

# Malaysia's Green Technology



# Cash in on Malaysia's Green Nation

Be a part of Malaysia's growing Green Technology industry

Page 5

01

Content

02

Page 12

- **The Rise of Malaysia's Green Haven**

- Overview of Malaysia's Green Technology
- Definition of Green Technology
- Top 4 reasons to invest in Malaysia's Green Technology revolution
- National policies aligned to spur industry development
- Noteworthy global trends impacting the future of energy

Page 17

03

04

Page 18

- **Renewable Energy (RE): A Wealth of Potential**

- Status of RE projects approved with incentives (2001-2019) by MIDA
- Numerous investment opportunities in RE's promoted activities



- **Serious About Energy Efficiency (EE)**

- Current status

Page 22

- **Investor Benefits**

- Government facilitation for Green Technology
- Application procedures

05



06



- **Integrated Waste Management: One Man's Waste is Another Man's Treasure**

- Ecosystem
- Status of approvals for recycling projects from 1980-2019 by MIDA
- Integrated Waste Management promoted activities
- Types of incentives for Waste Management activities

Page 29

- **Next Steps for Your Investment**

- Learn more about Malaysia's Green Technology industry
- List of useful links
- Check out how to get started in Malaysia
- Connect with MIDA

Malaysia is one of ASEAN's most biodiverse and technologically progressive countries that is blessed with rich biodiversity and a lush, heavily forested environment. Untapped opportunities for investments in green growth abound in this natural haven with its precious and large array of renewable energy sources



Pangli Hydroelectric Station in Tenom, Sabah, Malaysia



Semporna, Sabah, Malaysia

# The Rise of Malaysia's Green Haven

Malaysia is one of ASEAN's most biodiverse and technologically progressive countries that is blessed with rich biodiversity and a lush, heavily forested environment. Untapped opportunities for investments in green growth abound in this natural haven with its precious and large array of renewable energy sources. With a record of over five decades of unstoppable economic growth, the nation known for its sun and seas is now a trusted business partner and home to more than 5,000 foreign businesses from 40 countries – all of whom have entrusted their confidence and investment dollars to this tropical nation's potential.

Another strategic reason that makes Malaysia one of South East Asia's favourite investment destinations is that the country is no stranger to the sustainable development journey. The nation's treasure trove of natural resources is supplemented by the well-established New Economic Policy (NEP) – a running five-year development plan introduced in the 1970s that has underpinned all development in the country ever since, instilling essential elements of sustainable economic development.

In 2009, Malaysia's formulation of the New Economic Model (NEM) further galvanised the nation's pursuit of sustainable development based on the pillars of high income, inclusivity, and sustainability. These pillars mirror the three elements of the SDGs: economy, social, and environment, and were the basis for the current five-year Malaysia plan – the 11th Malaysia Plan (2016-2020), "Anchoring Growth on People".

## Some of Malaysia's SDGs achievements to date include:

- SDG 6: Over 95% coverage for water and sanitation, and electricity supply at the national level
- SDG 7, 12 and 16: Laws, regulations, policies, and plans in place to better protect and ensure sustainable use of natural assets
- SDG 13, 14, 15, &17:
  - ◆ Forest cover: Maintained more than 50%
  - ◆ Terrestrial protected areas: 10.76%
  - ◆ Carbon intensity: Reduced by 33% since 2009, increasing renewable energy capacity
  - ◆ Malaysia also participates in international trans-boundary conservation efforts like the Coral Triangle and the Heart of Borneo initiatives

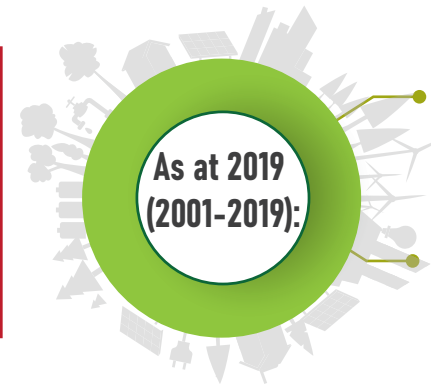


In recent years, Malaysia has accelerated its pursuit of a low-carbon and more resource-efficient energy economy path to protect its irreplaceable environmental assets and to create wealth for investors and the rakyat.

# Overview of Malaysia's Green Technology industry

Malaysia's Green Technology agenda consists of a series of measures, commitments, and integrated policies that aim to increase the uptake of Green Technology in all sectors, in order to reduce fossil fuel energy consumption and carbon footprint levels. In addition to being a responsible steward of the environment, Malaysia is also prepared to persevere on a green revolution journey to become a major global Green Technology hub, innovator and producer.

Green Technology projects and services has shown tremendous growth over the last nine years— from 29 projects in 2010 with investments of only RM606.65 million to **439** projects with a total investment of **RM4.36 billion** in 2019. There were also **1,024** employment opportunities created from these sectors



A total of **1,444** Green Techonology projects and services

Total investments of **RM28.95 billion** were approved with **88.65%** contributed by domestic investment

## Definition of Green Technology

The development and application of products, equipment, and systems used to conserve the natural environment and resources, and minimise the negative impact of human activities (based on Malaysia's National Green Technology Policy).

## Top 4 reasons to invest in Malaysia's Green Technology revolution:

- Spawning of business opportunities in solar projects for both commercial and industrial users through programmes like Net Energy Metering (NEM), Large Scale Solar (LSS) and Solar Leasing
- Investors can tap into non-solar resources such as biomass and biogas (especially from palm mill waste), mini hydro, and geothermal. Numerous investment opportunities in other Green Technology projects like Green Building, Green Data Centre and Integrated Waste Management are also present
- Companies can reap the cost-effective benefits of existing energy-efficient measures across all sectors
- There are a plethora of investment prospects for Green Technology service providers due to the uprising of market demand for a greener economy



## National policies aligned to spur industry development

Green Technology has been earmarked as a new growth area for Malaysia. As such, the green energy revolution is progressing well, largely due to the Government's concerted efforts to develop the industry, as seen in its global pledges, national initiatives, and policies to date:

- **Paris Agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) 2016:**

Malaysia has made a commitment to reduce Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions by 45 per cent by 2030 in relation to its 2005 GDP. This target was set with 35 per cent on unconditional basis and 10 per cent on conditional basis upon receipt of climate finance funding, technology transfer, and capacity building from developed countries.

- In 2014, the GHG emissions intensity per unit of GDP— taking into account Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) emissions only— improved by approximately 27 per cent compared to its 2005 levels. GHG emission intensity per unit GDP improved by 33 per cent in 2014 (including the removals by LULUCF) compared to the 2005 levels. Malaysia also committed to maintain a minimum forest and tree conservation level of 50 per cent. The country's main GHG emission contributors are from the energy industries, transport, manufacturing industries and industrial processes, waste, and the agriculture sector

## National Policy: National Green Technology Policy (NGTP)

- Launched on 24 July 2009 to harness Green Technology as a driver to accelerate the national economy and promote sustainable development. The emphasis is on four focus areas of green initiatives: energy, building, transportation, and waste management
- Criteria of Green Technology:
  - ◆ It minimises the degradation of the environment;
  - ◆ It has zero or low greenhouse gas (GHG) emission;
  - ◆ It is safe for use and promotes a healthy and improved environment for all forms of life;
  - ◆ It conserves the use of energy and natural resources; and
  - ◆ It promotes the use of renewable resources
- The four pillars of green technology are:



### Energy

Seek to attain energy independence and to promote efficient utilisation



### Environment

Conserve and minimise the impact on environment



### Economy

Enhance the national economic development through the use of technology



### Social

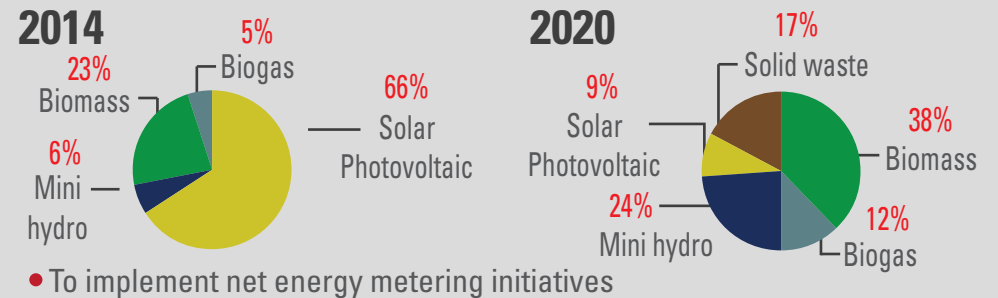
Improve the quality of life for all

## The Tenth Malaysia Plan, 2011-2015:

- Recognised the importance of environmental sustainability as part of a comprehensive socio-economic development plan

## The Eleventh Malaysia Plan (2016-2020) strategies:

- Explores new Renewable Energy (RE) sources and enhances capacity of RE personnel
- RE target of 20% in national power generation energy mix by 2025
- Promotes the use of RE sources based on the national target by 2020, which are as follows:



Source: Sustainable Energy Development Authority and Economic Planning Unit

## The National Energy Efficient Action Plan (NEEAP 2016-2025)

- The NEEAP, announced on 6 January 2016, is a catalyst for Malaysia's adoption of energy efficiency in the public and private sectors
- The target of NEEAP is to save electricity and reduce electricity demand growth. It seeks to attain efficient energy usage and conservation over the next 10 years
  - ◆ NEEAP target (2016 – 2025): National energy savings in 10 years of 52,233GWH (8% reduction), which will contribute to CO<sub>2</sub> reduction of 37,702 ktCO<sub>2</sub>eq

## National Policy: Green Technology Master Plan GTMP (2017-2030)

- An outcome of the Eleventh Malaysia Plan (2016-2020) which has earmarked green growth as one of six game changers altering the trajectory of the nation's growth
- Formulated to stimulate the sustainable growth of energy sectors in the country. A framework which facilitates the mainstreaming of Green Technology into the planned developments of Malaysia while encompassing the pillars set in the National Green Technology Policy (NGTP)
- Its key points are embedded in 6 sectors:



Energy



Manufacturing



Transportation



Building



Waste



Water



**7** out of **17 SDGs** are outlined in the GTMP



This roadmap is aimed to help the sector achieve **USD43 billion** in revenue



Aims to create more than **200,000 green jobs by 2030**

## The Renewable Energy Transition Roadmap (RETR) 2035:

- The RETR will strike a balance between environmental targets and policies, affordability/economic benefits and system stability
- RETR 2035 is currently being developed by SEDA in collaboration with industry stakeholders to determine strategy, comprehensive action plans and resources required to transit to the future electricity system and achieve RE targets
- The outcome of the roadmap is to be part of the 12th Malaysia Plan (2021-2025)

## The Renewable Energy Act, 2011:

- Aims to increase electricity generation from RE sources of energy (solar photovoltaic, biogas,biomass and small hydropower) via a Feed-in Tariff (FiT) mechanism which allows producers and users to sell excess power to the national power grid
- 'Renewable resources' refers to the recurring and non-depleting indigenous resources or technology, as set out in the first column of the Schedule of the RE Act 2011, and includes the following:



Solar Photovoltaic



Biogas



Biomass



Mini Hydropower



Geothermal

## Policy

The Ministry of Housing and Local Government (KPKT)

The Ministry of Environment and Water (Mewa)

The Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources

Sustainable Energy Development Authority (SEDA) Malaysia

Energy Commission (ST)

Malaysian Green Technology and Climate Change Centre (MGTC)

Malaysian Investment Development Authority (MIDA)

SWCorp Malaysia

Department of Environment (DOE)

Indah Water Konsortium Sdn. Bhd. (IWK)

Malaysian Photovoltaic Industry Association (MPIA)

Waste Management Association of Malaysia (WMAM)

Malaysia Association of Energy Service Companies (MAESO)

Malaysia Biomass Industries Confederation (MBIC)

Malaysia Small Hydro Industry Association (MASHIA)

The Institution Of Engineers, Malaysia (IEM)

## Manufacturer

### Solar Panel

LONGi (KCH) Sdn. Bhd.

