

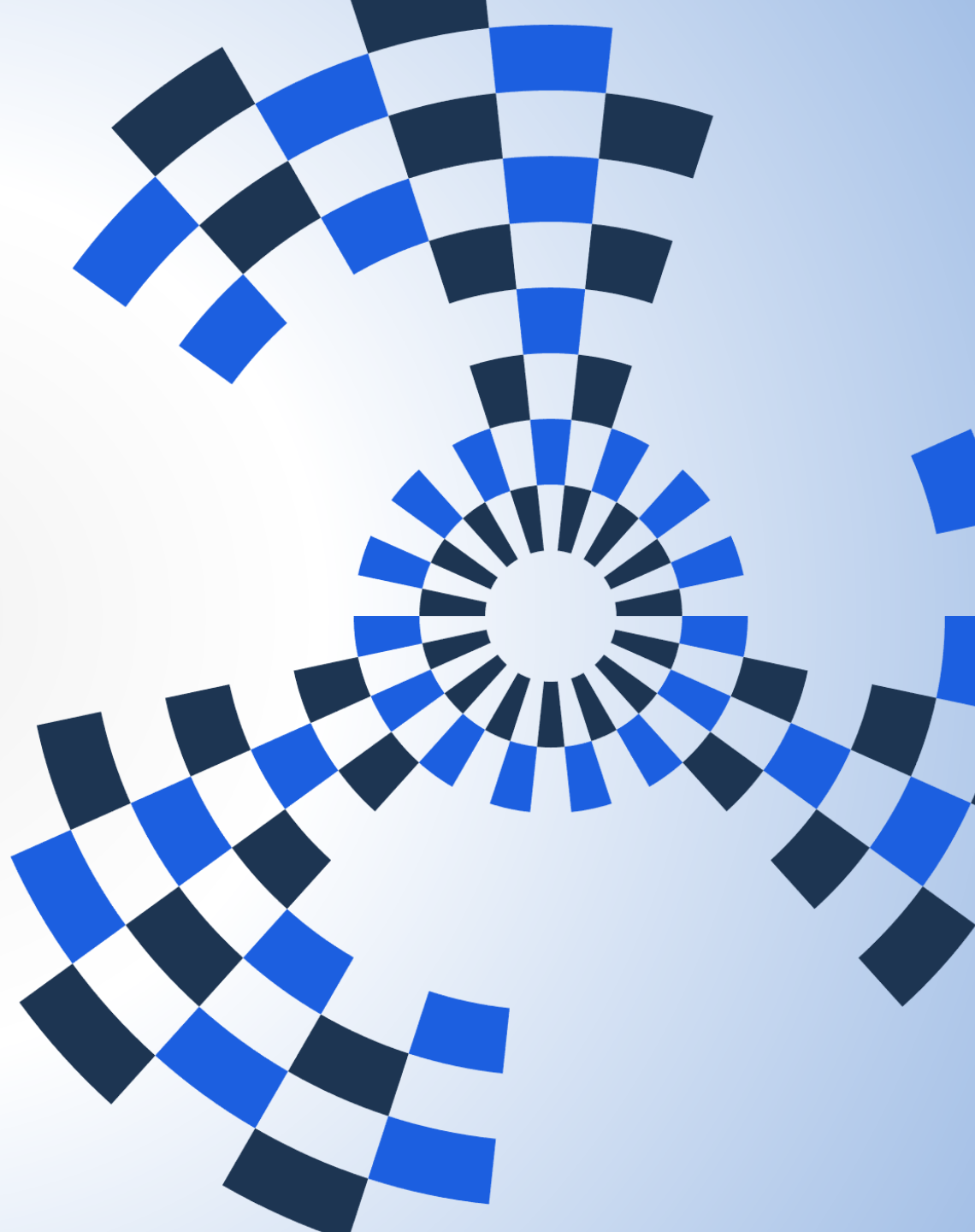


Asia ACT
Accelerating Clean Transitions in Asia

Asia ACT Forum

Accelerating Clean Transitions in Asia

09 October 2026 | Manila, Philippines



Agenda

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| 09:30 – 10:30 | High-Level Opening |
| 10:30 – 11:00 | Coffee Break & Networking |
| 11:00 – 12:30 | ASEAN's Energy Transition: From Commitment to Delivery |
| 12:30 – 13:30 | Lunch Break |
| 13:30 – 15:00 | Connecting the Energy Value Chain: Where Governments and Private Sector Meet |
| 15:00 – 15:30 | Coffee Break & Youth ACT Exhibition |
| 15:30 – 16:30 | Youth ACT: Clean Energy Innovation Showcase |
| 16:30 – 17:00 | Closing of the Asia ACT Forum 2026 |

HOSTS



TECHNICAL PARTNERS

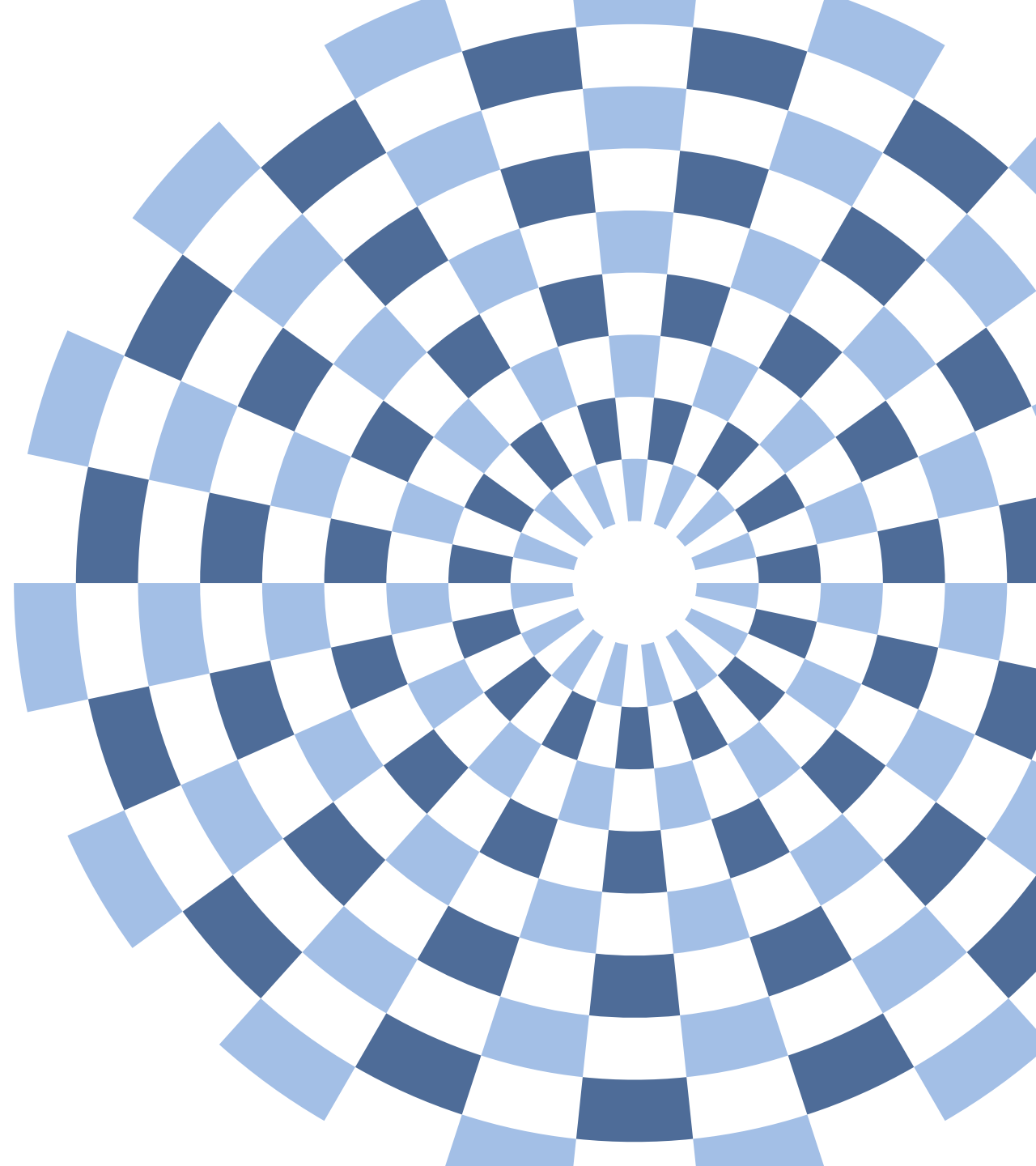




Asia ACT
Accelerating Clean Transitions in Asia

Session 1

High-Level Opening and Launch



Welcome remarks

Maria Luwalhati Doroteo-Tiuseco

Senior Deputy Executive Secretary
Office of the President of the Philippines





Asia ACT
Accelerating Clean Transitions in Asia

Opening remarks (video message)

Daniele Violetti

Senior Director, Programmes Coordination
UNFCCC secretariat





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Keynote Address

Arnaud Peral
UN Resident Coordinator
in the Philippines



Ministerial statement on ASEAN's clean energy transition

Felix William B. Fuentebella

Undersecretary, Department of Energy
Government of the Philippines
& Chair of the SOME



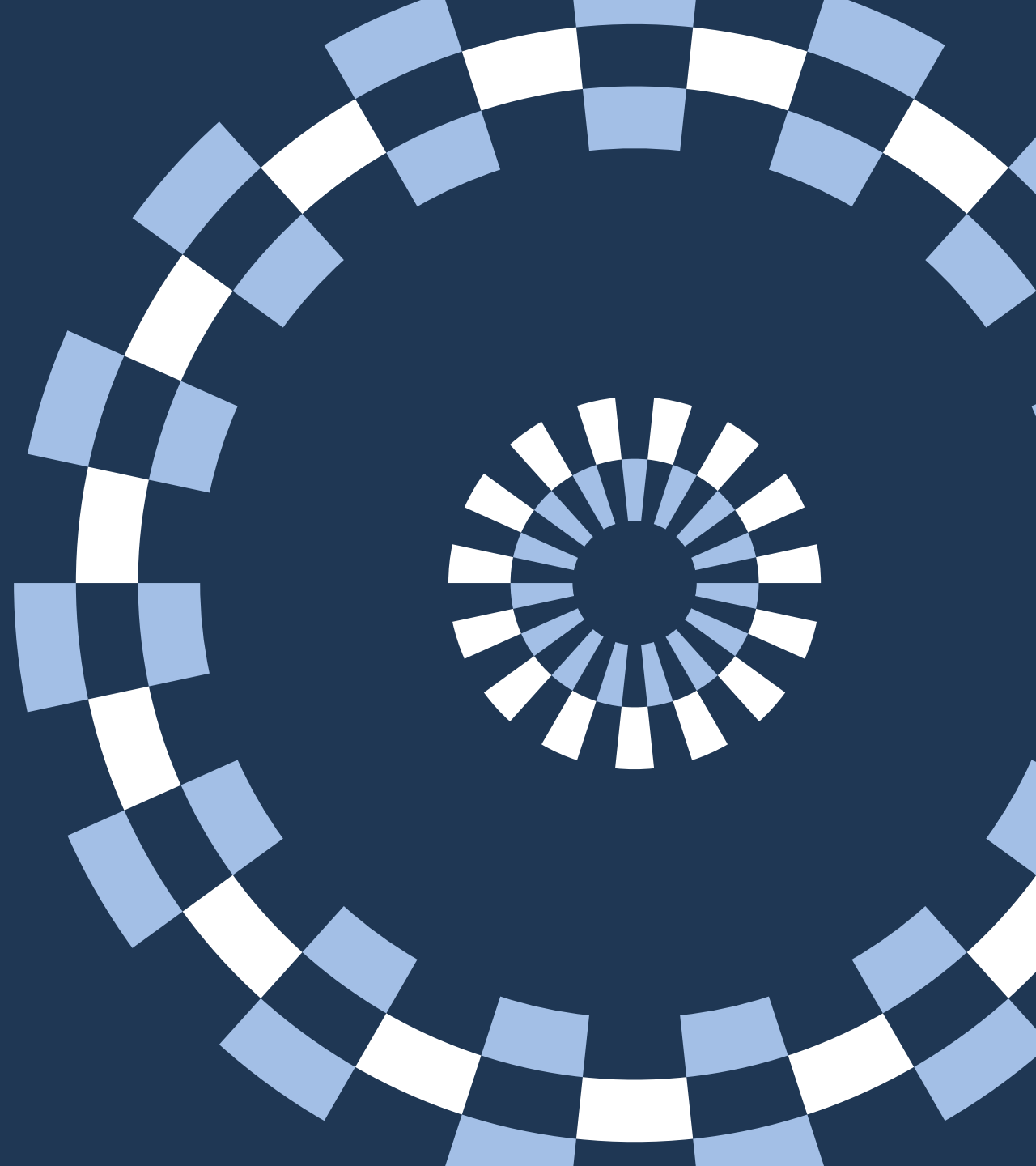


Asia ACT
Accelerating Clean Transitions in Asia

Launch of the Asia ACT Forum

09 October 2026

Manila, Philippines





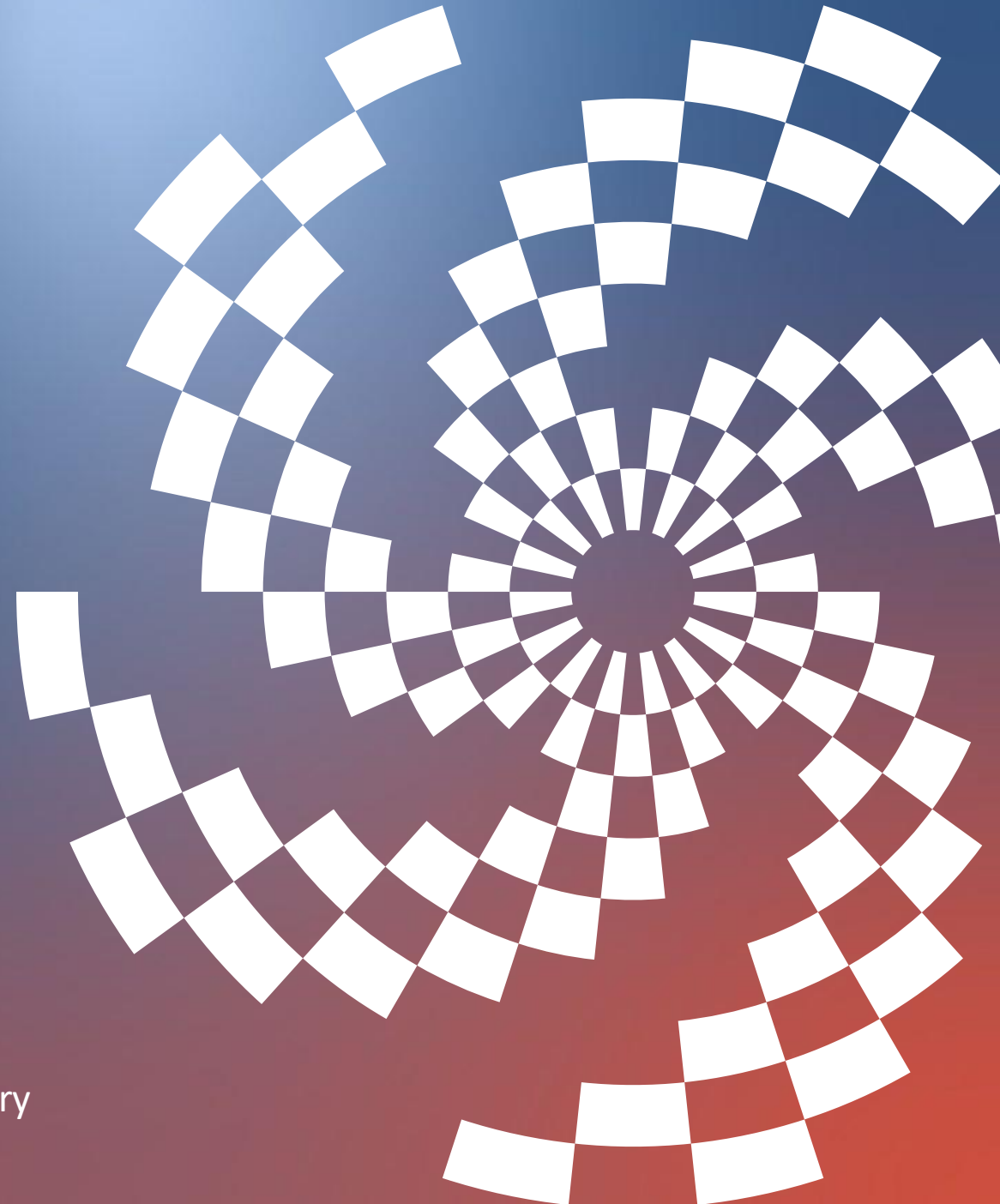
Asia ACT
Accelerating Clean Transitions in Asia

