



**Principles for Sustainable Insurance
Responding to the Climate Change and Biodiversity Loss**

**February 13, 2025
Masayuki Tanaka
FALIA**

Agenda

1. Historical Background of Sustainable Development

2. Risk related to climate change

3. Climate Change Impact

4. Principles for Sustainable Insurance (PSI)

5. The Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM)

1. Historical Background of Sustainable Development

United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 3-14 June 1992



The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) was signed. After this COP (Conference of the Parties) started its activities.

<https://www.un.org/en/conferences/environment/rio1992>

Millennium Summit, 6-8 September 2000, New York



8 MDGs (Millennium Development Goals)

1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
2. Achieve universal primary education
3. Promote gender equality and empower women
4. Reduce child mortality
5. Improve maternal health
6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
7. Ensure environmental sustainability
8. Develop a global partnership for development

United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, 20-22 June 2012, Rio de Janeiro (Rio+20)



United Nations Summit on Sustainable Development, 25-27 September 2015, New York



Declaration of SDGs

<https://www.un.org/en/conferences/environment/newyork2015>

Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



The Paris Agreement, adopted at COP21 in 2015



The Agreement sets goal to guide all nations to reduce GHG emissions and limit the global temperature increase in this century to 2 °C above pre-industrial levels.

▶▶ 1.
Limit temperature rise to 1.5C

▶▶ 2.
Review countries' commitments to cutting emissions every five years

▶▶ 3.
Provide climate finance to developing countries

Paris Agreement 29 Articles

Structure of the Paris Agreement

Article 2	Objectives
Article 4	Mitigation
Article 7	Adaptation
Article 8	Losses and Damages
Article 9	Finance
Article 10	Technology transfer
Article 11	Capacity development
Article 13	Transparency framework
Article 14	Global Stocktaking

Article 6

**Voluntary Corporation to
Implement NDCs
Carbon Trading including JCM**

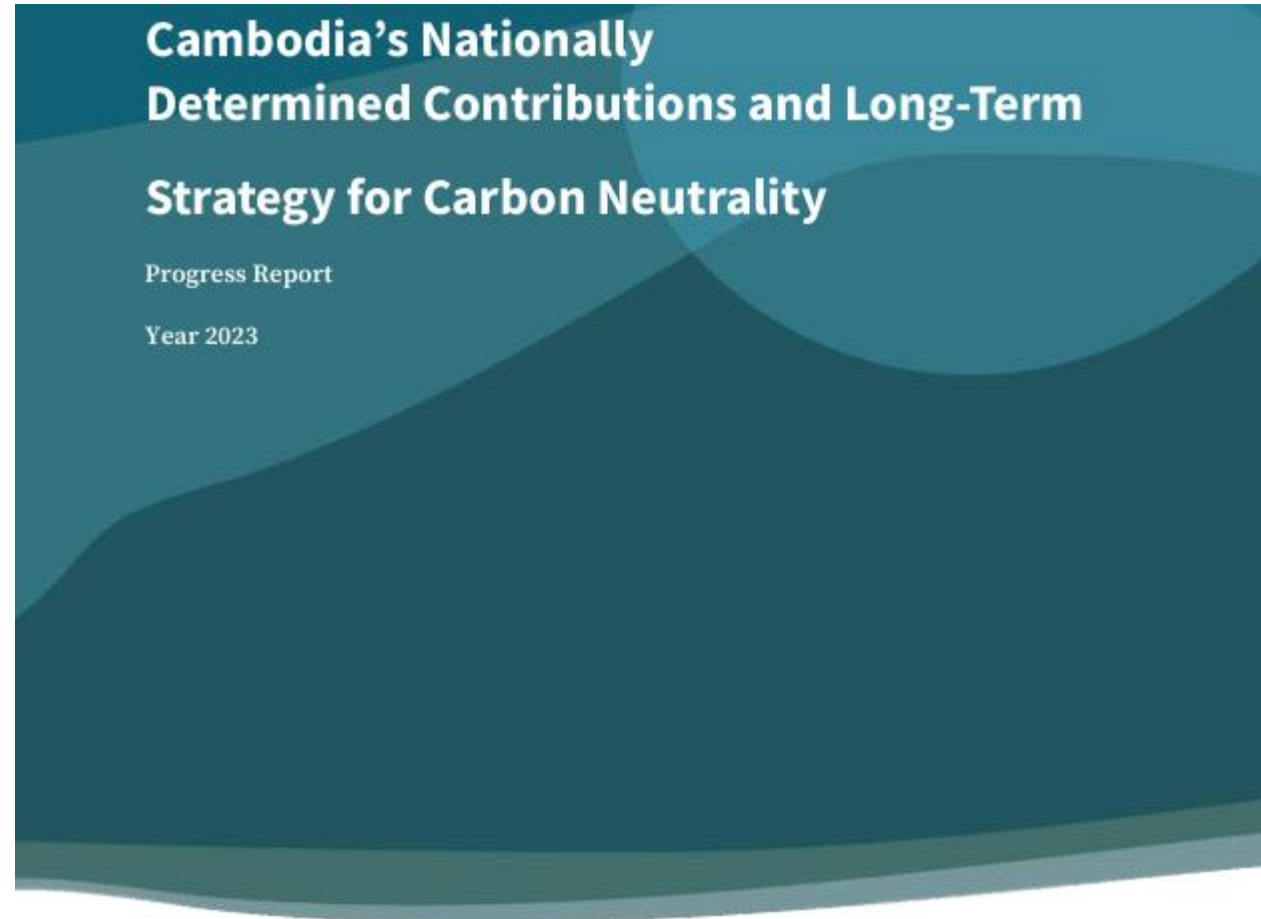
**International transfer of mitigation outcomes
(ITMOs)
Sustainable Development Mechanism or SDM**

Nationally Determined Commitment (NDC)?

