

**MALAYSIA'S
GREEN
TECHNOLOGY
INDUSTRY**



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THE RISE OF MALAYSIA'S GREEN HAVEN

Malaysia is one of ASEAN's most biodiverse and technologically progressive countries, 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 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.



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.

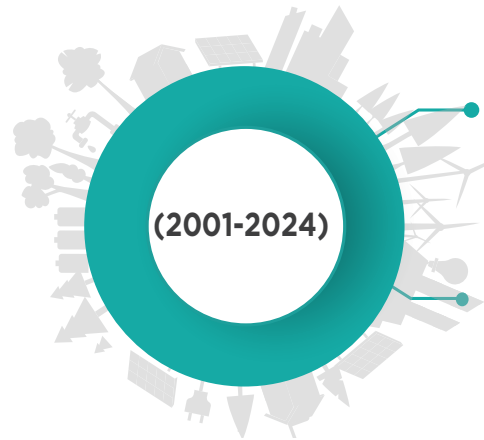


OVERVIEW OF MALAYSIA'S GREEN TECHNOLOGY INDUSTRY

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.

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).



A total of **5,053** Green Technology projects and services approved

Total investments of **RM44.7 billion** were approved with **88.9%** contributed by domestic investment

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), Feed-in Tariff (FiT) and Solar Leasing and Self consumption, and Corporate Renewable Energy Supply Scheme (CRESS).
- » 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 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)

During COP26, Malaysia updated its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) where the 45% carbon intensity reduction target is unconditional and represents an increase of 10% from the earlier submission. This aligns with the Paris Agreement goal to limit global warming. The central objec-

tive of the Paris Agreement is its long-term temperature goal to hold global average temperature increase to “well below 2°C above preindustrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels”.

Malaysia's share of global Co2 emissions is estimated at 0.69%. The country has announced its aspiration to achieve Net-Zero GHG emissions as early as 2050.



Pangi Hydroelectric Station in Tenom, Sabah, Malaysia



Semporna, Sabah, Malaysia





MALAYSIA'S COMMITMENT

Correlation between the Paris Agreement, the Twelfth Malaysia Plan, and the Malaysia Renewable Energy Roadmap (MyRER):-

The Paris Agreement is an international accord within the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) which addresses greenhouse gas emissions mitigation, adaptation, and finance starting in 2020. Malaysia as a signatory to the Paris Agreement, has pledged to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by 45% by 2030 compared to 2005 levels.

The Twelfth (12th) Malaysia Plan (2021-2025) is the national development plan for Malaysia. Under the 12th Malaysia Plan, Malaysia committed to meet its net-zero GHG emissions aspiration by 2050 at the earliest.

The plan includes a number of initiatives under the environmental sustainability dimension, among others include the blue economy, green technology, renewable energy as well as adaptation and mitigation of climate change.

The Malaysia Renewable Energy Roadmap (MyRER) aims to increase the use of renewable energy in Malaysia. The roadmap sets targets of 31% renewable energy by 2025 and 40% by 2035.

The Paris Agreement, the 12th Malaysia Plan, and the MyRER are all interconnected. The Paris Agreement provides the overall framework for reducing greenhouse gas emissions, while the 12th Malaysia Plan and the MyRER provide specific targets and strategies for Malaysia.

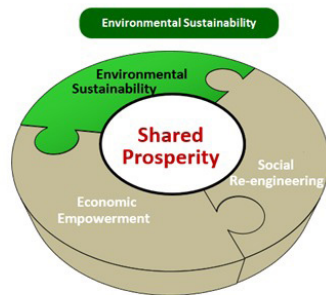
the atmosphere is equal to the amount of carbon dioxide removed from the atmosphere.

» **Zero carbon** is a term used to describe the state of having no emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases. This means that there are no emissions of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere, regardless of whether or not any carbon dioxide is removed from the atmosphere.

» **Carbon neutral** is a term used to describe the state of having net zero emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases. This means that the amount of carbon dioxide emitted into the atmosphere is offset by the amount of carbon dioxide removed from the atmosphere.

In summary, the Paris Agreement, the 12th Malaysia Plan, and the MyRER are all part of Malaysia's efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and achieve net zero carbon emissions by 2035.

» **Net zero carbon emission** is a term used to describe the state of having zero net emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases. This means that the amount of carbon dioxide emitted into



- 1. Climate change mitigation and adaptation
 - 2. Carbon Tax
 - 3. Sustainable Consumption & Production
 - 4. Disaster risk management
 - 5. Disaster risk insurance scheme
 - 6. Green technology
 - 7. Green economy indicators
 - 8. Biodiversity conservation
 - 9. Renewable energy
 - 10. Energy efficiency
 - 11. Integrated water resource management
 - 12. Marine litter
 - 13. Valuing ecosystem services
 - 14. Waste as commodity
- (list is not exhaustive)

MALAYSIA'S NATIONAL POLICY ON GREEN TECHNOLOGY

NATIONAL POLICY: NATIONAL GREEN TECHNOLOGY POLICY (NGTP)

Launched on 24 July 2009 NGTP aims to harness Green Technology as a driver to accelerate the national economy and promote sustainable development. The policy emphasis as 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) emissions;
- » 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;
- » 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 RENEWABLE ENERGY ACT, 2011

The Renewable Act aims to increase electricity generation from RE sources such as energy solar photovoltaic, biogas, biomass and small hydropower via a Feed-in Tariff (FiT) mechanism. This mechanism allows producers and users to sell excess power to the national power grid

'Renewable resources' refers to 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

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 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 CO₂ reduction of 37,702 ktCO₂eq.

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 SGDs are outlined in the GTMP

Aims to create more than **200,000 GREEN JOBS BY 2030**

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

NATIONAL ENERGY POLICY 2022-2040 (DTN)

DTN defines the energy transition as structural shift in the energy system, characterised by the transition towards cleaner sources of energy, increased use of RE, and a significant reduction in carbon emissions.

The DTN outlines the following objectives:

- » Strong economic growth and fiscal health anchored on continued energy security and sources of sustainable competitive advantage;
- » Ensure energy affordability, fair and equitable distribution of costs as well as benefits from the energy transition;
- » Drive environmental sustainability to future-proof the national economy and improve living standards for all.

The DTN is supported by **4 strategic thrusts, 12 strategies, 31 action plans, and 5 enablers.**

The DTN's Low Carbon Nation Aspiration 2040 (LCNA 2040) emphasises low carbon policies including:-

- » Restricting the development of new coal power plants while the renewable share is being increased;
- » Driving energy efficiency practices;
- » Encouraging the adoption of EVs;
- » Increasing public transport's modal share;
- » Improving carbon footprint accounting and sustainability reporting.


MALAYSIA'S NATIONAL POLICY ON GREEN TECHNOLOGY

MALAYSIA RENEWABLE ENERGY ROADMAP (MYRER)

The Malaysia Renewable Energy Roadmap (MyRER) is a plan to increase the use of renewable energy in Malaysia. The roadmap sets a target of 40% renewable energy by 2035.


MyRER strategic framework

Technology specific pillars




SOLAR

Accelerate rooftop PV deployment and rollout large scale solar to create new business models




BIO-ENERGY

New business models to leverage bio-energy resources



HYDRO

Leverage full hydro potential



NEW SOLUTIONS AND RESOURCES
(post-2025)

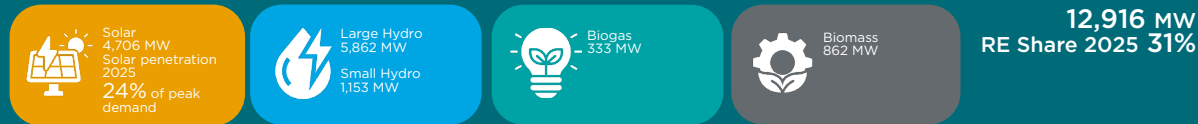
Explore development and demonstration of new energy technologies including geothermal, wind and energy storage technologies.

Vision
Pathway Towards
Low Carbon
Energy System

Enabling initiatives

- » Leverage future-proofing electricity market for RE opportunities
- » Improve access to financing
- » Shape human capital & infrastructure
- » Increase system flexibility



RE Capacity Mix to achieve the target in 2025



RE Capacity Mix to achieve the target in 2035



Summary of impact on jobs and investments in the MyRER

	Scenario BAU		Scenario New Capacity Target	
 Cumulative Investment (MYR bn)	2021-2025 16.12	2026-2035 19.51	2021-2025 19.93	2026-2035 33.07
 Employment Impact (# of Jobs)	2025 20,385	2035 27,786	2025 28,416	2035 46,636

NATIONAL ENERGY TRANSITION ROADMAP (NETR)

Energy Transition, A Growth Catalyst

Launched on July 27, 2023, is a framework for a sustainable & inclusive energy system and RE leadership.

