



Low Carbon Cities and The Deployment of Smart Grids

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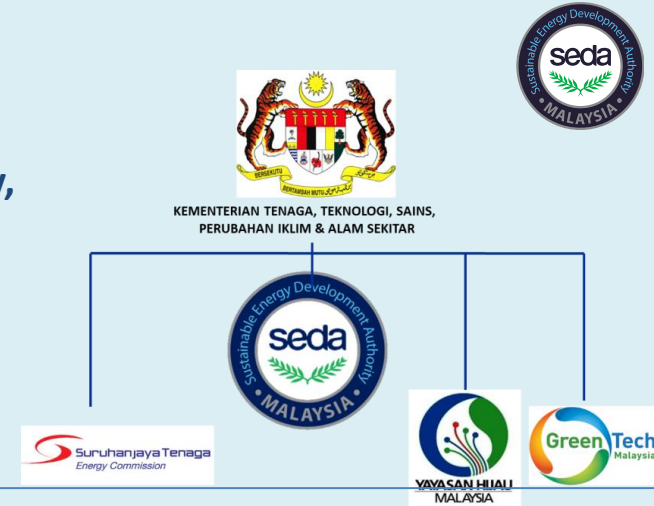
Johor Bahru

SEDA Malaysia

- ✓ Agency under Ministry of Energy, Science, Technology, Environment and Climate Change (MESTECC)
- ✓ Established on 1 September 2011 under SEDA Act 2011

Function:

- ❖ To promote, stimulate, facilitate and develop Sustainable Energy
- ❖ To advise the Minister & Government Entities on all matters relating to sustainable energy.
- ❖ To implement, manage, monitor & review the Feed-in Tariff system.
- ❖ To promote & implement national policy objectives for RE.
- ❖ Act as focal point on matters relating to Sustainable Energy & climate change



WHY CITIES?



Urbanization shaping ASEAN societies, cultures, economies, businesses and environments. ASEAN comprises some of the largest and some of the fastest growing cities of the world.

- cities consume 78% of the world's energy; and
- produce more than 60% of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

