



MINISTRY OF ENERGY TRANSITION AND WATER TRANSFORMATION (PETRA)

EGEEC63: ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND ENERGY MANAGEMENT

ACCELERATING MALAYSIA'S ENERGY TRANSITION FOR A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

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KEY ENERGY-RELATED MINISTRIES/AGENCIES



Ministry of **Economy**



Ministry of Energy Transition and Water **Transformation**



Ministry of Investment, Trade and Industry



Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment Sustainability

PETRA



Ministry of Finance



Ministry of **Transportation**



Ministry of Plantation and **Commodities**



Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security



Ministry of Housing and Local Government



Ministry of Domestic Trade and Cost of Living



Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation

KEY REGULATORS/ AGENCIES



Ministry of Foreign **Affairs**



Ministry of Rural and Regional Development

KEY MINISTRIES

STATE AGENCIES

















THE EVOLUTION OF ENERGY POLICY IN MALAYSIA



Petroleum Development Act 1974

National Petroleum **Policy 1975** **National** Energy **Policy 1979**

efficient

energy and

eliminate

wasteful

and non-

usage

productive

National Depletion Policy 1980 **Four-Fuel Diversification** Strategy 1981

Five-Fuel Diversification Strategy 2001

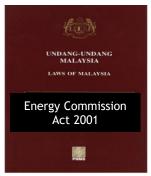
National Energy Policy 2022

National Energy Transition Roadmap 2023

- Vested on **PETRONAS** the exclusive rights to explore. develop and produce petroleum resources of Malaysia
- To regulate downstream oil & gas industry via the Petroleum Regulations 1974
- To prolong To promote lifespan of utilization of Malaysia's oil reserves for future security & stability of oil supply
- To pursue balanced utilization of oil, gas, hydro and coal
- Renewable Energy included as the "fifth fuel" in energy supply mix
- To enhance demand-side management and energy efficiency across all sectors and usage of energy types (expanding from electricityfocused energy efficiency to also include energy efficiency from thermal energy sources)
- Part 1: Outlines 10 flagship catalyst projects and initiatives based on six energy transition levers, namely: energy efficiency (EE), renewable energy (RE), hydrogen, bioenergy and green mobility
- Part 2:Establishing the low-carbon pathway, national energy mix and emissions reduction targets

MALAYSIA'S ENERGY REGULATORY FRAMEWORK & POLICIES

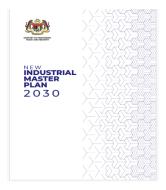


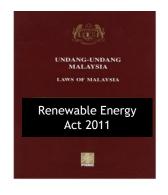


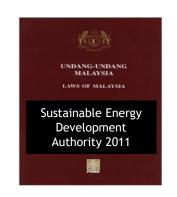


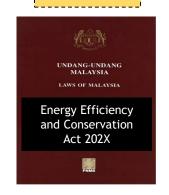


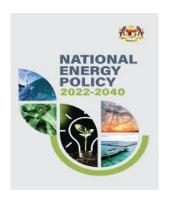


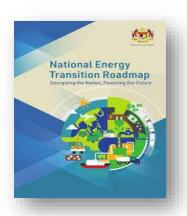












DEMAND SIDE MANAGEMENT (ENERGY EFFICIENCY)

Long-term solution of energy intensity and carbon reduction



National Energy Efficiency Action Plan 2016-2025

8%

Energy consumption reduction



- Energy Audit Conditional Grants (EACG)
- Building Energy Intensity (BEI) Labelling
- Sustainability Achieved via Energy Efficiency (SAVE)
- Capacity building
- Awareness program

Energy Efficiency and Conservation Act (EECA)



- Energy conservation regulatory framework
- · Increase energy security

EECA outcome in 2040

Energy reduction:

1,447 million gigajoule = 197,887 million tonne

CO



Target: 52,233 GWH (8.0%) savings CO₂ reduction :34,886 ktCO_{2eq}

NATIONAL ENERGY EFFICIENCY ACTION PLAN (NEEAP) 2016-2025

ST 1: Implementation of EE Plan ST2: Strengthen Institutional Framework, Capacity Development and Training

