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Malaysia Green Energy Schemes

A Simple Guide

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Malaysia’s Green Energy Future

Malaysia is embracing green energy as a key to a sustainable future. Transitioning to renewable energy helps fight climate change, improves air quality, and ensures long-term energy security for the country. The government has set ambitious goals, aiming for 31% of power capacity from renewables by 2025 and 40% by 2035 [35], in line with global climate commitments and a vision of carbon neutrality by 2050 [35]. To achieve these goals, various programs and schemes have been launched to encourage businesses and the public to adopt renewable energy.

This guide will explain Malaysia’s main green energy initiatives in clear, everyday language, highlighting what each program offers, who can benefit, and how they differ. From big corporations to individual households, there’s a green energy option for everyone. Let’s explore these schemes and see how they are powering Malaysia’s greener tomorrow.

*Interpretation & Definitions

Term	Meaning
Actual metered maximum demand	The highest level of electrical demand possible. [27]
Power Purchase Agreement	A contract between an energy buyer and seller to purchase and sell energy at an agreed price. [28]
Power System Study	A study aimed at investigating the impact of power injection into the Grid system.
Corporate Green Power Programme (CGPP)	A now-discontinued Malaysian green energy policy wherein corporate consumers could virtually purchase solar energy from developers. [29]
Corporate Renewable Energy Supply Scheme (CRESS),	A program that lets high/medium-voltage corporate users buy physically delivered renewable electricity through TNB’s grid from a Renewable Energy Developer (RED).
Community Renewable Energy Aggregation (CREAM)	A distribution-level scheme for local/low- to medium-voltage consumers supplied by a Local Energy Generator & Aggregator (LEGA)—typically rooftop/community solar.
Distribution Grid	The network that delivers power directly to homes, offices, factories, etc, from high-voltage transmission lines. [31]
Green Consumer	High- or medium-voltage TNB customer that is contracted to purchase green electricity from the RED
Grid System Operator	Manages safe, reliable dispatch of CRESS-qualified renewable output to consumers.

Feeder	A line of cables carrying electricity from a power station/substation to the end user (i.e. the consumer). [30]
Feed-in Tariff	A scheme in Malaysia allowing people to self-generate their own electricity to sell to the Grid. [32]
Green Energy Tariff	A voluntary subscription where customers pay a small premium per kWh to match their usage with renewable generation and receive a Malaysia Renewable Energy Certificate (mREC) annually.
Local Green Generator and Aggregator (LEGA)	Rooftop-solar provider that builds, owns, and runs the LCSP
Local Green Consumer (LGC)	Homeowner or small business on low/medium-voltage TNB supply that subscribes to the solar output.
Large-Scale Solar (LSS)	A scheme in Malaysia that allows developers to build solar plants with capacities up to 500 MW. [34]
Net Energy Metering	A scheme in Malaysia that allows households to self-generate electricity by installing solar panels themselves. [33]
Renewable Energy Developer (RED)	Owns and operates utility-scale solar/wind plants, injecting clean power into the grid



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Corporate Green Power Programme (CGPP)

What is CGPP?

The Corporate Green Power Programme (CGPP) lets non-domestic customers procure renewable energy via a **virtual Power Purchase Agreement (CGPA)** with a solar power producer.

Electricity to the consumer still comes from the grid “pool,” but the CGPA settles the financial value of the solar energy produced, enabling corporates to support RE and claim the associated benefits. The Single Buyer administers the programme, with available capacity published on its website

Is It still active.....

Short answer: **No new CGPP applications.**

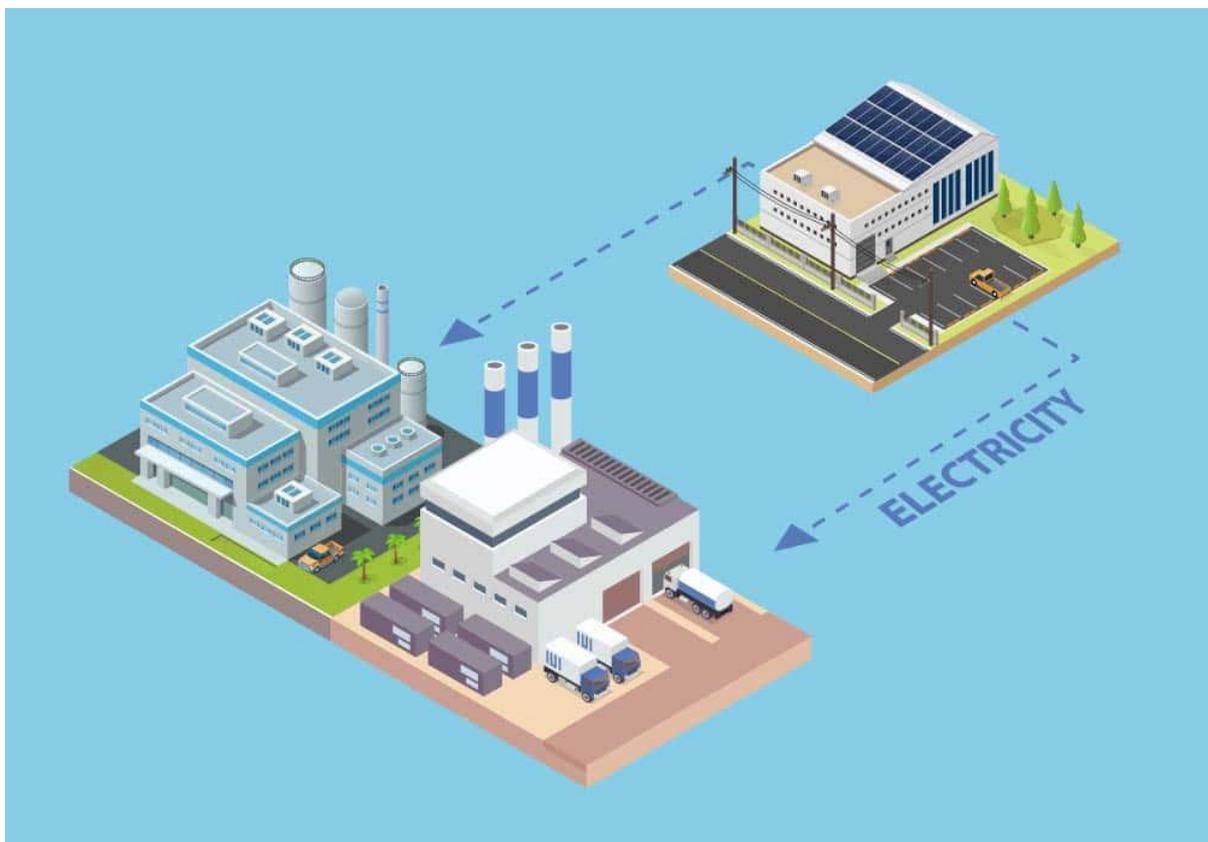
- The **800 MW CGPP quota was fully subscribed on 8 Nov 2023**, and Single Buyer closed further intake. Existing awardees are just progressing to construction/operation.
- The application windows published by the Energy Commission were time-bound (Nov 2022–Mar 2023 and May–Dec 2023), not ongoing.
- Policy has since **shifted to CRESS** (the successor that enables direct physical supply via the grid).

So: CGPP is **not active for new sign-ups** but **remains active for projects already awarded** (which are being built and settled under the CGPP framework).

Corporate Renewable Energy Supply Scheme (CRESS)

What is CRESS?

The Corporate Renewable Energy Supply Scheme (CRESS) enables large companies to purchase 100% green electricity directly from renewable energy developers through the national grid. **In simple terms**, it's a program for big businesses to **plug into clean energy** without having to build their own power plant.



