

Energy Transition Updates - Malaysia

The Institute for Essentials Services Reform (IESR)

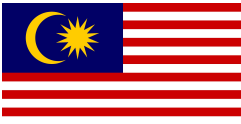
29 July 2022

ANTHONY TAN KEE HUAT

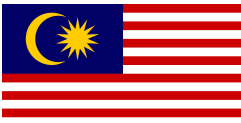
Executive Officer (Finance & Sustainability)

**All Party Parliamentary Group Malaysia on Sustainable Development Goals
(APPGM-SDG)**

The State of Southeast Asia Energy Transition (IESR)



Past Policies and Laws



Past Policies and Laws

1974 Petroleum Development Act

1975 National Petroleum Policy

1980 National Depletion Policy

1981 National 4-Fuel Diversification Policy

1990 Electricity Supply Act

1993 Gas Supply Acts

1994 Electricity Regulations

1997 Gas Supply Regulation

2000 National 5-Fuel Diversification Policy

2001 Energy Commission Act

2006 National Biofuel Policy

2009 National Green Tech Policy

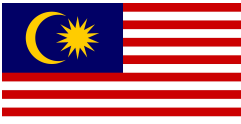
2009 Pledge at COP15: Copenhagen

2011 Renewable Energy Act

2015 INDC at COP 21:Paris

2016 Demand Side Management Study

2021 Update to NDC



Current Policies and Roadmaps

Current Policies and Roadmaps

Malaysian Renewable Energy Roadmap (MyRER)

Energy policies in Malaysia have revolved around energy security through gradual fuel diversification and promotion of renewables in the Fifth-Fuel Policy.

In 2018, primary energy supply was dominated by natural gas (41%), crude oil (26%), coal and coke (22%), and petroleum product (4%).

Renewables contributed approximately at 7% of primary energy supply in 2018.



Current Policies and Roadmaps

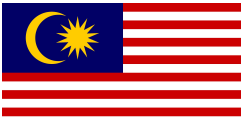
Malaysian National Low Carbon Cities Masterplan

This Masterplan document was originally published in 2020. It recognises that cities and the process of urbanization contribute significantly to the increase of GHG emissions.

Fostering urban development in the most sustainable manners can reduce energy demand, consumption and GHG emissions.

Interestingly, it specifies **ABSOLUTE** reduction of GHG emissions. Malaysia's INDC (2015) and NDC (2021) both refer to reduction of GHG emissions intensity as a percentage of GDP.