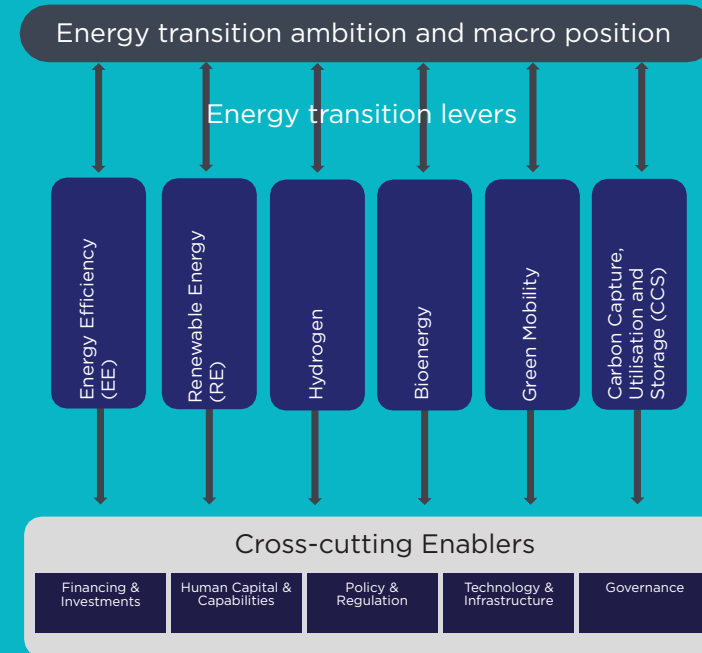
NETR PART 1

Identify flagship catalyst projects and initiatives. Ten flagship catalyst projects of the NETR, which cover six energy transition levers namely, energy efficiency (EE), renewable energy (RE), hydrogen, bioenergy, green mobility, and carbon capture, utilisation and storage (CCUS) was launched on July 27th 2023.

6 Energy Transition Levers	10 Flagship Catalyst Projects	Champions
Energy Efficiency (EE)	Efficient Switch	- Ministry Of Natural Resources, Environment And Climate Change (NRECC) - Ministry of Transport (MOT)
Renewable Energy (RE)	Renewable Energy Zone (RE Zone)	- Khazanah Nasional Berhad - Tenaga Nasional Berhad (TNB) - Sime Darby Property
	Energy Storage	- Ministry Of Natural Resources, Environment And Climate Change (NRECC) - Energy Commission (ST)
	Energy Secure	- Energy Commission of Sabah (ECoS)
Hydrogen	Green Hydrogen	- SEDC Energy
	Hydrogen for Power	- Tenaga Nasional Berhad (TNB)
Bioenergy	Biomass Demand Creation	- Ministry Of Natural Resources, Environment And Climate Change (NRECC) - Sustainable Energy Development Authority (SEDA) - Malakoff
Green Mobility	Future Mobility	- Ministry of Investment, Trade and Industry (MITI) - Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MOSTI) - Prasarana Malaysia Berhad - Ministry of Transport (MOT)
	Future Fuel	- Petronas
Carbon Capture, Utilisation and Storage (CCUS)	CCS for Industry	- Ministry of Economy - Petronas

NETR PART 2

Establish low-carbon pathway, energy mix and emission target reduction for the energy sector.



Energy transition investments of RM435 billion to RM1.85 trillion by 2050. An economic growth catalyst beyond renewable energy and net-zero goals.

Phase 1: RM25 billion investment, generating 23,000 high-impact jobs, and reducing 10,000 gigagrams of CO2 annually.

The recognition demonstrates the country's system performance and preparedness to win a share of the global investments into clean technology and products.

It is timely that Malaysia transform into an economy that is driven by technology and content-led to attract new and high quality investments.

MALAYSIA'S NATIONAL POLICY ON GREEN TECHNOLOGY

TWELFTH MALAYSIA PLAN (2021-2025)

On 27 September 2021, the Malaysian Government tabled the country's five-year, 2021-2025 development plan, the 12th Malaysia Plan in Parliament.



Enhancing Energy Sustainability and Transforming the Water Sector

Priority Area A: Ensuring Sustainable Energy for All

- Strategy 1: Enhancing the Energy Sector
- Strategy 2: Ensuring Sustainable and Progressive Oil and Gas Subsector
- Strategy 3: Enhancing the Electricity Subsector

Priority Area B: Transforming the Water Sector

- Strategy 1: Empowering People
- Strategy 2: Strengthening Governance at All Levels
- Strategy 3: Enhancing Capability in Data-Driven Decision-Making
- Strategy 4: Ensuring Sustainable Financing
- Strategy 5: Developing Sustainable Infrastructure with Cost-Effective Technology

Theme 1		Theme 2		Theme 3	
Resetting the Economy		Strengthening Security, Wellbeing and Inclusivity		Advancing Sustainability	
Policy Enabler 1	Policy Enabler 2	Policy Enabler 3	Policy Enabler 4		
Developing Future Talent	Accelerating Technology Adoption and Innovation	Enhancing Connectivity & Transport Infrastructure	Strengthening the Public Service		

Game Changers

1. Imperatives for Reform and Transformation
2. Catalysing Strategic and High Impact Industries to Boost Economic Growth
3. Transforming Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises as the New Driver of Growth
4. Enhancing National Security and Unity for Nation-Building
5. Revitalising the Healthcare System in Ensuring a Healthy and Productive Nation
6. Transforming the Approach in Eradicating Hardcore Poverty
7. Multiplying Growth in Less Developed States especially Sabah and Sarawak to Reduce Development Gap
8. Embracing the Circular Economy
9. Accelerating Adoption of Integrated Water Resources Management
10. Improving TVET Ecosystem to Produce Future-Ready Talent
11. Enhancing Digital Connectivity for Inclusive Development
12. Aligning Research and Development towards Commercialisation, Wealth Generation and Economic Growth
13. Transforming the Logistics Ecosystem for Greater Efficiency
14. Transforming the Public Service through the Whole-of-Government Approach



Advancing Green Growth for Sustainability and Resilience

Priority Area A: Implementing a Low-Carbon, Clean and Resilient Development

- Strategy 1: Moving Towards a Low-Carbon Nation
 - Strategy 2: Accelerating Transition to the Circular Economy
 - Strategy 3: Sharing Responsibility in Pollution Prevention
 - Strategy 4: Increasing Resilience against Climate Change and Disasters
-

Priority Area B: Managing Natural Resources Efficiently to Safeguard Natural Capital

- Strategy 1: Conserving Natural Ecosystems
 - Strategy 2: Protecting and Conserving Species and Genetic Resources
 - Strategy 3: Ensuring Sustainable Utilisation and Benefit Sharing
 - Strategy 4: Enhancing Conservation of Water Resources
-

Priority Area C: Strengthening the Enabling Environment for Effective Governance

- Strategy 1: Strengthening Environmental Governance
- Strategy 2: Scaling-up Green Financing and Investments
- Strategy 3: Instilling Sense of Ownership and Shared Responsibility



Enhancing Efficiency of Transport and Logistics Infrastructure

Priority Area A: Ensuring Integrated, Affordable, Reliable and Seamless People Mobility

- Strategy 1: Improving Overall Accessibility of Public Transport
 - Strategy 2: Encouraging Behavioural Shift from Private to Public Transport
-

Priority Area B: Driving Transport and Logistics Industry Towards Competitiveness

- Strategy 1: Enhancing Efficiency of Services
 - Strategy 2: Leveraging Digitalisation in Services
-

Priority Area C: Strengthening Institutional and Regulatory Framework

- Strategy 1: Improving Governance
- Strategy 2: Promoting Green Initiatives

NATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE 2.0

The first National Policy on Climate Change, introduced in 2009, aimed to mainstream climate change in Malaysia's institutional and implementation capacity to ensure a climate-resilient development. This policy has effectively guided the country and established the initial framework for the nation's climate objectives, serving as a fundamental document for addressing climate change.

The objectives of the NCCP 2.0 aim to:

- **Meet its climate targets**, which include reaching net-zero GHG emissions by 2050 and meeting current and future updated Nationally Determined Contributions, recent developments, and other international obligations.
- **Mainstream climate action** in the decision-making process which results in the improvement of socio-economic wellbeing and to strengthen the accountability of all stakeholders.
- **Catalyse the means of implementation of climate action** by integrating responses into national policies, plans, and programs.
- **Undertake risk-based planning** in building climate resilience to better harness opportunities and reduce the negative impacts of climate change.

The NCCP 2.0 has a set of objectives, strategic thrusts, strategies, and key actions to guide Malaysia's transition towards a low-carbon economy and climate-resilient development. The strategic thrusts

strategies-key actions framework is designed to achieve the policy objectives.