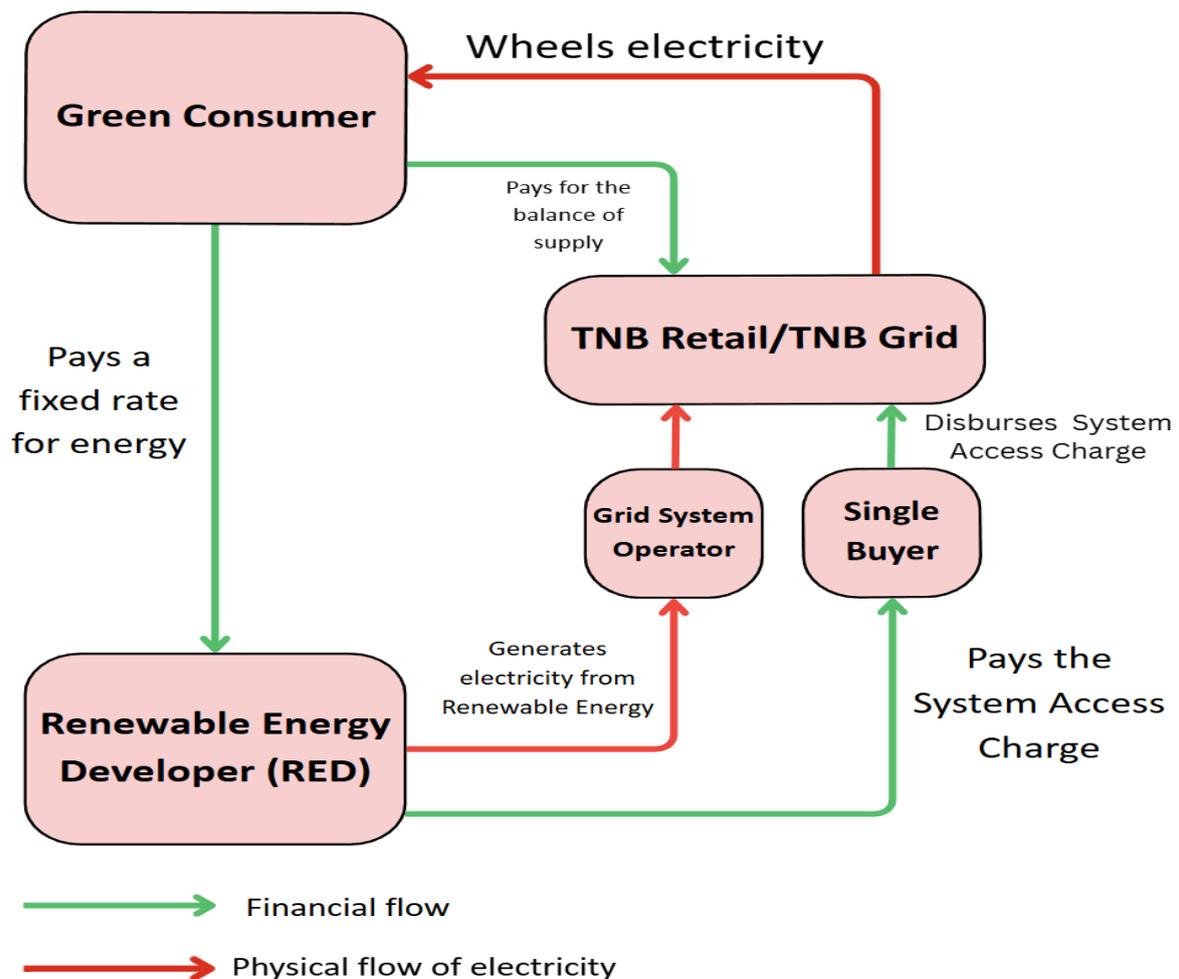
Launched in 2024 as the evolution of the 2022 Corporate Green Power Programme (CGPP), it replaces fixed quotas with a flexible “**willing buyer, willing seller**” model where eligible businesses sign direct contracts with Renewable Energy Developers (REDs). TNB’s national grid then delivers that green power alongside regular electricity, giving companies a reliable, fully renewable supply on terms they negotiate themselves.

Who is Covered?

- **Renewable Energy Developer (RED):** Owns and operates utility-scale solar/wind plants, injecting clean power into the grid. [\[6\]](#)

- **Green Consumer (GC):** High- or medium-voltage TNB customer that is contracted to purchase green electricity from the RED. [5]
- **Tenaga Nasional Berhad (TNB):** Malaysia’s national electricity utility, responsible for transmitting and distributing electricity across Peninsular Malaysia. Acts as the medium for transporting green energy from Energy developer (RED) to consumer (GC). [9]
- **Grid System Operator (GSO):** Manages safe, reliable dispatch of CRESS-qualified renewable output to consumers.
- **Single Buyer:** A ring-fenced TNB entity that schedules RED output and collects the System Access Charge (SAC) [3].

How it Works?



Physical flow of electricity (red lines)

1. **Renewable Energy Developer (RED)** generates clean power (solar, wind, etc.).
2. That green electricity goes into the national grid under the control of the **Grid System Operator**.
3. From there, **TNB's grid/retail arm** delivers it to the **Green Consumer**, just like regular power.

Billing Process (green lines)

1. The **Green Consumer** pays the Renewable Energy Developer a fixed rate for the renewable electricity they've contracted (i.e, the "green energy bill").
2. The Renewable Energy Developer then pays a **System Access Charge** (the toll for utilising the national grid) to the **Single Buyer**.
3. The Single Buyer passes those grid fees on to **TNB's grid division**, which maintains and operates the network.
4. Meanwhile, the Green Consumer also pays TNB directly for any electricity that the Renewable Energy Developer doesn't supply (the "balance of supply").

This split of physical and financial flows is what lets corporates and businesses get 100 % renewable power without owning the solar farm or building extra grid infrastructure lines. **CRESS takes care of the behind-the-scenes wheeling and billing.**

The Toll - System Access Charge (SAC)

The **System Access Charge (SAC)** is just like a **toll** you pay to use a highway:

- Highway = Power grid owned by TNB
- Cars = Electricity produced by the Energy Developer
- Toll fee = SAC

When a renewable energy producer (say, a solar farm) wants to send its electricity onto Malaysia's grid, it "drives" that power over TNB's "highways."

In return, the producer pays a **fixed toll**—the SAC—for every unit of electricity wheeled.

- Fixed rate charges for **3 years**. Subject to a maximum of **15%** variation from the last charge [\[13\]](#).
- Currently at **25 sen/kWh** for firm output and **45 sen/kWh** for non-firm output.
 - "Non-Firm output": Intermittent energy (such as solar/wind),
 - "Firm Output": Dispatchable energy that can be turned "on" or "off" [\[14\]](#).



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Governance

Contracts

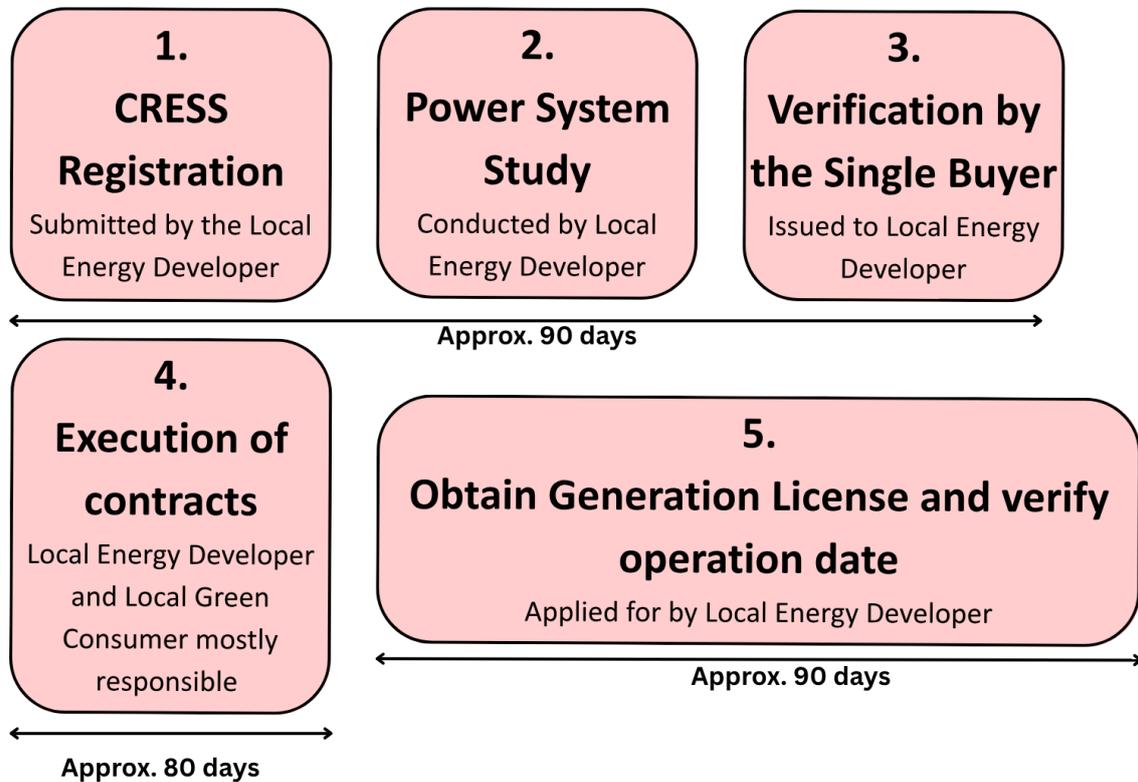
Under CRESS, five core agreements tie together energy supply, grid access, and backup arrangements:

1. **Energy Supply Contract:** Green Consumer ↔ Renewable Energy Developer (RED): purchase of green electricity at an agreed rate (x sen kw/h).
2. **Grid Access Agreement:** RED ↔ TNB Grid: technical terms for wheeling power, including connection standards.
3. **System Access Charge (SAC) Invoice:** RED ↔ Single Buyer (a TNB arm): invoicing and payment of the SAC (the “grid toll”).
4. **Backup-Supply Agreement:** Green Consumer ↔ TNB Retail: fallback power if the RED’s output falls short of demand.
5. **Back-Feed Agreement:** RED ↔ TNB Retail: purchase of electricity by the RED when its plant can’t meet minimum generation requirements.