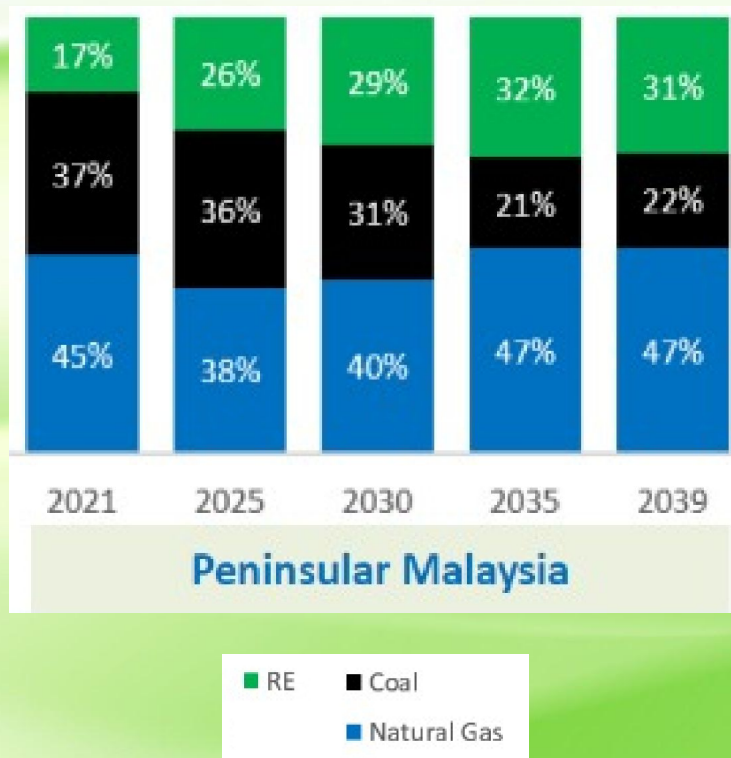




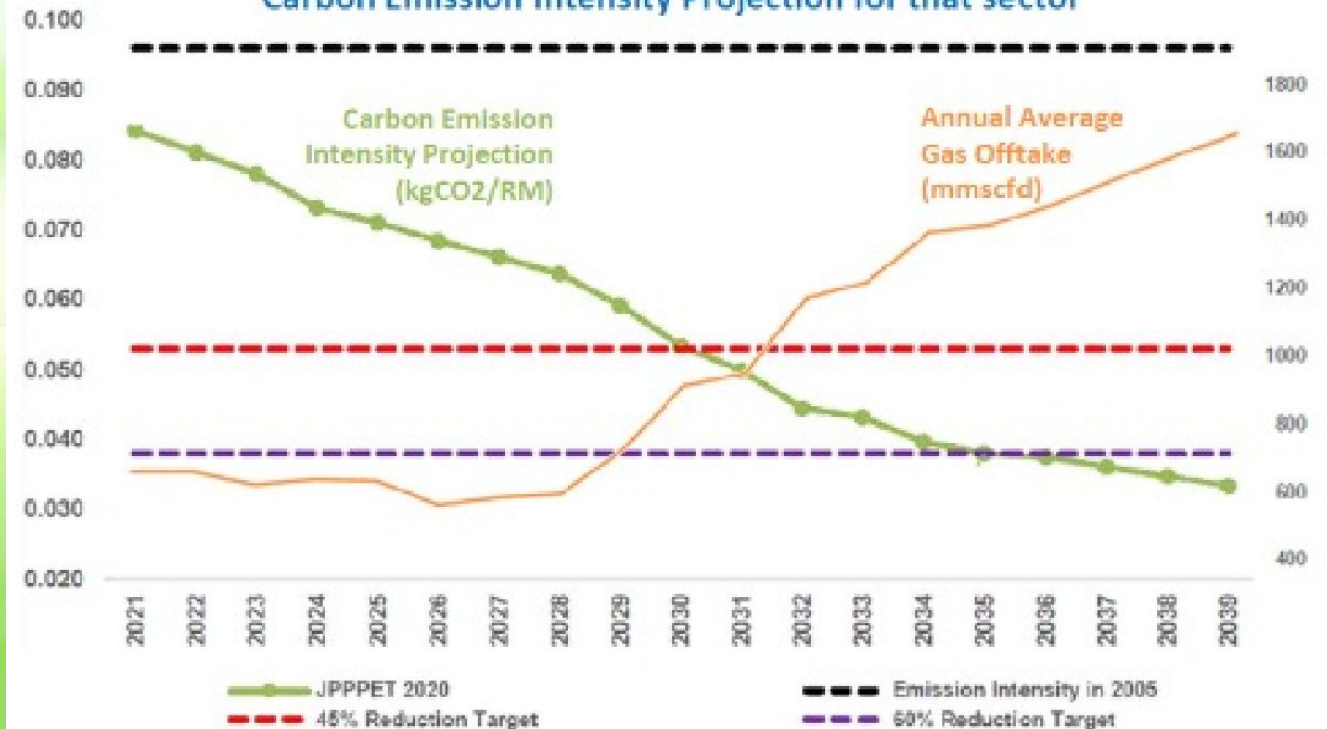
Towards 2040 / 2050

Towards 2040

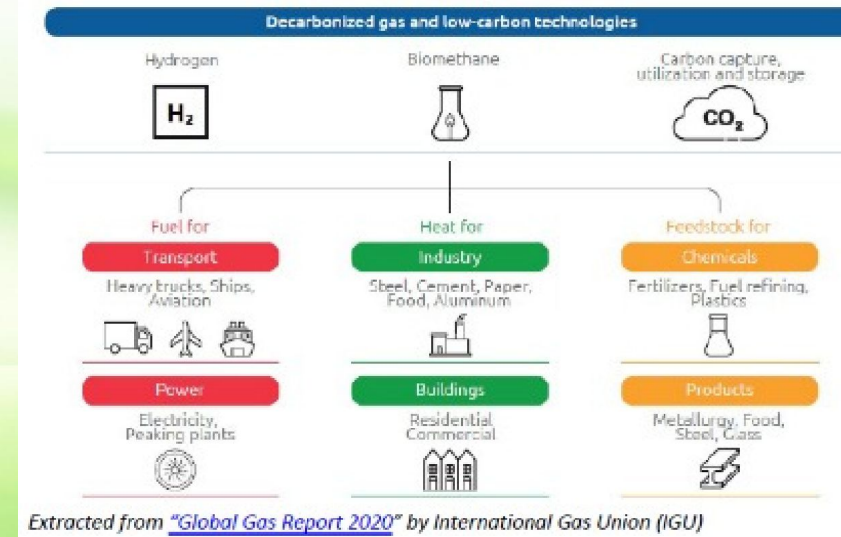
Power Generation Installed Capacity
(by fuel share)



Projected Gas Offtake for the Power Generation Sector in Peninsular Malaysia
and correlation to
Carbon Emission Intensity Projection for that sector