Coffee break and networking

*The next session begins
at 11:00 AM*

Coming up next:

Session 2 - ASEAN's Energy Transition: From Commitment to Delivery





Asia ACT
Accelerating Clean Transitions in Asia

Session 2

ASEAN's Energy Transition: From Commitment to Delivery



Introduction to the session

Juhi Bansal

NDC & LT-LEDS Specialist

UNFCCC RCC AP



Context setting presentation:

The ASEAN energy transition in numbers



Sue-Ern Tan

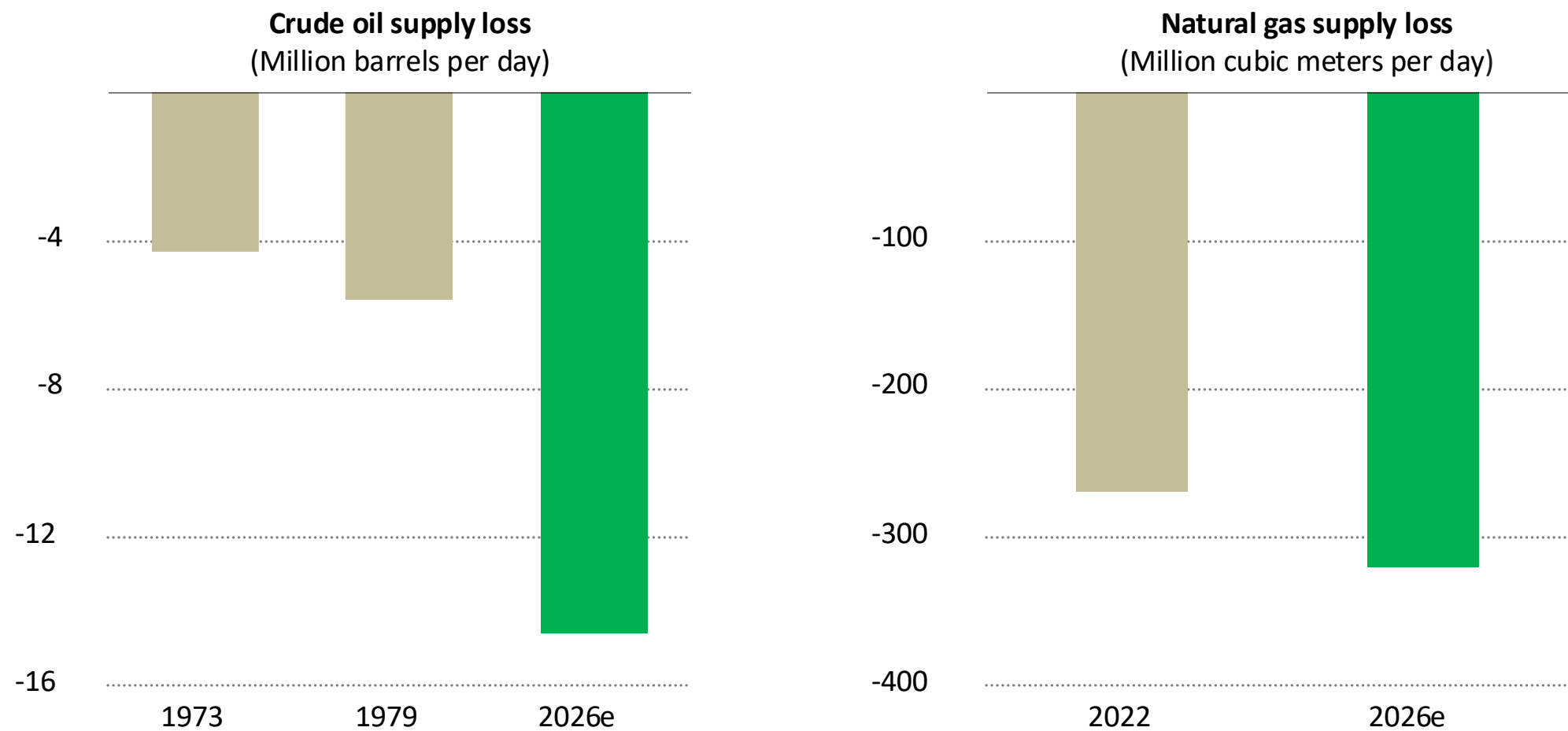
Head of Regional Cooperation Centre
International Energy Agency



The ASEAN energy transition in numbers

Sue-Ern Tan, Head of Regional Cooperation Centre, IEA
9 October 2026, Manila, Philippines

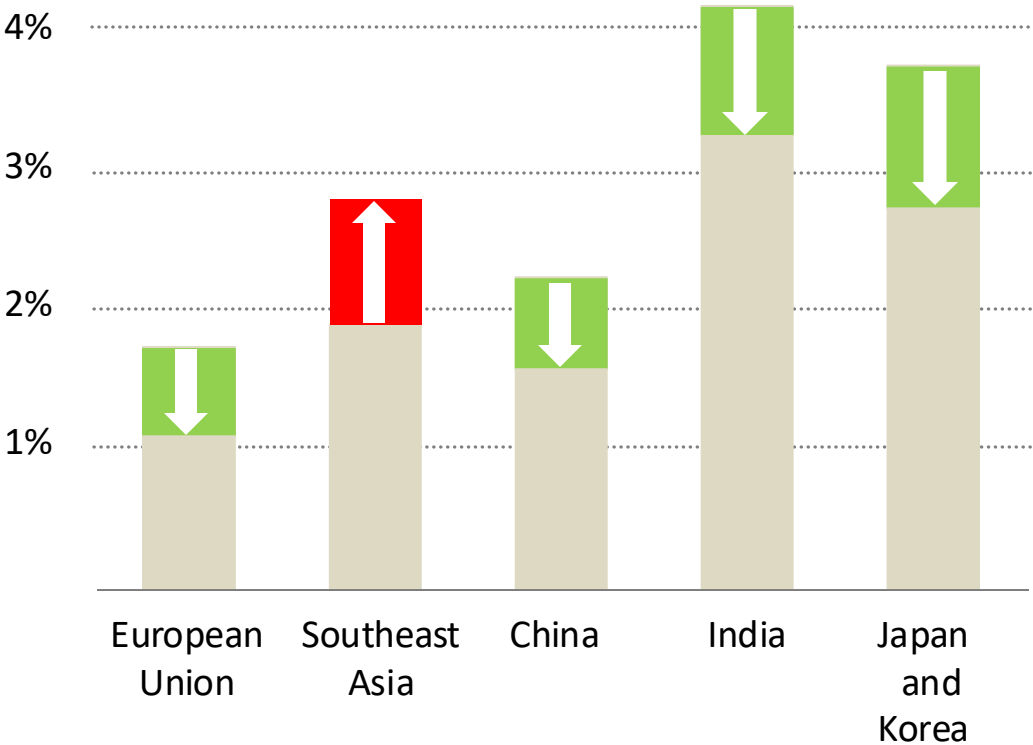
Reduction in oil and gas supply in 2026 compared with previous oil and gas supply shocks



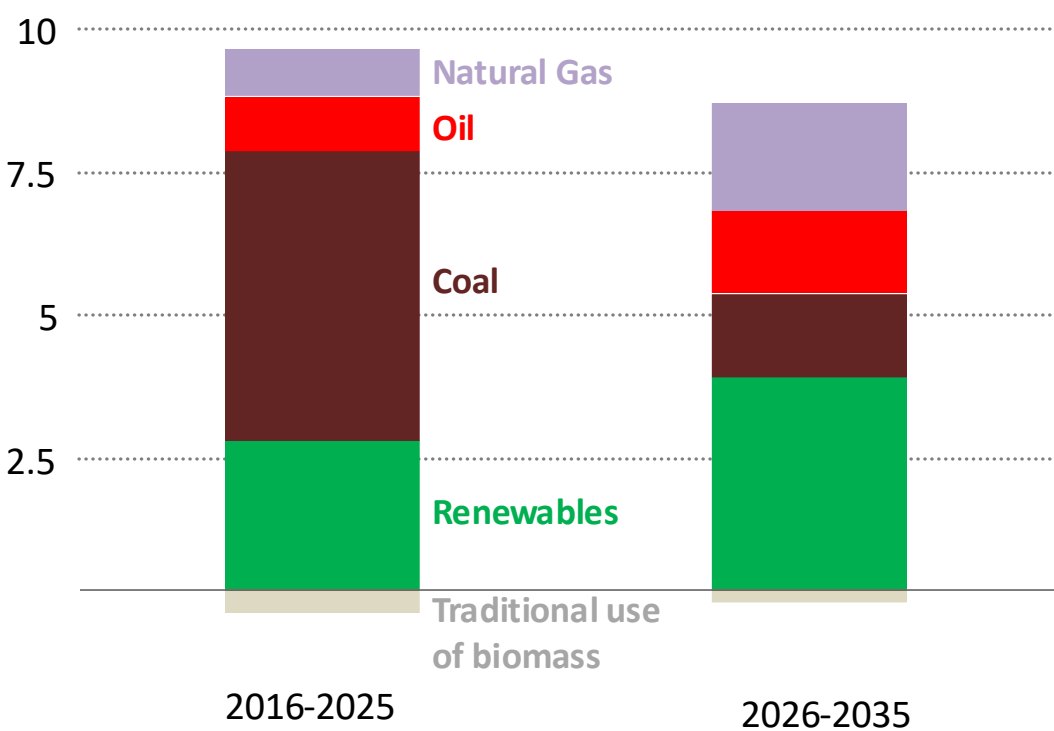
The Iran war has simultaneously disrupted crude oil, natural gas, refined fuels and fertiliser supplies, exposing vulnerabilities created by excessive reliance on the Strait of Hormuz

The crisis has exposed vulnerabilities from import dependence

Fossil fuel import expenditure as share of GDP in key importers in 2025 and change to 2035 in the Stated Policies Scenario



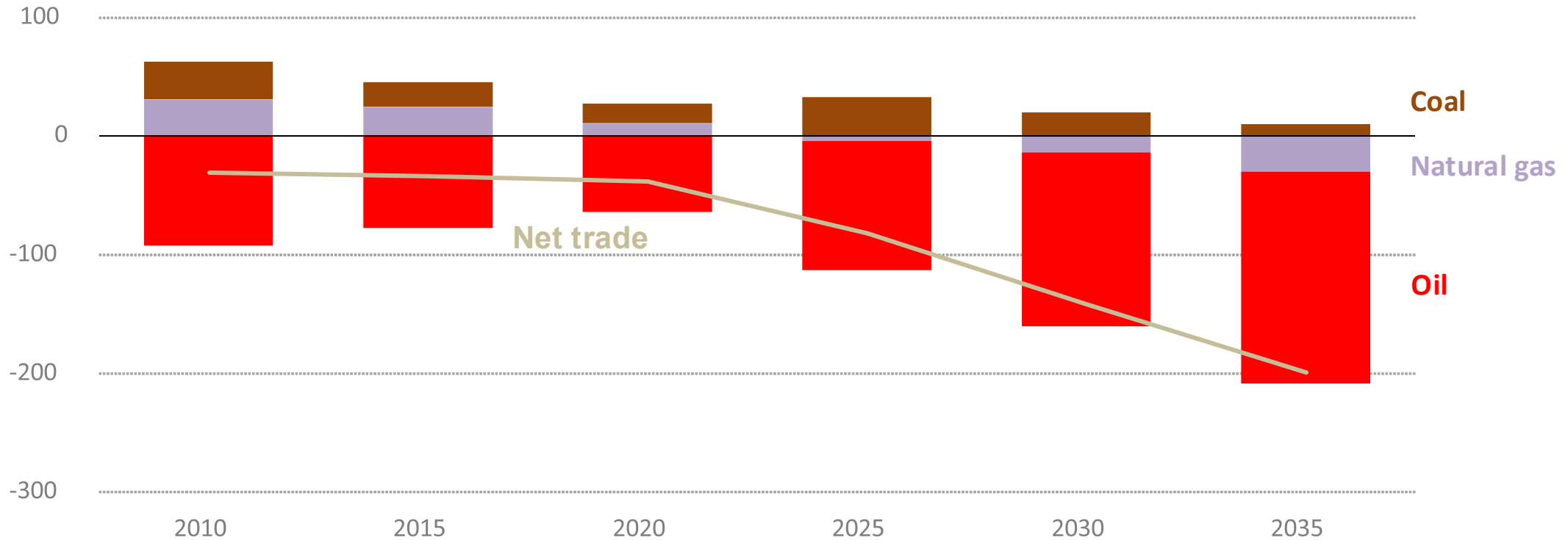
Energy demand growth in Southeast Asia in the Stated Policies Scenario (EJ)



Rapidly rising energy demand in Southeast Asia means growth in all energy sources, without structural changes, the region’s energy import bill could rise sharply in the coming decade

