## Malaysia

### Total Energy Supply (TES)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-renewable (TJ)</td>
<td>3,517,722</td>
<td>3,747,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renewable (TJ)</td>
<td>100,704</td>
<td>144,728</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total (TJ)</td>
<td>3,618,426</td>
<td>3,891,728</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renewable share (%)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2014-19</th>
<th>2018-19</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-renewable (%)</td>
<td>+6.5</td>
<td>+17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renewable (%)</td>
<td>+43.7</td>
<td>-0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total (%)</td>
<td>+7.6</td>
<td>+17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Primary energy trade

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Imports (TJ)</td>
<td>1,970,885</td>
<td>2,262,009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports (TJ)</td>
<td>2,018,865</td>
<td>2,356,345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net trade (TJ)</td>
<td>47,980</td>
<td>94,336</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Imports (% of supply)  | 54       | 58       |
| Exports (% of production)| 54     | 58       |
| Energy self-sufficiency (%) | 104  | 105      |

### Country Indicators and SDGs

#### 7.1 Access to electricity (% population)

- 2014: 7.1.1
- 2015: 7.1.2
- 2016: 7.1.3
- 2017: 7.1.4
- 2018: 7.1.5
- 2019: 7.1.6
- 2020: 7.1.7

#### 7.2 Access to clean cooking (% population)

- 2014: 7.2.1
- 2015: 7.2.2
- 2016: 7.2.3
- 2017: 7.2.4
- 2018: 7.2.5
- 2019: 7.2.6
- 2020: 7.2.7

#### PM2.5 (μm/m^3)

- Urban: 2014-2020
- Average: 2014-2020
- Rural: 2014-2020
- WHO safe: 2014-2020

#### GDP per capita

- 2014: 8.1.1
- 2015: 8.1.2
- 2016: 8.1.3
- 2017: 8.1.4
- 2018: 8.1.5
- 2019: 8.1.6

#### Energy intensity

- 2014: 7.3.1
- 2015: 7.3.2
- 2016: 7.3.3
- 2017: 7.3.4
- 2018: 7.3.5
- 2019: 7.3.6

#### Per capita renewable capacity

- 2014: 7.3.1
- 2015: 7.3.2
- 2016: 7.3.3
- 2017: 7.3.4
- 2018: 7.3.5
- 2019: 7.3.6

#### Renewable energy supply in 2019

- Total renewable energy (% TFEC)
- % of Oil
- % of Gas
- % of Nuclear
- % of Coal + others
- % of Renewables

#### Renewable energy supply in 2019

- % of Hydro/marine
- % of Wind
- % of Solar
- % of Bioenergy
- % of Geothermal
### Consumption by sector

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Industry (TJ)</td>
<td>24 467</td>
<td>47 070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport (TJ)</td>
<td>10 225</td>
<td>15 524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households (TJ)</td>
<td>33 527</td>
<td>38 444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (TJ)</td>
<td>18 172</td>
<td>28 673</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Renewable TFEC trend

- **Electricity**: 128% increase from 2014 to 2019
- **Commercial heat**: 130% increase from 2014 to 2019
- **Bioenergy**: 132% increase from 2014 to 2019

### Renewable energy consumption in 2019

- **Geothermal**: 28%
- **Solar direct**: n.a.
- **Industry**: 22%
- **Transport**: 36%
- **Households**: 30%
- **Other**: 12%

### Installed capacity trend

- **Fossil fuels**: 30% capacity in 2021
- **Nuclear**: 31%
- **Wind**: 33%
- **Solar**: 33%
- **Bioenergy**: 36%
- **Hydro/marine**: 37%
- **Geothermal**: 39%

### Renewable capacity in 2021

- **Hydro/marine**: 70%
- **Solar**: 20%
- **Wind**: 10%
- **Bioenergy**: 5%
- **Geothermal**: 2%

