VBIAF Sectoral Guide Town Hall Energy Efficiency



Value-based Intermediation (VBI) Strengthening the roles & impact of Islamic Finance 10 Sept 2020 Xxxx p.m. MSTeams/xxxx

ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Definition and Scope Energy Efficiency Initiatives in Malaysia The Scope of the Guide



4 Clusters & The Project Life Cycle

Buildings Industrial Facilities Transportation Domestic Appliances

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Commercial Proposition

Outline of Presentation

Government Programmes & Initiatives Financing



Impact- Based Risk Management

Risk Identification Risk Measurement Risk Management & Mitigation Risk Reporting & Monitoring

Energy Efficiency Initiatives in Malaysia



Energy Efficiency

The Definition

- Energy Efficiency (EE) is the ratio output of performance, service, goods or energy to an input of energy
- Using less/same energy to perform the same task achieve same/higher level of output (eg. eliminating energy waste)
- EE is not the same as energy conservation which is the act of saving energy by reducing a service because conserving energy involves cutting back on energy use



The Importance

- Key activities in reducing GHG emissions and tackling climate change
 - Energy intensity (energy/ GDP) in Malaysia on the rise since 2000

• In 2015 Paris Agreement, Malaysia has committed to reduce its GHG emissions intensity to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by 45% by 2030

4 Clusters & The Project Life Cycle				
Cluster Project Life Cycle	BUILDINGS <i>Cresidential and commercial, exclude industrial facilities</i> Improvements in energy consumption for heating/cooling such as through enhancing building codes, design, retrofit and renovation, energy savings technologies, EE standards and certifications	INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES (including commercial appliances) Making industrial processes more energy efficient throughout the lifecycle including improvements in energy savings such as through energy management systems, industrial equipment standards	TRANSPORTATION Transports that meet better emissions performance level and fuel consumption and may encompass fuel-efficient vehicles, hybrid EV, full EV and alternative fuel vehicles	DOMESTIC CONSUMER APPLIANCES Ready-to-use/ standalone appliances that meet EE standards and certifications
Design and Planning Installation & construction/ manufacturing	Activity involves developing the design fo analysis of the design / technology concepts when in operation (i.e. end users). Activity involves on-site installation and/ or products e.g. equipment, vehicle, applianc construction and manufacturing activities the	Not applicable as this involves ready-to- use/ standalone products.		
Operations / End users	 Residential building owners and tenants. Commercial building owners and tenants 	 Industrial facility owners and tenants (e.g. manufacturers, factory, warehouse). SME businesses using commercial appliances (e.g. Food producers, printing companies, garment producers). 	 Commercial/ road freight vehicles (e.g. trucks). Other freights (e.g. rail, ships, airplane). Private/ road passenger vehicles (e.g. cars, motorcycles, vans). Commercial/ road passenger vehicles (e.g. buses, vans). Other commercial passenger vehicles including mass transit (e.g. trains, ships, airplanes 	Household users only.
Ancillary service providers	 Project design and planning Metering and monitoring services 	 Energy performance contracting Energy consultants 		

The Guide does not address the non-EE impact-based risk considerations such as ESG criteria related to the general construction or manufacturing of buildings, industrial facilities, transportation and domestic / consumer appliances.

The Commercial Proposition

EE activities serves as business opportunities to FI. Energy sector is one of the 4 key pillars in the National Green Technology Policy. EE is also among the sectors in catalyst to create a low carbon and resource efficient economy in the National Green Technology Masterplan Malaysia 2017-2030



For Government Buildings

Promotes EE in government buildings, which involves service providers in promoting relevant technologies that can achieve energy costs saving



Transportation

Under the National Electric Mobility Blueprint (2015-2030), by 2030, Government targets

- See 100,000 electric cars
- 100,000 motorcycle
- 2,000 electric buses



Industrial Facilities

Initiative 3 (Energy audits and energy management in buildings and industries) under the NEEAP



Domestic /

Consumer Appliances

Energy rating and labelling of household appliances to facilitate end users' decision making during the initial purchase cost and the operational cost for electricity



Government Programmes/ Initiatives

Green Technology Incentive package is extended until end of 2030 to strengthen the development of green technology.

