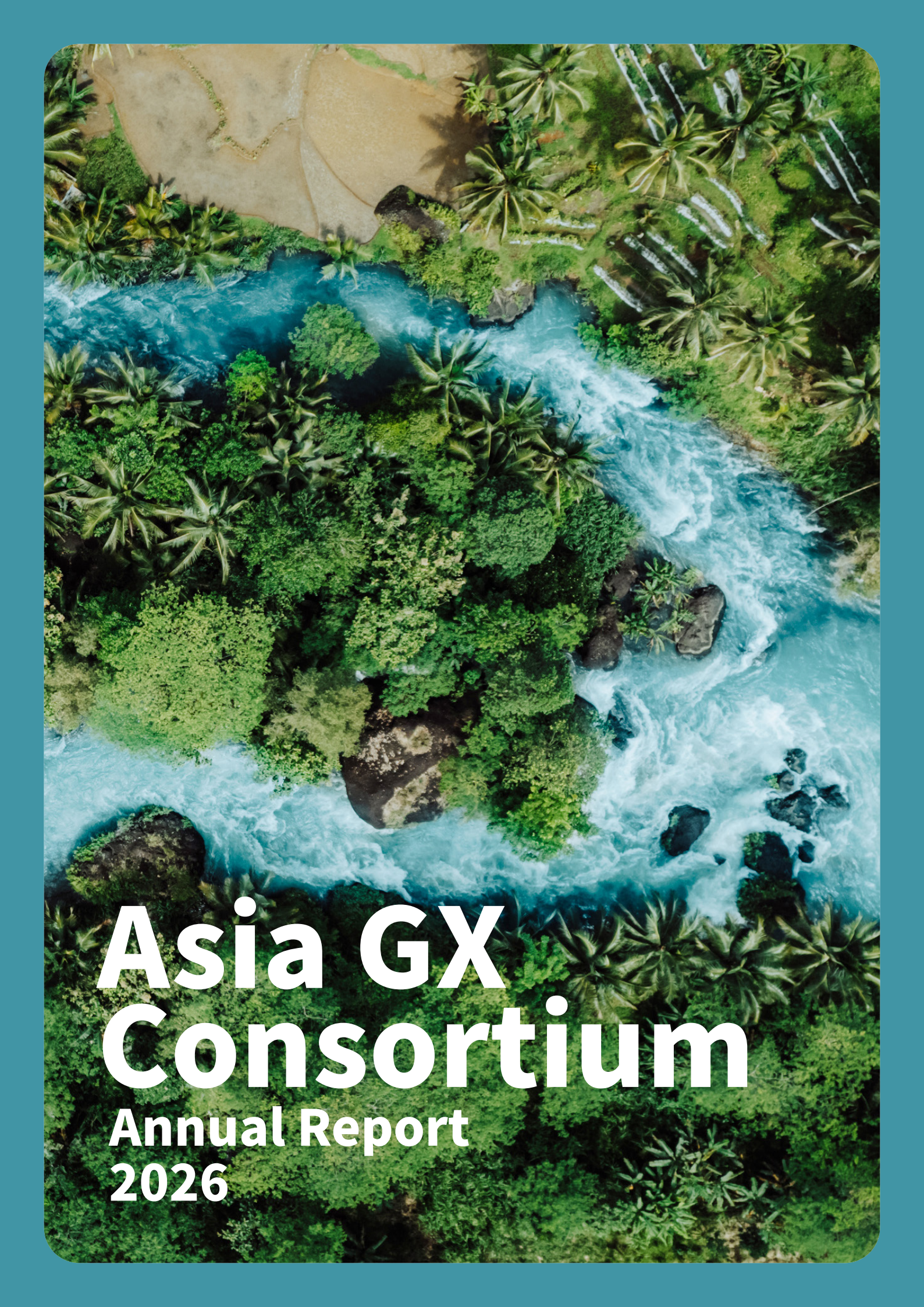




Asia GX Consortium

Annual Report
2026

FSA's foreword

We warmly welcome the successful convening of the Third Asia GX Consortium (AGXC) in Manila, the Philippines, and express our sincere appreciation to Securities and Exchange Commission Philippines and all those involved for their efforts in organizing this meeting.

Addressing climate change remains a critical priority for the international community. At the same time, growing geopolitical risks and energy security concerns underscore the importance of pursuing realistic transition pathways that balance decarbonisation, economic growth, and a stable energy supply while reflecting national and regional circumstances.

In Asia, expanding transition finance is essential. To this end, the concept of Geographical Contextualisation, which recognizes differences in industrial structures, stages of development, and energy circumstances across jurisdictions, is particularly important.

This report summarizes the discussions and outcomes of AGXC and presents insights from Japanese policies, market practices, and practical approaches as a shared resource for ASEAN. The Financial Services Agency is committed to promoting the development of a practical transition finance market across Asia by working together with ASEAN, learning from one another, addressing shared challenges, and moving forward side by side. It is our hope that this report will serve as a valuable contribution to these efforts.

Yu Ozaki

Vice Commissioner for International Affairs
Financial Services Agency, Japan

ACMF Chair's foreword

The transition toward a more sustainable economy will be shaped by organizations deciding how to change and financial institutions considering how to support them. Organizations need credible plans, while those assessing financing need to understand how these plans will be carried out. Bringing both perspectives together helps turn sustainability ambitions into practical action.

The Asia GX Consortium (AGXC) has provided a forum for this exchange since 2024, bringing together policymakers, regulators, financial institutions, and market participants from Japan and ASEAN. Their shared experience helps us understand the challenges of undertaking and financing the transition and consider how cooperation can address them.

The Consortium's inaugural Annual Report records the progress and lessons emerging from this engagement. It offers readers an opportunity to reflect on the work to date and consider how that learning can inform implementation. The Consortium's work in 2026, including the ASEAN Transition Plan Handbook, reflects this movement from dialogue toward practical guidance.

As a complementary, non-prescriptive resource to the ASEAN Transition Finance Guidance, the Handbook assists organizations developing transition plans and financial institutions assessing them. It recognizes differences in size, sector, jurisdiction, and readiness across ASEAN. This makes room for credible approaches that respond to the circumstances of those undertaking the transition.

That attention to users' needs supports the ACMF Action Plan 2026–2030 and its direction toward deeper, more integrated, and resilient capital markets. It also advances our R.I.S.E. priorities of Regional Integration, Inclusivity, Sustainable Finance, and collaborative Enforcement. Through this work, we seek to help our markets contribute more effectively to the region's sustainable development.

We welcome the continued commitment of AGXC members and stakeholders. Their willingness to share experience and examine challenges gives this cooperation its value. We encourage readers to draw on the Report's lessons, continue the dialogue, and consider how those lessons can inform their own planning and financing decisions.

“Navigating Our Future, Together” speaks to the sustained effort that the transition requires. May this Report encourage that effort by helping readers see how shared learning can support progress. Through credible plans and informed financing decisions, we can strengthen ASEAN's path toward sustainable and resilient growth.

Francisco Ed. Lim

Chairperson
Securities and Exchange Commission Philippines
ACMF Chair

WC-CMD Co-Chairs' forewords

As Co-Chairs of the ASEAN Working Committee on Capital Market Development (WC-CMD), the Securities and Exchange Regulator of Cambodia (SERC) and the Monetary Authority of Singapore (MAS) extend our appreciation to the Asia Green Transformation Consortium (AGXC) for its partnership with ASEAN to advance transition finance and support the region's green transformation. The AGXC has been a valuable platform to foster dialogue on policy insights, market experiences, and possible solutions to address common challenges across Japan and ASEAN.

As ASEAN continues its efforts to facilitate an orderly and just transition for the region, credible and practical transition finance plans are critical to help companies access the financing they need for their transformation and growth. The approaches and frameworks discussed under the AGXC, which are based on practical experiences of issuers, financial institutions and investors, can help shorten the learning curve of ASEAN corporates and accelerate the mobilisation of capital in support of the region's diverse transition pathways.

