

Promoting cleaner production in Sri Lanka

National Cleaner Production Centre, Sri Lanka

<http://www.ncpcsrilanka.org>

Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production (RECP) assessments

A cleaner production audit is often the first step towards managing, controlling and improving the environmental performance of a company. If a company was not previously concerned about the environmental impacts of its production, an audit is the best way to establish the actual status and determine the best approach to reducing waste, wastewater and emissions. It analyses and quantifies input, output and waste generation at each step of a production process. As a proactive environmental measure CP helps companies to comply with rules and regulations. There are three types of audits focuses on improving resource efficiency.

GHG assertion

NCPC has the expertise and capacity to measure and report your organization carbon footprint. Our services are ranging from organization level to product level in line with GHG Protocol, ISO 14064-1 & 2, ISO 14067 and PAS 2050 carbon footprinting standard. Our inhouse expertise in cleaner production and energy will help to propose comprehensive GHG mitigation opportunities to the company.

Quantification of GHG emissions of your business activities or product will help you to:

- Understand the impact that your product/ business has on the climate at each stage of its life cycle.
- Identify the most effective way of reducing emissions, whether it is in your own operations, with your suppliers, or in how your customers use and dispose of your product.
- Reduce costs through greater energy efficiency and waste reduction.
- Respond to customer demand – and enhance your brand reputation (credible, confident and positive external messaging)
- Develop successful, long-term and economically competitive relationships with suppliers.
- Minimize risk by ensuring compliance with the carbon legislation

Product Carbon Footprint (PCF)

The PCF sums up the total greenhouse gas emissions generated by a product over the different stages of its life cycle. Different types of PCFs exist.

- “Cradle to Gate”- From raw material extraction to point of distribution
- “Cradle to Grave” -From raw material extraction to point of consumption & disposal

- “Cradle to Cradle”- From raw material extraction to point of reuse

There are three main Product Carbon Footprint standards that are or will be applied worldwide:

- PAS 2050
- GHG Protocol
- ISO 14067>

Environment management

Centre conducts water and energy audits and facilitates the clients’ relevant information on enhancing their water and energy performances. NCPC has been registered as an ESCO (Energy Service Company) with the Sustainable Energy Authority (SEA) since 2009. NCPC has acquired modern energy measuring equipment to carry out electrical and thermal energy measurements.

Energy management

The concern on energy consumption and energy cost has been increasing across all energy intensive industry sectors not only because of its immediate impact on production costs, but also because of environmental impacts. Cost of energy in any organization can potentially bring significantly down to improve business benefits, through proper energy services. NCPC, Sri Lanka is a member of “RECPnet” global network, leading the global Cleaner Production agenda, with a network of over 70 such Centres around the globe. As such, there is no organization better equipped to deliver a robust solution that best suits your energy efficiency needs.

Chemical management

This component is carried out according to Responsible Production which is a unique initiative that drives continuous improvement in health, safety and environmental performance.

Water auditing and water footprint

Water is an indispensable but scarce resource today, hence demonstration of the corporate commitment to protect the fresh water resources through conducting water audits & implementing the recommendations, quantifying the water footprint (ISO 14046) inevitably boost the corporate image of a company. Using water efficiently support in savings of energy and raw materials as well as to cut down waste water treatment costs. Every business is a little different, but a water audit is an easy way to start.

Green technology in Malaysia

Malaysian Investment Development Authority, Malaysia

<http://www.mida.gov.my>

In line with Malaysia's aim to become an inclusive and sustainable advanced nation by 2020, Green Technology (GT) has been identified as one of the drivers of the future economy for the nation that would contribute to the overall Green Growth and Sustainable Development. Under the National Green Technology Policy, the cross-sectoral GT focuses on four sectors namely energy, building, waste management and transportation.

Renewable energy

Malaysia is emphasizing greater importance for Renewable Energy (RE) generation through specifically formulated policies and initiatives to spur the growth of the sector as a major step towards green economy. Other than the Feed-in-Tariff (FiT) mechanism, the Net Energy Metering (NEM) and Large Scale Solar (LSS) Photovoltaic plant schemes were introduced in 2016 to boost RE generation. NEM benefits users in terms of savings in electricity bill through lower electricity usage and energy credit from solar power generation while LSS allows developers to produce renewable energy in larger capacities.

In 2016, a total of 111 projects in renewable energy with total investments of RM1.9 billion were approved incentives. Out of the total, RM1.7 billion (88%) were from domestic sources and RM233.8 million (12%) were from foreign sources. These projects are expected to create 615 employment opportunities in this sub-sector.

The approved investments include 81 projects (RM588.8 million) that will generate energy from solar power, 12 projects (RM145.7 million) from biogas, 10 projects (RM806.6 million) from mini-hydro and six (6) projects (RM343.6 million) from biomass as the sources of energy generation.

Energy efficiency

As price of energy steadily increases over the years, there is a need to adopt energy efficiency measures to ensure productive use of energy and minimize waste. The use and adoption of energy efficiency systems and technology is encouraged through introduction of incentives and import duty exemptions on qualified machines and components. Consecutively, energy efficiency activities also open up opportunities for energy service companies (ESCOs) to provide energy efficiency services to potential clients.

In 2016, a total of 19 projects in energy efficiency with total investments of RM248.5 million were approved incentives. Investments were mainly from domestic sources i.e. RM235.6 million (95%) meanwhile RM12.9 million (5%) were from foreign sources. These investments are expected to provide 142 employment opportunities in the sub-sector.

Green technology incentive

Under the provision of Budget 2014, tax incentives for Green Technology in the form of Green Investment Tax Allowance (ITA) for the purchase of green technology assets and Income Tax Exemption (ITE) on the use of green technology services and system were introduced to further strengthen the development of green technology.

Application for incentive is to be submitted to MIDA for green technology projects and services, and to Malaysian Green Technology Corporation (MGTC) for purchase of green technology assets as listed in MyHijau Directory, by 31 December 2020. Projects which qualify for this incentive are renewable energy; energy efficiency; integrated waste management and green building / green data centre. In addition, eligible services activities include system integration of renewable energy; energy services; services related to green building / green data centre; green certification of products, equipment & building; and green township.

ASEAN Standards Harmonization Initiative for Energy Efficiency

Funded under the EU SWITCH-Asia affiliated program, ASEAN SHINE aims at increasing the market share of higher efficient air-conditioners in ASEAN through harmonization of test methods and energy efficiency standards, adoption of common minimum energy performance standards, and changing consumer purchasing attitudes in favour of energy efficient air-conditioners.

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