JA Solar Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.

First Solar Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.

SunPower Malaysia Manufacturing Sdn. Bhd.

Jinko Solar Technology Sdn. Bhd.

Hanwha Q CELLS Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.

Panasonic Energy Kulim Hi-Tech Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.

### Inverter

Huawei Technologies (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.

ABB Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.

SolarEdge

### Energy Efficiency

Honeywell International Sdn. Bhd.

Andritz Power Sdn. Bhd.

Siemens Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.

Grundfos Pumps Sdn. Bhd.

Truwater Cooling Towers Sdn Bhd

Atlas Copco (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.

GE Power Systems (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.

## Service Provider & Facilitator

### Solar

Plus Solar Systems Sdn. Bhd.

ERS Energy Sdn. Bhd.

Pekati Teknologi Sdn. Bhd.

Ditrol Solar Sdn. Bhd.

Solarvest Energy Sdn. Bhd.

### Biogas & Biomass

Choon Hin Environmental Sdn. Bhd.

Wil-Key International Sdn. Bhd.

Treehouz Asia Sdn. Bhd.

### Waste Management

Enviro Group

Cenviro Sdn. Bhd.

### Green Building

Green Building Index Sdn. Bhd.

GreenRE Sdn. Bhd.

MyCREST

## Financial Assistance

- Loan, green sukuk, green bond, redeemable, preference shares

United Overseas Bank (Malaysia) Berhad

CIMB Bank Berhad

Maybank Berhad

Bank of China

Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (ICBC)

HSBC Bank Malaysia Bhd.

AmBank (M) Berhad

Malaysia Building Society Berhad (MBSB) Bank Berhad

Malaysia Venture Capital Management Berhad (MAVCAP)

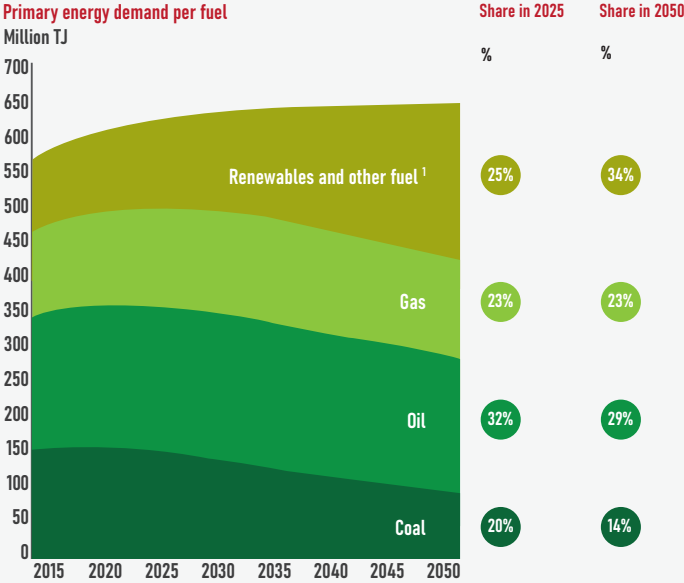
## Ecosystem - Green Technology Industry in Malaysia

# Noteworthy global trends impacting the future of energy

- Countries continually seek ways to meet rising energy demand while reducing carbon emissions
- Many are shifting to lower carbon energy systems to meet the Paris Agreement climate goals
- Diverse energy sources are explored to sustain rising energy consumption needs in green and environmentally friendly steps
- Industrial demand is projected to drive 70% of developing countries' energy needs in 2040
- The shares of electricity-powered passenger vehicles are projected to rise to 25% by 2040, due to rising fully-autonomous cars and shared-mobility services
- Renewable energy (RE) is the fastest rising energy source responsible for about half of the energy spike, with natural gas surpassing oil or coal

## Insights in the following chapters:

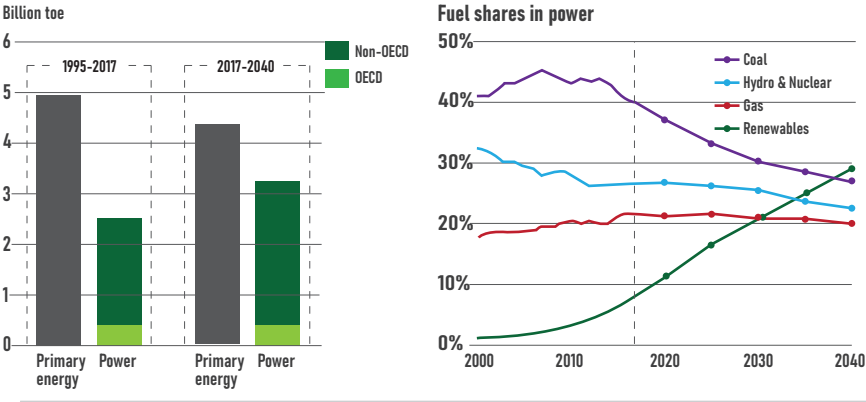
- 2 Electricity consumption doubles until 2050, while renewables make up over 50% of generation by 2035
- 3 Gas continues to grow its share of global energy demand - the only fossil fuel to do so - and then plateaus after 2035
- 4 Oil demand growth slows down substantially, with a projected peak in the early 2030s
- 5 Carbon emissions are projected to decline due to decreasing coal demand, yet a 2- degree pathway by 2030 remains far away



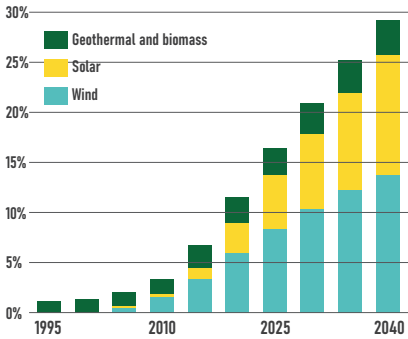
1. Includes biomass, hydro, and unclear

Source: McKinsey Energy 'Insights' Global Energy Perspective, January 2019

## Growth in primary energy and inputs to power



## Renewables share of power generation by source



Rapid growth in wind and solar due to declining costs as they move down learning curves

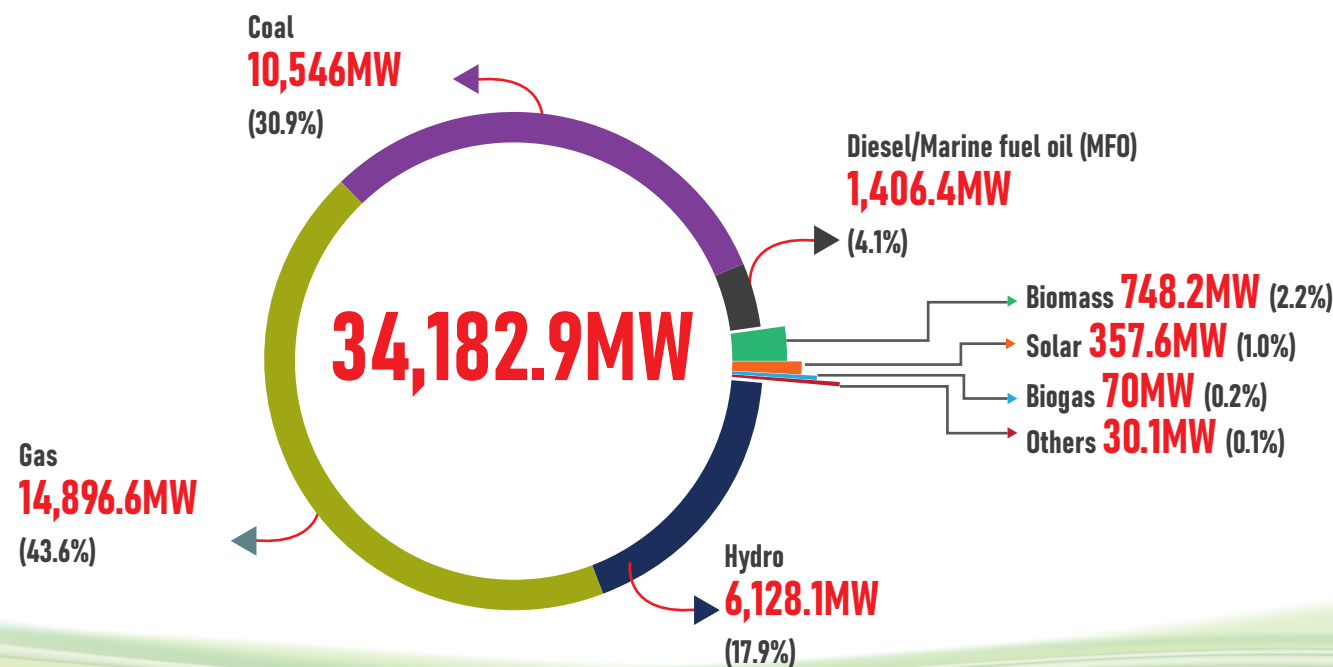
Source: BP Energy Outlook 2019 Edition

# Renewable Energy : A Wealth of Potential

Malaysia's current power generation mix is largely dependent on fossil fuels such as gas, liquefied natural gas (LNG), and coal. The balance relies on hydro, distillates, and renewable energy. Under the Eighth Malaysia Plan (2001–2005), the Malaysian Government expanded the Four-Fuel Policy (oil, gas, coal, and hydropower) to a Five-Fuel Diversification Policy, and has included renewable energy (RE) as a fifth source of fuel.