ST3: Establishment of Sustainable Funding Mechanisms to Implement EE Initiatives

ST4: Promotion of Private Sector Investment in EE Initiatives

KEY INITIATIVES

EQUIPMENT INITIATIVES:

- Promotion of 5-Star Rated Appliances
- Minimum Energy Performance Standards (MEPS)

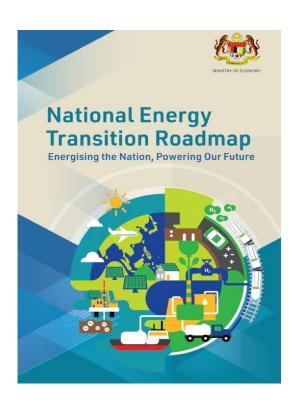
INDUSTRIAL INITIATIVES:

- Energy Audits and Energy Management in Industries
- Promotion of Cogeneration

BUILDING INITIATIVES:

- Energy Audits and Energy Management in Buildings
- 2. Energy Efficient Building Design

NATIONAL ENERGY TRANSITION ROADMAP (NETR)



Energy transition levers



Optimise

Shift to Renewables

Climate Change and Principle-based Taxonomy

Energy Efficiency



Renewable Energy



Hydrogen



Bioenergy



Green Mobility



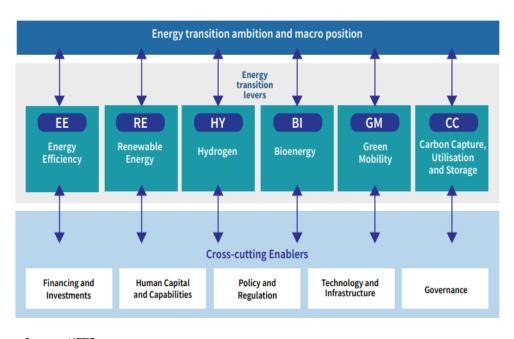
Carbon Capture, Utilisation and Storage

Prioritisation criteria

- + Emission reduction potential
 Advancing green growth and enhancing
 sustainability to become a low-carbon
 nation while addressing energy trilemma.
- Propelling strategic and high impact industries, especially for SMEs, strengthening investments and create job opportunities.
- Cost effectiveness
 Promoting investments, especially in
 nascent technologies to yield long-term
 benefits.
- + Social inclusiveness
 Strengthening the security, wellbeing and inclusivity through clean energy sources that would benefit communities without compromising future generations.

NATIONAL ENERGY TRANSITION ROADMAP (NETR)

6 Energy Transition Levers	10 Flagship Catalyst Projects
Energy Efficiency (EE)	Efficient Switch
Renewable Energy (RE)	Renewable Energy Zone (RE Zone)
	Energy Storage
	Energy Secure
Hydrogen	Green Hydrogen
	Hydrogen for Power
Bioenergy	Biomass Demand Creation
Green Mobility	Future Mobility
	Future Fuel
Carbon Capture, Utilisation and Storage (CCUS)	CCS for Industry

