



International Workshop: Future Perspective of Bioenergy Development in Asia

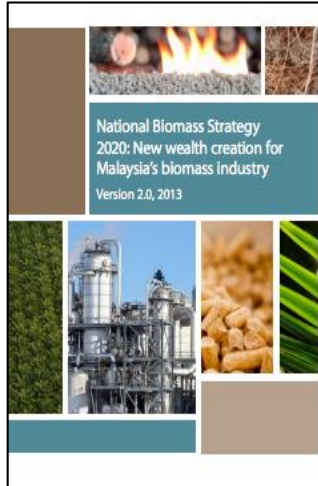
**Session 1:
Setting the Scene - An overview of Asian Bioenergy Policy
and Market**

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The National Biomass Strategy

Waste to Wealth Scenario for Malaysia



2013:
Expanded Scope to
Cover Forestry and
Dedicated Crops As
Source of Biomass



2011:
Oil Palm Biomass

- i Availability, Mobilisation Cost, Location of Biomass in Malaysia
- ii Technology Available to Process Biomass (Maturity)
- iii Advocates Portfolio of Uses for Biomass, Location Specific
- iv Malaysia's Biomass Opportunities

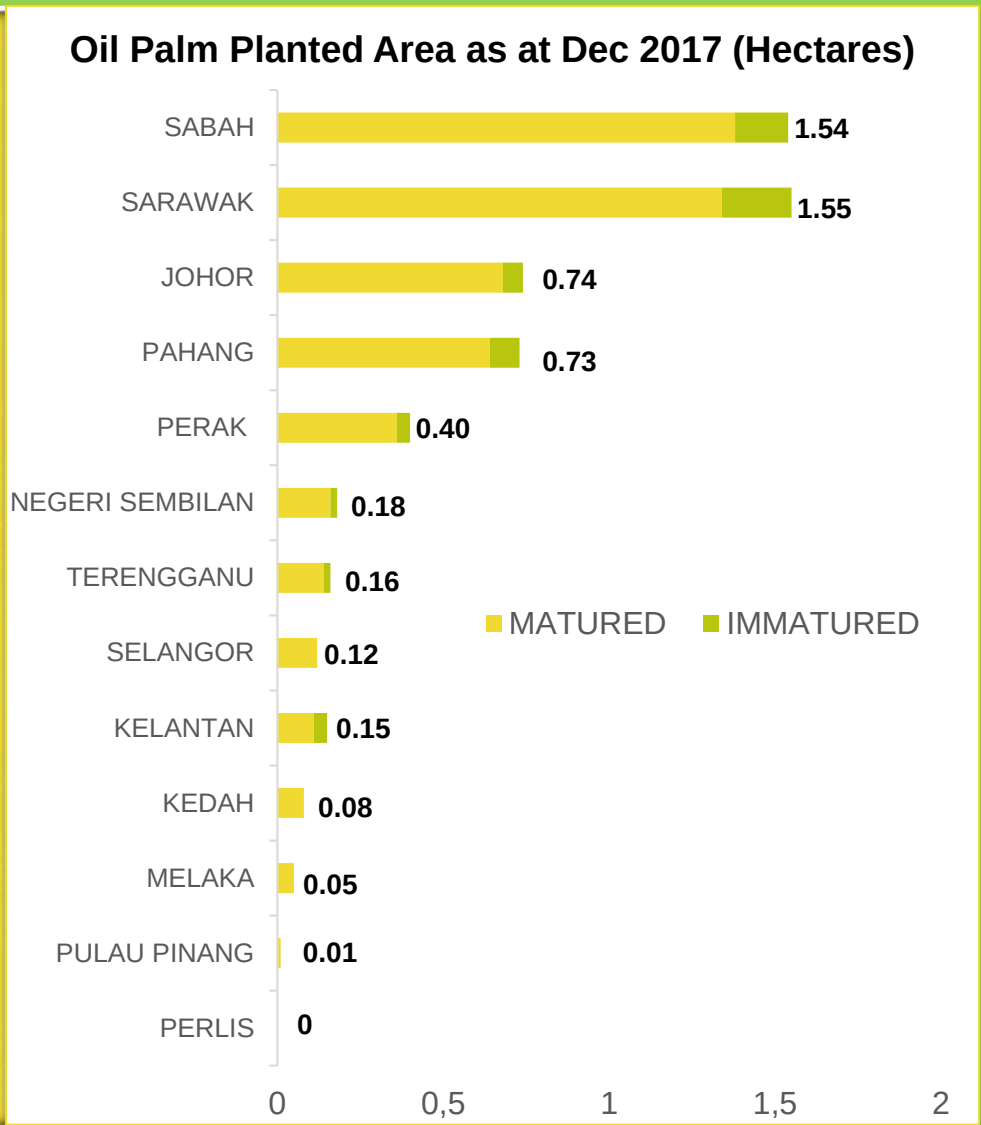
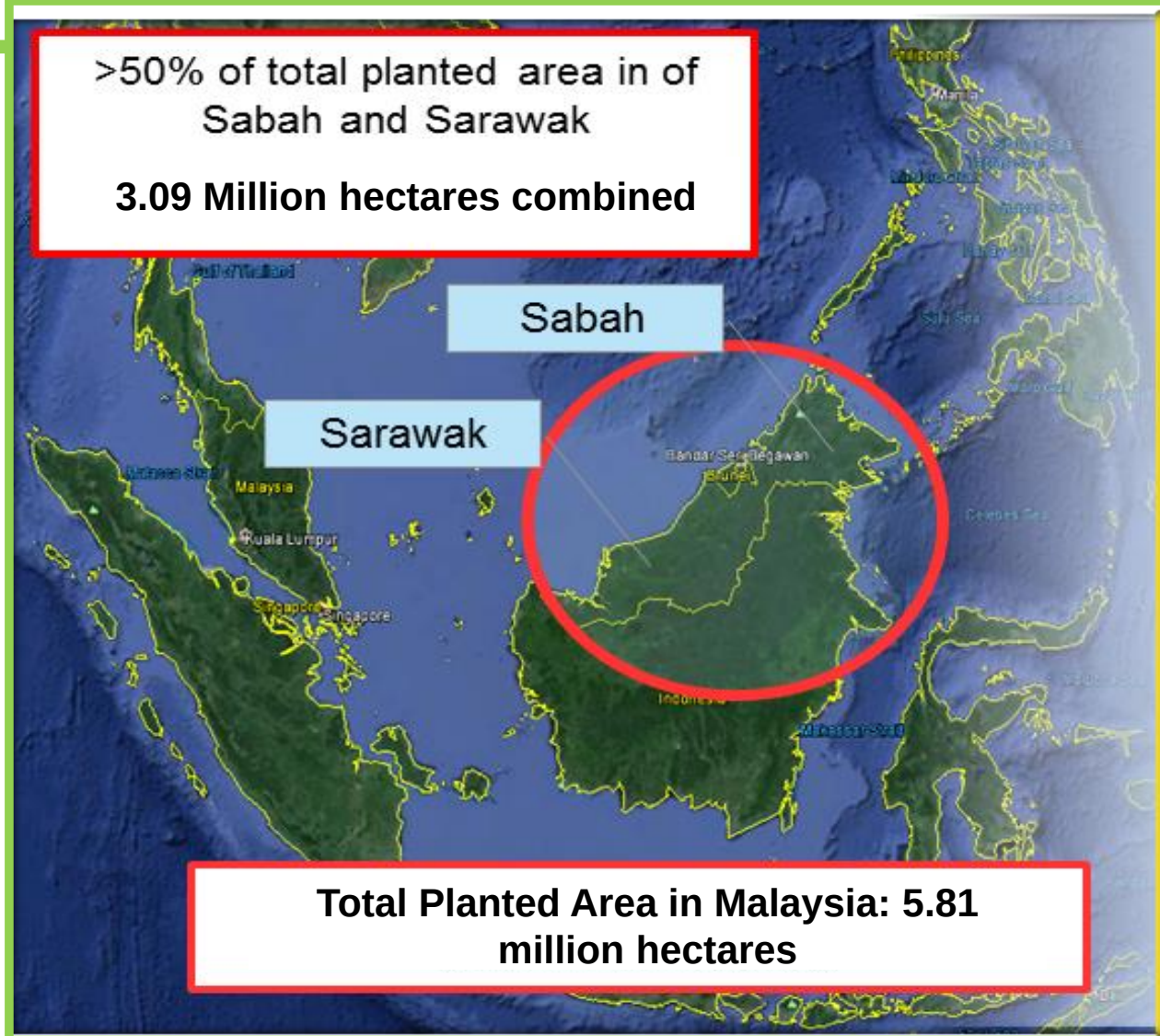
OBJECTIVE

Creation of balanced portfolio of high value downstream activities (e.g. ranging from bio energy, bio fuels, bio chemicals)

