

Sectoral Energy Intensity In Malaysia

Topic: Analysis of specific sectors: country case studies

Author: Narges Moradkhani

This paper computes the sectoral energy intensity of Malaysian economy. In this paper, we apply input-output technique to investigate sectoral energy intensities. We use the IO table of Malaysia for the year 2000 and 2005 as a references point and applied the close input-output model. More detail kinds of energy are evaluated such as crude oil, natural gas, coal& coal, petrol, diesel, fuel oil, LPG, electricity and gas. The results show that most energy intensive non-energy sectors in terms of total energy belong to primary and basic industries. In general, sectors that are upstream in production chains have higher energy intensities than the downstream sectors. In other words, sectors are at the beginning of the production chain such as Iron & Steel, Lime & plaster, Metal Ore, clay products, China, glass & pottery, Transport, Rubber products, Yarn & clothes, etc. have higher energy intensities than those are mostly downstream processing industries such as Motor vehicle, Household machinery, Radio, TV equipment, Agriculture, Tobacco, etc. This is an outcome of the fact that while production in most upstream sectors is energy and material intensive. Industries in downstream sectors probably required less energy and more labor and capital intensive.

Key words: input-output technique, energy intensity, energy intensive