

Webinar Series

Greening Malaysian Ports: From Evaluation to Action

- **Aligning with the IMO GHG Reduction strategy**
- **How AI Tools Can Accelerate ESG Goals in the Maritime Sector**



13 November 2025
2.00pm – 4.00pm (GMT+8)

Signup for Webinar: <https://raa-capital.com>

Presented by:



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Managing Director & Founder of RAA

Ravi Menon
Advisor – AI, Corporate Communications & HR



Section 1 :



DECARBONISATION MECHANISM

In The Maritime Sector - Global Context

This webinar explores the innovations driving maritime transport toward a cleaner and more sustainable future.

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Why Maritime Decarbonization Matters Now?

- 1 80% of global trade moves by sea
- 2 Malaysia's maritime crossroads : Indian Ocean-South China Sea
- 3 Port as lifelines of the economy

The Hidden Cost of Trade

Shipping = 3% of Global emissions
(~1 billion Tonnes of CO2 e/yr)

WHAT DOES 1 BILLION TONNES OF CO2 REALLY MEAN?

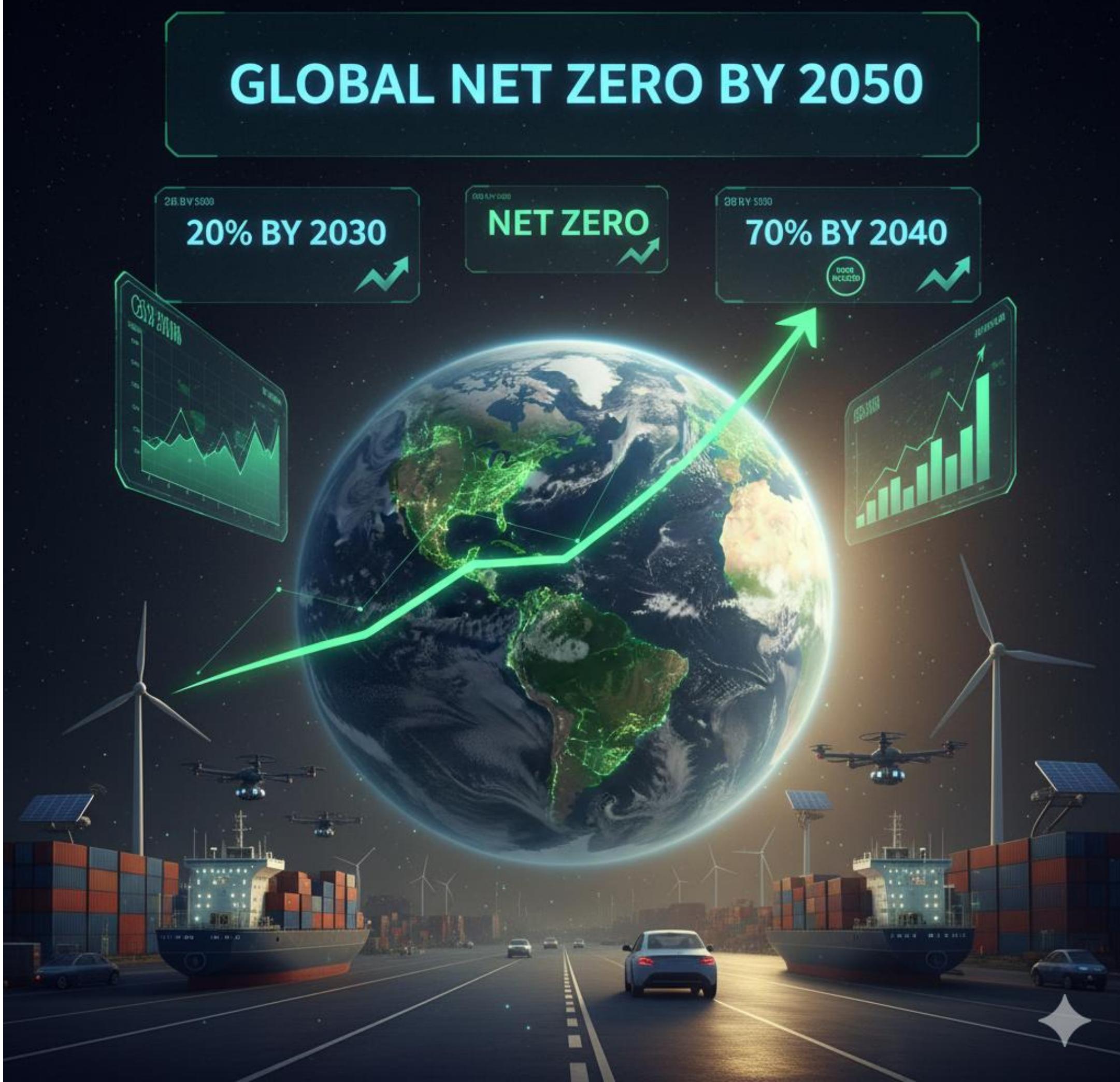


- 200 million cars running for a year
- Filling the Empire State Building over 3 million times with CO2
- Would need 45 billion additional trees to offset and absorb it