Opportunities to tap on Malaysia's RE sources abound as the primary renewable energy sources (solar, biomass, biogas, and hydro power) contributed just 7.1 per cent in 2017. Although there was a 1.7 per cent increase versus 2016, there is much room for growth as the Government's target is to achieve 20 per cent Renewable Energy (RE) capacity mix by 2025.

Malaysia Installed Capacity Mix as of 2017



Source: Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources (KeTSA), Sustainable Energy Development Authority Malaysia (SEDA Malaysia), Malaysia Energy Statistics Handbook 2019, Energy Commission (ST)

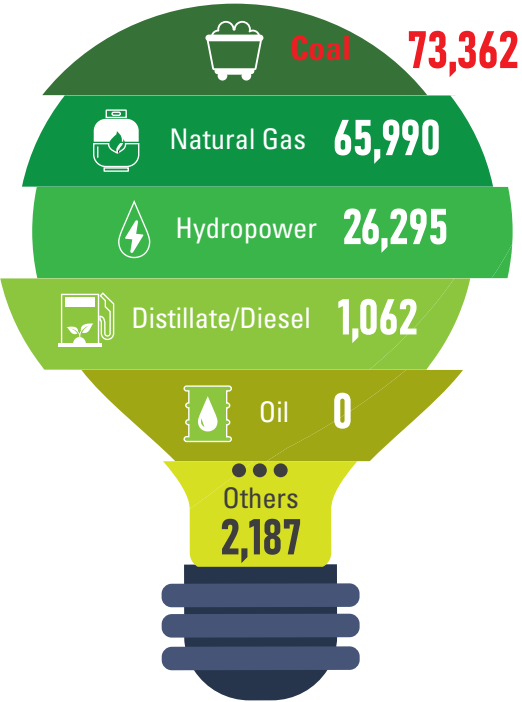
# The power of solar

Malaysia's ideal location in the "sun belt" is a natural sell for its solar market growth potential. In addition, a few globally renowned photovoltaics companies have hailed Malaysia's qualified workforce in the fields of electronics and semiconductors as well as its good local infrastructure and reliable power supply (which is critical for photovoltaic production processes) as other key reasons for the nation's commendable growth in the sector.

- Malaysia's solar photovoltaics (PV) industry is on the rising trend thanks to strengthening government support, growing investors confidence, and reducing costs
- Malaysia has emerged as an **international hub** for the manufacture of **PV cells, wafers, and modules**
- Malaysia is **ASEAN's biggest PV employer**, with more than 54,300 industry employees in 2018 (up from 40,300 in 2017), and is sixth globally in the list of top solar PV employers, according to IRENA (International Renewable Energy Agency in June 2019). Overall, IRENA estimates Malaysia's renewable energy workforce to have grown from 87,400 jobs in 2017 to 98,500 in 2018

## Main Fuels for Electricity Generation in Malaysia, 2018 (GWh)

In 2018, energy generation (i.e. electricity) totalled **168,897GWh**. The sources of the energy generation mix are as follows:

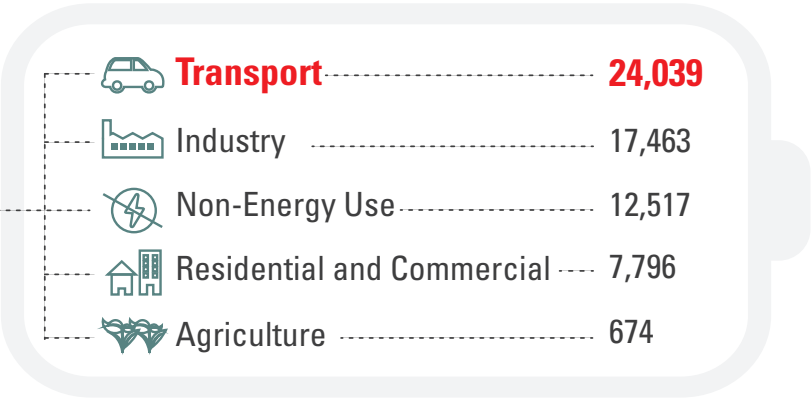


## Electricity Consumption by Sectors in 2017 are as follows:

### Electricity Consumption

**62,489 ktoe**

### Consumption by Sectors (ktoe)



Source: Energy Commission (EC), Malaysia Energy Statistics Handbook 2019

# Renewable energy potential in Malaysia (in MW)

The country's impressive **RE potential** for renewable sources of energy from varying sources are:



22,000



6,500



1,300

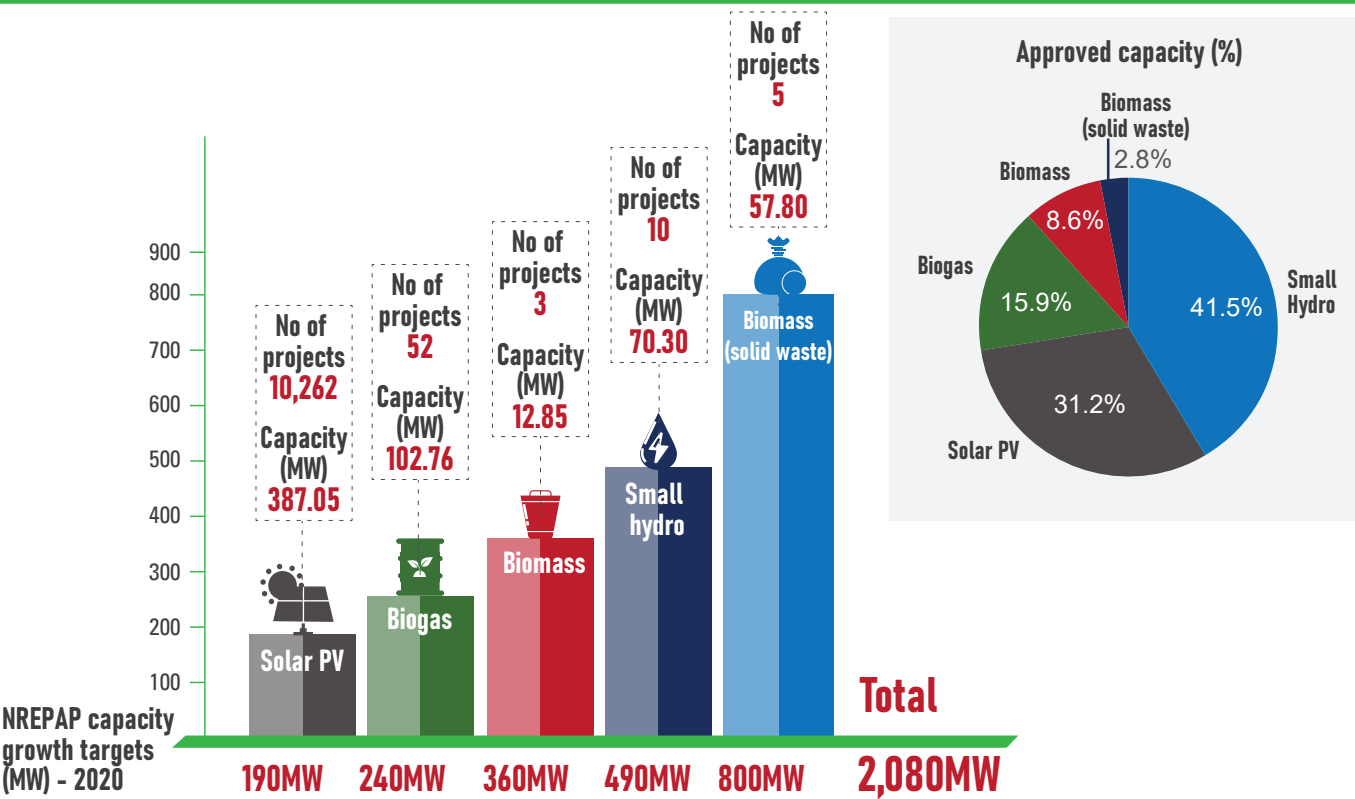


500



400

Source: Malaysia Energy Commission.



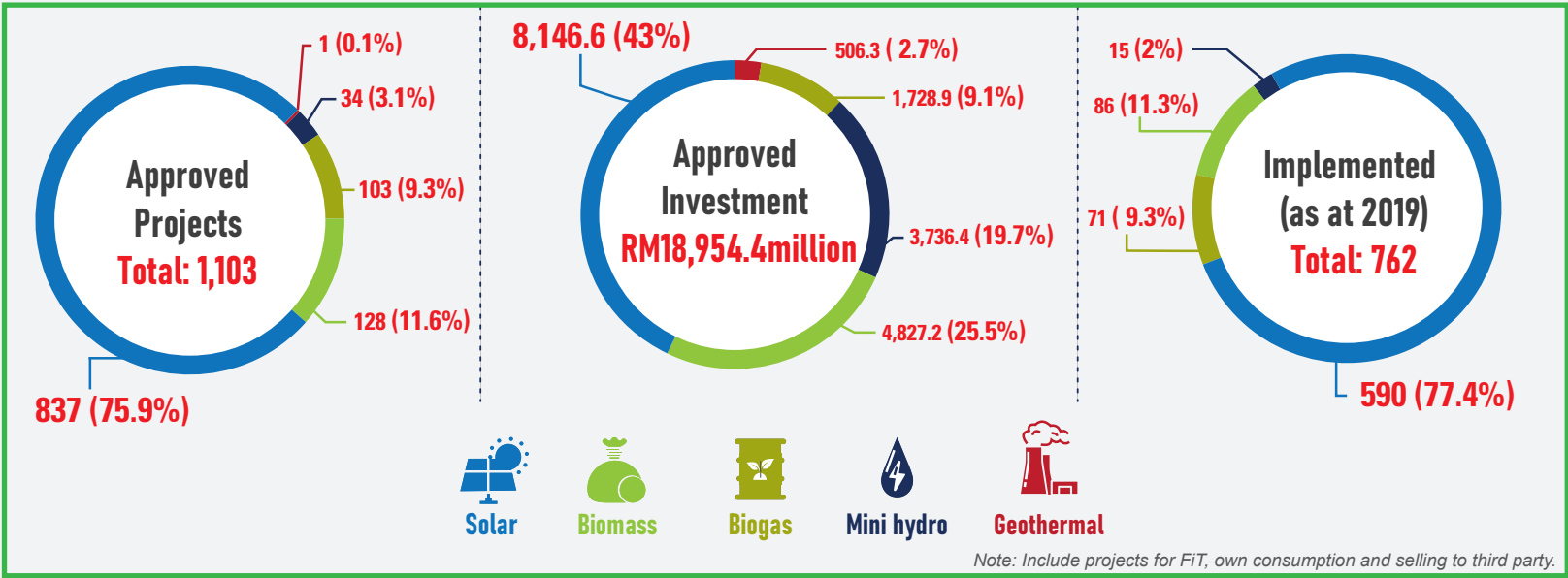
Source: SEDA & Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources

## Total RE Generation Capacities under Feed-In Tariff Mechanism

To boost RE growth, the Feed-in tariff (FiT) scheme was introduced under the Renewable Energy (RE) Act 2011. At its heart, the scheme enables independent providers to sell electricity from RE sources to utility companies like Tenaga Nasional Berhad (TNB) and Sabah Energy Sdn. Bhd. (SESB)

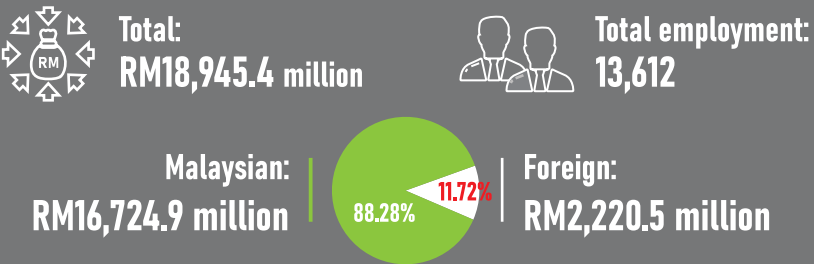
- FiT Progress: As of August 2020, a total of 634.99MW in FiT quota has been commissioned and is in operation

Status of RE projects approved with incentives (2001-2019) by MIDA

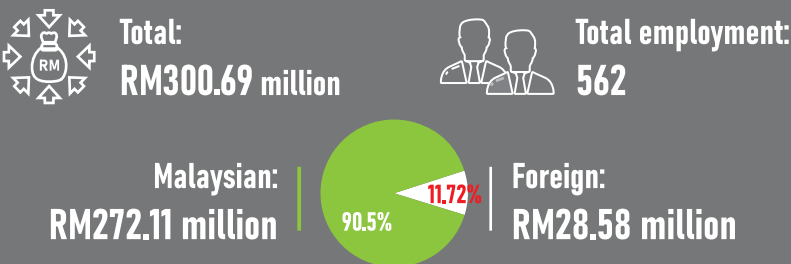


RE Projects Approved with Incentives

The bulk of Investments in RE were contributed by domestic companies (88.28%), and the rest from foreign companies (11.72%):



Approval of green services with Incentives (2016-2019):  
No of green services projects approved: 59



# Numerous investment opportunities in Renewable Energy's promoted activities

Profitable opportunities await investors in Malaysia's RE front. The following RE sources are of particular interest:



## Abundant resource

- **Abundant resource:** Oil palm waste is the main source of biomass for renewable energy. Generated by the vast (455 FFB mills) number of oil palm plantations and mills in the country



## Location

- **The right location:** Malaysia's advantageous geographical location at the equator renders a daily sunshine exposure of six hours, adding up to more than 2,200 hours per year
- **Complete value chain:** All efforts to boost RE's investment growth has borne much fruit in solar PV, as it has contributed towards the development of the entire value-chain of the industry – from the manufacturing of RE equipment right up to installations of RE equipment to generate energy
  - **Preferred by the top global solar PV manufacturers:** Big names such as First Solar Malaysia Sdn. Bhd., SunPower Malaysia Manufacturing Sdn. Bhd., Hanwha Q CELLS Malaysia Sdn. Bhd., Panasonic Energy Malaysia Sdn. Bhd. etc. have spurred the growth of the solar value chain through the production of poly silicon, solar ingot, wafer, cell, module, balance of systems, and other solar related products
  - **Strong support system:** Solar PV investments have catalysed the growth of local RE developers and PV service providers who are capable of carrying out project implementation in design, installation, testing, and commissioning of solar PV projects. More than 150 PV service providers, largely made up of local companies, have registered with the Sustainable Energy Development Authority (SEDA)



## Supply of solid waste

- The quantity of solid waste has been forecasted to reach 30,000 tonnes per day by 2020. However In 2019, this forecast was exceeded as it hit 38,142 tonnes per day. As at June 2020, there are 138 landfills across Malaysia– 85 per cent of which are non-sanitary and not environmentally friendly– which have much potential for waste to energy conversion. The Government has set a target for each state to have at least one WtE incinerator in order to eliminate solid waste disposal sites in Malaysia



## Abundant water resource

- **Abundant water resource:** The hydropower generation potential in Malaysia is estimated at 22,000MW. While hydropower requires substantial initial investment, electricity from hydro is affordable as its cost will not be affected by changing market-driven fuel prices in the long run



## Wind and Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion (OTEC)

- **Wind**
  - Based on the joint preliminary study between SEDA and the University of Malaysia Terengganu (UMT), wind power energy has little potential to be developed because Malaysia has low wind speeds of 2-3 metres per second. However, there are some areas in Malaysia that do encounter strong winds periodically hence, potential business opportunities in Malaysia's wind power front exists for anchor wind turbine manufacturers who wish to position Malaysia as their hub for ASEAN's wind energy market — given ASEAN Member States (AMS)'s aspirational targets to achieve RE share of 23% by 2025
- **Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion (OTEC)**
  - Development underway: In Malaysia, OTEC is currently under research and development stage, with potential sites being identified in Sabah and Sarawak Deep Waters

# Serious About Energy Efficiency (EE)

Like other economically robust countries, Malaysia too constantly seeks new and efficient ways to conserve energy while sustaining economic growth. In Malaysia, the industrial sector is one of the largest consumers of energy, alongside transport. Other energy-intensive industries include the cement, ceramic, iron and steel; food; glass; wood; pulp and paper; rubber and oleo chemical; plastic; and textile industries.



## Current status

### Investments in EE projects (2001-2019)



Total:  
RM9.15 billion



Total employment:  
11,854

Domestic  
RM8.12 billion



Foreign:  
RM1.03 billion



## Approval of Projects with Incentives (2001-2019)



### Energy Service Company (ESCO)

No. of projects	23 (8.55%)
Investment approved (RM Million)	492.3 (5.38%)
Implemented (As at December 2019)	14 (6.51%)
Implemented (RM Million)	433.50 (5%)

Total Number of Projects  
**269**



### Energy conservation for own consumption

No. of projects	246 (91.45%)
Investment approved (RM Million)	8,655.3 (94.62%)
Implemented (As at December 2019)	201 (93.49%)
Implemented (RM Million)	8,240.5 (95%)

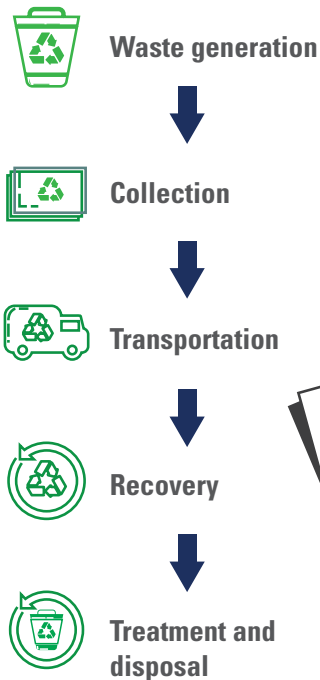
Please refer to incentives for investor benefits on page 22

# Integrated Waste Management: One Man's Waste is Another Man's Treasure

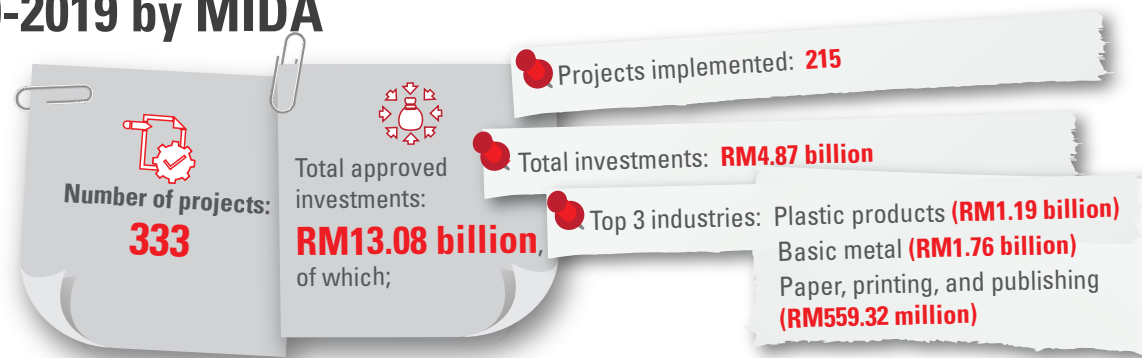
The higher waste generation brought about by Malaysia's increasing urbanisation and population growth poses all-new waste management challenges. To tackle this, the Government continues to devise holistic waste management strategies and measures, as a reduction in waste would decrease the overall cost of disposal, curtail environmental degradation, and improve the health of the population.

## Ecosystem

Spectrum of integrated waste management activities:



## Status of approvals for recycling projects from 1980-2019 by MIDA



## Integrated waste management promoted activities

Waste recovery / treatment / recycling

### Investor opportunities:

- ✓ More than **60%** of total solid wastes in Malaysia are recyclables. Since the quantity of solid waste hit 38,142 tonnes per day in 2019 (exceeding the forecast of 30,000 tonnes per day by 2020), and given the targeted recycling rate for 2025 of 40 per cent (up from 30.67 per cent in 2020), much opportunity exists for recovery and treatment
  - ◆ Furthermore, as at June 2020, **85%** of the 138 landfills in Malaysia are **non-sanitary** and **not environmentally friendly**
- ✓ Potential activities before landfill disposal: For recyclable wastes – recovery, sorting, and treatment. For non-recyclable waste-treatment
- ✓ The Government's target is for each state to have at least one incinerator of waste-to-energy (WtE) plant in a move to do away with solid waste disposal sites with plans to set up six WtE plants towards 2025 based on various new technologies
- ✓ Composting to recycle organic wastes

# Types of incentives for waste management activities

For recycling of waste activities, the Promotion of Investments Act, 1986 applies as follows:




## Activities

- **Environment Mangement**
  - Recycling of waste
    - ◆ Toxic and non toxic waste
    - ◆ Chemicals
    - ◆ Reclaimed rubber
- **Applicable to all industries**  
e.g. Metal & Alloys, Chemical, Textile, Electrical & Electronic
- **Agricultural waste or agricultural by products**  
e.g. Processing sugar cane mill waste, rice mill waste, palm oil mill (palm kernel cake, palm oil mill effluent and palm biomass) or estate waste; and to manufacture value added products such as animal feed, fertiliser and pellets



## Incentives

- **Pioneer Status (PS)**  
Income tax exemption of **70%** of the statutory income for a period of **5 years**; or
- **Investment Tax Allowance (ITA)**  
Investment tax allowance of **60% on the qualifying capital expenditure** incurred within a period of **5 years to be offset 70% of the statutory income**



## Conditions Imposed

- For Waste recycling, companies are not allowed to import waste
- Subjected to minimum value added requirement
- Managerial, Technical & Supervisory (MTS) ratio based on specific industry



For further details, refer to MIDA at [www.mida.gov.my](http://www.mida.gov.my)

Integrated Waste Management Companies which undertake / invest in waste recycling, recovery, or treatment, plus additional activities such as composting, storage, collection, or disposal can be considered for Green Investment Tax Allowance (GITA).

