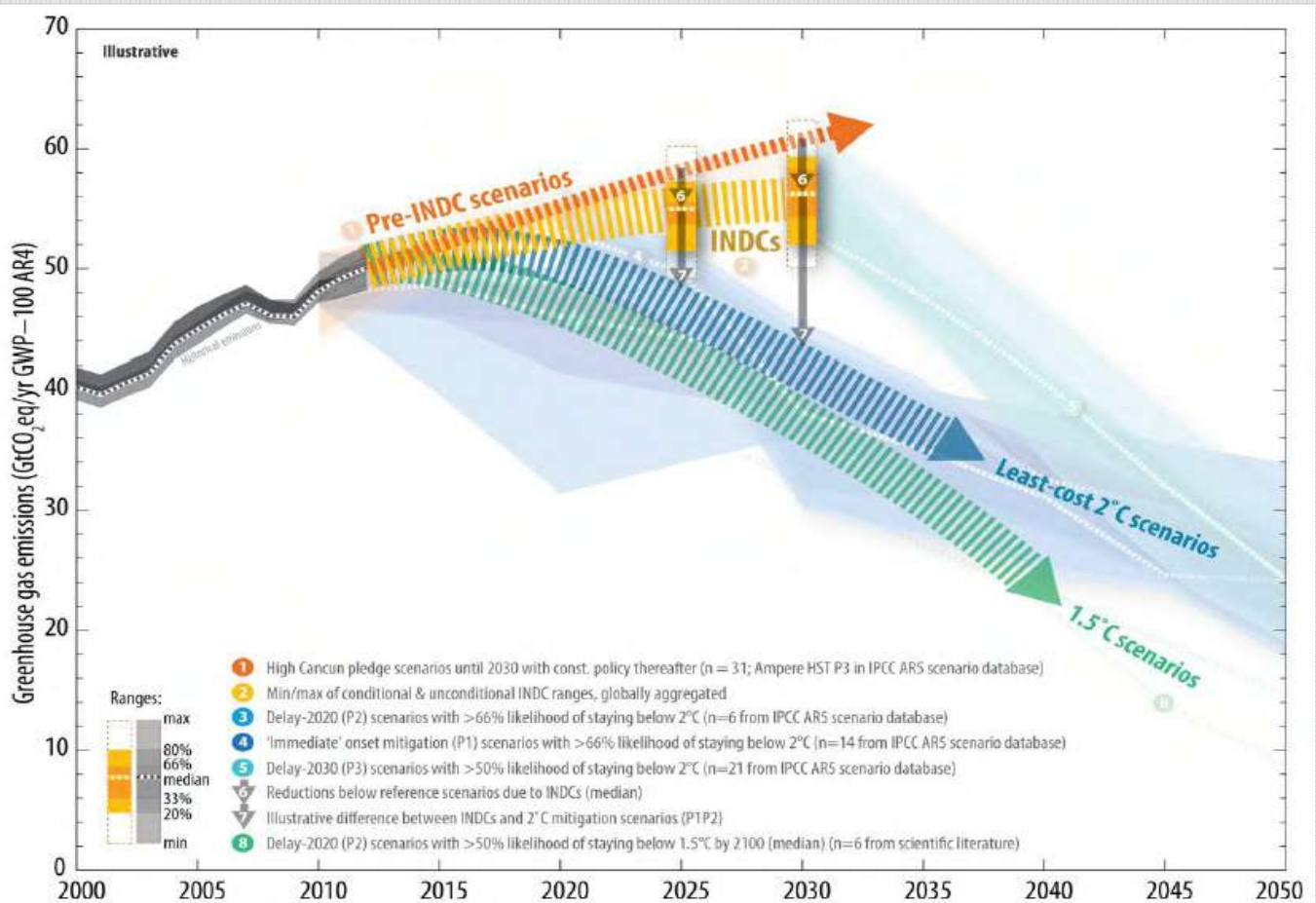
The Global Stocktake is thus important in the sense that countries have to live up to their committed efforts, keep tabs on their own emissions to achieve the ultimate goal of keeping the global temperature increase within 2°C. Nonetheless, according to the synthesis report by the Secretariat in 2016, the estimated aggregate annual global emission levels resulting from the implementation of the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) will not fall within the scope of least-cost 2 °C scenarios by 2025 and 2030, which in other words, means that existing submitted contributions could potentially lead to increase of more than 2°C. **Figure 1** illustrates the trajectory of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions comparing 3 scenarios, without INDC commitments, least cost 2°C and 1.5°C scenarios. While some countries still lobbying for setting 1.5°C the common target of global average temperature rise, a number of reports reviewed the INDCs suggested that 2.7°C wasn't the only estimate given for the cumulative effects of INDCs, largely depends on adopted methodology and model. The Climate Interactive estimated the aggregate outcome at 3.5°C while the United Nations Environment Programme Emissions Gap (2016) report estimates the INDC outcome at between 3 and 3.5°C.





