

The Net-Zero Playbook Building Resilience, Accelerating Growth

24 - 25 May 2022 | 9:00am - 5:00pm GMT+8







Co-Organised by:





The Net-Zero Playbook - Building Resilience, Accelerating Growth

Climate and weather extremes caused by climate change and their adverse impacts on cities and their economies will continue to increase with every additional increment of rising temperatures. At the recent COP26, one-hundred and ninety-seven countries reaffirm their commitment to the Convention and the goals of the Paris Agreement, committing to limit the global average temperature rise to 1.5 C. Countries stressed the urgency to accelerate climate action where carbon dioxide emissions must be reduced by 45 percent of current levels by 2030 to reach net-zero by 2050.

The countries further agree to the Glasgow Climate Pact, a new climate deal calling for accelerates climate action in this critical decade, and to adopt net-zero standard technologies as part of decarbonization programs including scaling up low-emission energy systems in all economic sectors. Despite receiving resounding political and boardroom supports, there are raising concerns among the policymakers and the industry leaders seeking clarity, directions and solutions on the climate action plan. There are more vital questions than answers. What policy is needed to be aligned with 1.5 C? What solutions can be deployed immediately and scale quickly? What unicorn and innovative products or services could revolutionize the decarbonization market in the next decade? What opportunities does a net-zero economy provides to industries and how does it drives sustainable development growth?

The NZA2022 with the overarching theme "The Net-Zero Playbook - Building Resilience, Accelerating Growth" aims to provide the answers through a curated program; delivering changed perspectives and assessments to support government and business's climate transition action plans in meeting net-zero emission targets. The Summit will provide essential discussions on potential net-zero carbon roadmaps to address GHG emissions in companies, industries, and cities' own operations and value chains. Each session is designed to incite new ideas and provide valuable insights and guide policymakers and leaders in making informed decisions when developing climate-resilient policies and business models. Development of green growth and circular policies and incentives to promote uptake of climate mitigation technology in cities and industries will be part of the agenda.

The NZA2022 will further elaborate on a practical net-zero playbook for transition to net-zero. Focused sessions on embedded carbon reduction in supply chains from company operations to scaling up clean energy and energy efficiency in the transport and built environment sectors, and the role of ESG in environmental reporting to trading of carbon allowances and offsets for high-value carbons will be presented and discussed by the international experts, industry leaders and policymakers from across 15 countries. The Summit aims to deliver clear and actionable way forward approaches and strategies, and solutions for the accelerated climate action plan in transitioning towards net-zero futures.

The Key takeaways from the Global Net-Zero Action 2022 are:

What are the green growth opportunities in science-based decarbonization technology for industrial, transport and energy applications

Why the adoption of net-zero supply chain practices is necessary and how it opens up new opportunities in the global markets

How governments and corporates can unlock positive values in carbon offsets and the carbon markets

How ESG and sustainability disclosures and reporting drives performance and credit ratings of Corporates and SMEs

How cities can transition from low carbon to a resilient, inclusive and sustainable city through a net-zero carbon city concept

How to leverage on climate green bonds to finance decarbonization projects

The Paris Agreement Overview (as of April 2018)

Developing Countries Submitted — Ratified -**Submitted National** the PA **NDC Adaptation Plans Countries Mobilization** Implemented National Carbon Taxes By Developed Countries **ASIA's Climate Change and Carbon Management Response** China, Japan & South Korea **Net-Zero Emissions by 2050** Infrastructure Investment By 2030 -**Million Hectares** Eco-labelling Products Demand By 2050 of Reforestation by 2050 **Asia's Share Asia's Share of Global GHG Emissions** of Global GHG Emissions in Power Generation **Asia's Share of Global GHG Emissions Asia's Share of GHG Emissions**

In Buildings and Transportation

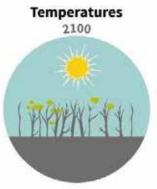
In Transport comes from Road Transportation

What is Carbon Footprint

- Total amount of CO2 and other greenhouse gas emissions by an organization.
- Measure the impact of activities on the environment, in particular climate change
- Relates to the amount of greenhouse gases produced through burning fossil fuels for electricity, heating and transportation etc.
- Units tonnes (or kg) of carbon dioxide.



The Paris Climate Change Agreement: Key Points



- Keep warming "well below 2 degrees Celsius"
- Continue efforts to limit the rise in temperatures to 1.5 degrees Celsius"

2020-2025

Financing

- Rich countries must provide 100 billion dollars from 2020, as a "floor"
- Amount to be updated by 2025

Specialisation



- Developed countries must continue to "take the lead" in the reduction of greenhouse gases
- Developing nations are encouraged to "enhance their efforts" and move over time to cuts

Emissions goals



- Aim for greenhouse gases emissions to peak "as soon as possible"
- From 2050: rapid reductions to achieve a balance between emissions from human activity and the amount that can be captured by "sinks"

Burden sharing



- Developed countries must provide financial resources to help developing countries
- Other countries are invited to provide support on a voluntary basis

Review mechanism



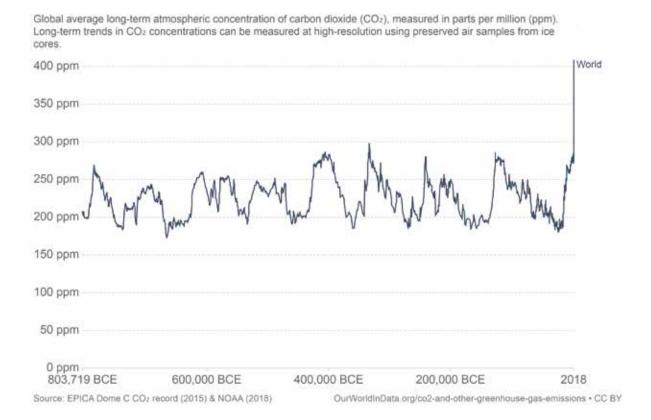
- A review every five years.
 First mandatory world review: 2025
- Each review will show an improvement compared with the previous period