Even as ASEAN transitions to a new structure in 2027, we welcome the continued partnership between AGXC and ASEAN through the new ASEAN Working Committee on Sustainability, which together with the ASEAN Capital Markets Forum, will continue to promote sustainable and transition finance and enhance ASEAN Member States' (AMS) capabilities.

Dawn Chew

Executive Director, International Department
Monetary Authority of Singapore
WC-CMD Co-Chair

H.E. Sou Socheat

Delegat of the Royal Government
in charge as Director General
Securities and Exchange Regulator of Cambodia
WC-CMD Co-Chair

ADB's foreword

ADB welcomes this Annual Report of the AGXC. AGXC has fostered practical dialogue on transition finance grounded in ASEAN realities and contributed to transition across the region. As ASEAN seeks to sustain economic growth while pursuing its climate and sustainability objectives, transition finance will be essential approach.

Building on ADB's support for sustainable finance and capital market development in ASEAN, ADB in partnership with AGXC has led the development of the ASEAN Transition Plan Handbook (Handbook). As a key AGXC deliverable complementing the ASEAN Transition Finance Guidance (ATFG), the Handbook provides practical guidance to help enterprises develop credible transition plans and support financial institutions in assessing, engaging with, and financing them. Developed through extensive consultation with financial institutions, regulators, industry practitioners and development partners across ASEAN and Japan, the Handbook reflects global good practice and regional implementation realities.

As a regional development partner, ADB together with AGXC and partners, will continue to support the practical adoption of the Handbook through capacity building and knowledge sharing, and stakeholder engagement. By working closely with stakeholders, ADB aims to strengthen the enabling ecosystem for transition finance across ASEAN.

ADB remains committed to working with its partners to advance sustainable finance solutions that support ASEAN's development priorities while helping the region navigate the transition to a low carbon and climate resilient future.

Christine Engstrom

Director General
Sectors Department 3
Asian Development Bank

1 Introduction

Addressing climate change is an urgent challenge for the international community. This is particularly true in Asia, where achieving both economic growth and decarbonisation has become a critical policy priority. Emerging markets and developing economies (EMDEs) in Asia, including those in ASEAN, face the difficult challenge of responding to growing energy demand associated with economic development while simultaneously pursuing decarbonisation. Furthermore, given the differences in industrial structures, energy mixes, and geographical circumstances across countries, a comprehensive and rapid shift to fully green economies is not necessarily realistic in the near term. Against this backdrop, scaling up transition finance, which supports decarbonisation while maintaining and fostering economic activity and growth, has become an important policy priority.

In response to these shared challenges, on 2 October 2024, the Financial Services Agency (FSA), ASEAN Capital Markets Forum (ACMF), and ASEAN Working Committee on Capital Market Development (WC-CMD), in collaboration with the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and market participants, including financial institutions operating in Asia and Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero (GFANZ), established the Asia GX Consortium (AGXC) as a public-private forum for dialogue and practical cooperation to promote transition finance.

Building on a shared recognition of the common

challenges facing Japan and ASEAN, AGXC aims to facilitate practical discussions on transition finance tailored to the realities of Japan and ASEAN and to translate these discussions into concrete market practices, supporting project development and the flow of financing. AGXC consists of the Official Sector Group (OSG), comprising financial policymakers and regulators and the ADB, and the Industry Expert Group (IEG), made up of market participants. The full list of AGXC members is set out in the Annex. Together, these groups contribute their respective expertise and advance discussions through public-private collaboration. The secretariat function of AGXC is currently provided by the FSA.

This inaugural report presents AGXC's activities since its establishment in 2024 and summarizes the key discussions, initiatives, and achievements from its Working-Level Meetings (WLM) and High-Level Meetings (HLM), with the **Handbook** included as an Appendix. It is also intended to document ongoing discussions and serve as a foundational reference for future Japan-ASEAN public-private dialogue and capacity-building activities.

AGXC has been recognized as an important public-private forum for advancing transition finance in Asia. It was referenced in the Chair's Statement¹ of the 27th ASEAN-Japan Summit on 10 October 2024 and in the Joint Statement² of the 12th ASEAN Finance Ministers' and Central Bank Governors' Meeting on 10 April 2025.



¹ 3.-Final-Chairmans-Statement-of-the-27th-ASEAN-Japan-Summit.pdf
² Joint Statement of the 12th ASEAN Finance Ministers' and Central Bank Governors' Meeting (AFMGM) - ASEAN Main Portal

2 Activities to Date and Activities during this Reporting Period



Activities in 2024

AGXC's activities began with a **Kick-off Meeting**³ held in Tokyo on 13 March 2024. Drawing on examples of transition finance initiatives in Asia, participants discussed challenges related to project origination and market expansion, future directions for action, and expectations for AGXC.

Following the Kick-off Meeting, AGXC convened a series of WLM to examine key issues and challenges related to transition finance in Asia and to prepare for its first HLM.

On 2 October 2024, AGXC was formally established during its **HLM**⁴ in Tokyo during the "Japan Weeks" period, which brought together investors and market participants from around the

world. The meeting reviewed the outcomes of the WLM held since the Kick-off Meeting and considered the future direction of AGXC's activities.

Participants exchanged views on the importance of scaling up transition finance and strengthening public-private collaboration in the region.

AGXC also published a **Working Paper**⁵ summarizing the discussions conducted through the WLM. The paper identified key challenges and future areas for consideration in expanding transition finance across Asia.

³ Asia GX (Green Transformation) Consortium holds kick-off meeting
⁴ Asia GX (Green Transformation) Consortium announces its official launch
⁵ The Working Paper Regarding Practical Approach to Transition Finance in Asia

Activities
in 2025

Beginning in April 2025, AGXC launched activities under the Work Plan 2025, which consisted of the following three workstreams:

- **Workstream 1:** Identifying bottlenecks for scaling transition finance
- **Workstream 2:** Facilitating financial collaboration and enhancing engagement with industries; and
- **Workstream 3:** Developing a mechanism to track the status of transition finance and the flows of funds

Under each workstream, AGXC undertook

activities including examining challenges related to transition finance in ASEAN, engaging in dialogue with market participants, and collecting case studies.

On 23 October 2025, AGXC held its **Second HLM**⁶ in Tokyo during the Japan Weeks period. The meeting discussed the progress under the Work Plan 2025 and exchanged views on achievements and challenges within each workstream as well as future priorities for further expanding transition finance in Asia.



Activities
in 2026

Since May 2026, AGXC commenced activities under the AGXC Work Plan 2026 focused on policy implementation. The Work Plan centered around the following two agendas:

- 1. Enhancing the Practical Utility of ASEAN Policy Frameworks: To identify the common ground and the gaps between ASEAN policy frameworks and Japanese Practical Experience**
- 2. Development of the Handbook: A Practical Guide for Enterprises and Financial Institutions**

On 23 October 2026, AGXC held its **Third HLM**

in Manila, Philippines, back-to-back with the ACMF International Conference. The meeting shared the outcomes of the WLM under each agenda and discussed future directions for AGXC's work.

The meeting also marked the publication of the **Handbook**, as a complementary resource to the ATFG⁷. Building on the common ground between ASEAN and Japanese approaches to transition finance, the **Handbook** supports enterprises in developing credible transition plans and financial institutions in assessing them.

⁶ On the Holding of the Asia GX (Green Transformation) Consortium High-Level Meeting 2025 : FSA

⁷ <https://theacmf.org/sustainable-finance/publications/asean-transition-finance-guidance-v2>



3-1

Overview of the AGXC Work Plan 2026

In 2026, AGXC advanced two implementation-focused initiatives aimed at supporting the practical development of transition finance in ASEAN.

The first initiative, “**Enhancing the Practical Utility of ASEAN Policy Frameworks**,” sought to identify the common ground and gaps between ASEAN policy frameworks and Japanese practical experience, with a view to supporting the scaling up of transition finance in ASEAN. Drawing on interviews with Japanese financial institutions participating in AGXC and discussions at WLM involving financial institutions from both Japan and ASEAN, AGXC examined key considerations regarded as important in transition finance practices and identified issues particularly relevant to market development and the mobilisation of finance.