There are four objectives within the policy that interlink to the five strategic thrusts, supported by 15 strategies and 90 key actions.

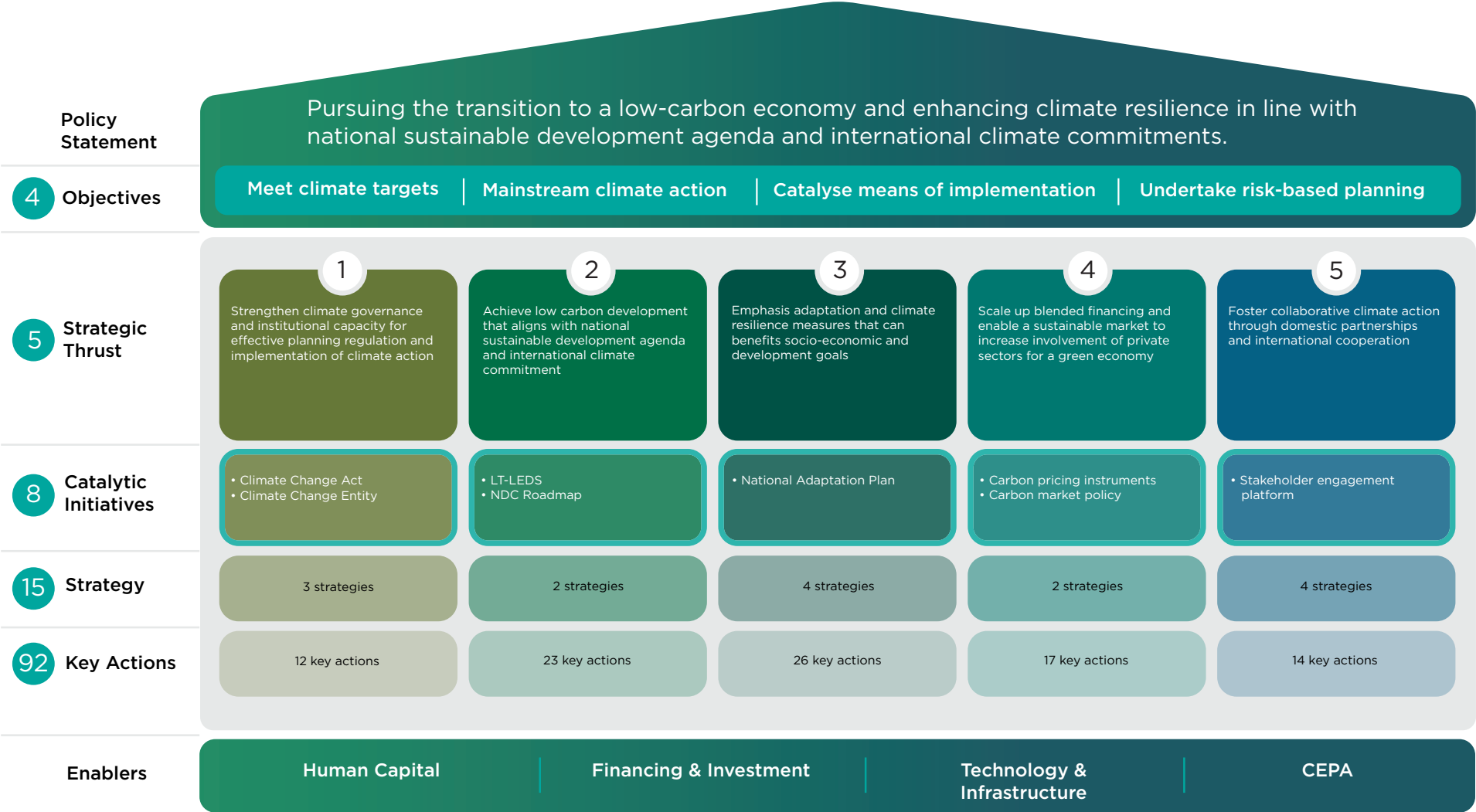
NCCP 2.0 will also serve as the foundation for drafting the Climate Change Bill which is expected to be tabled in 2025. Among legal frameworks designed to enforce climate action and mechanisms for companies include: -

- Carbon pricing and emissions regulations, requiring companies to monitor and report their carbon footprint.
- Mandatory climate-related disclosures to ensure transparency
- Incentives and penalties to drive corporate compliance with climate goals

Recently on 24 September 2024, the Securities Commission of Malaysia has published the National Sustainability Reporting Framework ("NSRF") which addresses the use of the standards issued by the International Sustainability Standards Board as the baseline for sustainability reporting in Malaysia.



NATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE 2.0



Source : National Climate Change Policy 2.0

GREEN INVESTMENT STRATEGY (GIS)

On 19 August 2024, The Government through MITI introduced the the Green Investment Strategy (GIS) in attracting green investments to Malaysia. The GIS will be centered on seven (7) levers under the New Industrial Master Plan 2030 (NIMP 2030) and the National Energy Transition Roadmap (NETR). These core areas include Energy Efficiency; Renewable Energy; Hydrogen Bioenergy; Green Mobility (Land, Marine, Aviation); Carbon Capture, Utilisation and Storage (CCUS), and Circular Economy each with specific Investment lead as indicated in the slide.

Malaysia is targeting to attract up to RM305 billion of green investment by 2030. The target might appear “aggressive” considering that Malaysia managed to only attract investments worth

about RM40 billion from 2017 to 2023 into the sector. The investments are necessary for the country’s sustainable future. These investments cover both manufacturing (electric vehicles, solar panels, green hydrogen) and services (EV charging station, RE –solar, mini hydro, biomass). EE is one of the levers under NETR and Green Investment Strategies (GIS).

Renewable Energy (RE), Green Mobility, and Circular Economy are regarded as high-potential sectors for Green Investment in Malaysia. This is based on our sunbelt location, availability of natural resources, and the strong drive of the government to promote EV manufacturing and establishment of the Waste to Energy (WTE) project in the country.

Economic activities that contribute to climate change mitigation and/or adaptation while not harming the environment and social wellness

7 Low-carbon levers based on NETR & NIMP



Energy Efficiency (EE)



Renewable Energy (RE)



Hydrogen



Bioenergy



Green Mobility



Carbon Capture, Utilisation and Storage (CCUS)



Circular Economy

Green Investments requires increase in Domestic Investment (DI) and Foreign Investment (FI) :

- To increase Green Investment by 7.5x by 2030
- Expand investment across other core areas (not just EV and RE)
- Attracting and leveraging greater foreign green investment.
- Existing green investment largely driven by domestic investment. (~65%)