NDCs, are national climate action plans by each country under the Paris Agreement. A country's NDC outlines how it plans to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to help meet the global goal of limiting temperature rise to 1.5C and adapt to the impacts of climate change.



NDC of Cambodia



**National Council
for Sustainable
Development**



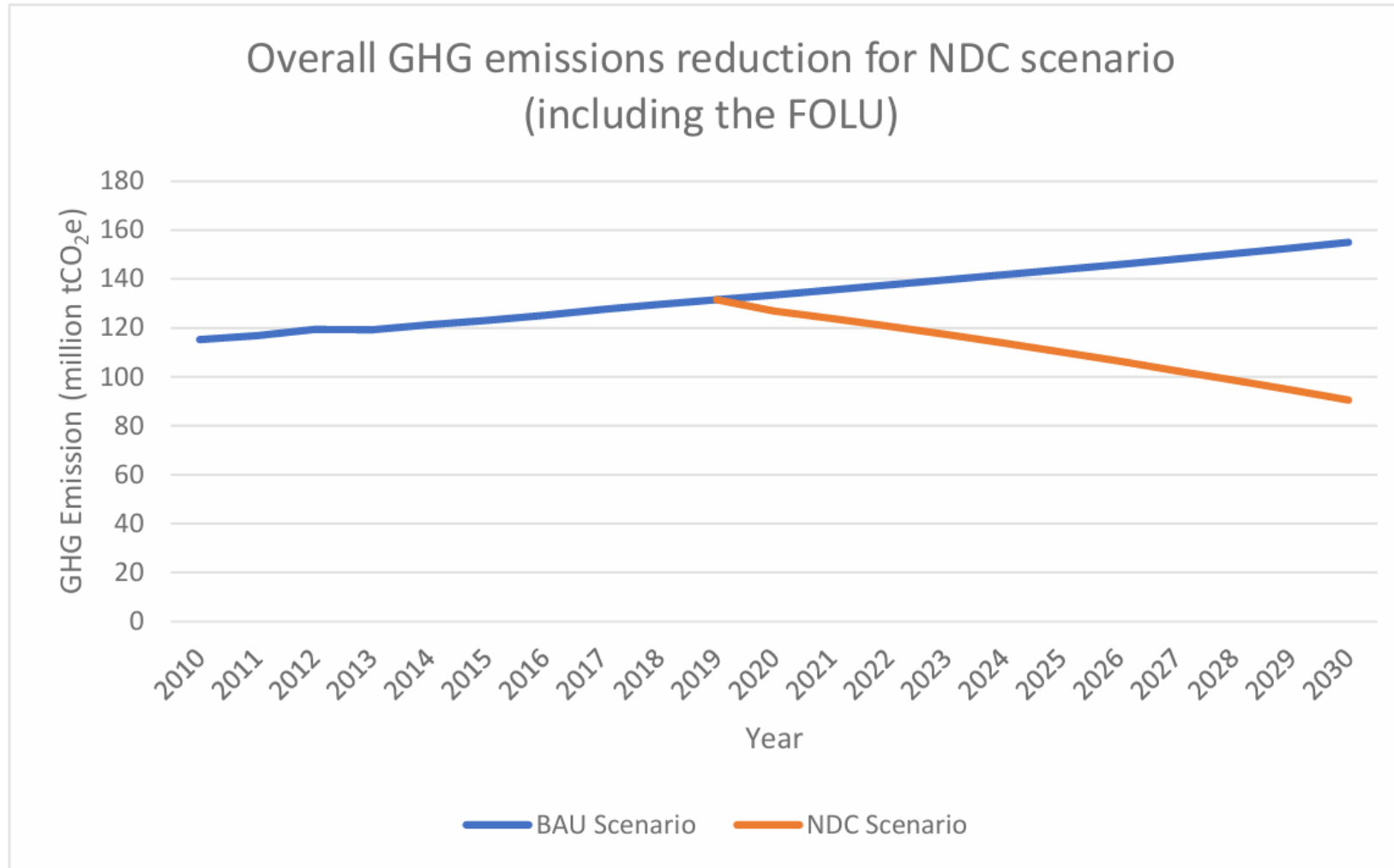
Ministry of Environment



**Cambodia Climate Change Alliance – Phase 3
(CCA3)**

NDC of Cambodia

The estimated emission reductions of the NDC scenario are shown below.