Participant Prerequisites

Parties	Requirements and Pre-Requisites
Renewable Energy Developer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operating in Peninsular Malaysia. • At least 51% local ownership. • If the RED cannot meet its firm-output obligation, it must install battery energy storage sized at $\geq 50\%$ of its plant capacity to guarantee supply
Green Consumer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registered medium- or high-voltage voltage consumer. • Existing or new customers of TNB in Peninsular Malaysia.

Application Process



The application is to be submitted by the Renewable Energy Developer on behalf of the Green Consumers they wish to sell energy to. The simplified process is as follows:

- 1. Open:** Applications accepted from 30 September 2024 via the Single Buyer portal.
- 2. Submission:** RED submits on behalf of GC, including company profile, PSS report, bilateral contract, decommissioning plan, etc.
- 3. Approvals Required:**
 - Registration under NEDA
 - Power System Study sign-off
 - NEDA license application
 - Commissioning tests and Commercial Operation Date (COD) certificate

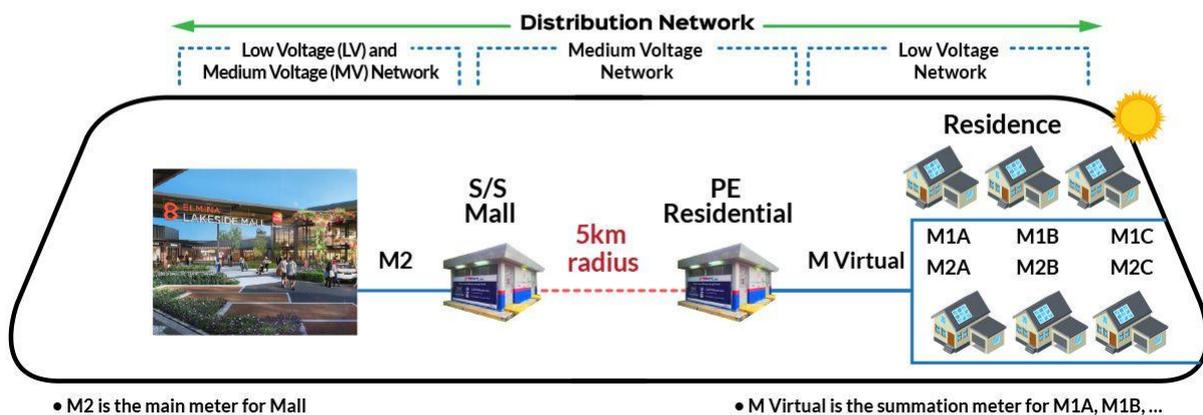
See [Appendix A](#) for a more detailed overview of the CRESS application process.

Community Renewable Energy Aggregation Mechanism (CREAM)

What is CREAM?

The Community Renewable Energy Aggregation Mechanism (CREAM) is a framework under Malaysia’s Electricity Supply Act 1990 that lets **local communities** buy solar power directly from nearby rooftop systems (Local Community Solar Plants, or LCSP) via TNB’s distribution network.

Illustration of CREAM programme



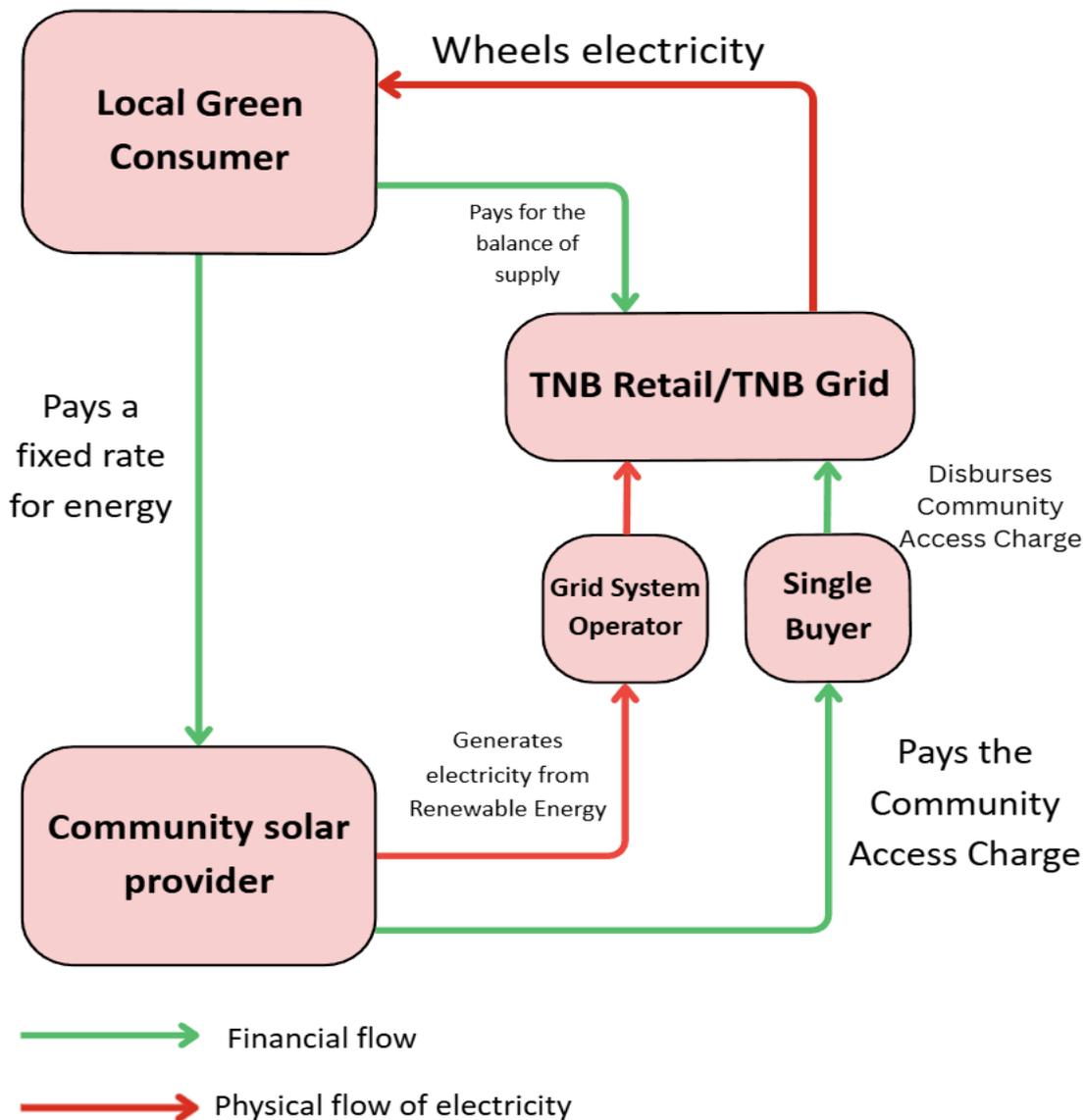
Who’s Covered?

- **Local Green Generator and Aggregator (LEGA):** Rooftop-solar provider that builds, owns, and runs the LCSP.
- **Local Green Consumer (LGC):** Homeowner or small business on low/medium-voltage TNB supply that subscribes to the solar output.
- **Tenaga Nasional Berhad (TNB):** Delivers the electricity, handles last-mile connections, metering, and billing.
- **Central Procurement Entity (Single Buyer):** serves as the **middleman between generators and the grid operator**, with three main roles:
 - **Scheduling & Dispatch Coordination:** Collects each renewable developer’s declared output under NEDA, then works with the Grid System Operator to slot that green power into the daily dispatch plan.