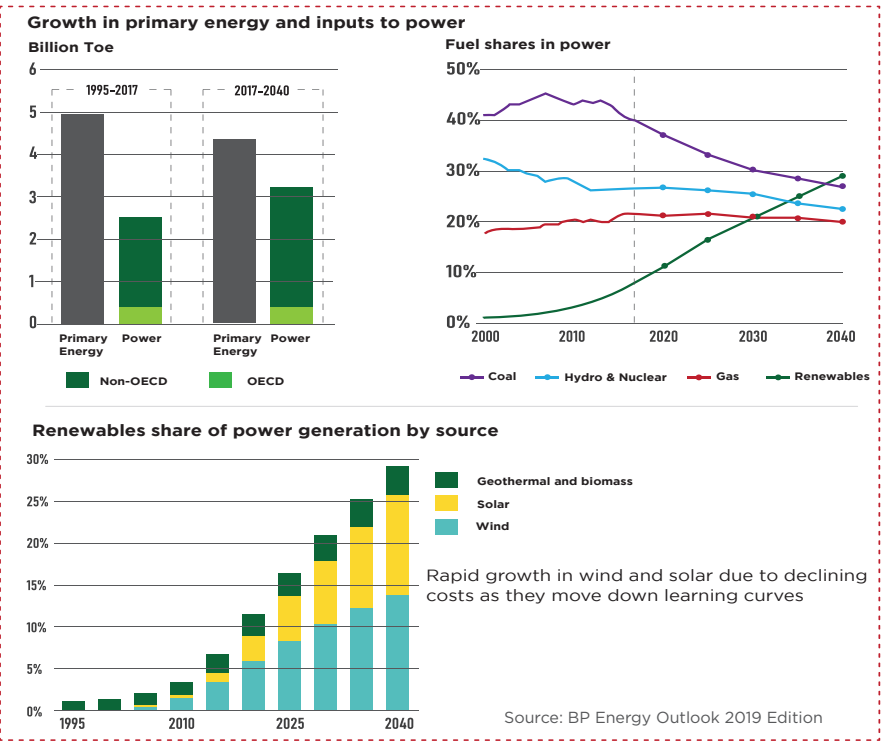
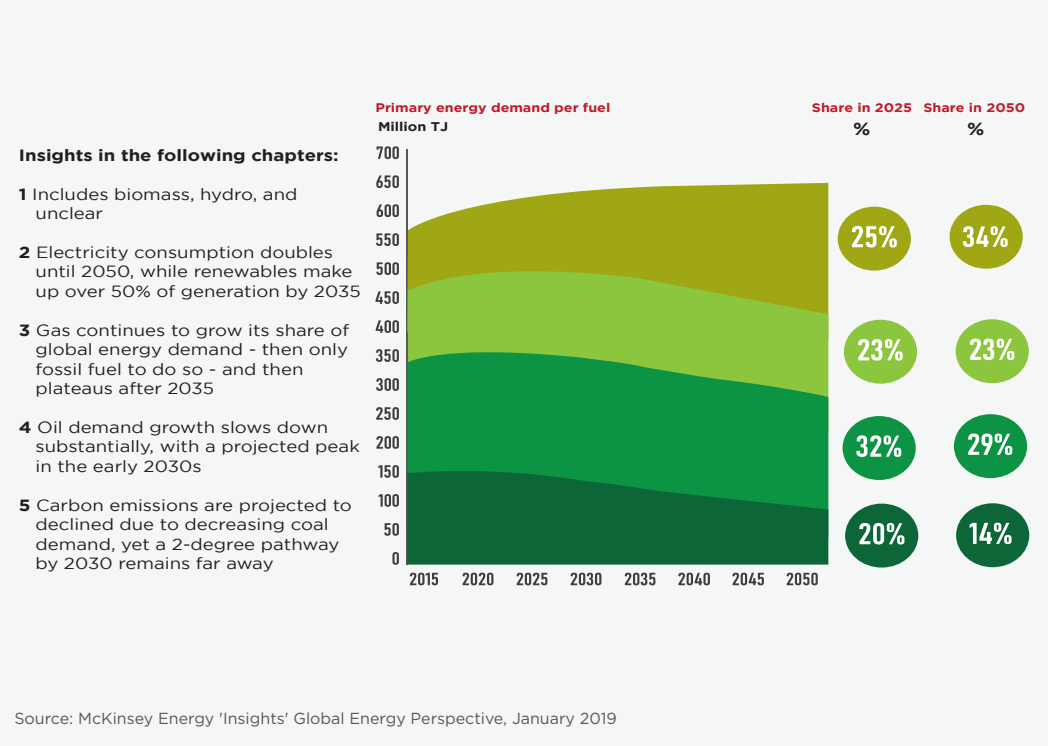
Malaysia aims to draw in **RM305b** of green investment by 2030 across Manufacturing and Services Sector”

ECOSYSTEM GREEN TECHNOLOGY INDUSTRY IN MALAYSIA



NOTEWORTHY GLOBAL TRENDS IMPACTING THE FUTURE OF ENERGY

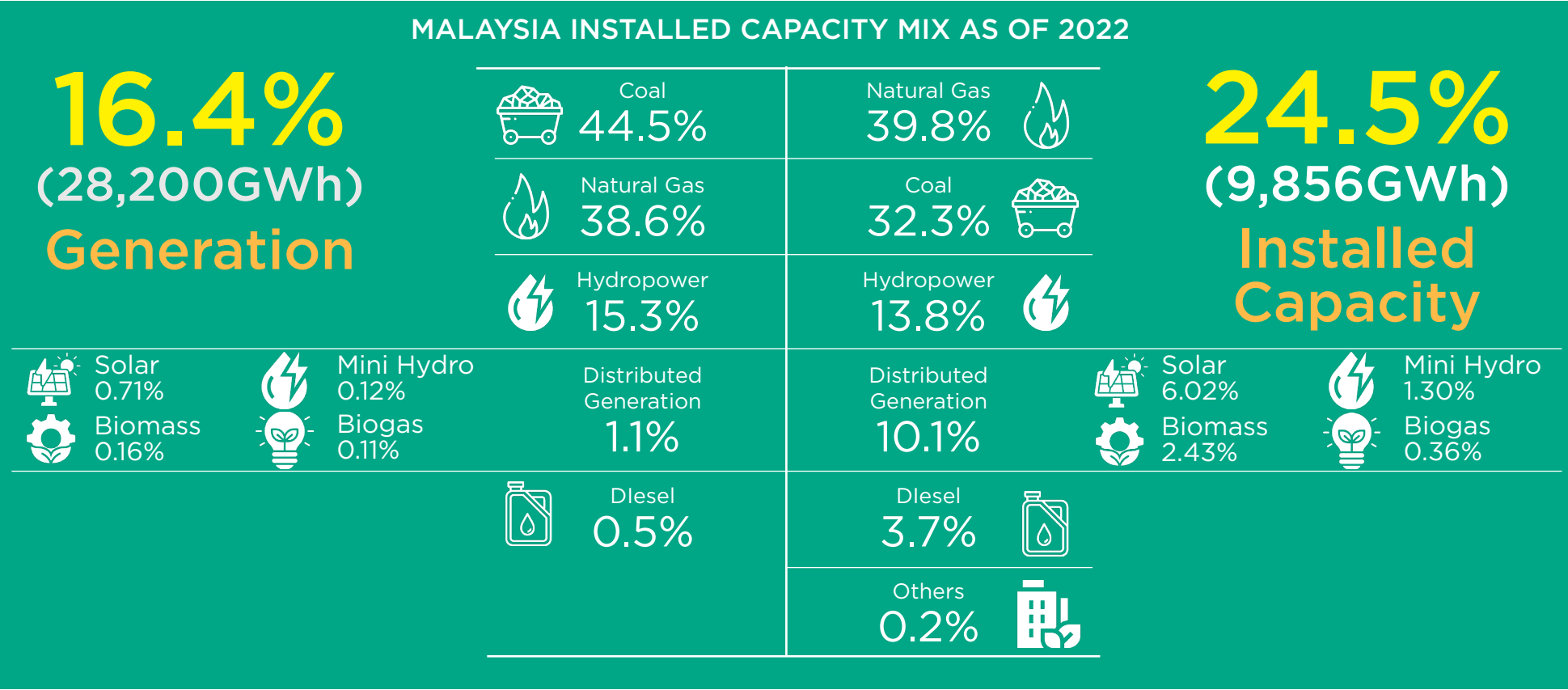
- » Countries continually seek ways to meet rising energy demand while reducing carbon emissions.
- » Many are shifting to lower carbon energy systems to meet the Paris Agreement climate goals.
- » Diverse energy sources are being explored to sustain rising energy consumption needs in green and environmentally friendly steps.
- » Industrial demand is projected to drive 70% of developing countries' energy needs in 2040.
- » The shares of electricity-powered passenger vehicles is projected to rise to 25% by 2040, driven by 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.



RENEWABLE ENERGY (RE) : 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.

Malaysia's current renewable energy (RE) capacity level is at 25%, inching closer to the country's target of 31% RE share in the national installed capacity mix by 2025, 40% by 2035 and 70% by 2050.



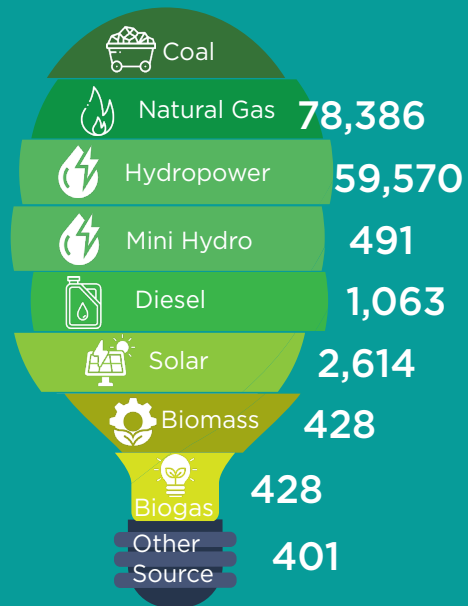
THE POWER OF SOLAR

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 investor confidence, and reducing costs
- Malaysia has emerged as an international hub for the manufacture of PV cells, wafers, and modules

Main Fuels for Electricity Generation in Malaysia, 2021 (GWh)

In 2021, energy generation (i.e. electricity) totalled **174,231GWh**. The sources of the energy generation mix are as follows:



Source: Energy Commission (EC), Malaysia Energy Statistics, Handbook 2022

Electricity Consumption by Sectors in 2020 are as follows:



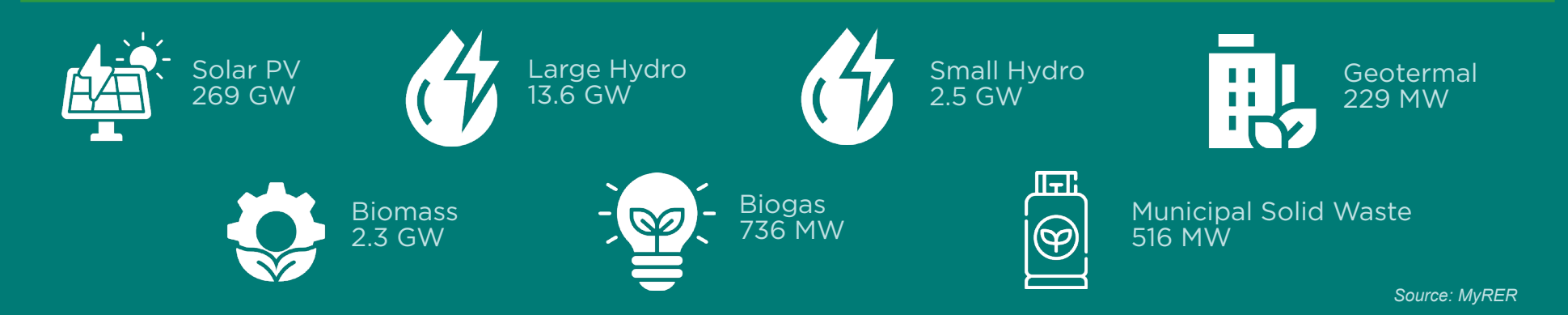
Consumption by Sectors (ktoe)



Source Energy Commission (EC), National Energy Balance 2020

RENEWABLE ENERGY POTENTIAL IN MALAYSIA

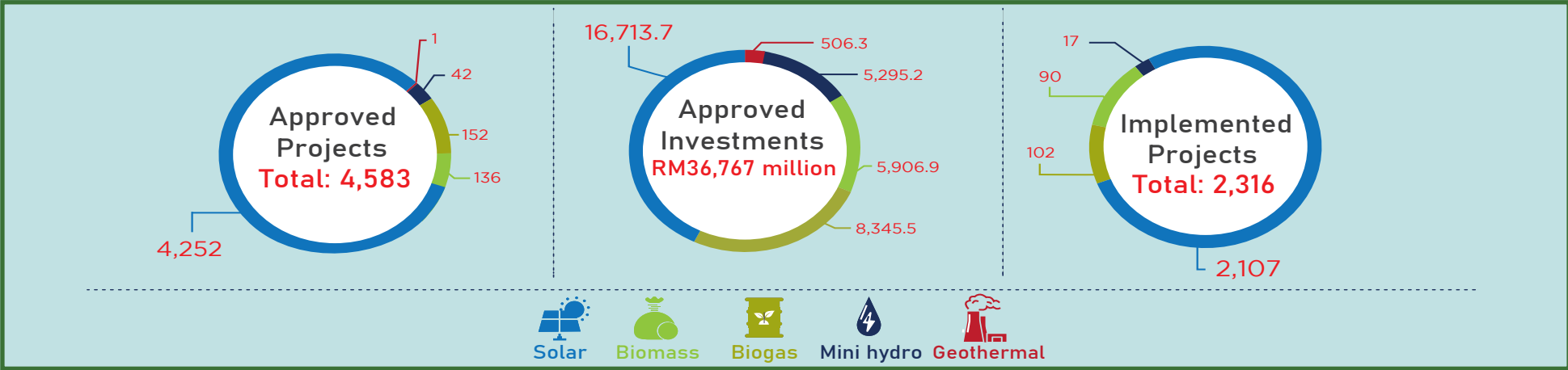
The country's impressive RE potential for renewable sources of energy from varying sources are:



Source: MyRER

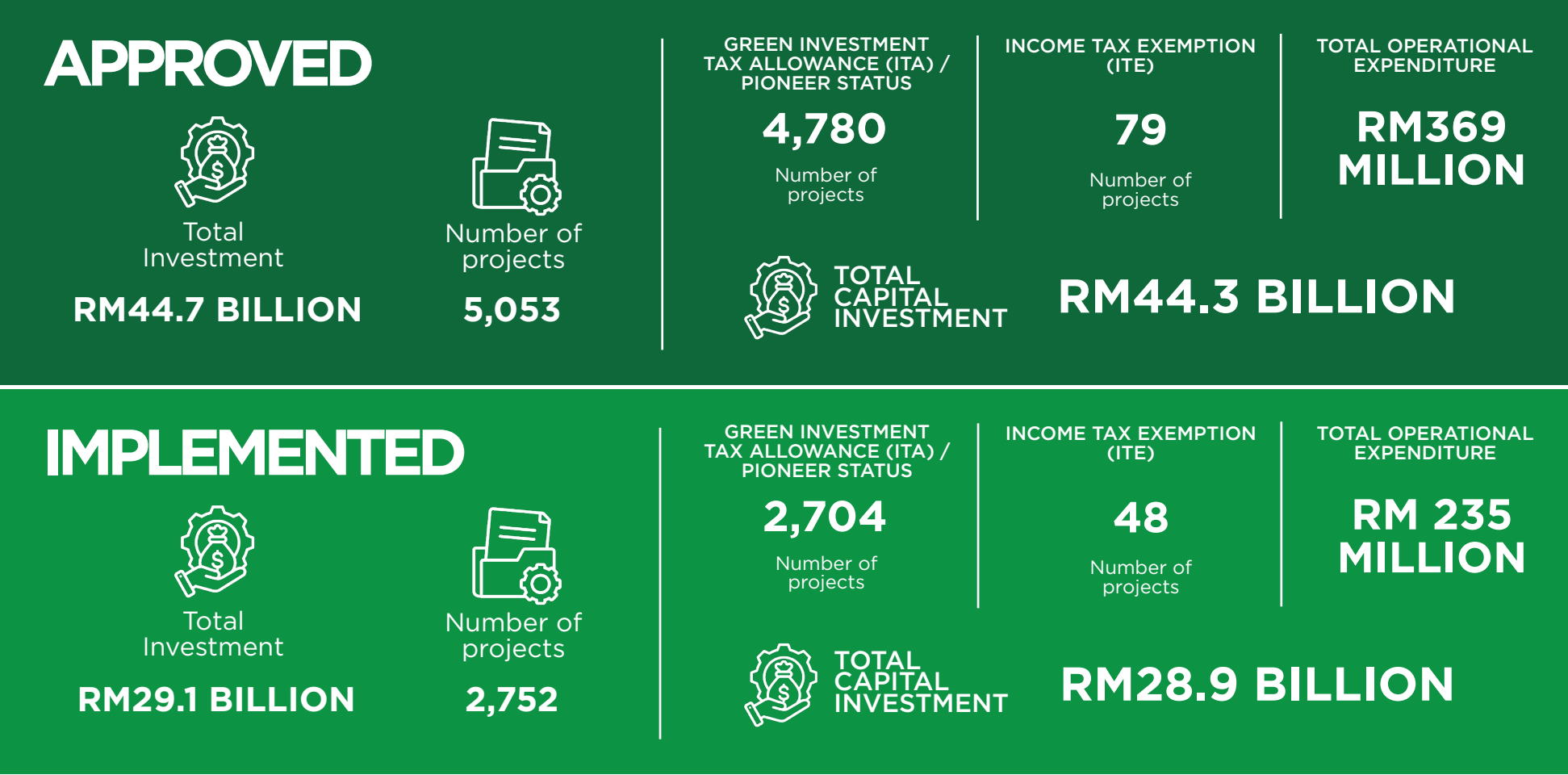
RE PROJECTS APPROVED WITH INCENTIVES

STATUS OF RE PROJECTS APPROVED WITH INCENTIVES (2001-2024) BY MIDA



GREEN TECHNOLOGY

GREEN TECHNOLOGY PROJECTS WITH INCENTIVES (2001 – 2024)



GREEN TECHNOLOGY

APPROVED INVESTMENTS IN GREEN PROJECTS IN 2024



RM20.8 BILLION
Total Investments



943
Projects Approved

Domestic Investment vs Foreign Investment

DI
44%
RM9.1 Bil

FI
56%
RM11.7 Bil



8,413
Employment Opportunities

APPROVED INVESTMENTS BY LEVERS IN 2024



Green Mobility
RM10.8 Bil
52.1%



Energy Efficiency (EE)
RM1.6 Bil
7.5%



Circular Economy
RM4.6 Bil
22.3%



Bioenergy
RM0.7 Bil
3.2%



Renewable Energy (RE)
RM3.0 Bil
14.5%



Hydrogen
RM0.1 Bil
0.4%

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 (457 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., 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 38,207 tonnes per day by 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 13.6 GW. 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)

