

National Energy Balance

2014





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EO 21	EO 22	EO 23	EO 24	EO 25	EO 26	EO 27	EO 28	EO 29	EO 30	EO 31	EO 32	EO 33	EO 34	EO 35	EO 36	EO 37	EO 38	EO 39	EO 40	EO 41	EO 42	EO 43	EO 44	EO 45	EO 46	EO 47	EO 48	EO 49	EO 50	EO 51	EO 52	EO 53	EO 54	EO 55	EO 56	EO 57	EO 58	EO 59	EO 60	EO 61	EO 62	EO 63	EO 64	EO 65	EO 66	EO 67	EO 68	EO 69	EO 70	EO 71	EO 72	EO 73	EO 74	EO 75	EO 76	EO 77	EO 78	EO 79	EO 80	EO 81	EO 82	EO 83	EO 84	EO 85	EO 86	EO 87	EO 88	EO 89	EO 90	EO 91	EO 92	EO 93	EO 94	EO 95	EO 96	EO 97	EO 98	EO 99	EO 100
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PREFACE

Malaysia is fortunate as we are endowed with both conventional and renewable sources of energy and has achieved considerable progress in harnessing those resources, in line with our National Energy Policy objectives and strategies. Indeed, over the years, our country has experienced significant changes in its energy supply-demand balance in order to meet the changing needs as we strive to become a developed economy.



In 2014, the Malaysian economy recorded a stronger growth of 6.0 percent (2013: 4.7 percent), driven primarily by the continued strength of domestic demand and supported by an improvement in external trade performance. However, primary energy supply grew by only 1.9 percent compared to 4.9 percent during the previous year, whilst final energy consumption grew 1.2 percent, lower than the 4.6 percent growth recorded in the previous year.

The transportation sector continued to be the country's largest consumer of energy since 2008. However, final energy consumption in the transportation sector grew at a slower rate of 8.8 percent in 2014 as compared to 13.2 percent in 2013. Similarly, final energy consumption in the industry sector, which remained as the second largest consumer of energy, declined by 2.5 percent to 13,162 ktoe (thousand tonnes of oil equivalent), mainly due to lower consumption of natural gas and petroleum products.

Electricity generation fuel mix in 2014 did not change much from the previous year's, with the share of natural gas at 43.9 percent, coal at 43.2 percent, fuel oil and diesel oil at 2.8 percent, hydro at 8.7 percent and renewables at 0.5 percent. Total installed capacity as at the end of 2014 was 29,938 MW (Megawatt), an increase of 0.6 percent from 29,748 MW in 2013. Total electricity consumption recorded a growth of 4.3 percent to 128,330 GWh (Gigawatt-hours), with the highest share by the industrial sector at 45.9 percent, followed by the commercial sector at 32.3 percent and residential sector at 21.2 percent.

I am happy to note that the country's final energy intensity has reduced by 4.5 percent, from 54.0 toe (tonnes of oil equivalent)/RM million in 2013 to 51.6 toe/RM million. At the same time, our electricity intensity has also improved from 0.129 GWh/RM million in 2013 to 0.127 GWh/RM million, equivalent to a reduction of 1.6 percent. This shows that our efforts in improving energy use efficiently are bearing fruits.

This National Energy Balance (NEB) 2014 publication includes new data on Malaysia's energy consumption according to sub-sectors such as manufacturing and residential sub-sectors as compared to the previous NEB publications, which included total energy consumption according to sectors only.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank all who have been involved in the preparation of this report, in particular, the relevant government agencies, power utilities, independent power producers, private oil companies, coal producers as well as the cement and iron & steel manufacturers for your continuing support in providing relevant and accurate data for the report.

Thank you.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Maximus Ongkili', written over a white background.

Datuk Seri Panglima Dr. Maximus Johnity Ongkili
Minister of Energy, Green Technology and
Water Malaysia

INTRODUCTION

The National Energy Balance (NEB) 2014 marks the 5th publication of NEB by Energy Commission (Suruhanjaya Tenaga - ST). Every year we strive to ensure the comprehensiveness and accuracy of the data and statistics presented, as well as improving the overall outlook of the report. Data submission through our Malaysia Energy Information Hub (MEIH) portal that was first introduced back in 2012 has proven to be an effective enabler to enhance our efficiency in data collection process, facilitating easy access to the data providers. We hope with the consistency and continual cooperation between data providers and the staff of ST, we can further improve, streamline and ensure the MEIH portal is informational and periodically updated for the users.



The NEB 2014 report has been compiled to cater for varied users, from government sectors to university students and for various other purposes too. The report provides useful information for related entities and agencies to understand the flow of energy, how the input and output energy balance out, and we can see where Malaysia stands in comparison to other developing countries. As Malaysia adapts a policy towards Sustainable Development, these data and information would be vital for future projections and decision making for the country's development.

ST is in the midst of conducting a survey on households' energy consumption, and as of now, we are in the process of analysing and compiling the results. The purpose of the survey is to gain an insight of the amount of energy usage among Malaysians' households based on different types of dwellings, education backgrounds and household income. The survey results are expected to provide a reflection of our country's economic status and the level of awareness in energy efficiency amongst the general population. With the availability of this data, further analysis by government bodies or related agencies can be conducted for forecasting the future energy consumption and formulating mechanisms to implement energy efficiency initiatives not just for the commercial and industrial sectors, but also for the residential customers.

Here, I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Honourable Minister and the Ministry of Energy, Green Technology and Water for their guidance and support in ensuring the success of NEB publication. We would also acknowledge and appreciate the efforts of the data providers for providing data in a timely and systematic manner, and to those who have directly or indirectly assisted us in publishing the NEB 2014. We look forward towards a continuous and meaningful participation from all.

Thank you.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Razak', with a long horizontal stroke underneath it.

Dato' Abdul Razak Bin Abdul Majid
Chairman of Energy Commission
Malaysia

DATA COMPILATION

The first stage in compiling the overall energy balance is to rearrange the data to fit into a standard structure of commodity (or partial) balance. The commodity balance shows clearly the production, imports, exports, stock change and consumption for each energy commodity. The basic sequence adhered to in the overall balance is: -

$$\text{Production} + \text{Imports} - \text{Exports} +/\text{- Stock change} = \text{APPARENT INLAND DELIVERIES (OR CONSUMPTION)}$$

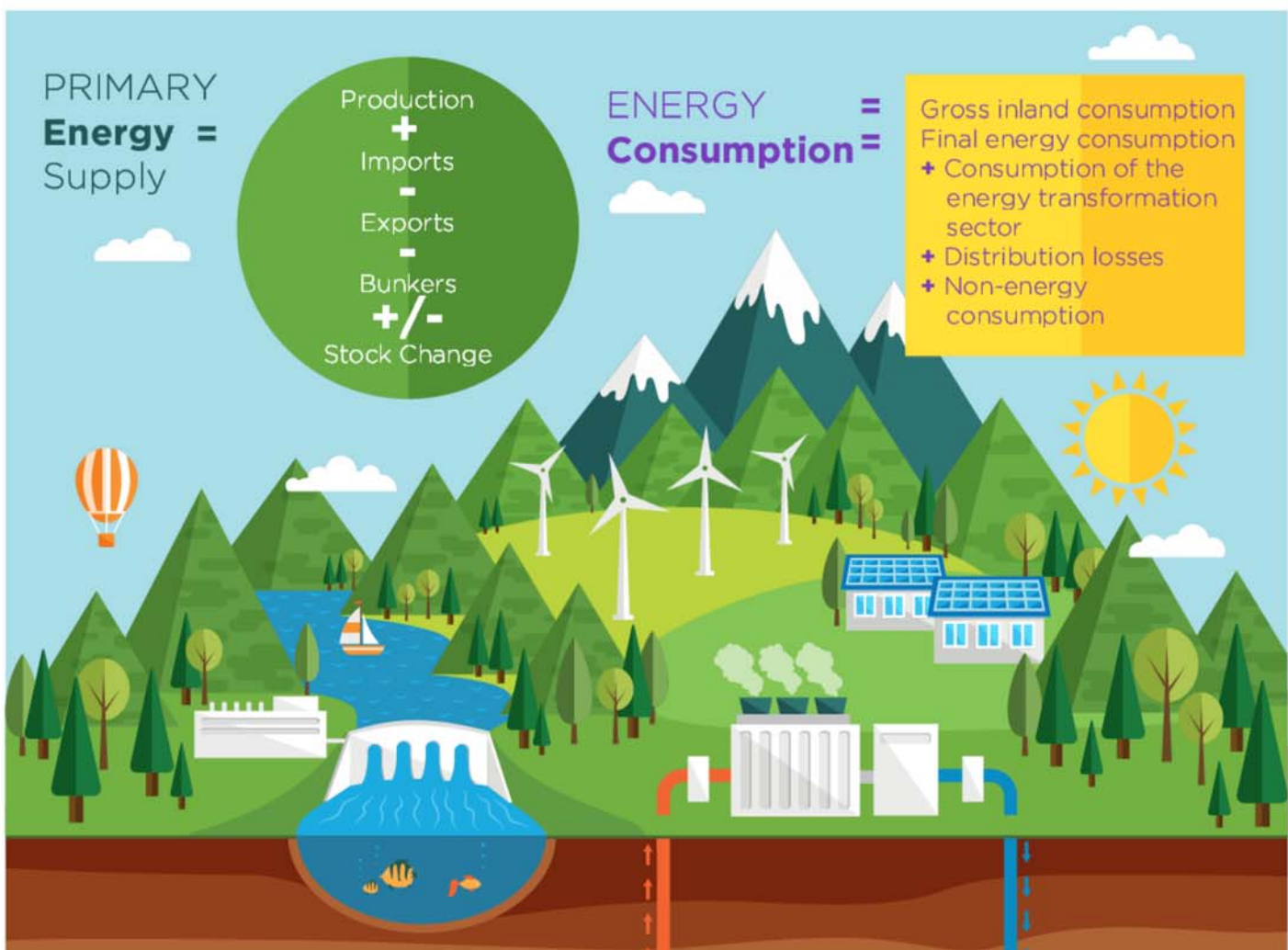
In practice, however, "Apparent inland deliveries" deduced from supply statistics hardly ever match actual sales data. It is necessary, therefore, to include two "statistical discrepancies" - the first to account for the difference in apparent inland delivery of primary supply mainly due to the difficulties in obtaining actual stock change data and difference in data compilation at source and the second to account for the difference in secondary supply as the result of the transformation processes of one form of energy to another.

In addition, the statistical discrepancies also act as a balancing tool to minimise possible errors. In the case of oil and oil products, losses in transportation and distribution, as well as statistical errors are included in the statistical discrepancies. However, for electricity,

distribution losses and the sector's own use of electricity are accounted for in the "losses and own use".

Stock changes are not fully accounted for in the balance. It is extremely difficult to obtain stocks of all energy commodities at distributors and final users. Only oil companies' stocks are readily available and these would include stocks at refineries and depots. The statistical discrepancy might also include unrecorded stock changes. Coal stocks at TNB power station and a producer in Sarawak are taken into account in this report.

In summary, the flow of energy is represented by the following equations: -



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



Malaysian Economy
Recorded a stronger growth

The Malaysian economy recorded a stronger growth of 4.1 percent in 2019, up from 3.9 percent, driven primarily by the continued strength of domestic demand and supported by an improvement in external trade performance. Net exports turned around to contribute positively to growth after seven years of negative contribution, as Malaysia benefited from the recovery in the advanced economies and the sustained demand from the regional economies. While the growth in private domestic demand remained strong, public sector expenditure registered slower growth, consistent with the Government's fiscal consolidation efforts.

In the energy sector, total energy consumption for 2019 recorded a positive growth of 1.2 percent, lower than the growth recorded in the previous year (1.5 percent). On the other hand, primary energy supply recorded 1.1 percent growth rate in 2019 as compared to 1.0 percent in 2018.

PEMBAHASAN SPP

In 2019, the primary energy supply grew only 1.1 percent compared to 1.0 percent during the previous year. The growth was anticipated by higher total primary energy supply for all types of energy except for crude oil. The total primary supply for crude oil declined by 1.1 percent due to higher net export. At a lesser rate, production of crude oil increased by a narrow margin of 0.1 percent from 1.1 million toe in 2018 to 1.1 million toe in 2019. The production of coal during year 2019 decreased by 1.1 percent, this has led to the lower export of coal by 1.1 percent. Total primary energy supply from renewables had also recorded an increase from 2018 levels to 2019. The primary supply of solar registered at 1.1 million toe compared to only 1.1 million toe in 2018. The total primary energy supply of biodiesel increased to 1.1 million toe from 1.1 million toe in 2018. Total primary energy supply of hydro had also recorded a positive increase by 1.1 percent from 2018 level to settle at 1.1 million toe.

In terms of total shares, crude oil and petroleum products shares increased slightly from 4.1 percent in 2018 to 4.1 percent in 2019. The share of natural gas, decreased to 4.1 percent from 4.1 percent during the same period. The share of coal and coal has remained unchanged at 4.1 percent. Hydro has also increased from 4.1 percent to 4.1 percent in 2019.



Energy
Recorded a positive growth

Since the commencement of PETRONAS's third phase plant (PP3) in Tutu in March 2019, conversion of natural gas to liquefied natural gas (LNG) has continuously increased. A year 2019, 1.1 million toe of LNG was produced compared to 1.1 million toe in 2018, an increase of 1.1 percent within fourteen years.

Natural gas is not only transformed in the PP3 plant but also in the Middle Distillate Synthesis (MDS) and PP2 plants. In 2019, out of 1.1 million toe of natural gas used in the transformation plants, 1.1 percent was used by the PP3 plant and the balance of 1.1 percent and 1.1 percent was transformed in the MDS and PP2 plants respectively. LNG production, which is the main output of the PP3 plant, raised by 1.1 percent in 2019 supported by the increase in the global LNG demand. The plant also produced 1.1 million toe of LPG, adding up to the country's total 1.1 million toe production of 1.1 million toe which was mainly produced by the PP2 plant. Since the introduction of LPG as an alternative fuel for cooking in the country, large supplies of LPG was actively channelled to the household and commercial sectors. LPG was supplied to the households and small commercial premises in small canisters (1.1 kg, 1.1 kg), and to large commercial and industrial customers in bulk.

On the other hand, the PP1 plant, which has been in operation since 2019, converts the non-associated natural gas into high quality synthetic oil products (diesel, kerosene, naphtha) and other chemical products. The increasing demand of 1.1 products is evident by the 1.1 percent upsurge of 1.1 production in gas conversion plant in 2019.

The total installed refinery capacity as of the end of 2019 was about 1.1 million barrels per day (bpd), not including the condensates splitter capacity of 1.1 million bpd. The maximum capacity at PETRONAS's PERTH refinery is 1.1 million bpd, which totalled up the capacity of PETRONAS's owned refineries to 1.1 million bpd.

The other refineries owned by PETRONAS and Petron Malaysia have a maximum capacity of about 1.1 million bpd and 1.1 million bpd respectively. Together, these refineries have an estimated combined refining capacity of 1.1 million bpd.

Refineries supplied about 1.1 million toe of petroleum products in 2019 representing a slight decrease of 1.1 percent from refinery output of year 2018. Input to these refineries consists of both local crude and

imported crude, mainly from the Middle East. The share of imported crude oil in the refinery mix increased from 44 percent in 2017 to 47 percent in 2018, to fulfil the domestic consumption requirement.



Figure 1.1: Total installed capacity of power generation in Malaysia, 2017-2018

Malaysia's total installed capacity as of the end of 2018 was 40,100 MW, an increase of 2.1 percent from 39,300 MW in 2017. Around 70 percent of the installed capacity is located in Peninsular Malaysia, 10 percent in Sarawak and remaining 20 percent in Sabah. Gross electricity generation registered at 100,000 GWh, an increase of 2.1 percent as compared to 97,800 GWh in 2017. The peak demand for Peninsular Malaysia was recorded at 10,000 MW in Sarawak at 10,000 MW and Sabah at 10,000 MW.

The share of natural gas as energy input in power stations increased from 40 percent in 2017 to 42 percent in 2018. The oil's share of fuel used for generation continued to decline and in 2018, oil accounted for only 10 percent. This was in line with the government's strategy in emphasising the use of non-oil indigenous energy sources in the power sector. The share of coal, slightly decreased from 10 percent in 2017 to 9 percent in 2018. Hydro share was at 10 percent while the remaining were renewables at 20 percent.

The total electricity consumption for Malaysia recorded a growth of 2.1 percent from 100,000 GWh in 2017 to 102,000 GWh in 2018. The share in electricity consumption was highest for the industrial sector at 40 percent, followed by the commercial sector at 20 percent, residential sector at 10 percent, agriculture at 10 percent and transport at 10 percent.



Figure 1.2: Total natural energy consumption in Malaysia, 2017-2018

Malaysia's total natural energy consumption was recorded at 100,000 toe, an annual growth increase of 2.1 percent compared to 97,800 toe growth in 2017, due to increasing demand from all sectors. The domestic growth has been sustained by the manufacturing and services sectors.

Analysis on the consumption by fuel type showed that the share of petroleum products increased marginally from 40 percent in 2017 to 41 percent in 2018. This share, petrol and diesel were the major contributors at 10 percent and 10 percent respectively. Meanwhile, the share of electricity increased to 10 percent in 2018 compared to 9 percent in the previous year. The share of natural gas in total energy consumption decreased slightly to 10 percent from 10 percent in the previous year due mainly to the lower consumption

from non-energy sector. Coal and coke consumption increased by 10 percent to 10,000 toe, due to increase in cement production for the construction industry as cement production increased 10 percent in 2018 compared to the previous year.

The total energy consumption in the industry sector has decreased 10 percent to record at 10,000 toe. The reduction in growth was contributed by lower consumption of natural gas and petroleum products by the manufacturing sub-sector which resulted in a downward trend of energy intensity. This sub-sector, though, has put greater increase in efficiency to drive for higher productivity in order to minimise production costs. However, despite the decrease in energy growth, the industrial sector showed stronger performance in terms of value added contribution to the strong growth in the manufacturing sector during the year.

The total energy consumption in transportation sector was increased by 10 percent, placing the sector as the highest consumer overtaking the industrial sector. The increment in growth was reflected by the higher consumption of petroleum products especially from diesel and Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF). Aviation Gasoline (AGAS). As we all know, the Government through the Cabinet Meeting on November 2018, has decided that starting from December 2018, the retail price of RON90 petrol and diesel will be determined by the flotation method (managed float). The same method has been implemented for the retail price of RON95 since July 2018. In this case the retail prices of petroleum products in Malaysia was determined via the Automatic Price Mechanism (APM). Since 2018, through APM, the Government will set the retail price at a certain level at which the cost of the product change will not change the retail price. However, in the flotation method (managed float), the average change in the cost of the product will determine the pricing for the next month. This means if the market price of crude oil increases, the retail price of RON90, RON95 and diesel will also increase and vice versa.

The residential and commercial sectors consumption for energy also continued to increase rapidly, with the increased attributed to electricity consumption growth of 10 percent. These sectors are also highly dependable on natural gas, which is supplied to households, government buildings, hotels, hospitals and even airports as well as food courts and restaurants. In 2018, these sectors maintained in natural gas usage of 10 toe. In addition, the collaboration between natural gas suppliers with developers have enabled the bulk volume of natural gas supplies to residential areas.

As of 2018, the non-energy consumption for energy showed a slight decrease of 10 percent, of which a total of 10,000 toe of natural gas has been supplied for this non-energy use application. The reduction of natural gas usage was due to lower consumption especially in Peninsular Malaysia as the consumption of natural gas dropped about 10 percent to settle

at 67,995 mmscf. The consumption of natural gas for non-energy used was also contributed by the sales of fertilizers and pesticides of which the gas is used as feedstock in industrial projects such as ASEAN Bintulu Fertilizer plant for production of ammonia and urea and the methanol plant in Labuan.



OUTLOOK IN 2015

Overall, the Malaysian economy is projected to register a steady growth of 4.5 - 5.5 percent in 2015 (2014: 6.0 percent), supported mainly by a sustained expansion in domestic demand amid strong domestic fundamentals and a resilient export sector. Domestic demand will continue to anchor growth in 2015, driven by private sector spending.