STATUS TO DATE

- Facilitated companies and promote higher value biomass investments and ventures – Total of **226** projects with investment worth of **RM 2.9 Billion** to date
- Malaysia is now one of the region's leading biomass investment destination

Total Palm Oil Planted Area in Malaysia



MALAYSIA generates sufficient amounts (>90 million dry tonnes) of dry palm biomass per year and availability subjected to mobilisation cost

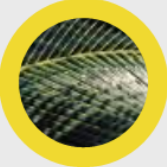
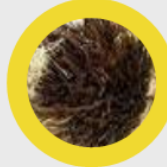
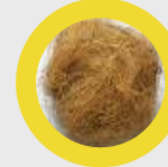
	Biomass Type	Description	Site of production	Annual Availability	
				Per ha (tonnes)	National total (m dry tonnes) ¹
Solid (dry weight)	 Fronds	Leaves of oil palm tree	Plantation	9.6	55.8
	 Trunks	Tree trunk available at end of plantation lifecycle	Plantation	3.0	17.4
	 EFB	Remains after removal of palm fruits	Mill	1.4	8.1
	 Shells (PKS)	Remains after palm kernel oil extraction	Mill	0.8	4.6
	 Fiber (MF)	Remains after oil extraction from mesocarp	Mill	1.4	8.1
Liquid (wet weight)	 POME	Liquid by-product from sterilization and milling process of FFB	Mill	12.2	70.7

~94 million dry tonnes

¹ Based on end 2017 records, 5.81m ha total planted areas in Malaysia, 4% replanted area per year and company specific information

SOURCE: MPOB; Interviews

A detailed costing methodology has been developed to illustrate how biomass can be mobilized in a Sustainable Way

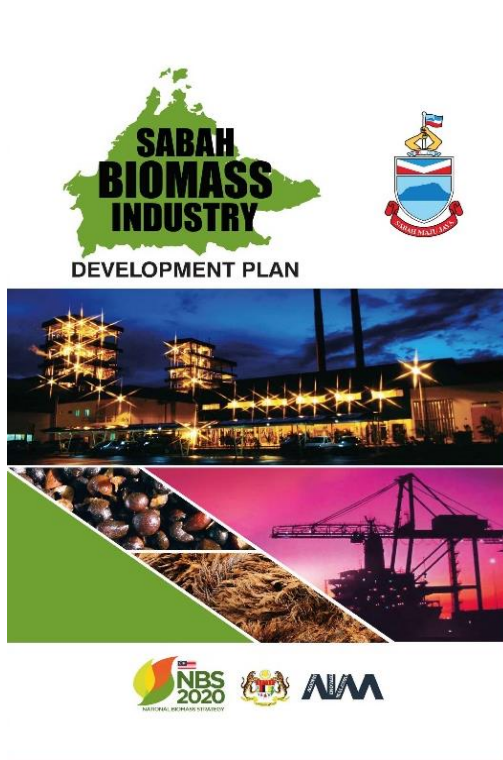
Biomass types (USD per tonne dry weight)					
	Fronds	Trunks	EFB	PKS	Fiber
					
4 Transportation	9 - 80	8 - 81	0 - 113	0 - 40	0 - 97
3 Pre-processing	19 (chipping)	26 (chipping)	31 (shredding + compacting)	0	5 (compact ing)
2 Harvesting & collection	5 - 21	15	0	0	0
1 Substitu- tion	11 + 5 (fertilizer) (appli- cation)	24 + 3 (fertilizer) (appli- cation)	29 (fertilizer), no application cost	41 (2010 price)	13 (2010 price)

SOURCE: M. Islam et al.; K. Haron et al.; H. Kalid et al.; Lazaro A. et al.; ICIS; MARDI; MPOB; Field visit; Interviews