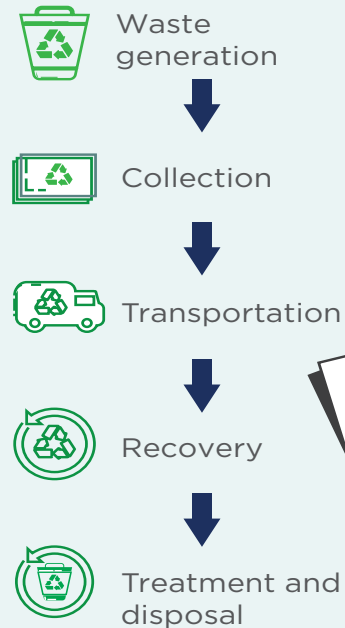
- Wind
 - Based on the joint preliminary study between SEDA and the University of Malaysia Terengganu (UMT), wind power energy has little potential to be developed because Malaysia has low wind speeds of 2-3 metres per second, However, there are some areas in Malaysia that do encounter strong winds periodically 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
- 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

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 1980-2024 by MIDA



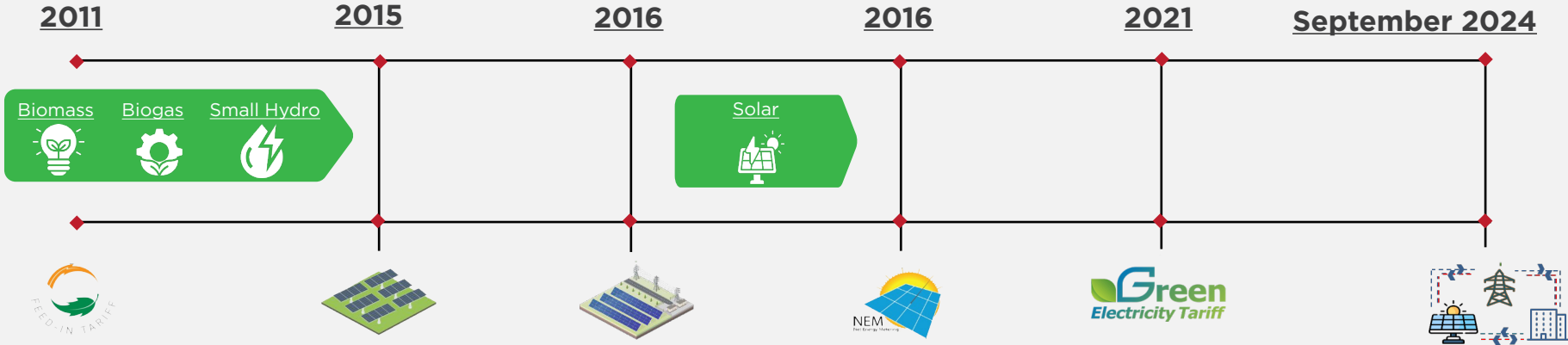
Integrated waste management promoted activities

Waste recovery / treatment / recycling

Investor opportunities:

- ✓ Malaysians throw away about 39,078 tonnes of solid waste, equivalent to about 1.17kg per person, based on Solid Waste Management and Public Cleansing Corporation (SWCorp).
 - ◆ Furthermore, as at December 2024, **85%** of the 137 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

RENEWABLE ENERGY INITIATIVES



Feed-in Tariff (FiT)	New Enhanced Dispatched Arrangement (NEDA)	Large Scale Solar (LSS)	Net Energy Metering (NEM) / SELCO	Green Electricity Tariff (GET)	Corporate Renewable Energy Supply Scheme (CRESS)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sold to grid at premium rate for a fixed period Based on quota subject to FIT fund Solar quota ended in 2017 Business purpose Foreign equity 49% maximum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Merchant plant/pricetakers Export to grid and supply to Single Buyer bid on price quantity/declare capacity Business purpose 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Competitive bidding PPA based Business purpose Max. foreign equity 49% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Own consumption Installation size below own avg. consumption Only excess export to grid 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consumers can buy green electricity from grid Consumers will receive REC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open access grid implementation framework, initiatives under Green Madani, which aims to support the energy transition aspiration of high-priority sectors. RE generators and corporate companies can arrange for green electricity supply under agreed terms through the existing supply system.

TYPES OF INCENTIVES FOR WASTE MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

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



Activities

- **Environment Management**

- Recycling of waste

- ◆ Toxic and non toxic waste
- ◆ Chemicals
- ◆ Reclaimed rubber

- **Applicable to all industries**

- e.g. Metal & Alloys, Chemical, Textile, Electrical & Electronics

- **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 manufacturing value added products such as animal feed, fertiliser and pellets



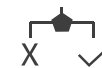
Incentives

- **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

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

GREEN TECHNOLOGY TIERING BASED INCENTIVES

GITA Project (Business Purpose)

Tier 1 - Green Hydrogen

Investment Tax Allowance (ITA) of 100% for eligible qualifying capital expenditure (CAPEX) incurred up to 10 years (5+5). Offset against 100% / 70% of Statutory Income (SI).

Tier 2 - Integrated Waste Management (IWM) & EV Charging Station

Investment Tax Allowance (ITA) of 100% for eligible qualifying capital expenditure (CAPEX) incurred for 5 years from the date first qualifying CAPEX incurred. Offset against 100% of Statutory Income (SI).

Tier 3 - Renewable Energy (Business Purposes)

Investment Tax Allowance (ITA) of 100% for eligible qualifying capital expenditure (CAPEX) incurred for 5 years from the date first qualifying CAPEX incurred. Offset against 70% of Statutory Income (SI).

SOLAR | BIOMASS | BIOGAS | SMALL HYDRO | GEOTHERMAL | WIND ENERGY

GITE Solar Leasing

Income Tax Exemption (ITE) of 70% on statutory income for solar leasing activity for a period of up to ten (10) years of assessment. The incentive period shall commence from the date of first invoice issued.

Capacity (MW)	Incentive Period
>3MW- ≤10MW	5 years
>10MW- ≤30MW	10 years

GITA Asset (Own Consumption)

Tier 1 - List of qualifying assets approved by Minister of Finance, Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) & Green Building

Investment Tax Allowance (ITA) of 100% for eligible qualifying capital expenditure (CAPEX) incurred. Qualifying capital expenditure incurred from 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2026. Offset against 70% of Statutory Income (SI).

Tier 2 - List of qualifying assets approved by Minister of Finance, Renewable Energy System & Energy Efficiency

Investment Tax Allowance (ITA) of 60% for eligible qualifying capital expenditure (CAPEX) incurred. Qualifying capital expenditure incurred from 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2026. Offset against 70% of Statutory Income (SI).

*GITA Project / GITE Solar Leasing submission to be made to MIDA starting 1 January 2024 until 31 December 2026. As for GITA Asset (Own Consumption) submission to be made to MGTC starting 1 January 2024 - 31 December 2026.

Company that has incurred first qualifying CAPEX before submitting an application to MIDA is not eligible for this incentive. Note: This is applicable for Tier 2, Tier 3 (Business Purpose)* & GITE Solar Leasing*

Source: Malaysian Investment Development Authority (MIDA)

