ACEEE'S 2025 INTERNATIONAL ENERGY EFFICIENCY SCORECARD

MALAYSIA

RANK 16/25

POINTS 39.5/100

Notable Strengths

- Offers tax credits and loans to support energy efficiency in buildings and industry
- Low energy intensity from residential buildings
- Low energy intensity from the agricultural sector
- Has a national target for industrial decarbonization

Actions To Take

- Make more energy efficiency data publicly available
- Reduce energy intensity from commercial buildings
- Invest more in industrial research and development
- Pass fuel economy/emissions standards for passenger vehicles and heavy-duty vehicles

National Efforts

This edition of the *International Energy Efficiency Scorecard* marks Malaysia's entry into the top 25 most energy-consuming countries, with Malaysia replacing the Netherlands from the 2022 edition. Malaysia has tax incentives and loan programs encouraging appliances, industry, and buildings sectors to invest in energy efficiency. The country has an energy savings goal and a greenhouse gas reduction goal but does not have a national low-income energy efficiency program. Malaysia only had data available for 82% of the metrics studied across the scorecard, so the country should aim to increase data availability to track decarbonization and energy efficiency progress.

Buildings

Residential and commercial building codes in Malaysia are both voluntary. Malaysia's building rating and disclosure policies are a step forward; although they only cover some buildings, they are mandatory for those buildings. Malaysia reported relatively low energy intensity from residential buildings, at 4.33 MMBtus per capita. However, its energy intensity from commercial buildings was quite high, at 843 MMBtus/service dollar of GDP, which represents an estimation of the service sector's energy intensity. Thus, Malaysia should concentrate energy efficiency efforts for commercial buildings to maximize impact.

Industry

Malaysia reported lower-than-average values for industrial energy intensity, with a total value of roughly 8.83 kBtus per 2023 U.S. dollar. Malaysia particularly excelled at reducing agricultural energy intensity, reporting 0.014 kilograms of oil equivalent per dollar of agricultural GDP. The country has a national commitment to industrial decarbonization but does not have an electrification target. Malaysia should dedicate more funding toward industrial research and development (R&D), as it currently invests 2.65% of industrial GDP in R&D.

Transportation

Malaysia ranked last in the transportation chapter. The country should consider implementing 2030 standards to limit emissions for passenger vehicles and heavy-duty tractor trucks, given the significant emissions coming from transportation. Since 2016, Malaysia has had a National Strategic Action Plan for Active Living to encourage walking and cycling.