Sabah/ Sarawak Biomass Industry Development Plan

Localised Development Plan to Maximise Biomass Potential

Officially launched
On 25th February 2016



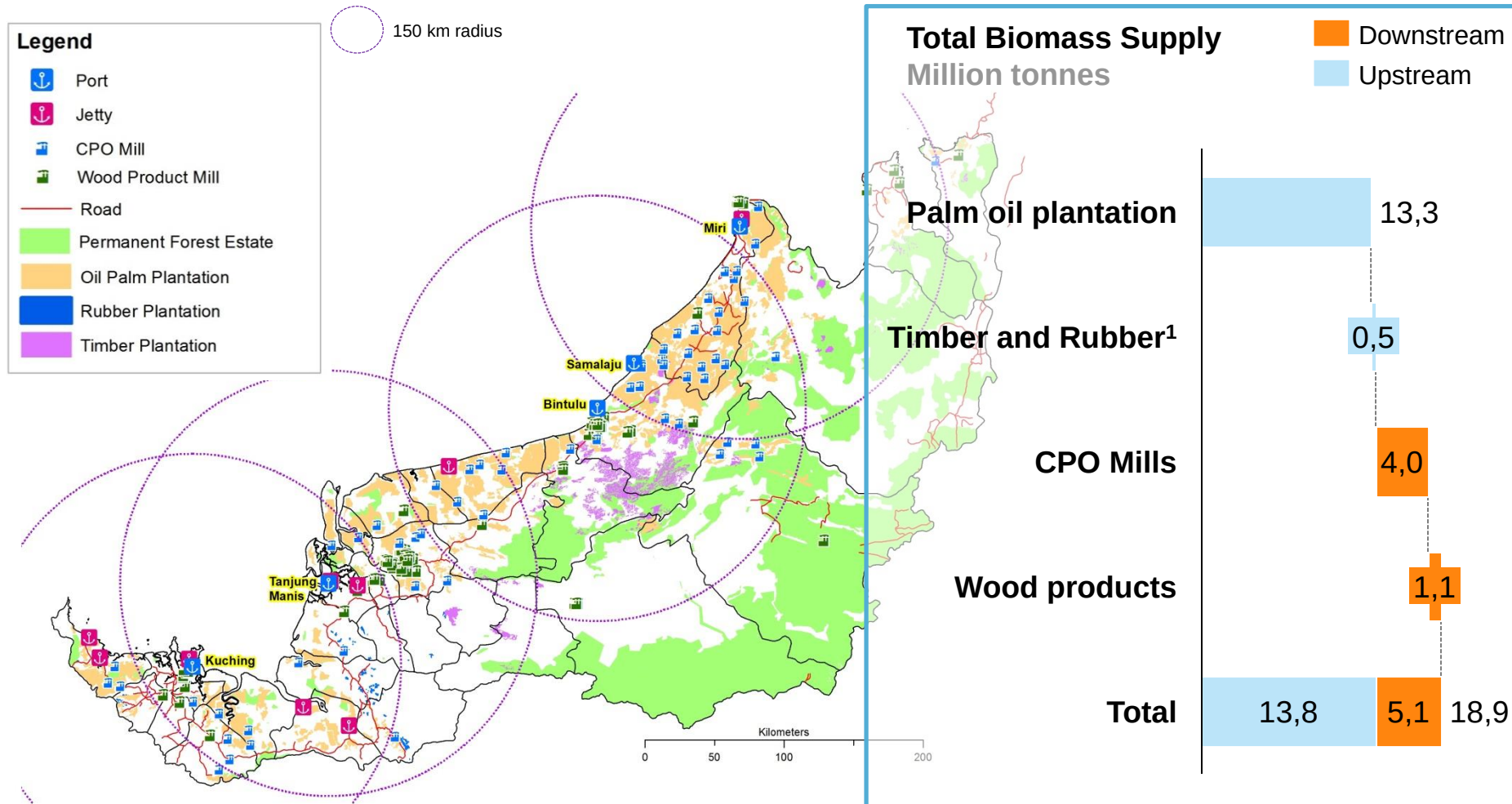
- SBIDP**
SABAH BIOMASS INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT PLAN
- Potential clusters for biomass downstream projects: Tawau, Lahad Datu, Sandakan and Labuk Sugut
 - **4.8 million** dry tonnes
 - **RM 3.2 billion** additional GNI
 - **~25,000** jobs
 - **RM 13.5 billion** investment opportunities



- SBIDP**
SARAWAK BIOMASS INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT PLAN
- Potential clusters for biomass downstream projects: Kuching, Tanjung Manis, Bintulu, Samalaju and Miri.
 - **6.0 million** dry tonnes
 - **RM 4.8 billion** additional GNI
 - **~30,000** jobs
 - **RM 18 billion** investment opportunities