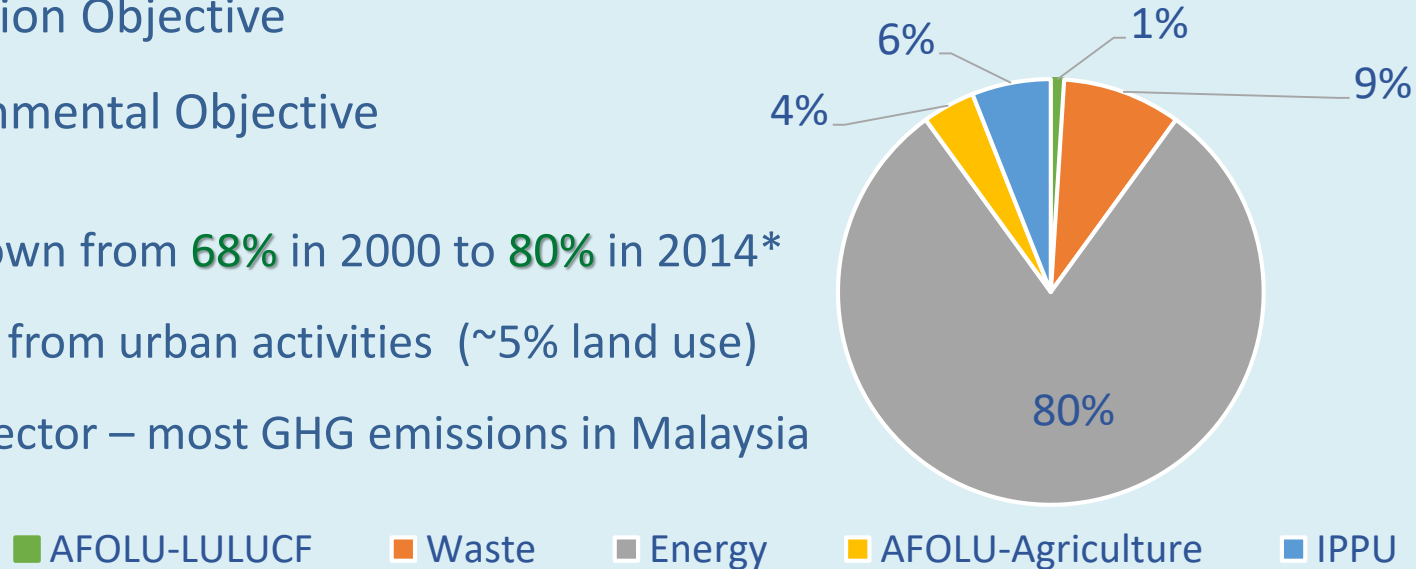
Energy Policy

Malaysia's energy policy is guided by three principle objectives:

- Supply Objective
- Utilisation Objective
- Environmental Objective

- ✓ It has grown from **68%** in 2000 to **80%** in 2014*
- ✓ 55% of it from urban activities (~5% land use)
- ✓ Energy Sector – most GHG emissions in Malaysia

Percentages of Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Sector