Today's energy trajectory still leaves the region exposed

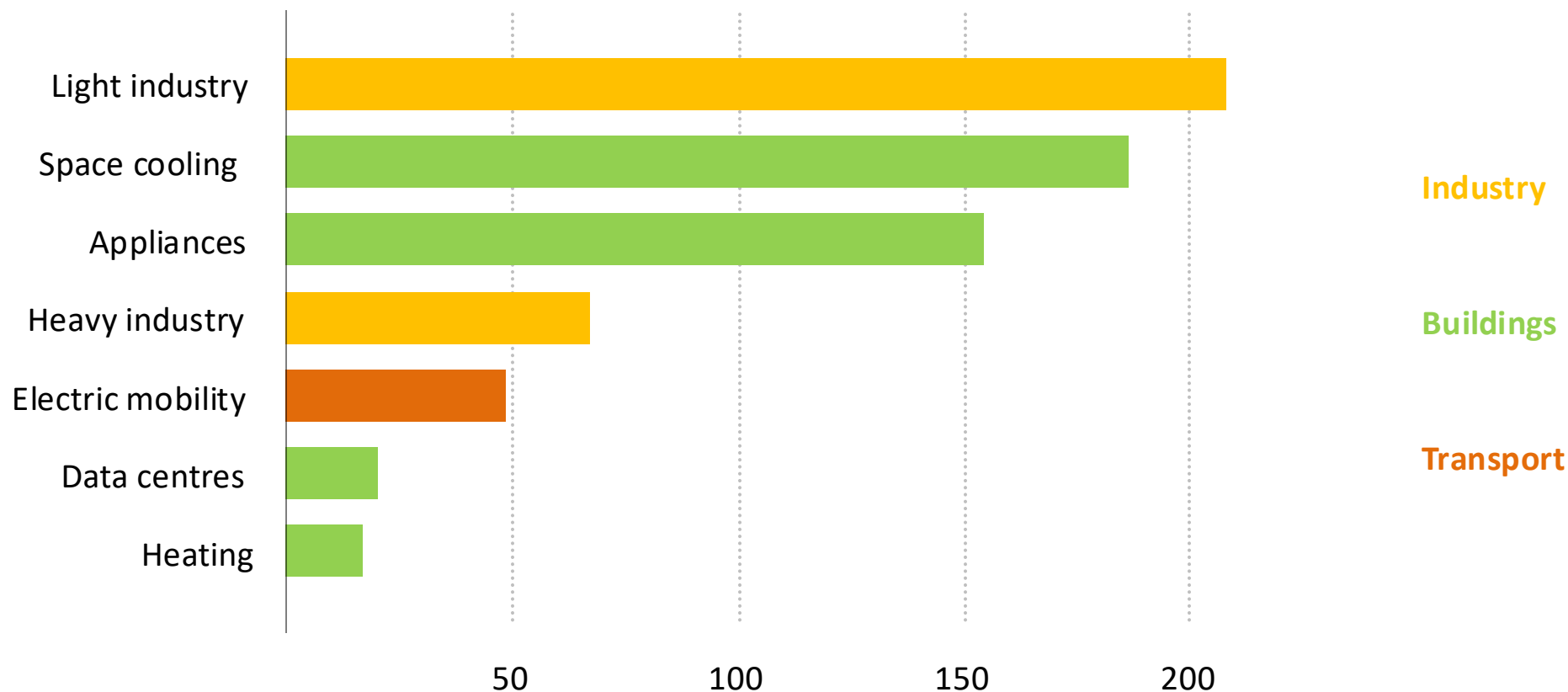
Southeast Asia's fossil fuel trade balance 2010-2035 (Billion USD, 2024, MER)



The Middle East conflict is pushing the region's energy trade deficit to USD 160 billion in 2026, but rising reliance on imports makes deficits at these levels commonplace by the end of this decade, under today's policy settings

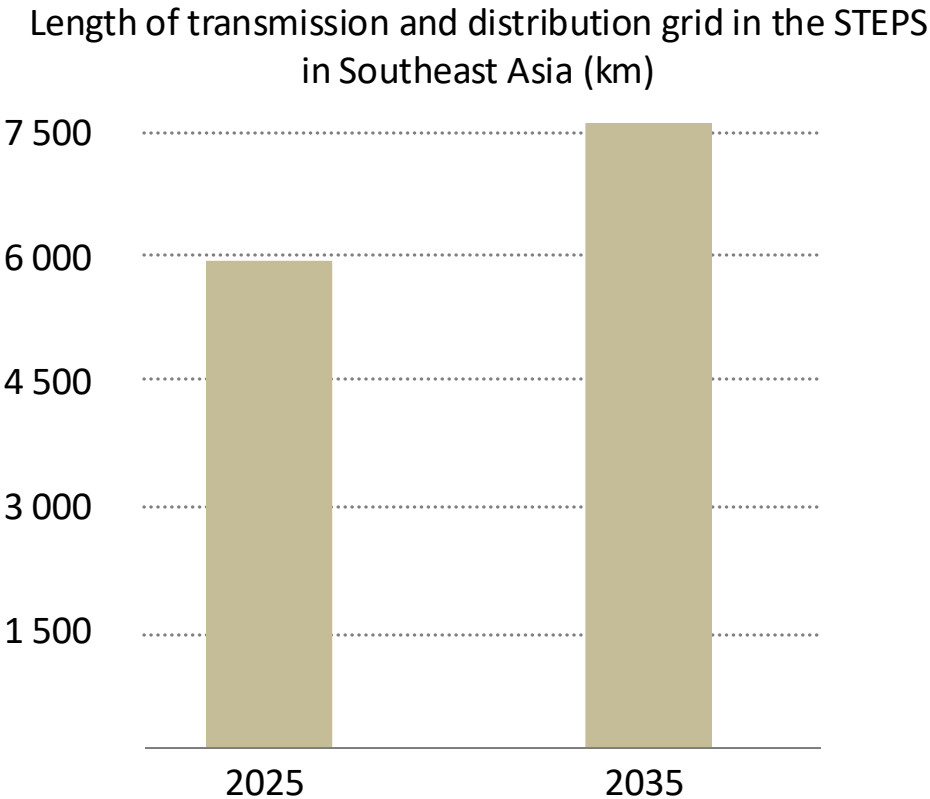
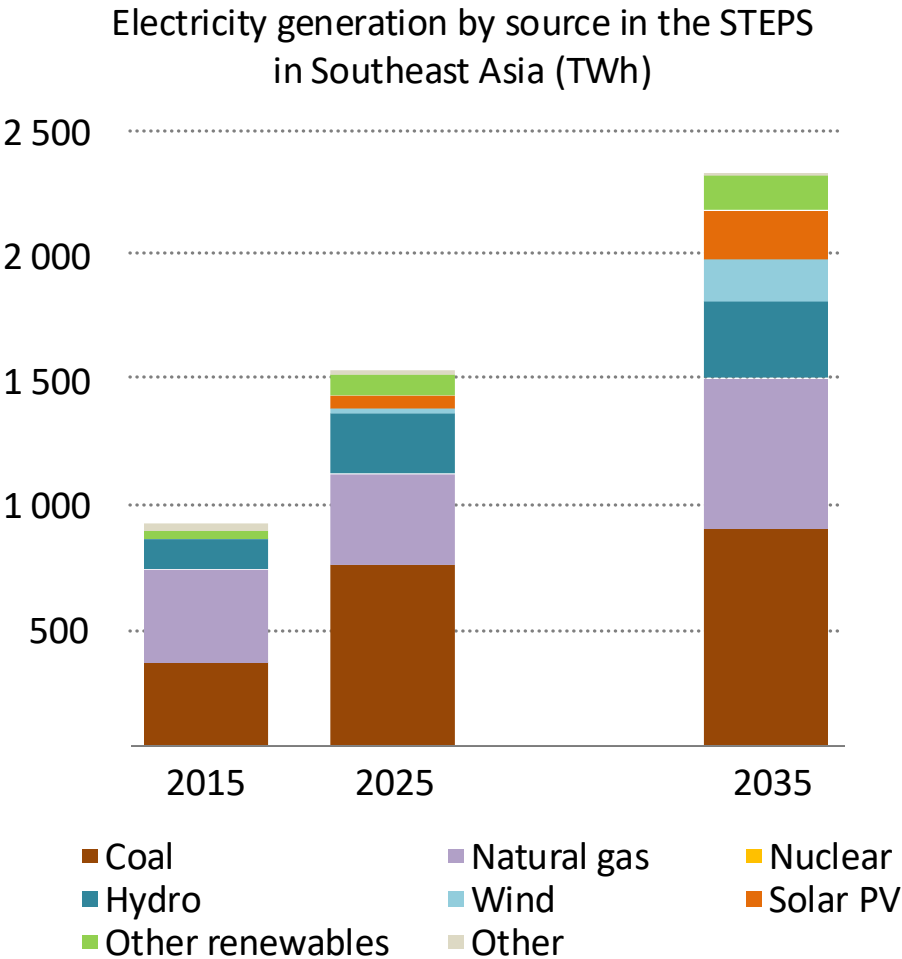
Will Southeast Asia move more quickly into the Age of Electricity?

Main drivers of electricity demand growth in Southeast Asia, 2025-2035 (TWh)



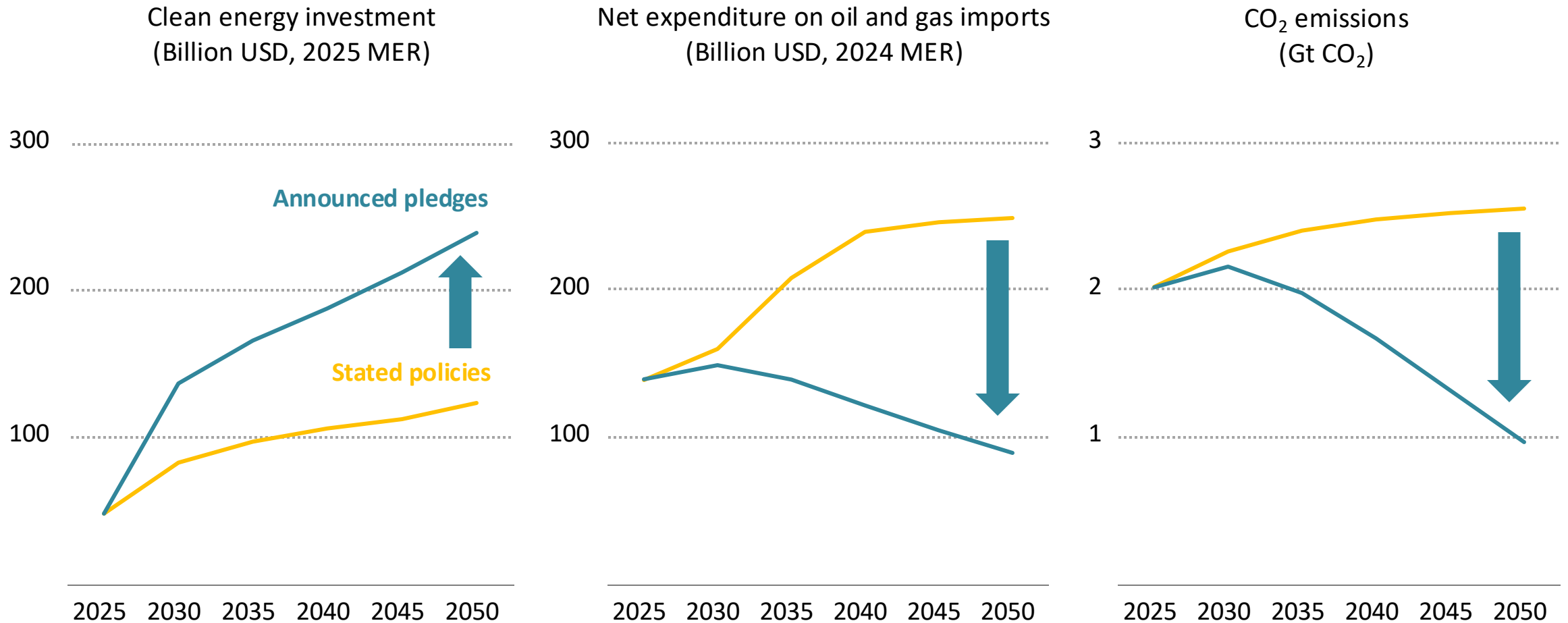
A dynamic manufacturing sector and rapidly expanding appliance and AC ownership underpin electricity demand growth; despite high cooling needs, fewer than 30% of households in Southeast Asia have air conditioning.

Fossil fuels still dominate a fast-growing power system



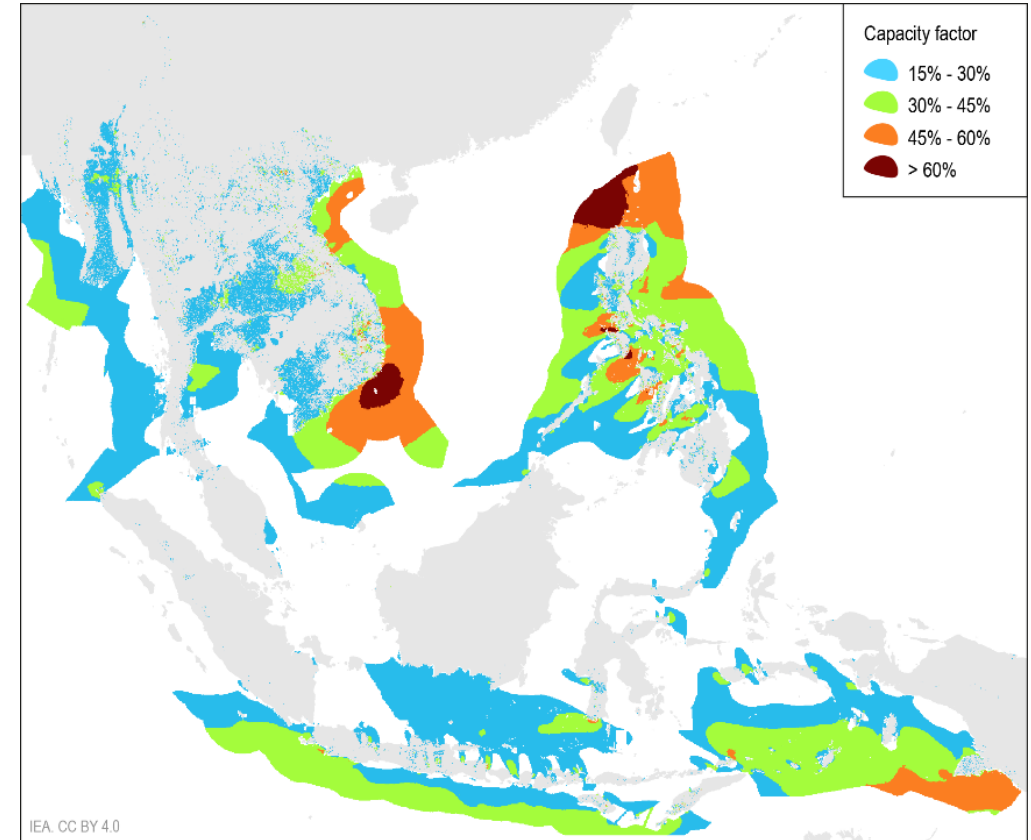
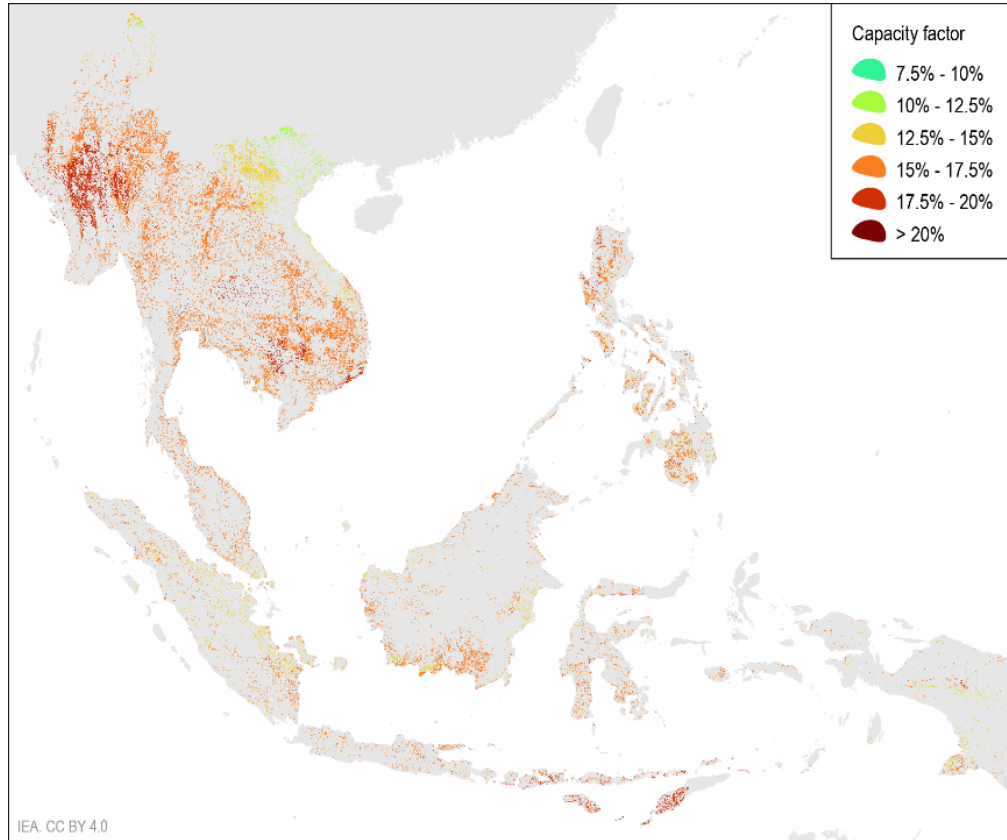
Electricity demand is set to grow much faster than overall energy demand over the next decade. Yet, coal and gas still supply most of the region’s power. Without a shift in the mix and stronger grids, rising demand means rising import exposure.