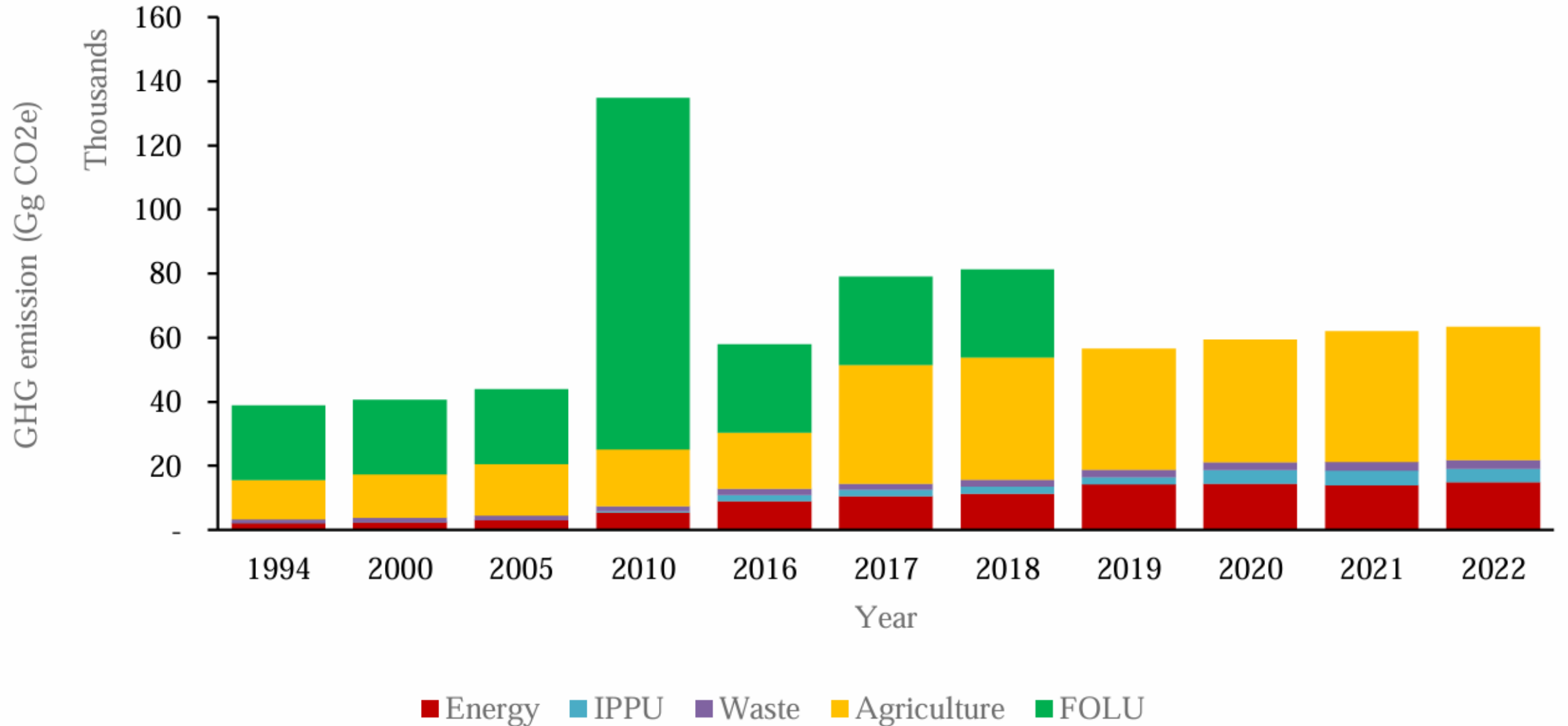
Overall GHG emissions reduction (including the FOLU)

NDC breakdown by sector

Summary over BAU emissions and NDC emissions reduction

Sector	BAU 2016 emissions (MtCO₂e)	BAU 2030 emissions (MtCO₂e)	NDC 2030 Scenario (MtCO₂e)	NDC 2030 reduction (MtCO₂e)	NDC 2030 emission reduction %
FOLU	76.3	76.3	38.2	-38.1	-50%
Energy	15.1	34.4	20.7	-13.7	-40%
Agriculture	21.2	27.1	20.9	-6.2	-23%
Industry (IPPU)	9.9	13.9	8.0	-5.9	-42%
Waste	2.7	3.3	2.7	-0.6	-18%
Total	125.2	155.0	90.5	-64.5	-42%