For more details, Please refer to incentives for investor benefits on page 22

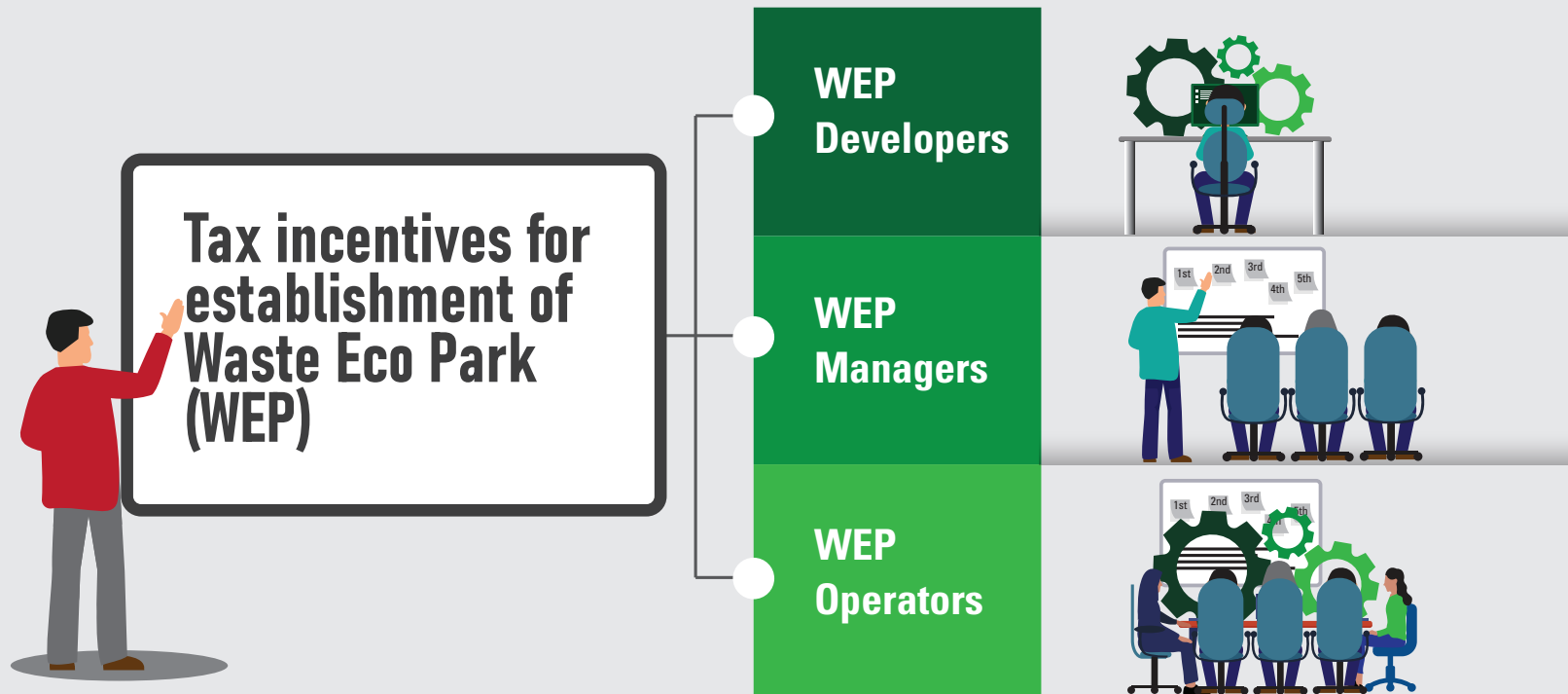
# Incentives for Waste Eco Parks (WEP)

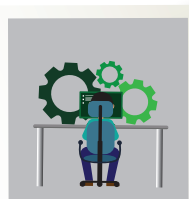
The Government has provided Waste Eco Park (WEP) incentives to promote waste management in a more integrated manner.

Purpose:

- This incentive is offered to companies developing infrastructures in Waste Eco Parks (WEPs), companies that manage WEPs and industry players which are involved in waste recycling, recovery and treatment, along with those located in WEPs
- WEPs aim to promote zero waste by relocating recycling companies (which are currently scattered and spread amongst multiple industries) to central locations within the WEP. WEPs adopt the concept that the waste generated in one industry could become resources/raw materials for another industry

**Incentives** are available for: WEP Developers, WEP Managers, and WEP Operators (companies operating in the WEP).





**WEP  
Developers  
(Companies)**

## Incentives

- **Income tax exemption of 70%** on statutory income derived from:
  - Rental of building;
  - Rental received from the usage of waste collection and separation facility;
  - Rental received from waste water treatment facility located in the WEP effective for Y.A. 2016 until Y.A. 2025

## Eligibility criteria

- Company must develop infrastructure within WEP which incorporates the following elements;
  1. Basic infrastructure e.g roads, drainage system, utilities and sewerage;
  2. Building and facility for waste receiving and separation;
  3. Waste water treatment;
  4. Building for recycling/recovery/treatment facility;
  5. Building education and awareness centre; and/or
  6. Disposal facility
- Minimum amount of investments in fixed assets (RM50 million – excluding land)
- WEP must be approved by National Solid Waste Management Department (JPSPN), relevant Waste Authorities, State Government or Local Authorities

**Submissions from 1 January 2016 until 31 December 2020**

## Incentives

- **Income tax exemption of 100%** on statutory income for a period of **5 years**, derived from the qualifying activities undertaken in the WEP; **OR Income Tax Exemption equivalent to 100%** of qualifying capital expenditure (Investment Tax Allowance) incurred within a period of **5 years**. The allowance can be offset against **70%** of statutory income for each assessment year

## Eligibility criteria

- Type of activity: Waste Recovery, Recycling and Treatment;
- Periodically submit to WEP Manager all data on waste received/processed /sold to domestic or export market; and
- Company is not allowed to import waste from other countries

**Effective submission date: 1 January 2016 until 31 December 2020**



**WEP  
Managers  
(Companies)**

## Incentives

- **Income tax exemption of 70%** on statutory income derived from services activities including management; maintenance; supervision and marketing of the WEP effective for Y.A 2016 - Y.A. 2025

## Eligibility criteria

- Company must be appointed by the WEP Developer to provide services activities approved by the Government;
- Company is not allowed to import waste from other countries; and
- Reporting on waste received/processed to WEP developer

**Effective submission date: 1 January 2016 until 31 December 2020**



**WEP  
Operators  
(Companies)**

# Investor Benefits

A wide range of Government-facilitated tax incentives, allowances, and other programmes by various ministries and agencies to support your business await you:

## Government Facilitation for Green Technology

### Green Technology Incentive (Green Investment Tax Allowances- GITA)

- ◆ GITA has been extended until 2023 and offered on a project basis and aims to incentivise companies which undertake Green Technology projects involving capital investments incurred for business purposes or for their own consumption, whereby such investments are expected to derive green results
- ◆ Applications received by MIDA from 1 January 2020 until 31 December 2023 are eligible for: Green Investment Tax Allowance (GITA) of **100% of qualifying capital expenditure** incurred on Green Technology project for a period of **3 years** from the date of first qualifying capital expenditure incurred on/or after application received by MIDA. The first date of the qualifying capital expenditure incurred shall not be earlier than the date of application received by MIDA and it will be verified by MGTC. The allowance can be offset against **70%** of the statutory income for each year of assessment. Any unutilised allowances can be carried forward to subsequent years until fully utilised
- ◆ Qualifying activities: **Renewable energy, energy efficiency, integrated waste management, green buildings ,and Green Data Centres.**
- ◆ **Renewable energy projects i.e. biomass, biogas, mini hydro, geothermal, and solar power resources** are eligible for incentives, except for solar projects where the **Feed-in tariff (FiT) scheme** applies

### Green Technology Incentive (Green Income Tax Exemption GITE)

- ◆ Green Income Tax Exemption (GITE) aims to incentivise companies that carry out services that support the implementation and operation of Green Technology projects
- ◆ **Green Income Tax Exemption (GITE) incentive has been extended to 2023** (for applications received from 1 January 2020 onwards)
- ◆ Income Tax Exemption of **70%** on statutory income for qualifying green services for a period of three years from the year assessment where the first invoice issued after the application to MIDA
- ◆ Qualifying activities: **Renewable energy services; energy efficiency services; services related to green buildings, Green Data Centres; green certification of products; equipment and building; green township; as well as electric vehicle (EV) services\***



### Green energy

#### - Renewable energy

- Solar
  - Own consumption
  - Net energy metering
  - Large Scale Solar (LSS)
- Biomass
- Biogas
- Mini hydro (below 30MW)

#### - Energy efficiency

- Own consumption
- ESCO

### Green products



**Malaysia pledges to cut its greenhouse emissions by 45% by 2030**

**20% clean energy generation by 2025 (excluding large hydro)**





## Waste management

- **Waste Eco Park**
  - Developer
  - Manager
  - Operator
- **Integrated Waste Management**
- **Recycling**



## Green building

- **Green building system**
- **Green township**
- **Green data centre**



## Electric vehicle

- **Production**
  - Services
  - Charging station
  - Maintenance, repair and overhaul of EV

Green  
certification

## Incentives for Green Products / Services

For EV Services\*: Services related to installation, maintenance and repair of EV charging equipment, infrastructure and EV charging station; operation of the EV charging station; maintenance, repair and overhaul (MRO) of EV

- ◆ **Examples of RE service activities: System design and feasibility study, advisory and consultancy, testing and commissioning**

For details, refer to MIDA at [www.mida.gov.my](http://www.mida.gov.my)

## Green Technology Incentive (Green Income Tax Exemption GITE Solar Leasing)

- ◆ GITE Solar leasing is given to qualifying companies which provide solar leasing services which have been verified by SEDA and listed under the RPVI Directory
- ◆ **Income Tax Exemption of 70%** on statutory income for solar leasing activity for a period up to **10 years** of assessment. The Incentive is tier-based as follows:
  - A) > 3MW - ≤ 10MW – 5 years
  - B) >10MW - 30 MW – 10 years
- ◆ Company should possess the minimum requirement to achieve installed capacity of 3 MW of solar PV projects from either; the Scheme of NEM programme or the self-consumption (SelCo) Programme, or a combination of both. The minimum 3MW installed capacity requirement must be in commercial operation date as a prerequisite before the application is submitted to MIDA. The verification will be undertaken by SEDA prior to the submission to MIDA

For purchases of Green Assets Listed Under the MyHijau Directory: Purchases of Green Technology assets listed in MyHijau are also eligible for Investment Tax Allowance of 100% under the Malaysian Green Technology and Climate Change Centre (MGTC) until 31 December 2023.