Malaysia's energy supply and consumption will be expected to grow further in 2015. The decline in global oil prices is expected to affect upstream oil and gas projects, particularly in the enhanced oil recovery (EOR) and marginal oilfield activity. The impact will, however, be partially mitigated by the implementation of projects that have already been contracted out and existing long-gestation projects such as deep-water exploration.

In terms of energy consumption, all major sectors are expected to benefit from lower commodity prices and remain the key driver of economic growth in 2015. For households, lower fuel prices will lead to additional disposable income and support private consumption.





2014					
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual
GDP at current prices (RM million)	106530	106530	106530	106530	106530
GDP at 2010 prices (RM million)	101250.5	101250.5	101250.5	101250.5	101250.5
GDP at current prices (RM million)	1069258	1069258	1069258	1069258	1069258
Population (million people)	30598	30598	30598	30598	30598
Primary Energy Supply (toe)	92437	92437	92437	92437	92437
Total Energy Consumption (toe)	52209	52209	52209	52209	52209
Electricity Consumption (toe)	11042	11042	11042	11042	11042
Electricity Consumption (TWh)	128330	128330	128330	128330	128330
PER CAPITA					
GDP at Current Prices (RM)	3635	3635	3635	3635	3635
Primary Energy Supply (toe)	3.023	3.023	3.023	3.023	3.023
Total Energy Consumption (toe)	1.706	1.706	1.706	1.706	1.706
Electricity Consumption (TWh)	434	434	434	434	434
PER UNIT GDP (\$)					
Primary Energy Supply (toe) / GDP at 2010 prices (RM million)	91.3	91.3	91.3	91.3	91.3
Total Energy Consumption (toe) / GDP at 2010 prices (RM million)	51.6	51.6	51.6	51.6	51.6
Electricity Consumption (toe) / GDP at 2010 prices (RM million)	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9
Electricity Consumption (TWh) / GDP at 2010 prices (RM million)	0.127	0.127	0.127	0.127	0.127
Note: Quarterly data from Department of Statistics Malaysia. Mid-year population from Department of Statistics Malaysia.					

RM million	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
GDP at Current Prices	1,000,000	1,100,000	1,200,000	1,300,000	1,400,000	1,500,000	1,600,000	1,700,000	1,800,000	1,900,000
GDP at Constant Prices (2010)	1,000,000	1,100,000	1,200,000	1,300,000	1,400,000	1,500,000	1,600,000	1,700,000	1,800,000	1,900,000
Population (million)	25.0	25.5	26.0	26.5	27.0	27.5	28.0	28.5	29.0	29.5
Total Energy Consumption (toe)	100,000	110,000	120,000	130,000	140,000	150,000	160,000	170,000	180,000	190,000
Electricity Consumption (toe)	20,000	22,000	24,000	26,000	28,000	30,000	32,000	34,000	36,000	38,000
Electricity Consumption (TWh)	100,000	110,000	120,000	130,000	140,000	150,000	160,000	170,000	180,000	190,000

RM million	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
GDP at Current Prices	1,000,000	1,100,000	1,200,000	1,300,000	1,400,000	1,500,000	1,600,000	1,700,000	1,800,000	1,900,000
Total Energy Consumption (toe)	100,000	110,000	120,000	130,000	140,000	150,000	160,000	170,000	180,000	190,000
Electricity Consumption (TWh)	100,000	110,000	120,000	130,000	140,000	150,000	160,000	170,000	180,000	190,000

RM million	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total Energy Consumption (toe) at current prices	100,000	110,000	120,000	130,000	140,000	150,000	160,000	170,000	180,000	190,000
Electricity Consumption (toe) at current prices	20,000	22,000	24,000	26,000	28,000	30,000	32,000	34,000	36,000	38,000
Electricity Consumption (TWh) at current prices	100,000	110,000	120,000	130,000	140,000	150,000	160,000	170,000	180,000	190,000

Note: GDP data by states from Department of Statistics Malaysia
 GDP for Peninsular Malaysia including Sabah State. Sabah State covers production activities that beyond the centre of predominant economic interest for any state.
 Mid-year population from Department of Statistics Malaysia

S	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
GDP at Current Prices RM million	1000000	1050000	1100000	1150000	1200000	1250000	1300000	1350000	1400000	1450000
GDP at 2010 prices RM million	1000000	1050000	1100000	1150000	1200000	1250000	1300000	1350000	1400000	1450000
Population people	3000000	3050000	3100000	3150000	3200000	3250000	3300000	3350000	3400000	3450000
Total Energy Consumption toe	1000000	1050000	1100000	1150000	1200000	1250000	1300000	1350000	1400000	1450000
Electricity Consumption toe	100000	105000	110000	115000	120000	125000	130000	135000	140000	145000
Electricity Consumption TWh	1000000	1050000	1100000	1150000	1200000	1250000	1300000	1350000	1400000	1450000

P	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
GDP at Current Prices RM	1000000	1050000	1100000	1150000	1200000	1250000	1300000	1350000	1400000	1450000
Total Energy Consumption toe	1000000	1050000	1100000	1150000	1200000	1250000	1300000	1350000	1400000	1450000
Electricity Consumption TWh	1000000	1050000	1100000	1150000	1200000	1250000	1300000	1350000	1400000	1450000

RM million	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total Energy Consumption toe at 2010 prices RM million	1000000	1050000	1100000	1150000	1200000	1250000	1300000	1350000	1400000	1450000
Electricity Consumption toe at 2010 prices RM million	100000	105000	110000	115000	120000	125000	130000	135000	140000	145000
Electricity Consumption TWh at 2010 prices RM million	1000000	1050000	1100000	1150000	1200000	1250000	1300000	1350000	1400000	1450000

Note: GDP data by States from Department of Statistics Malaysia
 GDP for Sabah including PAP Sabuan
 Year population from Department of Statistics Malaysia

S 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014

GDP at Current Prices RM million

GDP at 2010 prices RM million

Population people

Total Energy Consumption toe

Electricity Consumption toe

Electricity Consumption kWh

P

GDP at Current Prices RM

Total Energy Consumption toe

Electricity Consumption kWh

PPP

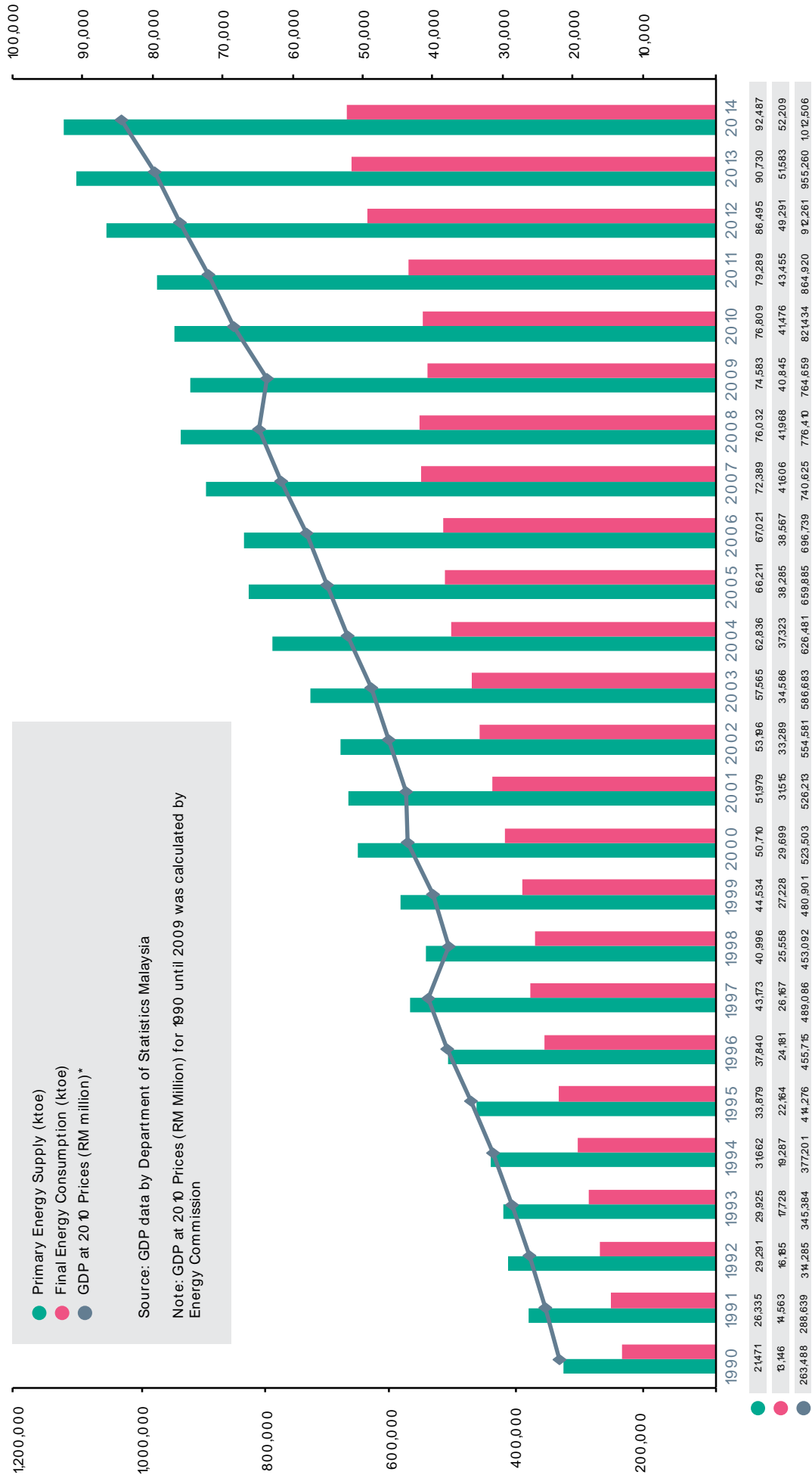
Total Energy Consumption toe PPP at 2010 prices RM million

Electricity Consumption toe PPP at 2010 prices RM million

Electricity Consumption kWh PPP at 2010 prices RM million

Note: GDP data by States from Department of Statistics Malaysia and Year population from Department of Statistics Malaysia

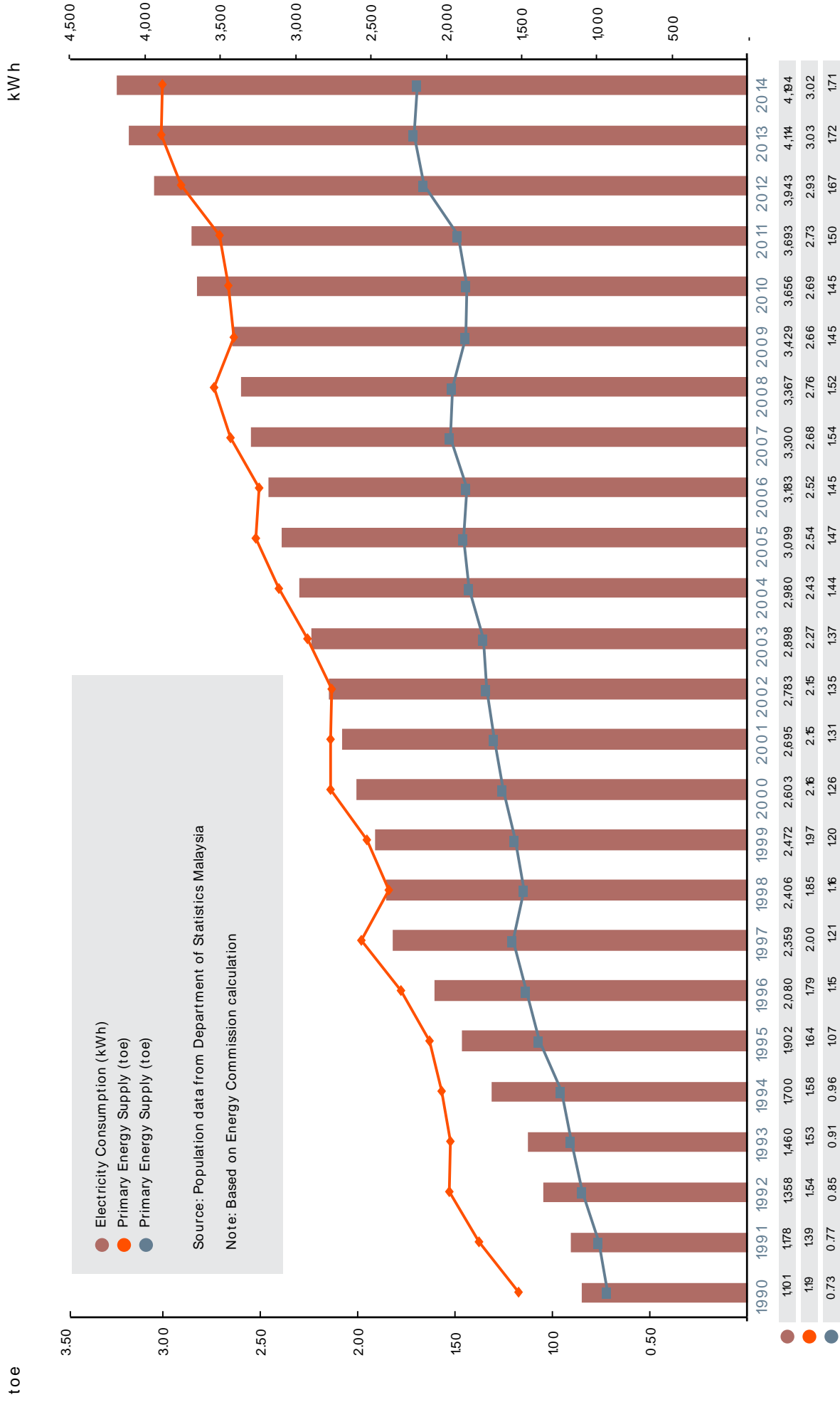
RM Million (at 2010 prices)

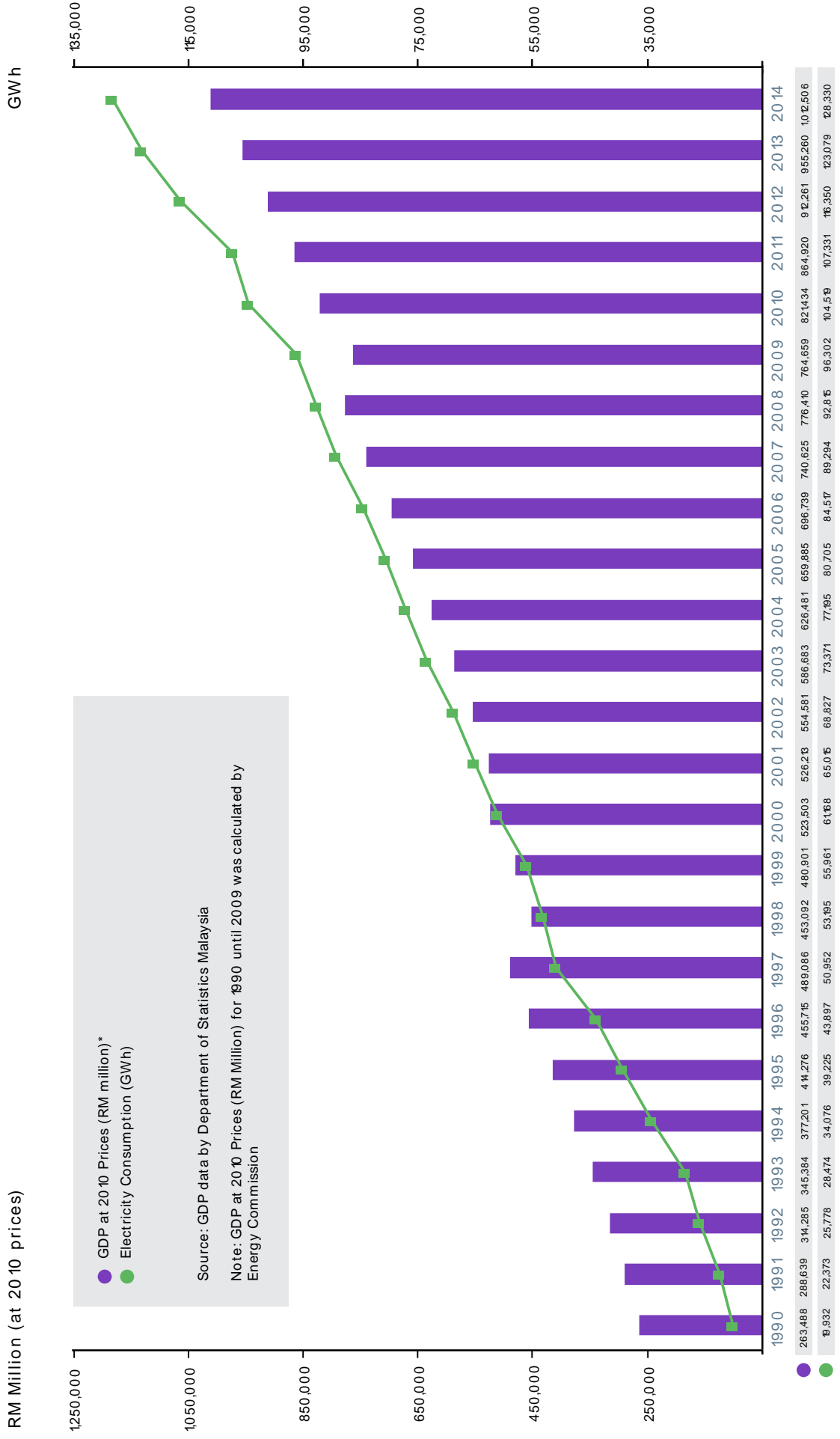


● Primary Energy Supply (ktoe)
● Final Energy Consumption (ktoe)
● GDP at 2010 Prices (RM million)*

Source: GDP data by Department of Statistics Malaysia

Note: GDP at 2010 Prices (RM Million) for 1990 until 2009 was calculated by Energy Commission



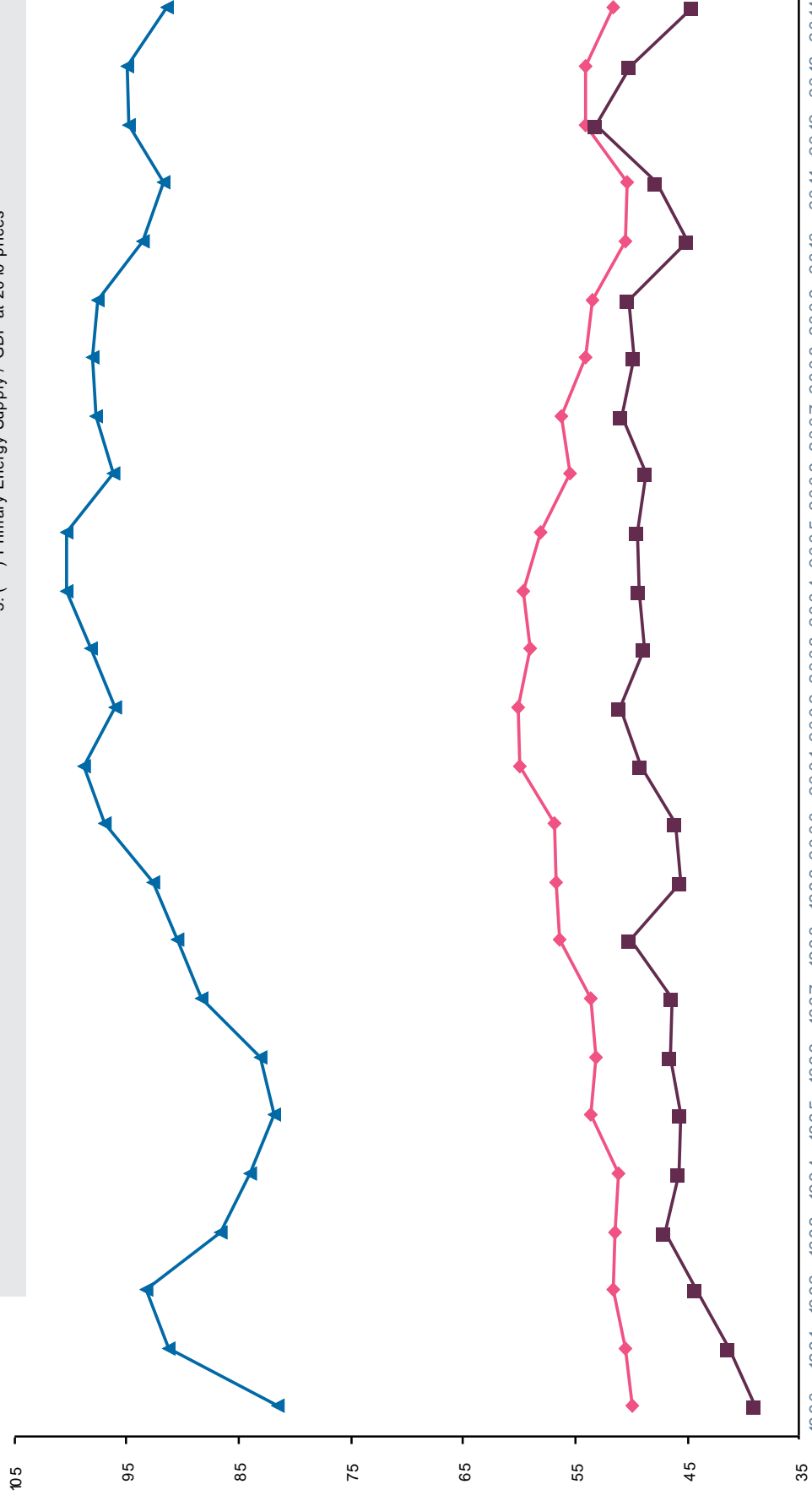


Final Energy Intensity (toe/RM Million at 2010 Prices)*
 Industrial Energy Intensity (toe/RM Million at 2010 Prices)**
 Primary Energy Supply (toe/GDP at 2010 Prices)***