Trends of GHG emissions by Sector in Cambodia 1994-2022



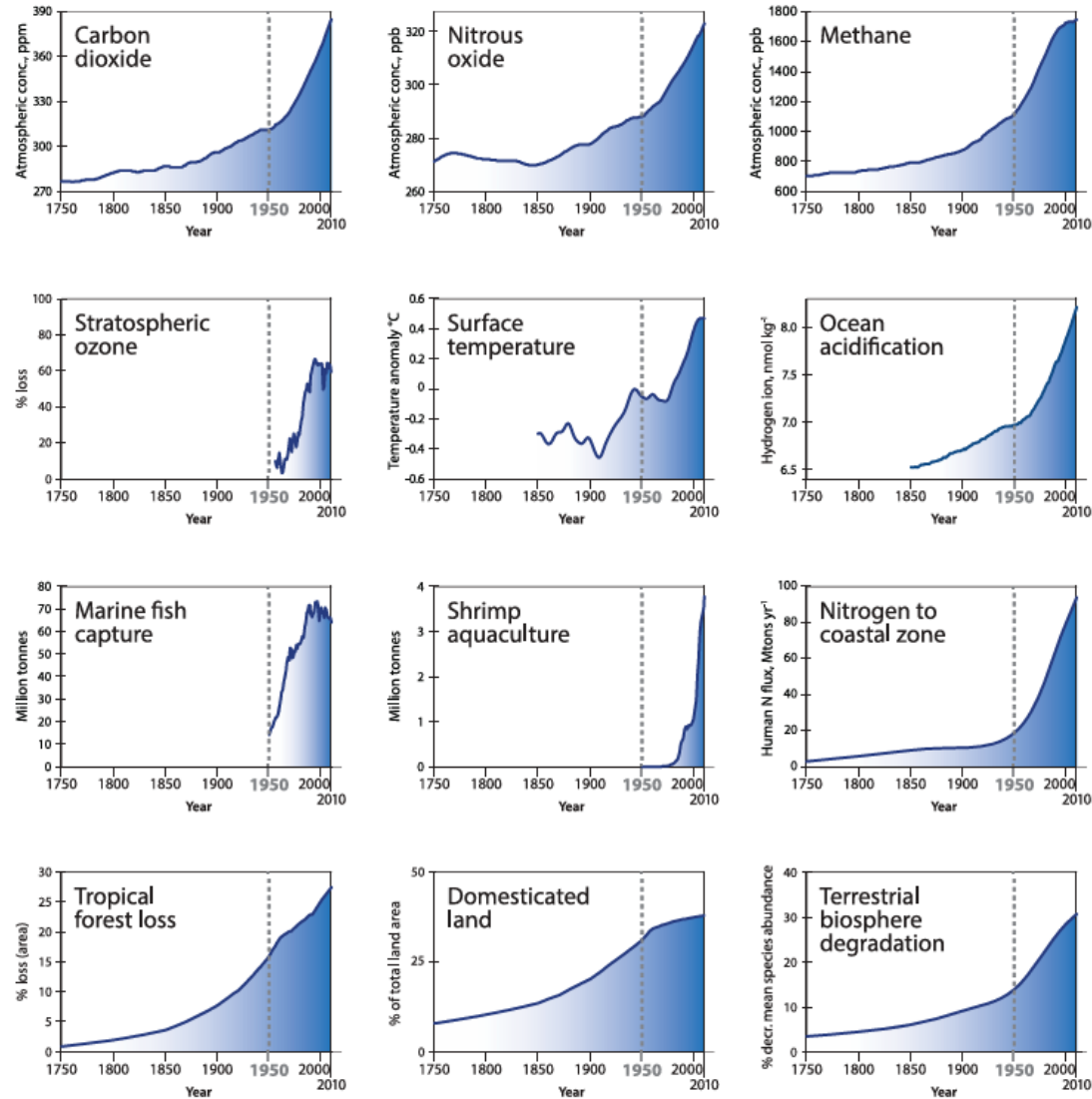
(Source) Cambodia's Initial Biennial Transparency Report under Paris Agreement (BTR1) P4

