

NGTP Strategic Thrust 01

INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

The need for sustainable development has become more pressing, accentuated by global issues such as depleting natural resources and climate change. Nations across the world have responded by pushing ahead with various green agenda. In Malaysia, the seeds of structured change towards greener development were sown by the National Green Technology Policy launched in July 2009. Since then, many programmes to promote green technology have been initiated. A defining moment was the launch of the Green Technology Master Plan (GTMP) in 2017.

POLICY & MASTER PLAN

5 Strategic Thrusts:

- 1 Strengthen the institutional framework
- 2 Provide a conducive environment for green technology development
- 3 Intensify human capital development in green technology
- 4 Intensify green technology research and innovation
- 5 Promotion and public awareness

National Green Technology Policy (NGTP)

The overriding objective of the NGTP was for green technology to accelerate national economic growth via sustainable development. The policy was supported by Environmental, Economic and Social pillars, and comprised five strategic thrusts, namely:

Definition of Green Technology

Green Technology is the development and application of products, equipment and systems used to conserve the natural environment and resources which minimises and reduces the negative impact of human activities.

Green Technology refers to Products, Equipment or Systems which satisfy the following criteria:



Minimise the degradation of the environment



Have zero or low Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emission



Are safe for use and promote healthy and improved environment for all forms of life



Conserve the use of energy and natural resources






Promote the use of renewable resources

Among the goals of the first strategic thrust, to strengthen the institutional green technology framework, was to establish a Malaysian green technology agency. This led to the restructuring of Pusat Tenaga Malaysia (PTM) in April 2010 into Malaysian Green Technology Corporation or GreenTech Malaysia (today MGTC).

National Key Indicators were set for the three pillars:








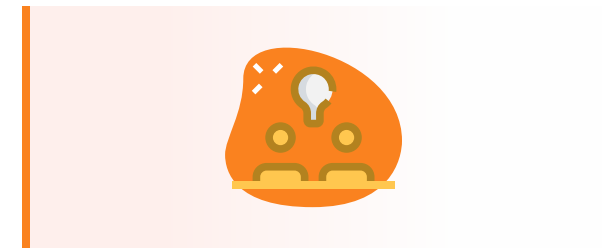
ENVIRONMENT

-  **Reduction in GHG emissions**
-  **Progressive rise in ranking of environmental performance by 2030**
-  **Enhanced air and river water quality**






ECONOMY

-  **Green Technology to contribute significantly to the national GDP**
-  **Sizeable foreign and domestic investments to be made in green technology**
-  **Increased number of certified green industries and revenue in the country**
-  **Green technology to create jobs in the manufacturing and services sectors, as well as SMEs/SMIs**
-  **Increasing value of spin-off and supporting industries from Green Technology**



SOCIAL

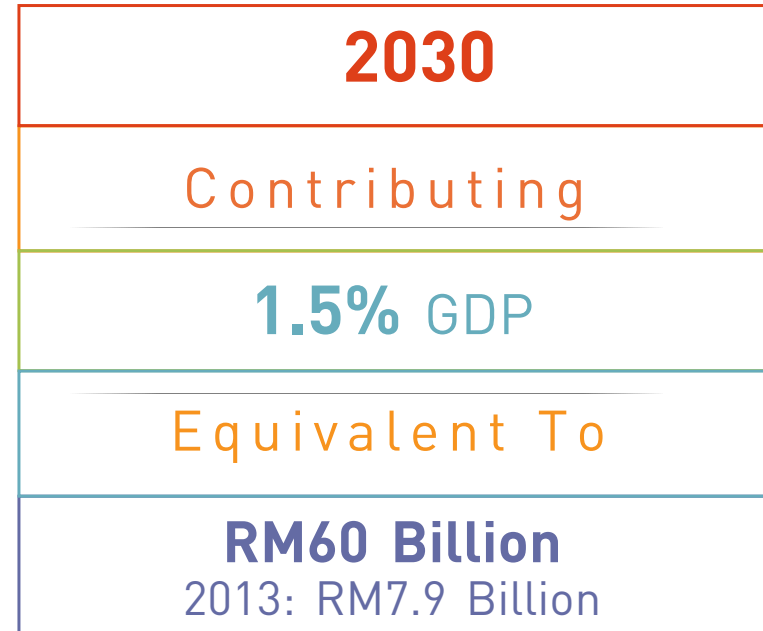
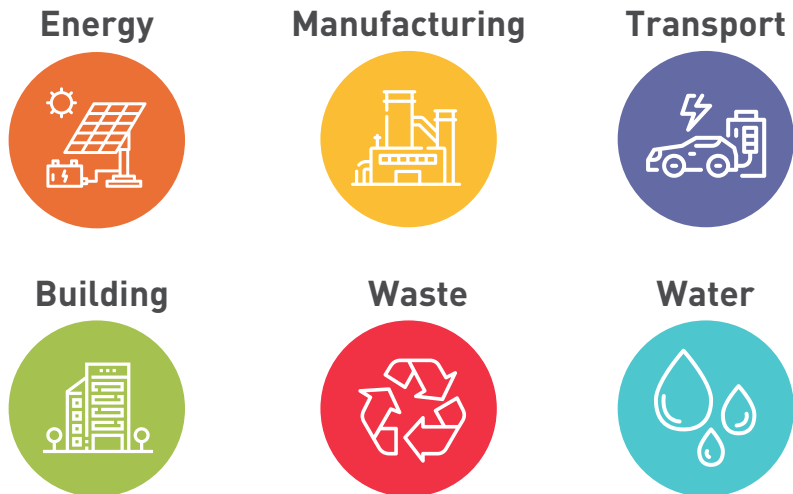
-  **More cities, townships and communities to be classified as Green Townships**
-  **Green Technology culture becomes a part of our lives**
-  **Improved quality of life in Malaysia**