Climate-related losses

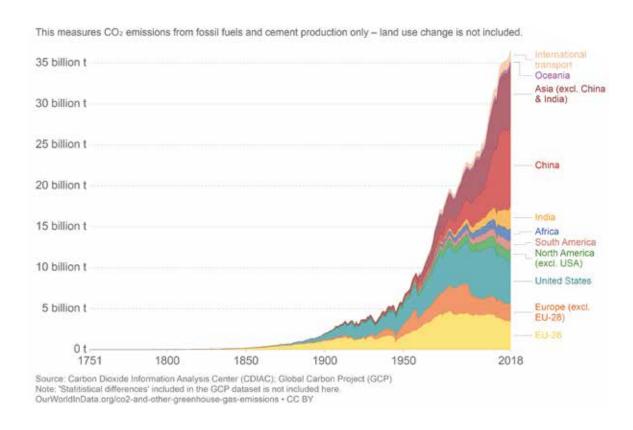


 Vulnerable countries have won recognition of the need for "averting, minimising and addressing" losses suffered due to climate change

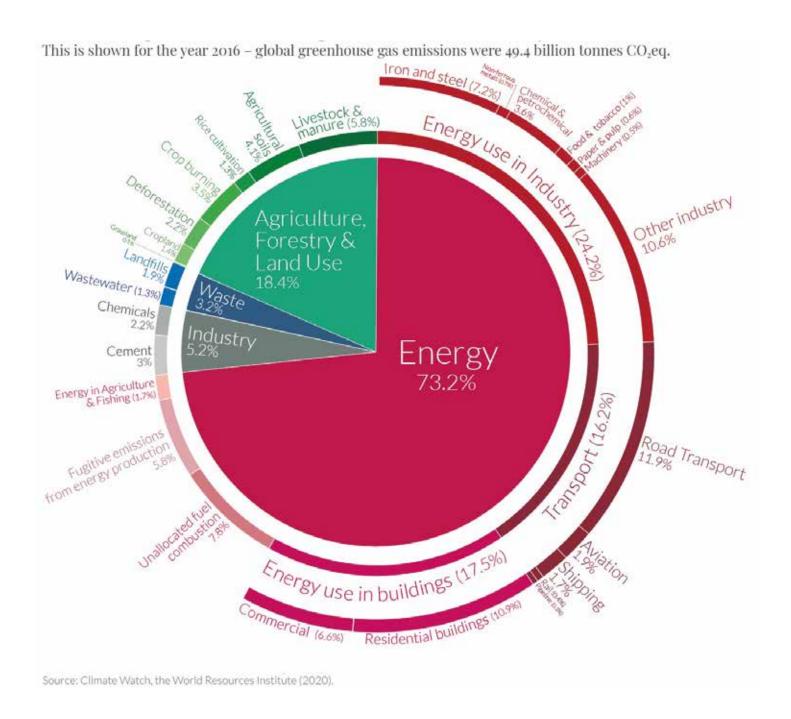
Atmospheric CO₂ Concentration



Annual Total CO2 Emissions, by World Region

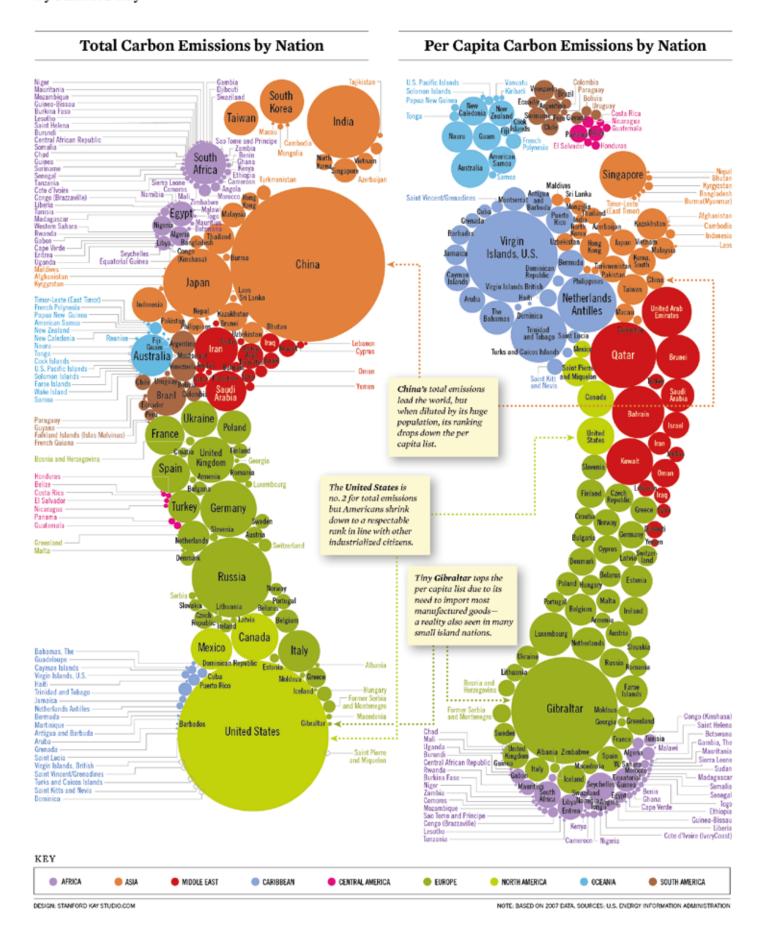


Global Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Sector



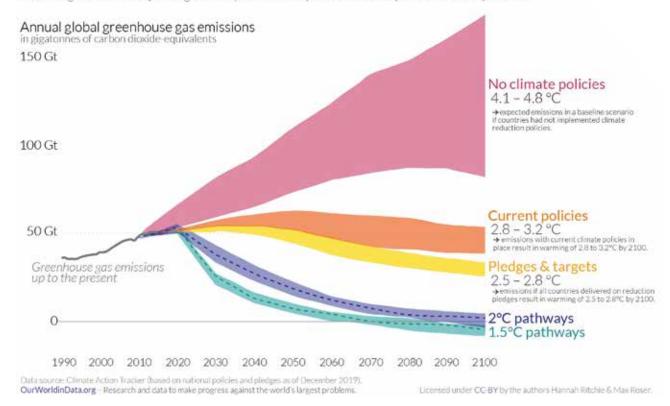
Tracking Carbon Emissions

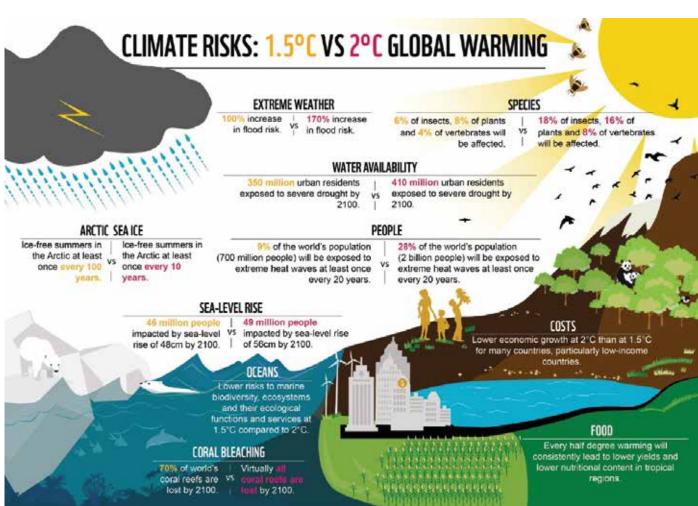
A footprint comparison of total carbon dioxide emissions by nation and per capita shows there's plenty of room for smaller countries to reduce their carbon footprints. By Stanford Kay



Global Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Warning Scenarions

Each pathway comes with uncertainty, marked by the shading from low to high emissions under each scenario.
 Warming refers to the expected global temperature rise by 2100, relative to pre-industrial temperatures.