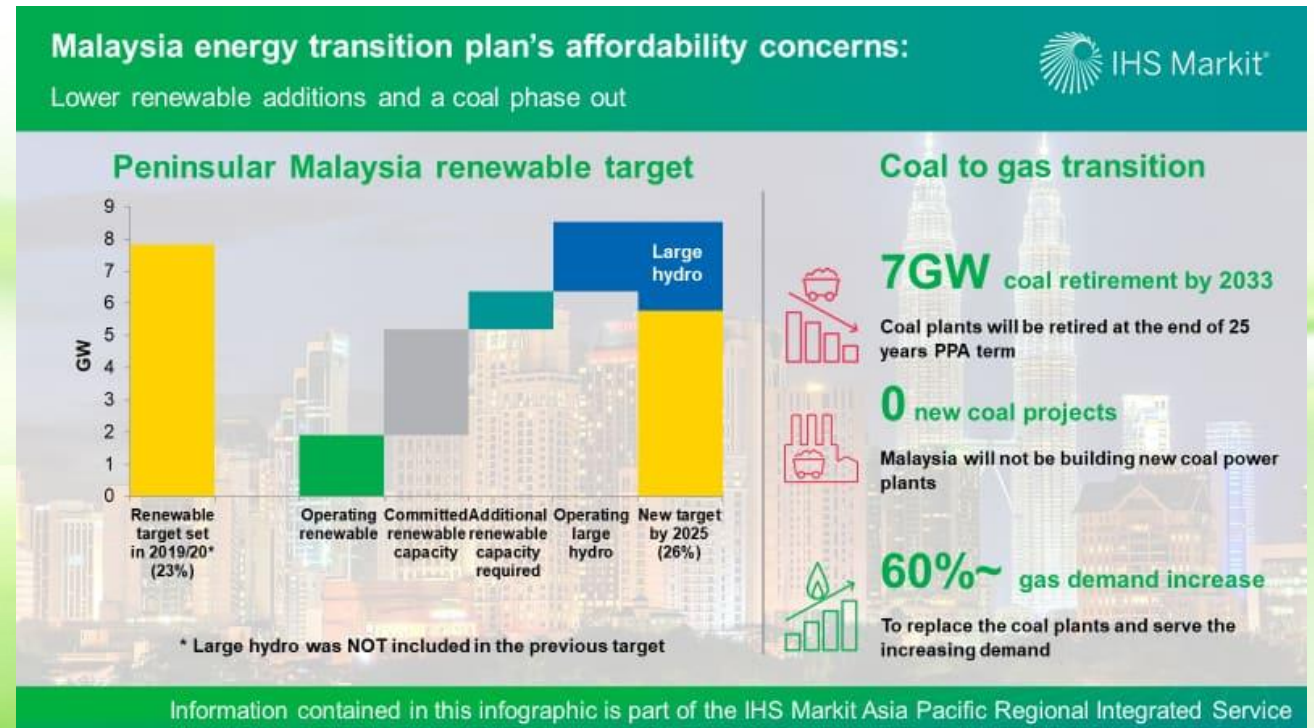
Towards 2040



Towards 2040

In June 2021, Malaysia's Minister of Energy and Natural Resources presented Malaysia's energy transition plan until 2040 at the ASEAN Minister of Energy Meeting.

Two key highlights were Malaysia's increased renewable target of 31% by 2025 and 40% by 2035, from the 20% by 2025 target set in 2019/20 and the statement made that Malaysia will not be building new coal power plants.



<https://ihsmarkit.com/research-analysis/malaysias-new-energy-transition-plan-lower-renewable-capacity.html>

Towards 2050

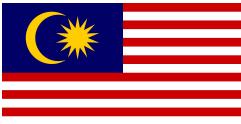
Govt remains committed to carbon neutral Malaysia by 2050 target

KUALA LUMPUR:

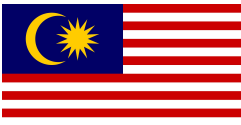
Prime Minister Datuk Seri Ismail Sabri Yaakob said Malaysia remains committed to its target of becoming a carbon-neutral nation by as early as 2050.

<https://www.thestar.com.my/business/business-news/2021/09/27/govt-remains-committed-to-carbon-neutral-malaysia-by-2050-target>





In Conclusion



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In Conclusion



Malaysian Energy Efficiency Act

This crucial piece of legislation is needed to complement the 2011 Renewable Energy Act. Unfortunately, after more than a decade, this Act has yet to materialise.

Malaysian Climate Change Act

This legislation is still not ready. The revision of the Climate Change Policy 2009 is still pending.

The Ministry of Energy, Science, Technology, Environment and Climate Change (MESTECC) only existed for 22 months.

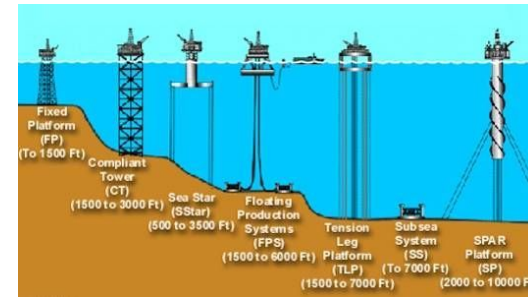
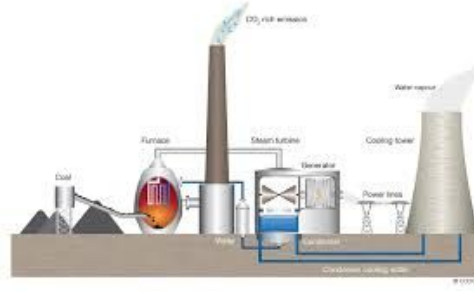


In Conclusion

Many Energy related Acts / Policies

Malaysia needs a **HOLISTIC National Energy Policy.**

An ENERGY MINISTRY needs to be created to encompass ALL FORMS OF ENERGY.

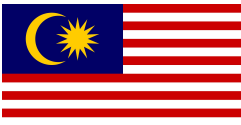


In Conclusion

Sustainable Transport is closely related to Sustainable Energy.

Malaysia needs to evolve or transform the National Automotive Policy into a HOLISTIC National Transportation Policy to reduce our Transportation energy usage.





THANK YOU

The Institute for Essentials Services Reform (IESR)

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