- **Procurement & Revenue Collection:** Acts as the formal purchaser of last resort for the System/Community Access Charge (SAC/CAC), invoicing generators each month.
- **Market & Regulatory Interface:** Aggregates volume and financial data, reports to regulators (Energy Commission), and ensures payments flow smoothly to maintain grid reliability and transparent accounting of green-energy transactions.

How it Works?

The diagram below, as per TNB’s guidelines, outlines the structure of the scheme: [\[19\]](#)



Physical Flow of Electricity (red arrows)

- **Solar Provider → Grid System Operator → Local Green Consumer**
 1. Solar power is injected into TNB’s **distribution network** (managed by the Grid System Operator).
 2. TNB then delivers those green electrons straight to your meter at home or business (you, the **Consumer**).

Billing Process (green arrows)

- **Consumer → Solar Provider**
 - Consumer pays the solar provider a **fixed rate** for each unit of solar energy used.
- **Solar Provider → Single Buyer → TNB**
 - The solar provider pays a Community Access Charge (CAC)—think of it as a “grid toll”—to the Single Buyer (a ring-fenced TNB arm).
 - The Single Buyer passes those toll revenues on to TNB’s grid teams to cover maintenance and operations.
- **Local Green Consumer → TNB**
 - If you draw more electricity than the solar system supplies (or need backup), you pay TNB’s normal rates for that “balance of supply.”

Community Access Charge (CAC)

Community Access Charge is to be paid by the Solar Provider to the Single Buyer, invoiced by the Single Buyer. As with System Access Charge under CRESS, the rate is to be fixed for 3 years at a maximum fluctuation of **15%**. Currently, the rate is set at **15 cents/kWh**. [\[17\]](#)

Governance

CREAM relies on a streamlined set of agreements and rules to bring community solar to a neighbourhood:

Four principal agreements coordinate CREAM:

- Bilateral Energy Supply Contract (SOLAR PROVIDER ↔ CONSUMER)
- Distribution Renewable Energy System Access Agreement (SOLAR PROVIDER ↔ TNB)



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- NEDA Agreement (SOLAR PROVIDER ↔ Single Buyer) for CAC billing
- CREAM Agreement (CONSUMER ↔ TNB) as supplier of last resort

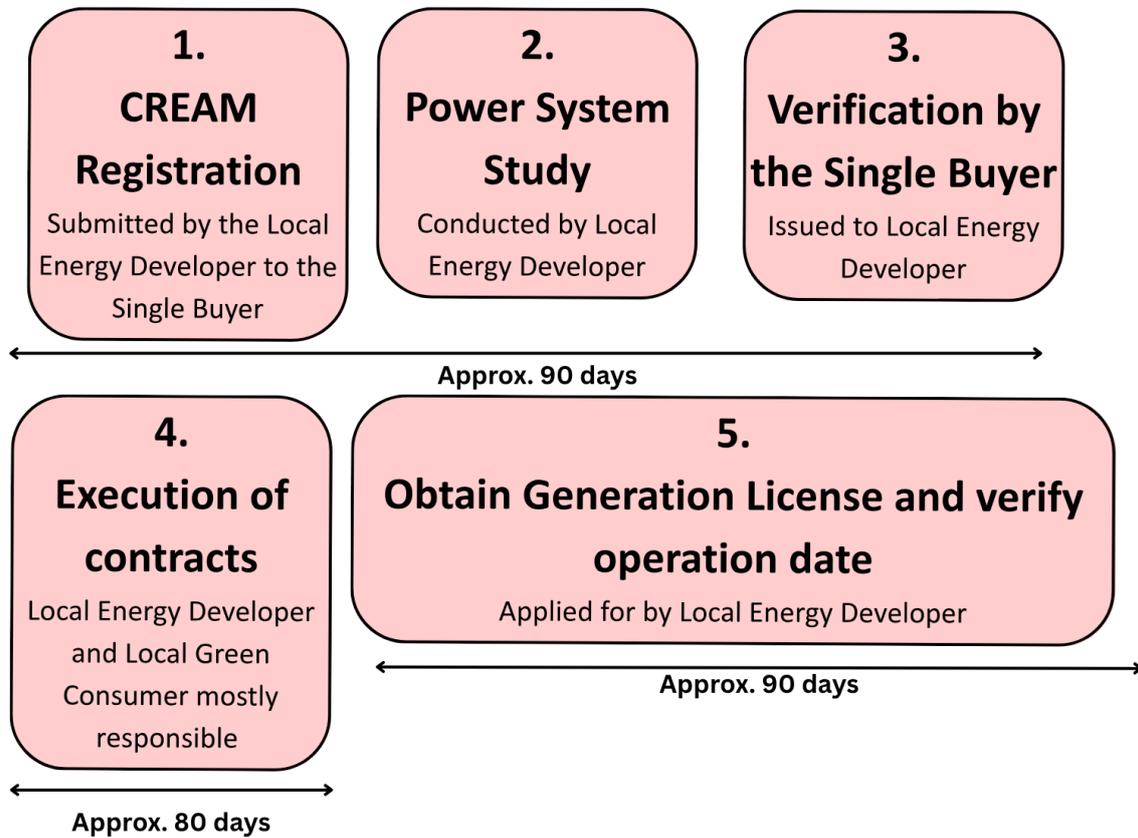
Renewable Energy Plant Criteria

- Must sit on landed residential rooftops (no apartments).
- Size between 100 kWp and 2 MWp per 11 kV feeder; export capped at 100 kW.
- Located within 5 km of subscribers.

Participant Prerequisites

Parties	Requirements and Pre-Requisites
ENERGY GENERATOR (LEGA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operating in Peninsular Malaysia. • At least 51% local ownership. • Proven experience in installing and operating rooftop PV systems • Shows the financial strength (or financing arrangements) to build, maintain and insure a 100 kWp–2 MWp solar plant • Commits to the required Community Access Charge (CAC) payments and any backup-supply obligations • Willing to sign all four core CREAM agreements (energy supply, grid access, CAC invoicing, rooftop lease). • Agrees to TNB’s technical standards, metering requirements and Energy Commission regulations
Consumer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registered low or medium voltage consumer. • Existing or new customers of TNB in Peninsular Malaysia.

Application Process



To successfully apply for CREAM, the following steps are to be taken in order as follows: [\[18\]](#)

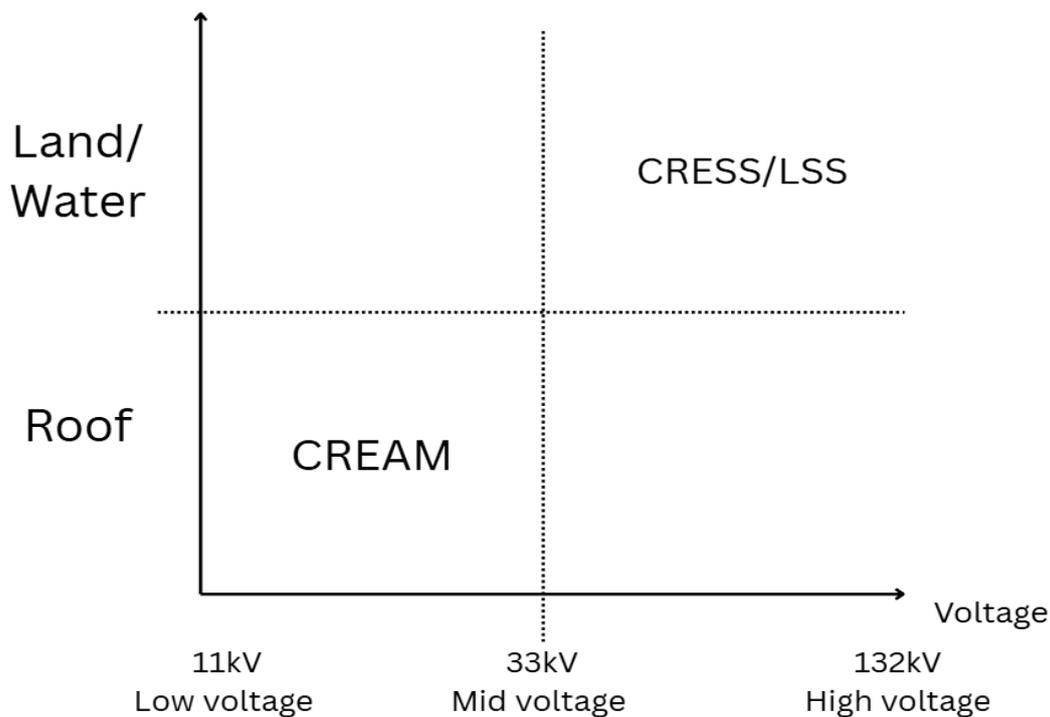
- Open from 1 June 2025 for LEAGA via the Single Buyer portal.
- LEAGA submits on behalf of its LGC(s) with supporting documents: company profiles, PSS report, roof lease, bilateral contract, decommissioning plan, etc.
- **Approval Steps:** Registration under NEDA → PSS approval → license application → commissioning test → commercial operation.