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**Figure 1: Comparison of global emission levels in 2025 and 2030 resulting from the implementation of the intended nationally determined contributions and under other scenarios**



Sources: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Fifth Assessment Report scenario database, 1.5 °C scenarios from scientific literature (see footnote 19), IPCC historical emission database and intended nationally determined contribution quantification .

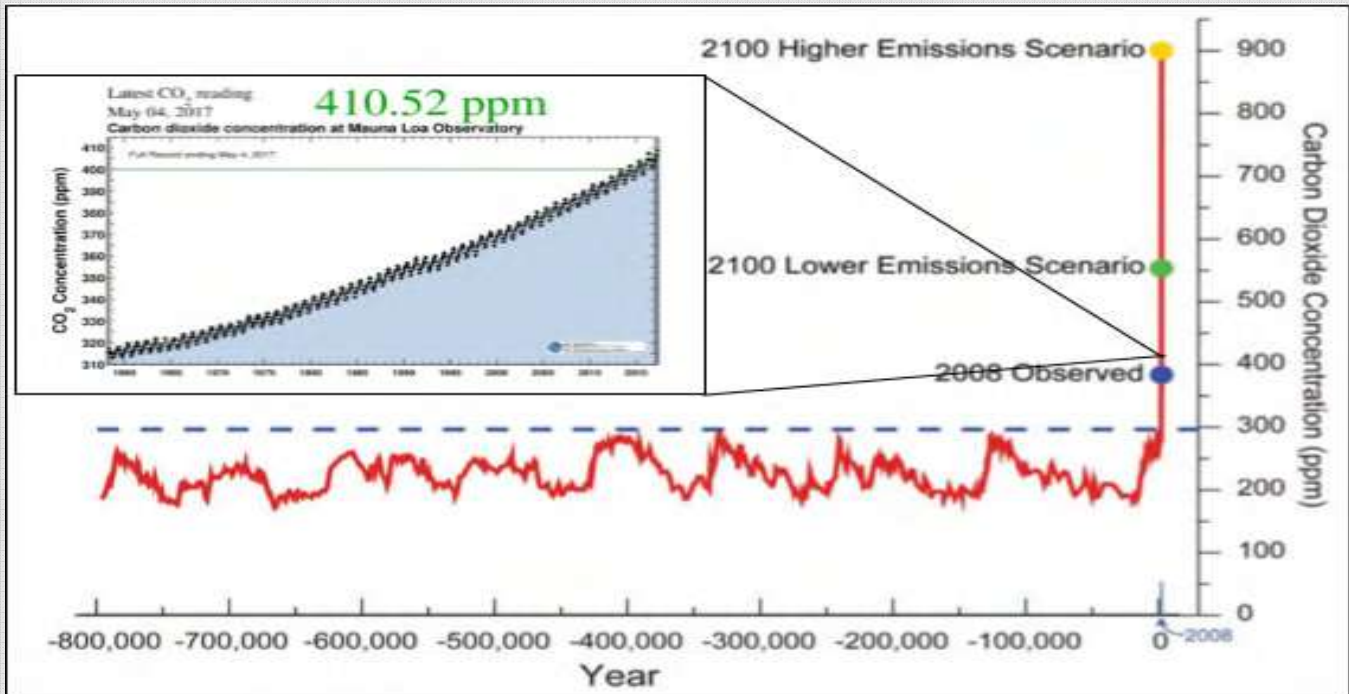
## **Pathway to 2°C and Pre-2020 Ambitions**

Data released in early 2017 from the U.K Met Office, the US National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and the US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) all indicated that the Earth's global average temperature has now risen about 1.1°C above the levels before the Industrial revolution. Most recently, on 4th of May 2017, the world registered another climate change milestone, as atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> levels hit 410.52 parts per million (ppm) for the first time in human history in the Mauna Loa observatory in Hawaii. (Figure 2) 450 ppm has been commonly acknowledge among the scientific community as the danger level.