Green Technology Master Plan (GTMP)

The GTMP outlines targets in key focus areas where green technology has the potential to generate the greatest socioeconomic and environmental impact, and is the first document to provide actionable strategic directions to support the NGTP. It aligns the existing green technology-related policies and action plans with the strategic direction of the 11th Malaysia Plan.

The GTMP also fosters inter-ministerial collaboration to address areas where jurisdictions overlap. In line with the NGTP, it has identified five strategic thrusts where Government intervention is essential to create a conducive ecosystem for green technology development. It recognises strengths and weaknesses in the existing system, and provides action points for the relevant Government entities and/or the private sector to act on. Most importantly, it makes explicit ownership of various initiatives to instil responsibility and accountability among the relevant entities.

The GTMP focuses on six sectors:



In laying a course for the country's green growth journey, it has also set a foundation for the cultivation of mindset and behavioural change to indicate a green lifestyle among the rakyat.

It is anticipated that, by 2030, a total of RM94.3 billion will be invested in green technology in the country, which will contribute approximately 1.5% to the nation's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) – equivalent to RM60 billion from RM7.9 billion in 2013. This projection is premised on proper execution of policies and monitoring mechanisms to keep track of green business performance, an increase in exports as well as private sector cooperation. Supporting this agenda, the top 30 public listed companies which contribute to about 15% of the national GDP have committed to sustainability practices in their business operations.

National Council on Green Technology and Climate Change (MTHPI)

MTHPI was set up following the launch of the NGTP to provide a direction on green growth and the nation's sustainability agenda. Today, it continues to address strategic issues in the implementation of GTMP, deciding on matters pertaining to green technology and climate change. It also serves to identify and provide necessary funding access.



INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT



Ministry

KeTTHA

Green technology fell under the purview of the Ministry of Energy, Green Technology & Water (KeTTHA) since the launch of NGTP in 2009.



MESTECC

After the general elections in May 2018, green technology came under the Environment and Climate Change Sector of the Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology, Environment and Climate Change (MESTECC).

Ministry's Role



Coordinate policy decisions, issues and implementation strategies



Monitor the progress and performance of green technology initiatives



Report on the progress of the initiatives to MTHPI

Lead Agency: Malaysian Green Technology Corporation

MGTC was established in 2010 as the implementing agency for green technology. The organisation was previously known as Pusat Tenaga Malaysia (PTM), which focused on implementing energy efficiency and renewable energy programmes. With the expansion of scope to cover green technology in 2010, MGTC's key functions have been:



Various programmes have been launched and institutionalised to create a conducive environment for the deployment of green technology. These include green financing incentives, the national green certification programme, a low-carbon cities framework, and an annual green technology exhibition and conference. Together, these programmes are shaping a robust ecosystem ensuring Malaysia's sustainable development.

With the launch of GTMP in 2017, the role outlined for MGTC comprises the following:

- Prepare annual plans and budgets for the implementation of green growth strategies
- Propose and prioritise new technologies and projects to be implemented
- Plan and facilitate projects and programmes, and manage funds
- Provide technical expertise in the implementation of strategies
- Provide technical inputs and report to Steering Committee
- Monitor and evaluate the effectiveness the GTMP implementation strategies

2019 Highlights

Part of the **deployment of GTMP** is the **formulation of action plans** for the sectors monitored. **In 2019, the Low Carbon Mobility Blueprint was completed**, which also forms the Action Plan for the Transport Sector. Action plans for other sectors are being initiated.

Expansion of MGTC's Scope Under Key Sectors
With Incorporation of Climate Change



In 2019, Malaysian Green Technology Corporation was also rebranded as Malaysian Green Technology and Climate Change Centre (MGTC), along with an expanded scope that includes leading climate actions for the nation.

CLIMATE CHANGE

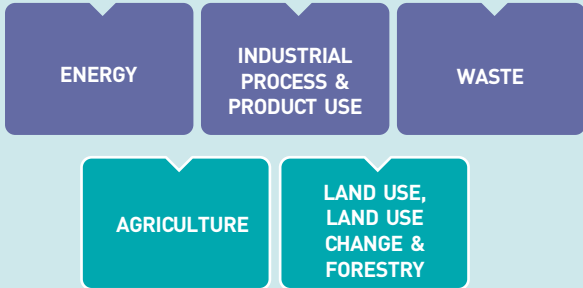
PRIOR TO 2019

MITIGATION SECTORS



OCTOBER 2019 - SCOPE EXPANDED

MITIGATION SECTORS



ADAPTATION SECTORS