*Source: INC; NC2; BUR; NC3/BUR2

RE Development in Malaysia



8th Malaysia Plan (2001 - 2005)

- RE introduced as the **5th Fuel**
- Implied 5% RE in energy mix

9th Malaysia Plan (2006 - 2010)

- Small Renewable Energy Programme (**SREP**)
- Government approved the **National RE Policy & Action Plan (NREPAP)** (Oct. 2010)

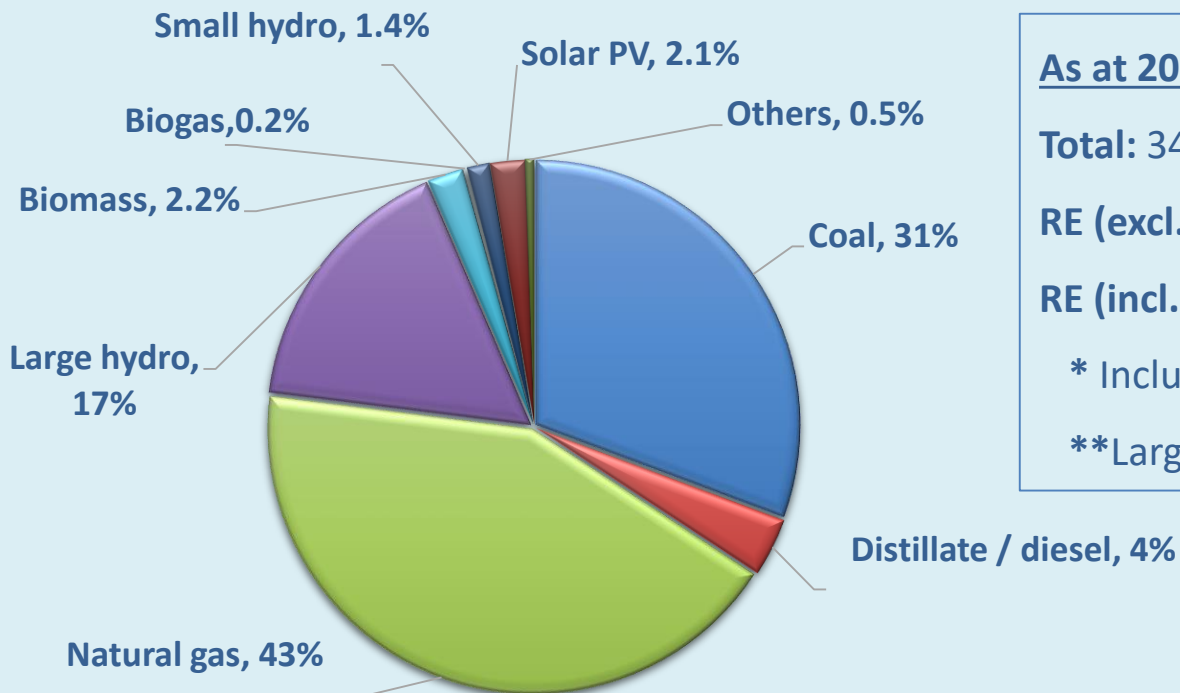
10th Malaysia Plan (2011 - 2015)