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Figure 2: Atmospheric carbon dioxide concentrations



Sources: NOAA Satellite and Information Service, 2008 and Scipps Institution of Oceanography, 2017

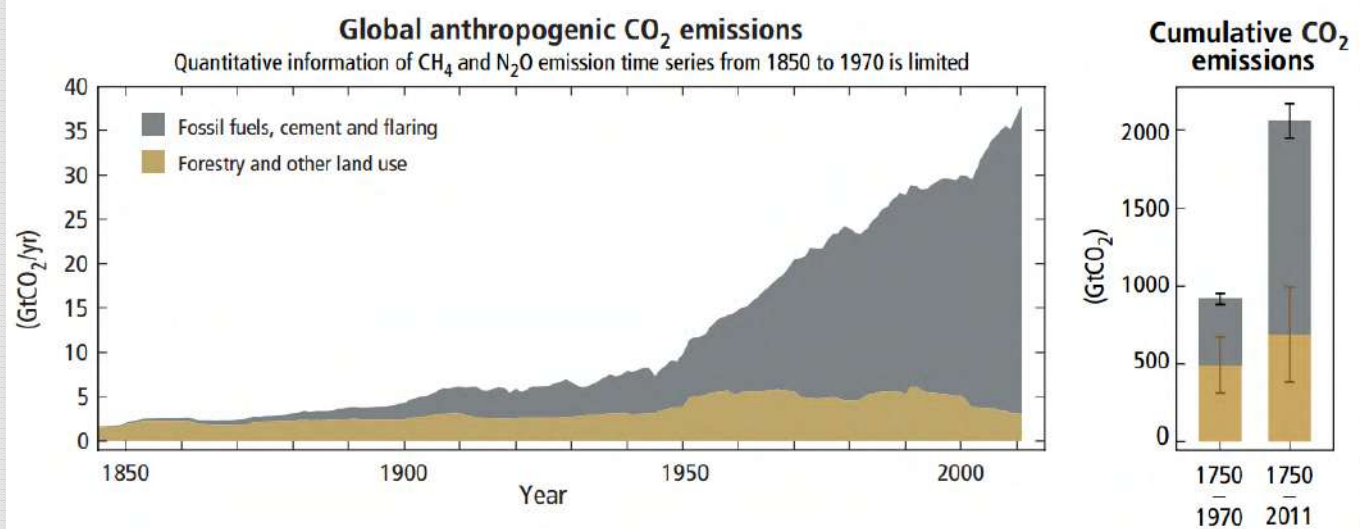
Since the industrial revolution, the developed countries have contributed more carbon dioxide concentration in the atmosphere compared to developing countries and it may even be not exaggerating to state that the status of being developed is built upon emitted carbon dioxide. The global mean surface warming by elevated temperature may remain for many centuries even after ceasing anthropogenic greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, due to cumulative emissions. (Figure 3) This represents a substantial multi-century climate change commitment created by past, present and future emissions of GHGs (IPCC, 2013). This relates to one of an important element suggested to be included into the GST, continuous monitoring of GHG inventories is thus important to keep trace mitigation implementations and reduction of emissions.

According to the IPCC's Fifth Assessment Report, the total cumulative CO<sub>2</sub> emissions since the start of the industrial era would need to be limited to 1,000 gigatonnes of carbon, just so the earth would have a better than two-thirds chance of limiting warming to less than 2°C from pre-industrial levels. An estimated of approximately half of the suggested amount had already been emitted by 2011.



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**Figure 3: Global Anthropogenic Carbon Dioxide Emissions 1970-2011**



Source: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Fifth Assessment Report: Climate Change Synthesis Report, 2014

The Representative Concentration Pathways (RCP) scenarios each projected an anthropogenic-driven climate change caused by a certain amount of carbon emission by 2100. (Figure 4) A number of avid examples including heatwaves, coral bleach, global warming resulting sea level rise and irreversible tipping points such as glaciers and permafrost melting etc. were elaborated as repercussions from climate change impacts at different level of global average temperature increase.

