



Welcome - Collaborative Pathways for Asia's Clean Energy Future: Modeling, Resilience, and Security

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PBL Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency



International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis



清华大学
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POTSDAM INSTITUTE FOR CLIMATE IMPACT RESEARCH

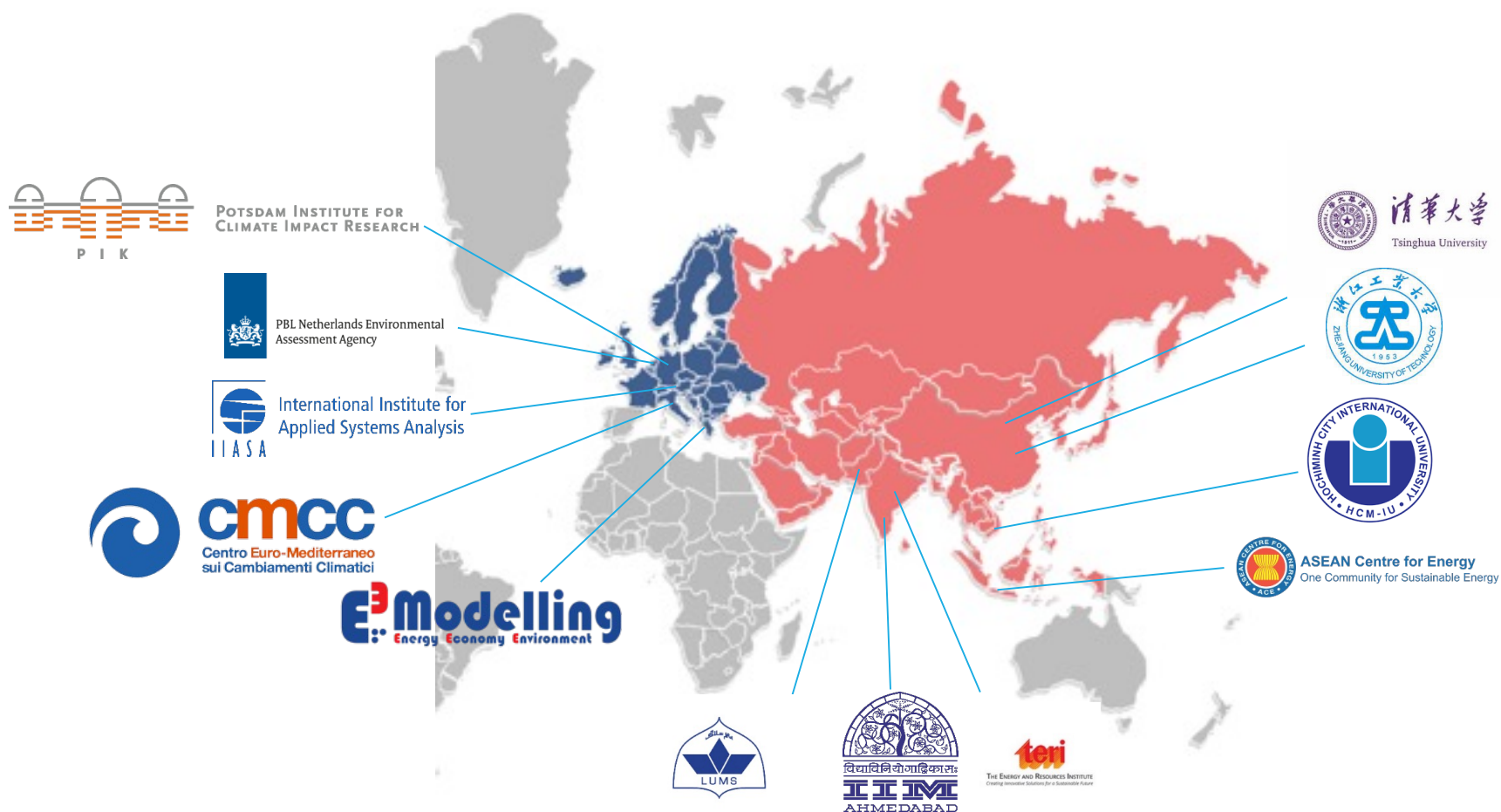


ASEAN Centre for Energy
One Community for Sustainable Energy

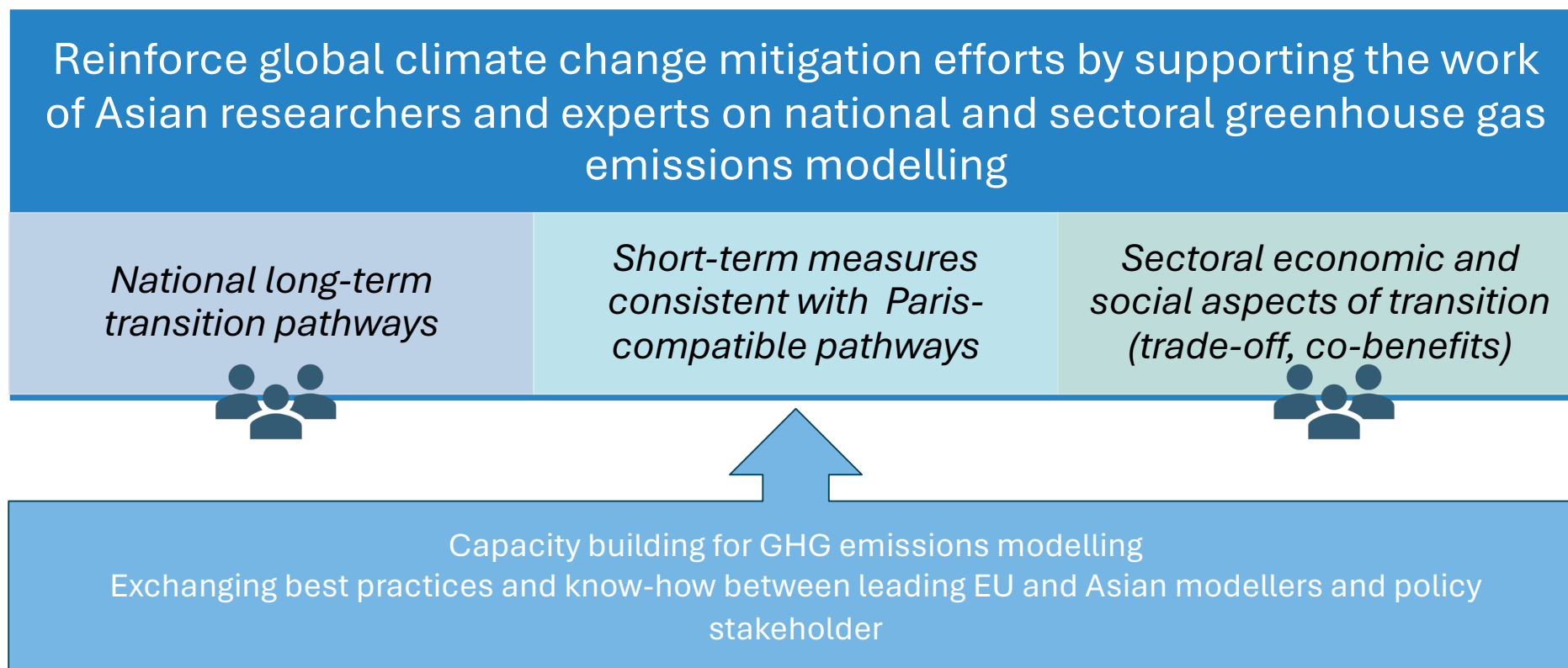




COMMITTED consortium



Goals of COMMITTED



COMMITTED Model development areas



Model	Organisation	Model Development	Sectoral Coverage	Model typology
Low Emissions Analysis Platform (LEAP) Southeast Asia	ASEAN Centre for Energy (ACE), Indonesia	Optimization techniques, carbon-neutrality target	Energy	Optimization
AIM/Hub-Vietnam	International University Ho Chi Minh (IU-HCMC), Vietnam	Technology forecasting, land use coverage	Energy, Economy	General Equilibrium
Integrated Policy Assessment Model for China (IPAC China)	Zhejiang University of Technology (ZJUT), China	Sectoral interactions, energy technologies - growth	Energy, Economy, Water, Land	Optimization
MARKAL India	The Energy Resources Institute (TERI), India	Electrification & energy efficiency in different technologies	Energy	
Asia-Pacific Integrated Modeling (AIM) India	Indian Institute of Management (IIMA), India	Current policies & LTS scenario, water-energy nexus	Energy	
MESSAGEix-Pakistan	Lahore University of Management Sciences (LUMS), Pakistan	Land use representation, sectoral policies	Energy	Optimization
TIMES China 6/13/26	Tsinghua University, China	Update policy planning/implementation, energy service demand, hydrogen, biodiversity/pollution model	Energy, Economy, Water, Land	

China's Energy Transition: Progress, Challenges, and Alignment with Global 1.5°C Target

- China is moving rapidly in energy transition, and likely to see its structural decline in emissions
- The current policy regime is well established for carbon peaking and carbon neutrality goals.
- The expansion of renewable consumption and capacity is going considerably beyond China's national targets and is increasingly driven by market mechanisms.
- Additions to fossil fuel power capacities are primarily implemented to respond to China's national energy security rather than to fulfil energy demand.