- Enactment of **RE Act 2011** & SEDA Act 2011
- 2011: Implementation of **Feed-in Tariff (FiT)**

11th Malaysia Plan (2016 - 2020)

- Target RE capacity of 2,080 MW
- 2016: Implementation of **Large-Scale Solar (LSS)** programme
- 2016: Implementation of **Net Energy Metering (NEM)** scheme

National Installed Capacity Mix (Dec 2018)



As at 2018

Total: 34,392 MW

RE (excl. large hydro) : 6%; 2,057MW

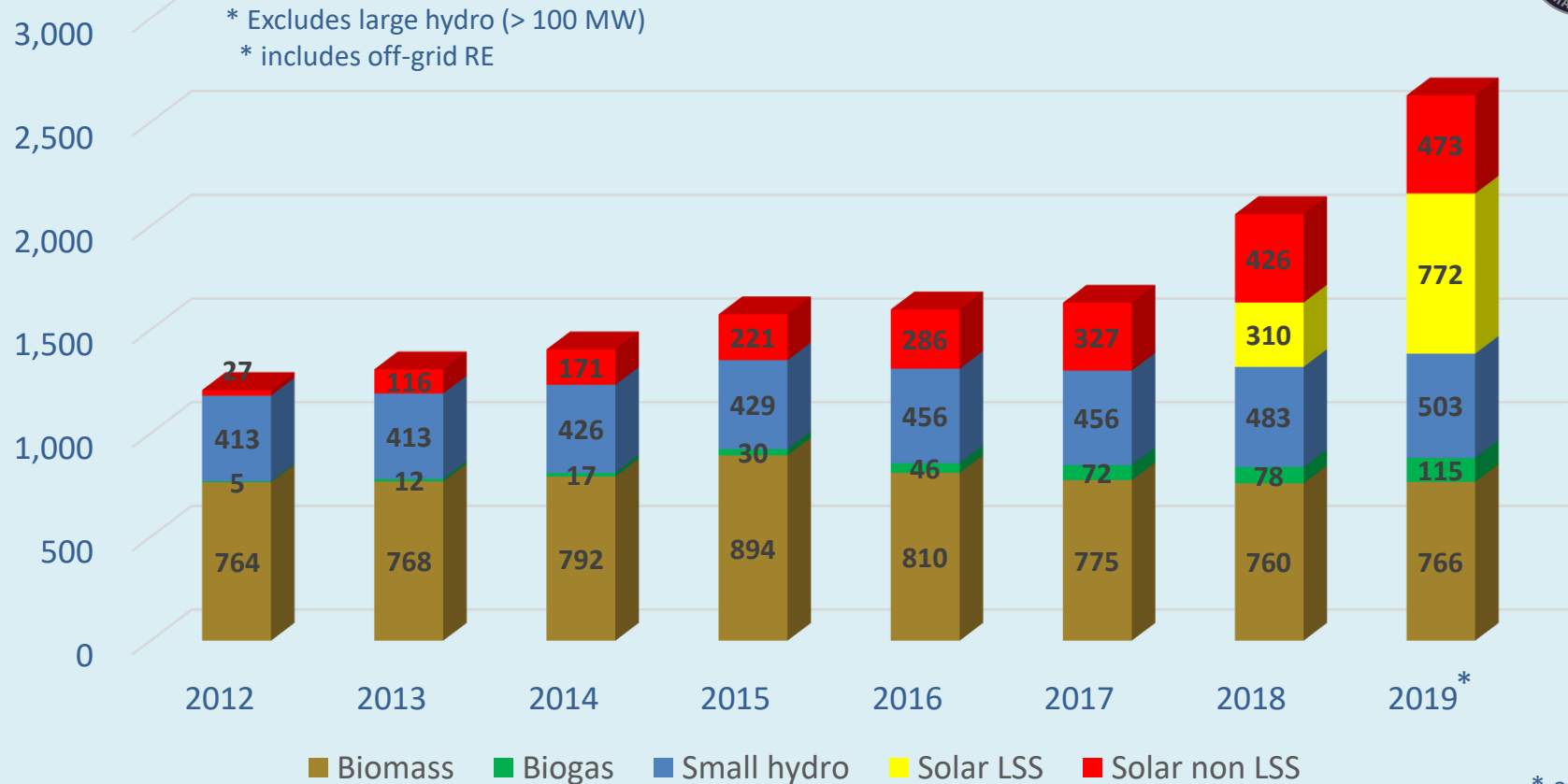
RE (incl. large hydro**): 22.5%

* Includes off-grid

** Large hydro > 100 MW

20% RE in the Installed Capacity Mix by 2025

Cumulative RE Capacity in Malaysia



* estimates

About GTALCC Project by UNDP-MESTECC / SEDA Malaysia

01 DESCRIPTION

GTALCC is a five (5) year project to **facilitate** the implementation of low carbon initiatives and to showcase a clear and integrated approach to **low carbon development** in Malaysia.



Component 1 Policy support for the promotion of integrated low carbon urban development.



Component 2 Awareness and Institutional Capacity Development.



Component 3 Low Carbon Technology Investments in Cities

02 RATIONALE

To **support** the Low Carbon Cities program by **removing barriers** to **integrated low carbon urban planning and development**.

04 FOCUS AREA

Aligned with SDGs:



03 ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES

| | |
|------------------------|---------------|
| International Partner | UNDP & GEF |
| Government of Malaysia | MEA |
| Executing Agency | MESTECC |
| Lead Consultant | SEDA Malaysia |

05 PROJECT LOGO



06 PARTICIPATING CITIES / REGION

1. **Putrajaya** (Perbadanan Putrajaya)
2. **Cyberjaya** (MP Sepang)
3. **Petaling Jaya** (MB Petaling Jaya)
4. **Melaka** (Melaka Greentech Corporation & MPHTJ)
5. **Iskandar Malaysia** (IRDA, MBIP, MBJB, MPPG, MDP & MPKu)