The Civil Society Equity Review Report 2015 suggested that in order to hold global average temperature within 1.5°C, the following efforts may have to be strongly implemented:

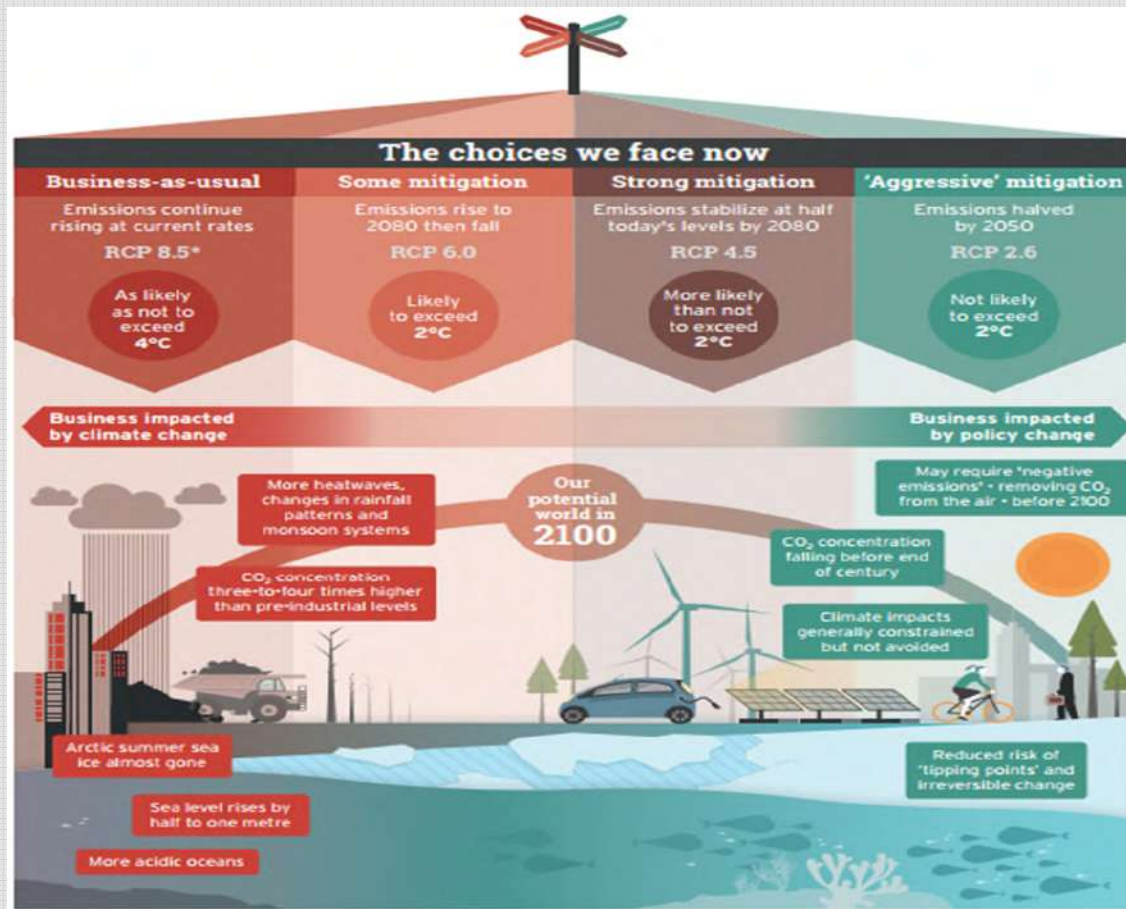
- Phasing out all fossil-fuel production subsidies by all G20 governments.
- Prioritization of the 7th Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) through international bilateral and multilateral support for energy development.
- Development of feasible long-term plans for sustainable energy shift in place of fossil-fuel energy sector by all countries i.e. global renewable energy partnership to share resources and enhance ambitions.
- Strengthening of NDCs, elaborating conditional policies and programs that require resources from international development partners.
- A global renewable energy partnership should be established to exchange best practices, spur a race to the top, and share technologies and solutions, as well as organize an ambitious and adequately financed system for resourcing renewable energy initiatives around the world.