Faster transitions bring gains for security as well as emissions



Under today's policies, CO₂ emissions keep climbing alongside import bills. Faster clean energy deployment curbs both, but needs a surge in upfront investment and new focus on grid resilience

Solar PV and wind power capacity factor in the region



The region could technically build more than 50 times today's installed generation capacity with utility-scale solar PV, onshore and offshore wind: a domestic resource that cuts import dependence

- In aggregate, **new NDCs may imply energy-related emissions in the ASEAN region to plateau by 2035**, if met in full and on time.
- Only two countries, Singapore and Thailand, have an **absolute emissions reduction objective**. All the remaining ASEAN countries compare with baseline scenario, implying for most an **absolute rise in emissions**.
- **Pending NDCs:** Viet Nam and Myanmar have yet to submit 2035 targets.
- **Among the GST1 energy calls, tripling renewable energy capacity by 2030 and phasing down unabated coal** are the most widely reflected in updated NDCs. Only two countries have reflected the call to double the rate of energy efficiency improvement by 2030, while just one has reflected the call to phase out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies.
- ***Implementing the new NDCs will be crucial for the ASEAN energy- and overall emissions trajectory.***

led

Context setting presentation:

ASEAN: Commitments, plans and reporting



Zulfikar Yurnaidi

Head, Energy Modelling & Policy Planning
ASEAN Centre for Energy



Aldilla Noor Rakhiemah

Project Manager of ACCEPT
ASEAN Centre for Energy



ASEAN Centre for Energy
One Community for Sustainable Energy

ASEAN Energy-Climate Commitments

Aldilla Rakhiemah

Project Manager
ASEAN Climate Change and Energy Project

ASEAN Centre for Energy

Asia ACT Forum

Supported by:

ACCEPT II
ASEAN Climate Change and Energy Project



Guiding Framework: APAEC 2026-2030

APAEC 2026-2030

Key Guiding Frameworks

International Frameworks and Commitments

AMS' national energy targets and relevant commitments & plans

- ASEAN Community Vision 2045
- ASEAN Economic Community Strategic Plans 2026-2030

Key Consideration

Global Megatrends

Key Regional References and Strategic Frameworks (relevant to energy sector)

Past APAEC Lesson Learned

Development Process by APAEC Drafting Committee

Supporting Studies/
Technical Assessment

Stakeholder Survey

Dialogue and Consultation with
External Partners/Experts

Supporting Analytical and
Participatory Inputs

Navigating Megatrends

Climate Change



ASEAN is accelerating the transition to sustainable, low-carbon, and climate-resilient energy systems by aligning national policies with global climate commitments and strengthening regional cooperation to safeguard energy security.

Technology Advancement and Digitalisation



Technological advancement and digitalisation are transforming ASEAN's energy landscape by enabling smarter, more efficient, and resilient energy systems while strengthening digital infrastructure, innovation, and workforce capacity to support growing electricity demand and renewable energy integration.

Shifts in Geopolitical Dynamics



As the geopolitical landscape continues to evolve, ASEAN is deepening regional cooperation and promoting a more diversified and resilient energy system to strengthen long-term energy security.

Demographic Shifts



Growing energy demand driven by urbanisation, population growth, and a rising middle class is accelerating ASEAN's efforts to strengthen clean energy infrastructure, improve energy efficiency, and expand inclusive access to sustainable energy.

Pandemics and Health Crises



Lessons from the pandemic are driving ASEAN to strengthen energy system resilience through decentralised energy solutions, improved crisis preparedness, and green recovery strategies.

Energy-Climate Targets Across ASEAN

Based on latest Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) submission

AMS	NDC Overall Target	NDC Energy Sector Target	National Energy Policy Target	RE Installed Capacity (2024)
Brunei (2025) 	Reduce 20% of GHG emissions below BAU by 2035 , conditional on technological maturity, international cooperation and support	NDC: No separate quantified energy-sector emissions target is specified. Measures include educing industrial, power-generation and land-transport emissions, and increasing the share of renewable energy, through the Brunei Darussalam National Climate Change Policy (BNCCP) Policy (BNCCP): Targets at least 30% RE in installed power capacity by 2035 , alongside energy efficiency and power-management measures.	Dept of Energy Statement in July 2025, reaffirms the RE target from Brunei Darussalam National Climate Change Policy	0.5%
Cambodia (2025) 	Unconditional: 16% unconditional Conditional: up to 55% reduction below BAU by 2035; energy is one of the major mitigation sectors	NDC: Increasing the share of RE in installed capacity to 72% by 2035 (conditionally up to 80%) ., with an intermediate milestone of 70% by 2030 Policy: 70% renewable-energy objective by 2030 (aligned with PDP)	Power Development Plan 2022-2040: 70% RE installed capacity by 2030	62.3%
Indonesia (2025) 	Peak emissions around 2035 and declining thereafter , energy sector as a central mitigation area	NDC: Projected national net emissions in 2035 of 1,257.717 MtCO₂e under LCCP_L and 1,488.866 MtCO₂e under LCCP_H . These are different low-carbon scenarios with different economic-growth assumptions. Policy: 19–23% new and renewable energy in the national energy mix by 2030, 42.6 GW new and renewable energy, 10.3 GW storage and 16.6 GW fossil generation	National Energy Policy, Government Regulation No. 40/2025: 19–23% new and renewable primary energy by 2030. PLN RUPTL 2025–2034: planned additions of 42.6 GW new and renewable generation includes 0.5 GW nuclear, 10.3 GW storage, and 16.6 GW fossil generation.	13.8%
Lao PDR (2021) 	Unconditional: Reduce to 60% in 2030 Conditional: Reduce to 45.7 MtCO ₂ -eq by 2030	13 GW installed hydropower by 2030 , including domestic and export use; conditionally, 1 GW solar and wind, 300 MW biomass, and 10% reduction in final energy consumption against BAU .	The NDC explicitly derives its hydropower target from the MEM Power Development Plan 2016–2030 , applying an 80% probability factor to anticipated capacity	84.7%
Malaysia (2025) 	Absolute reduction of 15–30 MtCO₂e from the emissions peak	NDC: Absolute emissions reduction No separate quantified energy-sector emissions target was identified; the document references NETR as an implementation framework	Targets 31% RE capacity by 2025, 40% by 2035 and 70% by 2050 (aligned with NETR and MyRER)	28.8%

Energy-Climate Targets Across ASEAN

Based on latest Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) submission

AMS	NDC Target	Energy Sector Target	National Energy Policy and Implementation Plan	RE in installed capacity (2024)
Myanmar (2021) 	Unconditional: Reduce 244.52 million tCO ₂ e Conditional: Reduce 414.75 million tCO ₂ e subject to conditions of international finance and technical support by 2030	specifies 2,000 MW non-hydro RE unconditionally , increasing to 3,070 MW conditionally by 2030 . Its capacity table gives non-hydro RE shares of 11%/17% , alongside hydropower shares of 28%/31% , respectively	National Electrification Master Plan reiterates approximately 2,000 MW domestic non-hydro RE by 2030	53.7%
Philippines (2026) 	75% net emissions reduction (from 2025-2035) 7% unconditional target 68% conditional target	NDC on Energy Sector: No separate quantified energy-sector emissions reduction target. NDC mentioned that the energy mitigation is aligned with the Philippine Energy Plan 2023–2050 , incorporating DOE’s sectoral policies and measures and supporting energy security.	Philippine Energy Plan and PDP 2023–2050: 35% RE in electricity generation by 2030 and 50% by 2040. DOE’s 2026 auction programme plans at least 25 GW new RE capacity during 2027–2035	32.0%
Singapore (2025) 	45-50% MtCO₂e economy-wide emissions reduction in 2035.	NDC on Energy Sector No separate quantified energy-sector emissions reduction target. Energy is covered by the economy-wide target of 45–50 MtCO₂e by 2035 . The NDC outlines energy-sector mitigation measures, including solar deployment, low-carbon electricity imports, energy efficiency and hydrogen-ready generation . Its 2025 wording references at least 2 GWp solar by 2030 and around 6 GW electricity imports by 2035	3 GWp installed solar capacity by 2030 (align with Singapore Green Plan 2030 Targets) 6 GW of low-carbon electricity imports by 2035, under EMA’s regional power-grid strategy New and repowered fossil fuel-fired generation units must be at least 30% hydrogen-ready by volume, with the ability to be retrofitted for 100% hydrogen in future, under EMA’s emissions standards	13.0%

Energy-Climate Targets Across ASEAN

Based on latest Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) submission

AMS	NDC Target	Energy Sector Target	National Energy Policy and Implementation Plan	RE in installed capacity (2024)
Thailand (2026) 	47% (135.2 MtCO₂eq) emission reduction (from 2019-2035)	NDC on Energy Sector 68.1 MtCO₂e emissions reduction by 2035 from 2019 levels, reducing energy-sector emissions from 185.2 to 117.1 MtCO₂e, with transport accounted for separately.	Draft Thailand Power Development Plan 2026: - Proposes 50.9 GW of additional generation and battery-storage capacity during 2026–2037. - Includes 24.3 GW solar, 2.7 GW wind, 14.5 GW battery storage, 9.1 GW combined-cycle gas generation, and 0.3 GW small modular nuclear reactors. - Envisages a more flexible power system through renewables, storage, demand response and distributed energy resources, with longer-term pathways incorporating CCS and low-carbon generation	29.4%
Timor Leste (2026) 	No quantified emissions reduction target	Explicitly refrains from setting a quantified emissions reduction target. It promotes solar, small hydro and wind, and targets 50% access to modern low-emission cooking by 2030, progressing towards universal access by 2040.	Official government communication under the Strategic Development Plan 2011–2030 identifies 50% renewable energy contribution by 2030	N/A
Viet Nam (2022) 	15.8% unconditional target 43.5% conditional target	NDC on Energy Sector - Reduce 7% unconditionally by 2030 and 24.4% conditionally by 2030 Energy Target - Development of renewable energy such as small hydroelectricity, wind energy, solar energy; development of biomass thermal power, incineration and landfill waste power, and biogas power; use of combined gas turbine technology using LNG; development of supercritical thermoelectric technologies.	Revised PDP VIII, Decision 768/QĐ-TTg (April 2025): RE excluding hydropower reaches approximately 28–36% by 2030 and 74–75% by 2050. It also specifies technology-level capacity ranges.	56.0%

From Targets to Action: The Road to the Next COP

Closing the gaps requires clear targets, aligned plans and investable projects

- **Connect climate and energy planning:** Strengthen coordination between energy and climate authorities so that NDC commitments inform energy policies, power development plans and investment priorities.
- **Make progress measurable:** Clearly distinguish emissions, installed capacity and electricity-generation targets, with consistent baselines, timelines and monitoring.
- **Turn targets into funded action:** Translate commitments into projects with clear responsibilities, delivery milestones and financing needs, including support for conditional targets.
- **Use regional cooperation to enable delivery:** Advance the ASEAN Power Grid, share planning expertise and strengthen capacity for renewables, storage, energy efficiency and climate resilience.
- **Ensure a just and inclusive transition:** Integrate affordability, energy access, workforce development and meaningful participation into implementation.

The finance challenge: global energy investment is nearing USD 3.4 trillion in 2026, yet ASEAN captures only 3%-4% of global investment despite holding 5% of global energy demand and 9% of the population. (ASEAN Energy Investment, 2026)

The 9th ASEAN Energy Outlook estimates that the total energy investment required to meet ASEAN accelerated energy transition (ACTS) by 2060 is USD 6.4 trillion higher than the amount required under the baseline scenario with the significant shares are required by transport, centralized electricity generation, and cross-border interconnection. *Mobilising capital is the thread that runs through all three fronts.*

Thank You

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ASEAN Centre for Energy
One Community for Sustainable Energy

Asia ACT Forum

The 9th ASEAN Energy Outlook Key Findings

Asia ACT Forum
9 October 2026

Dr Zulfikar Yurnaidi
Energy Modeling and Policy Planning (MPP)
ASEAN Centre for Energy

AEO9 Highlights and Scenarios

AEO9 at a glance



Data and horizon

Historical data harmonised for **2005 to 2024**, with projections to **2060**.



Modelling framework

More granular technology level details in supply and demand side



Thematic Chapters

Cross-cutting chapters beyond modelling that discuss emerging topics related to 7 APAEC Programme Areas



Official ASEAN Outlook in collaboration and Endorsed by AMEM



BAS

Baseline Scenario

Current national trajectory

Shows how ASEAN's energy system may evolve if existing trends, implementation patterns and observed developments continue, serving as the reference pathway under present conditions..



ATS

AMS Target Scenario

Stated national policies and targets

Reflects a pathway in which the AMS progress towards their stated policies, regulations and energy and climate commitments, as an equally plausible alternative to BAS..