This comes in form of investment tax allowance for green projects/ green technology assets purchase and income tax exemption for companies that undertakes green technology service activities

Financing Opportunities

Financial support through participating FIs for producer, user and ESCOs to finance investments/ assets related to EE

Fls to develop financial products and services to encourage

Rebate of 2% on interest/profit rate charged by FIs 60% government guarantee on financing provided by FIs

projects and EPC.

Funds up to RM2 billion

EE projects by customers

Examples of EE Financing & Investment

Uses an energy efficiency calculator to assess potential energy and cost savings of a project upfront

Financing facility to developer of green and retrofit buildings

HSBC UK

Financing facility to upgrade houses with environmental-friendly features such as solar panels that offers borrowing rate 0.1% lower than standard loans.



Examples of financial products & services

Green Mortgage with 1% reduction on interest



CMHC

25% premium refund on its mortgage loan insurance premiums to purchase EE homes or renovations

WELLS FARGO

First mortgage loans for building & refinancing LEED certified commercial buildings.

Clean Air Vehicle Loan with preferential rates for hybrids



Impact- Based Risk Management

A clear commitment in support of EE activities:





Impact- Based Risk Management

In order to safeguard FIs commitment to EE, below are the risk processes suggested for FIs to implement:



Risk Identification



The above risk categories may have different impact against project life cycle of different cluster

Risk Identification



When financing/ investing in EE projects, avoid counterparties that are not registered with EC. ECOS provides the following registry:



Risk Measurement

Development of different impact metrics / indicators to assign appropriate risk score / level (High, Medium, Low Risk) – according to respective Fls internal risk methodologies

Tools

- **Key Impact Measures / Indicators**
- Medium 2-3 star
- Low 4-5 star

High – 1 star

2. Private Vehicles with EEV Certification

Accredition ratings by relevant body

BEI government building design

- High No
- Low Yes

Certification

- Certified counterparty by an established certification • standard may be deemed as sufficiently managed the impact-catogeries / themes.
- May be assigned a Medium / Low risk score
- Eg:
 - MyCREST
 - Penarafan Hijau JKR
 - Energy Star
 - EEV

- Portfolio approach to compute GHG emission · Methodologies recommended
- GHG Protocol as recommended by TCFD 1.
 - 2. ISO 14064



Example:			
Physical	Transition	Financial Risk / Impact	
Damage to building & infrastructure	Substitution of existing products/services with higher EE	Actual energy savings from EE improvements may not be fully materialise to cover	

options Rapid changes in • EE technologies may require frequent upgrades

al energy savings EE improvements not be fully rialise to cover investments made to transition to high EE technologies

GHG Reports 3

Risk Management & Mitigation



Risk Reporting & Monitoring

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Impact- Based **Risk Report**

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capacity building/ engagement initiatives and

feedback/grievances from wider stakeholder

Reporting Channel and Type of Report

Reporting mechanism to monitor impact-based performance ٠

Contain an 'Objective' and minimum components such as impact based target(s), key impact risk(s) and outlook, impact- based metrics at portfolio level, climate change metrics and compliance to existing standards/ certification

	Stakeholder	Channel	Type of Report	Frequency
Internal	BODEmployees	 BOD meetings Department meetings Feedback forms, surveys Intranet 	 Impact based risk reports Stakeholder feedback Trainings on relevant sustainability policies 	Ad HocAnnuallyRegular
External	 Regulators Shareholders Customers Community 	 Meetings Forums Annual Report Briefings Distribution channels Feedback forms, surveys Social media Community engagement programmes 	 Impact based risk reports Stakeholder feedback 	 Ad Hoc Annually Regular
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2 Stakeholder Feedback Report		 Monitor and report on stakeholder feedback A stakeholder feedback report may contain an objective and few minimum component 		
	Provide comprehensive infor	mation on key		1. Nature of capacity building for key stakeholders
Objective	capacity building/ engagement	nt initiatives and	IVIInimum	2. Nature/ types of feedback / grievance

Component

2. Nature/ types of feedback / grievance

- 3. Summary and status of action plan
- 4. Impacts created

The document is a collaborative effort by the VBI Community of Practitioners, regulators and relevant stakeholders.



THANK YOU

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