- Even though China is becoming a key leader in the global energy transition, good practices from other countries could support China's transition.

Status of Coal in India – Current trends, barriers and opportunities

- India has indicated a strong commitment towards greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions mitigation not only through its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) but also by raising its climate ambitions with the Net Zero (NZ) commitment.
- Due to increasing energy demand and emphasis on energy accessibility, affordability and security, India must have a balanced portfolio of non-fossil sources.
- Challenges include costs of storage, grid flexibility, availability of critical minerals, repurposing stranded assets, reskilling manpower, managing regional inequity and low-cost finance for transition.

Just energy transition policies must go beyond the inclusion of socio-economic and political impacts, but also account for value chain challenges, resource availability, and affordable finance — at both national and sub-national levels.

Policy briefs & more information



COMMITTED: Climate Policy assessment and Mitigation Modelling to Integrate national and global Transition pathways for Environmental-friendly Development

The goal is to reinforce global climate change mitigation efforts by supporting the work of researchers and experts from Asia on national and sectoral greenhouse gas emissions modelling and exchanging best practices and know-how between leading modellers from the EU and Asia working closely with the government.

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COMMITTED @ ACEF2026

Tuesday, 9th June, 4pm

Session 1.2: Diversification of Energy Sources

→ Hydrogen's Role in Regional Energy Security (Chenmin He)

Wednesday, 10th June, 9am

Session 1.3: Policy and Regulatory Frameworks for Energy Security

→ Integrated Policy Frameworks for ASEAN's Energy Governance (Ambiyah Abdullah)



Panel Discussion



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Reflections on..

- What does it take for a successful collaboration of modelling/scenario analysis and policy contexts, in your respective countries?
- What worked in the COMMITTED activities? Orientation for future projects across EU and Asia?
- Where do you see gaps in the current policy context where modelling insights could benefit?
 - Energy sector linkages
 - Cross-regional collaborations