ACTS

ASEAN Coordinated Transition Scenario

Regionally optimised pathway

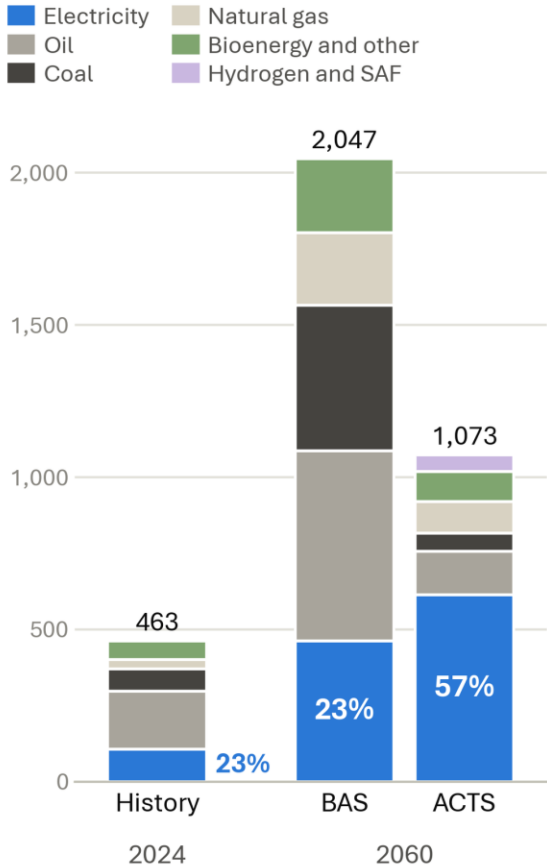
Represents a secure, connected and inclusive pathway to 2060, where the AMS strengthen regional coordination in electricity trade, energy efficiency, technology and investment while retaining flexibility for nationally appropriate transitions.

Electrification and regional integration could reshape energy demand and supply

Demand could reach around four times current levels by 2060. The ACTS draws on electrification, renewables and a stronger ASEAN Power Grid.

Final energy consumption by fuel

ASEAN, Mtoe; % is the share of electricity



Buildings

Emerging demand and efficiency

~20%

a year growth in data centre electricity demand, 2025 to 2030 (TWh, all scenarios)



Data centres grow fastest

They drive one-fifth of electricity demand growth to 2030, straining local networks and firm supply.

Electrification and stronger efficiency

Efficient air conditioners and electric cooking bring ACTS residential demand below its 2024 level.

Industry and transport

Electrification and demand transformation

Electrification leads

Light industry, cars and motorcycles almost fully electrify in the ACTS, and high-intensity industry reaches 42%.

Demand transformation elsewhere

Hydrogen-ready, carbon capture and biofuels serve industry and heavy transport.

Primary energy supply by fuel

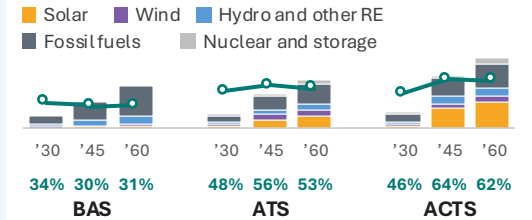
ASEAN, Mtoe; % is the share of renewables



Power capacity

Accelerated renewable deployment

Installed capacity, GW, and RE share (line)



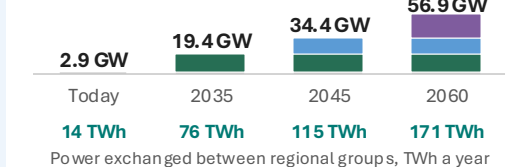
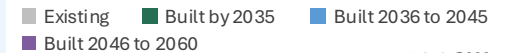
Renewables lead the build-out

ACTS reaches 3,322 GW by 2060, with renewables at 62%, against 31% in BAS.

ASEAN Power Grid

Interconnectivity and regional markets

Interconnection between regional groups, GW



Regional integration deepens

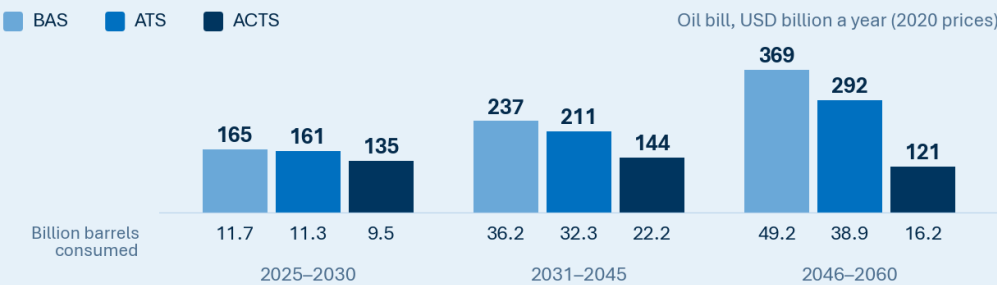
Interconnection grows about 20-fold in ACTS and power exchange about 12-fold by 2060.

Unlocking the Regional Transition for Energy Security

AEO9 identifies the key barriers between today and the future of ASEAN with full energy security

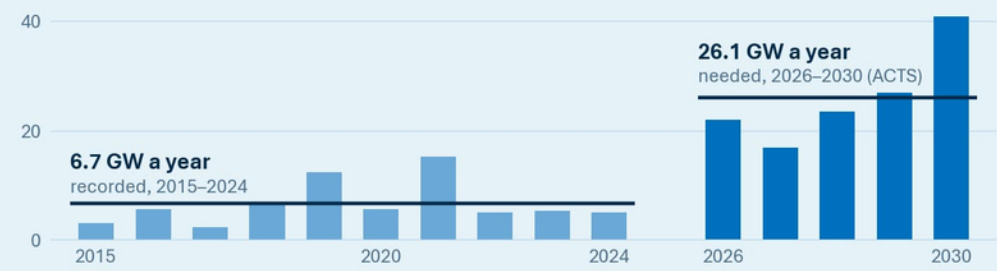
The rise in oil costs

Examine exposure to rising oil costs and import dependence



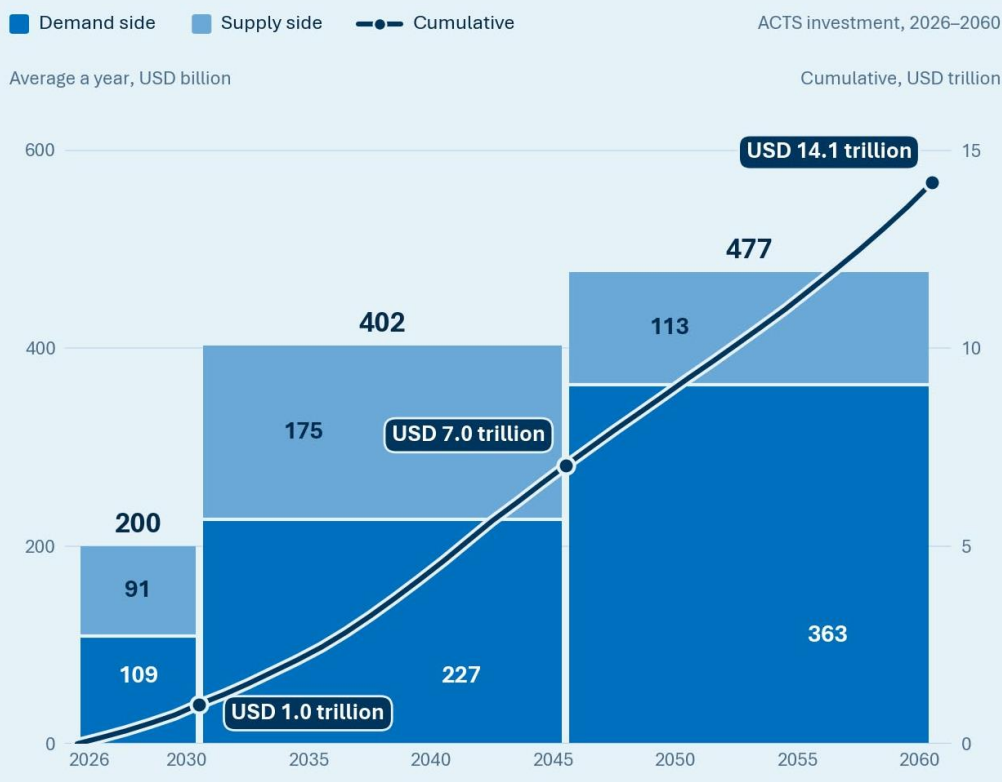
Achieving targets of RE capacity deployment

Addressing RE deployment policies and real project development gap



Indicative annual and cumulative investment

Around 405 billion USD a year and a total of 14.1 trillion USD



Seven policy directions could turn the pathways into coordinated action

Building on existing ASEAN frameworks, through national action, regional coordination, and joint delivery

1 Raise efficiency standards for appliances and equipment
Harmonised regional standards for air conditioners, refrigerators, lighting, and motors could slow demand growth.

2 Reduce reliance on imported oil in transport
Fuel-economy standards for trucks and buses, together with wider electrification, could lower oil dependence.

3 Shape new industrial investment early
Clear emissions expectations in permitting and investment approval can guide new capacity towards cleaner production.

4 Plan new power capacity together with retirements
Renewable targets could be paired with plans to retire, repurpose, or operate fossil plants more flexibly.

5 Ensure bioenergy and new fuels are sustainable
Regional sustainability criteria for biomass and biofuel feedstock could be agreed before production scales up.

6 Align finance with investment priorities
Blended finance for grids and less investment-ready markets, supported by credible carbon and renewable certificate markets.

7 Strengthen institutions and keep the transition fair
Tracking results, maintaining continuity across planning cycles, and supporting affected workers and communities.

Three delivery levels

Member States set their own standards, tariffs, subsidies, and permitting rules
ASEAN agrees common baselines and methods that countries can recognize mutually
Some assets, like cross-border grids and shared reserves, need joint delivery

A long-term ASEAN energy vision could bring these directions together and guide successive APAEC cycles towards a coordinated transition.

Thank You

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secretariat@aseanenergy.org*

Roundtables

Table 1



Moderator: Juhi Bansal
NDC & LT-LEDS Specialist,
RCC Asia Pacific



Expert: Sue-Ern Tan,
Head of Regional Cooperation Centre,
IEA

Table 2



Moderator: Christina Cheong
Low Carbon Solutions Specialist (Urban),
Asian Development Bank (ADB)



Expert: Yasuhiro Sakuma
Senior Programme Officer,
IRENA

Table 3



Moderator: Yejin Ha
Economic Affairs Officer, Energy Division,
UN ESCAP



Expert: Teddy G. Monroy
UNIDO Country Representative,
Philippines

Table 4



Moderator: Krib Sitathani
Regional Coordinator for Asia Pacific - Climate
Promise & SCALA, UNDP



Expert: Aldilla Noor Rakhiemah
Project Manager of ACCEPT, ACE

Block 1: Where commitments, plans and delivery diverge, and why (20 min)

How closely does your country's NDC energy target match what is in your current power development plan or energy roadmap?

Where do the gaps lie between the NDC and the energy sectoral plans, and between the plans and what is actually being built/ deployed?

Do the two processes run on different timelines, mandates and data sources?

What is the role of different ministries in implementing the energy targets? Where generation, transmission and storage are planned by different entities, how are those plans reconciled, and where do the main coordination bottlenecks lie?

When the NDC energy targets were set and when the energy plan was designed, which stakeholders were involved and consulted, and to what extent do they have ownership and meaningful participation in these two processes?

Do your NDC energy targets have an identified project pipeline behind them, and roughly how much of that pipeline is financed?

Are grid, storage and flexibility investments planned on the same timeline as your generation targets, or are they lagging behind?

Who is responsible for preparing energy projects to the point of bankability in your country? Which part of your investment framework most determines whether private capital flows, for e.g. in auction and procurement design, tariff structure, PPA bankability, or currency and offtaker risk?

Block 2: What has worked (25 min)

Regulatory alignment: What frameworks, institutional arrangements, and other enabling conditions, e.g. coordinating committee or taskforce, shared data, common indicators, a legal mandate etc., have supported the alignment of climate and energy planning in your country?

Tracking and reporting: Which data or indicators would you need to track and report progress on the energy targets set in your NDC, including on grids, storage and electrification as distinct from generation capacity?

Electrification and end-uses: In which areas has demand-side policy advanced in your country, and what drove that progress?

Pipelines and investment frameworks: What has helped build and sustain a credible project pipeline, and which reform has most improved investor confidence in your market, e.g. project preparation facilities, feasibility funding, published pipeline, single-window approvals, auction design, standardised PPAs, permitting reform, or guarantee and risk-sharing instruments?

Regional learning: Which approach used in another ASEAN country would you most like to see adapted in your own country?