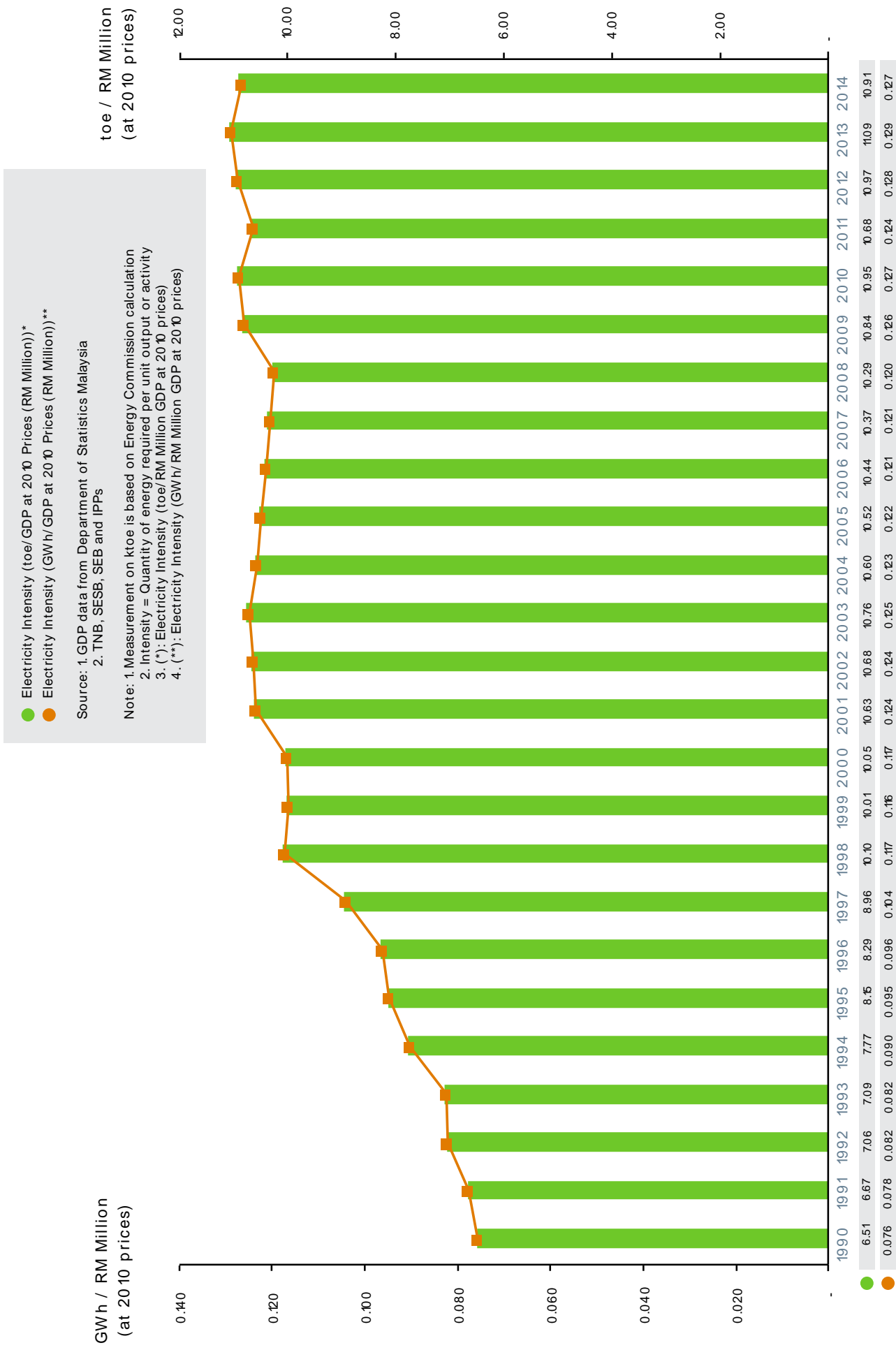
Source: GDP data from Department of Statistics Malaysia

Note: 1. Measurement on kt0e is based on Energy Commission calculation
 2. Intensity = Quantity of energy required per unit output or activity
 3. (*): Final Energy Consumption (including non-energy use)/ GDP at 2010 prices
 4. (**): Industrial Energy Consumption / Industrial GDP at 2010 prices
 5. (***) Primary Energy Supply / GDP at 2010 prices

toe/RM Million
 (at 2010 prices)

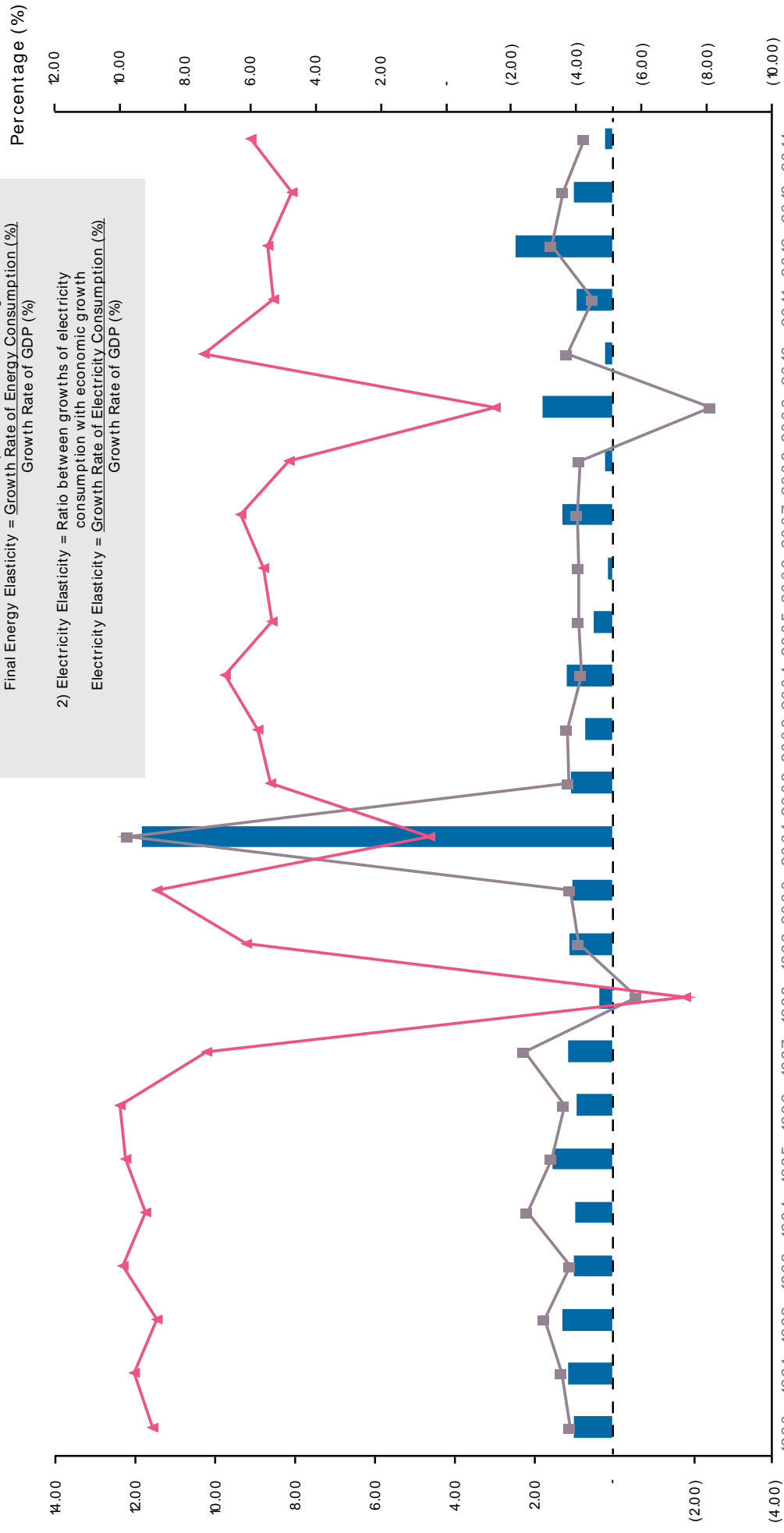


Year	Final Energy Intensity (toe/RM Million at 2010 Prices)*	Industrial Energy Intensity (toe/RM Million at 2010 Prices)**	Primary Energy Supply (toe/GDP at 2010 Prices)***
1990	49.89	38.85	81.49
1991	50.45	41.16	93.20
1992	51.50	44.19	86.64
1993	51.33	46.90	83.94
1994	51.03	45.66	83.94
1995	53.50	45.52	81.78
1996	53.06	46.42	83.03
1997	53.50	46.30	88.27
1998	56.41	49.98	90.48
1999	56.62	45.52	92.61
2000	56.73	45.92	96.87
2001	59.89	49.08	98.78
2002	60.03	51.00	95.92
2003	58.95	48.84	98.12
2004	59.58	49.31	100.30
2005	58.02	49.36	100.34
2006	55.35	48.69	96.19
2007	56.18	50.83	97.74
2008	54.05	49.69	97.93
2009	53.42	50.21	97.54
2010	50.49	44.99	93.51
2011	50.24	47.72	91.67
2012	54.03	53.12	94.81
2013	54.00	49.97	94.98
2014	51.56	44.43	91.34



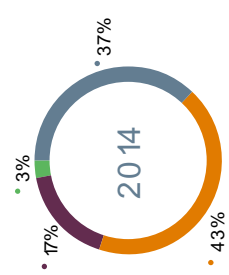
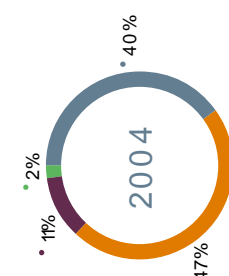
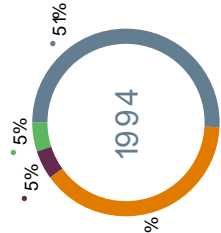
● Final Energy Elasticity
● Electricity Elasticity
● Growth Rates of GDP at 2010 Prices (%)

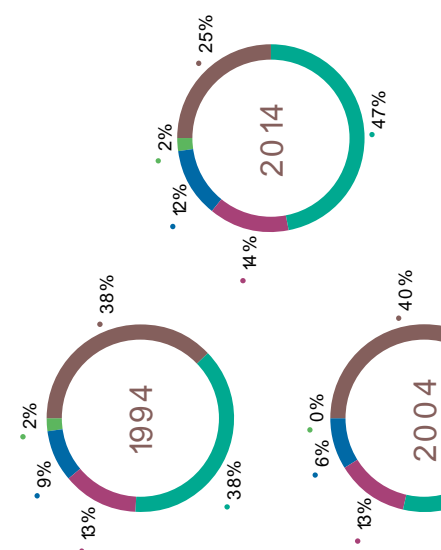
Note: 1) Final Energy Elasticity = $\frac{\text{Ratio between growths of energy consumption with economic growth}}{\text{Growth Rate of Energy Consumption (\%)}}$
 2) Electricity Elasticity = $\frac{\text{Ratio between growths of electricity consumption with economic growth}}{\text{Growth Rate of Electricity Consumption (\%)}}$

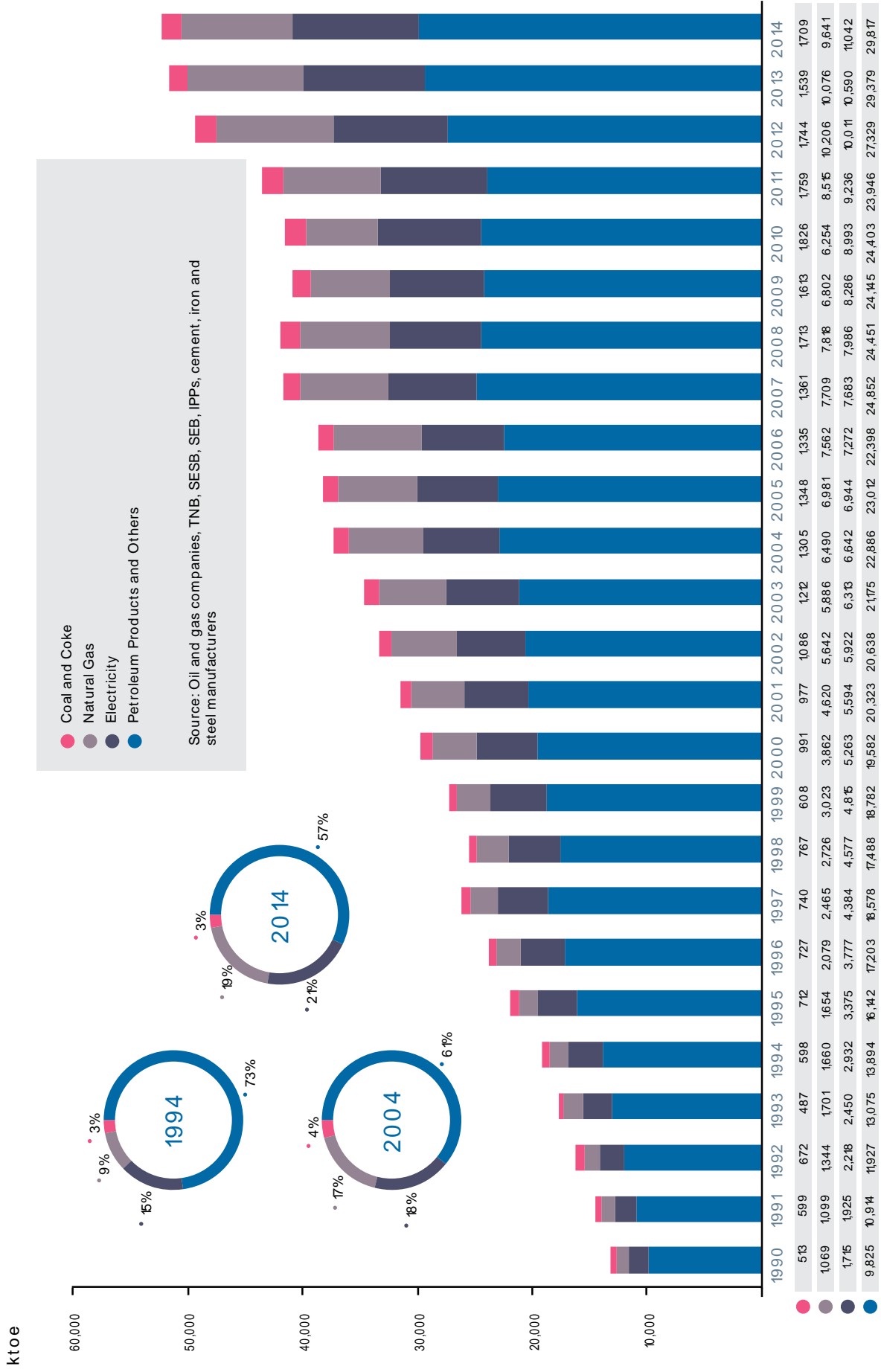


Year	Final Energy Elasticity	Electricity Elasticity	Growth Rates of GDP at 2010 Prices (%)
1990	0.97	10.8	9.00
1991	1.13	12.8	8.89
1992	1.25	17.1	8.89
1993	0.96	10.6	9.89
1994	0.85	2.14	9.21
1995	1.52	1.54	9.83
1996	0.91	1.19	10.00
1997	1.12	2.79	7.32
1998	0.32	10.5	7.36
1999	10.6	0.85	6.4
2000	10.2	10.5	8.86
2001	11.81	12.15	0.52
2002	10.4	10.9	5.39
2003	0.67	1.14	5.79
2004	1.7	0.77	6.78
2005	0.48	0.85	5.33
2006	0.13	0.85	5.58
2007	1.25	0.90	6.30
2008	0.18	0.82	4.83
2009	1.77	(2.48)	(15.1)
2010	0.21	1.15	7.42
2011	0.90	0.51	5.29
2012	2.45	1.54	5.47
2013	0.99	1.23	4.71
2014	0.20	0.71	5.99

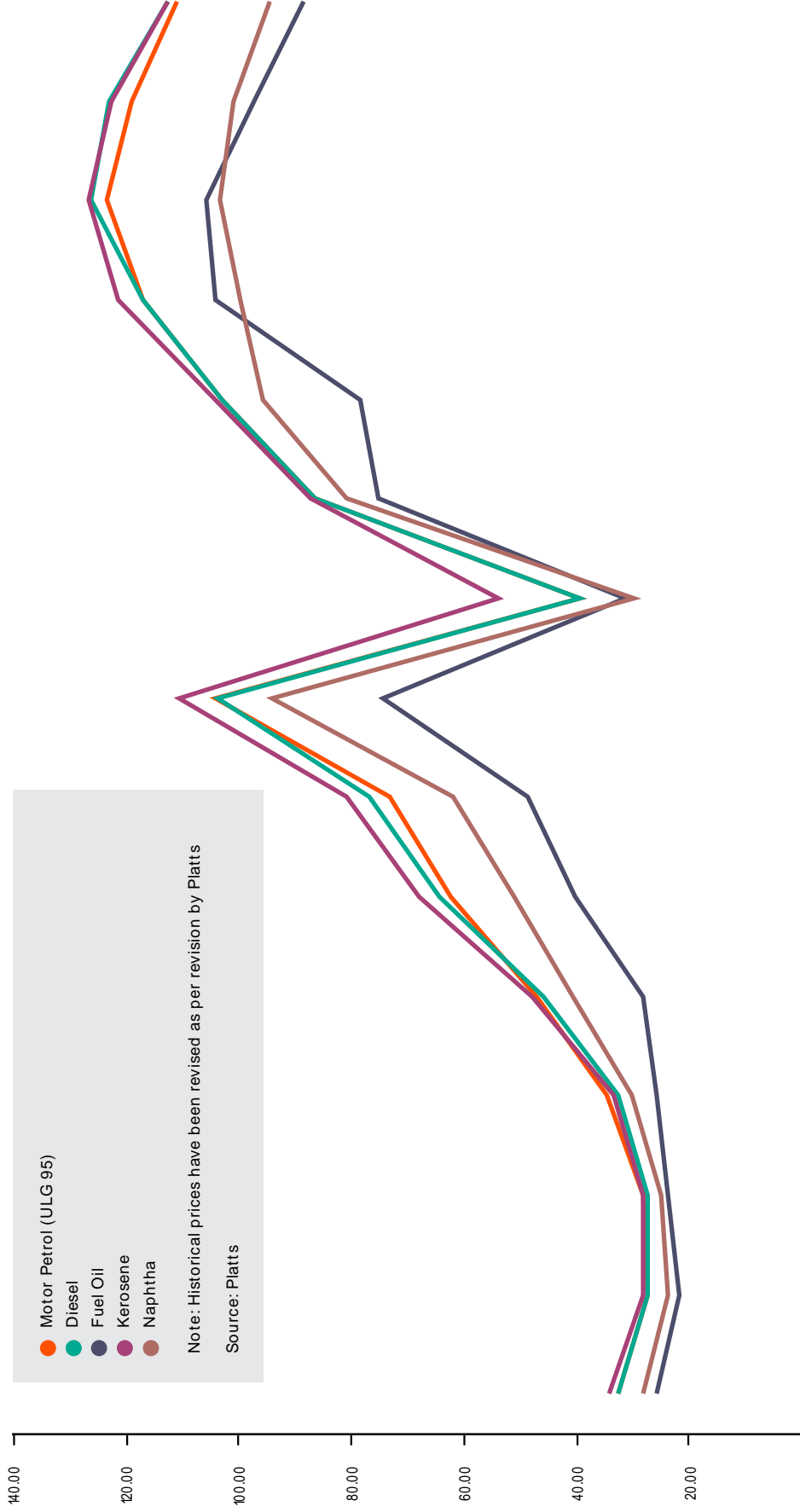
ktoe







USD / Barrels



	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Motor Petrol (ULG 95)	32.64	27.43	28.04	34.69	47.23	62.38	73.20	104.05	39.25	86.55	103.15	117.00	123.42	119.00	110.97
Diesel	32.48	27.32	27.55	32.46	45.92	64.35	76.93	103.74	39.32	86.60	103.17	117.00	126.15	123.27	112.69
Fuel Oil	25.82	21.78	23.63	25.72	28.15	40.32	48.84	74.60	31.40	75.30	78.40	104.10	105.72	97.44	88.40
Kerosene	34.27	28.32	28.08	33.25	47.69	67.99	80.72	110.50	53.90	87.25	104.30	121.64	126.79	122.85	112.50
Naphtha	28.32	23.75	24.93	30.14	40.82	51.04	62.13	93.98	29.90	80.72	95.91	99.90	103.57	100.99	94.40

