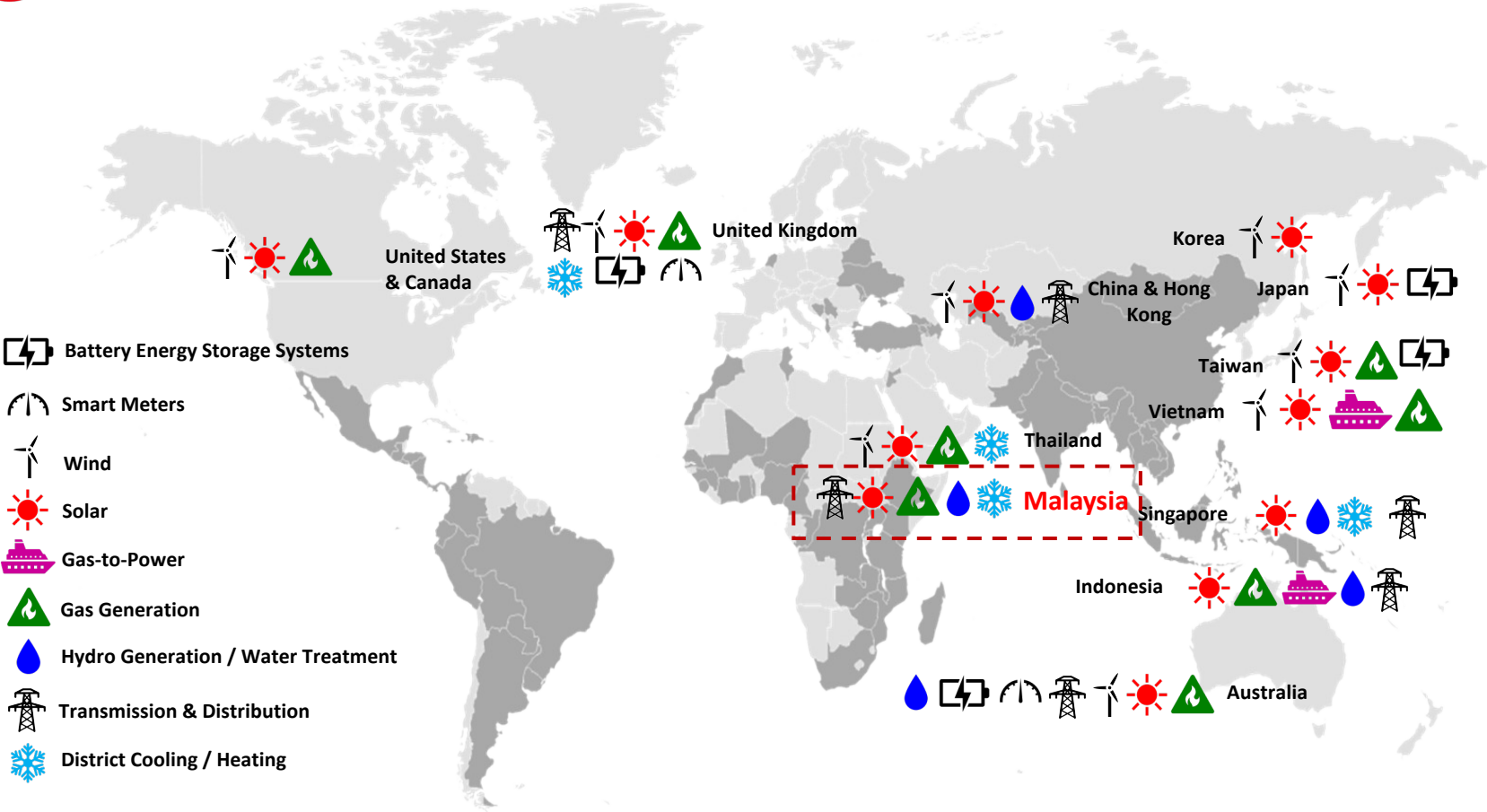






# OCBC Group's Global Presence: Supporting the Energy Ecosystem



# ASEAN Experience | Evolution of Power Generation & Funding Source

1900s – 1990s	1990s – 2010s	2010s – Present	Future
State-Led Development	Public-Private Partnerships	Renewable Energy Transition	Decarbonising the Future
 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ <b>State-owned utilities</b></li> <li>✓ Development of <b>nation-wide power transmission networks</b></li> <li>✓ Mainly <b>coal power plants</b> which are gradually phased out today</li> </ul>	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ <b>Liberalisation</b> of the ASEAN power markets <b>attract private capital</b></li> <li>✓ <b>IPP model</b> with “investors-friendly” PPA terms including <b>take-or-pay</b></li> </ul>	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Concerns over <b>environmental sustainability</b> and <b>climate change</b></li> <li>✓ Progressive transition to <b>renewable energy (RE)</b> backed by <b>FiT mechanism &amp; long-term RE PPAs</b></li> <li>✓ <b>Intermittent nature of RE</b> hence the <b>search for alternative generation sources</b></li> </ul>	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ The <b>1.5°C global warming target</b> prompted a world-wide <b>transition to cleaner energy</b></li> <li>✓ Demand for clean energy led to the <b>proliferation of new technologies and innovations</b></li> <li>✓ <b>Green hydrogen, CCUS, carbon credit trading exchanges, EVs</b> etc are some of the more promising initiatives today</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ <b>Primarily government-funded</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Funded via <b>fixed-rate greenfield project finance bond markets</b> which is <b>unique to Malaysian capital markets</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Funded via <b>loan and bond markets</b> through mixture of <b>green and sustainability-linked products</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ <b>Which financing model works to de-risk the hydrogen economy?</b></li> </ul>

# Shaping the Future | Ecosystem for Green Hydrogen Financing

## Technological Advancement

- Inability to **scale** and **high cost** of production
- **Limited track record** of deployment

### De-risking Mechanism :

- ✓ **Financially strong industrial sponsors & EPC Contractors**
- ✓ **Equity participation** from technology providers

## Pricing Mechanism

- **Cost-plus pricing model** which lack transparency and may lead to inefficiency

### De-risking Mechanism :

- ✓ **Fixed price, long-term contracts** with reputable offtaker with a progressive shift towards market-driven pricing based on demand and supply

## Natural Resources & Infrastructure Development

- Proximity & reliability of **RE & water** as feedstock
- **Inadequate storage & transportation value chain infrastructure**

### De-risking Mechanism :

- ✓ **Long term RE & water supply agreement**
- ✓ **End-to-end financing** from production, transportation to storage

## Policies

- **Lack of long-term roadmap or established tax policies and regulations**

### De-risking Mechanism :

- ✓ **Industry-based carbon emission threshold**
- ✓ **Investment & production tax credits** (for the developers)
- ✓ **Demand-side incentives** (for buyers)

## Market Demand

- **Insufficient & uncertainty in market demand**
- **Non-existence of common marketplace for commodity trading** as well as **derivatives market** for risk management

### De-risking Mechanism :

- ✓ **Focusing on green hydrogen usage for hard-to-abate sectors**
- ✓ **Establishment of ETS or carbon levy**



## Green Hydrogen Financing Mechanism

- **Information asymmetry** – financiers' / investors' concerns vs technology providers' requirements
- **Multi-level risk allocation** across the entire value chain

### De-risking Mechanism :

- ✓ **Public-private partnerships**
- ✓ **Blended finance** – ECA, MDB etc