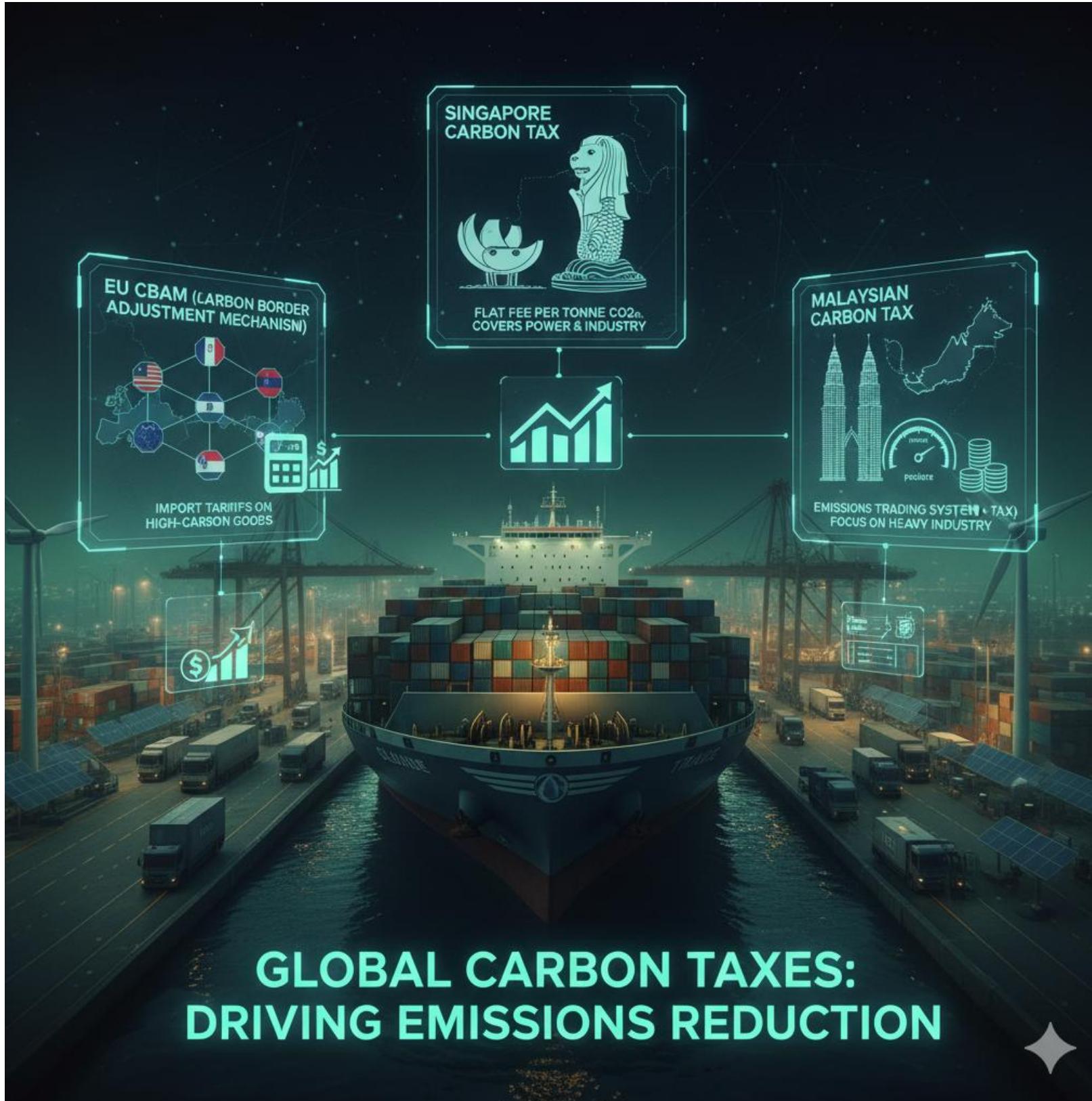
Section 2 : GLOBAL LENS ON MARITIME SECTOR

IMO GOALS

- 20% by 2030
- 70% by 2040
- Net Zero by 2050



Carbon Tax & Market Mechanisms: SELECTED ECONOMIES



EU CBAM

The EU Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) is a climate policy that puts a carbon price on imported goods to prevent carbon leakage and encourage cleaner production globally

As of January 1, 2026, importers will have to purchase CBAM certificates for these embedded emissions, making the cost of imported goods with high carbon footprints more comparable to those produced within the EU's Emissions Trading System (ETS).

Singapore carbon tax

Tax rate is progressively increasing from S\$25/tCO₂e in 2024 and 2025 to S\$45/tCO₂e in 2026 and 2027, with a goal of reaching S\$50-\$80/tCO₂e by 2030. The revenue generated is intended to fund initiatives to meet Singapore's net-zero by 2050 goal

The tax is collected through a fixed-price, credits-based system. Taxable facilities must purchase and surrender carbon credits from the National Environment Agency (NEA) to cover their emissions.

