In Malaysia, by being the owner of Petroleum Resources, PETRONAS is fully committed and accountable for decommissioning of upstream facilities.

Under the Laws of Malaysia-Act 144, PDA-Petroleum Development Act 1974 is an act to provide for exploration and exploitation of petroleum whether onshore or offshore by a Corporation in which will be vested the entire ownership in and the exclusive rights, powers, liberties and privileges in respect of the said petroleum, and to control the carrying on of downstream activities and development relating to petroleum and its products; to provide for the establishment of a Corporation under the Companies Act 1965 [Act 125] or under the law relating to the incorporation of companies and for the powers of that Corporation; and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

PETRONAS is the sole concessionaire of petroleum resource in Malaysia. PSC-Production Sharing Contract documents specifies that PETRONAS shall have legal title to equipment and assets for petroleum operations giving Petronas ownership of the upstream facilities.

Malaysia Petroleum Management-MPM, as the custodian and statutory manager of the national petroleum resources in Malaysia is obligated to address the process of the decommissioning of all disused upstream installations that have ceased to accommodate oil and gas production, or are at the end of their design life, consistent with the national laws and international convention.

In Malaysia, there is no governing legislation for decommissioning. However, plans would have to be in compliance with at least eight laws as follows:

1. Merchant Shipping Ordinance.
2. Continental Shelf Act.
5. Fisheries Act.
6. Occupational Safety and Health Act.
8. The regulatory framework of Malaysia is the Volume 7, Section 10, 2008 PETRONAS Guidelines for Decommissioning of Upstream Installations, requiring decommissioning of facilities to be evaluated on a case by case basis based on the standards imposed.

It is very much based on key international conventions such as the London Dumping Convention 1972/1996; United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) 1982; and the International Maritime Organizations (IMO) Guidelines and Standards 199210.