

No	Category	Title	Year published	Year implemented	Agency mandated	Target audience	Summary	Source
1	National Policy	National Energy Policy 2022-2040	2022	2022-2040	Economic Planning Unit	Energy sector and transport sector	This policy focuses on three main themes, which are macroeconomic resilience and energy security, social equitability (affordability and equal energy distribution), and environmental sustainability. The core of this policy is Low Carbon Nation Aspiration 2040 which has underlined a few aspirations to achieve by 2040. They are: to achieve 50% of urban public transport modal share, to attain 38% of electric vehicle (EV) share, have B30 as an alternative fuel standard for heavy transport instead of B5, and a few others on Liquefied Natural Gas, industrial and residential energy efficiency and coal dependency reduction.	https://www.epu.gov.my/sites/default/files/2022-09/National%20Energy%20Policy_2022_2040.pdf
2	National Policy	National Transport Policy	2019	2019-2030	Ministry of Transport Malaysia	Transportation sector	<p>The NTP was developed with the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To create a conducive ecosystem for the transport industry to enhance productivity and competitiveness -To facilitate seamless movement of goods to boost trading activities and ease of doing business -To provide mobility that meets the expectations of people and promotes inclusivity -To increase modal share for public transport -To deliver an intelligent, safe, and secure transport system and -To ensure efficient and sustainable use of resources and minimise environmental pollution. <p>The policy considered a few opportunities and trends, for example, the growing e-commerce, the increase of the ageing population, and the shifting towards sustainable transport.</p>	https://www.pmo.gov.my/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/National-Transport-Policy-2019_2030EN.pdf
3	National Plan	National Energy Efficiency Action Plan	2015	2015-2025	Ministry of Energy, Green Technology and Water (KeTTHA) (Known as NRECC after GE15)	Industries and society	This plan outlines a few strategies and energy efficiency initiatives to achieve an 8% reduction in energy demand. A few examples of key thrusts in this policy are the implementation of the Energy Efficiency Action Plan (a section for NEEAP that was dedicated to Energy Commission), capacity development and training for the Implementation of Energy Efficiency initiatives, the establishment of sustainable funding mechanisms to implement energy efficiency initiatives and promotion of private sector investment in energy efficiency initiatives. Some of the highlighted initiatives are the promotion of 5-Star rated appliances, Minimum Energy Performance Standards (MEPS), Energy Audits in buildings and industries, promotion for co-generation, and Energy Efficient Buildings.	https://www.pmo.gov.my/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/National-Energy-Efficiency-Action-Plan.pdf
4	Legislation	Sustainable Energy Development Authority Act (2011)	2011	2011 onwards	Malaysia Government	Energy sector	This act is for the establishment of the Sustainable Energy Development Authority (SEDA), which is a statutory body that administers the Feed-in-Tariff mechanism under the Renewable Energy Act 2011 [Act 725]. SEDA Malaysia's core responsibilities are not limited to renewable energy; they also include promoting the use of energy-efficient technologies and approaches to reduce energy consumption.	https://www.seda.gov.my/policies/sustainable-energy-development-authority-act-2011/