Key messages and way forward

Julie Amoroso-Garbin

Regional Lead
UNFCCC RCC AP

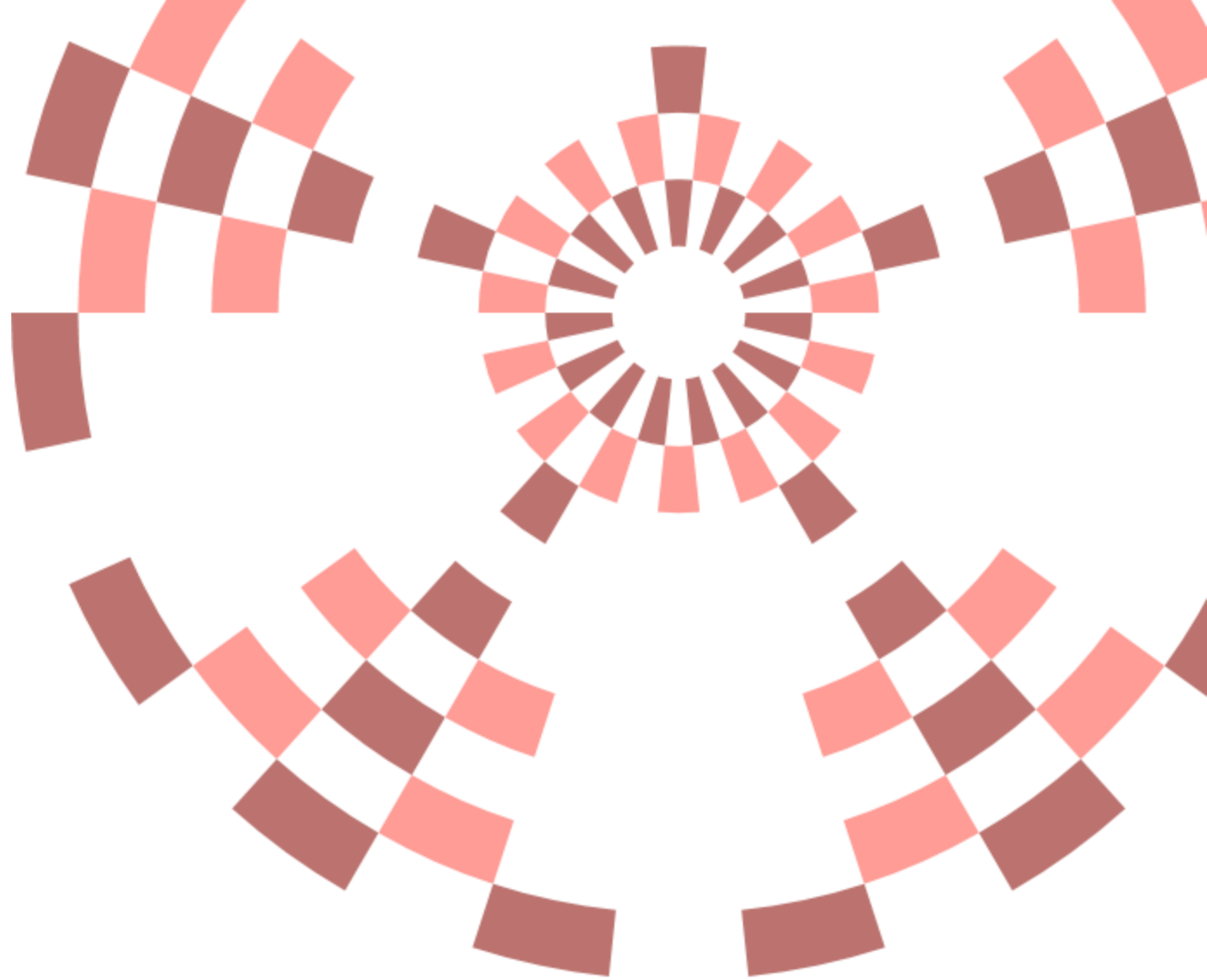


Lunch Break

The next session begins at 12:30

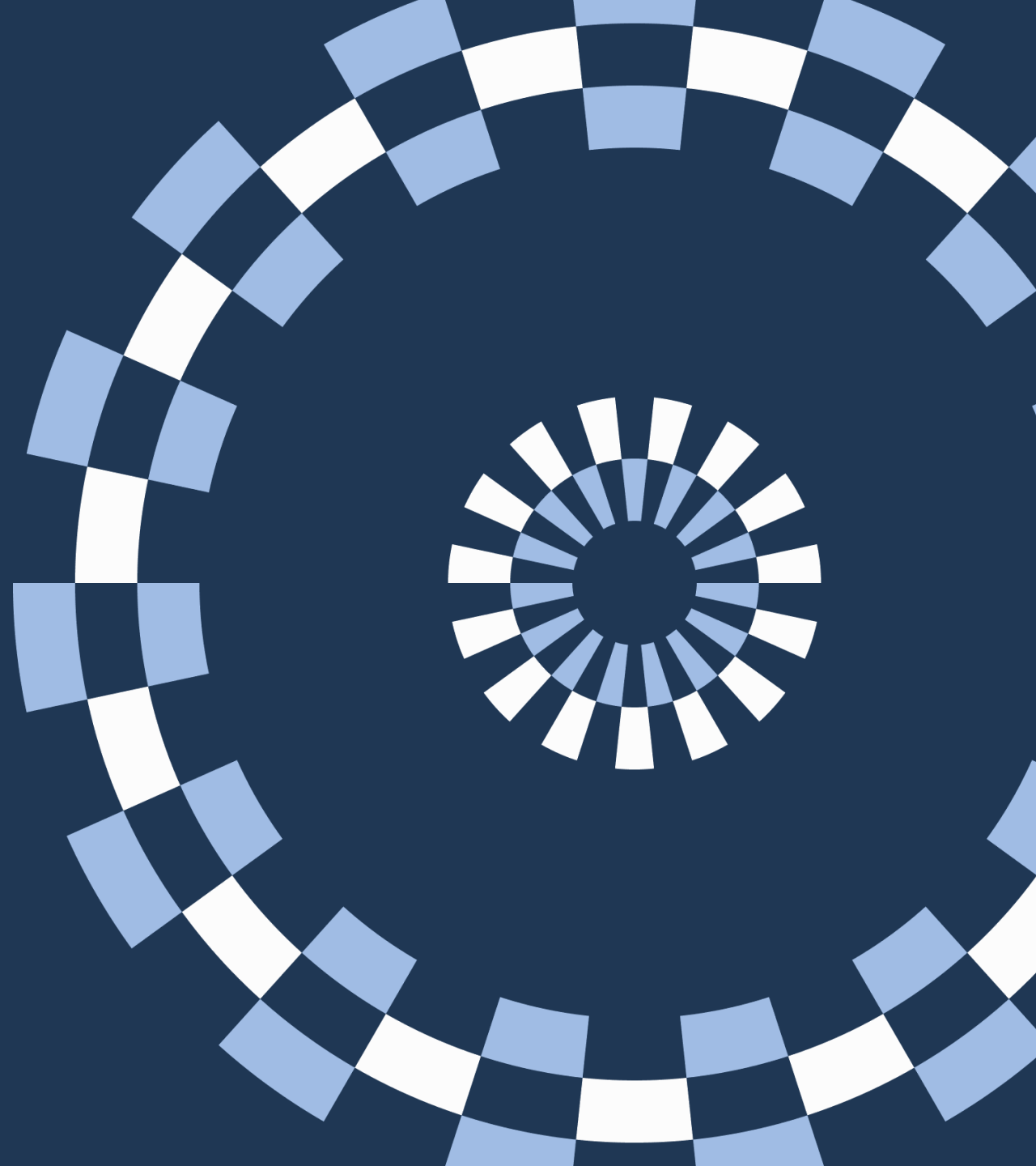
Coming up next:

Session 3 - Connecting the Energy Value Chain: Where Governments and Private Sector Meet



Session 3

Connecting the Energy Value Chain: Where Governments and Private Sector Meet



Introduction to the session

Juhi Bansal

NDC & LT-LEDS Specialist

UNFCCC RCC AP



Context-setting

Yasuhiro Sakuma

Senior Programme Officer

IRENA Innovation and Technology Center



Connecting the Energy Value Chain: Where Governments and Private Sector Meet

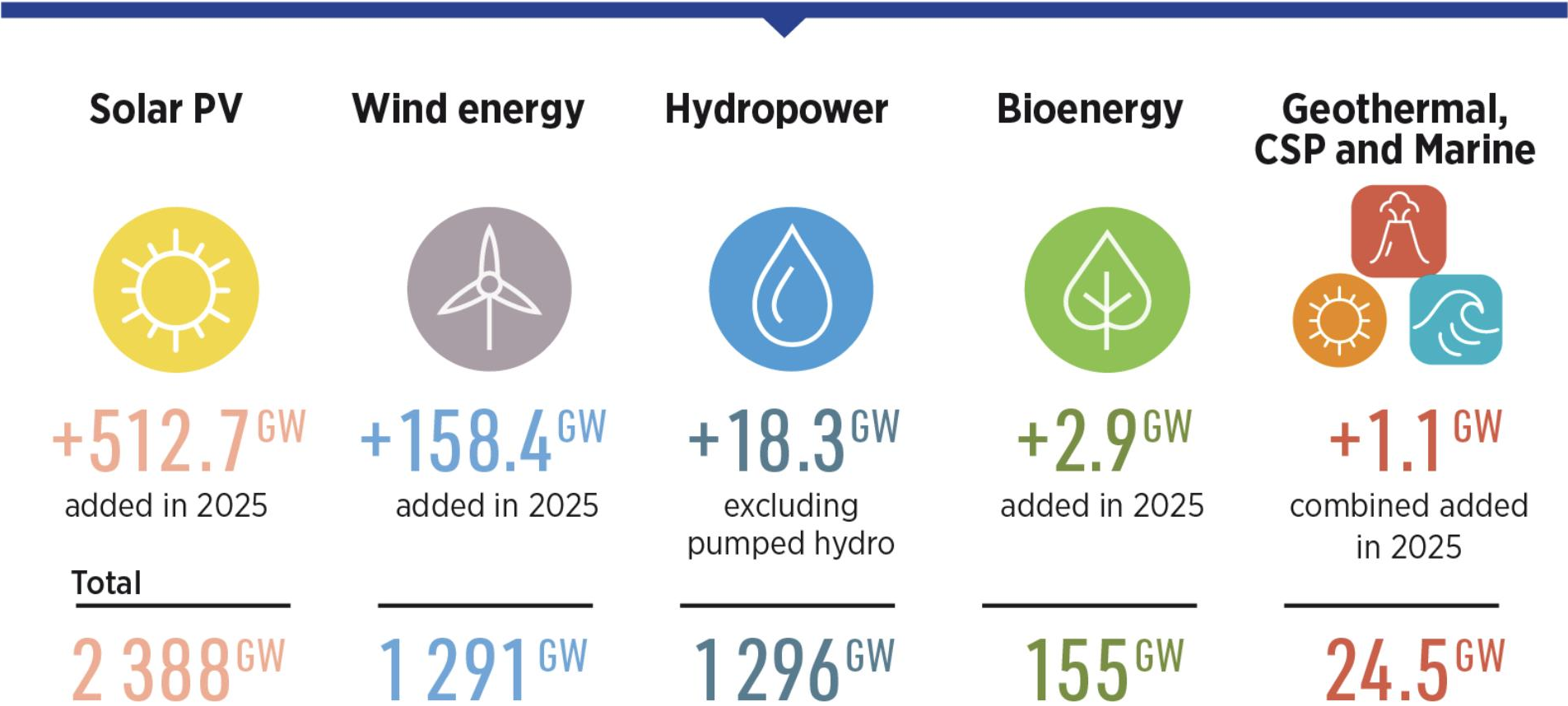
Yasuhiro SAKUMA, Senior Program Officer



Asia ACT: Accelerating Clean Transitions in Asia, 9 October 2026, Manila

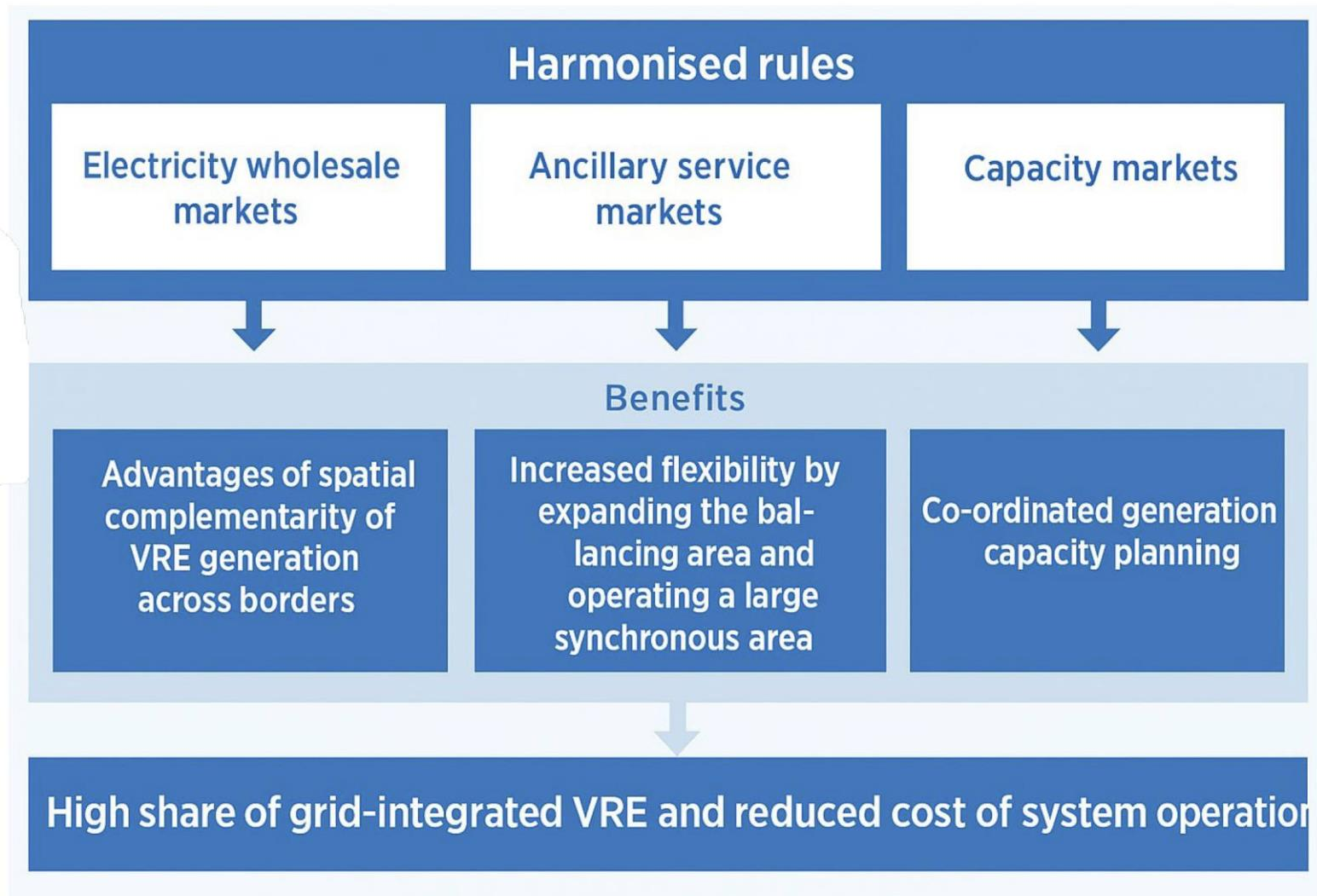
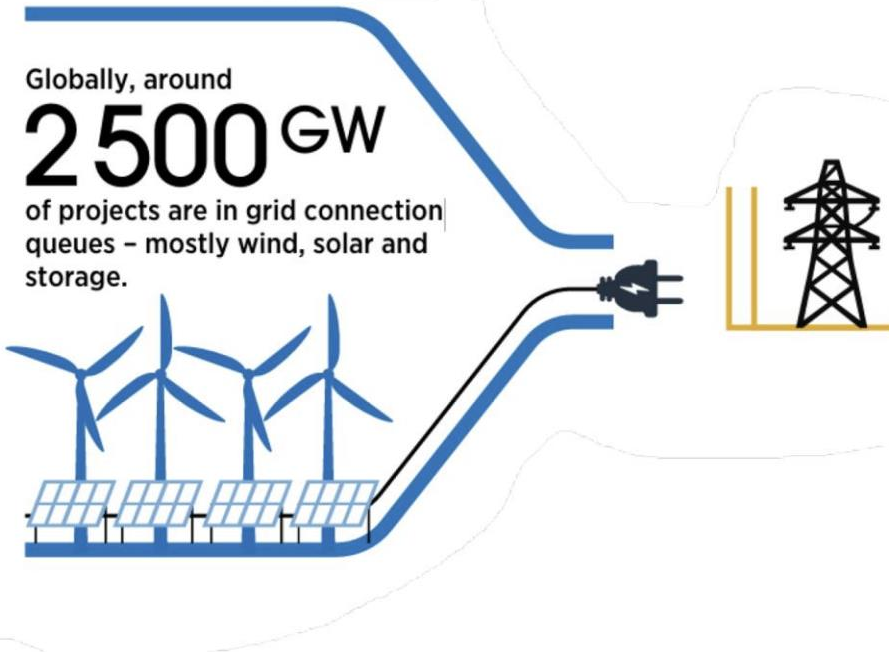
Renewable power capacity development in 2025

+693_{GW} in 2025



Asia: 514GW (ASEAN: 11GW), Europe: 77 GW, North America: 42 GW

Adequate grid and flexibility are necessary



Digitalisation can improve use of existing infrastructure and enhance flexibility

- **Public finance, private capital and international development finance need to work together.**
- **Public and concessional finance can reduce risks and help mobilise large private investment**
- **Bankable projects and predictable policies are key**
- **Working with better project preparation and stronger enabling policy frameworks helps to mobilise finance**



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Context-setting (Recorded message)

Mischa Lentz

Head of Climate Finance
Private Sector Development Department
Asian Development Bank (ADB)



Roundtables

Table 1 - Infrastructure and grid connectivity



Moderator: Rexor Amancio
Regional Lead, Asia Pacific,
Global Renewables Alliance



Expert: Yasuhiro Sakuma
Senior Programme Officer,
IRENA Innovation and Technology Center