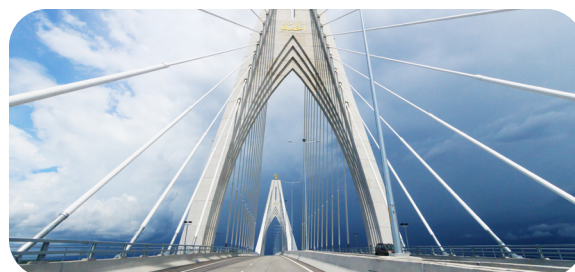
The resulting findings were distilled into practical policy insights to support ongoing policy development and market formation efforts in ASEAN.

The second initiative, the **Handbook** was developed by ADB in partnership with the AGXC to support organisations in preparing credible transition plans and to assist financial institutions in assessing them. The **Handbook** serves two primary audiences: (i) real-sector organisations, with varying levels of readiness and capacity, seeking to develop and implement transition strategies; and (ii) financial institutions, investors, and other providers of capital seeking practical approaches to assess transition credibility, financing needs, and transition-related risks and opportunities. The Handbook provides a proportionate approach, recognizing that organisations across ASEAN differ in size, resources, capacity, and transition maturity. Rather than lowering ambition, this approach

enables smaller organisations and those at an earlier stage of transition planning to develop credible transition plans that are appropriate to circumstances and which can evolve over time as their transition journey progresses.

The **Handbook** was developed as a complementary resource to the ATFG and supports the use of the ASEAN Taxonomy. Taking into account both the common ground and the gaps between policy frameworks and practical experience in the region identified in the first initiative, the **Handbook** identifies the characteristics and practical examples of credible transition plans, informed by the ATFG and aligned with relevant international frameworks and standards, including the Transition Plan Taskforce (TPT) Disclosure Framework, GFANZ, and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) S2. It is intended as a non-prescriptive reference resource for organisations with more sector-specific guidance particularly for high-emitting sectors, while also serving as a practical tool for financial institutions operating in the region, including Japanese and ASEAN financial institutions providing transition finance to ASEAN organisations.

The policy insights for ASEAN frameworks and the **Handbook** constitute AGXC's principal deliverables for 2026. Together, these outputs are intended to support the practical implementation of transition finance, strengthen the link between policy frameworks and market practices, and foster a shared understanding among market participants across Japan and ASEAN. The knowledge generated through these initiatives is also expected to contribute to future capacity-building efforts, public-private dialogue, and the continued development of transition finance ecosystems in the region.



3-2

Approach and Work Conducted

At the first AGXC WLM, the Secretariat and ADB outlined the work schedule and overall approach for the year. To establish a common basis for discussion, the Securities and Exchange Commission Philippines (PSEC) provided an overview of transition finance-related policy frameworks in ASEAN.

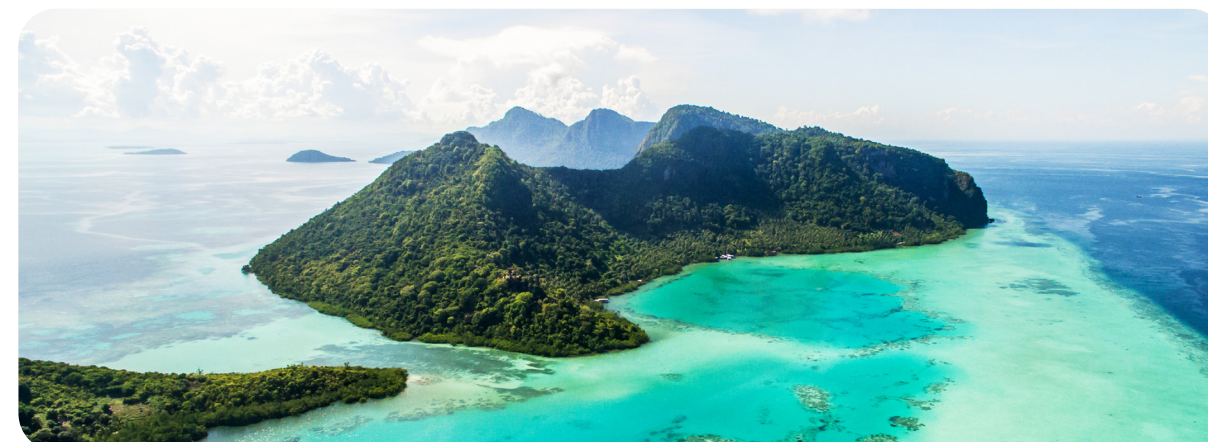
Building upon these discussions, the Secretariat conducted interviews, primarily with Japanese financial institutions participating in AGXC, to gather practical experience relevant to the expansion of transition finance in ASEAN. Based on these discussions and subsequent analysis, the Secretariat consolidated the key findings under two thematic areas: “Enabling Environment” and “Facilitating Capital Allocation to Transition”. The findings highlight Japanese policies, market practices, and practical approaches that may inform policy development and market formation efforts in ASEAN.

In parallel, through interviews and surveys conducted with ASEAN and Japanese financial institutions and associations as part of the development of the **Handbook**, a number of broader regional challenges were identified. These

included difficulties faced by financial institutions in assessing the credibility, feasibility, and financeability of corporate transition pathways; strong demand for practical and implementation-oriented transition planning guidance that goes beyond high-level principles; the need for approaches that reflect the realities of ASEAN's economic structure, including the importance of micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) and transition-critical sectors; and the importance of greater alignment across transition planning, financing decisions, disclosure requirements, taxonomies, and sustainable finance frameworks.

The development of the **Handbook** complemented AGXC's work by translating high-level international transition finance principles into practical and actionable guidance for the ASEAN region. As a complementary resource to the ATFG, it supports organisations and financial institutions in developing and assessing credible transition plans through practical, step-by-step guidance tailored to the ASEAN context that takes into account their levels of maturity. Developed through collaboration among the AGXC members, the **Handbook** builds on the ATFG and international good practices while reflecting ASEAN's economic realities and development needs.

The initiative also reinforced ADB's role as a trusted knowledge partner by bridging global transition finance frameworks with regional market, regulatory, and development contexts. Together with the policy insights developed through the interview and consultation process, the **Handbook** contributes to broader efforts to



strengthen transition finance ecosystems, mobilize private capital, and support credible corporate-level transition plans.

Following completion of the **Handbook**, AGXC will focus on promoting its use across ASEAN through a series of outreach, knowledge-sharing, and capacity-building activities. These efforts will include engagement with financial institutions, corporates, regulators, investors, industry associations, and relevant stakeholders to raise awareness of the **Handbook** and demonstrate practical applications in financing and investment decisions. The **Handbook** will be socialised and positioned within ASEAN's broader transition ecosystem, alongside the ASEAN Taxonomy,

ATFG, and other supporting tools that guide transition planning, financing, implementation, and disclosure. This approach highlights ASEAN's leadership in delivering a coherent and practical transition framework while demonstrating alignment with internationally recognised approaches such as GFANZ and TPT, ensuring regional guidance remains credible, relevant, and interoperable with global transition finance developments.

These activities will support the broader objective of strengthening the transition finance ecosystem in ASEAN, enhancing market capacity, and mobilizing capital toward credible and inclusive transition pathways across the region.



3-3

Enhancing the Practical Utility of ASEAN Policy Frameworks

This section examines how ASEAN may draw practical lessons from Japan's experience in advancing transition finance. It identifies Japanese policies, market practices, and practical approaches that have supported the scaling up

of transition finance, and considers how this experience may inform the further development of ASEAN policy frameworks and market practices. The analysis is based primarily on insights obtained through interviews with Japanese financial institutions and other stakeholders participating in AGXC, as well as discussions at the WLM.

Specifically, the views and practical insights shared through the interviews and discussions with Japanese financial institutions and other relevant stakeholders are organized under two pillars: **“Enabling Environment”** and **“Facilitating Capital Allocation to Transition.”** Under each pillar, the section first sets out the outcomes from

the WLM, then presents relevant Japanese policies, market practices, and practical approaches referenced during the discussions, and finally outlines potential implications for ASEAN as identified by the Secretariat.