2. Risk related to Climate Change

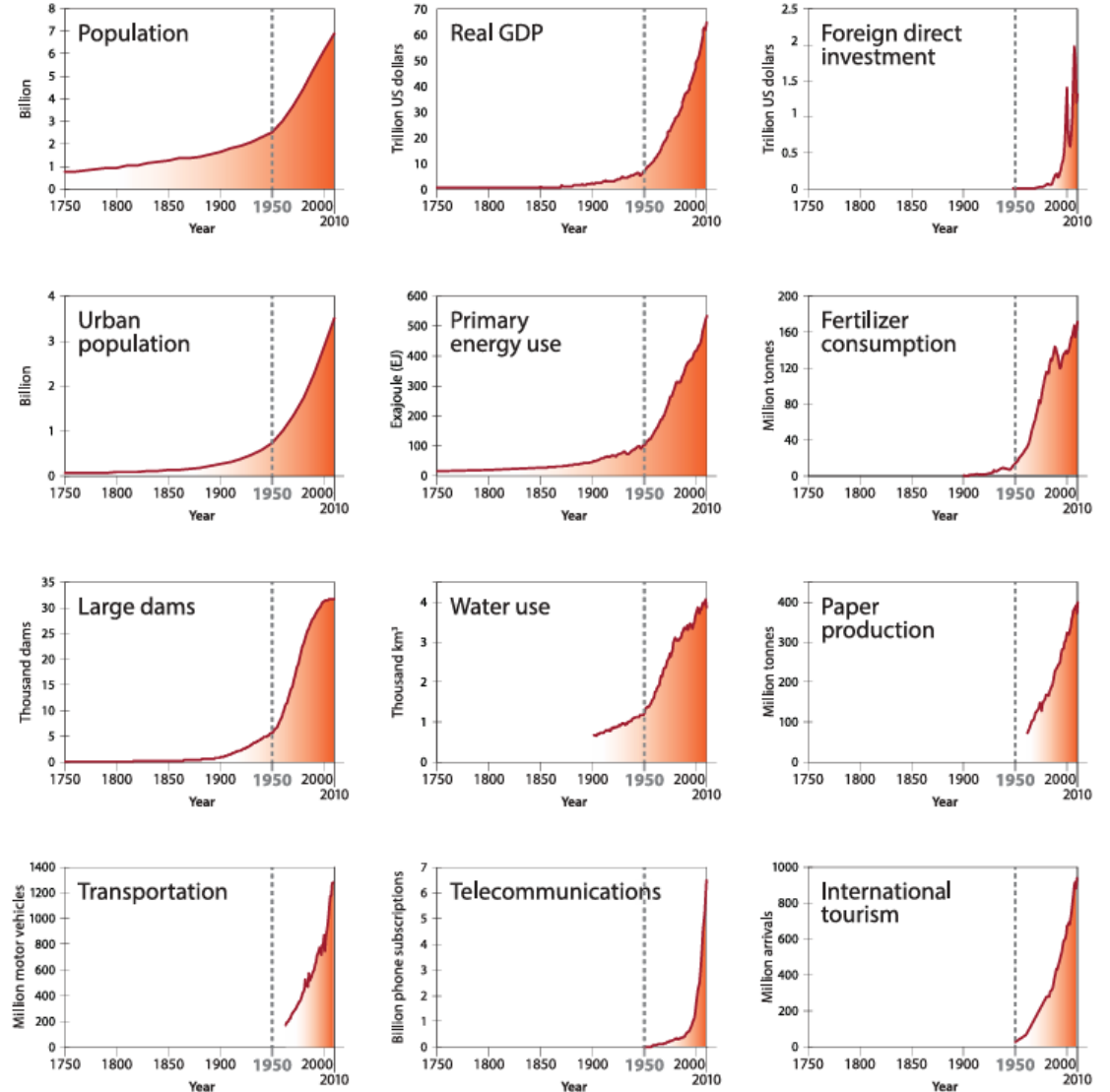
The Great Acceleration

https://www.bpb.de/system/files/dokument_pdf/Steffen2015ThetrajectoryoftheAnthropoceneTheGreatAcceleration.pdf