1

SARAWAK HAS A TOTAL SUPPLY POTENTIAL OF 19 MILLION DRY TONNES CONCENTRATED IN 4 MAIN CLUSTERS

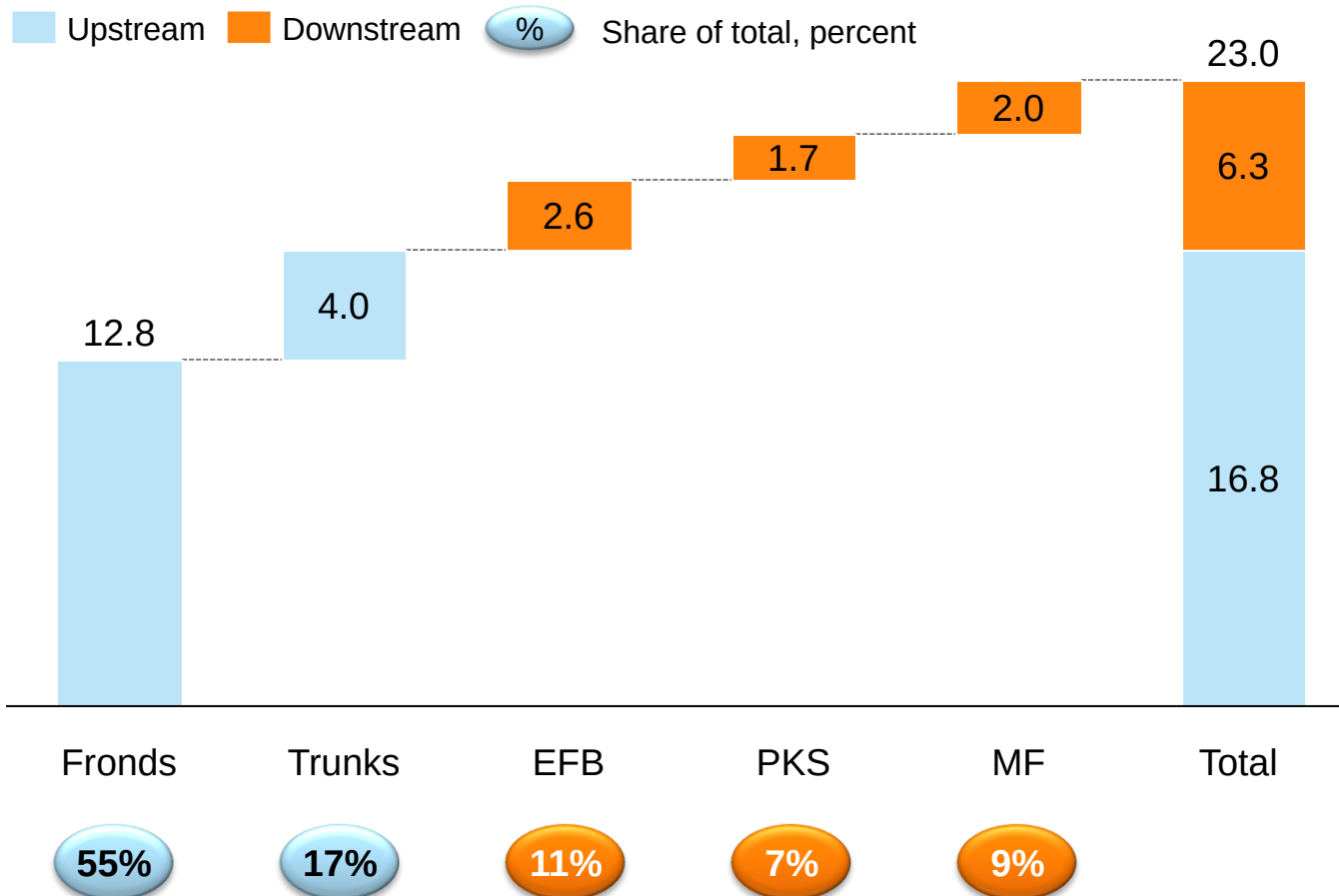


Note: ¹ Biomass of harvesting residues from timber and rubber plantations excluding natural forest

THE SABAH PALM OIL SECTOR GENERATES 23 MILLION DRY TONNES OF BIOMASS PER YEAR IN UPSTREAM AND DOWNSTREAM

Palm Oil Biomass Supply in Sabah, 2014

Million dry tonnes



Assumptions:

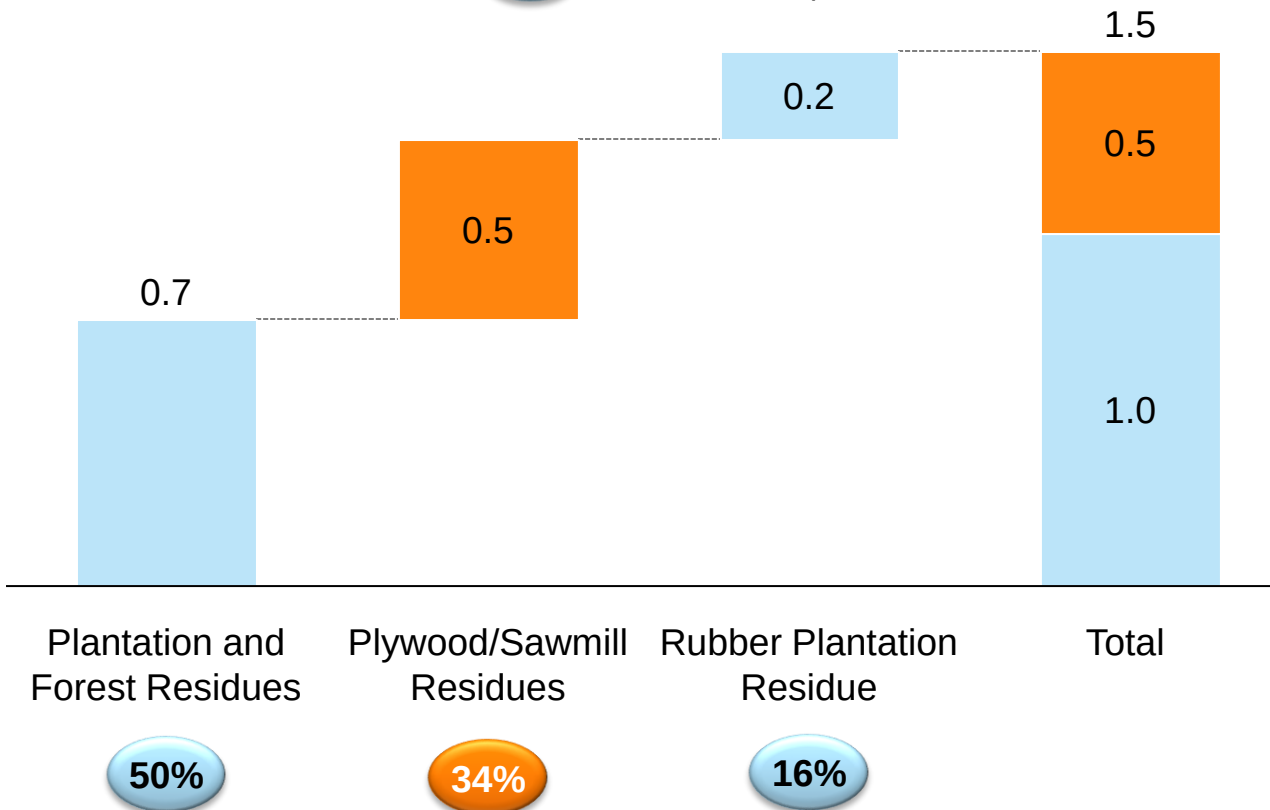
- 1.3 million ha of mature palm oil plantations (total 1.5 million ha)
- 27.8 million tonnes of FFB intake per year and biomass yield (in wet tonnes per FFB tonne):
 - 21% EFB/FFB
 - 6% PKS/FFB
 - 12% MF/FFB

THE SABAH TIMBER AND RUBBER INDUSTRY CONTRIBUTE TO 1.5 MILLION DRY TONNES OF BIOMASS PER YEAR

Woody Biomass Supply in Sabah, 2014

Million dry tonnes

Upstream Downstream % Share of total, percent



Assumptions:

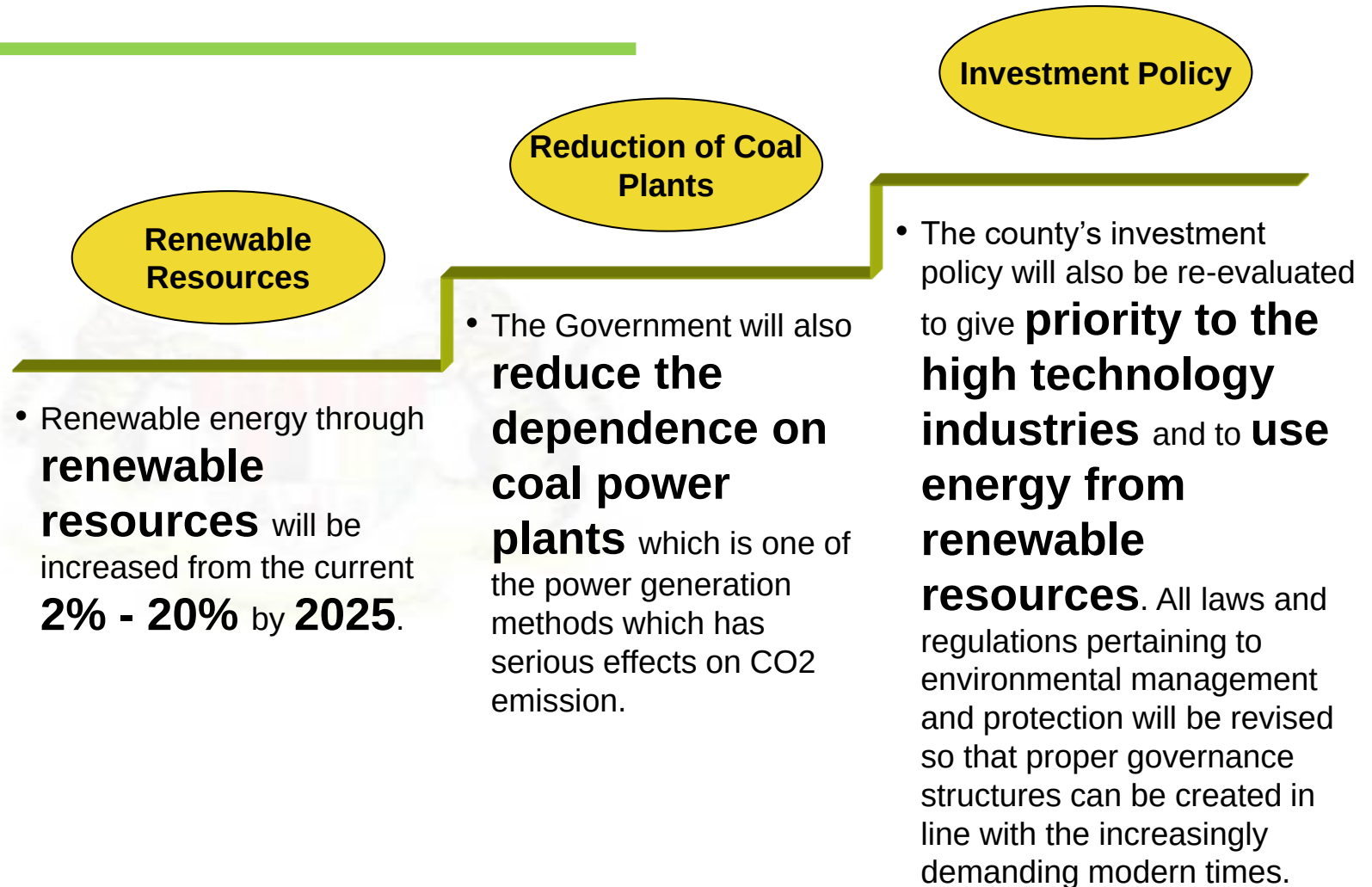
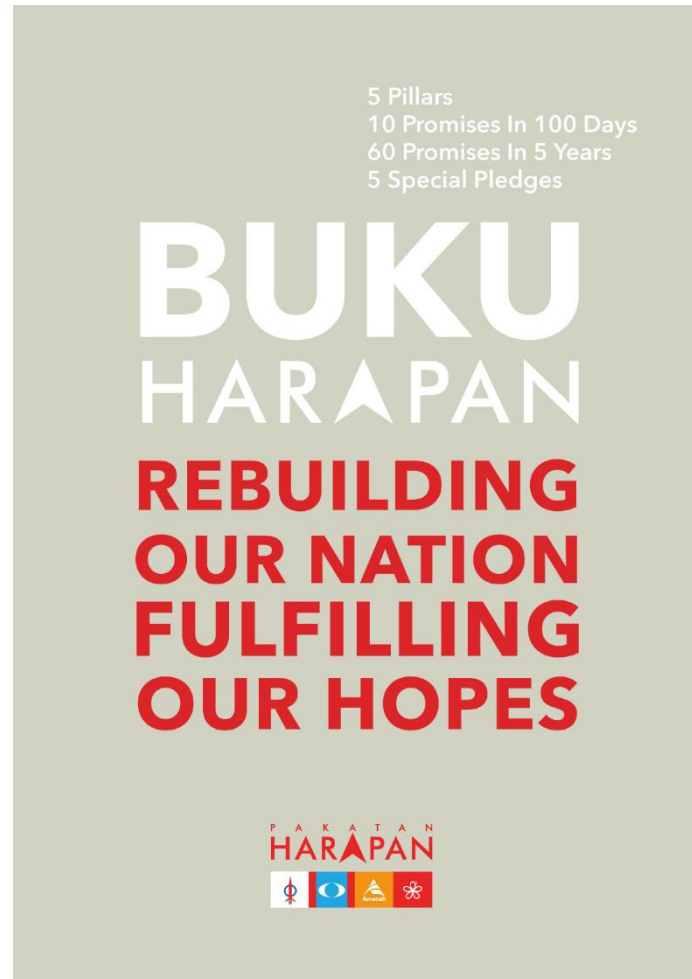
- 1.1 million m³ of timber production
- 1.5 million m³ of natural forest logs production
- 250K m³ of sawtimber production
- 800K m³ of plywood/veneer production
- 130K ha of rubber plantation