See [Appendix B](#) for a more detailed breakdown of the application process

Differences between the Schemes

In a nutshell: **CRESS & CGPP** links big power users directly to large renewable generators via **transmission lines**, while **CREAM** empowers neighbourhood-scale solar projects to serve local users through the **distribution grid**.

CRESS deals with utility-scale solar plants and big corporations, while CREAM works with rooftop solar and local communities. Below is a diagram to summarize these differences:



- **CGPP** was Malaysia’s first corporate virtual-PPA scheme, open to new 5–30 MW projects under the purview of the Energy Commission.
- **CRESS** modernises CGPP under RMK13, removing size limits and formalising open access via NEDA, with direct delivery to high-voltage consumers and explicit SAC billing.
- **CREAM** mirrors CRESS at the distribution level for community or rooftop solar, lower charges, and simpler leasing models for small consumers.



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This progression reflects Malaysia’s shift from bespoke corporate green contracts (CGPP) toward universal, grid-embedded renewable access (CRESS/CREAM) under transparent, non-discriminatory dispatch rules.



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Feature	CGPP (Legacy)	CRESS (RMK13)	CREAM
Scale of Plants	5–30 MW solar PV	Any size; national-scale renewable producers	0.1–2 MW rooftop/community solar
Consumer Type	Large corporate consumers	High-/Medium-voltage corporate & industrial consumers	Low-/Medium-voltage local businesses & households
Connection Level	Transmission network via TNB & NEDA rules	Transmission network, with System Access Charge (SAC)	Distribution network, with Community Access Charge
Contract Structure	Bilateral CGP Agreement + PPA mechanics	Five-party framework: RED–Single Buyer–TNB–Consumer, etc.	Four-party: LEGA–Single Buyer–TNB–Local Consumer
Wheeling Charge	N/A (virtual PPA)	SAC: 25 sen/kWh (firm) or 45 sen/kWh (non-firm)	CAC: ~15 sen/kWh
Billing Flow	TNB bills normal tariff; virtual settlement via SMP–CGPP rate true-up	TNB bills green energy + grid, Single Buyer bills SAC	TNB bills local solar + grid, Single Buyer bills CAC
Implementation Date	Launched pre-2021; applications in 2023	Framework effective April 2025	Framework effective April 2025

NEDA (New Enhanced Dispatch Agreement)

What is NEDA?

NEDA (**New Enhanced Dispatch Arrangement**) is Malaysia’s dispatch and settlement framework that opens TNB’s grid to all qualified generators, whether they have long-term Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) or not.

Under NEDA:

1. **Renewable energy developers register** (via the Single Buyer portal) and sign an NEDA Agreement, committing to common dispatch rules. See Appendix
2. **Output is scheduled** day-ahead on a least-cost basis alongside PPA and merchant plants.
3. **Metering and settlement** follow uniform procedures, so every megawatt-hour is tracked and paid according to transparent formulas.
4. **Access charges** (System or Community Access Charges) are invoiced through NEDA, ensuring grid-usage costs are recovered fairly.

How NEDA Affects CRESS & CREAM?

Under CRESS and CREAM, Open Access means any qualified renewable generator (RED or ENERGY GENERATOR) and any eligible buyer (Green Consumer or Local Green Consumer) can hook into TNB’s wires on the same terms as any other power plant—no “invite-only” restrictions.

This openness is codified in the New Enhanced Dispatch Agreement (NEDA), which:

- **Guarantees non-discriminatory grid entry**
Every registered generator, whether a 50 MW corporate solar farm or a 200-kW community rooftop array, follows the same connection and dispatch rules. No project is sidelined simply because of its size or developer profile.
- **Sets transparent dispatch protocols**
NEDA spells out exactly how and when each generator's plant electricity will be scheduled onto the network. Customers can declare their available output in advance; the Grid System Operator then integrates that volume into daily dispatch plans alongside all other generators.



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- **Standardizes metering and settlement**

With uniform meter-reading, invoicing, and reconciliation procedures, both large and small generators receive precise, timely settlement for every megawatt-hour they supply. There's one set of rules, one timetable, one billing system.

- **Levels the playing field**

By treating all generators equally—big utility-scale farms and neighborhood solar alike—Open Access under NEDA drives competition, boosts renewable uptake, and ensures fair compensation for clean power, regardless of who's putting watts on the grid.

In practice, NEDA transforms TNB's network from an exclusive club into a transparent marketplace, where any approved renewable project can sell directly to buyers or feed into the system, confident they'll be dispatched and paid on clearly defined, equitable terms.

In essence, **without NEDA, there'd be no clear, fair way** for corporate and community-scale renewables to feed power into TNB's network. It's the backbone that makes both CRESS and CREAM viable, by ensuring every solar or wind generator—big or small—gets dispatched, metered, and paid on equal terms.

Green Electricity Tariff (GET)

What is GET?

The **Green Electricity Tariff (GET)** is a voluntary subscription programme offered by Tenaga Nasional Berhad that allows customers to support renewable energy without installing their own generation assets.

By **paying a small premium on their electricity bill**, GET subscribers fund electricity produced by approved solar and hydropower plants and, at year-end, receive an official Malaysia Renewable Energy Certificate (mREC) as proof of their contribution to the country's clean-energy transition.

To put it into perspective, customers are not buying “green electrons” flowing into your home meter. Instead, the **GET premium goes toward funding renewable energy generation capacity** (such as solar farms and hydropower) and covering the incremental costs associated with that green energy. In return, you receive an mREC each year, which certifies that an equivalent amount of electricity was produced from renewables on your behalf.

In short:

- **Customers are funding the infrastructure** and operational costs of approved renewable plants.
- **Improving brand image**
- **Electricity meters still record the same grid electricity input** as everyone else. The GET premium of x sen/kWh of consumed electricity (from a customer's meter reading) is added onto a customer's bill every month.

Who is Covered?

Compared to CRESS and CREAM, GET operates on a simpler structure, with only two main stakeholders playing a role: [\[15\]](#)

- **Consumer:** TNB approved subscriber to the GET scheme
- **Tenaga Nasional Berhad (TNB):** Delivers the electricity, handles last-mile connections, metering, and billing.



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How it Works?

- GET Programme is offered as an option to all TNB consumers. The application is done through the TNB portal.
- Consumers who wish to enrol for GET must enter into a Green Electricity Tariff Agreement with TNB. The total subscription of GET Quota of all GET Consumers must not exceed the GET Quota as published on TNB’s website and/or mGATS website.
- Consumer can subscribe from a minimum of 1 block (Residential – 1 block = 100kWh, Non-Residential – 1 block = 1,000kWh) and up to 130% of average monthly consumption as may be determined by TNB.
- TNB may review your green subscription if your actual consumption falls below it, ensuring fair use of the limited green electricity quota.
- Consumers can’t choose the type of renewable energy sources (i.e solar, hydro)
- The mREC certificate is to be issued on an annual basis within 45 working days after the electricity bill with GET premium is received at the end of said calendar year.
- mRECs cannot be resold to another entity.

In a nutshell.... With GET, the “amount of electricity subscribed” here is not about physically installing renewable generation — it’s about how much *certified green electricity* (and corresponding mRECs) you commit to pay for each month, within the limits set by TNB.

How is it performing?

Green Electricity Tariff	
Monthly Total Opening Quota (kWh):	550,000,000
Monthly Subscriptions (kWh):	245,196,800
No. of Customers Subscribed:	1,459
Monthly Available Quota (kWh):	304,803,200

Subject to the availability of GET quota, all TNB consumers can subscribe to GET via [myTNB portal](#). Subscription is based on a first-come, first-served basis subject to TNB’s assessment and GET quota availability.

This image is a snapshot taken from the GET web portal, indicating the monthly quota vs subscriptions and available quota.



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Overall, the data suggests a well-adopted but far-from-maxed-out programme. It's a good sign that consumers are engaging, yet there's significant runway for GET to expand. This could explain the reduction in [tariffs](#).



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GET GreenPath (GET for non-domestic Tenants)

What is it?