Table 2 - Strengthening regulatory frameworks



Moderator: Sergio Navas
Regional Technical Advisor,
Decarbonization and Sustainable Energy,
UNDP



Expert: Yejin Ha
Economic Affairs Officer,
Energy Division,
UN ESCAP

Table 3 - Greening industry and supply chains



Moderator: Teddy G. Monroy
UNIDO Country Representative,
Philippines



Expert: Ambiyah Abdullah
Senior Economist,
Energy Modelling and Policy Planning,
ASEAN Centre for Energy

Table 4 - Mobilising investment and the role of private capital



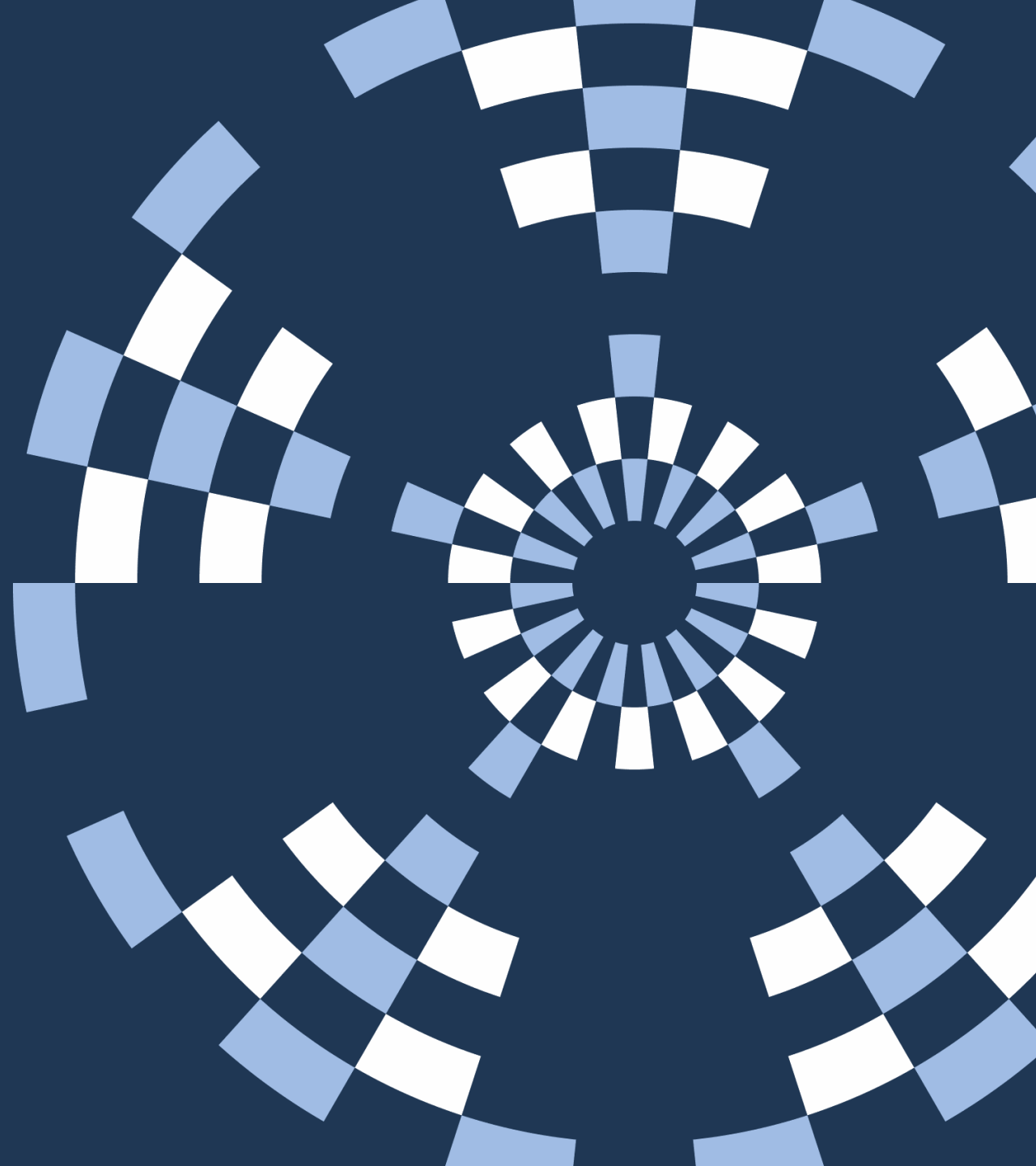
Moderator: Neeraj Joshi
Operations Officer - Climate Change Specialist,
Country Advisory and Economics - East Asia & Pacific,
International Finance Corporation (IFC)

Roundtable rotations

Every group visits all four tables. Groups have been assigned at registration and printed on badges.

Round	Group A	Group B	Group C	Group D
1	Table 1	Table 2	Table 3	Table 4
2	Table 2	Table 3	Table 4	Table 1
3	Table 3	Table 4	Table 1	Table 2
4	Table 4	Table 1	Table 2	Table 3

Report back and reflections





Asia ACT
Accelerating Clean Transitions in Asia

Session Synthesis

Julie Amoroso-Garbin

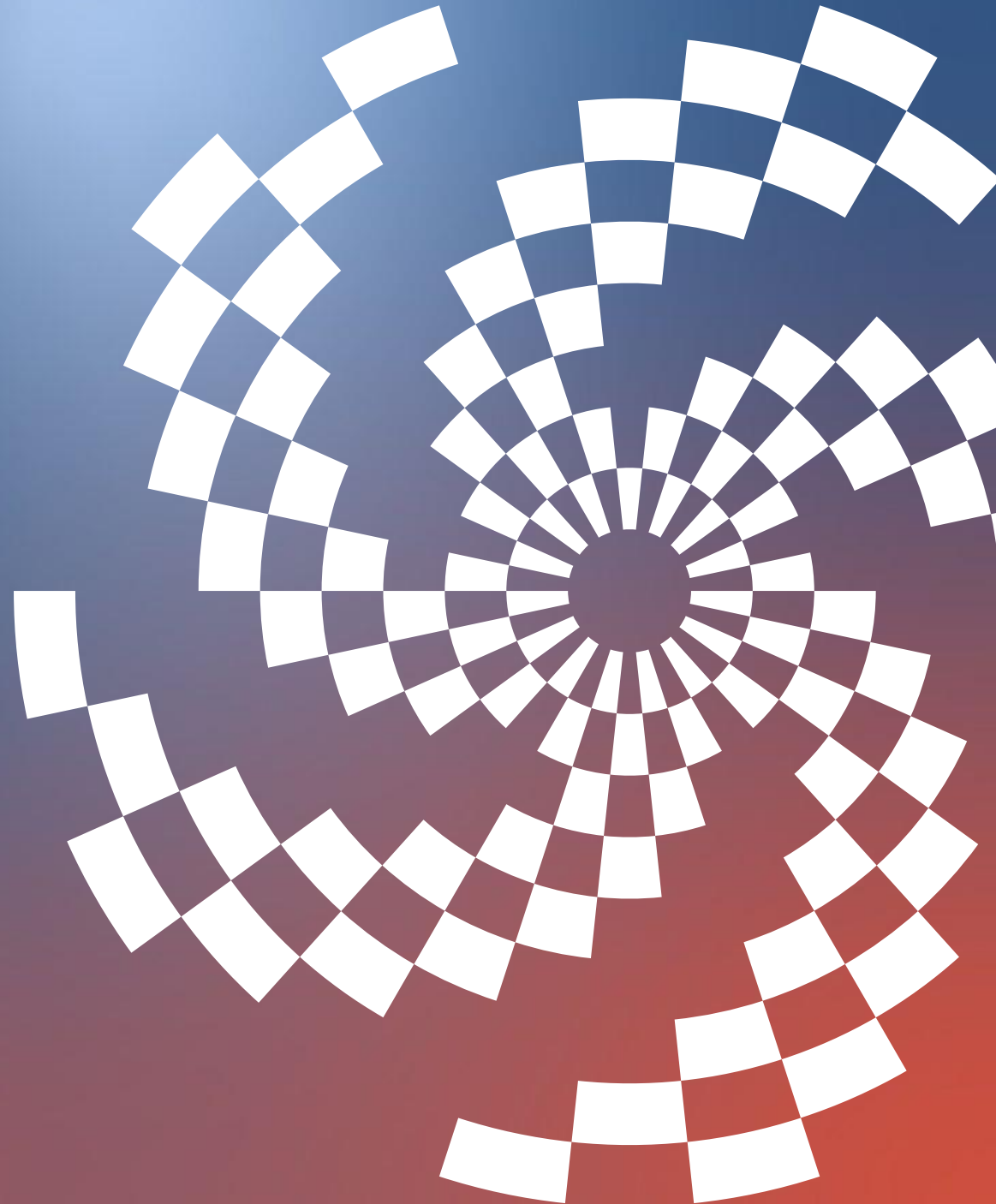
Regional Lead, UNFCCC RCC Asia-
Pacific



Coffee Break & Youth ACT Exhibition

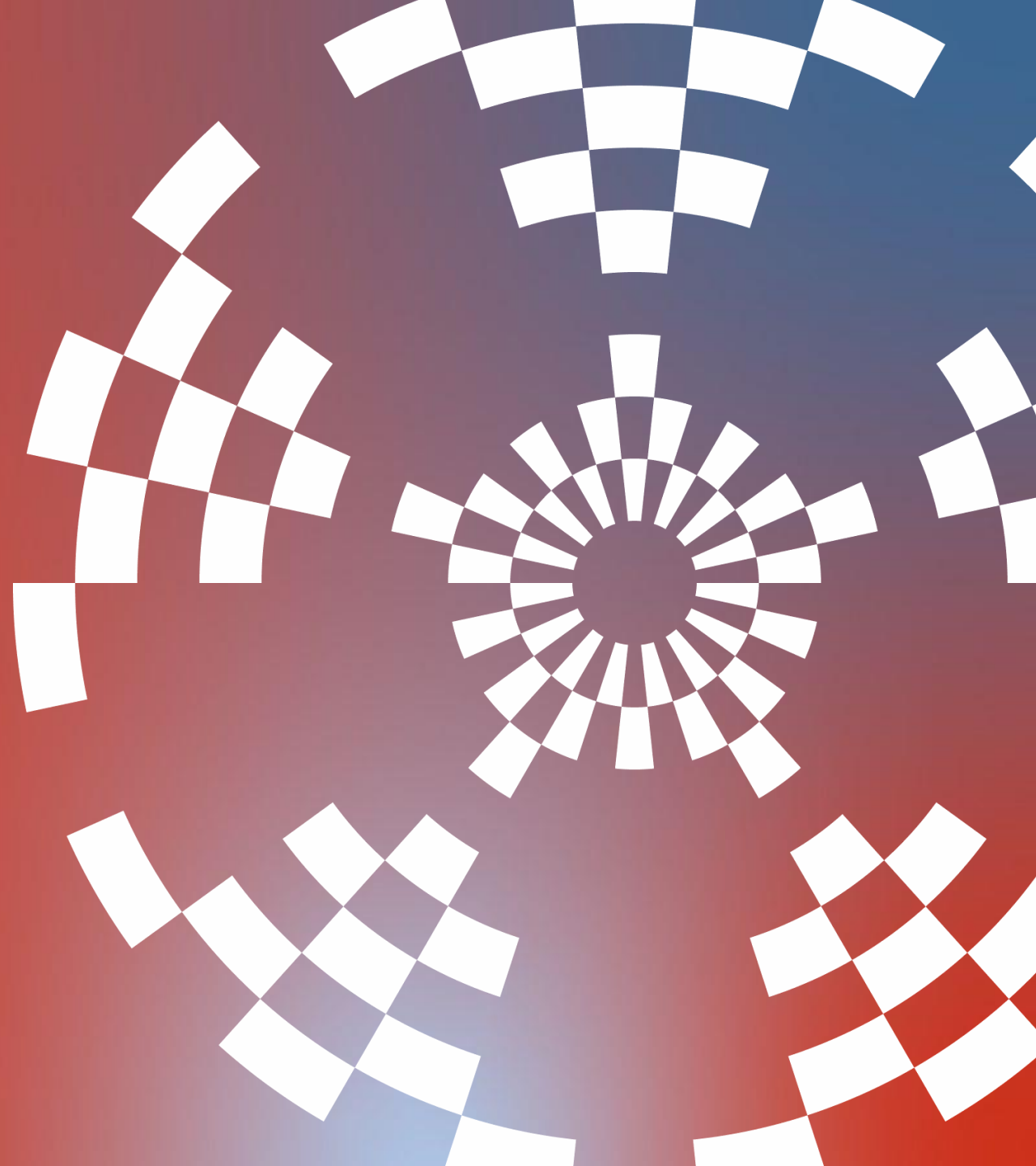
*The next session begins
at 15:30 PM*

Coming up next:
Session 4 - Youth ACT: Clean Energy Innovation Showcase



Session 4

Youth ACT: Clean Energy Innovation Showcase

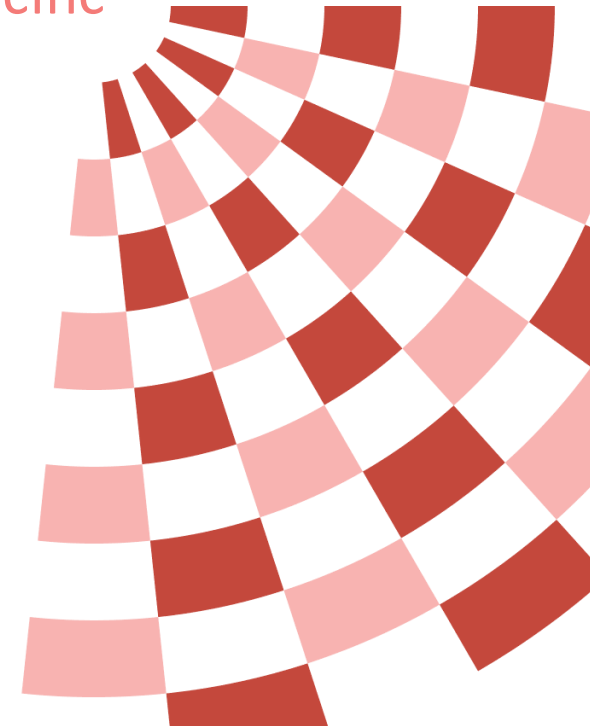




Introduction to the session

Jean Regulano

Climate Action and Adaptation Specialist
UNFCCC RCC Asia-Pacific

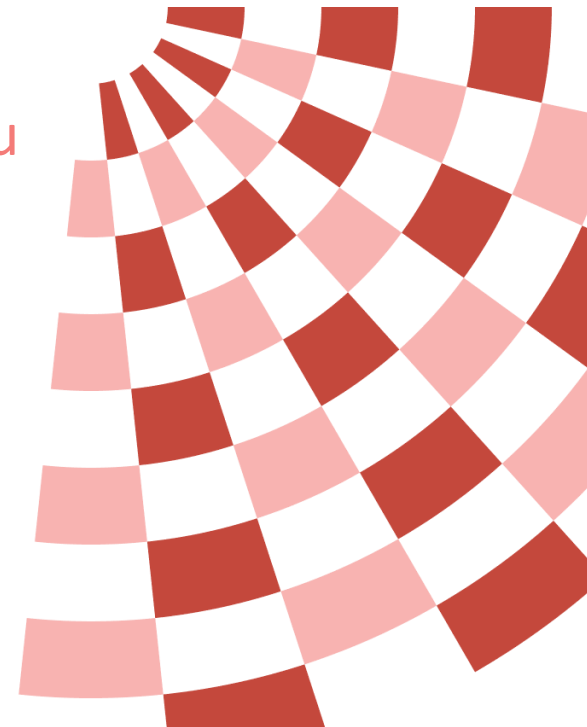


Setting the scene:

Why youth-led solutions matter for NDC implementation and the energy transition



Michael Sinocruz
Director
Energy Policy and Planning Bureau
Department of Energy
Government of the Philippines

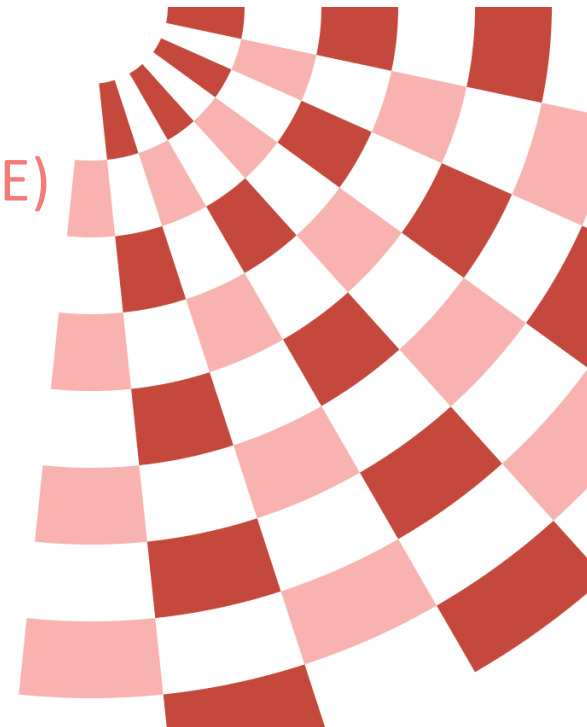


Youth Innovation Showcase 1

REPower Matabas and Negros Renewable Energy Youth Lab



John Dyrick Dormis
Negrosanon Initiative for the
Climate and Environment, Inc. (NICE)
Philippines

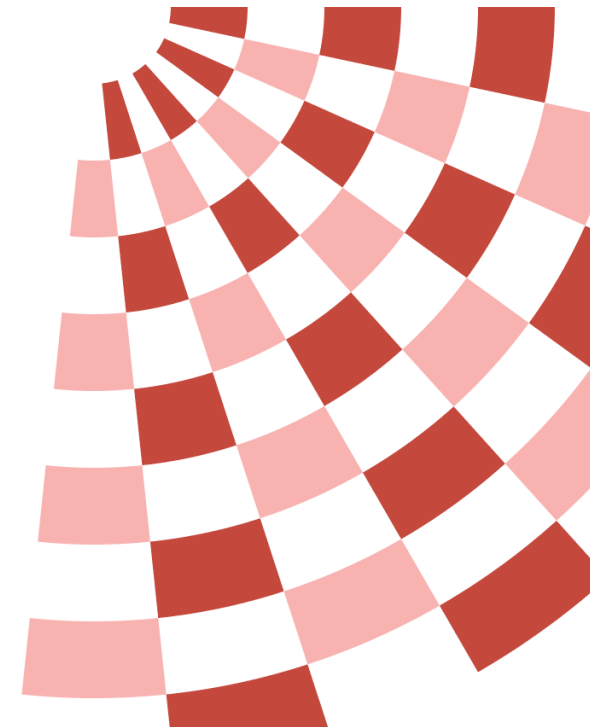


Youth Innovation Showcase 2

1000 Low Carbon Brands Movement: Building Indonesia's SME Clean Energy Transition Pipeline



Mohammed Naufal
Carbon Addons, Indonesia

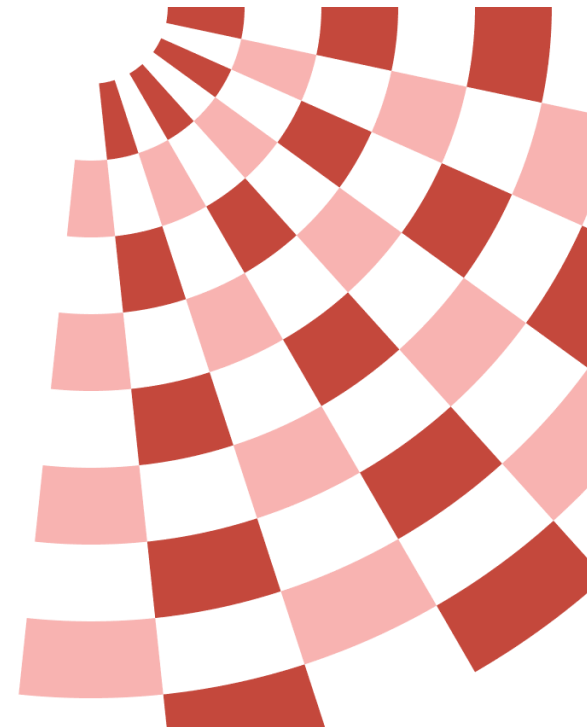


Youth Innovation Showcase 3

Solar Sala



Moeurnthavy Soman
AYO Cambodia



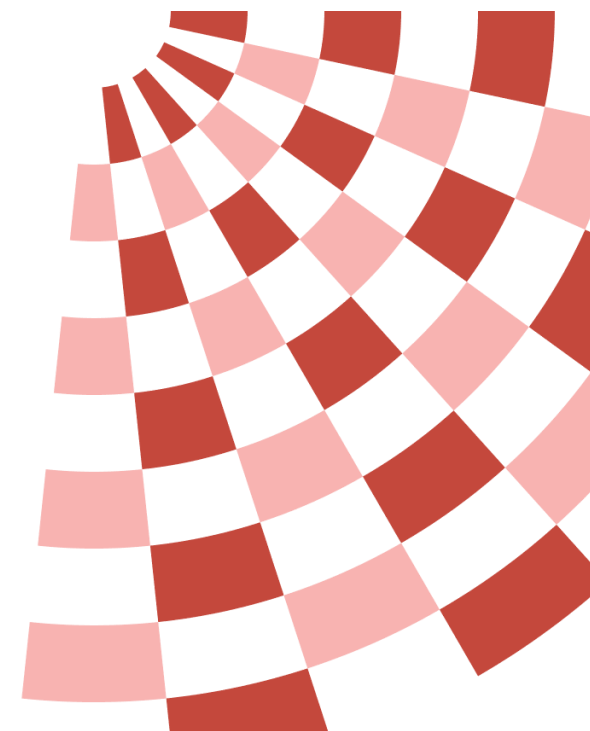
Moderated exchange and open discussion



Ky Duong Nguyen
Viet Nam

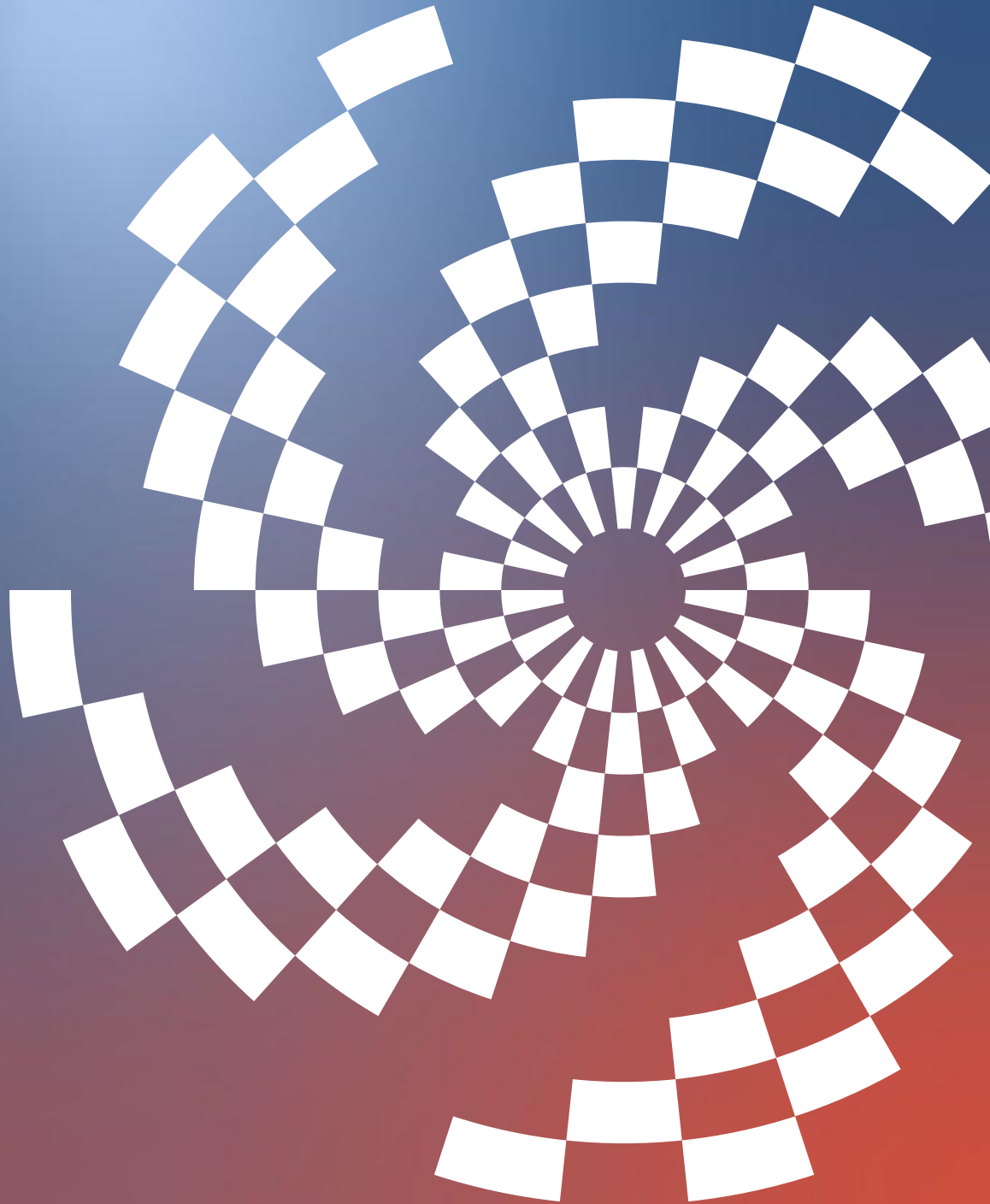


Tan Qian Wen
Malaysia



Closing Session

Coming up next:
Closing Formalities

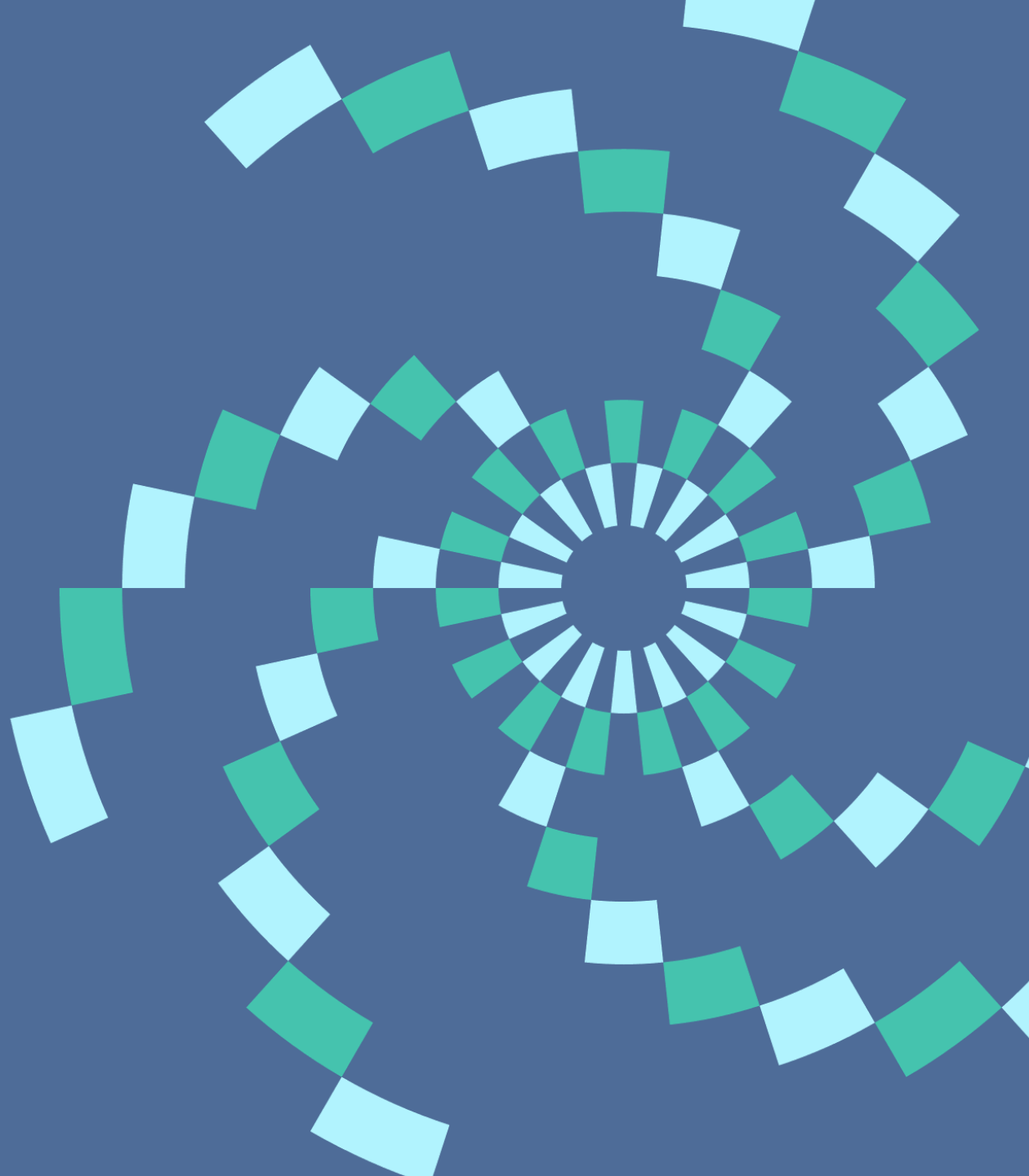


Closing Evaluation

Asia ACT Forum 2026- Assessment and Feedback Form



Closing Formalities





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Accelerating Clean Transitions in Asia

Closing reflections

Amanda Wormald

Branch Head, Net Zero Pathways,
Pathways, Department of Climate
Climate Change, Energy, the
Environment and Water, (DCCEEW)
(DCCEEW) Australia,
COP31 President of Negotiations





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Closing remarks (video message)

Secretary Robert E.A. Borje

Vice Chairperson and Executive Director
Climate Change Commission
Government of the Philippines



Closing remarks

Julie Amoroso-Garbin
Regional Lead
UNFCCC RCC Asia-Pacific



Closing slide with ACT details and contact