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Figure 4: Carbon Crossroads – The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) explores four potential futures depending what policies governments adopt to cut emissions



Source: The IPCC's Fifth Assessment Report, Working Group 1 on Climate Change: Action, Trends and Implications for Business

## Common but Differentiated Responsibilities

The principle of Common but Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR) was first enshrined in the Rio Declaration, 1992. Throughout the long climate negotiations, it is no stranger but in fact it is the foundation of the Convention, Kyoto Protocol as well as Paris Agreement. Nevertheless, it was not reflected in many of the INDCs submitted to the UNFCCC as it seems that many countries are still doing little compared to what they shall be committing to reduce emissions from their countries. The Civil Society Review on INDC report (2015) reveals that 'wealthier countries' (developed countries) are those with a fair share in excess of their domestic mitigation potential, and that therefore need to meet parts of their fair share through international action (financial, technological, and capacity building) to enable mitigation elsewhere. On the other hand, 'poorer countries' (developing countries) pledged commitments larger than their fair share. (Figure 5: Fair Shares)



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Figure 5: Fair Shares



Source: *Fair Shares: A Civil Society Equity Review on INDCs 2015*

Note:

1. Light green of the left bar (15.1Gt): Indicative proportion of wealthier countries' fair share that can be achieved through international action.
2. Grey/blue hatched of the right bar(1.8Gt): Mitigation pledged by poorer countries that is conditional on international support.

As the ambition of all developed countries falls short of their fair share, a few countries showing obvious gap between climate ambition and fair shares include:

- Russia – INDC represents zero contribution towards its fair share
- Japan – INDC represents about one tenth of its fair share
- United States – INDC represents about a fifth of its fair share
- European Union – INDC represents just over a fifth of its fair share

The review found majority of the developing countries made mitigation pledges that exceed or broadly meet their fair share. **Figure 6** gives an idea on countries emission commitment aligned with the 1.5°C goal. According to the review, the poorer countries especially smaller island states and those located at lower inundated coastal area that are more vulnerable to climate change impacts see climate finance as critical part of their efforts to deliver their fair shares. However, there seems to be stark absence of clear commitments from the developed countries which could benefit the developing countries. To date, the provision of climate finance after 2020 is unclear.

The formulation of GST is therefore a golden opportunity to urge developed countries to accelerate actions especially through international collaborations (financial, technological and capacity building) which could be reviewed and enhanced every 5 years.



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Figure 6: Country Emissions Commitment Alignment with the 1.5°C Goal



Source: *Low Carbon Monitoring Report, 2016*

## Conclusion

As the Paris Agreement is designed based on ambition mechanism, the policy acknowledges that objectives are achieved through time, build upon increasing aggregate and individual progression/ambition over time. The mandatory cycle of Global Stocktake every 5 years is thus key component to measure the collective actions and deemed influential to the success of Paris Agreement.

With the potential of executing both back-tracking (take stock of implementations) and forward looking (enhance ambitions and scale up actions) functions; the Global Stocktake is highly regarded as the pivotal factor in defining the post-2020 reality.

Subsequently, after an uneventful negotiation at COP22, countries set their sight on COP23, the intersessions as well as COP24 which is when Facilitative Dialogue will eventually takes place in year 2018 with great hope that the modalities of the Global Stocktake would be ironed out, incorporating broad aspects for instance assessing mitigation and adaptation actions and various means of implementation including finance, technology transfer and development as well as capacity building elements.





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## *Malaysia as Party to the UNFCCC*

Malaysia ratified the Convention (UNFCCC) on the 13 Jul 1994 and Kyoto Protocol (KP) on 4th September 2002. At the 21st Conference of Parties (COP21) held in Paris, Malaysia pledged to reduce its greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions intensity of GDP by 45% by 2030 relative to the emissions intensity of GDP in 2005, which consists of 35% on an unconditional basis and a further 10% conditional upon the receipt of climate finance, technology transfer and capacity building from developed countries, as documented in the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC).