National Biomass Key Stakeholders

Holistic Approach – Engagement with Various Stakeholders



Mandate of the New Malaysian Government of Malaysia



NBS Objective In Alignment With The Direction Of The New Government Of Malaysia

NBS 2020



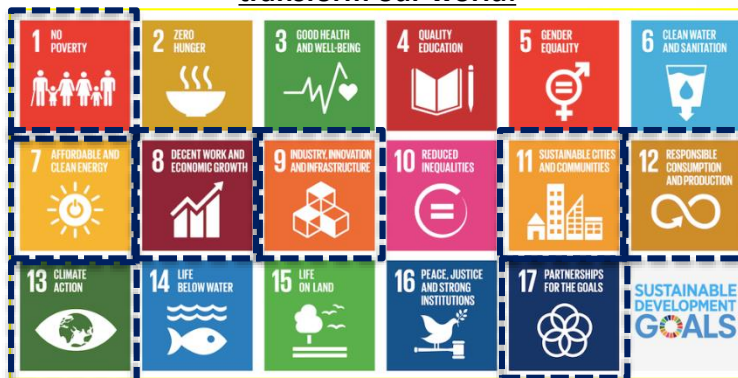
Primary objective : **maximize sustainable GNI impact** from biomass in the 2020 time frame

- **high-value downstream activities (e.g., bioenergy, biofuel, biochemical)**
- **High value job creation**
- **“Indigenous technology”** creation within Malaysia (direct and indirect value creation)
- **Sustainability** impact and emissions impact
- **Using Biomass as leverage** to form smart partnerships with downstream companies
- **Strategy Design principles - Private Sector Led**

World Standard: United Nations Development Program



The 17 sustainable development goals (SDGs) to transform our world:



Goal 1: No Poverty
 Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy
 Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth
 Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
 Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
 Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production
 Goal 13: Climate Action
 Goal 17: Partnerships to Achieve the Goal

New Government of Malaysia Direction



PILLAR 1: Reduce the People's Burden

- Promise 3: Sharing the nations's wealth in a targeted and equitable way
- Promise 5: Reduce the burdens faced by young people
- Promise 10: Guarantee people's basic food needs and taking care of the welfare of farmers

PILLAR 2: Institutional and Political Reform

- Promise 21: Empowering the public service

PILLAR 3: Spur Sustainable and Equitable Economic Growth

- Promise 30: Support the economic growth of bumiputera and all citizens in the country
- Promise 31: Spur investment and simplify business processes and trade
- Promise 34: Enhance the income of the majority
- Promise 35: Raising the dignity of workers and creating more equality jobs
- Promise 37: Ensuring the long-term prosperity of the rakyat/people
- Promise 39: Balancing economic growth with environmental protection

PILLAR 4: Return Sabah and Sarawak to the Status Accorded by the Malaysia Agreement 1963

- Promise 41: To ensure the prosperity of the people of Sabah and Sarawak by enhancing the states' economic growth
- Promise 42: Create more employment opportunities for Sabahan and Sarawakian youths
- Promise 45: Advancing the interest of the rural and remote populations
- Promise 47: Decentralisation of power to Sabah and Sarawak

PILLAR 5: Create a Malaysia that is Inclusive, Moderate and Respected Globally

- Promise 54: Empowering societal institutions, civil society and social entrepreneurship
- Promise 55: To increase the space for diversify the activities of young people

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Q & A