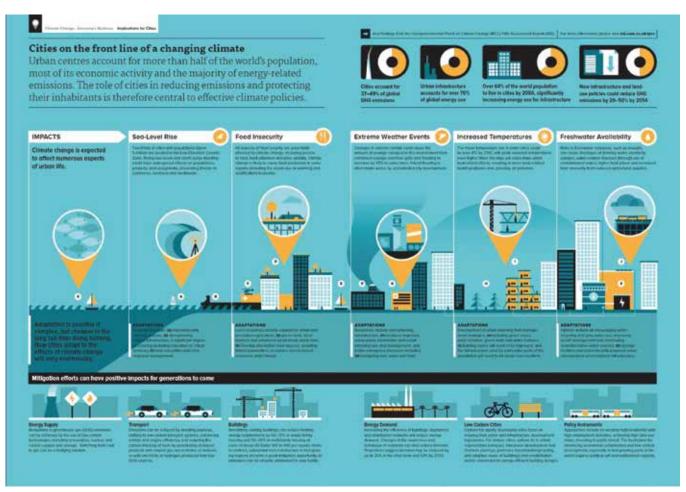


Total Asian GHG Emissions

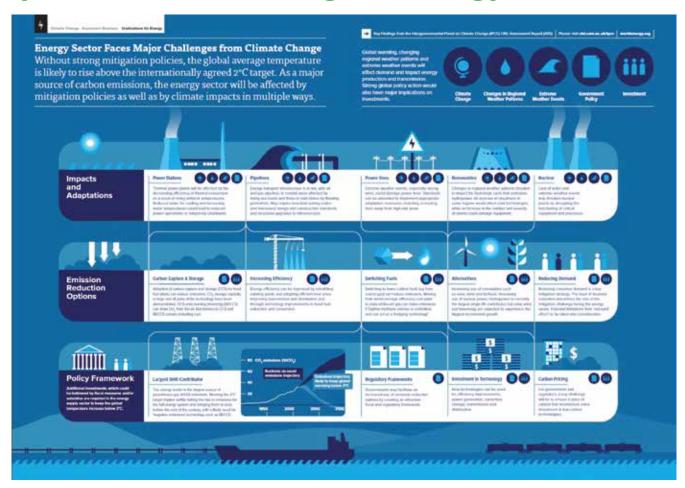
Total Asia	a GHG emi	ssions, 20	16, MtCO ₂ ϵ				Low		High
By sector							Total en	nissions	
Power	Industry	Agri- culture	Defores- station	Trans- portation	Buildings	Waste	CO ₂	Non- CO ₂	GHG
4,023	7,732	1,689	4	970	628	1,017	10,338	5,726	16,064
1,060	1,327	1,912	34	288	141	758	2,249	3,271	5,520
181	742	456	1,115	147	26	237	1,630	1,274	2,904
484	422	64	0	244	118	31	1,214	148	1,363
188	512	290	10	111	15	88	441	773	1,215
43	183	470	0	50	19	90	192	662	854
279	233	37	0	153	53	46	675	127	803
93	220	186	15	92	7	59	320	352	672
7	44	226	321	5	4	28	345	289	635
78	209	193	3	42	12	60	233	364	597
106	199	24	52	73	5	46	288	218	506
54	77	176	1	38	6	81	130	304	435
34	76	226	5	12	9	71	86	348	434
3	19	111	1	18	2	18	37	134	171
6,634	11,995	6,061	1,561	2,242	1,046	2,631	18,178	13,992	32,170
	Power 4,023 1,060 181 484 188 43 279 93 7 78 106 54 34 3	By sector Power Industry 4,023 7,732 1,060 1,327 181 742 484 422 188 512 43 183 279 233 93 220 7 44 78 209 106 199 54 77 34 76 3 19	By sector Power Industry Agriculture 4,023 7,732 1,689 1,060 1,327 1,912 181 742 456 484 422 64 188 512 290 43 183 470 279 233 37 93 220 186 7 44 226 78 209 193 106 199 24 54 77 176 34 76 226 3 19 111	By sector Power Industry Agriculture culture Deforesstation 4,023 7,732 1,689 4 1,060 1,327 1,912 34 181 742 456 1,115 484 422 64 0 188 512 290 10 43 183 470 0 279 233 37 0 93 220 186 15 7 44 226 321 78 209 193 3 106 199 24 52 54 77 176 1 34 76 226 5 3 19 111 1	By sector Power Industry Agriculture culture Deforesstation station Transportation 4,023 7,732 1,689 4 970 1,060 1,327 1,912 34 288 181 742 456 1,115 147 484 422 64 0 244 188 512 290 10 111 43 183 470 0 50 279 233 37 0 153 93 220 186 15 92 7 44 226 321 5 78 209 193 3 42 106 199 24 52 73 54 77 176 1 38 34 76 226 5 12 3 19 111 1 18	By sector Agriculture Deforessstation Transportation Buildings 4,023 7,732 1,689 4 970 628 1,060 1,327 1,912 34 288 141 181 742 456 1,115 147 26 484 422 64 0 244 118 188 512 290 10 111 15 43 183 470 0 50 19 279 233 37 0 153 53 93 220 186 15 92 7 7 44 226 321 5 4 78 209 193 3 42 12 106 199 24 52 73 5 54 77 176 1 38 6 34 76 226 5 12 9 3	By sector Power Industry Agriculture Culture Deforesstation Station portation portation Buildings Waste 4,023 7,732 1,689 4 970 628 1,017 1,060 1,327 1,912 34 288 141 758 181 742 456 1,115 147 26 237 484 422 64 0 244 118 31 188 512 290 10 111 15 88 43 183 470 0 50 19 90 279 233 37 0 153 53 46 93 220 186 15 92 7 59 7 44 226 321 5 4 28 78 209 193 3 42 12 60 106 199 24 52 73 5	By sector Total en Power Industry Agriculture Deforesstation Transportation Buildings Waste CO2 4,023 7,732 1,689 4 970 628 1,017 10,338 1,060 1,327 1,912 34 288 141 758 2,249 181 742 456 1,115 147 26 237 1,630 484 422 64 0 244 118 31 1,214 188 512 290 10 111 15 88 441 43 183 470 0 50 19 90 192 279 233 37 0 153 53 46 675 93 220 186 15 92 7 59 320 7 44 226 321 5 4 28 345 78 209	Power Industry Agri-culture Defores-station Transportation Buildings Waste CO2 Non-CO2 4,023 7,732 1,689 4 970 628 1,017 10,338 5,726 1,060 1,327 1,912 34 288 141 758 2,249 3,271 181 742 456 1,115 147 26 237 1,630 1,274 484 422 64 0 244 118 31 1,214 148 188 512 290 10 111 15 88 441 773 43 183 470 0 50 19 90 192 662 279 233 37 0 153 53 46 675 127 93 220 186 15 92 7 59 320 352 7 44 226 321 5 <