5	Legislation	Renewable Energy Act	2011	2012 onwards	Malaysia Government	Energy sector	To provide the establishment and implementation of a feed-in tariff (FIT) system that increases electricity generation from renewable sources.	https://www.seda.gov.my/policies/renewable-energy-act-2011/
6	National Plan	Renewable Energy Policy and Action Plan	2010	2010-2050	Ministry of Energy, Green Technology and Water (KeTTHA) (Known as NRECC after GE15)	Energy sector	NREPAP was first introduced in 2010 to address issues of the renewable energy (RE) market failure due to the lack of a proper and effective regulatory framework and to prevent the incoherence of existing RE policy that sends mixed signals, affecting business decisions. The goal is to achieve a 13% RE mix and a 34% share of RE capacity by 2050. It has the following objectives: to increase RE contribution in the national power generation mix; to facilitate the growth of the RE industry; to ensure reasonable RE generation costs; to conserve the environment for future generations; and to enhance awareness of the role and importance of RE. Therefore, a few underlying thrusts are made, including introducing a robust regulatory framework, intensifying human capital, research and development, and implementing a RE advocacy programme.	https://policy.asiapacificenergy.org/sites/default/files/NREPAP.pdf
7	National Policy	National Green Technology Policy	2009	2009-2024	Ministry of Energy, Green Technology and Water (KeTTHA) (Known as NRECC after GE15)	Energy sector, transportation sector, water and waste management sector and developers	This policy was established with the following objectives: to minimise the growth of energy consumption while enhancing economic development; to facilitate the growth of the green technology industry and enhance its contribution to the national economy; to increase national capability and capacity for innovation in green technology development and enhance Malaysia's competitiveness in green technology in the global arena; to ensure sustainable development and conserve the environment for future generations; and to enhance public education and awareness on green technology and encourage its widespread use.	https://www.ppj.gov.my/storage/pdf/20/20.pdf
8	National Policy	The National Biofuel Policy	2006	2006 onwards	Ministry of Plantation Industries and Commodities	Agricultural sector	The policy's purpose is to reduce dependency on depleting fossil fuels with biofuels. There are a few aspirations to achieve through this policy:- 1. Reducing the rate of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in line with the country's aspiration towards achieving the GHG emissions reduction target of 45% of GDP by 2030. 2. To expand the use of downstream palm oil products and become an initiative to increase the income of oil palm smallholders through palm oil market price control mechanisms. 3. To help reduce the country's dependence on fossil fuels as one of the energy security initiatives.	https://e-kilang.mpob.gov.my/biodiesel/document/Malaysia%20Biofuel%20Policy.pdf
9	Legislation	Energy Commission Act	2001	2001 onwards	Malaysia Government	Energy Commission	This act was to provide the establishment of the Energy Commission with powers to regulate the energy supply activities in Malaysia and enforce the energy supply laws and matters connected to it. An amendment in 2010 was made to adjust the governance of the Energy Commission, i.e., CEO title and tenure.	https://www.st.gov.my/images/article/polisi/2016/Act_610_-_Energy_Commission_Act_2001.pdf

10	National Policy	Five-Fuel Policy (2001)	2001	2001-2016	Ministry of Energy, Green Technology and Water (KeTTHA) (Known as NRECC after GE15)	Energy sector	This policy acts as a fuel diversification policy where renewable energy was added with a target to contribute 5% of the energy mix after oil, gas, hydro, and coal.	http://rank.com.my/energywise/?p=396#sthash.82ERpgxG.dpbs
11	Legislation	Gas Supply Act	1993	1993 onwards	Malaysia Government	Energy sector	This act was passed to provide for the licensing of natural gas supply to consumers at reasonable prices, with continuous supply and the control of gas supply pipelines, installations, and appliances concerning matters relating to the safety of persons and for purposes connected therewith.	https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/mal130376.pdf
12	Legislation	Electricity Supply Act	1990	1990 onwards	Malaysia Government	Energy sector	This act provides for the regulation of the electricity supply industry, the supply of electricity at reasonable prices, the licensing of any electrical installation, the control of any electrical installation, plant, and equipment concerning matters relating to the safety of persons and the efficient use of electricity and for purposes connected to these. In the 2016 amendment, Act A1501 came into operation, replacing a few terms with new definitions like power factor, retail, electricity supply infrastructure, and Single Buyer.	https://www.st.gov.my/contents/2020/AKTA/Electric/Act%20447%20-%20Electricity%20Supply%20Act%201990.pdf
13	National Policy	Four-Fuel Diversification Policy (1981)	1981	1981-2001	Malaysia Government	Energy sector	This policy aims to accelerate the transition from a dependence on oil as the nation's main energy source to natural gas as a cleaner and cheaper energy source.	https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0301421519306706
14	National Policy	National Depletion Policy (1980)	1980	1980 onwards	Malaysia Government	Energy sector	This policy aims to safeguard the exploitation of natural oil reserves due to the rapid increase in the production of crude oil. As a complement, the Four Fuel Diversification Policy (1981) was then designed to prevent over-dependence on oil as the nation's main energy resource.	https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/35463299.pdf
15	National Policy	National Energy Policy (1979)	1979	1979-2022	Malaysia Government	Energy sector	This policy was established with broad guidelines on long-term energy objectives and strategies to ensure an adequate and cost-effective supply of energy, promote its best utilization, and alleviate the negative impact of energy generation on the environment.	https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/35463299.pdf
16	National Policy	National Petroleum Policy (1975)	1975	1975 onwards	Malaysia Government	Energy sector	This policy was established as means to regulate the oil and gas industry to achieve Malaysia's economic development needs. In 1975, the policy's main direction was to make available adequate supplies of petroleum at reasonable prices for the nation's economic development as the top priority.	https://www.christopherleeong.com/media/4109/oil_regulations_in_malaysia.pdf