Starting 1 August 2025, TNB's GET Greenpath is a further extension of the GET programme that allows for non-domestic "tenant" accounts (example Data Centre (DC) Operator, Landlord to single tenant and PDL) to access green electricity and earn mRECs.

To participate:

- **Registration:** The subscribing customer (e.g., landlord or PDL) registers and declares each tenant's meter account.
- **mREC Allocation:** Tenants receive mRECs equal to their billed green-electricity consumption (up to the subscriber's total).
- **Fee:** A 0.2 sen/kWh administrative charge applies on top of the standard GET rate. Billing process and rates are the same as for domestic tenants under GET.

Who is Covered?

This program appears to target customers who include:

- with very high power demands (Data Centers)
- companies with Power Distribution licences
- lessors of buildings with single or multiple tenants.

How it Works?

Type	GET Greenpath Consumer Category	TNB Tariff Type	Metering and Consumption Info	GET Greenpath REC Mechanism / Treatment	Documents / Proof Required for Verification
A	Data Centre (DC) Operators	Ultra High Voltage (UHV)	<p>DC operators purchase electricity from TNB; total consumption recorded via TNB meter. Supply powers servers, cooling systems, and hosted IT infrastructure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single tenant • Multi-tenant <p>Metering records the actual electricity used.</p>	<p>Single tenant: REC transferred entirely to the tenant as per GET billing in TNB's system.</p> <p>Multi-tenant: Actual consumption sign-off between DC operator and tenant; the difference REC is retired to the DC operator.</p>	<p>Single tenant: Front & back page (with sign-off) of tenancy agreement.</p> <p>Multi-tenant: Actual consumption sign-off between DC operator and tenant.</p>
B	Non-Domestic Landlord (single premise)	High/Medium/Low Voltage	The landlord holds the account with TNB and rents the entire building to a single tenant.	REC transferred entirely to the tenant as per GET billing in TNB's system.	Front & back page (with sign-off) of tenancy agreement.
C	Public Distribution Licensee (PDL)	Bulk	PDL meters bulk electricity from TNB and bills multiple tenant accounts.	Tenants' actual billing must be provided; REC retired based on tenant billing. Remaining RECs issued to the landlord.	Tenants' billing for the financial year.

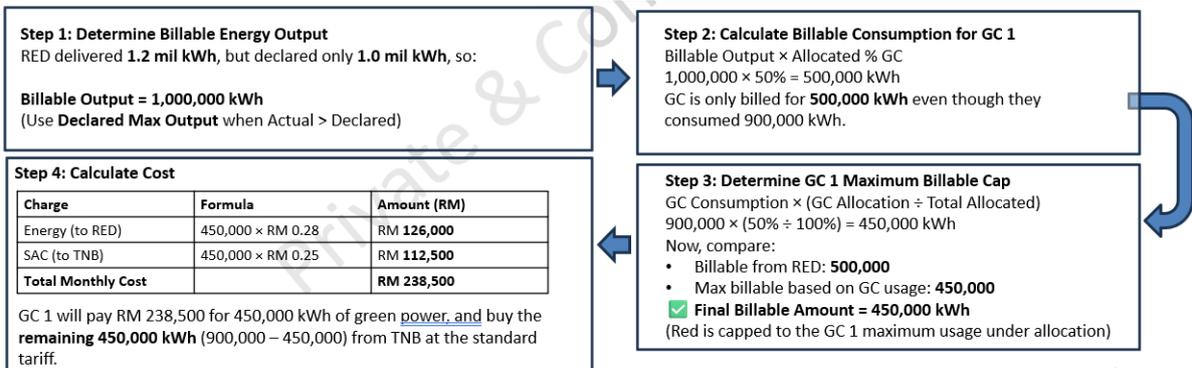
Appendix A: CRESS in more detail

CRESS Billing

Transaction	Between whom?	What's included?
Purchase of green electricity	TNB charges Green Consumer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Period covered by meter. • Quantity consumed by the Green Consumer. • Quantity exported and supplied by the Renewable Energy Developer. • Quantity supplied by TNB as a supplier of last resort (if demand exceeds maximum threshold). • Actual metered maximum demand.* • Amount payable to TNB for supplied energy and other services.
System Access Charge	Single Buyer charges Renewable Energy Developer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Period covered by meter. • Quantity exported and supplied. • System Access Charge. • Any relevant charges associated with the NEDA scheme. • Quantity of excess energy supplied. • Net amount payable to the Single Buyer after offsetting the amount related to excess energy.

GOAL: Calculate what the Green Consumer (GC) must pay the Renewable Energy Developer (RED) and TNB based on output, consumption, and allocation.

Scenario Items	Value
Declared Max Output by RED (DME)	1,000,000 kWh/month
Actual Output from RED (AO)	1,200,000 kWh/month
GC 1 Monthly Consumption	900,000 kWh
Total Allocated % from RED to all GCs	50% (GC1), 30% (GC2), 20% (GC3)
PPA Rate (between RED and GC)	RM 0.28/kWh
SAC (to TNB)	RM 0.25/kWh



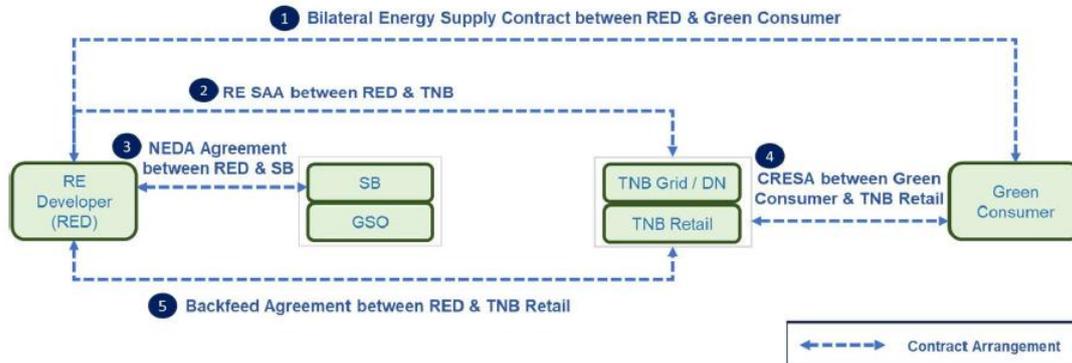


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Billing method:

1. First, the billable consumption from the Renewable Energy Developer is calculated by multiplying the billable output by the Green Consumer's allocated percentage of total plant output.
2. Maximum consumption of the Green Consumer is then determined by dividing the Green Consumer's allocated percentage by the total percentage allocation to all Green Consumers sourcing from the one plant. This is then multiplied by the Green Consumer's energy consumption.
3. The results from the above 2 steps are compared. The result from step 1 **should not be higher** than the result from step 2, this is to ensure that the Green Consumer doesn't have to pay more when the Renewable Energy Developer over-generates.

CRESS Contracts Details



Contract	Signing Parties	Purpose
Bilateral Energy Supply	Renewable Energy Developer and Green Consumer	For the sale and purchase of electricity.
New Enhanced Dispatch Agreement (NEDA)	Renewable Energy Developer and Single Buyer	For collecting/invoicing the System Access Charge. NEDA is itself a separate policy, allowing generators that lack a formal Power Purchase Agreement* to sell energy to the Single Buyer. The scheme allows generators to bid their variable costs. In this case, the System Access Charge.
Renewable Energy Supply Access Agreement	TNB and Renewable Energy Developer	To define and regulate the terms under which the Renewable Energy Developer can access and use TNB's grid infrastructure to deliver renewable energy to its Green Consumers.
Corporate Renewable Energy Supply Agreement	Green Consumer and TNB	For the sale and purchase of electricity from TNB. In the diagram above, this would concern the payment the Green Consumer makes to TNB for the Balance of supply .
Back-feed Agreement	Renewable Energy Developer and TNB	For the purchase of electricity by the Renewable Energy Developer to TNB. This is to protect against the possibility of under-generation by the developer.