Source: McKinsey Global Institute

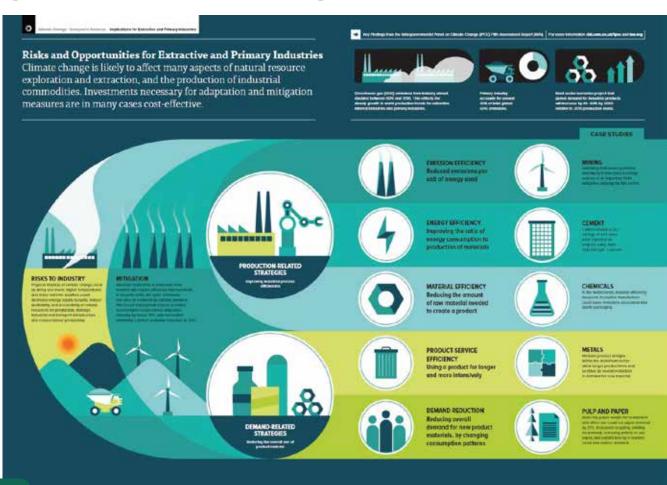
Impacts of Climate Change on Cities



Impacts of Climate Change on Energy Sector



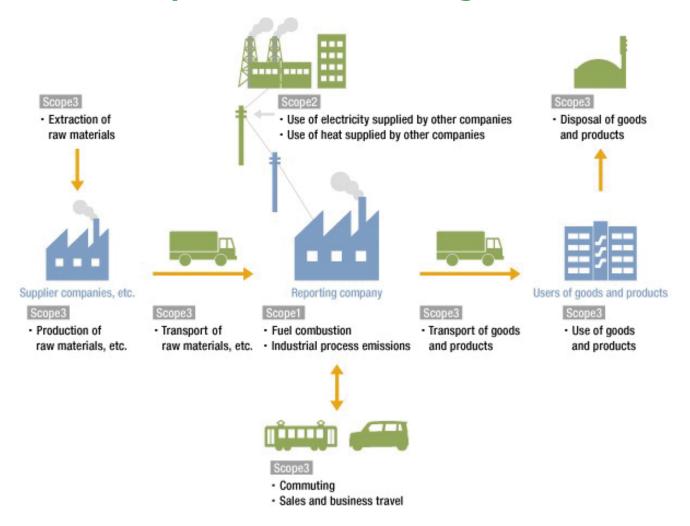
Impacts of Climate Change on Industries



Carbon Footprint of Buildings



Carbon Footprint of Manufacturing



Carbon Footprint of Agriculture

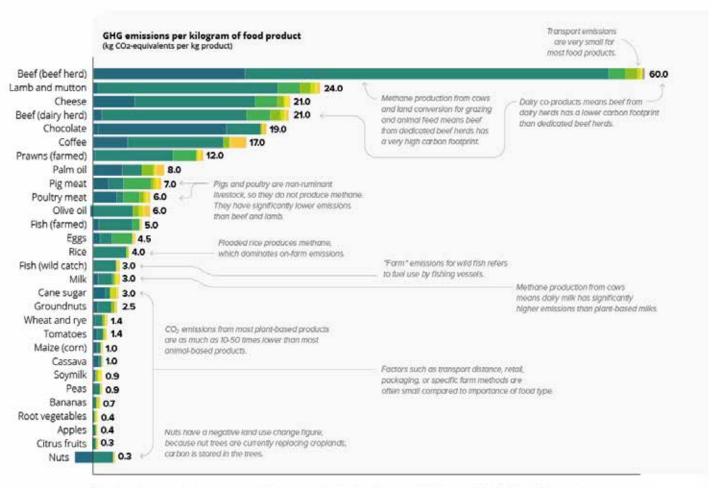
FOOD / Greenhouse gas emissions across the supply chain

There is a vast difference in greenhouse gases (GHG) that are produced across various food types.



Aboveground changes in biomass from deforestation, and below ground changes in soil carbon Methane emissions from cows, methane from rice, emissions from fertilizers, manure, and farm machinery On farm emissions from crop production and its processing into feed for livestock Emissions from energy use in the process of converting raw agricultural products into