For details, refer to Malaysian Green Technology and Climate Change Centre (MGTC) at [www.greentechmalaysia.my](http://www.greentechmalaysia.my)

## Summary of Green Technology Incentives

### Investor key benefits:

You will increase your ROI and realise your returns sooner owing to cost savings for the purchase of Green Technology assets when you undertake Green Technology projects or when you subscribe to Green Technology services. Furthermore, **the extension of GITA and GITE to 2023** also applies to companies undertaking solar leasing activities. Akin to domestic investors, you are assured of fair treatment of facilitation and incentives

# Other programmes

## Feed-in Tariff (FiT)

- ◆ The FiT mechanism allows electricity produced from an indigenous renewable energy source to be sold to authorised power utility companies (such as TNB and SESB) at a fixed premium price over a specific period of time
- ◆ Allowable foreign equity participation: Up to a maximum of 49%, as imposed by the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources

For details, refer to SEDA at [www.seda.gov.my](http://www.seda.gov.my)

## Green Technology Financing Scheme (GTFS) 2.0 & GTFS 3.0

- ◆ Introduced in 2010 to provide easier access to financing for green entrepreneurs
- ◆ Extended as GTFS3.0 with a fund size of RM2 billion for two years up to 2022
- ◆ Up until October 2017, the scheme channelled USD810 million to more than 302 green projects with the potential to generate USD1.56 billion worth of investments, create over 5,000 jobs, and prevent emissions amounting to 3.513 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e (carbon dioxide equivalent)
- ◆ **60% guarantee** by the Government on green financing cost
- ◆ **2% rebate** on the financing interest rate of Green Technology costs for the first **seven years**
  - Implementation agencies: Malaysia Green Technology and Climate Change Centre (MGTC), Credit Guarantee Corporation

For details, refer to [www.gtfs.my](http://www.gtfs.my)


## Net Energy Metering (NEM) for solar (own consumption)

- ◆ The quota allocation for NEM is 500MW up to year 2020 and is divided into domestic and non-domestic categories. Implementing agency: Sustainable Energy Development Authority (SEDA) Malaysia

Introduction of **Supply Agreement with Renewable Energy (SARE)**: A tripartite agreement between customers, installers/investors, and governments for the supply and consumption of solar

For details, refer to SEDA at [www.seda.gov.my](http://www.seda.gov.my)

## Large Scale Solar (LSS)

- ◆ Large scale solar (LSS) mechanism introduced by Energy Commission (EC) in 2016 to replace feed-in tariff (FiT)
- ◆ Competitive open bidding process based on build, own operate model under a 21 year PPA
- ◆ Installed PV capacity (end 2019) 882MW according to the International Renewable Energy Agency
- ◆ In parallel with LSS, development of Net Energy Metering (NEM) which allows solar PV generated energy to be exported back to the grid on a "one-on-one" offset basis
- ◆ LSS-1 (2016) - 250MW
- ◆ LSS-2 (2017) - 536MW
- ◆ LSS-3 (2019) - 500MW (lowest bid price US\$0.042/KWH - total bids of 6.73GW)
- ◆ LSS-4 (2020) - 1GW
  - 500MW —  10-30MW projects  
30-50MW projects
  - Limited to 100% locally owned private companies or listed companies with 75% Malaysian shareholding
  - Bid deadline 2 September 2020 - awards expected in Q1 2021
  - Projects are expected to start operating by 31 December 2023

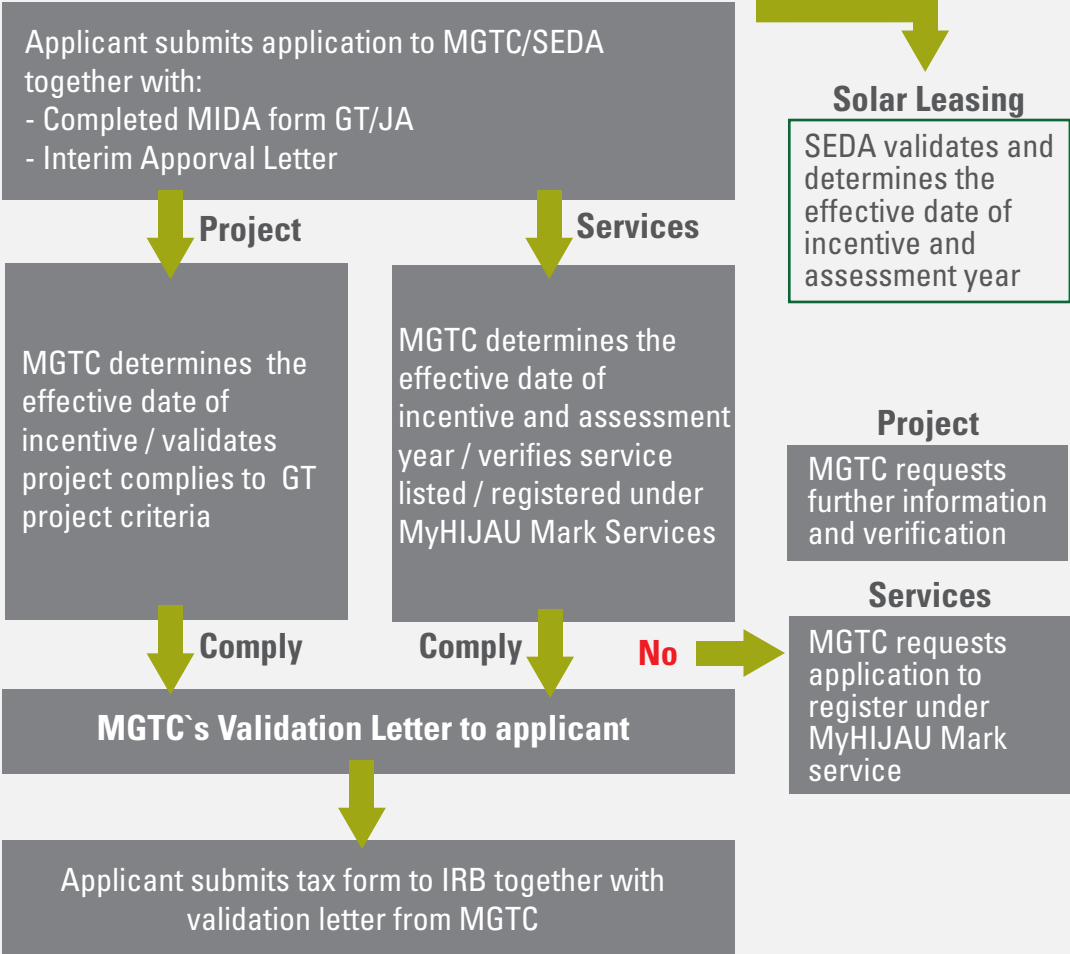
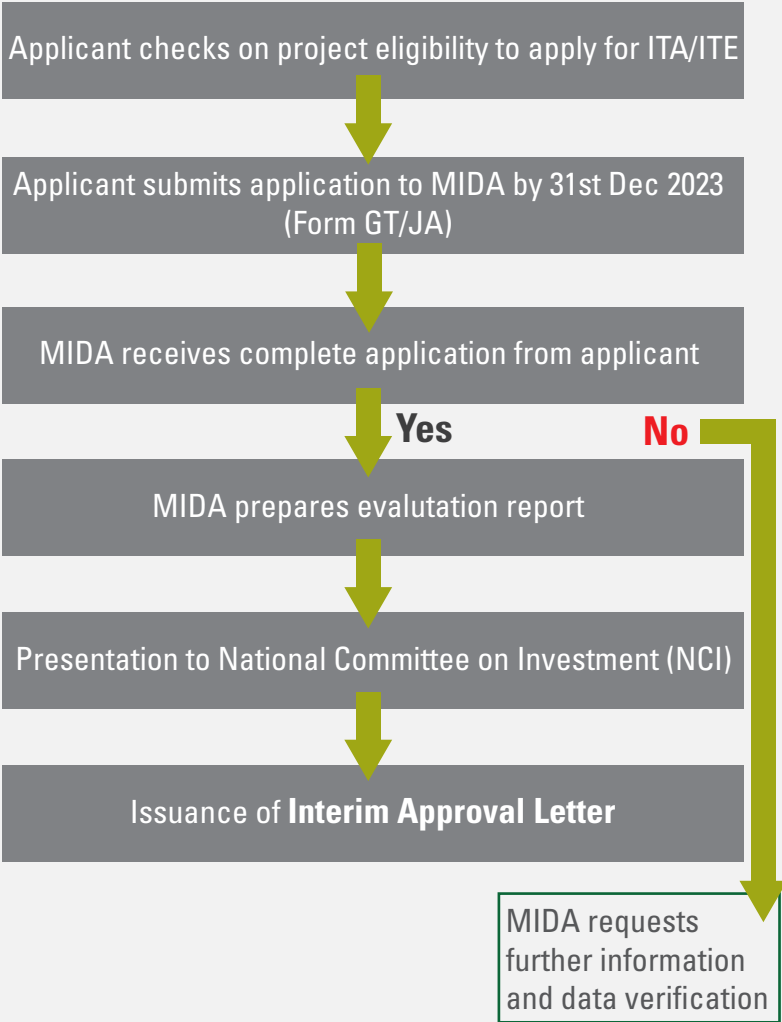


**Please click on the link below to download the Guidelines and Forms for Incentives and/or Expatriate Posts for Green Technology (GT):**