The content of this section merely consolidates the views and practical insights obtained from Japanese financial institutions and other stakeholders participating in AGXC, and does not represent a unified position of the Japanese financial sector as a whole. Nor is this section intended to provide a comprehensive analysis. Rather, it focuses on those issues that were raised through interviews and discussions at the WLM and are considered particularly important for scaling up transition finance.

The implications presented here are intended as reference points drawn from the Japanese experience and should not be interpreted as approaches that can be uniformly applied across ASEAN. Given the diverse economic, market, and policy circumstances of ASEAN member states, transition planning and financing approaches should be tailored to local contexts and priorities.

3-3-1

Japanese Policies, Market Practices, and Practical Approaches

3.3.1.1 Enabling Environment

Outcomes from the WLM

At the WLM, participants shared the view that in order to scale up transition finance, it is important to support the creation of demand for transition projects and facilitate corporate transition efforts through the development of an **“Enabling Environment.”** including policies, markets, and infrastructure. Participants also noted that such an enabling environment cannot be created by governments, industrial sectors, or the financial sector acting independently, and that

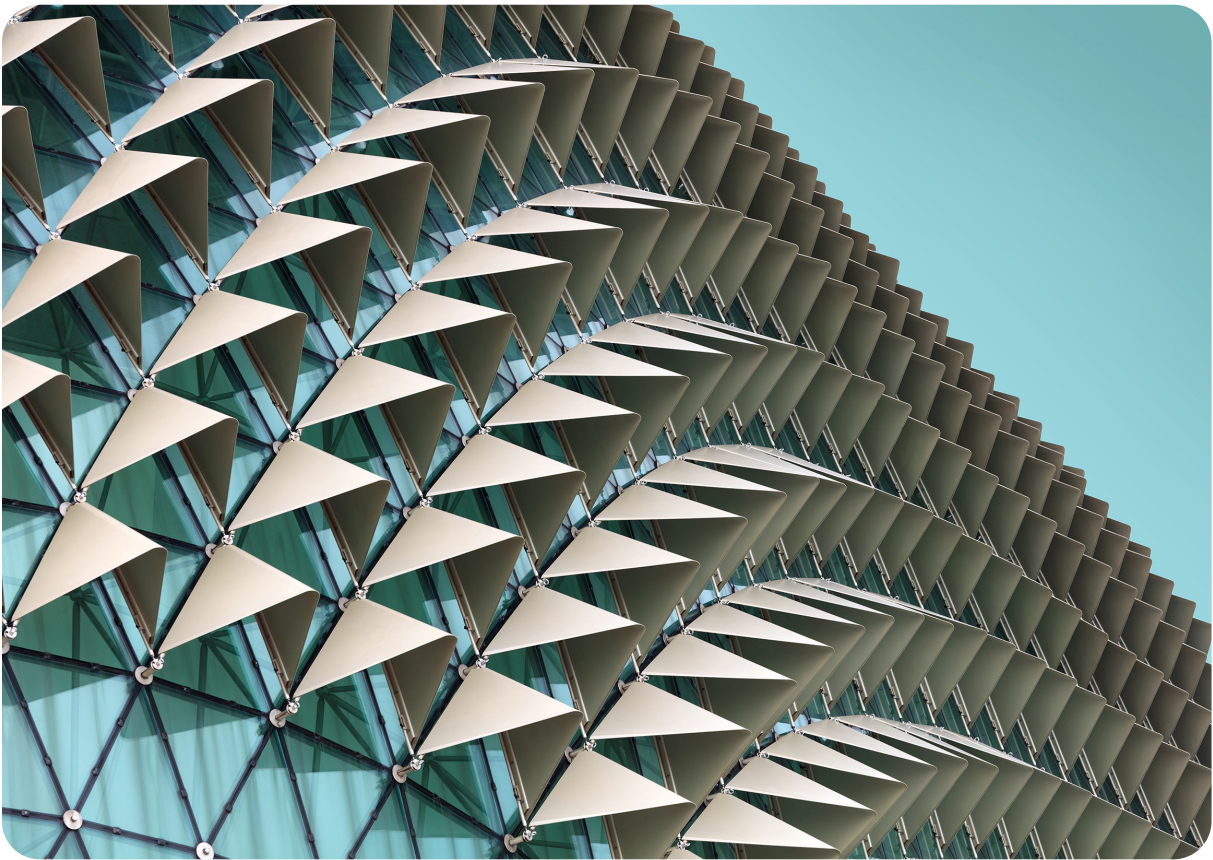


all stakeholders need to contribute and play their respective roles.

In addition, participants pointed out that transition plans developed by ASEAN companies often rely heavily on future technological innovation, while short-, and medium-term targets and concrete implementation plans are not always sufficiently articulated. A lack of understanding of the purpose and development of transition plans, as well as constraints related to costs and human resources, were also identified as barriers to action. Against this backdrop, participants shared the view that authorities should support companies in developing transition plans and provide practical support and capacity-building so that companies can pursue a step-by-step transition pathway starting from readily implementable measures such as energy-efficiency improvements and fuel switching.

Japanese Perspectives and Practical Considerations

With respect to the outcomes from the WLM described above, discussions on key concepts and practical considerations highlighted three issues that Japanese financial institutions participating in AGXC regarded as particularly important for scaling up transition finance: **(i) the integration of climate-related risks and opportunities into business decision-making; (ii) the development of an *Enabling Environment*, including the articulation of transition pathways by governments and the formation of a shared understanding among stakeholders; and (iii) the development of financing conditions that facilitate the mobilisation of private capital.** The following sections summarize relevant Japanese policies, market practices, and practical approaches relating to these issues. Based on the views shared by participating Japanese financial institutions, the Secretariat has identified these areas as potential elements of a common ground between ASEAN and Japan on transition finance.



(1) Integration of Climate-related Risks and Opportunities into Business Decision-making

Discussions with Japanese financial institutions participating in AGXC highlighted the importance of creating conditions that enable **corporates and financial institutions to better incorporate climate-related risks and opportunities into the business decision-making** as a foundation for scaling up transition finance.

Participants noted that, in Japan, various policy and market-based mechanisms have contributed to strengthening these considerations. These include **carbon pricing** mechanisms, which help incorporate climate-related costs into economic decision-making and provide incentives to reduce emissions. Participants also highlighted the role of high-integrity carbon credit markets in supporting emissions reduction and transition activities by facilitating the financing of mitigation actions. In addition, participants also emphasized the role that climate-related disclosures can play in encouraging companies to better understand the medium- to long-term impacts that climate change, disruptions to energy supply, and other related factors may have on their business activities. As part of the preparation process for these disclosures, companies will need to incorporate such considerations into risk management and business decision-making.

(2) An Enabling Environment, Including Government-led Transition Pathways and the Formation of a Shared Understanding among Stakeholders

The development of an *Enabling Environment*, including policies, markets, and infrastructure, is essential for creating demand for transition-related investments and projects. Participants noted that in order to expand financing for transition projects that utilize emerging technologies and for which sufficient project experience has not yet been accumulated, it is important not only to ensure technical



feasibility but also to enhance commercial maturity. As commercial maturity is supported by expectations regarding future demand and revenue generation, it is important to develop policies, markets, and infrastructure, while also enhancing the long-term predictability of these factors as part of the **Enabling Environment** that supports transition investment. For example, in the case of hydrogen-related projects, commercial maturity is significantly influenced not only by the development of hydrogen supply systems and transportation and storage infrastructure, but also by expectations regarding the expansion of demand for hydrogen. For this enabling environment to be realized, coordinated action is needed among, financial regulators, trade or energy ministries and central banks.

In developing such an environment, governments could consider articulating the medium- to long-term transition direction for the economy as a whole and supporting its implementation through relevant policy measures, taking into account national circumstances. Participating Japanese financial institutions highlighted that, in Japan, government-led initiatives, including

sector-specific roadmaps and support for transition finance have been viewed as an important element in facilitating the transition.