USD / Metric Tonne

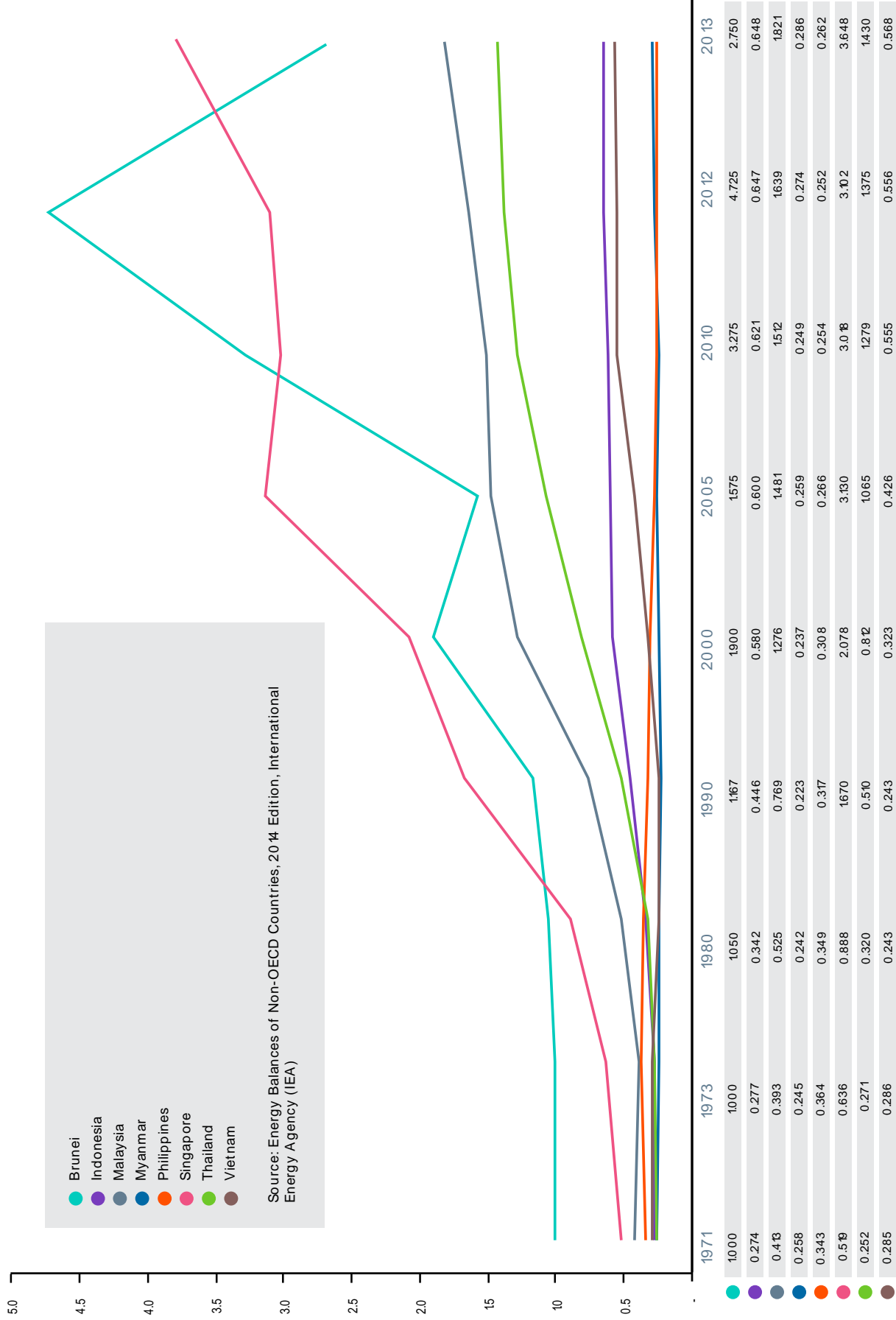


● Propane
● Butane

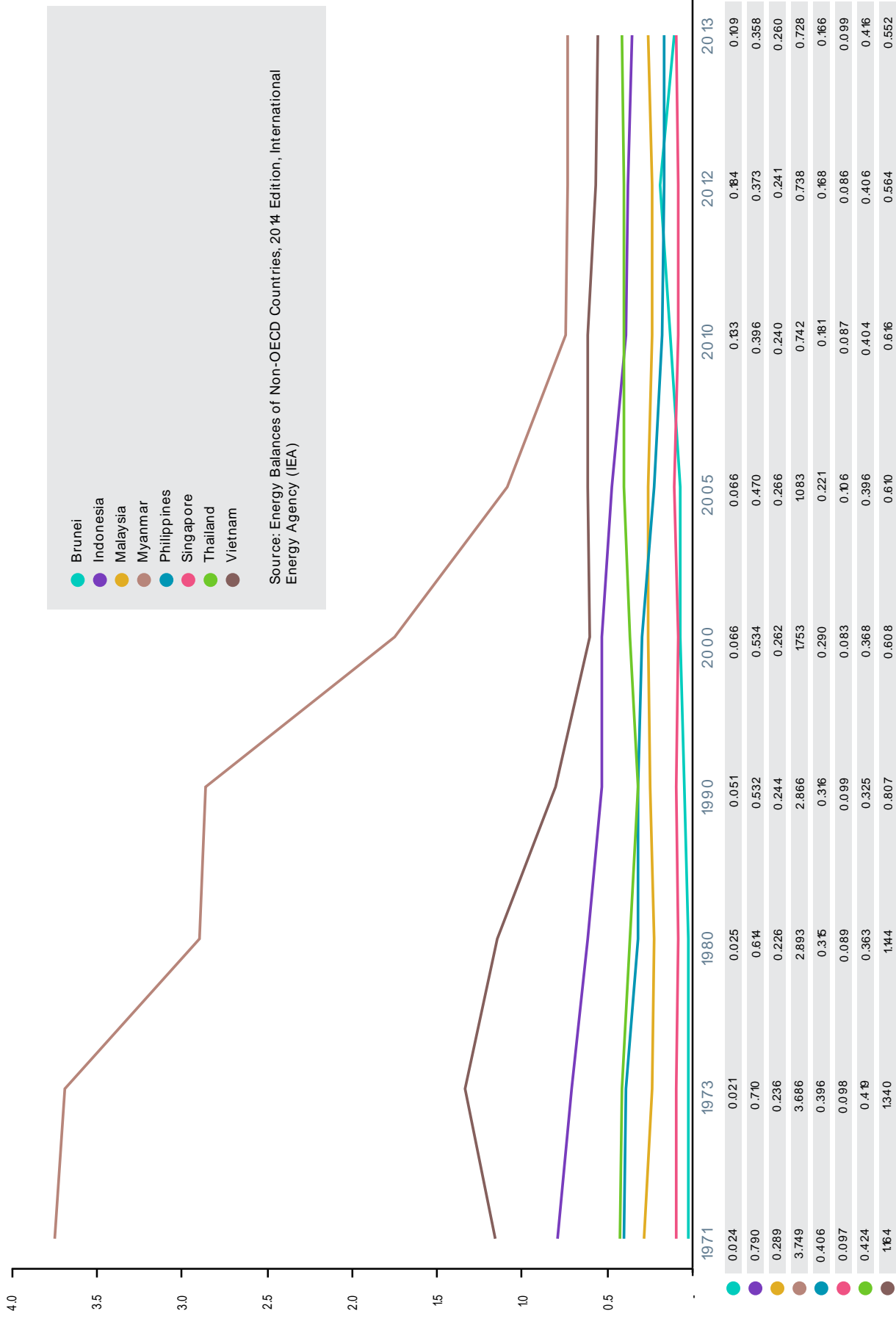
Note: Historical prices have been revised as per revision by Platts

Source: Platts

Mtoe/ Millions



Mtoe/Billion US\$ 2005



02.

EO		EO
ZE		ZE

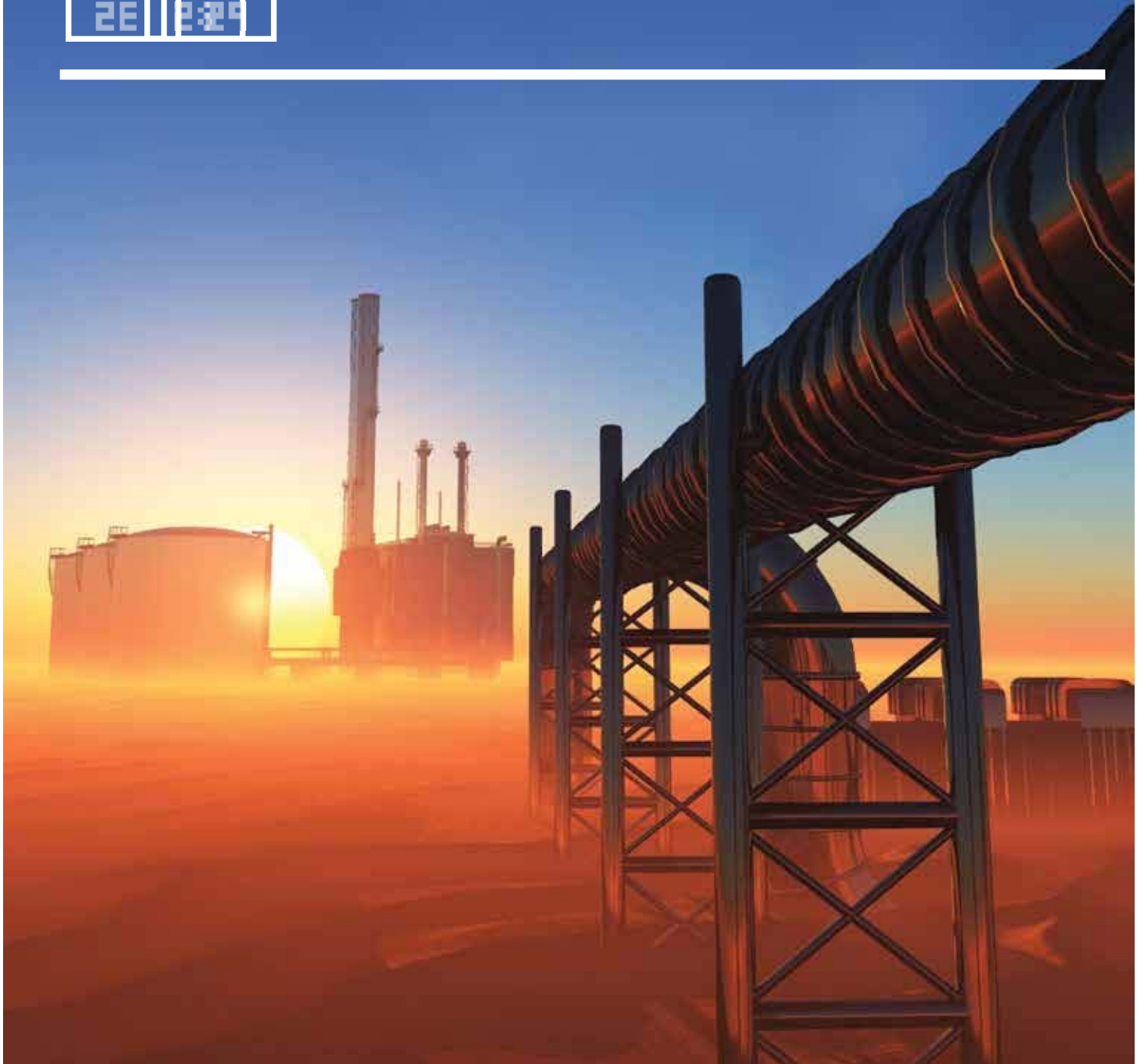


TABLE 3: PRODUCED AND RESERVE RESERVE AS OF JUNE 30, 2014

COUNTRY	RESERVE RESERVE			PRODUCED AND RESERVE		
	MMBO	MMBO	MMBO	MMBO	MMBO	MMBO
Peninsular Malaysia	2,341	2,341	2,341	252.30	252.30	252.30
Sabah	1,885	1,885	1,885	158.20	158.20	158.20
Sarawak	1,566	1,566	1,566	192.36	192.36	192.36
TOTAL	4,822	0,970	5,792	494.34	108.53	602.87

Source: PERMA

TABLE 4: OPERATING ASSETS

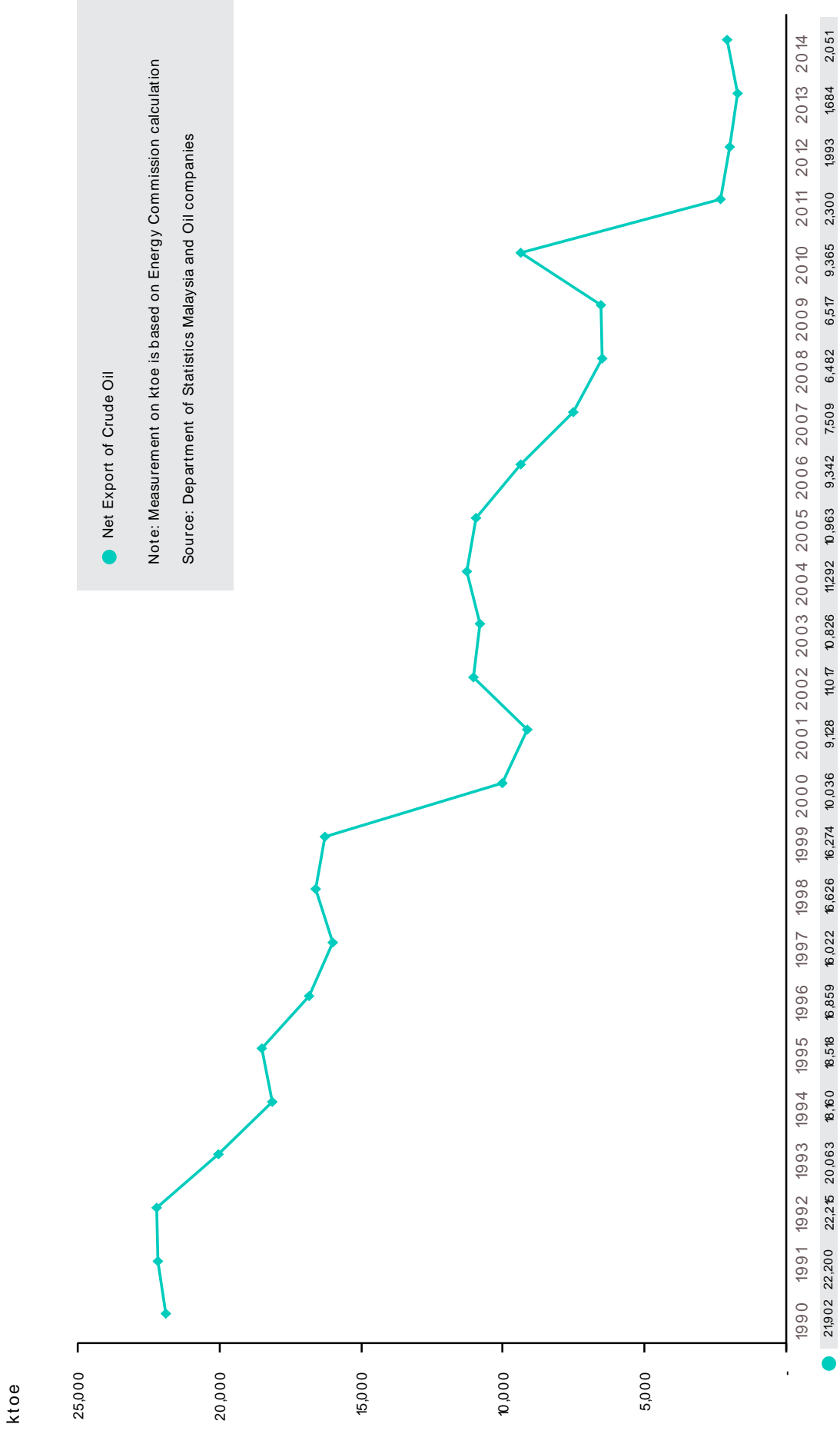
OPERATING ASSET	LOCATION	START DATE	STATUS
Refining Co. (M)	Port Dickson, Negeri Sembilan	2007	Operating
Petron Malaysia	Port Dickson, Negeri Sembilan	2007	Operating
PERMA	Meritih, Serengganu	2007	Operating
PERMA	Belaga	2007	Operating
Malaysia Refining Company (M) and PERMA ConocoPhillips	Belaga	2007	Operating
TOTAL			492