PROMOTION OF GREEN INVESTMENT



GREEN PRODUCTS

- Solar Panels
- BESS
- Chillers
- EE Products
- LED Lights
- Electrolyzer



GREEN MOBILITY

- Production of EV
- EV Charging Station



GREEN ENERGY

- Renewable Energy
- Green Hydrogen
- Bioenergy
- Future Fuel
- CCUS



CIRCULAR ECONOMY

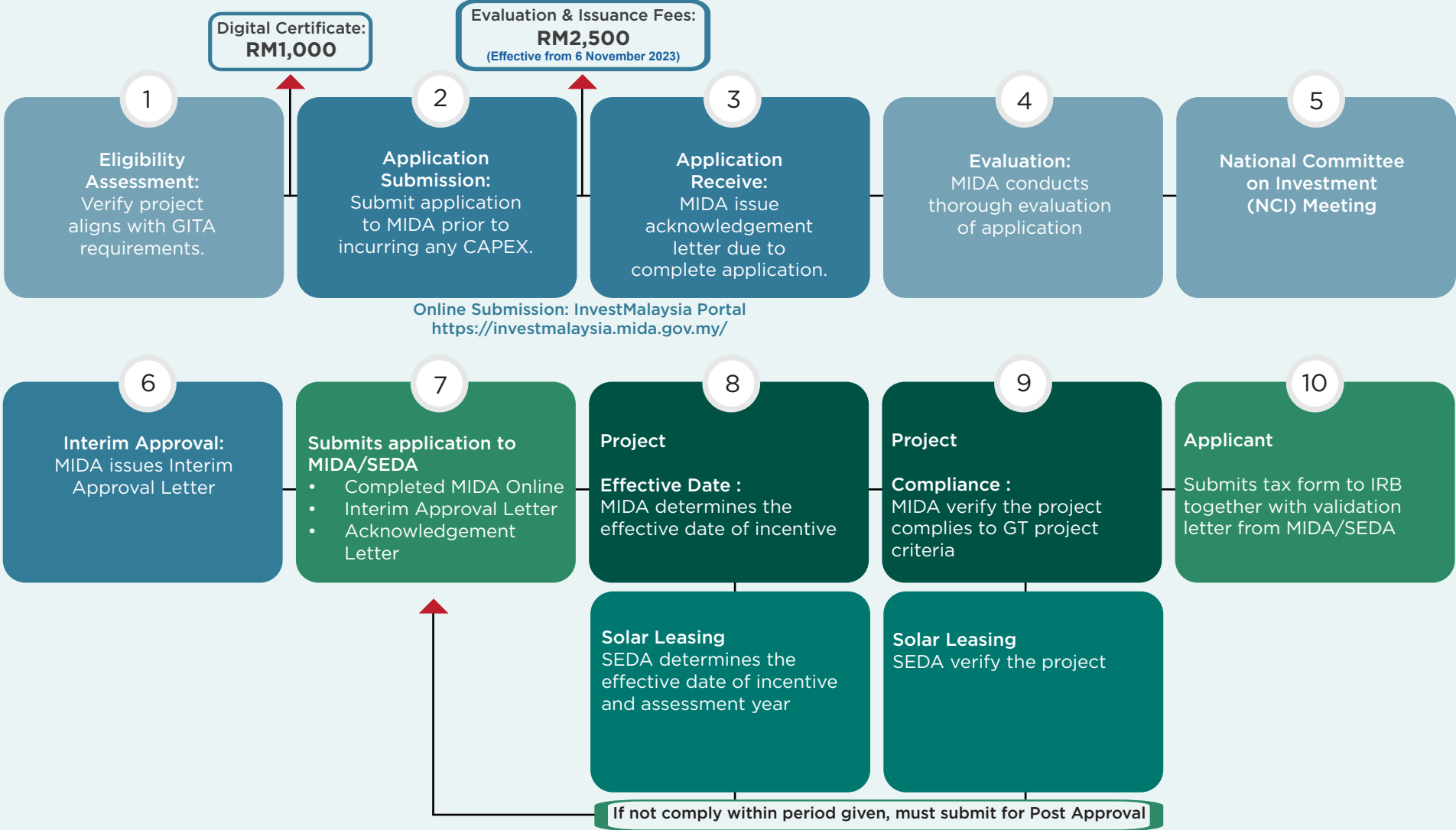
- Recycling & Advanced Recycling
- Remanufacturing & Refurbishment



ENERGY EFFICIENCY

- Green Building System

APPLICATION PROCEDURES



APPLICATION PROCEDURES UNDER PIA, 1986

- 1. Recycling of waste
- 2. Processing of agricultural waste and by products

Submit form online application via <https://investmalaysia.mida.gov.my>

MIDA evaluates application for tabling in National Committee on Investments

Interim letter will be issued

Company needs to apply for compliance/determination of effective date of incentive to Investment Compliance Division, MIDA (within 24 months)

NEXT STEPS FOR YOUR INVESTMENT

Learn more about Malaysia's Green Technology Industry

List of useful links:

1. Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment and Climate Change
 - ◆ 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
2. Sustainable Energy Development Authority (SEDA Malaysia) - NEM, SARE
 - ◆ For details, refer to SEDA at 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.jpssp.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)

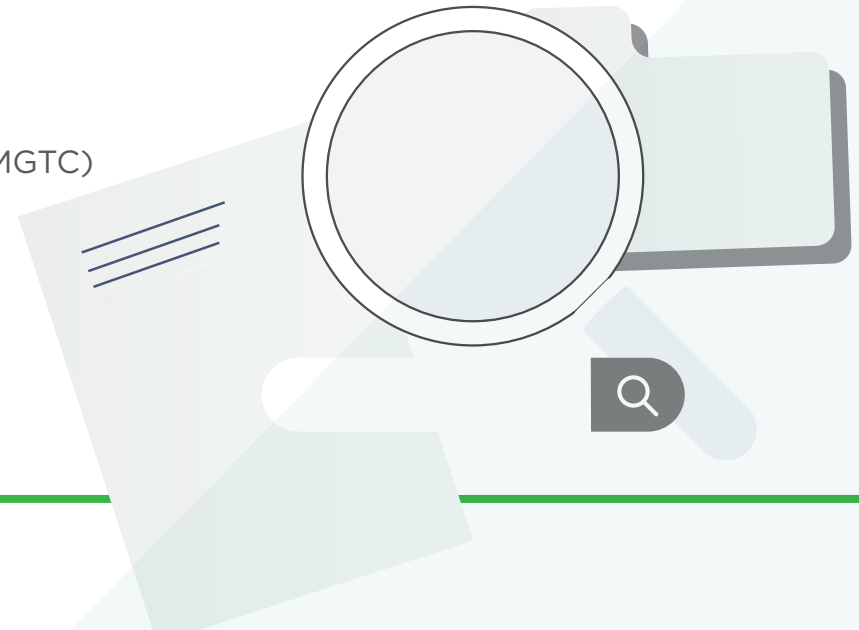
For details, refer to DOE at www.doe.gov.my
5. Energy Commission (EC)
 - ◆ Licence on electricity generation/distribution/ transmission
 - ◆ The Energy Commission Act 2001 (Amendment 2010)

For details, refer to EC at www.st.gov.my
6. Malaysian Green Technology and Climate Change Corporation (MGTC)
 - ◆ Green Technology Financing Scheme (GTFS) 2.0 & GTFS 3.0

For details, please refer to the GTFS website at www.gtfs.my

 - ◆ Annual Validation and Verification

For details, please refer to GTFS website at www.mgtc.gov.my



KEDAH & PERLIS

Director

Malaysian Investment Development Authority

Level 4, East Wing, No. 88
Menara Bina Darulaman Berhad
Lebuhraya Darulaman, 05100 Alor Setar
Kedah Darul Aman, Malaysia
Tel: (604) 731 3978 | Fax: (604) 731 2439
E-mail: kedah@mida.gov.my

PULAU PINANG

Director

Malaysian Investment Development Authority

Unit 14.01, 14th Floor, Menara Boustead Penang
39, Jalan Sultan Ahmad Shah
10050 Pulau Pinang, Malaysia
Tel: (604) 228 0575 | Fax: (604) 228 0327
E-mail: penang@mida.gov.my

PERAK

Director

Malaysian Investment Development Authority

Level 4, Perak Techno Trade Centre (PTTC)
Bandar Meru Raya, Off Jalan Jelapang
P.O.Box 210, 30720 Ipoh, Perak Darul Ridzuan, Malaysia
Tel: (605) 5269 962 / 961 | Fax: (605) 5279 960
E-mail: perak@mida.gov.my

MELAKA

Director

Malaysian Investment Development Authority

Level 3, Menara MITC
Kompleks MITC, Jalan Konvensyen
75450 Ayer Keroh, Melaka, Malaysia
Tel: (606) 232 2877 | Fax: (606) 232 2875
E-mail: melaka@mida.gov.my

NEGERI SEMBILAN

Director

Malaysian Investment Development Authority

Suite 13.01 & 13.02, 13th Floor
Menara Zurich, 70200 Seremban
Negeri Sembilan, Malaysia
Tel: (606) 762 7921 | Fax: (606) 762 7879
E-mail: nsembilan@mida.gov.my

JOHOR

Director

Malaysian Investment Development Authority

Unit 13-05, Tingkat 13, Menara Tabung Haji
Jalan Ayer Molek, 80888 Ibrahim International
Business District, Johor Darul Ta'zim, Malaysia
Tel: (607) 224 5500 / 5057
Fax: (607) 224 2360
E-mail: johor@mida.gov.my

PAHANG

Director

Malaysian Investment Development Authority

Tingkat 10 KLM, Menara Zenith
P.O.Box 178, Jalan Putra Square 6, Putra Square
25200 Kuantan, Pahang Darul Makmur, Malaysia
Tel: (609) 513 7334 | Fax: (609) 513 7333
E-mail: pahang@mida.gov.my

KELANTAN

Director

Malaysian Investment Development Authority

Level 5-C, Menara Pejabat Kelantan Trade Centre
Jalan Bayam, 15000 Kota Bharu
Kelantan Darul Naim, Malaysia
Tel: (609) 748 3151 | Fax: (609) 744 7294
E-mail: kelantan@mida.gov.my