Earth system trends

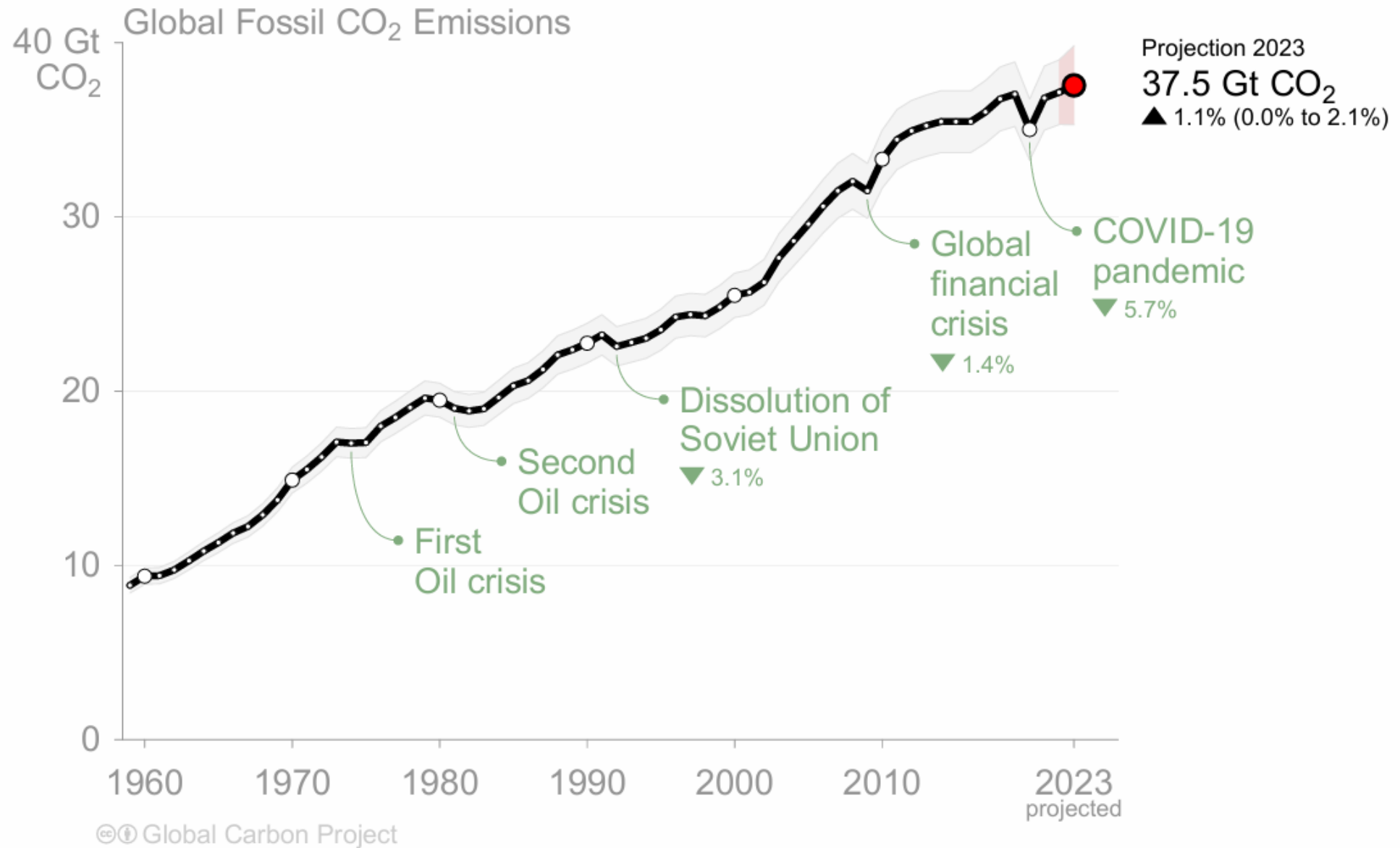


Socio-economic trends



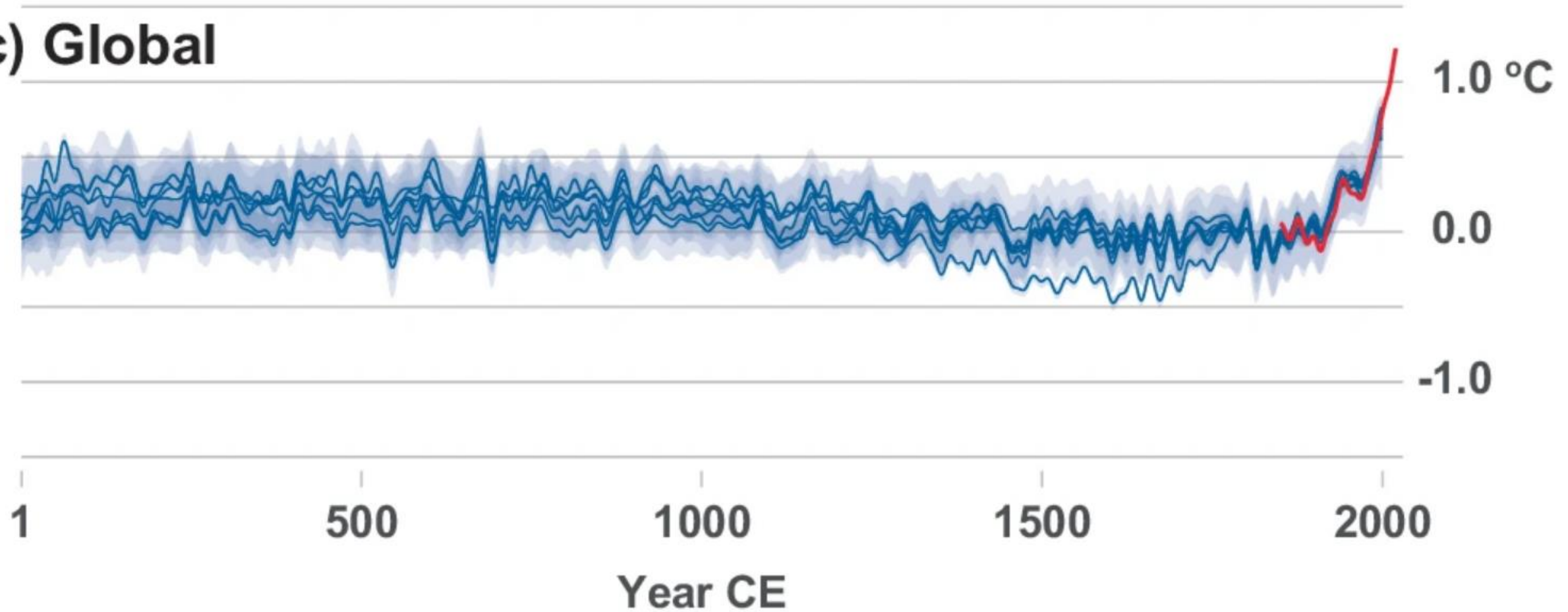
(Source) Will Steffen et al (2015) The trajectory of the Anthropocene: The Great Acceleration

Global fossil CO₂ emissions (1960-2023)