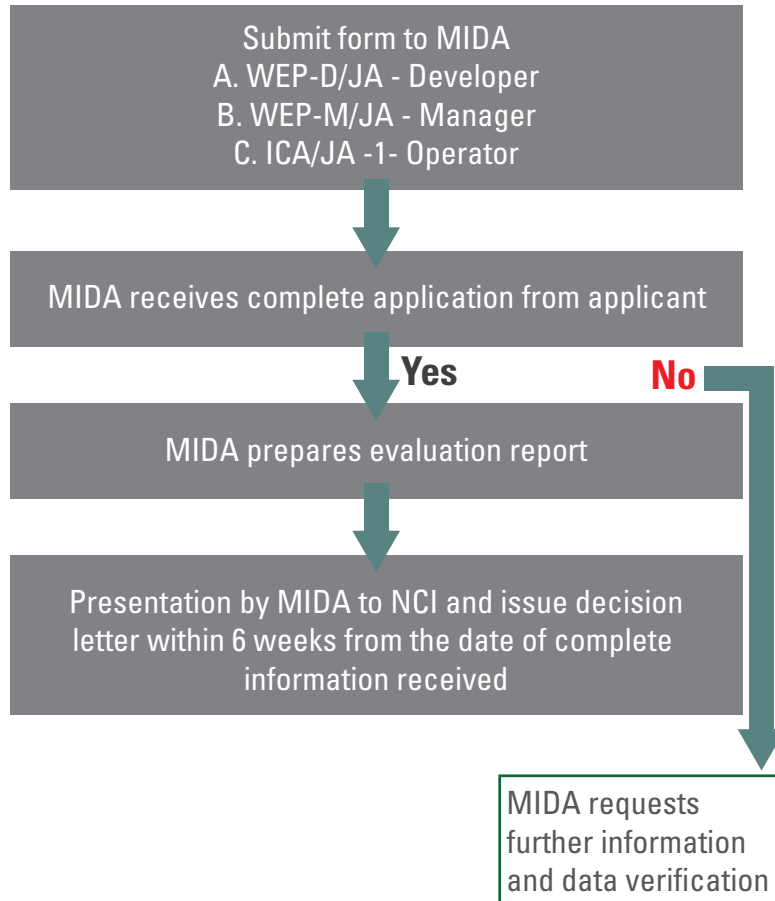
<https://www.mida.gov.my/home/forms-&-guidelines-for-services-sector/posts/>



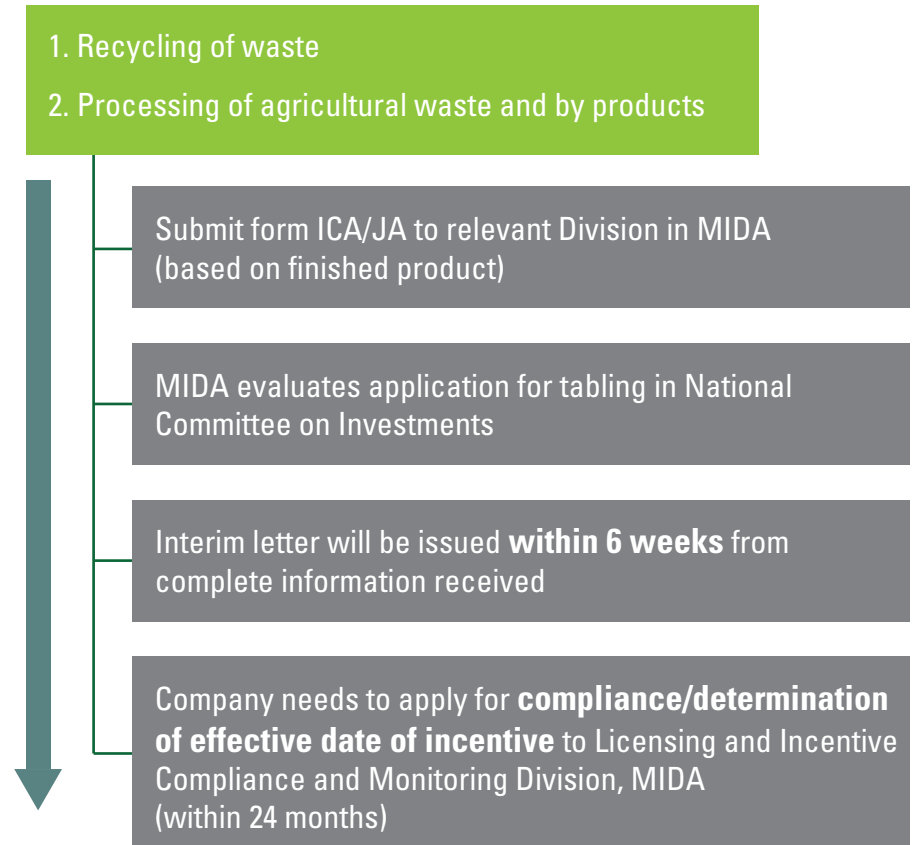
# Application procedures



## Application procedures - WEP



## Application procedures under PIA, 1986





In line with Malaysia's aim to become an inclusive and sustainable advanced nation by 2020, Green Technology (GT) has been identified as one of the drivers of the future economy for the nation that would contribute to the overall Green Growth and Sustainable Development. Under the National Green Technology Policy, the cross-sectoral GT focuses on four sectors namely energy, building, waste management and transportation



# Next steps for your investment

## Learn more about Malaysia's Green Technology Industry

List of useful links:

### 1. Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources

- ♦ Formulate and plan policy, programmes, and activities related to the development, management, and promotion of Renewable Energy Policy
- ♦ Monitor the management and implementation of Renewable Energy Policy

*For details, refer to Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources at [www.ketsa.gov.my](http://www.ketsa.gov.my)*

### 2. Sustainable Energy Development Authority (SEDA Malaysia) - NEM, SARE

*For details, refer to SEDA at [www.seda.gov.my](http://www.seda.gov.my)*

### 3. The National Solid Waste Management Department (JPSPN)

- ♦ Approval/Licence requirement for States and Federal Territories under the purview of the Act:
  - Act 672: Solid Waste and Public Cleansing Management Act, 2007
  - Act 673: Public Cleansing Management (Licencing) (Management or Operation of Prescribed Solid Waste Management Facilities) Regulations, 2011

*For details, refer to JPSPN at [www.jpsspnp.kpkt.gov.my](http://www.jpsspnp.kpkt.gov.my)*

### 4. Department Of Environment (DOE)

- ♦ Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) reports
- ♦ Regulations on emission standard / discharge / release  
(Relevant Environmental Quality Regulations stipulated in the Environmental Quality Act, 1974)

*For details, refer to DOE at [www.doe.gov.my](http://www.doe.gov.my)*

### 5. Energy Commission (EC)

- ♦ Licence on electricity generation/distribution/ transmission
- ♦ The Energy Commission Act 2001 (Amendment 2010)

*For details, refer to EC at [www.st.gov.my](http://www.st.gov.my)*

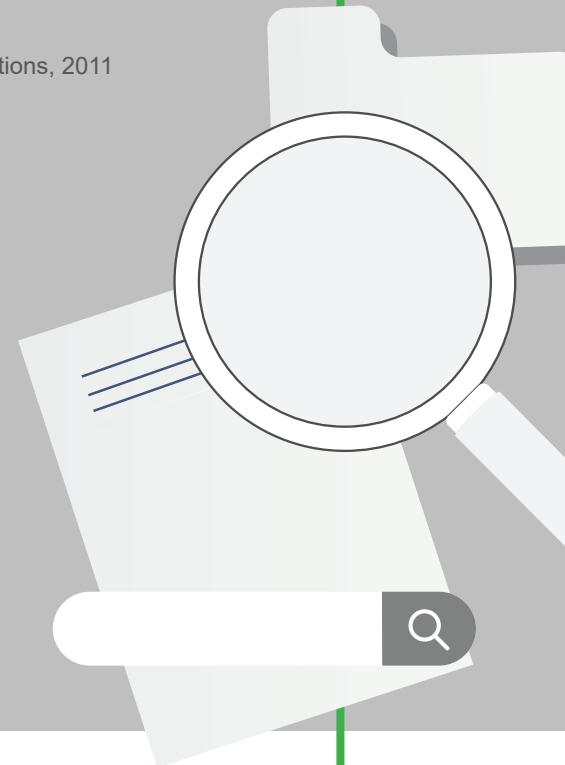
### 6. Malaysian Green Technology and Climate Change Centre (MGTC)

- ♦ Green Technology Financing Scheme (GTFS) 2.0
  - Allocation: RM2 billion has been approved for the second round of the scheme to start in January 2019 and end in 2020
  - Tenure: The GTFS scheme will last for two years and will offer a 2% p.a interest/profit rate subsidy for the first seven years to borrowers
  - Guarantee Cover: 60% of financing guaranteed by the Government

*For details, please refer to the GTFS website at [www.gtfs.my](http://www.gtfs.my)*

- ♦ Annual Validation and Verification

*For details, please refer to GTFS website at [www.greentechmalaysia.my](http://www.greentechmalaysia.my)*





## Check Out How to Get Started In Malaysia

If you are a prospective investor and want to know more about how to get started with building a business in Malaysia, you can refer to these official resources:

### Starting up a Business in Malaysia

<http://www.mida.gov.my/home/starting-up-business/posts/>



# Connect with MIDA

MIDA is ready to assist you. If you require more information and facilitation advice, MIDA can be reached via the following physical and digital channels:

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	<b>Address:</b> MIDA Business Information Center Level 2, MIDA Sentral No.5, Jalan Stesen Sentral 5 Kuala Lumpur Sentral 50470 Kuala Lumpur Malaysia		<b>Phone:</b> +60 3 2267 6669



## Social Media:

MIDA is now on Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, LinkedIn and Youtube!  
Follow us on our social media for real-time updates and information about the investment landscape of Malaysia

				
				
Twitter : <b>@officialMIDA</b>   Facebook : <b>@officialMIDA</b>   Instagram : <b>@officialMIDA</b> LinkedIn : <b>Malaysian Investment Development Authority</b>   Youtube : <b>MIDA TV</b>				