In particular, to enable companies to translate this overall direction into concrete investment decisions, it is important to provide transition pathways that reflect the technological characteristics and business environments of individual industrial sectors. The more such pathways are tailored to sector-specific circumstances, the more useful they can be in guiding actual investment decisions. In Japan, the government has developed sector-specific roadmaps to provide a medium- to long-term transition direction, while also supporting market creation and technology deployment through measures such as subsidy schemes and price-gap support mechanisms.

When articulating a transition pathway, it is important not only to set out medium- to long-term objectives, but also to provide a pathway through which companies can advance the transition in a step-by-step manner by building on actions that are feasible today. While the achievement of long-term decarbonisation objectives requires the development and deployment of innovative technologies as well as supporting infrastructure, significant uncertainties remain regarding their timing, scalability, and costs. For this reason, it is important to **steadily build momentum through measures that companies can implement today, including initiatives based on commercially available and technologically mature solutions such as energy efficiency improvements and fuel switching.** In this context, demonstrating that **transition-related actions can also make business sense**, for example through cost reductions or lower business risks, can help encourage greater corporate action. At the same

time, such measures should be pursued in a manner that remains consistent with the longer-term transition direction and avoids carbon lock-in.

In Japan, many innovative decarbonisation technologies are still at the development or demonstration stage. As a result, transition investment has primarily focused on projects based on technologically mature solutions that can be implemented today, such as energy efficiency improvements and fuel switching.

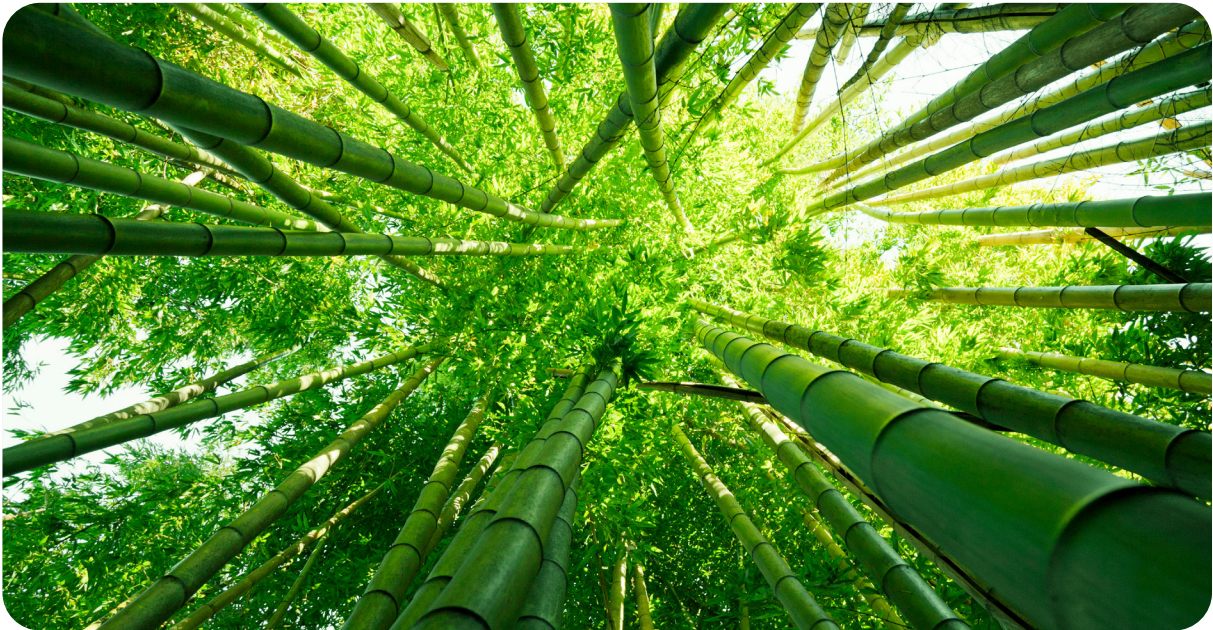
For example, energy efficiency investments can contribute to cost reductions, while fuel switching and the diversification of energy supply sources can enhance energy security and business resilience. These measures are therefore regarded not only as emissions reduction opportunities but also as economically rational business decisions. At the same time, even such projects may face challenges in recovering costs or passing additional costs on to customers. To support their commercial viability and facilitate project development, Japan has introduced a range of measures, including capital investment subsidies, **Long-term Decarbonized Power Source Auctions**⁸, and price-gap support schemes for hydrogen and ammonia.

To advance the transition in a coordinated and effective manner, it is important for a broad range of stakeholders, including governments, corporates, financial institutions and investors, business partners, and customers, to develop a shared understanding of the transition pathway, as well as the underlying assumptions and dependencies required for its realisation, and to work toward the same overall direction while fulfilling their respective roles. In Japan, the Government has provided a clear direction for the transition through national transition strategies, sectoral roadmaps, and industrial policies, with corporates developing and implementing transition

plans based on these signals. Financial institutions and investors are expected to support the implementation of such transition plans through their financial intermediation functions. Business partners and customers also play an important role in supporting corporate transition efforts, including through initiatives across the supply chain and the creation of demand for low-carbon products and services. Corporate transition plans should build on national and sectoral transition pathways and provide greater detail on the key assumptions and dependencies required for their realisation, such as the deployment of decarbonisation technologies, the development of supporting infrastructure, and the expansion of demand for low-carbon products and services. As such, transition plans can serve as a platform for fostering a shared understanding among a wide range of stakeholders regarding their respective roles, challenges, and expectations, and for facilitating dialogue and collaboration. Furthermore, it is important to continuously enhance the feasibility of the transition by using lessons learned from stakeholder dialogue and the implementation of corporate transition plans to identify practical challenges and constraints, and by reflecting these insights in the ongoing review of transition pathways, sectoral roadmaps, and related policies by governments.

(3) Strengthening Financing Conditions to Mobilise Private Capital

In addition, developing a supportive financing environment is important for creating commercially viable transition projects and mobilizing greater volumes of private capital. For example, the Bank of Japan's climate response operations and various government support measures have contributed to promoting the flow of capital toward decarbonisation-related activities. Furthermore, credit enhancement mechanisms, public finance, and blended finance arrangements are used to support the mobilisation of private capital by facilitating the development of investable projects and enabling risk-sharing among stakeholders. One example is the debt guarantee scheme provided by the GX Acceleration Agency (GXA), which helps address risks that private financial institutions may find difficult to bear on their own by providing guarantees for loans and other financing related to activities that contribute to the GX transition. In addition, some stakeholders noted that the involvement of the GXA serves as a signal that a project is aligned with national GX policies, thereby helping to enhance market understanding and mitigate perceived reputational risks.



⁸ **The Long-term Decarbonized Power Source Auction** is a competitive bidding scheme for new investments in decarbonized power sources. Power generators submit bids based on the fixed costs required to develop and operate individual projects. Successful bidders are entitled to receive stable capacity revenues, based on the awarded bid price, over a long period following the commencement of plant operations, thereby enhancing long-term revenue predictability for investment.

3.3.1.2

Facilitating Capital Allocation to Transition

Outcomes from the WLM

At the WLM, participants shared the view that, in order to expand transition finance, it is important to organize and articulate, as practical guidance for corporate financing of transition investments, the perspectives that financial institutions and investors emphasize when assessing transition plans, the disclosure expectations placed on companies, the positioning of transition strategies and transition plans, and the role of external reviews, while taking into account the differences among financing instruments such as bank lending and bond issuance.

In particular, participants recognized the importance of clarifying that the development and disclosure of credible transition strategies and transition plans by companies, together with explanations tailored to the characteristics of the relevant financing instruments, can facilitate assessment and dialogue by financial institutions and investors and thereby contribute to smoother access to the financing necessary for transition.

