



IEA Finance Industry Advisory Board (FIAB) – Asia Pacific Sub Group Meeting

A FiNZ Connect Series event co-organised by International Energy Agency (IEA), GFANZ Asia-Pacific Network, and Singapore Sustainable Finance Association (SSFA)

23rd October 2024, 09h00-12h00 (SGT),
Marina One West Tower (Level 3, Meeting Rooms 1 & 2), Singapore
Kindly note that in-person attendance is strictly by invitation

AGENDA

08h30	Registration & Welcome Coffee
09h00 – 09h15	<p>Opening Remarks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tim Gould, Chief Energy Economist, International Energy Agency • Ravi Menon, Chair, GFANZ Asia-Pacific Network Advisory Board • Helge Muenkel, Chief Sustainability Officer, DBS, and SSFA Transition Finance Workstream Co-lead
09h15 – 10h10	<p>Session 1: Findings from the World Energy Outlook & Southeast Asia Outlook 2024 Presentation by IEA to share key World Energy Outlook & Southeast Asia Outlook findings. In this session, IEA provides an overview of the global dynamism of the energy sector and specific deep-dive topics, including the trends for Southeast Asia.</p> <p>Participants are invited to share their insight of global and regional trends and the main challenges faced in energy transition.</p> <p><u>Discussion Questions:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The IEA is expecting downward pressure on fossil fuel prices in the second half of this decade, alongside lower costs for renewables. What could be the implications for Southeast Asia of a lower price environment: is this good news or bad news for clean energy transitions? 2. The new Southeast Asia Outlook projects that – under today’s policy settings – demand for all major energy sources continues to increase in the region, including renewables and all fossil fuels, producing a continued upward trajectory for the region’s emissions. What strategies can be most efficient and cost-effective to reduce reliance on fossil fuels in the end-use sectors (i.e., buildings, transport and industry), and what should the priority actions look like? 3. What are the main opportunities and risks for Southeast Asian countries to maintain/secure a position in new clean energy value chains, including critical minerals? 4. What are the energy lessons and implications for Southeast Asia from this period of geopolitical tensions and turbulence? 5. Do you agree that maintaining and enhancing Southeast Asia’s position as a manufacturing and production hub will require a reduction in its emissions intensity?

10h10 – 10h30	Coffee Break
10h30 – 12h00	<p>Session 2: Energy Transition of the Power Sector in Southeast Asia</p> <p>This session will explore how to implement an orderly and affordable energy transition in the Southeast Asia power sector. IEA presents key points of action for mobilising clean power investment for EMDE.</p> <p>Participants are invited to discuss steps to implement the actions from the perspective of Southeast Asia, highlight opportunities to enhance collaboration between public, corporate, and financial sector stakeholders, and share the risk of investment in Southeast Asia. The discussion will focus on measures applicable to the electricity sector, specifically with respect to investments in grids and energy storage.</p> <p><u>Discussion Questions:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discussions in international fora aim to expand the development of national strategies that align with multiple development goals including climate, energy access, just transitions, industrialisation and urbanisation. These should include an investment plan (pipeline of projects) and a procurement plan to tender out investments competitively. What support from the international community would be needed to achieve national and global energy and climate goals in the future? What are the major bottlenecks, who are the key stakeholders to engage, and what support is needed to overcome them? 2. One of the possible ways to stimulate clean energy investments in developing economies is to create a platform among public and private financial institutions to facilitate data sharing on project default rates and risk-adjusted returns for clean energy. The platform would act as a clearing house for financing projects by matching financial institutions to transactions and could facilitate the aggregation and securitisation of smaller projects to sizes suitable for institutional investors. To what extent would this measure be useful for improving the current investment climate? How would such information impact financial institutions’ investment and financial decisions? Are there other information or key factors that should be included and considered for such a platform? 3. Expansion of grid investments is essential. What are the biggest obstacles to investment in the grids from the perspective of the utilities, project developers and financial industry? How effective has financial support including concessional financing for grid investments been in mobilising private capital? What further improvements may be needed? 4. To bring in new sources of finance, there is a need to expand the use of project finance for renewables and structured finance development. From the finance industry angle, would the expansion of these products contribute to raising financing and/or providing financing for clean energy in the region? How can the IEA and the energy and financial industries come together to address any challenges along the way?