### Net capacity change (GW)

- **Fossil fuels**: +2.6
- **Renewable**: +2.6
- **Geothermal**: +14
- **Bioenergy**: +9
- **Wind**: +14

### Capacity utilisation in 2020 (%)

- **Fossil fuels**: 59%
- **Nuclear**: 48%
- **Hydro/marine**: 5%
- **Solar**: 33%
- **Wind**: 33%
- **Bioenergy**: 33%
- **Geothermal**: 33%
### Electricity Generation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>GWh</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-renewable</td>
<td>147,077</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renewable</td>
<td>28,918</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydro and marine</td>
<td>25,906</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solar</td>
<td>471</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wind</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bioenergy</td>
<td>2,541</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geothermal</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>175,995</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Per capita electricity generation (kWh)**

- **Total**
- **Renewable**

### Latest Policies, Programmes and Legislation

1. Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to the Paris Agreement: Malaysia  
   - 2021

2. Minimum Energy Performance Standards and Labelling for Air Conditioners with Cooling Capacity = 7.1kW  
   - 2018

3. Minimum Energy Performance Standards and Labelling for Refrigerator  
   - 2018

4. Minimum Energy Performance Standards and Labelling for Washing Machine  
   - 2018

   - 2016

### Energy and Emissions

#### Energy-related CO₂ emissions by sector

- **Elec. & heat**
- **Other Industrial**
- **Transport**
- **Other**
- **Buildings**

#### Elec. & heat generation CO₂ emissions in Mt CO₂

- Coal + others
- Gas
- Oil

#### CO₂ emission factor for elec. & heat generation

- **MYS**
- **Asia**
- **World**

Avoided emissions based on fossil fuel mix used for power

Calculated by dividing power sector emissions by elec. + heat gen.
RENEWABLE RESOURCE POTENTIAL

Biomass potential: net primary production

Indicators of renewable resource potential

Solar PV: Solar resource potential has been divided into seven classes, each representing a range of annual PV output per unit of capacity (kWh/kWp/yr). The bar chart shows the proportion of a country’s land area in each of these classes and the global distribution of land area across the classes (for comparison).

Onshore wind: Potential wind power density (W/m²) is shown in the seven classes used by NREL, measured at a height of 100m. The bar chart shows the distribution of the country’s land area in each of these classes compared to the global distribution of wind resources. Areas in the third class or above are considered to be a good wind resource.

Biomass: Net primary production (NPP) is the amount of carbon fixed by plants and accumulated as biomass each year. It is a basic measure of biomass productivity. The chart shows the average NPP in the country (tC/ha/yr), compared to the global average NPP of 3-4 tonnes of carbon.

Sources: IRENA statistics, plus data from the following sources: UN SDG Database (original sources: WHO; World Bank; IEA; IRENA; and UNSD); UN World Population Prospects; UNSD Energy Balances; UN COMTRADE; World Bank World Development Indicators; EDGAR; REN21Global Status Report; IEA-IRENA Joint Policies and Measures Database; IRENA Global Atlas; and World Bank Global Solar Atlas and Global Wind Atlas.

Additional notes: Capacity per capita and public investments SDGs only apply to developing areas. Energy self-sufficiency has been defined as total primary energy production divided by total primary energy supply. Energy trade includes all commodities in Chapter 27 of the Harmonised System (HS). Capacity utilisation is calculated as annual generation divided by year-end capacity x 8,760h/year. Avoided emissions from renewable power is calculated as renewable generation divided by fossil fuel generation multiplied by reported emissions from the power sector. This assumes that, if renewable power did not exist, fossil fuels would be used in its place to generate the same amount of power and using the same mix of fossil fuels. In countries and years where no fossil fuel generation occurs, an average fossil fuel emission factor has been used to calculate the avoided emissions.

These profiles have been produced to provide an overview of developments in renewable energy in different countries and areas. The IRENA statistics team would welcome comments and feedback on its structure and content, which can be sent to statistics@irena.org.

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