Malaysia ratified Paris Agreement (PA) on 16th November 2016, during the 22nd session of Conference of Parties held in Marrakech. Most recently, Malaysia submitted required instruments and officially adopted the Doha Amendment (2012) on the KP's 2nd Commitment Period (2013 - 2020) which focus on a pre-2020 action on 12th April 2017. Malaysia is a member country of G77 + China and Like Minded Developing Countries (LMDCs).

Malaysia submitted its Initial and Second National Communication as well as 1<sup>st</sup> Biennial Update Report to UNFCCC, currently working on the Third National Communication to UNFCCC.



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United Nations 1998. Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

United Nations 2015. Paris Agreement.

*When, a few years hence, countries convene for the 2018 stocktake of climate actions, it must be a moment of honest and proud reflection and deepened ambition, not a meaningless pantomime. (Civil Society Review: Setting the Path Towards 1.5C, 2016)*



# Past Events and Activities

## K. KUMARASIVAM ENDOWMENT FUND (KKEF) MEMORIAL PUBLIC LECTURE & YOUNG ENVIRONMENTALIST AWARD 2016

**Date** : 19th January 2017 (Thursday)  
**Time** : 05:00pm - 08:00pm  
**Venue** : Dewan Presiden, Kelab Golf Negara Subang, Kelana Jaya, 47301 Petaling Jaya  
**Speaker** : YBhg. Dato' Dr. Yap Kok Seng  
**Summary** :

The K. Kumarasivam Endowment Fund (KKEF) was established in recognition of the late Ir. K. Kumarasivam's contribution towards the promotion of environmental excellence in Malaysia. Since its inception from 2004 as until 2017, 12 prominent speakers have graced the KKEF Memorial Public Lecture and 12 professionals have received the KKEF Young Environmentalist Internship Award.

The KKEF Memorial Public Lecture and Young Environmentalist Award was held on 19th January 2017 at Kelab Golf Negara Subang, Kelana Jaya. KTA Tenaga Sdn Bhd, of which Ir. K. Kumarasivam was a founding partner, supported by providing a sum of RM2000.00 towards the event. The Speaker for the Public Lecture was YBhg. Dato' Dr. Yap Kok Seng Project Manager, Environmental Management and Climate Change from the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, also Former Director General of Malaysian Meteorological Services Department. His Lecture on "Strategizing Climate Change: Actions in Malaysia" attracted a total of 50 participants both members of ENSEARCH and the public who were from diverse professions.

The 12 recipient of KKEF Young Environmentalist Award is Ms. Chia Wen Shin. Her winning essay spoke about Waste Management– Recycling used cooking oil. Ms. Chia was chosen because she has demonstrated her passion by establishing her own company, set up to provide recycling solutions. She is also clear on the type of internship she is looking for and how it would help her benefit the community and nation. As part of the award, Ms Chia received a two-week (2nd April 2017 to 15th April 2017) all expenses will be borne by ENSEARCH.







# Past Events and Activities

## ENSEARCH 33<sup>rd</sup> ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING 2016/2017

Ensearch has conducted its 33<sup>rd</sup> Annual General Meeting for 2016/2017 session on 18<sup>th</sup> May 2017 Thursday at Kelab Golf Negara Subang. Total number of 8 Corporate Members, 15 Individual Members, 1 Student Member and 4 Life Members were attended Ensearch's 33<sup>rd</sup> Annual General Meeting.

Few main matters were discussed during 33<sup>rd</sup> AGM, such as Introducing the board of Secretariat, went through the Financial Report for the period ended 31<sup>st</sup> December 2016, election of Council Members and appointment of Honorary Internal Auditors and External Auditors. Hon. Secretary General presented the Annual Report for 2016 from ENSEARCH Standing Committee which included K.KUMARASIVAM Endowment Fund (KKEF), Cyber Plant Conservation Network (CPCN), Education and Training, Publication and Website, Membership, Event and Activities, ENSEARCH Sabah Branch, Centre for Environmental Technologies (CETEC), Malaysian Environmental NGOs (MENGO), ENSEARCH Air Quality Technical Interest Group and PRIME MINISTER'S HIBISCUS AWARD (PMHA).

President of Ensearch, Mr Gobinathan Kumaran Nair highlighted on the 13<sup>th</sup> APRSCP Conference which will be held on October 2017. Chairperson of K.Kumarasivam Endowment Fund (KKEF), Dr Foo Say Moo, was also publicized the internship program for the year 2017.