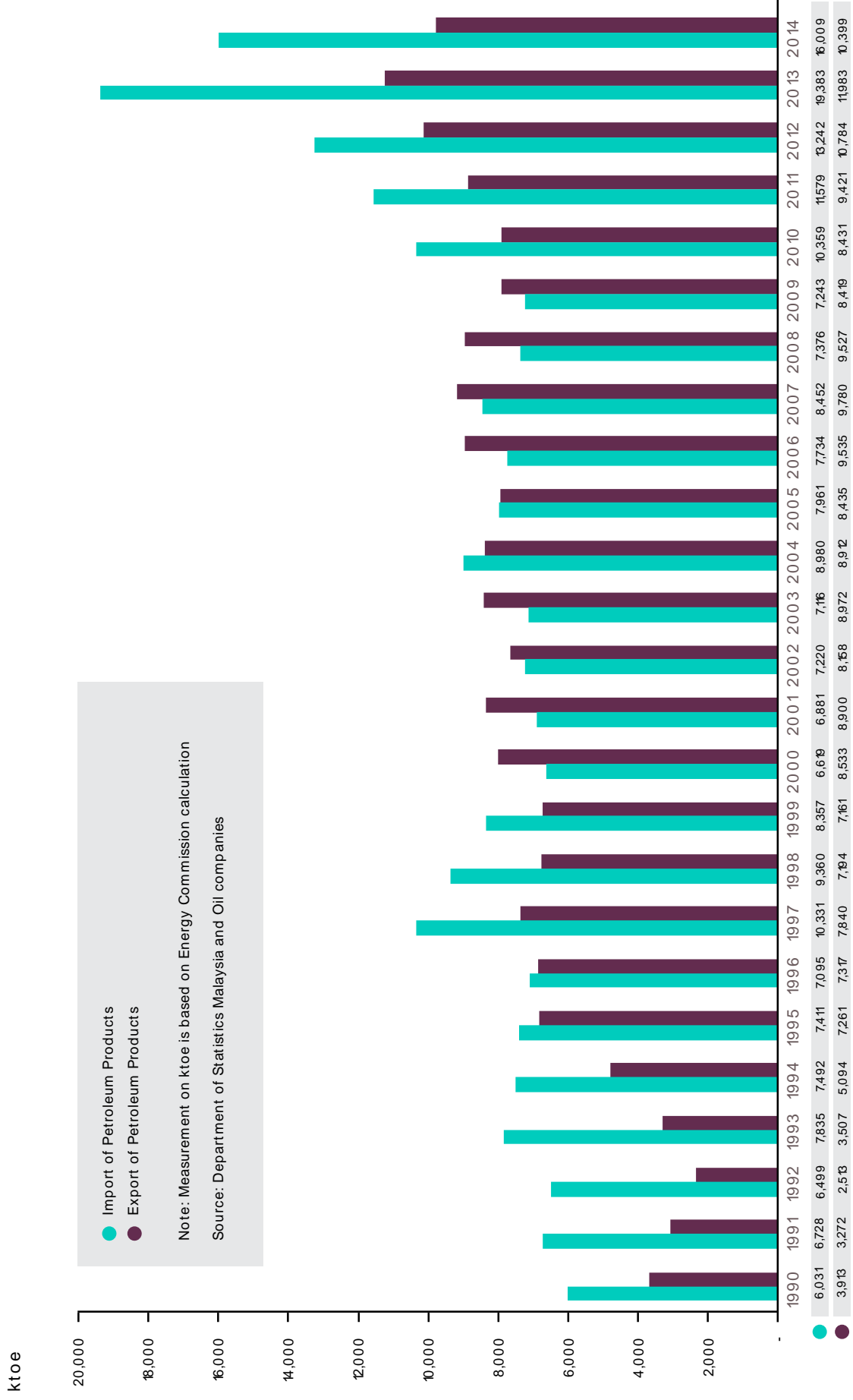
Source: PERMA, PERMA (M) Note: (M) includes condensate splitter of 1,000 bpd

TABLE 5: OPERATING ASSETS - PERFORMING PRODUCED RESERVE ASSETS

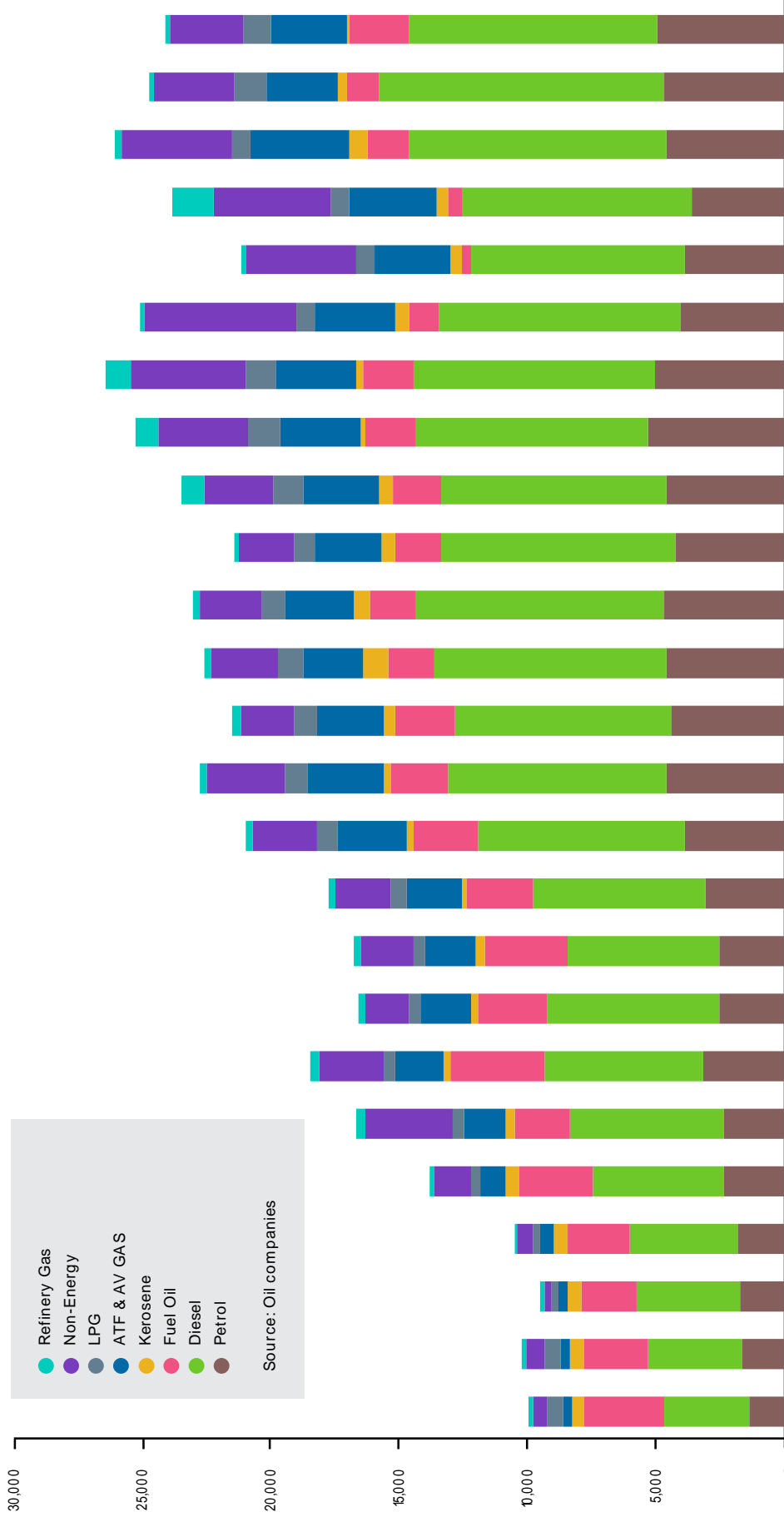
PERFORMING PRODUCED RESERVE	PERFORMING RESERVE	STATUS	STATUS	MMBO
Petrol	103,387	Operating	Operating	103,387
Diesel	83,700	Operating	Operating	83,700
Jet	5,527	Operating	Operating	5,527
Brosene	173	Operating	Operating	173
Gas	15,938	Operating	Operating	15,938
Alaska	24,195	Operating	Operating	24,195
Con Energy	3,842	Operating	Operating	3,842
TOTAL	196,794	18,663	21,305	236,761

Source: (M) companies

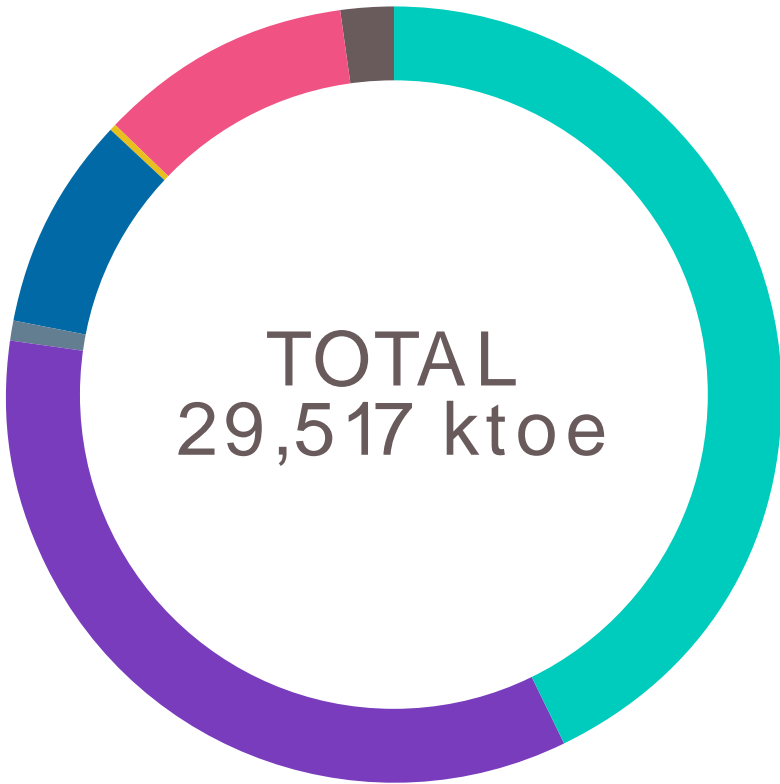




ktoe



Year	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Refinery Gas	51	68	143	106	162	385	331	203	192	230	241	331	294	262	216	202	849	938	991	195	209	1659	197	195	192
Non-Energy	561	772	324	600	1468	3380	2554	1783	2107	2359	2492	3020	2227	2623	2455	2157	2750	3461	4475	5905	4357	4572	4318	3089	2826
LPG	613	548	200	244	319	431	371	371	449	617	838	875	897	932	897	822	118	1228	1208	732	697	665	702	1252	1102
ATF & AV GAS	360	390	42	57	980	1587	1899	2000	1985	2140	2660	2954	2570	2367	2693	2553	2938	3108	3139	3085	2891	3457	3917	2750	2916
Kerosene	491	526	541	576	563	360	292	265	295	210	239	283	414	983	591	521	537	234	245	565	483	419	654	387	100
Fuel Oil	3106	2547	2110	2887	2212	3696	3696	2716	3233	2603	2532	2269	2332	1763	1813	1777	1933	1990	1994	1144	327	571	1608	1286	2340
Diesel	3350	3681	4048	4249	5108	6011	6174	6744	5926	6712	8059	8462	8401	9062	9611	9161	8752	9033	9364	9415	8369	8925	10033	11063	9725
Petrol	1347	1611	1724	1816	2316	2320	3134	2491	2545	3056	3893	4623	4460	4584	4724	4245	4607	5285	5066	4052	3873	3599	4168	4702	4918



Petrol	43.1%
Diesel	34.4%
ATF & AV GAS	10.7%
LPG	8.9%
Non-Energy	2.0%
Fuel Oil	0.8%
Kerosene	0.1%

Source: Oil companies

03.

NATURAL

EOE
EIL

\$

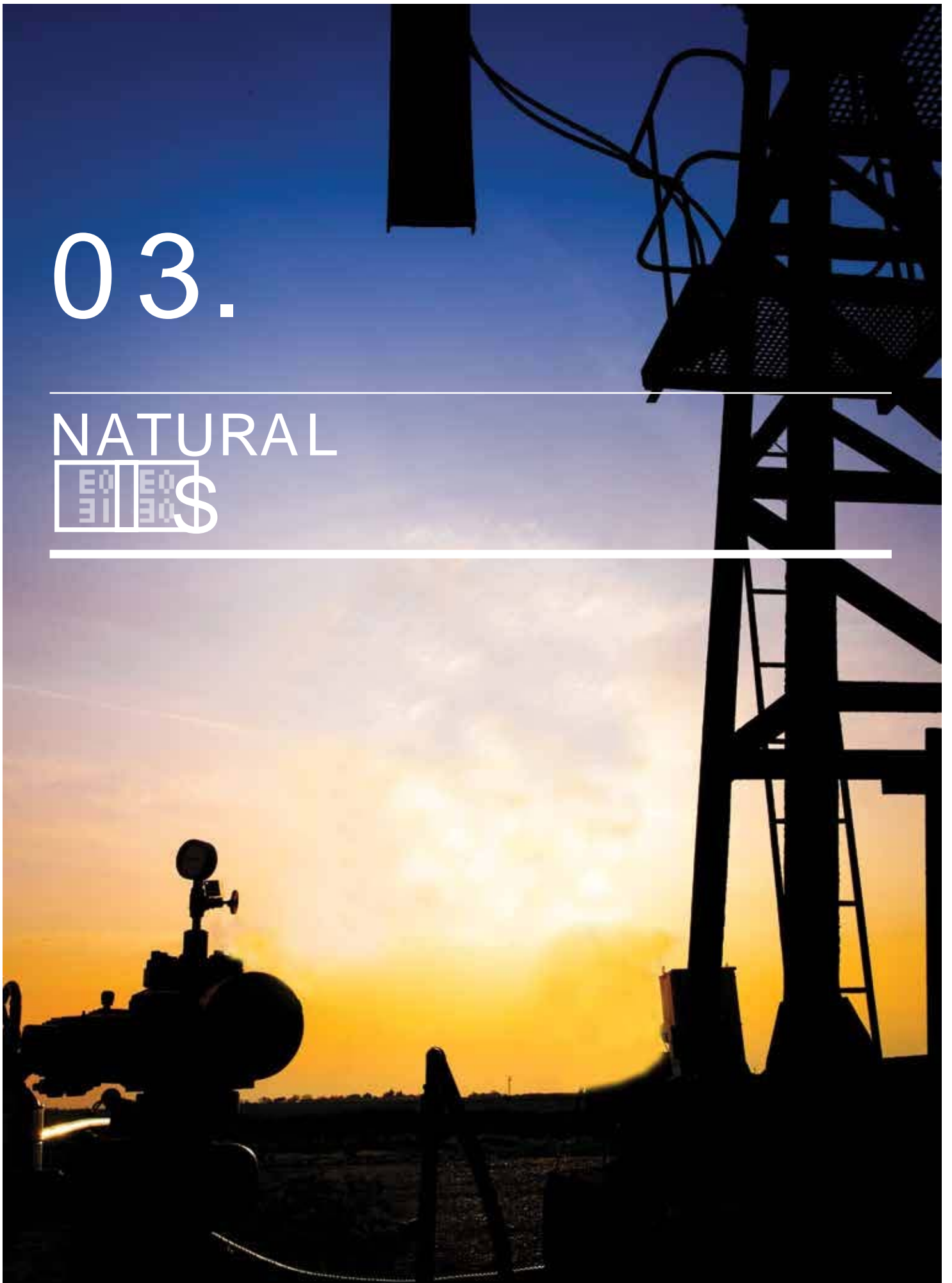


TABLE 6: GAS PRODUCTION AND PROVED RESERVE ADJUSTMENTS AS AT 31st JUNE 2014

COUNTRY	RESERVE			PROVED RESERVE
	ASSOCIATED GAS	NON-ASSOCIATED GAS	TOTAL	
Peninsular Malaysia	34,930	0	34,930	34,930
Sabah	13,753	0	13,753	13,753
Sarawak	51,979	0	51,979	51,979
Total	100,662	0	100,662	100,662

Notes: Refers to the amount of gas produced generated from associated fields
 cubic feet / cubic metre
 Associated gas: natural gas produced in association with oil
 Non-associated gas: natural gas produced from a gas reservoir not associated with oil

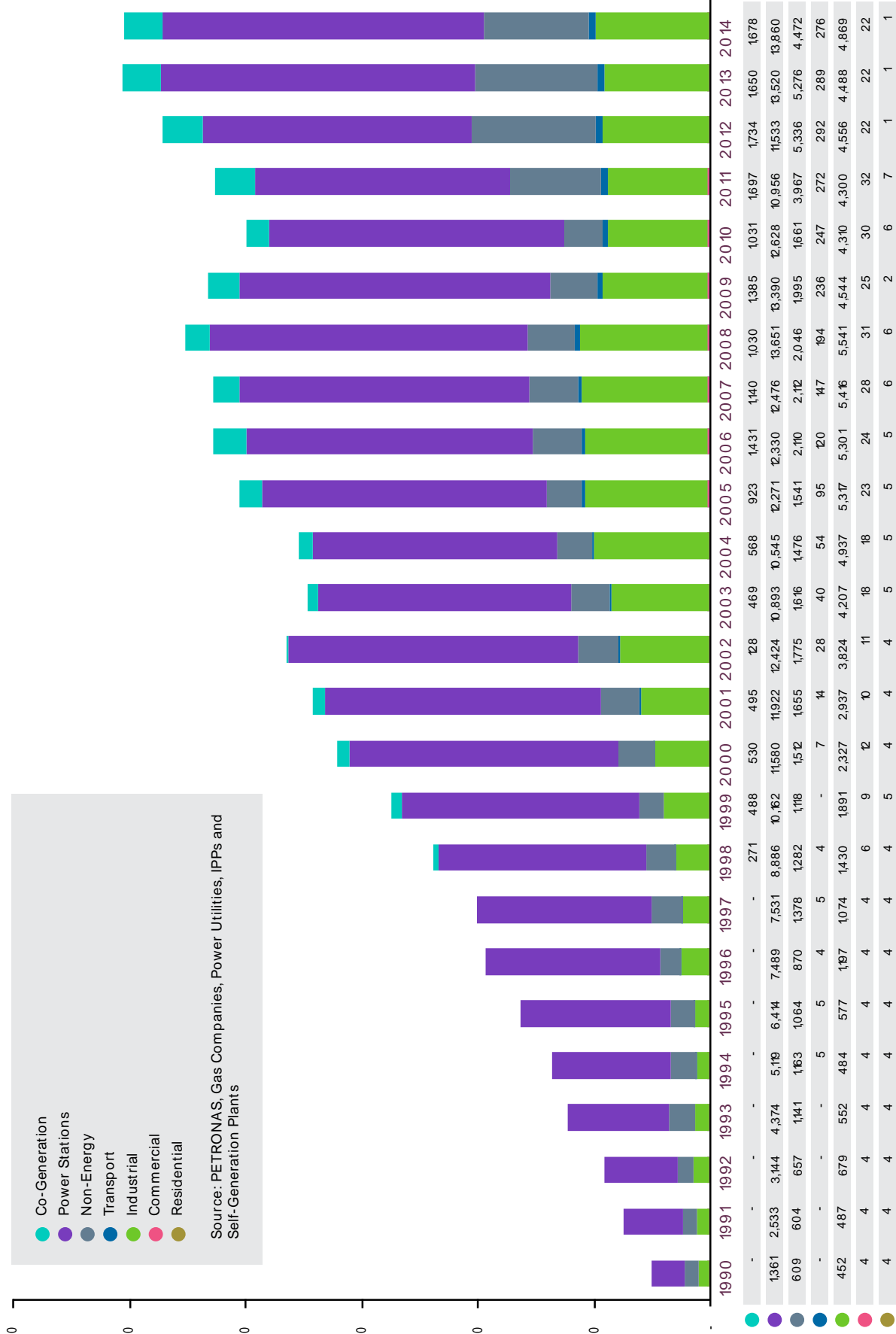
Source: PERKASA

TABLE 7: EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR AS AT 31st JUNE 2014