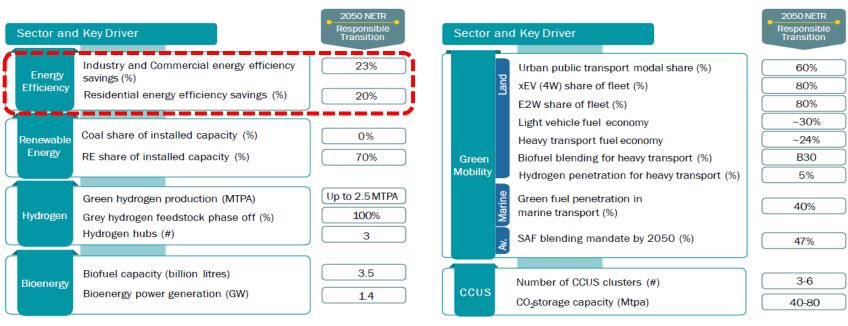


Source: NETR

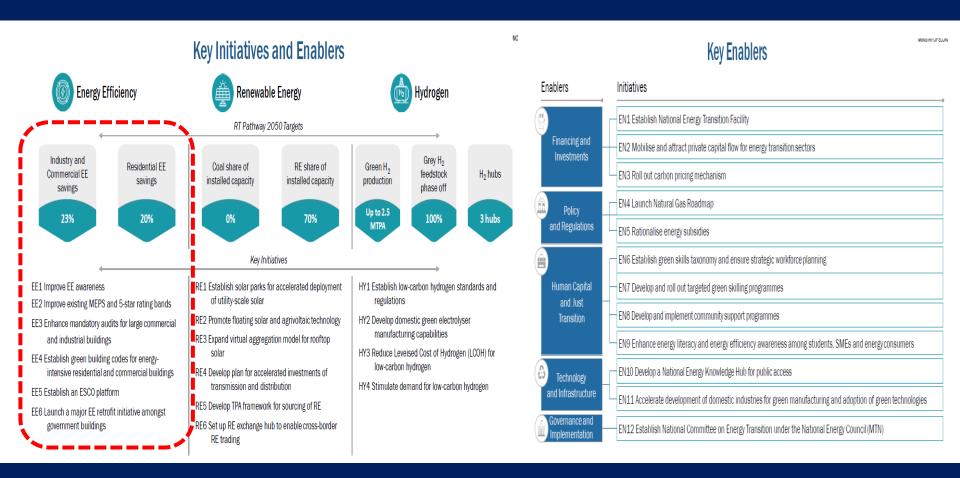
NATIONAL ENERGY TRANSITION ROADMAP (NETR)

RT Pathway 2050 Targets

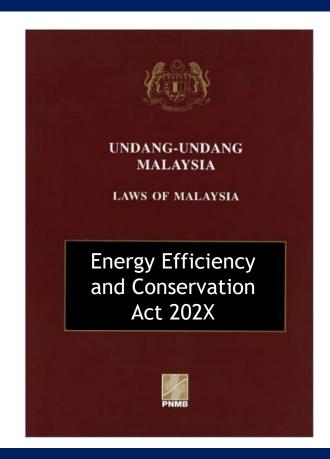
The targets will guide the nation towards the RT pathway ambition, striking the right balance between environmental mitigation and the need to bolster net socioeconomic values



TOWARDS ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE ENERGY TRANSITION



ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND CONSERVATION BILL



A need to have comprehensive legislation (electricity and thermal) to drive energy efficiency

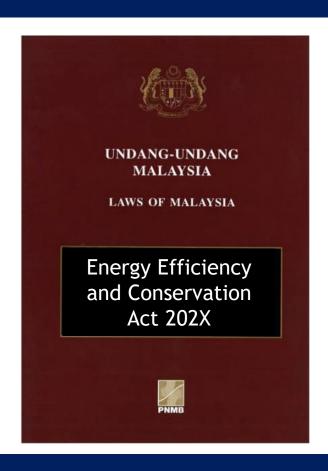
OBJECTIVES

- To improve energy efficiency initiative in industry, commercial and residential sector
- To reduce 45% of carbon emission pledged in COP21 (Paris Agreement) by 2030 based on 2005 level.
- To support the government aspiration to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050.
- To effectively manage energy demand, promoting efficient and sustainable energy consumption practices.

STAKEHOLDERS

- Large energy consumers (industries and consumers)
- Buildings
- Energy using products
- Registered Energy Managers, Energy Auditors and training institutions

ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND CONSERVATION BILL



EECA FRAMEWORK

Part I : Preliminary

• Part II : Functions and Power of the Commission

• Part III: Duties of Energy Consumer

Part IV: Duties of Person in Charge of Building

• Part V : Provisions Relating to Energy Using Product

• Part VI: Registration of Energy Manager and Energy Auditor

• Part VII: Registration of Training Institution

• Part VIII: Information Gathering Powers

• Part X: Enforcement

• Part XI: General

IMPACTS OF EECA:

By 2040 it is estimated total savings under EECA is about 1,447 GJ (401,944GWh) which is equivalent to RM71.24 billion (USD16.18 billion) (for 15 years)