final food items Emissions from energy use in the transport of food items in country and internationally Emissions from energy use in refrigeration and other retail processess

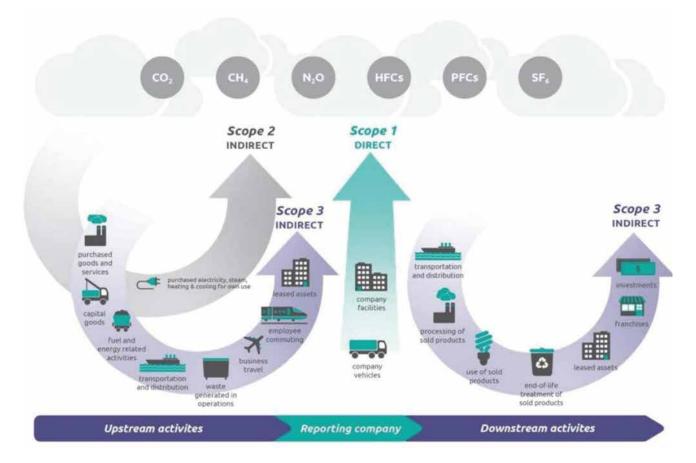
Emissions from the production of packaging materials, material transport and end-of-life disposal



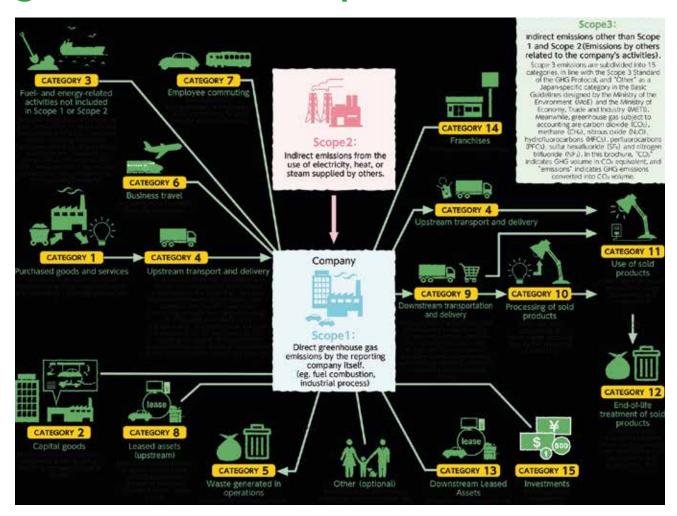
Note: Greenhouse gas emissions are given as global average values based on data across 38,700 commercially viable farms in 119 countries.

Data source: Poore and Nemecek (2018): Reducing food's environmental impacts through producers and consumers. Science, images sourced from the Noun Project. Our Worldin Data.org - Research and data to make progress against the world's largest problems.

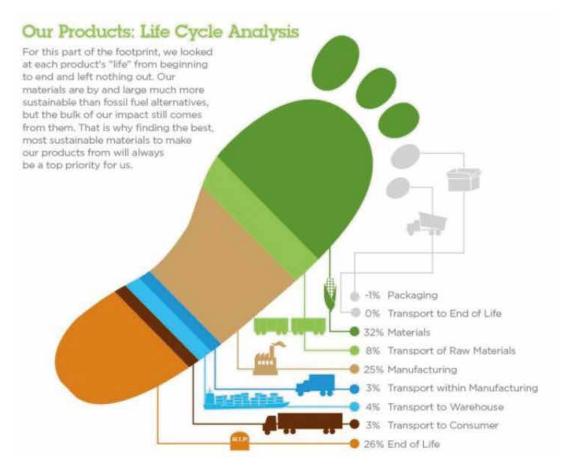
Scope of GHG Emissions



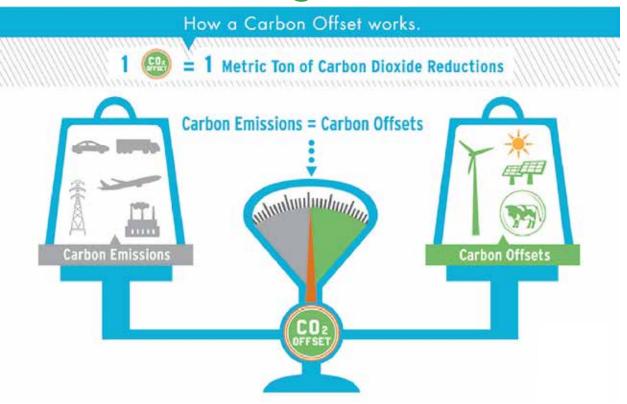
Organization Carbon Footprint Assessment