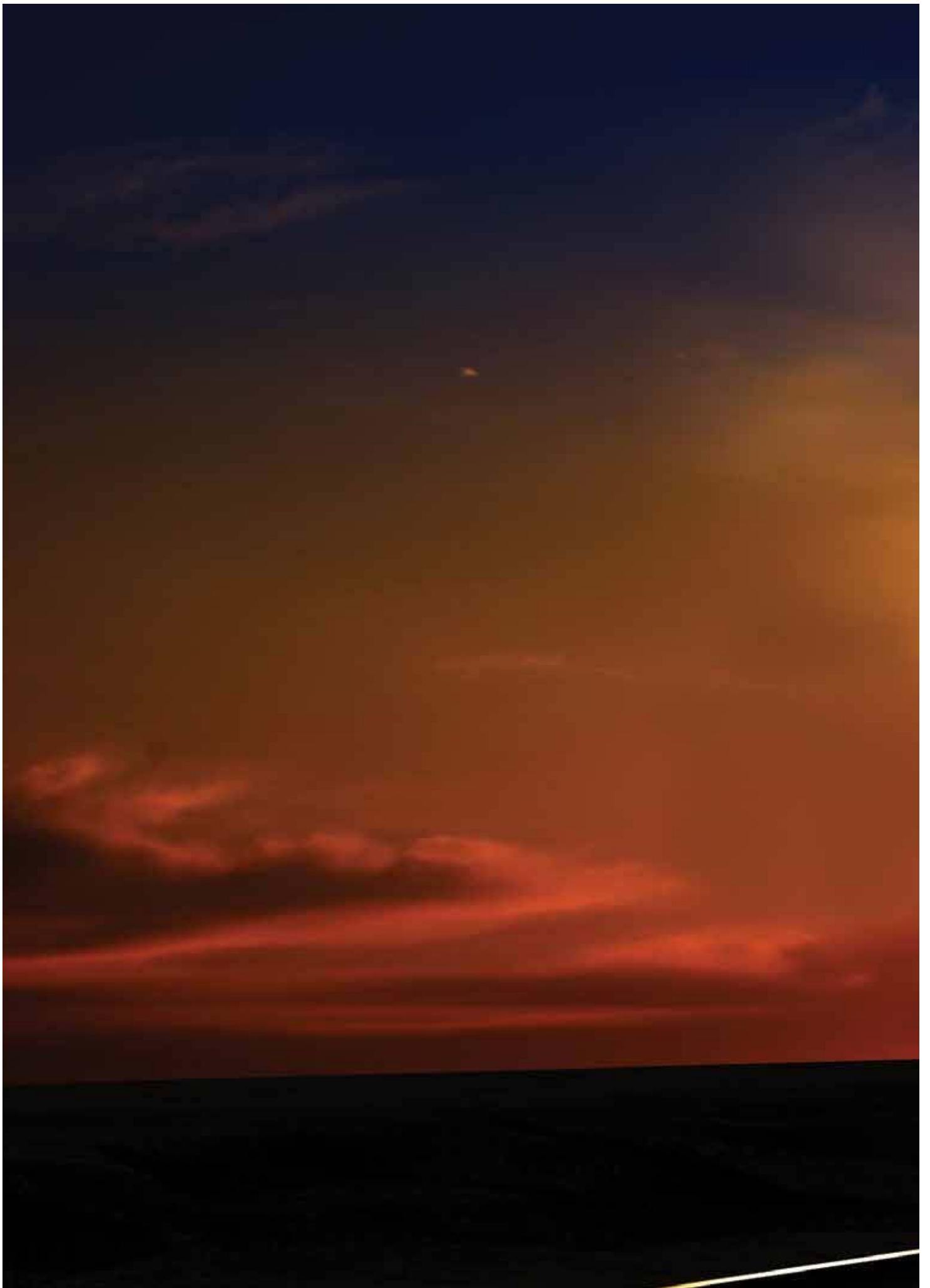
SECTOR	PERKASA	SEKAM	SEKAM	MMS
Residential	0	0	0	0
Commercial	0	0	0	0
Industry	8,994	8,994	8,994	8,994
Non-Energy	8,994	8,994	8,994	8,994
Transport	0	0	0	0
Power Stations	8,994	8,994	8,994	8,994
Cogeneration	8,994	8,994	8,994	8,994
Total	8,994	8,994	8,994	8,994

Source: Power utilities, EPs, PERKASA and gas distribution companies

ktoe



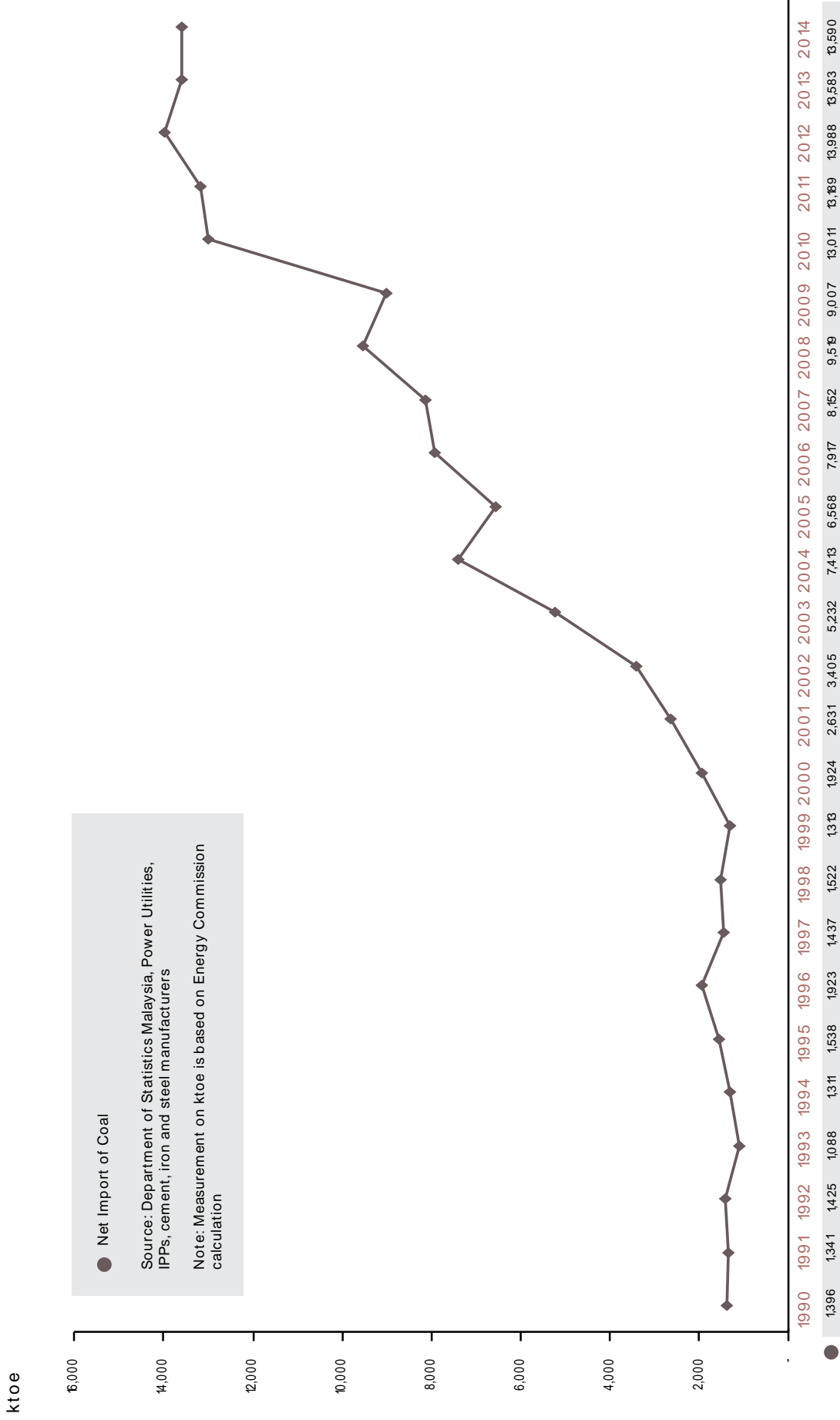


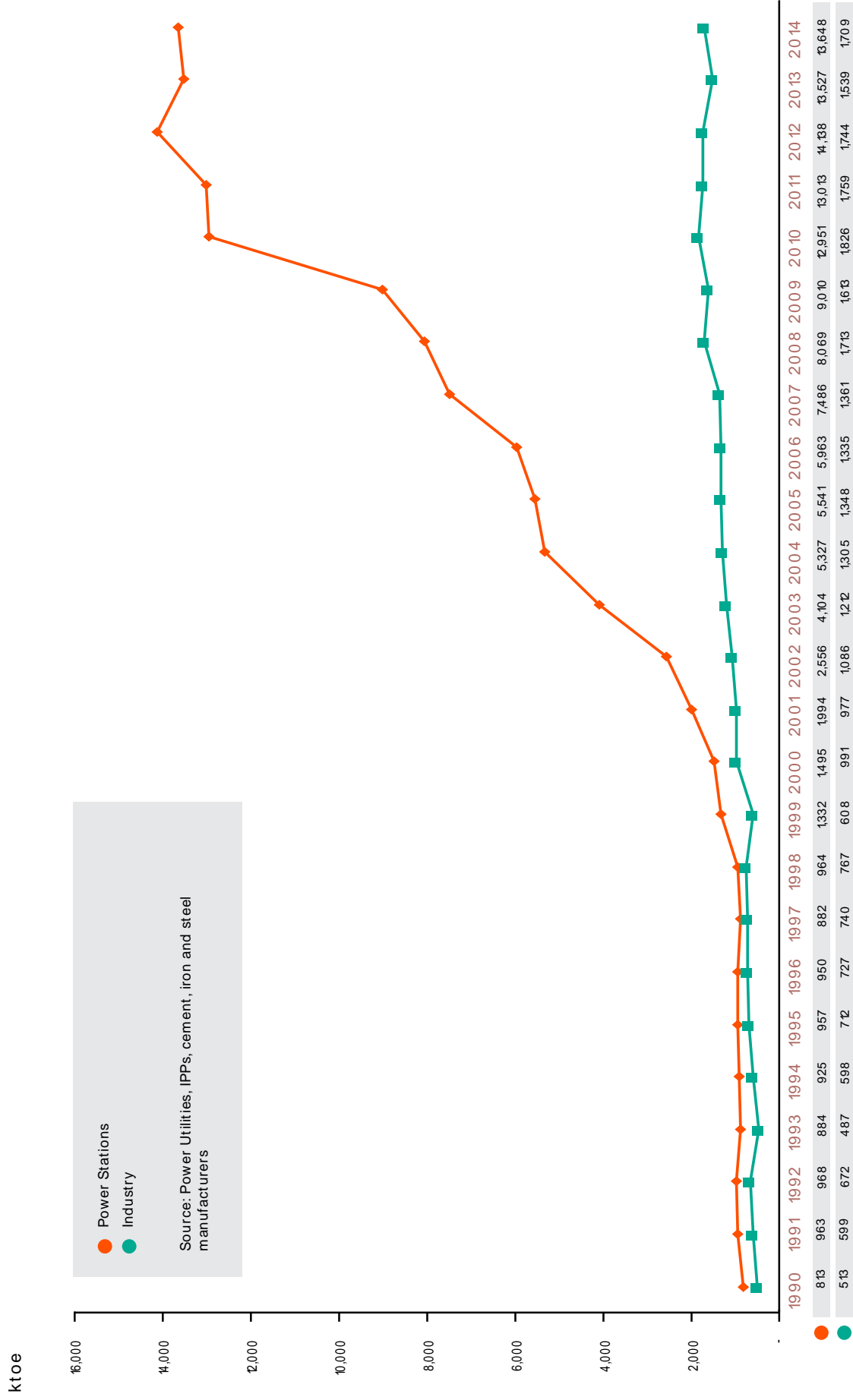


04.

EO	EO	EO	EO
20	2E	30	29

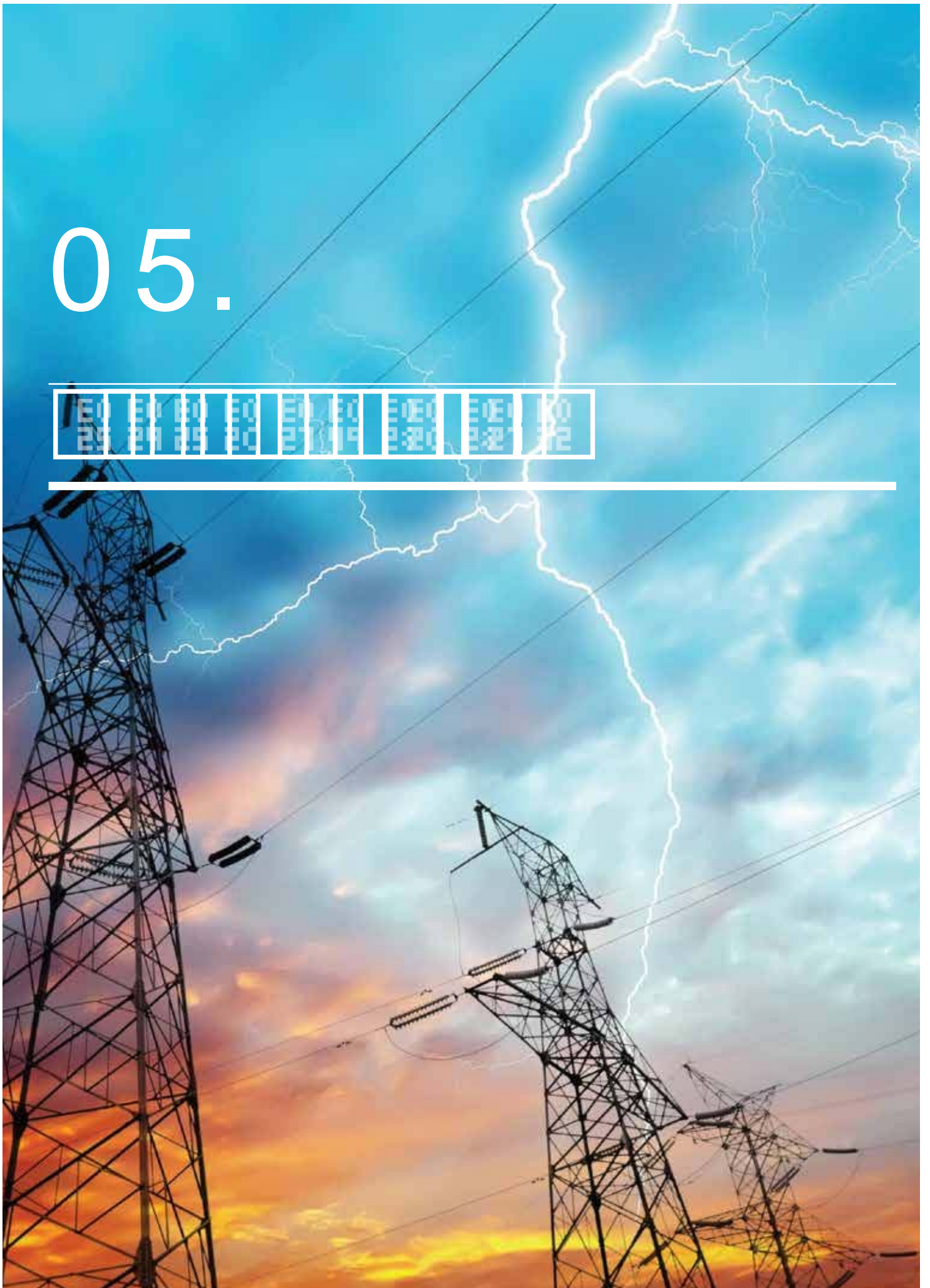






05.

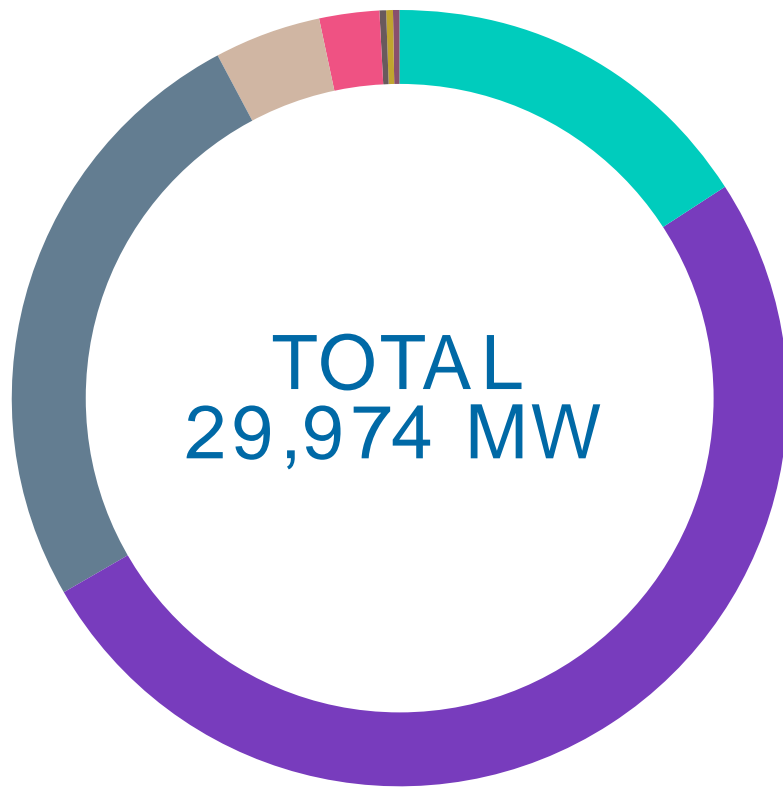
1	EO	EO	EO	EO	EO	EO	EO	EO	EO	EO
29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29



	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
P										616.0
	Pps									15289.0
	Co-generation									652.7
	Self-generation									637.2
	REP									199.6
	S	1045.5	13288.0	7200.0	345.8	391.5	160.7	11.7	51.3	23394.5
S										362.8
	Pps									112.1
	Co-generation									159.5
	Self-generation									542.7
	REP									59.2
	S	76.9	1076.0	0.0	802.7	277.2	0.3	3.2	0.0	2336.3
S										1584.0
	Pps									2400.0
	Co-generation									289.0
	Self-generation									69.9
	S	2751.0	884.0	480.0	166.8	60.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	4342.9
	S	4773.4	15248.0	7680.0	1315.3	728.8	161.0	14.9	52.3	29073.8
S	15.9	50.9	25.6	4.4	2.4	0.5	0.1	0.2	100.0	

Sour: Power Utilities, PPs and REA Malaysia

Note: Including plants that are not in operation

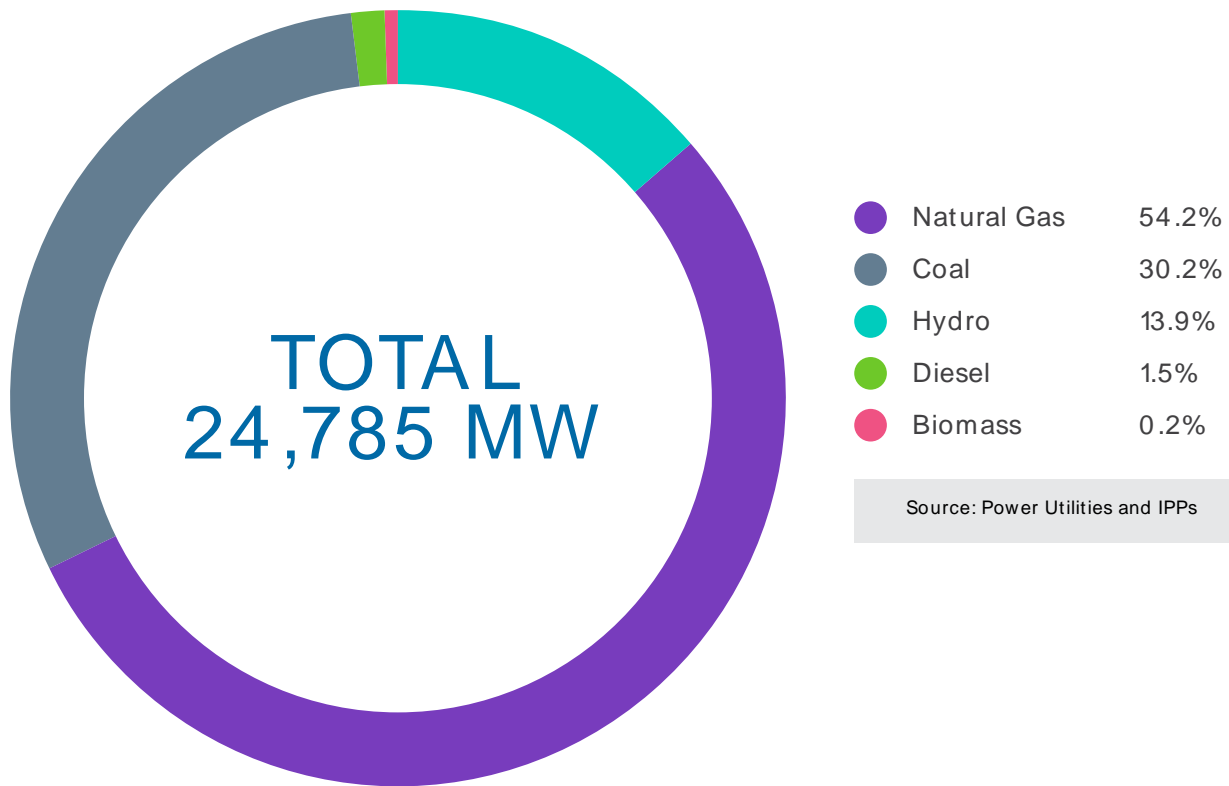


Natural Gas	50.9%
Coal	25.6%
Hydro	15.9%
Diesel	4.4%
Biomass	2.4%
Solar	0.5%
Others	0.2%
Biogas	0.1%

Source: Power Utilities and IPPs

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Power							6,378.0
PPs							14,446.9
Subsidiaries	1,667.0	11,899.5	7,058.4	0.0	0.0	20,824.9	
Source							324.4
PPs							947.0
REP							49.5
Subsidiaries	75.7	974.5	0.0	227.7	43.0	1,320.9	
Source							1,239.0
PPs							1,400.0
Subsidiaries	1,501.0	576.0	423.0	139.0		2,639.0	
Total	3,443.7	13,450.0	7,481.4	366.7	43.0	24,784.8	

Note: Dependable Capacity Source: Power Utilities and PPs



Source: Power Utilities and IPPs

SUMMARY

PASSENGER SERVICE REPORT

1. PASSENGER SERVICE REPORT

Teisen Lana Uasa Sultan Mahmud Senyir	1	1
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2. PASSENGER SERVICE REPORT

Teisen Lana Uasa Lemenggong	1	1
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Teisen Lana Uasa Persia	1	1
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Teisen Lana Uasa Penering	1	1
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Chenderoh	1	1
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Ng. Piah Lu	1	1
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Ng. Piah Lir	1	1
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3. PASSENGER SERVICE REPORT

Teisen Lana Uasa Sultan Hussuf, Br	1	1
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Teisen Lana Uasa Sultan Aris Lbh	1	1
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Cameron Highland Scheme	1	1
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4. PASSENGER SERVICE REPORT

Pergau	1	1
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Penorong Upper	1	1
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Penorong Lower	1	1
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SUMMARY 1931.0

SUMMARY

Thom Pangi	1	1
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SUMMARY 66.0

SUMMARY

Atang Ai	1	1
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Alun	8	300
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urum	1	236
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SUMMARY 274.0

SUMMARY 474.0

S

1. P

Pasar Besar	
Pempelam	
Pahang	

2. P

Paling Tinggi	
Asap	
Pantang	
P	
Panas	
Chempias	
Pemelong	

3. P

Pampam	
Pertang	
Perda	
P	

4. P

Prenyo	
Prenyo	
P	
Rel	

5. P

Parang	
Cherala	

S 9.327

S

Selangor Kota Selud	
Sayap Kota Selud	
Sembalai Sawau	
Serotai Sawau	
Sau Kota Selud	
Saradau Banau	
Sadamaian Kota Selud	
Sengapuyan Kota Sarudu	

S 13.043

S

Sing Pasir	
Penindin	
Saba	
Sindu	
Salamu	
Salamu	
Singin	
Singota	
Singota	

S 7.297

29.667

Table 14: Malaysia - Generation Capacity

Year	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total	500	275	132	66	
Renewable					
Non-renewable					

Sources: and

Table 15: Malaysia - Generation Capacity

Year	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total					
Renewable					
Non-renewable					

Sources: and

Table 16: Malaysia - Generation Capacity

Year	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total	147,800	100.0	128,330	100.0	247,850		
Renewable							
Non-renewable							

Sources: and PPs, and

Note: Most diesel units in are aged sets hence they are derated due to thermal limitations. However, during operational state, some generating units are not available due to maintenance outages as well as random breakdowns. The actual operation capacity available to system operation for dispatch was very limited.