CRESS Application Process

1. Registration [\[24\]](#)

- a. The Renewable Energy Developer identifies a Green Consumer and executes the bilateral agreement with them.
 - b. The Renewable Energy Developer registers online at the Single Buyer's website, uploads all supporting documents pertaining to the company's profile. This is done on behalf of the Green Consumer.
2. Power System study (PSS)*
- a. This is to be conducted by the Renewable Energy Developer. This involves a technical analysis of the solar plant.
 - b. Below is what the study typically measures [\[25\]](#):
 - i. Simulation of power flow
 - ii. Power-flow and contingency analysis
 - iii. Short circuit analysis
 - iv. Reactive power requirements
 - v. Fault ride-through capability
 - vi. Power quality requirements
 - c. Once the PSS has been completed and passed, TNB Grid and the Grid System Operator will issue an approval letter and determine the plant's approved capacity.
3. NEDA CRESS Deed of Accession to be executed by the Renewable Energy Developer and sent to the Single Buyer.
4. Execution of remaining contracts (in previous section).
5. Three months before the commercial operation date, the Renewable Energy Developer applies for the NEDA (New Enhanced Dispatch Agreement) Generation License.
6. TNB Grid and the Grid System Operator validate the commercial operation date tests and issue a Commissioning Test Certificate, after which the Renewable Energy Developer can begin to export energy.

Benefits of joining CRESS

By signing up for CRESS, you and your organisation benefit in the following ways: [\[21\]](#)

- **Lock in Stable, Predictable Pricing**
Corporates can secure multi-year energy rates directly with a renewable producer—shielding your budget from future fuel-price spikes.
- **Fast-Track End User ESG Targets**
Guarantee a physical supply of clean power and earn official green-energy certificates you can showcase in sustainability reports and marketing materials.

- **Boost Your Brand and Reputation**
Demonstrate real commitment to decarbonization—winning trust from customers, investors, and regulators.
- **Reduce Reliance on Fossil Fuels**
Gain greater control over your power mix by tapping into renewable generation, lowering your carbon footprint, and energy risk.
- **Enhance Energy Resilience**
Partnering with independent developers and utilizing TNB’s grid ensures reliable backup and seamless continuity, even during periods of peak demand or grid fluctuations.
- scale solar plants. [\[22\]](#)

Governance & Compliance

- **Regulatory Alignment:** Operates under Malaysia’s Electricity Supply Act, TNB Grid Code, and NEDA dispatch rules.
- **Enforcement:** The Energy Commission may suspend or revoke participation for non-compliance or missed deadlines.
- **Dispute Resolution:** Commercial contracts (GC↔RED) handle all private disputes; **TNB/Energy Commission are not party to those.**

Appendix B: CREAM in more detail

CREAM Billing

Note that the billing method for CREAM mirrors that of CRESS. For further understanding, refer to Appendix A.

Transaction	Between whom?	What's included?
Purchase of green electricity from the local energy developer	TNB charges Local Green Consumer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Period covered by meter. • Quantity consumed by the Local Green Consumer. • Quantity exported and supplied by the Renewable Energy Developer. • Quantity supplied by TNB as a supplier of last resort (if demand exceeds maximum threshold). • Actual metered maximum demand. • Amount payable to TNB for supplied energy and other services.
Community Access Charge	Single Buyer charges Renewable Energy Developer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Period covered by meter. • Quantity exported and supplied. • System Access Charge. • Any relevant charges associated with the NEDA scheme. • Quantity of excess energy supplied. • Net amount payable to the Single Buyer after offsetting the amount related to excess energy.

Billing method:

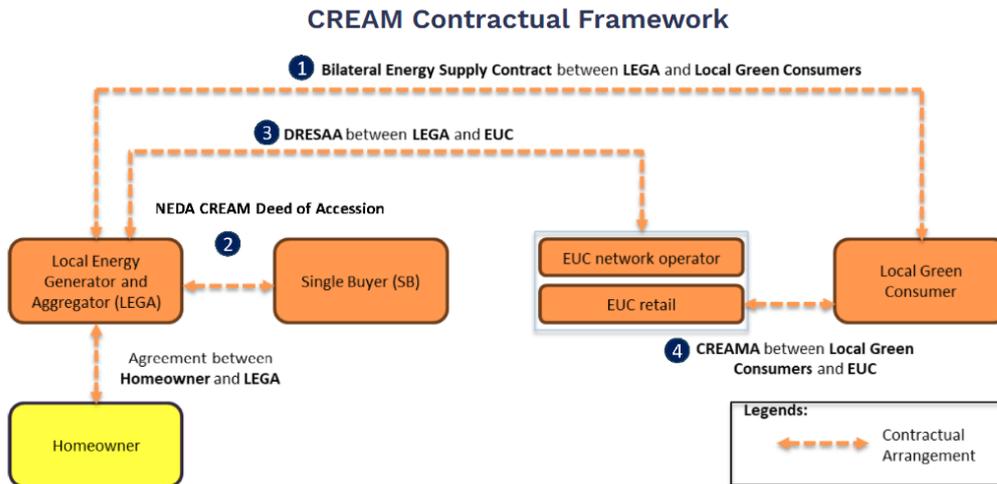
1. First, the billable consumption from the local energy developer is calculated by multiplying the billable output by the Local Green Consumer's allocated percentage of total plant output.
2. Maximum consumption of the Local Green Consumer is then determined by dividing the Local Green Consumer's allocated percentage by the total percentage allocation to all Local Green Consumers sourcing from the one plant. This is then multiplied by the Local Green Consumer's energy consumption.



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3. The results from the above 2 steps are compared. The result from step 1 **should not be higher** than the result from step 2, this is to ensure that the Local Green Consumer doesn't have to pay more when the local energy developer over-generates.

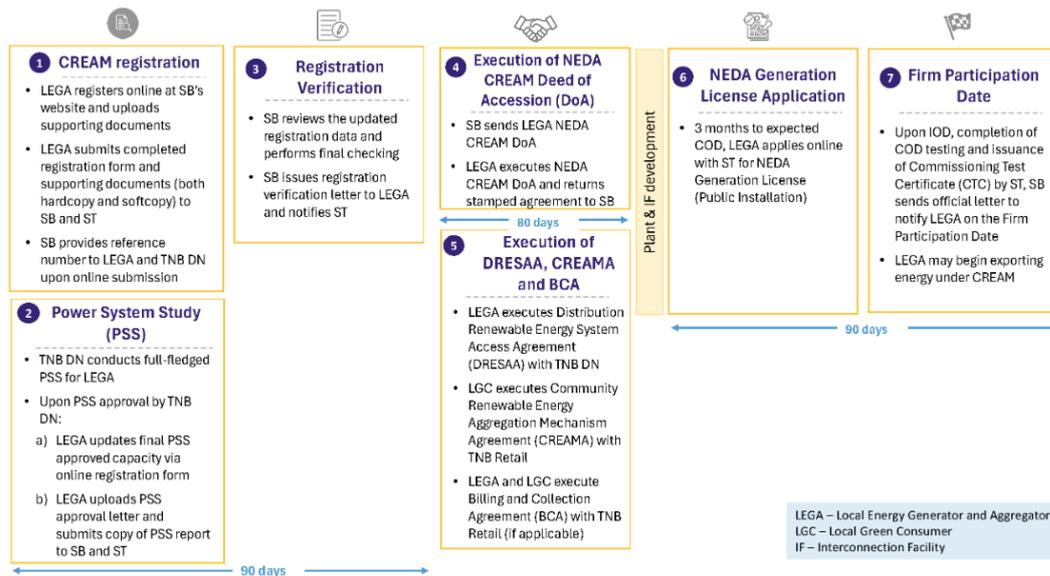
CREAM Contract Details



Contract	Singing Parties	Purpose
Bilateral Energy Supply Contract	LEGA and Local Green Consumer	For the sale and purchase of electricity
Distribution Renewable Energy System Access Agreement (DRESAA)	TNB and LEGA	To define and regulate the terms under which the solar developer can access and use TNB’s grid infrastructure to deliver renewable energy to its Local Green Consumers.
Community Renewable Energy Aggregation Mechanism Agreement (CREAMA)	TNB and Local Green Consumer	For the sale and purchase of electricity from TNB. In the diagram above, this would concern the payment the Local Green Consumer makes to TNB for the Balance of supply .
New Enhanced Dispatch Agreement (NEDA)	LEGA and Single Buyer	For collecting/invoicing the Community Access Charge. NEDA is itself a separate policy, allowing generators that lack a formal Power Purchase Agreement to sell energy to the Single Buyer. The scheme will enable generators to bid their variable costs. In this case, the Community Access Charge.
Agreement	Homeowner and LEGA	For the lease of the rooftop.

CREAM Application Process

Overview of CREAM Application Process



1. Registration [26]

- The Renewable Energy Developer identifies a Local Green Consumer and executes the bilateral agreement with them.
- The Renewable Energy Developer registers online at the Single Buyer's website, uploads all supporting documents pertaining to the company's profile. This is done on behalf of the Local Green Consumer.