Participants also shared the view that it is important to communicate these concepts through tools such as the **Handbook**. Recognizing that many companies still require practical support in understanding and developing transition plans, participants supported the development of the **Handbook** as a practical and accessible resource. Participants also noted the important role of financial institutions in promoting its use, reflecting assessment perspectives relevant to financing decisions, and collectively communicating the benefits of credible transition planning to encourage broader corporate action.

Japanese Perspectives and Practical Considerations

With respect to the outcomes from the WLM, the key concepts and practical considerations can be organized around four major themes: **(i) fundamental concepts of financing based on**

transition strategies and transition plans; (ii) the development and disclosure of transition strategies and transition plans taking into account the assessment perspectives of financial institutions and investors; (iii) ongoing engagement and follow-up with financial institutions and investors; and (iv) support provided by financial institutions as “enablers”. The following sections set out Japan's institutional arrangements, market practices, and practical approaches in relation to these issues.

(1) Fundamental Concepts of Financing based on Transition Strategies and Transition Plans

When raising financing for the transition, it is important for companies to formulate a transition strategy as part of their corporate strategy aimed at achieving both sustainable growth and the resolution of societal challenges, and to present a transition plan that operationalizes this strategy. On that basis, for initiatives and projects that are of particular interest to market participants or that serve as the basis for financing, companies are expected, where appropriate, to provide explanations at the asset or project level.

Particularly in bank lending, companies are expected not only to explain the transition of the specific activities being financed, but also to articulate their overall transition direction, the credibility and feasibility of their transition efforts, and their contribution to the transition of the real economy as a whole.

In this context, the development of credible transition strategies and transition plans is generally expected, particularly for companies operating in hard-to-abate sectors. At the same time, transition strategies and transition plans are not required to be comprehensive from the outset. Rather, they are expected to be progressively refined and enhanced through ongoing dialogue with lending banks as part of the financing process. In making lending decisions, banks assess

companies' business prospects, profitability, and creditworthiness based on corporate disclosures, including transition strategies and transition plans, and determine whether the risk-return profile is consistent with their respective lending policies. In addition, the credibility and appropriateness of transition strategies and transition plans are ultimately assessed by banks themselves. Third-party assessments and Second-Party Opinions (SPOs) are used as tools to support and inform, rather than replace, such assessments.

In bond markets, clear, consistent, and comparable disclosures, together with independent external assessments, including labels, play an important role in supporting investors' decision-making. Unlike bank lending, bond financing is provided by a broad and potentially changing group of investors, and the composition of investors may evolve continuously through secondary market trading. As a result, there are inherent limits to ongoing dialogue between issuers and investors. To enable investors to make informed investment decisions, it is therefore important that issuers provide clear and consistent disclosures that facilitate comparisons of transition targets, progress, and other relevant information across companies and projects. In addition, individual investors face practical limitations in verifying all relevant information, and concerns about greenwashing may arise more readily. In this context, independent external assessments play an important role in enhancing confidence in the credibility of transition-related claims and disclosures. The development of assessment methodologies and market practices for such external reviews is therefore regarded as an



important priority for further market development.

In use-of-proceeds transition-related labelled bonds, investors' attention is often focused primarily on the assets, projects, or activities being financed, as the proceeds are earmarked for designated uses and are typically supported by external reviews. For this reason, issuers are expected not only to explain the use of proceeds itself, but also to provide a clear explanation of how the financed activities are positioned within the company's overall transition strategy and transition plan, and how they contribute to the transition.

From the issuer's perspective, labelled bonds can serve as an effective means of communicating to investors the contribution and significance of the use of proceeds in supporting the transition. Such instruments may enhance the attractiveness of an issuance to investors that incorporate sustainability considerations into their investment decisions and thereby help broaden the investor base. In addition, use-of-proceeds labelled bonds can provide an effective means of clearly explaining the rationale and role of particular uses of proceeds whose contribution to the transition may be questioned by investors.

In general, transition strategies and transition plans are not primarily intended to reduce the cost of capital directly. Rather, they are used to enhance capital providers' understanding of a company's transition approach and actions and thereby facilitate access to the financing needed to support the transition. In this context, in bank lending, it is not yet common practice for banks to offer incentives such as preferential lending rates solely on the basis of obtaining a transition-related label, and such cases remain limited. Similarly, in bond markets, some market participants have observed that labelled bonds may help broaden the investor base. However, at present, a clear premium associated with labelling in green or transition finance has not been widely observed. **At the same time, there**



was also a recognition that market practices relating to the development, disclosure, and assessment of transition strategies and transition plans are still evolving. As these practices mature, transition plans may provide more useful information for assessing a company's long-term business sustainability and ability to manage transition risks, particularly if they present more clearly the investment plans, financing strategies, governance arrangements, and key assumptions that underpin the feasibility of the transition. As a result, such information may be used more effectively in credit assessments and financing and investment decisions, and could become an increasingly important consideration in the evaluation of financing terms and conditions.

(2) Development and Disclosure of Transition Strategies and Transition Plans taking into account the Assessment Perspectives of Financial Institutions and Investors;

In assessing transition strategies and transition plans, increasing emphasis is being placed not only on the alignment of transition targets with global transition pathways, but also on the feasibility and credibility of achieving those targets. Key factors in assessing feasibility and credibility include the underlying investment plans, financing strategies, and governance arrangements supporting the transition. In addition, as corporate transition efforts are influenced by the broader policy environment, market developments, infrastructure

availability, and transition progress across supply chains, it is important for companies to clearly articulate the assumptions and dependencies that underpin the achievement of their transition objectives.

In assessing the alignment of corporate transition targets with global transition pathways, national- and sector-level transition pathways and roadmaps play an important role as practical reference points. While consistency with the goals of the Paris Agreement serves as the overarching benchmark, it is common practice to assess the alignment of corporate transition strategies and transition plans primarily against transition pathways and roadmaps developed at the national or sectoral level. In particular, in Japan, consistency with sector-specific roadmaps is regarded as an important consideration in assessing corporate transition efforts. Where national or sectoral transition pathways and roadmaps are not sufficiently developed, or where their consistency with the goals of the Paris Agreement is not clear, it is important to also draw on international benchmarks, such as IEA scenarios, as additional points of reference.

At the same time, there is no single benchmark or assessment methodology that is universally accepted, and assessment outcomes may vary depending on the scenarios and assumptions adopted. For this reason, companies are expected to disclose and explain the benchmarks and assumptions used in setting their transition targets and transition pathways, as well as the rationale for selecting

them, so that banks and investors can make informed judgments. In addition, the involvement of public authorities, international organisations, or independent third-party assessment providers can help enhance the credibility of such assessments.

From the perspective of assessing the feasibility of transition strategies and transition plans, addressing carbon lock-in risks is also an important consideration. In particular, for investments in existing coal-fired power generation assets, including co-firing projects, and gas-fired power generation, some stakeholders noted that providing a clear explanation of the pathway for decarbonisation over the lifetime of the asset can help investors and banks better understand how such investments fit within a longer-term transition strategy. Some stakeholders also noted that consideration of carbon lock-in risks is reflected in international market practice, including the ICMA Climate Transition Bond Guidelines, where avoidance of carbon lock-in is identified as one of the safeguard considerations relevant to transition finance transactions. At the same time, the feasibility of such decarbonisation pathways depends not only on actions taken by individual companies, but also on future developments in energy policy, as well as the deployment of decarbonisation technologies and related infrastructure. Governments are therefore expected to enhance the predictability needed for long-term investment decisions by companies and financial institutions by providing greater clarity on the future energy mix and energy policy direction, together with medium- to long-term outlooks for the deployment and diffusion of decarbonisation technologies and supporting infrastructure.

(3) Ongoing Engagement and Follow-up with Financial Institutions and Investors.

Transition investments are affected by changes in technology, market conditions, and the policy environment, making it difficult to fully assess future feasibility and uncertainties solely at the

time of financing or investment. Therefore, it is important to continuously monitor transition progress and changes in underlying assumptions even after financing and investment decisions have been made.

