

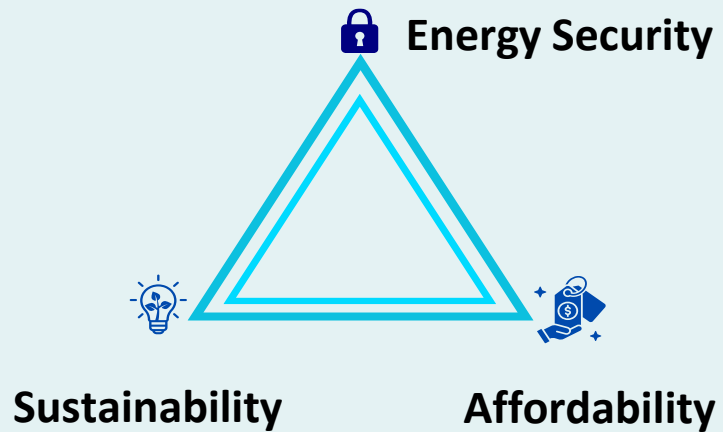


Energy Security & Transition

Malaysia's Strategic Response

Malaysia is exposed to global price fluctuations affecting costs and fiscal balances.

KEY PRINCIPLES SHAPING MALAYSIA'S ENERGY POLICY



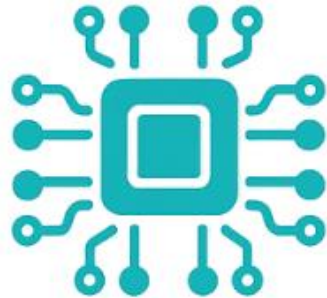
Challenges in Energy Transition

Various market mechanism to encourage green energy at all level



Decarbonisation

Reducing carbon emissions across the power sector through cleaner generation, efficient energy use, and adoption of low-carbon technologies. This supports national climate commitments and strengthens long-term energy resilience.



Digitalisation

Enables better control and connectivity for consumers. Also supports dynamic and innovative energy products.



Decentralisation

Empowering consumers to actively participate in the electricity supply industry.



Electrification

New technologies have resulted in increasing demand for electricity. We must prepare early to ensure this demand is met.

Key Technologies



Solar & Storage

Accelerating utility-scale and rooftop solar via programmes such as Solar ATAP, LSS, NEM and green power programmes. Advancing battery energy storage to support critical grid stability.



Energy Efficiency

Strengthening Minimum Energy Performance Standards, mandatory audits and demand-side management. Digitalisation acts as the critical lever to reduce overall energy demand.



Hydrogen Economy

Guided by the Hydrogen Economy and Technology Roadmap, developing a highly competitive hydrogen value chain for industrial use and future export potential.

ASEAN Cooperation & CEFIA

- ✓ **CEFIA Flagship Projects:** Leveraging frameworks to address crucial gaps in scaling up energy efficiency, grid readiness and energy storage solutions
- ✓ **Capacity Building:** Strengthening regional capabilities in emerging areas such as hydrogen
- ✓ **Knowledge Sharing:** Fostering deep collaboration across ASEAN to scale best practices and secure energy transition