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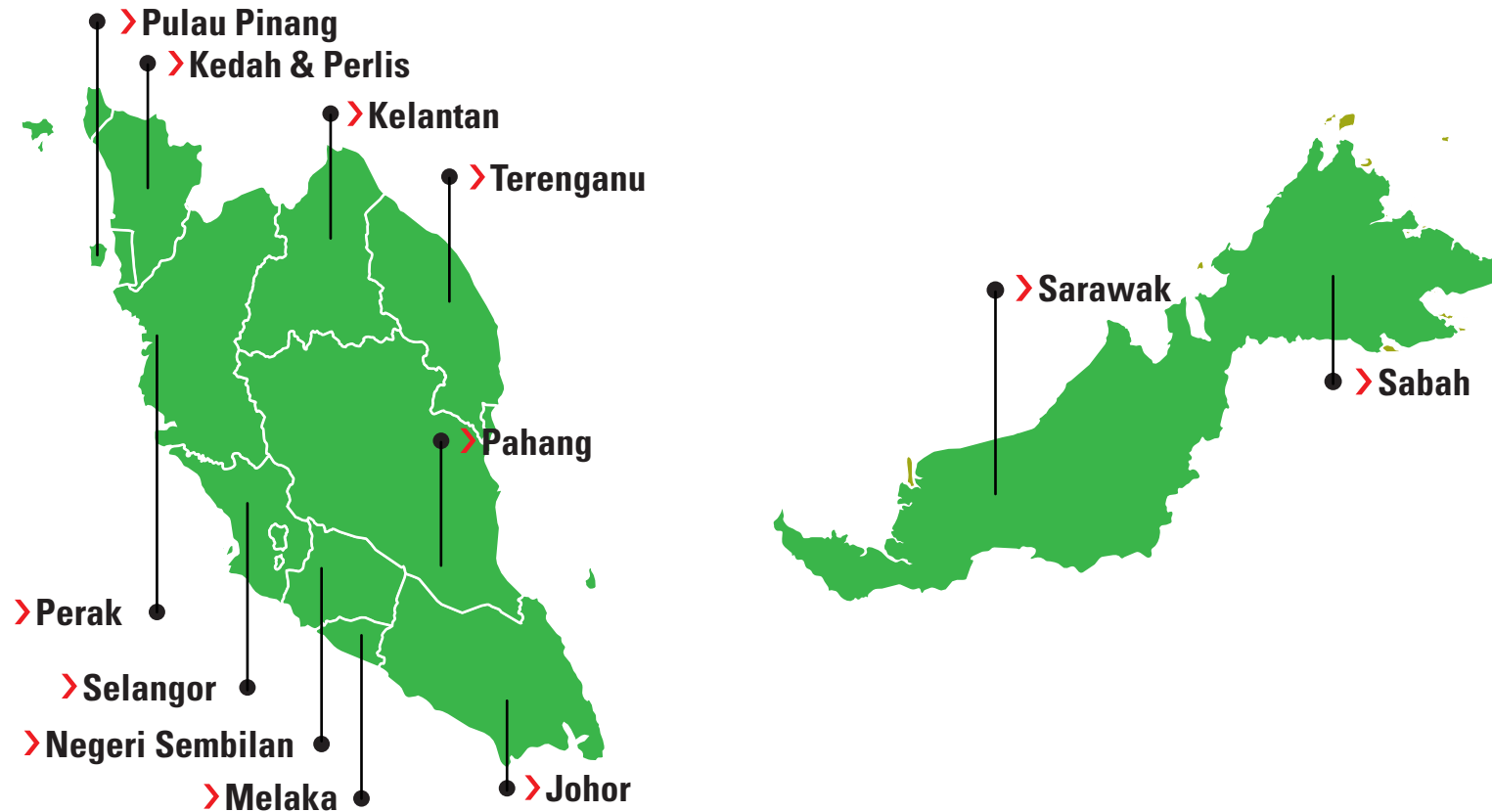
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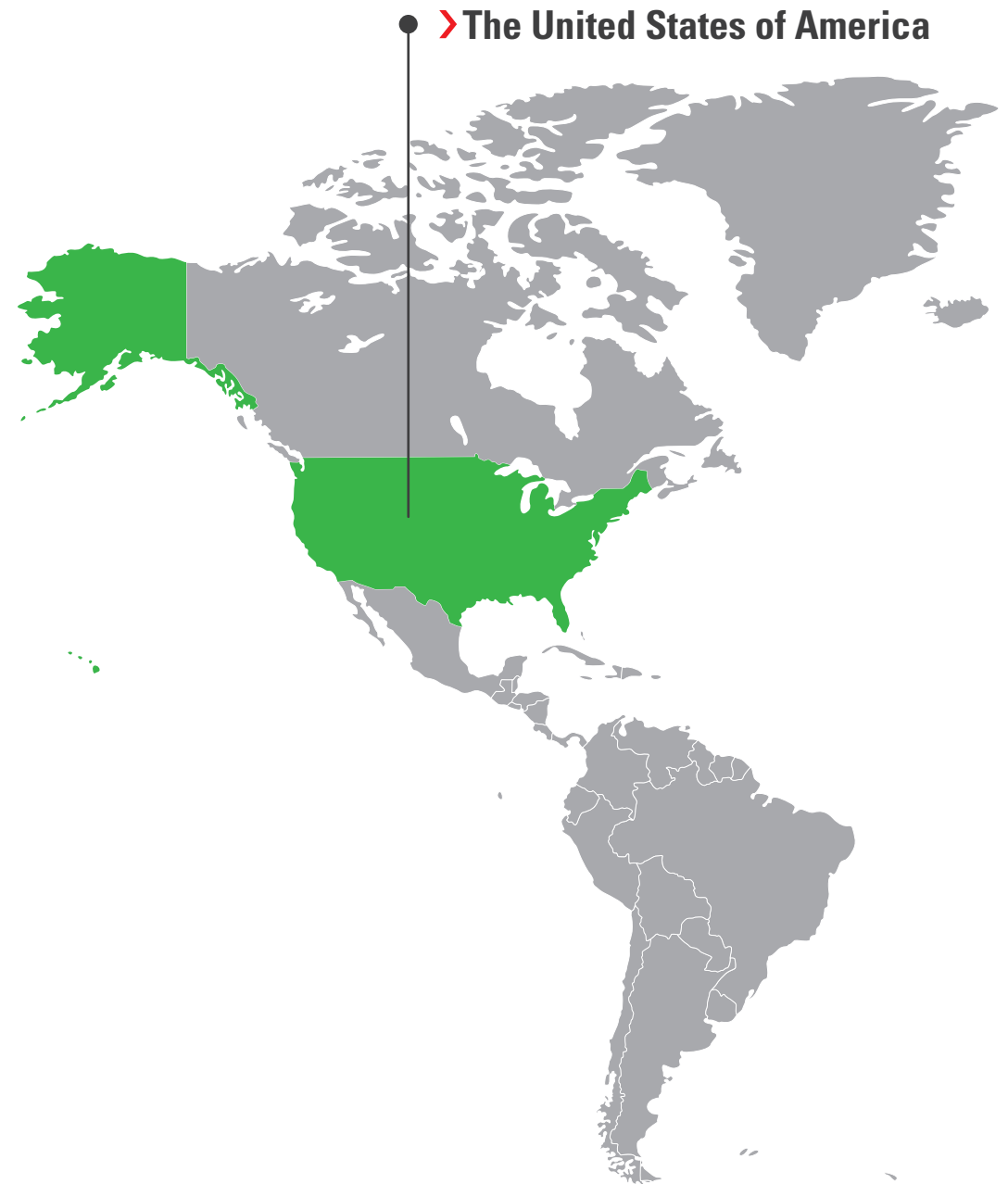
## Terengganu

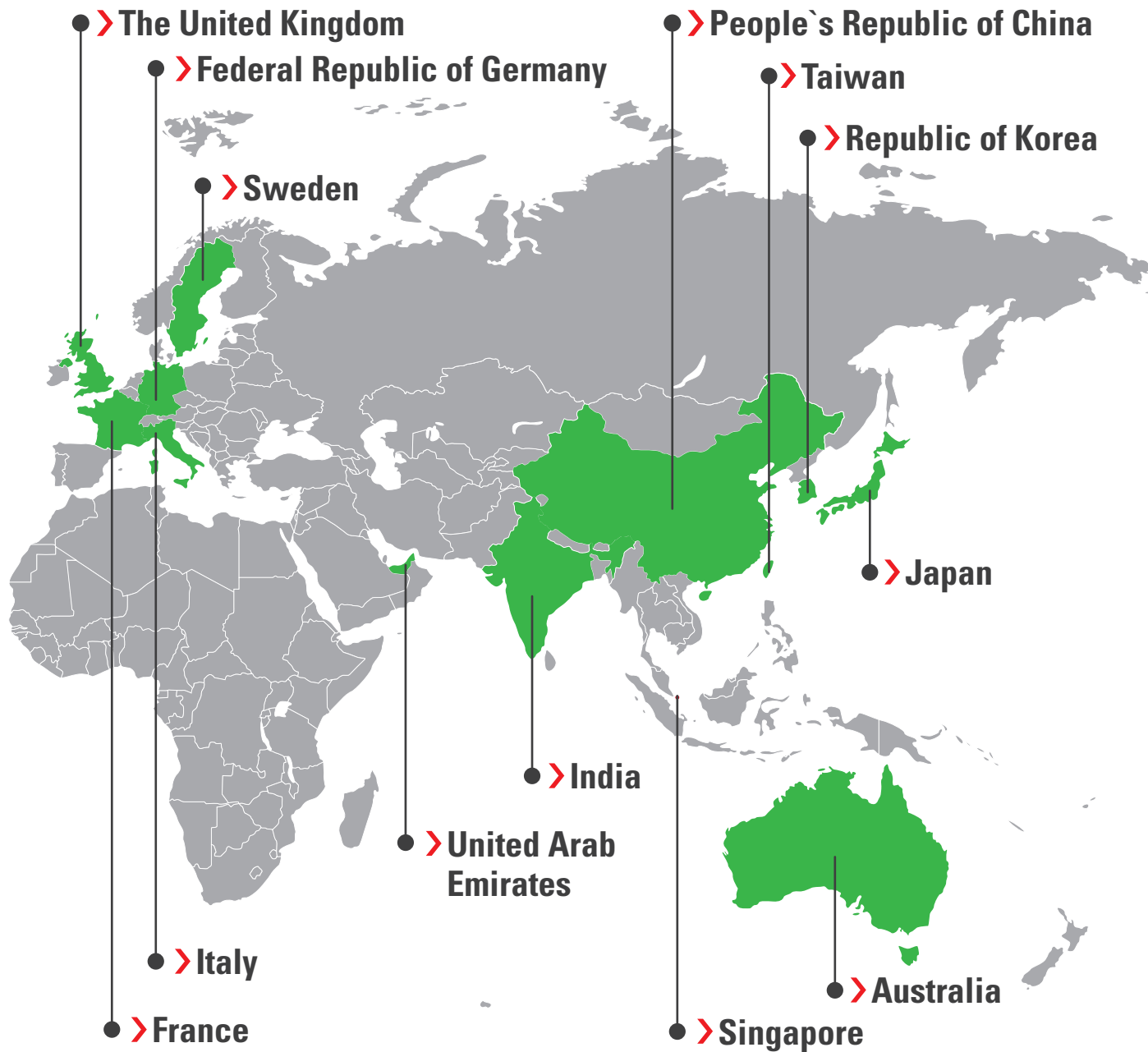
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## MIDA Overseas Offices



The Malaysian Investment Development Authority (MIDA) is the Government's principal agency for the promotion of the manufacturing and services sectors in Malaysia. Today, MIDA is Malaysia's cutting-edge, dynamic and pioneering force in opening pathways to new frontiers around the globe





## MIDA Overseas Offices Asia-Pacific Region

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