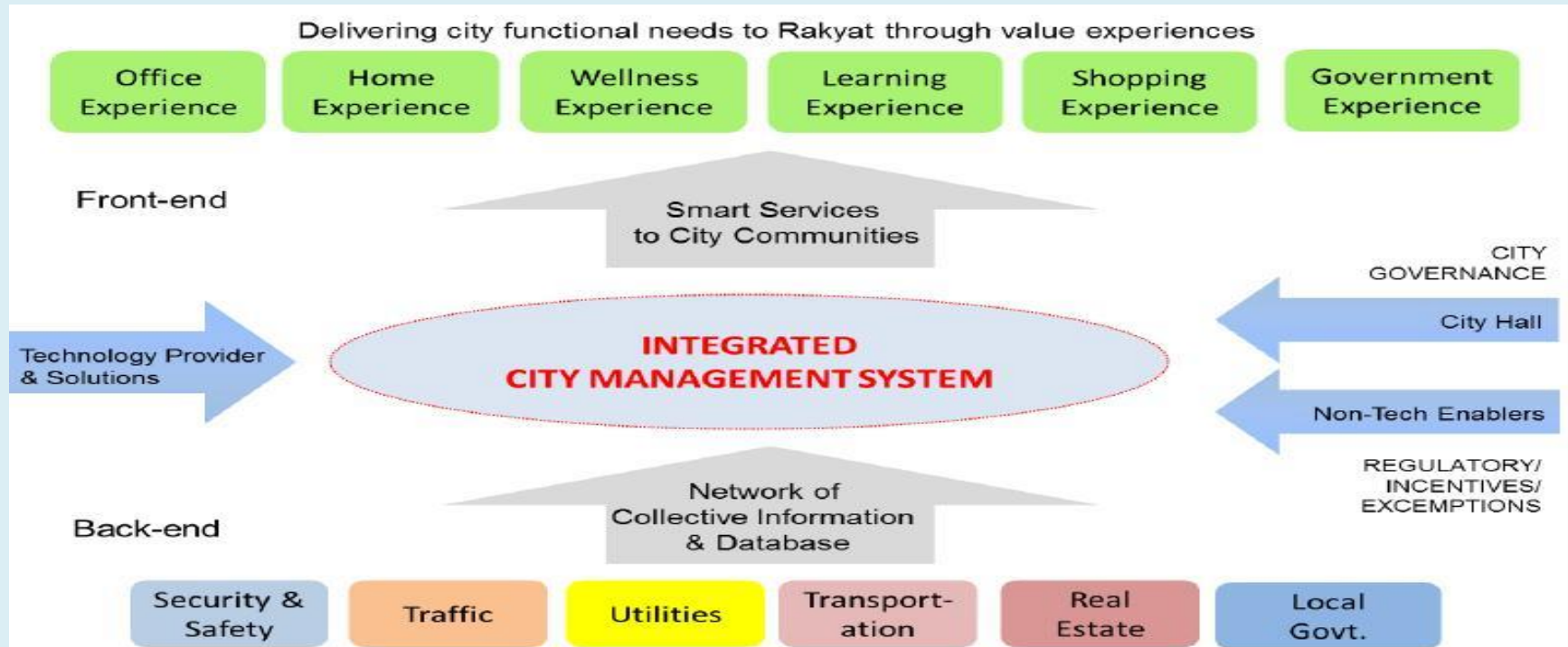
07 BUDGET

| Source | USD |
|--------------------------------|-------------|
| GEF (Cash) | 4,354,794 |
| Federal & Local Govt (in-kind) | 55,258,266 |
| UNDP (in-kind) | 354,000 |
| UNDP Cost Sharing (UNDP) | 50,000 |
| Leveraged Co-finance (in-kind) | 164,136,278 |

Smart Cities / Grid of the Future



- A city that fully utilising ICT and technologies in the operation and integrated city management that be able to improve quality of life and environment.
- Taking appropriate actions towards sustainable living (social, environment & economic).



Key Low Carbon Initiatives under GTALCC

Bus Rapid Transit (BRT)



Low Carbon Fuel Buses for Cities (B100)



Low Carbon Mobility (Cycling Network & E-Bicycle)



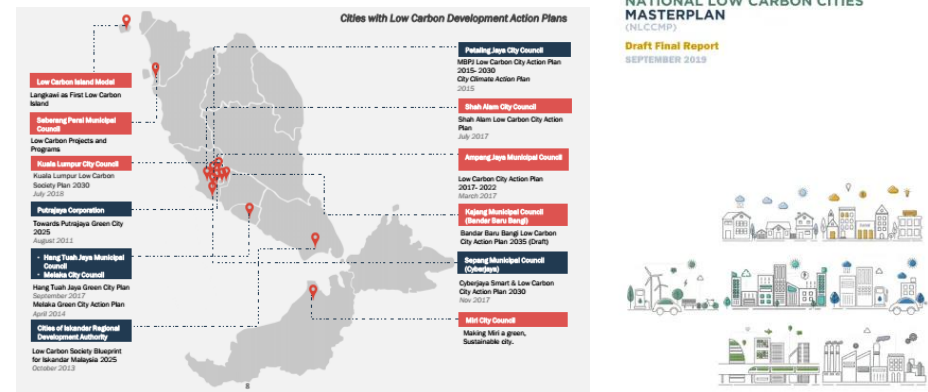
EV Charging Stations (Strata Property)



Photovoltaic for Urban Spaces (Solar)



Federal, State & Local Government



Conclusion



DIGITAL GOVERNANCE AND SMART CITIES

As more Malaysians live in urban areas, cities are starting to face pain points such as

- ❖ congestion,
- ❖ pollution ,and
- ❖ inefficient deployment of Urban services.

Smart Cities is a next generation approach to urban management and smart infrastructures

THANK YOU







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