The 33<sup>rd</sup> Annual General Meeting were successfully adjourned with a word of thanks from President, Mr Gobinathan Kumaran Nair to all members for their attendance and participation.





# ENSEARCH In News



ENSEARCH on  
ASTRO VBUZZ  
Dato' Halimah Hassan  
and Ms. Jenny Tan  
talk about Sustainable,  
Consumption &  
Production, Feb 2017

ENSEARCH on  
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A central graphic featuring a green globe with a plant growing out of the top. The plant has several green leaves, some with water droplets. The globe is semi-transparent, showing the continents. The entire graphic is set against a white background with a thin green border.

# ENSEARCH

# SABAH

# BRANCH

# NEWS

The ENSEARCH SABAH BRANCH NEWS; where  
all news and announcements related to our  
branch in Sabah will be published





# ENSEARCH Sabah Branch Committee 2016/2017

**Chairperson** : Mr Mohd Iskandar Ali  
**Secretary** : Ms Tania Golingi  
**Treasurer** : Mr Ahmed Tariq Datuk Aripin  
**Committee** : Dr Ejria Salleh  
Mr Badery Suod  
Dr Mahadi Harris Murshidi



*Seated from left* : Ms Tania Golingi, Mr Mohd Iskandar Ali, Mr Ahmed Tariq Datuk Aripin  
*Standing from left* : Dr Ejria Salleh, Mr Badery Suod, Dr Mahadi Harris Murshidi



# ENSEARCH Calendar 2016/2017

**18th May 2017**

Seminar: Utilization of Drones In Environmental Management -  
Date & Day: 18th May 2017 , Thursday  
Time : 9:30am to 4:30pm

**11TH JULY 2017**

Training: Beginner's Course for Environmental Droners  
Date & Day: 11th July 2017 , Tuesday  
Time: 8:30am to 4:30pm

**31ST JULY 2017**

Event : K. Kumarasivam Endowment Fund (KKEF)  
Young Environmentalist Internship Award 2017

**24TH—26TH  
OCTOBER 2017**

Conference & Exhibition: 13th Asia Pacific Roundtable On Sustainable Consumption Enabling Sustainable Consumption & Production ( APRSCP)  
Date & Day: Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday (24th—26th October 2017)  
Venue: Melaka International Trade Centre (MITC)



# ENSEARCH Council Member 2017/2018

<b>President</b>	:	Mr K.N. Gobinathan
<b>Vice President I</b>	:	Dr Foo Say Moo
<b>Vice President II</b>	:	Mr Akashah Haji Majizat K.M.N.
<b>Hon. Sec. General</b>	:	Ms Geetha P Kumaran
<b>Hon. Treasurer</b>	:	Ms Jenny Tan Suat Eam
<b>Immediate Past President</b>	:	Ir Elias bin Saidin

## **COUNCIL MEMBERS:**

Mr Abdul Aziz bin Long  
Mr Mohamed Siraj Abdul Razack  
Mr Khoo Boon Keat  
Ir Lee Heng Keng  
Dr Subramanian A/L Karuppanan  
Dato' Ir Othman bin Abdul Rahim  
Mr Tan Poh Aun

## **CO-OPTED MEMBERS:**

Mr Philip Reidy  
Dr Hari Ramalu Ragavan  
Dr Mohd Amri b. Lajis  
Ms Ruhaidah Md Hassan (Indah Water Konsortium Sdn Bhd Rep)  
Ms Victoria Charles Juta (Petronas Rep)  
Dr Suzanne McGowan (University of Nottingham Rep)  
Mr Mohd Iskandar Shah bin Mohd Ali (ENSEARCH Sabah Rep)  
Ms Ismawati Mohd Shah (Cenviro Sdn Bhd Rep)  
Mr Zaipul Anwar Bin Zainu (Student Member Rep)





# ENSEARCH Secretariat 2017/2018

## Secretariat:

<b>EXECUTIVE SECRETARY</b>	:	Ms Vishal
<b>SENIOR PROJECT OFFICER</b>	:	Ms Sharon Woo
<b>PROJECT MANAGER</b>	:	Ms Jenny Tan
<b>PROJECT OFFICER</b>	:	Mr Syamim Asri

*“For a Better Environment”*



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