In bank lending, it is important for banks to understand and support corporate transition efforts through ongoing dialogue with companies, while monitoring transition progress and changes in underlying assumptions over the course of a long-term banking relationship. Transition plans are generally regarded as *living documents* that should be continuously updated in response to changes in technology, market conditions, and the policy environment. Banks therefore use engagement to encourage companies to further develop and refine their transition plans over time. In addition, there was a recognition that companies should not be excluded from financing solely because their transition plans are not yet fully developed. Rather, it is important for banks to support corporate transition efforts through continued dialogue and engagement.

In bond markets, ongoing follow-up after issuance is important, particularly for labelled instruments such as transition bonds. Unlike bank lending, bond issuances are held by a broad and diverse investor base, and opportunities for ongoing dialogue between issuers and investors are often limited. For this reason, some stakeholders emphasized the importance of post-issuance follow-up for labelled instruments, particularly transition bonds. Such practices are considered useful for reducing concerns about greenwashing and enhancing market credibility by continuously monitoring emissions reductions and the implementation of transition plans. They also provide issuers with an opportunity to incorporate feedback from investors into the further development and refinement of their transition strategies and transition plans. Such engagement may take place either through direct dialogue between issuers and institutional investors or through follow-up meetings facilitated

by broker-dealers acting as intermediaries between issuers and a broader investor base. The Japanese Government has developed guidance on follow-up meetings with a view to transition bonds⁹, and such initiatives have been viewed positively as a means of promoting ongoing engagement and continuous disclosure practices.

(4) Support by Financial Institutions as “Enablers”

The role of financial institutions as enablers of transition is also important. Through the provision of capital and financial services, financial institutions can serve as “enablers” that facilitate the transition of corporates and other economic actors. Support provided by financial institutions as enablers may extend beyond the provision of finance to include engagement, advisory services, knowledge-sharing and capacity building that help support companies’ transition efforts. Through engagements with stakeholders, there are two broad approaches. One approach is for financial institutions to assess transition plans or other transition-related arrangements developed by individual companies and provide financing on

that basis. The other is for financial institutions themselves to develop common frameworks for assessing transition direction and progress, and to evaluate and support companies’ transition efforts based on such frameworks. Under the latter approach, companies, particularly SMEs, may not necessarily be expected to develop sophisticated transition plans individually. Such an approach may therefore be helpful in facilitating broader participation in transition efforts across a diverse range of companies.

Participants also noted that supply-chain relationships are becoming an increasingly important driver of transition action, as companies respond to evolving sustainability expectations from customers and other value-chain participants. In particular, the transition of unlisted companies is often driven less by investor-oriented disclosure expectations and more by developments across their supply chains. Financial institutions can support the transition of the wider economy by connecting and supporting the efforts of diverse stakeholders, while taking into account these interconnections among companies and broader supply-chain dynamics.



⁹ "Formulation of the Transition Finance Follow-up Guidance" Announced

3-3-2
Implications for
ASEAN Policy Frameworks

The previous section outlined Japanese policies, market practices, and practical approaches under two pillars: “Enabling Environment” and “Facilitating Capital Allocation to Transition” . While these approaches are not intended to be applied directly to ASEAN jurisdictions and would have to be adapted based on local circumstances, they may provide useful insights for the development of transition finance markets in ASEAN. This section highlights considerations that may be particularly relevant to the development of policy frameworks and market practices.

With regard to the first pillar, “Enabling Environment” , the development of policy frameworks, markets, and infrastructure that support project formation and demand creation is critical for scaling up transition finance. Governments are expected to provide strategic direction for the economy-wide transition while implementing supporting industrial and economic policies.

Building on the considerations discussed in the previous section, the following insights may be particularly relevant¹⁰ :

- **In ASEAN as well, developing sector-specific roadmaps, on a prioritized basis, for sectors that are important from the perspective of national growth strategies and industrial policies can be an effective way to enhance the predictability and feasibility of transition pathways and support concrete investment and financing decisions by companies and financial institutions.** Such roadmaps can help provide greater visibility on



the technological and commercial maturity of transition options and the conditions required for their deployment. To be effective, however, they should be accompanied by coordinated efforts in industrial policy, market creation, and infrastructure development. In this regard, the involvement of authorities responsible for real-sector policies may be particularly valuable. For example, some ASEAN jurisdictions have developed initiatives such as Malaysia’s National Energy Transition Roadmap (NETR), which helps signal long-term policy direction and supports corporates and financial institutions in formulating their transition strategies.

- **When articulating a transition pathway, it is important to provide a credible pathway that enables companies to advance the transition in a step-by-step manner, starting with feasible actions and low-hanging fruit opportunities, while maintaining consistency with long-term transition objectives and avoiding carbon lock-in.** Demonstrating that transition-related actions also make business sense, for example through cost reductions or lower business risks, can help encourage greater corporate action. In many ASEAN Member States, the interviewed stakeholders highlighted the importance of first

¹⁰ Participating authorities also noted that efforts to integrate climate-related risks and opportunities into business and financing decisions are increasingly being pursued across ASEAN through carbon markets, disclosure frameworks, and sustainable finance initiatives. At the same time, challenges remain, including uneven development of carbon markets, capacity constraints among corporates, and limitations in the availability of climate-related data and metrics.

pursuing low-hanging fruit opportunities through the deployment of existing technologies, such as energy efficiency improvements and fuel switching. At the same time, initiatives involving emerging technologies may be advanced gradually as policy support measures, market demand, and enabling infrastructure continue to develop.

- **Furthermore, to advance the transition effectively, support mechanisms that facilitate information-sharing and dialogue¹¹ among governments, corporates, financial institutions and investors, as well as other stakeholders such as business partners and customers, are critical for building a shared understanding of transition pathways, the assumptions and dependencies required for their realisation, and the respective roles of different stakeholders in supporting the transition.**

- **Mobilizing private capital at scale will require a supportive financing environment that improves the financeability of transition activities and facilitates risk-sharing among stakeholders.** Credit enhancement mechanisms, blended finance arrangements, concessional financing, and public-private partnerships can help support the development of investable transition projects. Participating authorities also noted that public sector participation can serve as an important signalling mechanism, enhancing market confidence and supporting the mobilisation of private capital.

With regard to the second pillar, “**Facilitating Capital Allocation to Transition**”, Japanese experience suggests that providing greater clarity on how financial institutions assess transition efforts can help support corporate fundraising and encourage transition-related actions by companies. In particular, a credible transition plan is widely

regarded as an important foundation for access to finance. At the same time, assessment approaches may differ across financing channels, reflecting the distinct characteristics of bank-based financing and capital market financing, as discussed in the preceding section. Building on the considerations discussed above, the following implications may be particularly relevant:

The availability of national- or sector-level transition pathways that are aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement can provide an important foundation for assessing alignment.

Where such pathways are available, consistency with them may provide compelling evidence supporting the alignment of a company's transition plan and facilitate more consistent assessment by financial institutions and other stakeholders. At the same time, such pathways should be understood as important reference points rather than as the sole determinant of alignment, and companies may need to explain how their transition plans address their particular operating context and transition challenges. Where such pathways are not yet available, international roadmaps, technology lists, and other reference benchmarks may serve as useful interim reference points. Consistent with the ATFG, however, these references should be subject to appropriate assessment of their relevance and suitability to local circumstances, and may require augmentation to reflect national, regional, or sector-specific conditions¹².

- **Local taxonomies, including the ASEAN Taxonomy and national taxonomies, can play an important role in providing context-specific reference points for transition finance.**

According to Japanese financial institutions, such local frameworks complement assessments based on international frameworks, such as the ICMA guidelines, by helping to explain region-specific circumstances and the rationale for individual

transition projects. At the same time, stakeholders noted that examples of transition investments and financing transactions that make use of local taxonomies remain limited, and the practical application of these frameworks is still evolving. As a result, the potential value of local taxonomies is not yet fully recognized, which may in turn constrain the accumulation of practical use cases. Going forward, it will be important to strengthen their role in explaining local circumstances and transition pathways, while promoting the accumulation and sharing of practical examples to enhance market participants' understanding and use of these frameworks.