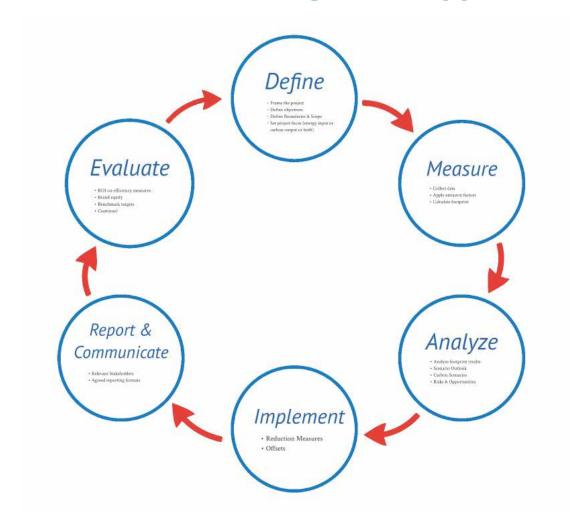
Product Carbon Footprint Assessment



Carbon Offset Accounting Model



Organization Carbon Management Approach



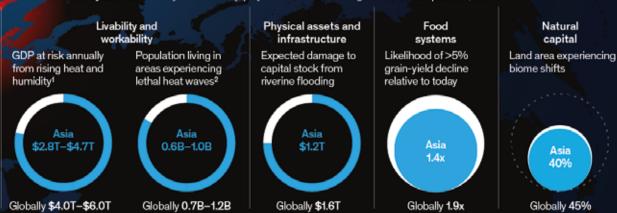
Impact of Climate Change on Asia

nent of the hazards and impacts of physical climate risk is based on an "inherent risk" scenario absent any adaptation and mitigation response. We have used RCP 8.5 scenario of greenhouse gas

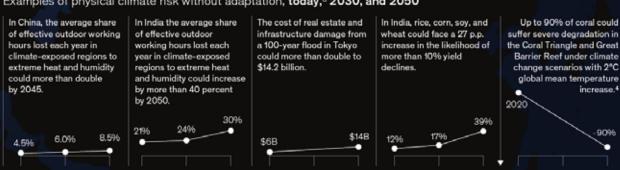
How a changing climate may affect Asia

In many ways, Asia may experience more severe impacts from climate change than global averages by 2050, absent adaptation and mitigation.

Socioeconomic systems directly affected by physical climate change absent adaptation, 20503



Examples of physical climate risk without adaptation, today, 2030, and 2050



The pace and scale of adaptation in Asia need to increase to manage increased risk. Strategies for Asia to consider include:



Mitigation is essential to prevent the further buildup of risk. Strategies for Asia to consider include:

Shift from coal to renewable energy

of Asia's power emissions come from coal

Decarbonize industrial operations

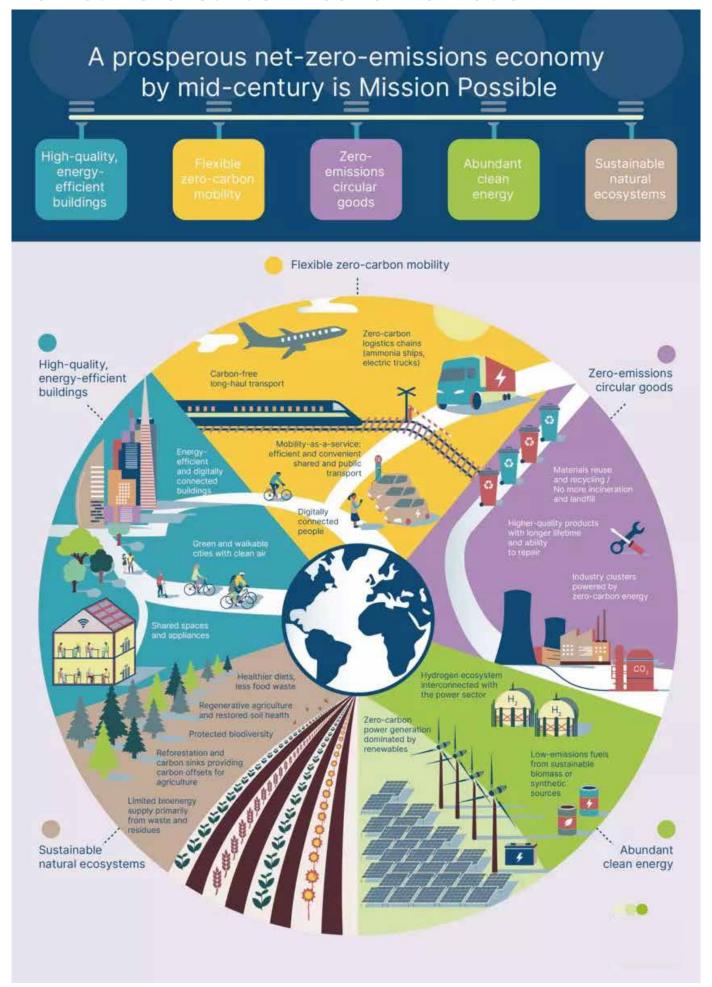
of global CO2 emissions in the steel and cement industries are from Asia Transform agriculture and forestry

of global methane gases come from Asia's agriculture Electrify daily life to decarbonize road transportation and buildings

of global transportation and buildings' GHG emissions come from Asia5

- 1 Calculated based on share of working hours effectively lost due to rising heat and humidity.
- 2 We define a lethal heat wave as a 3-day period with maximum daily wet-bulb temperatures exceeding 34°C wet-bulb. This threshold was chosen because the commonly defined heat threshold for human survivability is 35°C wet-bulb, and large cities with significant urban heat island effects could push 34°C wet-bulb heat waves over the 35°C threshold. These projections are subject to uncertainty related to the future behavior of atmospheric aerosols and urban heat island or cooling island effects.
- 3 Climate state today is defined as the average conditions between 1998 and 2017, 2030 as the average of 2021-40, and 2050 as the average of 2041-60
 - 4 Scott F. Haron et al., Impacts of Climate Change on World Heritage Coral Reefs: A First Global Scientific Assa Paris, UNESCO World Heritage Centre, 2017.
 - 5 Based on AR5 GWP20.

