



NATIONAL ENERGY EFFICIENCY ACTION PLAN

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Foreword

The proposed NEEAP contained herein incorporates the view of majority of the stakeholders and working group collated at the various stages of deliberations of the original NEEMP documents. This Report therefore only focuses on the final outcome of NEEAP. Invariably, it does not include all the process trails of the previous findings. Notwithstanding that, references of them are made from time to time when the occasion arises.

1. Executive Summary

Malaysia is a developing country where its growing population and expansion of economic activities especially in the manufacturing sector have been the major drivers for the increasing demand for energy supply. Historically, the nation's energy demand growth rates were higher than the growth rates of its Gross Domestic Products (GDP). The energy demand growth, especially the demand growth for electricity, was accelerated by the industrialisation process in the past two decades. The imbalance ratio between energy demand and GDP is indicative of the more energy-intensive economic activities driving the growth. In this regard, the need to promote efficient-use of energy in the country has become clear. However, the effort requires sound energy efficiency policies supported with good strategies and implementable programmes.

Since 2000, Malaysia's energy intensity (energy/GDP) has been rising. This implies that over time Malaysia uses more energy to produce a unit of GDP and this provides a compelling reason for Malaysia to improve its efficiency of energy use. Energy efficiency offers an effective and efficient energy policy instrument to address the energy supply security issue as well as energy-related environmental issue in the country. At the same time, energy efficiency is also one of the ways that will lead the country to a sustainable energy path.

Energy efficiency improvement at demand-side is a crucial parts of the energy sector development as the demand dictates the energy supply and fuel consumption. Savings on the demand side will reduce the energy losses due to distribution and transmission of power, losses in power generation plants, and the energy use associated with extraction and transportation of fuels. In energy terms, saving one unit of energy in the demand side will save 3-4 units of primary fuels. In addition, investments in energy supply facilities such as power plants and grid can be deferred or postponed.

In this regard, the National Energy Efficiency Action Plan, devised for the country, including Sabah and Sarawak, is focused to tackle issues pertaining to energy supply

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