- **To address carbon lock-in risks, it is encouraged to enhance the predictability needed for long-term investment decisions by companies and financial institutions by providing greater clarity on future energy mixes and energy policy directions, as well as medium- to long-term outlooks for the deployment and diffusion of decarbonisation technologies and related infrastructure.**

- **Expanding markets for labelled financial instruments, including transition bonds, requires the development of robust assessment frameworks, including market practices for external reviews, assessment methodologies, and capacity-building support for evaluators and other market participants.**

As the credibility of use-of-proceeds labelled instruments depends in part on the assessment of the underlying use of proceeds, common reference frameworks are particularly important. At the regional level, the ASEAN Taxonomy provides an important reference point for assessing transition activities and supporting a common understanding among market participants. Participating authorities further highlighted the importance of third-party assessments and SPOs in supplementing technical expertise and enhancing the credibility of assessments.

- **Particularly in bond markets, where opportunities for ongoing dialogue between issuers and investors are often limited, it is important to foster market practices for continuous engagement and post-issuance**

follow-up. Guidance on follow-up meetings developed in Japan may serve as a useful reference in this regard.

- **Financial institutions can be encouraged to play an enabling role by facilitating the participation of diverse companies, including SMEs, in transition.**

Emerging practices across ASEAN demonstrate that financial institutions can play an important enabling role in supporting corporate transition, not only through the provision of finance but also through capacity-building, advisory services, and client engagement. Participants highlighted that supply chain relationships are emerging as an increasingly important driver of transition action across the region, as companies respond to evolving sustainability expectations from customers and other value-chain participants. In this context, financial institutions can help facilitate access to finance, expertise, and practical support, thereby enabling companies to advance their decarbonisation efforts and strengthen their position within evolving value chains. By taking a portfolio-wide view and considering supply-chain dynamics, financial institutions can help bring together the efforts of diverse companies and support transition outcomes across their portfolios.

The observations presented above are based on Japanese policies, market practices, and practical approaches and may provide learnings for the continued refinement and enhancement of existing transition finance frameworks and market practices in ASEAN, taking into account local circumstances.

The insights summarized in this section should also be viewed as potential topics for further discussion under future Japan-ASEAN public-private dialogue. Through AGXC, stakeholders are expected to continue exchanging views on effective policy measures and market practices while deepening their collective understanding of transition finance.

¹¹ In Japan, the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) Consortium served as a public-private platform bringing together corporates, financial institutions, investors, and relevant government agencies to promote climate-related disclosure aligned with the TCFD recommendations. Through stakeholder dialogue and knowledge-sharing, it contributed to the development of disclosure practices. https://www.meti.go.jp/english/policy/energy_environment/global_warming/tcfd/index.html

¹² Examples include the Technology List and Perspectives for Transition Finance in Asia developed by ERIA, which provides information on the emissions reduction potential, technological maturity, and carbon lock-in risks of selected transition technologies. This reference is provided for illustrative purposes only and does not constitute endorsement by ASEAN financial policymakers and regulators.

4 Other Discussions at the WLM

Through discussions at the AGXC WLM, participants explored developments in the transition bond market and approaches to expanding market participation. Examples shared included a Samurai Transition Bond issued by a Korean financial institution and a U.S. dollar-denominated transition bond issued by a Korean electric power company. Participants noted that successful fundraising can be supported by a clear transition strategy and alignment with the ICMA Climate Transition Bond Guidelines and the Climate Transition Finance Handbook.

Participants also noted that, during the early stages of market development, the creation and accumulation of pilot transactions can play an important role in improving market understanding of eligible activities and evaluation approaches. The importance of incorporating a Just Transition perspective was also highlighted particularly in sectors requiring significant business model transformation, where clearly communicating the transition pathway and long-term vision is essential.

Discussions further highlighted the importance of combining taxonomy-based approaches, which focus on assets and technologies, with a strategy-focused approach that evaluates the issuer's overall transition strategy and plan.

Participants also suggested that one factor contributing to the success of the Samurai Transition Bond issuance by the Korean financial institution was the presence of investors in the Japanese market who already possessed experience investing in transition finance and had a relatively strong understanding of transition strategies.

The WLM further highlighted differences in investors' understanding of transition-related issues and analytical capabilities. Participants therefore shared the view that, during the early stages of market development, it is important to develop pilot transactions with knowledgeable



investors and to disseminate the lessons and experience gained through those transactions.

Participating authorities also shared developments in ASEAN jurisdictions. For example, the Securities and Exchange Commission of Thailand (SECT) noted that while Thailand's ESG bond market has continued to grow, participation from high-emitting sectors remains limited. In response, Thailand has introduced two types of transition-labelled instruments: transition bonds that support entity-level transition and Thailand amber bonds that finance transition on a project-level aligning with the amber activities of the Thailand Taxonomy. The SECT also provides a Thai-language version of the ATFG to promote greater understanding among Thai market participants.

Participants further shared the view that achieving credible transition outcomes requires not only adequate disclosure regarding taxonomy alignment but also the development and disclosure of credible transition strategies and transition plans.

5 Conclusion

During 2026, AGXC advanced two principal agendas: **Enhancing the Practical Utility of ASEAN Policy Frameworks and Development of the Handbook**.

As a result, AGXC consolidated Japanese policies, market practices, and practical approaches that may contribute to the scaling up of transition finance and distilled insights that may support policy development and market formation efforts in ASEAN. In addition, the **Handbook** has been developed by ADB in partnership with the AGXC as a concrete and practical output.

The findings presented in this report may serve as useful reference points for policymakers and market participants seeking to develop transition finance-related policies and markets in ways that reflect their national circumstances. The issues and insights identified throughout the report are also expected to provide a foundation for continued discussion under future Japan-ASEAN public-private dialogue.

In particular, the **Handbook** developed this year should continue to evolve as a **living document**, incorporating practical experience and emerging knowledge over time. It is expected to be further enhanced through ongoing dialogue with

market participants and developments in market practice, thereby serving as a practical reference to support transition efforts by ASEAN companies and financial institutions.

At the same time, a number of challenges remain to be addressed in order to further develop transition finance markets in ASEAN. These include the accumulation of additional case studies, the development of project pipelines, and the mobilisation of private capital through mechanisms such as blended finance.

Looking ahead, AGXC will continue to promote the sharing of practical knowledge and capacity-building activities tailored to the circumstances of individual countries and regions under the principle of **geographical contextualisation**. Through continued dialogue and cooperation among public and private stakeholders from Japan and ASEAN, AGXC aims to support practical and realistic transitions across the region.

By continuously refining both this **Annual Report** and the **Handbook**, AGXC will continue contributing to the advancement of transition finance markets and the achievement of pragmatic transition pathways throughout Asia.



Asia GX Consortium Annual Report 2026

Appendix – Composition of the Groups

As of 23 October 2026, the Members of the AGXC are as follows:

[Official Sector Group (OSG) Members]

- Financial Services Agency (FSA)
- ASEAN Capital Markets Forum (ACMF)
- ASEAN Working Committee on Capital Market Development (WC-CMD)
- Asian Development Bank (ADB)

[Industry Expert Group (IEG) Members]

- AIA Philippine Life and General Insurance Company, Inc.
- ADB
- Baiduri Bank
- Bangkok Bank
- Banjaran Asset Management (Cambodia) Plc
- Bank of Ayudhya PCL (Krungsri)
- Bank of the Philippine Islands
- Banque Pour Le Commerce Exterieur Lao Public
- BIBD Securities Sdn Bhd
- BNP Paribas Asset Management
- Daiwa Securities
- Development Bank of Japan Inc. (DBJ)
- Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero (GFANZ)
- Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC)
- Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
- Kasikorn Asset Management
- Maybank Investment Bank
- Metrobank Trust Corporation
- Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group (MUFG)
- Mizuho Financial Group (MHFG)
- Nippon Life Insurance
- Nomura Securities
- PT Batavia Prosperindo Aset Manajemen
- PT Manulife Aset Manajemen Indonesia
- SBI Royal Securities Plc
- Singapore Sustainable Finance Association
- Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group (SMFG)