SELANGOR

Director

Malaysian Investment Development Authority

Level 22, Wisma MBSA, Persiaran Perbandaran
40000 Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia
Tel: (603) 5518 4260 | Fax: (603) 5513 5392
E-mail: selangor@mida.gov.my

TERENGGANU

Director

Malaysian Investment Development Authority

Level 5, Menara Yayasan Islam Terengganu
Jalan Sultan Omar, 20300 Kuala Terengganu
Terengganu, Malaysia
Tel: (609) 622 7200 | Fax: (609) 623 2260
E-mail: terengganu@mida.gov.my

SABAH

Director

Malaysian Investment Development Authority

Lot D9.4 & D9.5, Tingkat 9, Block D
Bangunan KWSP Karamunsing
P.O Box 11915, 88100 Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia
Tel: (6088) 211 411 / 230 411 | Fax: (6088) 211 412
E-mail: sabah@mida.gov.my

SARAWAK

Director

Malaysian Investment Development Authority

4th Floor, Bangunan Bank Negara Malaysia Kuching
Jalan Satok, P.O. Box 716
93714 Kuching, Sarawak, Malaysia
Tel: (6082) 254 251 / 237 484 | Fax: (6082) 252 375
E-mail: sarawak@mida.gov.my

ASIA PACIFIC

SINGAPORE

Counsellor (Investment) / Director
Malaysian Investment Development Authority
 No. 7, Temasek Boulevard, 26 - 01
 Suntec Tower One, Singapore 038987
 Tel: (65) 6835 9326 / 9580 / 7069
 Fax: (65) 6835 7926
 E-mail: singapore@mida.gov.my

**JAPAN
TOKYO**

Director
Malaysian Investment Development Authority
 32F, Shiroyama Trust Tower, 4-3-1, Toranomom
 Minato-ku, Tokyo 105-6032, Japan
 Tel: 81 (3) 5777 8808 | Fax: 81 (3) 5777 8809
 E-mail: tokyo@mida.gov.my

OSAKA

Director
Malaysian Investment Development Authority
 Mainichi Intecio 18F, 3-4-5 Umeda
 Kita-ku, Osaka 530-0001, Japan
 Tel: 81 (6) 6451 6661 | Fax: 81 (6) 6451 6626
 E-mail: osaka@mida.gov.my

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Counsellor (Investment) / Director
Embassy of Malaysia
(Malaysian Trade and Investment Centre)
Malaysian Investment Development Authority
 17th Floor, Standard Chartered Bank Korea
 Limited Building, 47, Jong-ro, Jongno-Gu
 Seoul 03160, Republic of Korea
 Tel: 82 (2) 733 6130/6131 | Fax: 82 (2) 733 6132
 E-mail: seoul@mida.gov.my

AUSTRALIA

Consul (Investment) / Director
Consulate of Malaysia (Investment Section)
Malaysian Investment Development Authority
 Level 6, 16 Spring Street, Sydney N.S.W. 2000, Australia
 Tel: 61 (02) 9251 1933
 E-mail: sydney@mida.gov.my

TAIWAN

Director (Investment)
Malaysian Friendship & Trade Centre
Malaysian Investment Development Authority
 12F, Suite A, Hung Kuo Building
 No. 167, Tun Hua North Road
 Song Shan District 10549, Taipei, Taiwan
 Tel: 886 (2) 2718 6094 | Fax: (8862) 2514 7581
 E-mail: taipie@mida.gov.my

INDIA

Consul (Investment) / Director
Consulate General of Malaysia (Investment Section)
Malaysian Investment Development Authority
 81 & 87, 8th Floor, 3rd North Avenue, Maker Maxity
 Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (E), Mumbai 400051, India
 Tel: (9122) 2659 1155/ 1156 | Fax: (9122) 2659 1154
 E-mail: mumbai@mida.gov.my

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Director
Consulate General of Malaysia (Investment Section)
Malaysian Investment Development Authority
 1704A, 17th Floor
 Business Central Tower, Tower A
 Dubai Media City
 PO Box 502876, Dubai
 United Arab Emirates
 Tel: (9714) 5774 413 / 376 / 331 / 376
 E-mail: dubai@mida.gov.my

**PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
SHANGHAI**

Director
(Investment Section)
Malaysian Investment Development Authority
 Units 808-810, Level 8, Tower 1
 Shanghai Kerry Centre
 No. 1515, Nanjing Road (West)
 Shanghai, 200040
 People's Republic of China
 Tel: 86 (21) 6289 4547
 Fax: 86 (21) 6279 4009
 E-mail: shanghai@mida.gov.my

GUANGZHOU

Director
Malaysian Investment Development Authority
 Unit A2, Room 3501, 35th Floor
 Guangzhou International Commercial Center (ICC)
 No. 235, Tianhe North Road
 Guangzhou 510620 People's Republic of China.
 Tel: (8620) 8752 0739
 Fax: (8620) 8752 0753
 E-mail: guangzhou@mida.gov.my

BEIJING

Counsellor (Investment) / Director
Embassy of Malaysia
(Investment Section)
Malaysian Investment Development Authority
 Unit C, 12th Floor, Tower A, Gateway Plaza
 No.18 Xiaguangli, East Third Ring North Road
 Chaoyang District, 100600 Beijing
 People's Republic Of China
 Tel: (8610) 8440 0071 / 0072
 Fax: (8610) 8440 0076
 E-mail: beijing@mida.gov.my

EUROPE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

FRANCE

Director

Malaysian Investment Development Authority

5, Place Tristan Benard (Level 3)

75017 Paris, France

Tel: (331) 4727 6696

E-mail: paris@mida.gov.my

FRANKFURT

Consul (Investment) / Director

Consulate General of Malaysia (Investment Section)

Malaysian Investment Development Authority

Level 9, HAT 64, Bleichstrasse 64-66

60313 Frankfurt Am Main, Germany

Tel: (4969) 8700 679-0

Email: frankfurt@mida.gov.my

ITALY

Deputy Director

Consulate of Malaysia (Investment Section)

Malaysian Investment Development Authority

2nd Floor, Via Alberico Albricci, 9

20122 Milan (MI), Italy

Tel: (3902) 8909 3824 | Fax: (3902) 8909 5418

E-mail: milan@mida.gov.my

SWEDEN

Deputy Director

Malaysian Investment Development Authority

c/o Embassy of Malaysia

Karlavaegen 37, P.O. Box 26053

S-10041 Stockholm, Sweden

Tel: (46) 8440 8400/ (46) 8440 8416

Fax: (46) 8791 8761

E-mail: stockholm@mida.gov.my

UNITED KINGDOM

Counsellor for Investment / Director

High Commission of Malaysia

Malaysian Investment Development Authority

17, Curzon Street, London W1J 5HR

United Kingdom

Tel: (4420) 7493 0616

Fax: (4420) 7493 8804

E-mail: london@mida.gov.my

TÜRKİYE

Consul (Investment) / Director

Consulate General of Malaysia (Investment Section)

Malaysian Investment Development Authority

Büyükdere Caddesi N. 191

Apa Giz Plaza Kat 12 N. 24,

34330 Levent - İstanbul

Republic of Türkiye

Tel: +90 212 905 11 00

E-mail: istanbul@mida.gov.my

SAN JOSE

Director

Malaysian Investment Development Authority

226 Airport Parkway

Suite 480, San Jose, California 95110

United States of America

Tel: (1408) 392 0617

E-mail: sanjose@mida.gov.my

CHICAGO

Director

Malaysian Investment Development Authority

John Hancock Center, Suite 1810

875, North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, IL 60611

United States of America

Tel: (1312) 787 4532

Fax: (1312) 787 4769

E-mail: chicago@mida.gov.my

NEW YORK

Consul (Investment) / Director

Consulate General of Malaysia

(Investment Section)

Malaysian Investment Development Authority

313 East, 43rd Street, New York, NY 10017

United States of America

Tel: (1212) 687 2491

Fax: (1212) 490 8450

E-mail: newyork@mida.gov.my



HEADQUARTERS

MALAYSIAN INVESTMENT DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

MIDA Sentral, No.5, Jalan Stesen Sentral 5, Kuala Lumpur Sentral, 50470 Kuala Lumpur, MALAYSIA

Tel: (603) 2267 3633 | Fax: (603) 2274 7970 | E-mail: investment@mida.gov.my

Website: www.mida.gov.my

For more information, please contact:

GREEN TECHNOLOGY DIVISION

Malaysian Investment Development Authority

Level 25, MIDA Sentral, No. 5, Jalan Stesen Sentral 5, 50470 Kuala Lumpur, MALAYSIA

Tel : (603) 2267 6796 | Fax : (603) 2274 8470 | E-mail: investment@mida.gov.my

Website: www.mida.gov.my



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