Available Capacity for Peninsular Malaysia was based on Tested Annual Available Capacity (TAAC). Available Capacity for Sabah was based on Dependable Capacity.

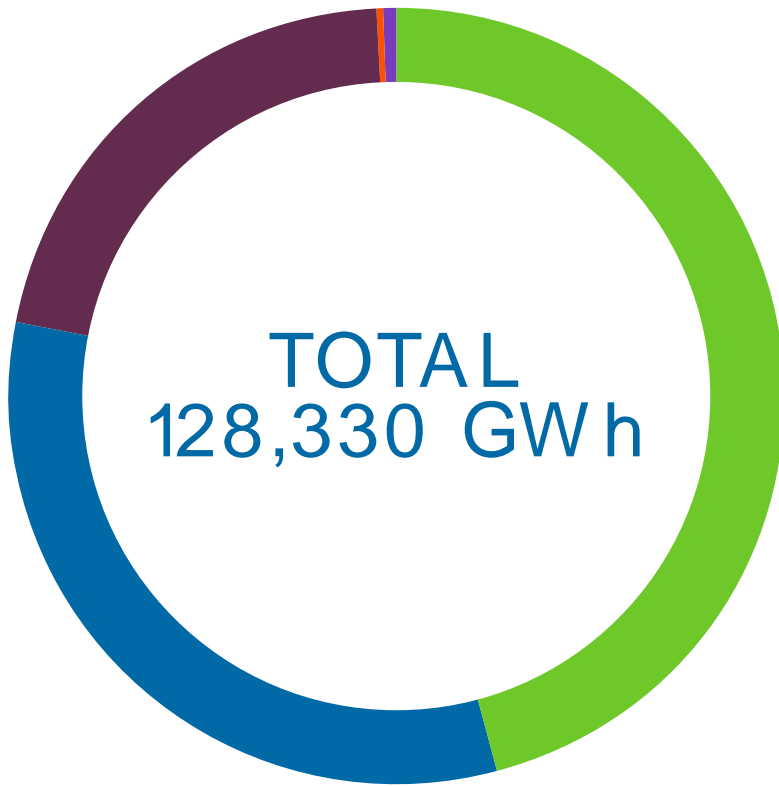


- Natural Gas 43.8%
- Coal 43.2%
- Hydropower 9.6%
- Diesel 2.0%
- Fuel Oil 0.9%
- Renewables 0.5%

Note: Figures exclude fuel consumption for self-generation plants
 Source: Power utilities and IPPs

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Power	108,259	108,259	108,259	108,259	108,259	108,259	108,259	108,259	108,259	108,259	108,259	108,259	108,259	108,259
Manufacturing	4,319	4,319	4,319	4,319	4,319	4,319	4,319	4,319	4,319	4,319	4,319	4,319	4,319	4,319
Services	15,132	15,132	15,132	15,132	15,132	15,132	15,132	15,132	15,132	15,132	15,132	15,132	15,132	15,132
Total	128,330	128,330	128,330	128,330	128,330	128,330	128,330	128,330	128,330	128,330	128,330	128,330	128,330	128,330

Source: Power utilities, IPPs and Self-Generators



Industry	45.9%
Commercial	32.3%
Residential	21.2%
Agriculture	0.4%
Transport	0.2%

Source: Power utilities, IPPs and Self-Generators



Table 18: Generation Capacity by Fuel Type and Licensee, 2014

Licensee	Fuel Type	Capacity (MW)	Capacity (MW)
Public Licensees	Mini Hydro	1	1
	Mini Hydro	1	1
	Mini Hydro Cameron Highlands Scheme	1	1
	Mini Hydro	1	1
	Solar	1	1
	Solar	1	1
	Biogas	1	1
	Biomass	1	1
Total		242.2	342,467
Semi-Private Licensees	Mini Hydro	1	1
	Mini Hydro	1	1
	Biomass	1	1
	Biomass Coleman	1	1
Total		79.7	129,223
Small Licensees	Mini Hydro	1	1
	Solar	1	1
Total		7.6	11,841
Total		329.4	483,531

Source: Energy Commission, Ministry of Public Utilities and MAM Malaysia

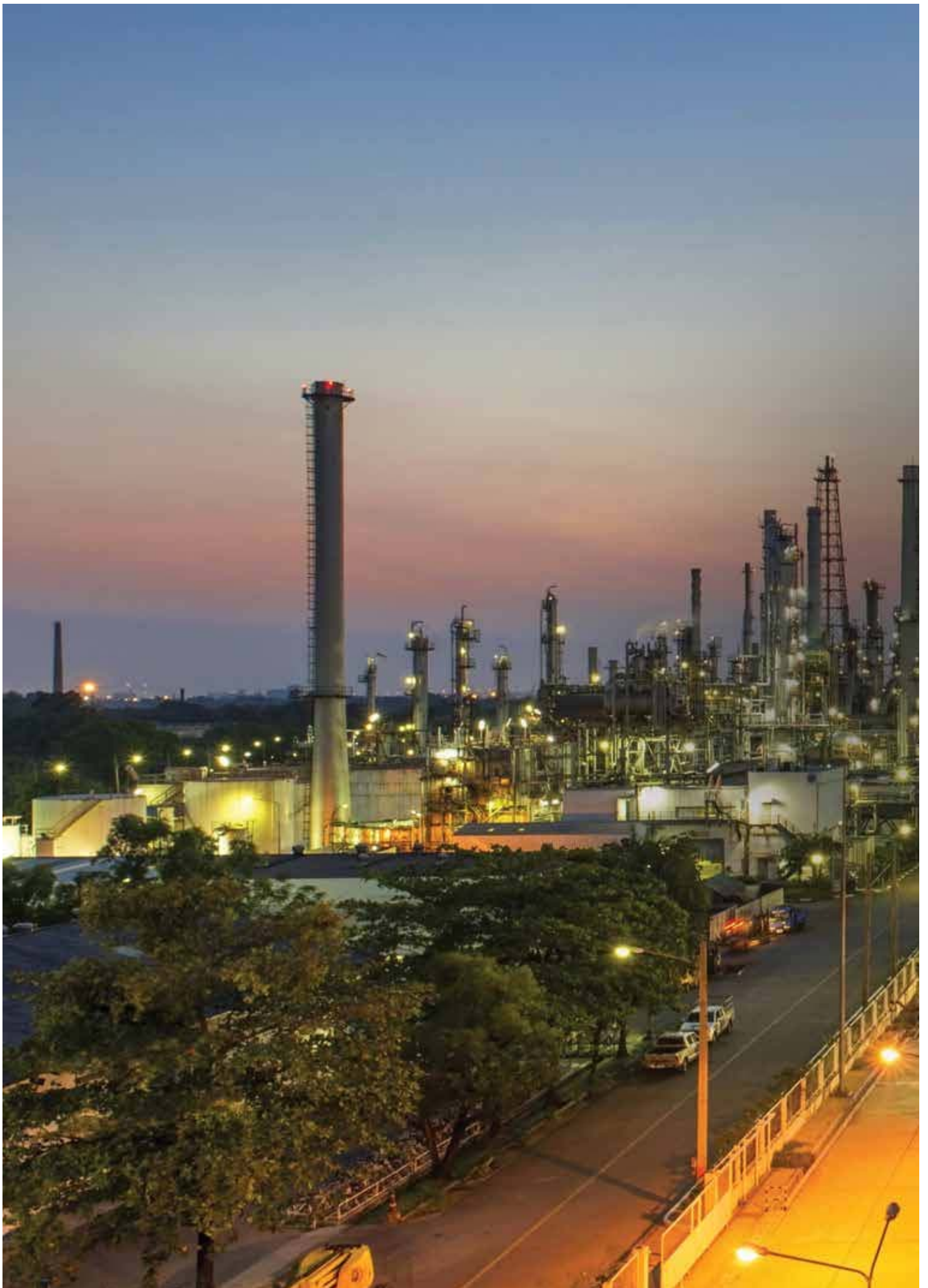
Note: Public Licensee is the licensee that generates for his own use and for supply to other persons

Table 19: Generation Capacity by Fuel Type and Licensee, 2014

Licensee	Fuel Type	Capacity (MW)	Capacity (MW)
Public Licensees	Biomass	1	1
	Total	293.3	110,137
Semi-Private Licensees	Biomass Coleman	1	1
	Biomass	1	1
Total		211.7	241,450
Small Licensees	Biomass	1	1
	Total	60.0	43,260
Total		565.1	394,847

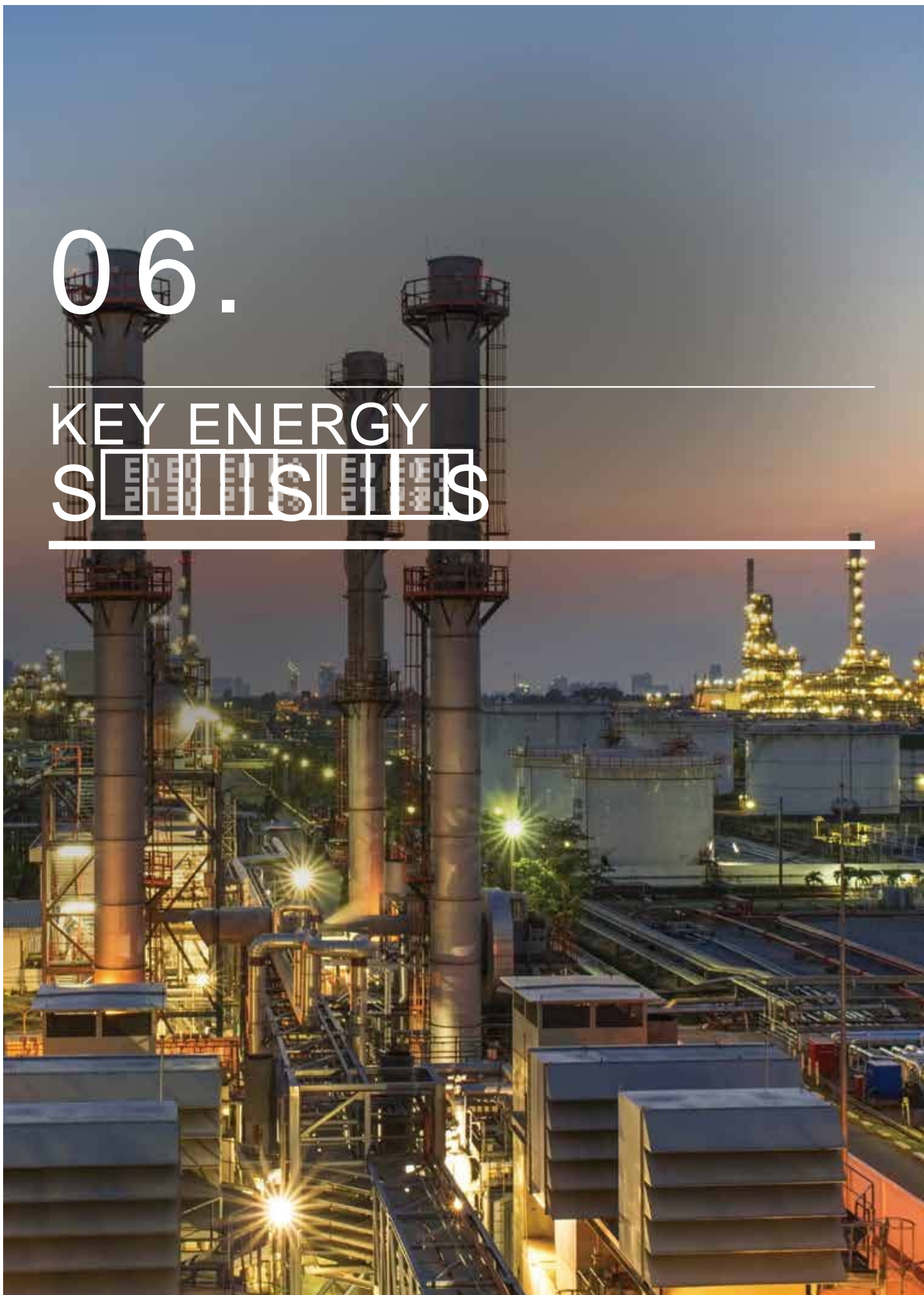
Source: Energy Commission, Ministry of Public Utilities and MAM

Note: Private Licensee is the licensee that generates for his own use only



06.

KEY ENERGY
SOURCES



Year	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Category 4	Category 5	Category 6
1990
1991
1992
1993
1994
1995
1996
1997
1998
1999
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014

Year	CO ₂ e (t)	Environmental Performance		
		Manufacturing	PP (t)	MDS
1990	na	na	na	na
1991	na	na	na	na
1992	na	na	na	na
1993	na	na	na	na
1994	na	na	na	na
1995	na	na	na	na
1996	na	na	na	na
1997	na	na	na	na
1998	na	na	na	na
1999	na	na	na	na
2000	na	na	na	na
2001	na	na	na	na
2002	na	na	na	na
2003	na	na	na	na
2004	na	na	na	na
2005	na	na	na	na
2006	na	na	na	na
2007	na	na	na	na
2008	na	na	na	na
2009	na	na	na	na
2010	na	na	na	na
2011	na	na	na	na
2012	na	na	na	na
2013	na	na	na	na
2014	na	na	na	na

Note: na means not applicable
 Middle Distillate Synthesis commenced pre-commercialization operation in year
 plant produced in the year

Year	Non-Energy Use	Gas for Heating	Total
------	----------------	-----------------	-------

Year	Non-Energy Use	Gas for Heating	Total
1990	609	460	13,222
1991	604	495	14,537
1992	657	687	16,161
1993	1,141	560	17,713
1994	1,163	497	19,084
1995	1,064	590	21,583
1996	870	1,209	23,786
1997	1,378	1,087	26,167
1998	1,282	1,444	25,558
1999	1,118	1,905	27,228
2000	1,512	2,350	29,698
2001	1,655	2,965	31,514
2002	1,775	3,867	33,288
2003	1,616	4,270	34,586
2004	1,476	5,014	37,523
2005	1,541	5,440	38,585
2006	2,120	5,442	38,567
2007	2,112	5,597	41,505
2008	2,046	5,772	41,568
2009	1,995	4,807	40,446
2010	1,661	4,593	41,276
2011	3,906	4,609	43,156
2012	5,336	4,870	49,290
2013	5,276	4,800	51,584
2014	4,472	5,168	52,209

	DP (M)	DP (2010 P)	P (00 P)	P (SPP)	SMP	SMP	DP (2010 P)	P (SPP)	SMP
1990	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1991	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1992	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1993	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1994	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1995	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1996	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1997	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1998	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1999	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2000	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2001	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2002	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2003	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2004	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2005	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2006	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2007	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2008	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2009	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2010	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2011	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2012	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2013	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2014	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Sour: DP and Population data from Department of Statistics, Malaysia

MEMBERSHIP 2014

MEMBERSHIP	MEMBERSHIP	MEMBERSHIP	MEMBERSHIP	MEMBERSHIP	MEMBERSHIP	MEMBERSHIP				
						MEMBERSHIP	MEMBERSHIP	MEMBERSHIP	MEMBERSHIP	
MEMBERSHIP										
Primary Production					0					
Gas Lining, Reinfection Use					0					
Imports					16,009					
Exports					10,398					
Others					208					
Stock Change					1,296					
Statistical Discrepancy					0					
8. Primary Supply	65,929	25,816	26,765	22	6,699	8,662	946	1,768	136	
MEMBERSHIP										
Gas Plants										
					96					
					420					
					1,250					
Subtotal	1,913	28,17	0	0	1,765	0	108	0	1,46	
MEMBERSHIP										
Power Stations										
Generation										
Hydro Stations					0					
Thermal Stations					390					
Self-Generation					25					
Subtotal	1,538	2,019	0	0	415	0	647	269	0	
Losses Own Use					2,098					
Statistical Discrepancy					54					
14. Secondary Supply	56,238	25,816	26,765	42	22,318	4,643	9,216	2,014	2,495	
MEMBERSHIP										
Residential										
					647					
Commercial					877					
Industrial					15,11					
Transport					23,50					
Agriculture					1					
Fishery					987					
Non-Energy Use					1,24					
22. Total Final Consumption	9,641	0	0	0	29,17	12,005	10,61	246	2,632	
MEMBERSHIP										
Main Production										
Gross Electricity Generation					3,401					
MEMBERSHIP										
to Production										
Gross Electricity Generation					89					

Crude production includes Condensates comprising Pentane and heavier hydrocarbons.
 Others Refer to Condensate Energy Arms consist of Imported Light Diesel, Top Re-process, Crude Residuum Middle East Residue which are Used as Refinery Fuel.
 PPE Products and Products i.e. Condensates, Ethane, Butane, Propane from Natural Gas, Ethane is Not included under Production.
 Ethane and Propane as Feedstock are Presented as Non-Energy use under column. Ethane is Presented under Natural Gas Column.
 Estimated figures based from the Energy Commission, Statistics of Electricity Supply Industry in Malaysia.
 Total may not necessarily add up due to rounding.