Malaysia Carbon Tax

The tax aims to encourage industries to adopt greener practices and help Malaysia peak its emissions between 2029 and 2034.

The first to be affected will be industries from the iron, steel and energy sectors from 2026

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Section 2 :



PORT EVALUATION & RATINGS USING: “RAA Saraa Green Port Index”

RAA Saraa Green Port Index: Dashboard (Malaysia + Global Benchmarks)



Custom Category Weights (%)

Category	Weight (%)
Energy & Carbon Management	20.00
Sustainable Infrastructure & Design	15.00
Air Quality & Emission Control	10.00
Water & Marine Ecosystem Protection	10.00
Waste & Circular Resource Management	10.00
Sustainable Logistics & Hinterland Connectivity	10.00
Governance, Monitoring & Incentives	10.00
Social, Safety & Workforce Sustainability	8.00
Innovation & Partnerships	7.00

Category Ratings (1–5) – Radar Chart

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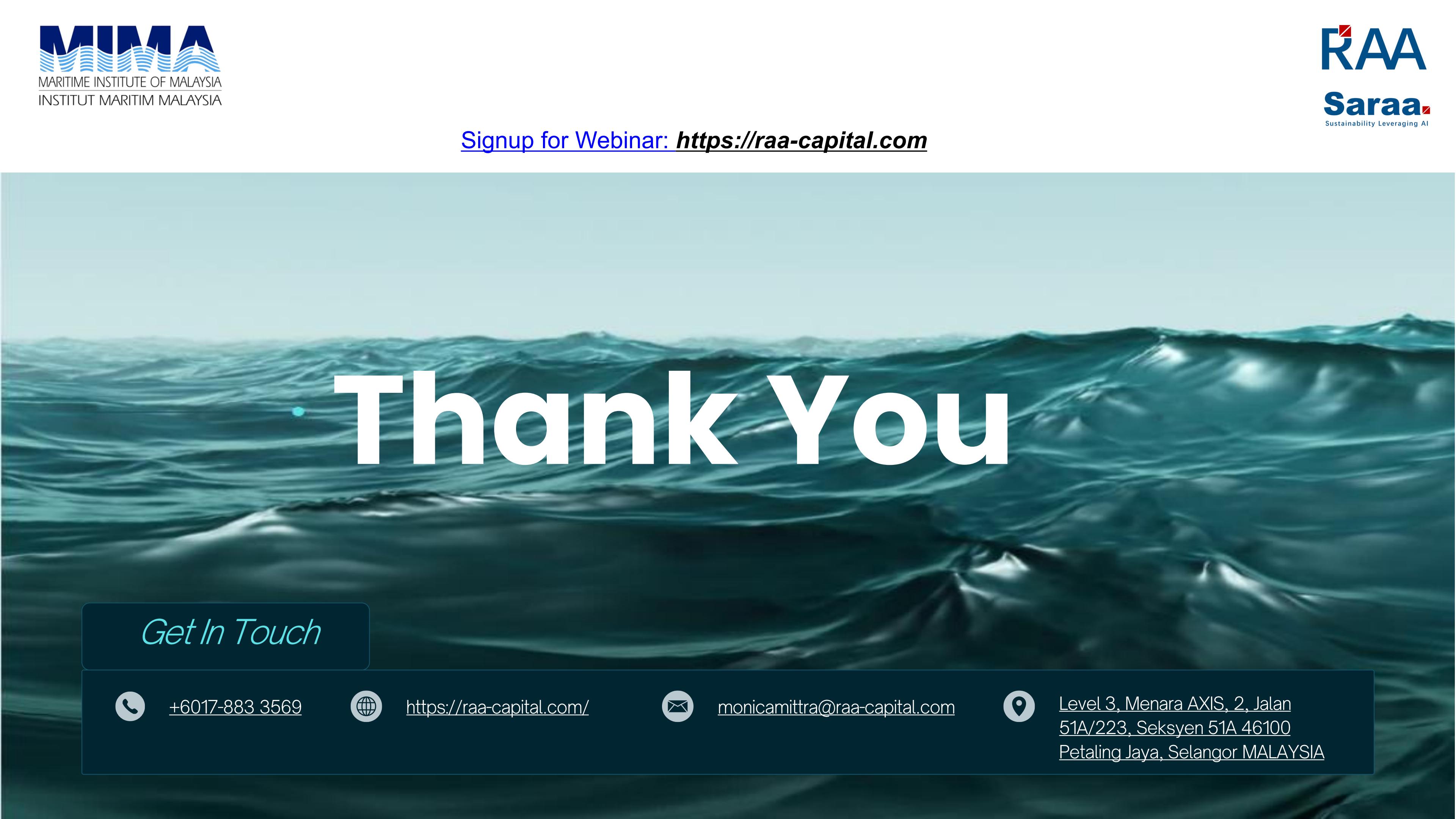


Call to Action

- Embrace carbon pricing & green incentives
- Equip workforce with climate-smart skills
- Leverage digital tools like SARA

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• Thank You

Get In Touch



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