Global land temperature

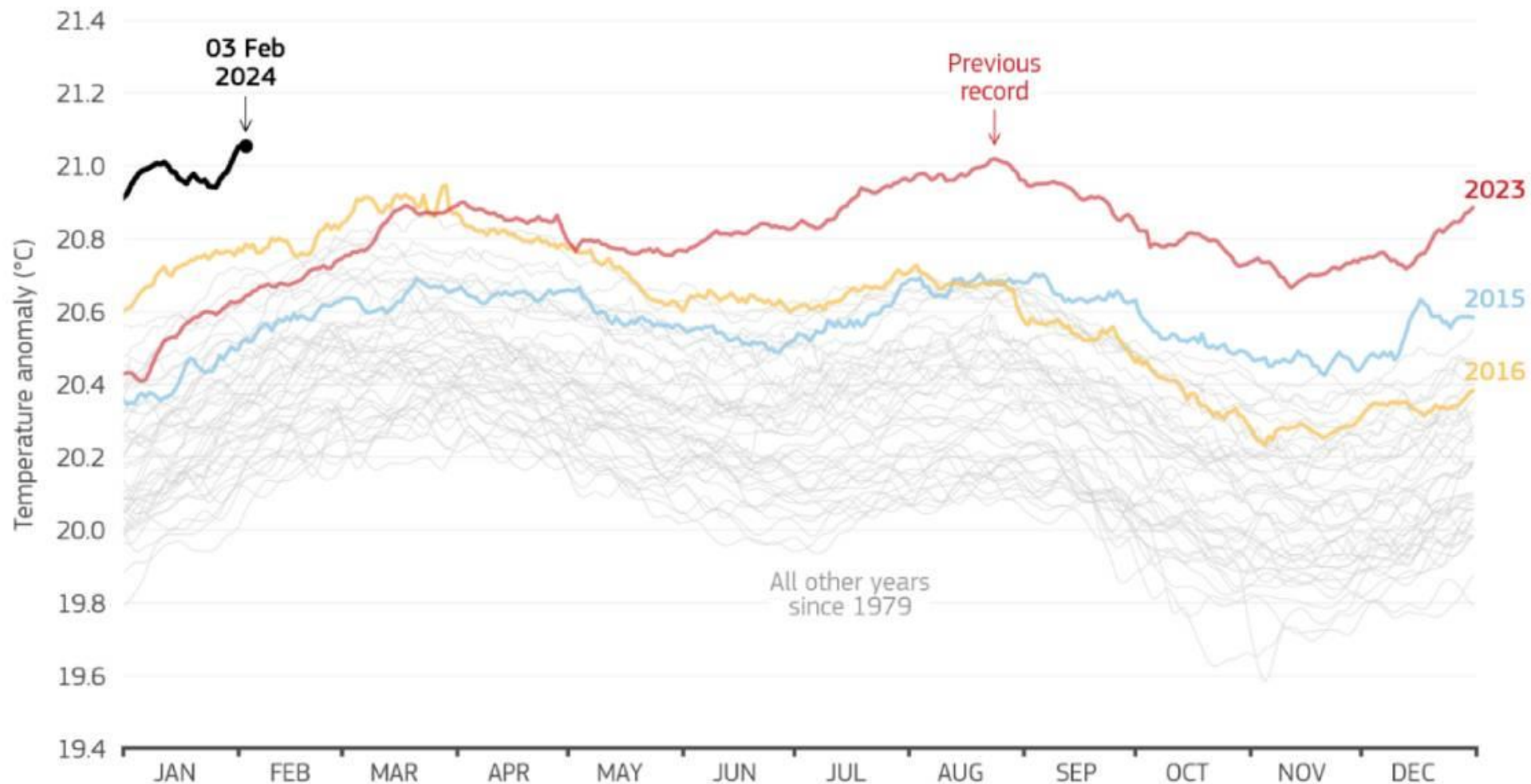
(c) Global



Global Sea Surface temperature

DAILY SEA SURFACE TEMPERATURE 60°S–60°N

Data: ERA5 1979–2024 • Credit: C3S/ECMWF

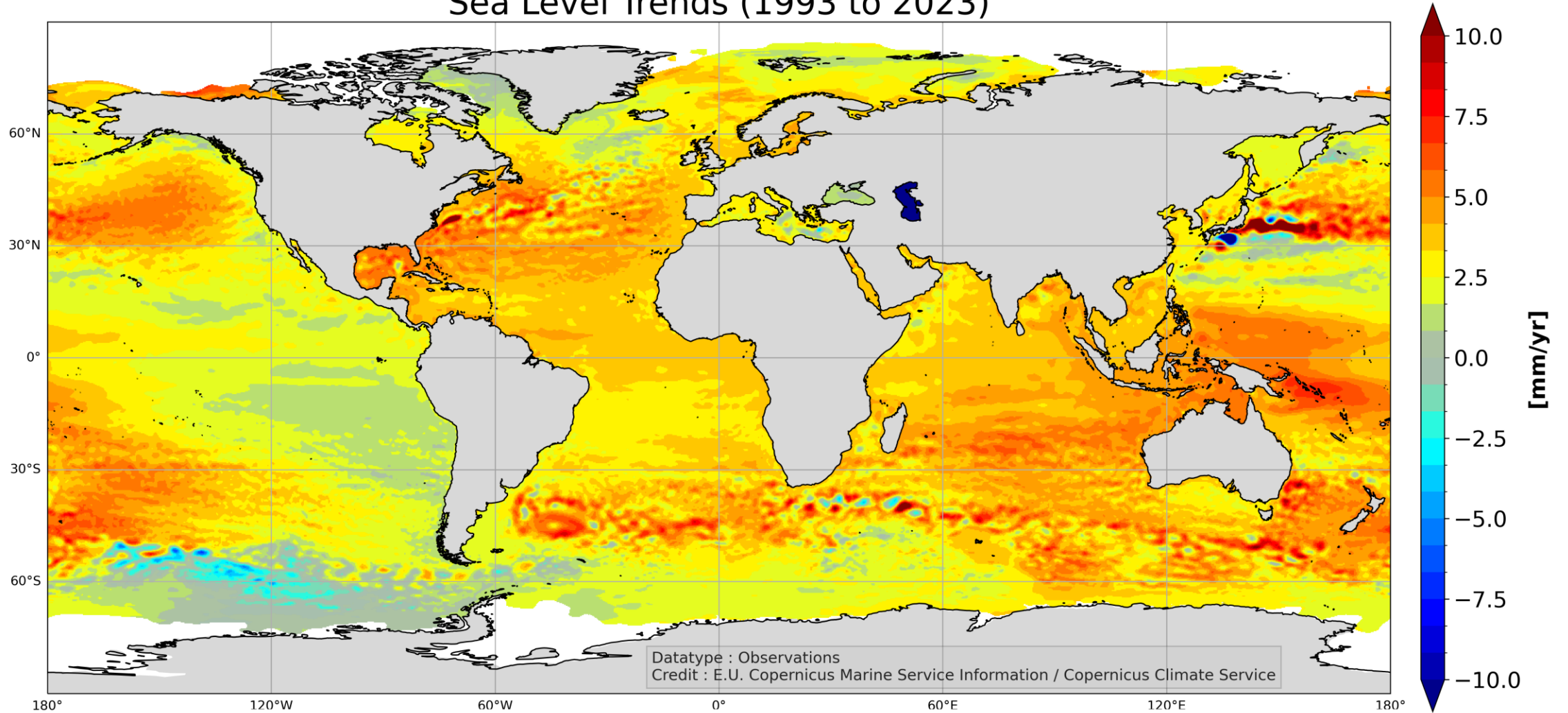


PROGRAMME OF THE EUROPEAN UNION



Global Sea Level Rise

Sea Level Trends (1993 to 2023)



What is IPCC?



REPORTS

SYNTHESIS REPORT