The Net-Zero-Carbon Economic Model



Source: The World Economic Forum

▶ PROGRAM

DAY ONE: 24 MAY 2022, TUESDAY (GMT+8)

Opening Ceremony

09:00AM INTRODUCTORY REMARKS
Datuk Dr. Abdul Aziz S.A. Kadir, Chairman, Confexhub Group

09:05AM WELCOME ADDRESS

O9:10AM OPENING ADDRESS AND LAUNCH OF NZA2022 CONFERENCE AND EXHIBITION

Plenary Session

09:45AM	Plenary Address 1: The Glasgow Climate Pact - Climate Action for Cities and Economies
10:15AM	Plenary Address 2: The New Net-Zero Standard for Businesses: Challenges and Opportunities for Corporates and SMEs
10:45AM	Plenary Address 3: Pathway to a Unify Global Sustainability Disclosure Standard
11:15AM	Plenary Address 4: Malaysia's Climate Action Strategy and Policies in Driving Green Growth and Low Carbon Cities
11:45AM	Plenary Address 5: Malaysia's Low-Carbon Energy Srategy & Action Plans

PROGRAM

DAY ONE: 24 MAY 2022, TUESDAY (GMT+8)

Session 1 - Carbon Offsets and the Carbon Markets - A License to Pollute or a Pathway to Net-Zero?

To meet the carbon net-zero target, there is an upshift in the global efforts since the pandemic to reduce greenhouse-gas emissions in the country, city, industry and government levels across the world. Yet emitters from developed and developing countries are facing challenges to fully eliminate their emissions, or even reduce at a pace faster than the amount they emitted. This session looks into how carbon allowances and offsets can be effectively integrated into the nation's climate change mitigation strategy and policy, and how the public and private sectors can turn green growth projects into additional assets in the balance sheet. The session will also provide the latest insights into the compliance and voluntary markets including the verified emissions reduction standards, sustainable pricing systems and liquidity schemes.

12:30PM	Paper 1: Carbon Market's Role and Framework Distinctions Between Compliance Carbon Schemes and Voluntary Programs
12:55PM	Paper 2: Establishing a Liquid, Fair Price and High-Quality Carbon Credits Market
01:20PM	Paper 3: Voluntary Market and its Impact on Article 6 and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)
01:45PM	Paper 4: Role of Derivatives in the Carbon Markets
02:10PM	Open Forum: Comments, Questions and Answers
02:25PM	End of Session

Session 2 - Advancing towards Net-Zero Carbon Cities: A Next Green Growth or Carbon Washing Agenda?

Currently, more than 70% of the world population lives in urban areas, consuming over 78% of energy production and generating over 75% of global greenhouse gas emissions. Cities play a critical role in mitigating climate change to deliver resilient and equitable urban ecosystems. To limit global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius, cities will require a rapid, widespread and systemic shift in deep decarbonization policies and strategies to reduce emissions in energy, transport, built environment and waste sectors. This session looks into the prospects and challenges of transiting from low-carbon to net-zero carbon cities. The session aims to provide recommendations on deep decarbonisation frameworks and strategies in the energy, built environment and transportation sectors.

02:45PM	Paper 5: Pathway to Net-Zero Carbon Cities Playbook: Concept, Frameworks and Strategies
03:10PM	Paper 6: Valuing Urban Carbon Footprint: Method and Complexity
03:35PM	Paper 7: Switching to Net-Zero Carbon Electricity Systems
04:00PM	Paper 8: Quantifying Carbon Stocks and Sinks in Urban Parks and Landscapes
04:25PM	Open Forum: Comments, Questions and Answers
04:35PM	End of Session and Day One *This Program is subjected to change and for updated program,

PROGRAM

10:50AM End of Session

DAY TWO: 25 MAY 2022, WEDNESDAY (GMT+8)

Session 3 - Net-Zero Supply Chain - How to Unlock Lucrative Global Markets

Embracing a net-zero supply chain is a new game-changer in unlocking new market opportunities for raw materials manufacturers and suppliers and service providers. As demand for sustainable products and services increases due to the shift in consumption habits on concerns for the environment, end-product manufacturers are shifting to procure responsibly to reduce scope 3 emissions in the supply chains. Globally, eight supply chains contribute to more than 50% of annual GHG emissions. Most of these emissions are embedded through raw materials and services flowing through the global supply chains before reaching end-product manufacturers for final processing before releasing to the end-users. China, the EU and US are importing over 75% of ASEAN's global supply chain embedded carbons from the raw materials. Only a small proportion of carbon emissions are produced during the final processing. To address the environmental concerns, governments from the G7 countries are beginning to implement mandatory ESG disclosure and sustainability legislatures on end-product manufacturers since early 2022. This session looks into how companies involved in raw materials manufacturing and supplies and service providers can participate in this journey to decarbonize their operations and drive positive change on their supply-chain emissions and tap on the lucrative new economic opportunities. What are the potential risks for not EGS complaint?

09:00AM	Paper 9: Green and Circular Policies and Incentives for a Carbon Neutrality Supply Chain
09:25AM	Paper 10: Tackling Embedded Supply Chain Emissions: Scope 3 Carbon Assessment and Green Procurement Strategies
09:50AM	Paper 11: Race to Zero Emissions Supply Chain: Abatement Projects and Embedded Carbon Offset Strategies
10:15AM	Paper 12: Tracking Supply-Chain Emissions through Big Data and Digital Technology
10:40AM	Open Forum: Comments, Questions and Answers

PROGRAM

DAY TWO: 25 MAY 2022, WEDNESDAY (GMT+8)

Session 4 - ESG Disclosures and Reporting - Creates or Erodes Investor or Banker's Confidence?