2. Power System study (PSS)*

- This is to be conducted by the Renewable Energy Developer. This involves a technical analysis of the solar plant.
- Below is what the study typically measures [25]:
 - Simulation of power flow
 - Power-flow and contingency analysis
 - Short circuit analysis
 - Reactive power requirements
 - Fault ride-through capability
 - Power quality requirements
- Once the PSS has been completed and passed, TNB Grid and the Grid System Operator will issue an approval letter and determine the plant's approved capacity.

3. NEDA CREAM Deed of Accession to be executed by the Renewable Energy Developer and sent to the Single Buyer.
4. Execution of remaining contracts (in previous section).
5. Three months before the commercial operation date, the Renewable Energy Developer applies for the NEDA (New Enhanced Dispatch Agreement) Generation License.
6. TNB Grid and the Grid System Operator validate the commercial operation date tests and issue a Commissioning Test Certificate, after which the Renewable Energy Developer can begin to export energy.

Maximum Capacity

Under CRESS there is **no blanket “cap”** on how much a Renewable Energy Developer (RED) can export beyond what its plant and grid connection allow. Instead, each RED must:

1. **Declare its maximum export capacity** based on a **Power System Study (PSS)** that TNB and the Grid System Operator **review** and **approve**.
2. **Connect** to the transmission (or distribution) network per the Grid Code, which itself imposes technical limits (line voltage, fault levels, etc.).
3. **Operate within that declared capacity** on a monthly basis—if the plant generates more, the billing caps it at the declared maximum.

In practice, the maximum export via CRESS is therefore the **approved export capacity** from the PSS and connection agreement for that specific site—there is no one-size-fits-all megawatt limit set in the guidelines.

Benefits of joining CREAM

As a Local Green Consumer or local generator, the benefits of joining CREAM are similar to that of joining CRESS, except:

- **Lower wheeling charges:** The Community Access Charge is expected to be set at 15 cents per kWh.
- **Small-scale adoption:** CREAM only involves small-scale solar panels, meaning the cost for installation is much lower than compared to CRESS, which deals with large-scale solar plants. [\[22\]](#)

Governance & Compliance

- **Regulatory Alignment:** Operates under Malaysia’s Electricity Supply Act, TNB Grid Code, and NEDA dispatch rules.



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- **Enforcement:** The Energy Commission may suspend or revoke participation for non-compliance or missed deadlines.
- **Dispute Resolution:** Commercial contracts (GC↔RED) handle all private disputes; **TNB/Energy Commission are not party to those.**

Appendix C: GET in more detail

GET Rates and Sample Billing

As it stands, the rates are as follows: [\[15\]](#)

Subscription Period	Rates Before June 30, 2025		New Premium Rates* (as of 1 July 2025)
	Domestic / Non-Domestic (Low Voltage)	Non-Domestic (Medium / High Voltage)	
1 year	10 sen/kWh	20 sen/kWh	5 sen/kWh
2 years	9 sen/kWh	19 sen/kWh	4 sen/kWh
3 years	8 sen/kWh	18 sen/kWh	3 sen/kWh

Invoicing

- **Normal Electricity Bill:** All consumption at standard tariff tiers.
- **GET Premium:** Subscription blocks (e.g. 100 kWh blocks at 3–5 sen/kWh).
- **Greenpath Admin Fee:** +0.2 sen/kWh (if applicable).
- **Frequency:** Monthly, as part of your regular TNB bill.

Key point: There's only one consolidated invoice from TNB—no third-party billing—making GET the simplest scheme from an invoicing standpoint.

Below is an example of an energy bill.

Tempoh Bil		Faktor Purata		Normal Charges			
Tariff		1.00000		Usage Tier (kWh)	Usage (kWh)	Rate (RM/kWh)	Amount (RM)
Blok Tariff (kWh)	Kegunaan (kWh)	Kadar (RM)	Amaun (RM)	First 200	200	0.2180	43.60
200	200.00	0.2180	43.60	Next 100	100	0.3340	33.40
100	100.00	0.3340	33.40	Next 300	300	0.5160	154.80
300	300.00	0.5160	154.80	Next 300	300	0.5460	163.80
300	300.00	0.5460	163.80	Above 900	1100	0.5710	628.10
>900	1100.00	0.5710	628.10	Total Usage	2000		1,023.70
Jumlah	2,000.00		1,023.70	Green Electricity Tariff (GET) Charges			
Green Electricity Tariff	Kegunaan (kWh)	Kadar (RM)	Amaun (RM)	Subscribed Green Usage	Rate	Amount	
	1,500.00	0.10	150.00	1,500 kWh	RM 0.10/kWh	RM 150.00	
Keterangan	Tidak Kena ST	Kena ST	Jumlah	Component	Amount (RM)		
Kegunaan kWh	kWh	600.00	1,400.00	Usage Charges (Total)	1,023.70		
Kegunaan	RM	231.80	791.90	GET Charges	150.00		
Green Electricity Tariff	RM	60.00	90.00	ICPT (Rebate - RMO.02/kWh)	-10.00		
ICPT (-RMO.02/kWh)	RM	-10.00	0.00	Subtotal (Before Tax)	1,163.70		
Kegunaan Bulan Semasa	RM	281.80	881.90	Service Tax (8%)	70.55		
Service Tax (8%)	RM			KWTBB (1.6%)	16.38		
KWTBB (1.6%)	RM			Total Amount Due	RM 1,250.63		
Caj Semasa	RM		1,250.63				

Summary Explanation

- GET is clearly itemized as an additional line item (RM 150).
- It was charged based on 1,500 kWh × RM 0.10/kWh.
- No new meter was needed—charges are purely administrative.
- The GET charge was split between "Kena ST" (subject to tax) and "Tidak Kena ST" (not subject to tax), possibly based on how the consumption blocks are categorized.

Frequently Asked Questions

Q: For CRESS, what happens if the Renewable Energy Developer generates excess energy but NOT due to low Green Consumer consumption or any termination of the bilateral agreement?

A: This, according to our interpretation, is still a grey area in the guidelines. According to the principal billing calculation provided by the Energy Commission, it states “no payment for excess energy output from RED” [23]. Therefore it can be assumed that the Renewable Energy Developer **cannot** sell their excess energy at the mentioned 8 sen/kWh unless due to the termination of their bilateral agreement with the Green Consumer.

Q: Have any formal guidelines been issued concerning the new GET GreenPath programme?

A: As of the time of writing, no formal guidelines have been released. Since the programme starts on August 1st 2025, we expect some kind of documentation to be released by then.

Q. Difference between GET and Net Energy Metering (NEM) programme*:

A: GET does not require any system ownership, i.e. no need to install any panels or meters. GET is not a contribution to bill savings, but an additional premium charged.

Q. Difference between GET and Feed-in Tariff (FIT)*:

A: GET is meant to benefit energy consumers rather than producers. It is targeted at households/companies who wish to improve their sustainability records.

List of References:

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<p>[23]</p>	<p>Suruhanjaya Tenaga (Energy Commission) (2024) <i>Guidelines CRESS Q&A: Corporate Renewable Energy Supply Scheme (CRESS)</i>. [PDF] Malaysian Energy Commission. Available at: https://www.st.gov.my/contents/2024/CRESS%202024/Guidelines%20CRESS_QnA.pdf</p>
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Ready to Go Green? AMI Is Here to Help

Malaysia’s green energy landscape can seem complex, but you don’t have to navigate it alone. AREA Market Intelligence (AMI) – as a dedicated research and advisory arm of AREA Group – is a knowledgeable and supportive partner in this space. We stay on top of every new policy and scheme, from CRESS and CREAM to NEM and beyond. Whether you’re a business aiming to source renewable power or a homeowner curious about solar panels, AMI can guide you every step of the way.

How AMI can help?

We offer clear insights and strategic advice to make these programs work for you. Not sure which scheme fits your needs? We will explain the options in plain language and identify the best opportunities – be it locking in a corporate solar deal, subscribing to green tariffs, or installing your own rooftop system. Worried about the application process or technical details? Our experts can assist in understanding the requirements, connecting you with the right contacts, and even analyzing the potential savings or returns for your case. Our mission is to empower clients to tap into these green energy initiatives smoothly and confidently, turning ambitions into real results.

Take action today

The shift to renewable energy is not just a government effort – it’s an opportunity for businesses and communities to save costs and build a sustainable reputation. With AMI’s data-driven analysis and local expertise, you can make informed decisions and stay ahead in the green transition. Let us help you unlock the benefits of Malaysia’s green energy programs. Reach out to AMI to discover how we can support your journey toward cleaner, smarter energy use – and be part of powering a greener Malaysia together.



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