MEMBERSHIP 2014

Description	2014				2013				
	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value
Primary Production					0				
Gas Lifting, Reinjection Use					0				
Imports					4 228				
Exports					2 727				
Unfers					36				
Stock Change					46				
Statistical Discrepancy					0				
8. Primary Supply	16 957	6 841	6 539	9	1 511	1 976	2	2 95	4
Gas Plants									
Residential					25				
Commercial					110				
Industrial					349				
Subtotal	4 089	7 38	0	0	484	0	27	0	374
Power Stations									
Hydro					0				
Thermal					299				
Self-generation					6				
Subtotal	4 20	428	0	0	305	0	95	10	0
Losses									
Own Use					320				
Statistical Discrepancy					36				
14. Secondary Supply	4 721	6 841	6 539	9	6 029	1 437	2 556	522	725
Residential					153				
Commercial					203				
Industrial					559				
Transport					5 73				
Agriculture					1				
Fishery					252				
Non-Energy Use					497				
22. Total Final Consumption	2 36	0	0	0	7 39	3 13	2 554	227	711
Main Production									
Gross Electricity Generation					1 242				
to Producers									
Gross Electricity Generation					23				

Crude production includes Condensates comprising Pentane and heavier hydrocarbons.
 Others Refer to Condensate Arms consist of Imported Light Diesel, Top Re-process, Crude Residuum Middle East Residue which are Used as Refinery Ma.
 PPE Products and Products i.e. Condensates, Ethane, Butane, Propane from Natural Gas, Ethane is Not included under Production.
 Ethane and Propane as Feedstock are Presented as Non-Energy use under column. Ethane is Presented under Natural Gas Column.
 Estimated figures based from the Energy Commission, Statistics of Electricity Supply Industry in Malaysia.
 Total may not necessarily add up due to rounding.

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING 2014

Description	2014	2013	2012	2011	Production	Production				
						Production	Production	Production	Production	
Production										
Primary Production	16,332	16,227	6,399	2	2,37	2,275	436	458	79	
Gas Flaring, Reinjection Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Imports	4,260	4,260	4,260	4,260	4,260	4,260	4,260	4,260	4,260	
Exports	6,284	6,284	6,284	6,284	6,284	6,284	6,284	6,284	6,284	
Others	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	
Loss Change	497	497	497	497	497	497	497	497	497	
Statistical Discrepancy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
8. Primary Supply	16,332	16,227	6,399	2	2,37	2,275	436	458	79	
Gas Plants										
Residential	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	
Commercial	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	
Industrial	268	268	268	268	268	268	268	268	268	
Subtotal	400	400	400	400	400	400	28	0	289	
Refrigeration	670	670	670	670	670	670	670	670	670	
Power Stations	310	310	310	310	310	310	310	310	310	
Hydro Stations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Thermal Stations	310	310	310	310	310	310	310	310	310	
Self-generation	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
Subtotal	1,042	1,042	1,042	1,042	1,042	1,042	0	227	39	
Losses Own Use	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	
Statistical Discrepancy	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	
14. Secondary Supply	13,992	13,992	6,399	3	5,451	951	2,336	465	719	
Residential										
Residential	178	178	178	178	178	178	178	178	178	
Commercial	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	
Industrial	353	353	353	353	353	353	353	353	353	
Transport	6,200	6,200	6,200	6,200	6,200	6,200	6,200	6,200	6,200	
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Fishery	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	
Non-Energy Use	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	
22. Total Final Consumption	2,390	2,390	0	0	7,388	3,226	2,172	8	641	
Main Production										
Gross Electricity Generation	1,076	1,076	1,076	1,076	1,076	1,076	1,076	1,076	1,076	
Net Electricity Generation	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	

Crude production includes Condensates comprising Pentane and heavier hydrocarbons.
 Others Refer to Condensate Energy Units consist of Imported Light Diesel, Top Re-process, Crude Residuum Middle East Residue which are Used as Refinery Fuel.
 PPE Products and Products i.e. Condensates, Ethane, Butane, Propane from Natural Gas, Ethane is Not included under Production.
 Ethane and Propane as Feedstock are Presented as Non-Energy use under Production column. Ethane is Presented under Natural Gas Column.
 Estimated figures based from the Energy Commission, Statistics of Electricity Supply Industry in Malaysia.

Note: Total may not necessarily add up due to rounding

MEMBER STATES 2014

MEMBER STATES	MALAYSIA	SINGAPORE	BRUNEI	THAILAND	PHILIPPINES	PERCENTAGE PERCENTS			
						PERCENTAGE	DIFFERENCE	PERCENTAGE	PERCENTAGE
PERCENTAGE PERCENTS									
Primary Production	15269	6270	7051	43	2228	2200	429	291	151
Gas Flaring, Reinjection Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Imports	4048	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exports	236	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Losses	108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stock Change	725	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statistical Discrepancy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8. Primary Supply	15269	6270	7051	43	2228	2200	429	291	151
PERCENTAGE PERCENTS									
Gas Plants									
Residential	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Commercial	92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial	296	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	387	0	0	0	407	0	22	0	315
Residential	504	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Power Stations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hydro Stations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thermal Stations	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Self-Generation	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	378	0	0	0	47	0	12	35	0
Losses	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statistical Discrepancy	115	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14. Total Final Consumption	1296	5764	7051	15	539	1080	217	498	485
PERCENTAGE PERCENTS									
Residential	155	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Commercial	215	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial	339	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport	615	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fishery	259	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Energy Use	404	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22. Total Final Consumption	2173	0	0	0	737	3280	2545	7	637
PERCENTAGE PERCENTS									
Main Production									
Gross Electricity Generation	497	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
to Power									
Gross Electricity Generation	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Crude production includes Condensates comprising Pentane and heavier hydrocarbons.
 Losses Refer to Condensate Energy Losses consist of Imported Light Diesel, Top Re-process, Crude Residue Middle East Residue which are Used as Refinery Fuel.
 PPE Products and Products i.e. Condensates, Ethane, Butane, Propane from Natural Gas, Ethane is Not included under Production.
 Ethane and Propane as Feedstock are Presented as Non-Energy use under Production column. Ethane is Presented under Natural Gas Column.
 Estimated figures based from the Energy Commission, Statistics of Electricity Supply Industry in Malaysia.
 Note: Total may not necessarily add up due to rounding.

MEMBERS 2014

MEMBERS	MEMBERS	MEMBERS	MEMBERS	MEMBERS	MEMBERS				
					MEMBERS	MEMBERS	MEMBERS	MEMBERS	MEMBERS

MEMBERS	MEMBERS	MEMBERS	MEMBERS	MEMBERS	MEMBERS	MEMBERS	MEMBERS	MEMBERS	MEMBERS
Primary Production					0				
Gas Flaring, Reinjection Use					0				
Imports					273				
Exports					151				
Unfers					28				
Loc Change					28				
Statistical Discrepancy					0				
8. Primary Supply	1722	6384	678	6	823	142	82	525	78

MEMBERS	MEMBERS	MEMBERS	MEMBERS	MEMBERS	MEMBERS	MEMBERS	MEMBERS	MEMBERS	MEMBERS
Gas Plants									
					31				
					106				
					337				
Subtotal	10675	7506	0	0	475	0	31	0	369

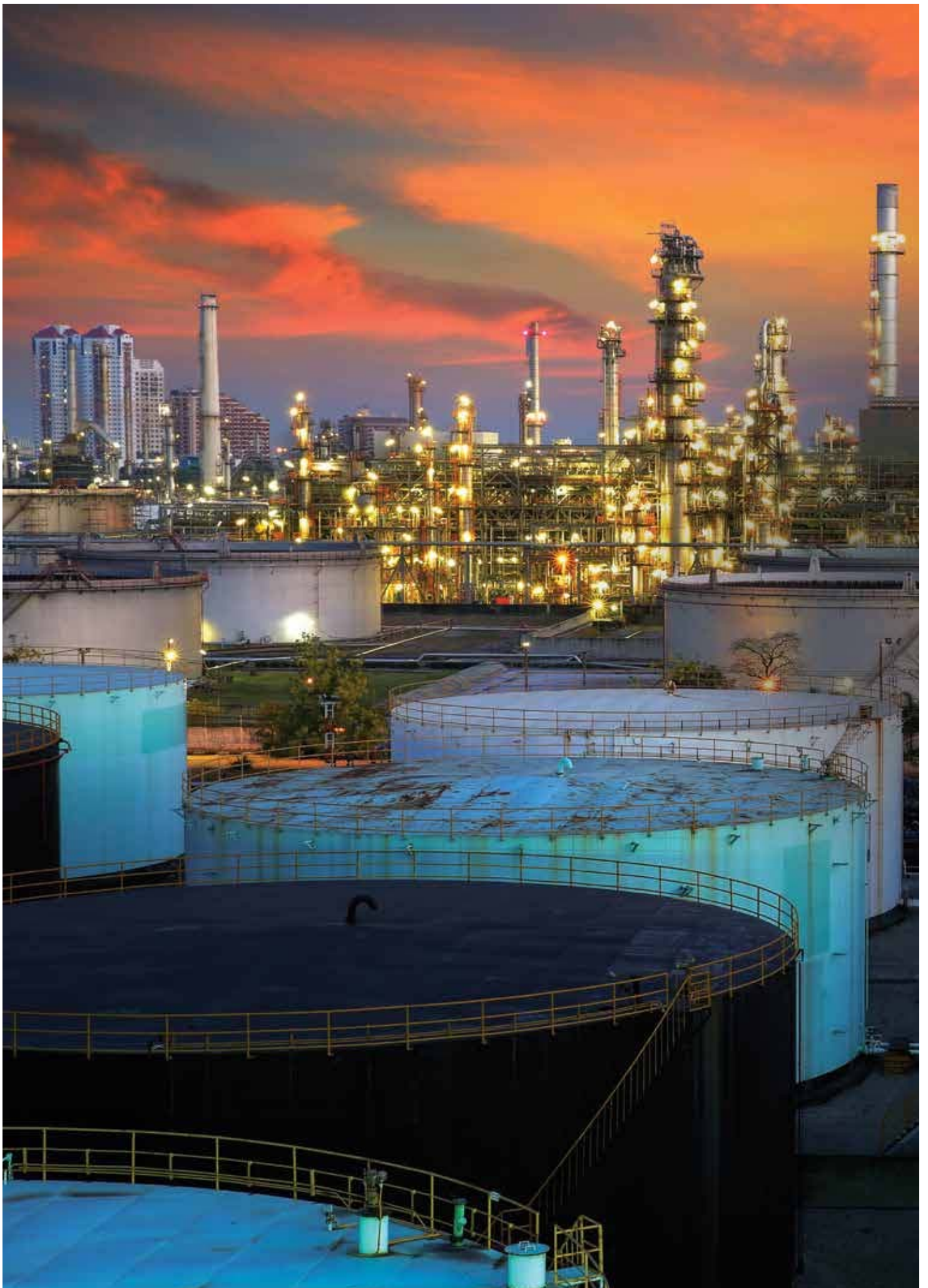
MEMBERS	MEMBERS	MEMBERS	MEMBERS	MEMBERS	MEMBERS	MEMBERS	MEMBERS	MEMBERS	MEMBERS
Reeries					642				
Power Stations									
- Generation									
- Hydro Stations					0				
- Thermal Stations					641				
- Self Generation					6				
Subtotal	3518	415	0	0	47	0	13	34	0

MEMBERS	MEMBERS	MEMBERS	MEMBERS	MEMBERS	MEMBERS	MEMBERS	MEMBERS	MEMBERS	MEMBERS
Losses Own Use					540				
Statistical Discrepancy					79				
14. Secondary Supply	4580	6384	678	16	678	174	208	529	565

MEMBERS	MEMBERS	MEMBERS	MEMBERS	MEMBERS	MEMBERS	MEMBERS	MEMBERS	MEMBERS	MEMBERS
Residential					160				
Commercial					273				
Industrial					260				
Transport					561				
Agriculture					0				
Fishery					213				
Non Energy Use					435				
22. Total Final Consumption	2542	0	0	0	701	307	290	4	643

MEMBERS	MEMBERS	MEMBERS	MEMBERS	MEMBERS	MEMBERS	MEMBERS	MEMBERS	MEMBERS	MEMBERS
Main Electricity Generation					486				
to Profer					22				

Crude production includes Condensates comprising Pentane and heavier hydrocarbons.
 Others Refer to Crude Energy Arms consist of Imported Light Diesel, Top Re-process, Crude Residuum Middle East Residue which are Used as Refinery Ma.
 PPE Products and Products i.e Condensates, Ethane, Butane, Propane from Natural Gas, Ethane is Not included under Production.
 Ethane and Propane as Feedstock are Presented as Non Energy use under column. Ethane is Presented under Natural Gas Column.
 Estimated figures based from the Energy Commission, Statistics of Electricity Supply Industry in Malaysia.
 Total may not necessarily add up due to rounding.

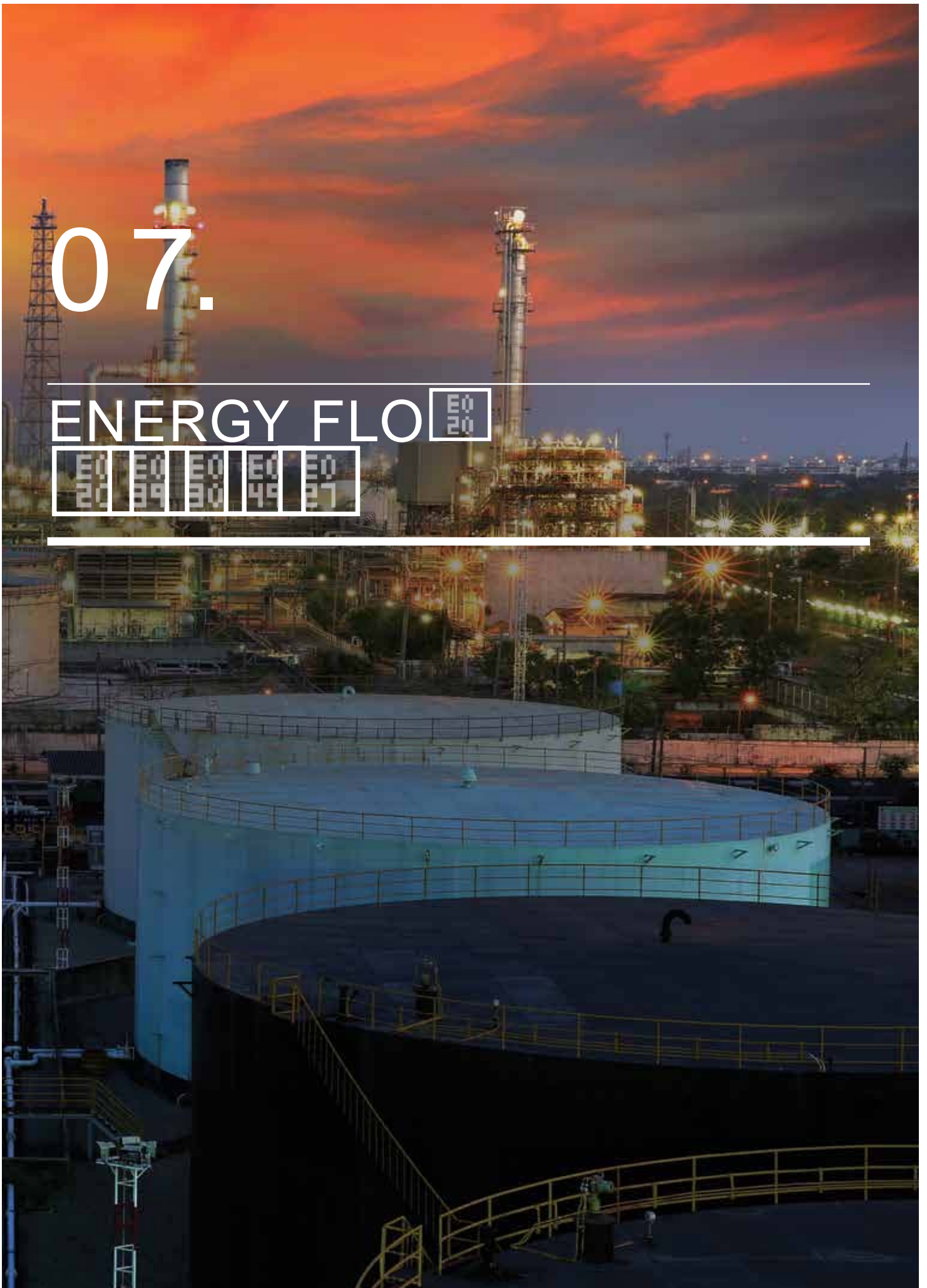


07.

ENERGY FLO

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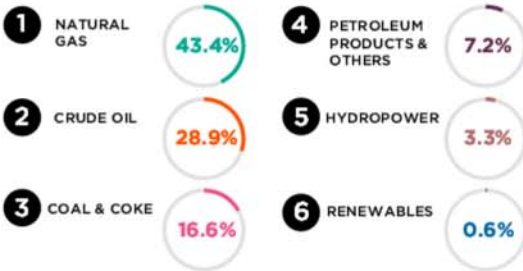
EO	EO	EO	EO	EO
20	89	30	49	27



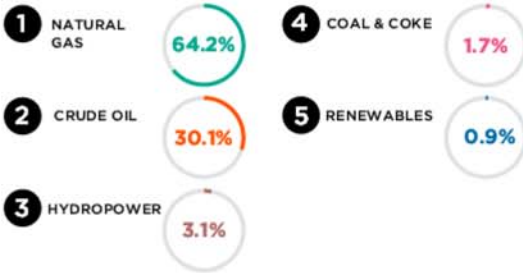
ENERGY FLOW CHART

PRIMARY SUPPLY

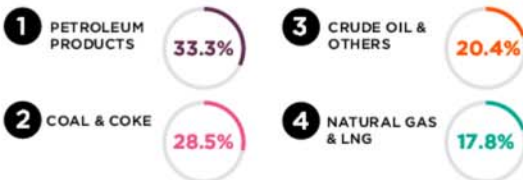
PRIMARY SUPPLY*



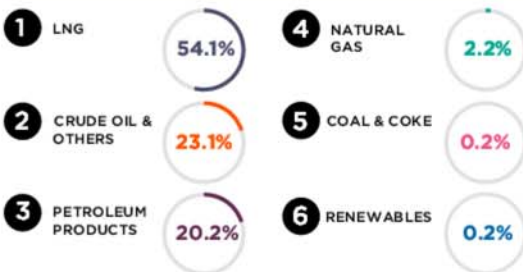
PRIMARY PRODUCTION



IMPORTS

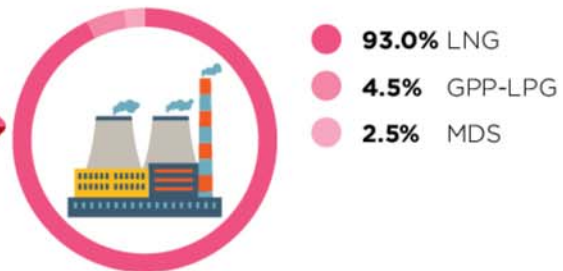


EXPORTS

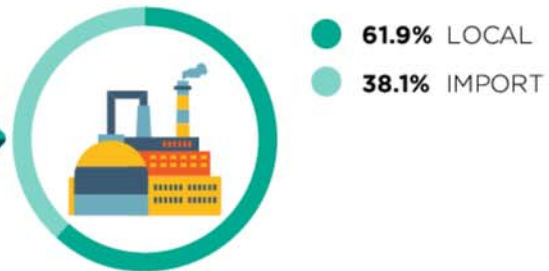


TRANSFORMATION

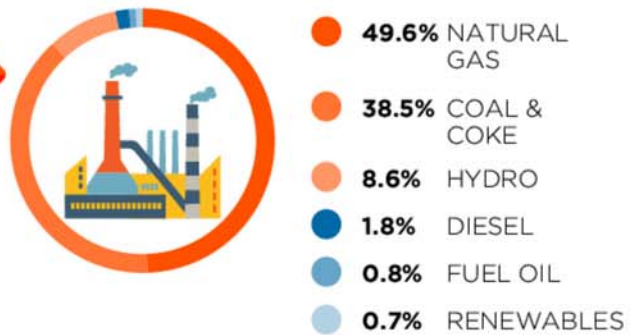
GAS PLANT INPUT



OIL REFINERIES INPUT



POWER STATIONS & SELF GENERATION INPUT



Note *: Primary Supply = Primary Production - Flaring + Imports - Exports - Bunkers (+-) Stock Change (+-) Statistical Discrepancy