With more than USD30 trillion in sustainable investment capital on the line, investing purely in ROI without concerning the environmental, social and governance aspects is over. There is a growing awareness among the Institutional and retail investors on the need for listed companies and their vendors to comply with the ESG principles in response to the global goals, sustainability regulatory requirements and ESG investing ratings. Investors want to know where their money is going and the way business is done. Investors are reinventing their investment strategies toward more sustainable finance by paying attention to ESG as an essential part of effective risk management. Lower ESG risk equals lower financial risk that leads to stable and higher long-term returns for investors. Better performance in ESG also corresponds with higher credit ratings. What can companies do to assure investors they are adopting ESG principles in their operations? Is ESG disclosure in the form or reporting sufficient? How do we know if the information reported is credible and conforms to regulatory requirements?

11:05AM	Paper 13: ESG and the Sustainability Reporting Landscape - Understanding the Alphabet Soup
11:30AM	Paper 14: GRI Global Standards for ESG Reporting with Reference to the SDGs
11:55AM	Paper 15: TCFD's Role in the Corporate Net-Zero Strategy
12:20PM	Paper 16: The Strategic Value of ESG Scores and Ratings and its Impact on Investment and Financing Decisions
12:45PM	Open Forum: Comments, Questions and Answers
12:55PM	End of Session

Session 5 - The Role of Technology in Net-Zero

As nations race to deliver their commitments to tackle climate change, an array of technologies that offer low-carbon-footprint solutions, or absorb carbon dioxide out of the air will need to scale up fast. These technologies will involve net-zero emissions air-conditioning, low-carbon steel, net-zero electricity, carbon-capture manufacturing, low carbon transport, among others. This session looks into government policies and decarbonization technologies to achieve a low-carbon and the transition to net-zero cities and industries.

01:10PM	Paper 17: Blueprints and Policies to Support a Carbon Neutrality Industrial Revolution
01:35PM	Paper 18: Low Carbon Smart Grid, Storage and Optimization Technology
02:00PM	Paper 19: Green Hydrogen as New Energy Vector for Industries
02:25PM	Paper 20: Carbon Capture, Utilization and Storage in the Power and Industrial Sectors
02:50PM	Open Forum: Comments, Questions and Answers
03:00PM	End of Session
03:15PM	INDUSTRY LEADERS FORUM: RACE TO ZERO - BUILDING RESILIENCY AND SUSTAINABLE GROWTH
04:45PM	End of Session
04:45PM	GLOBAL NET-ZERO ACTION 2022 ENDS

*This Program is subjected to change and for updated program, Program @ 6 April 2022



Net-Zero Leaders in Action

Net-zero emissions commitments signal a long-term vision that is backed by detailed plans for action not only to reach mid-century emissions reduction goals but also to cut emissions within this decade.



Embrace sustainable practices across organisations and businesses for a healthier environment.



Lead the way through investments, innovation and strategic decisions, toward a more environmentally and economically sustainable future.

Benefits of becoming a Net-Zero Leader

- Be profiled on the Global Net-Zero Action 2022 - Net-Zero Leaders in Action webpage
- 20-second video sniper to be profiled in the Global Net-Zero Action 2022 virtual conference plenary session
- Be profiled on 'The Global Catalyst Special Edition The Net-Zero Playbook'
- Showcase organisational net-zero action plans on the dedicated info page
- Video highlight on organisational net-zero achievement/plans on the virtual plenary hall
- ✓ Be profiled on all Global Net-Zero 2022 social media and digital marketing channels

Sponsorship Package in a Glance

Increase your organisation's visibility with key Decision makers before, during and after the event.

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Logo & Recognition via Conference Social Media Platforms	~	~	~	~	~
Business Matching Meetings	5	5	3	3	2

*Exhibition Package in A Glance

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Conference Log-in	2	1	1
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Logo on Company Info Page	~	~	~
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Who Should Sponsor / Exhibit:

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- Hydrogen producers
- Ionic Liquid Solution
- Membrane-based Solution
- Mineralization Solution
- Sustainable Reporting Consultancy

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^{*} fees are subjected to additional 6% SST

Workshop 1: GHG Accounting and Reporting (26-27 May 2022) 2:00 - 5:00PM (GMT+8)

Workshop 2: ESG Reporting for ESG Leaders and Managers (27-30 June 2022) 2:00 - 6:00PM (GMT+8)

PAYMENT

Full payment is required with your Registration Form before the Conference day. Tax-Receipt will only be issued upon receipt of full payment.

All payments should be made in USD (\$) by credit card, telegraphic transfer or cash only

PARTICIPATION TERMS AND CONDITIONS

Delegates may be substituted at any time, in writing, at NO extra charge.

Cancellations received in writing before 1 May 2022 will be refunded, less a 100 USD administrative fee. Cancellations received thereafter are not refundable.

Confexhub reserves the right to reschedule or cancel the conference, exhibition, cocktail reception, due to circumstances beyond their control and reserves the right to make changes to the conference program or speakers without prior notice.

Should the event and all its related activities be cancelled, curtailed or adversely affected by any cause not within the reasonable control of Confexhub including but not limited to war, fire, national emergency, labor dispute, strike, lock-out, civil disturbance, Act of God, or non-availability of premises for any reason, Confexhub shall be under no obligation to refund all or part of the sums paid by the delegate in respect of his/her participation in the workshop. Confexhub shall be under no liability to the delegate or any other person in respect of any actions, proceedings, claims, demands, losses (including consequential losses), costs or expenses whatsoever which may be brought against or suffered or incurred by the delegate as the result thereof.

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