WORKING GROUPS

ACTIVITIES

NEWS

CALENDAR

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About the IPCC

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change.

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[GENDER](#)

[AD-HOC AND TASK
GROUPS](#)

[FUTURE WORK](#)

[SCHOLARSHIP](#)

[ENGAGE](#)

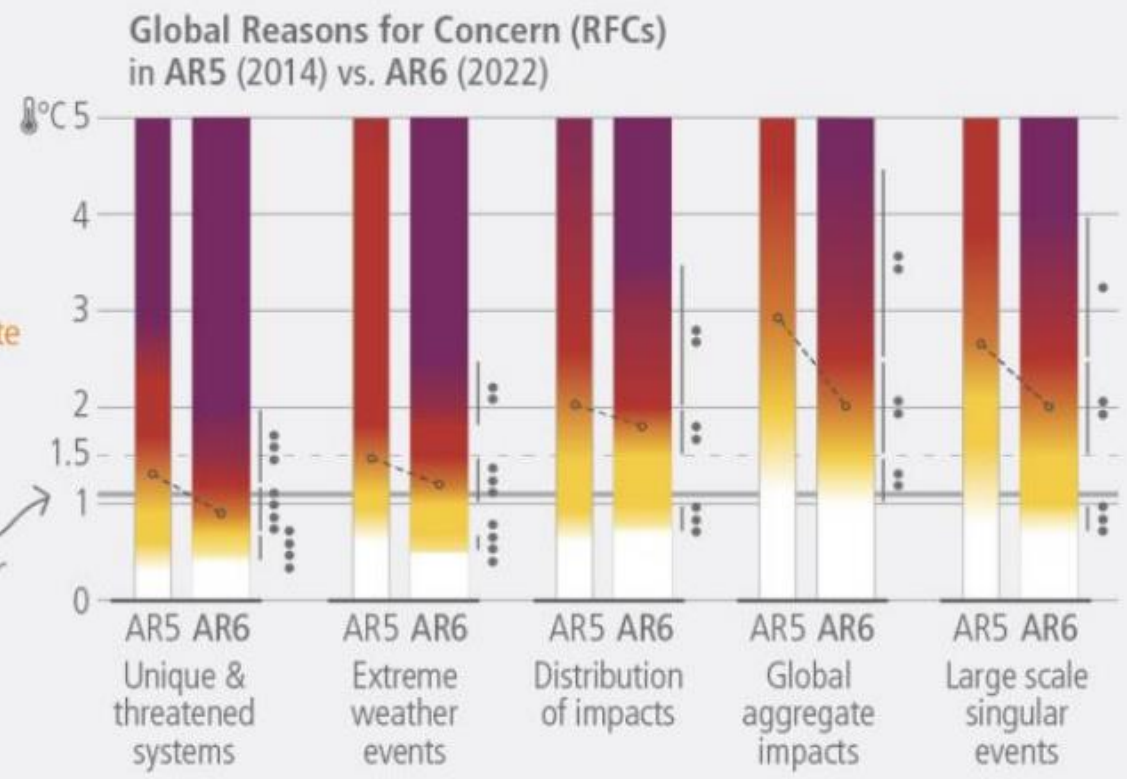
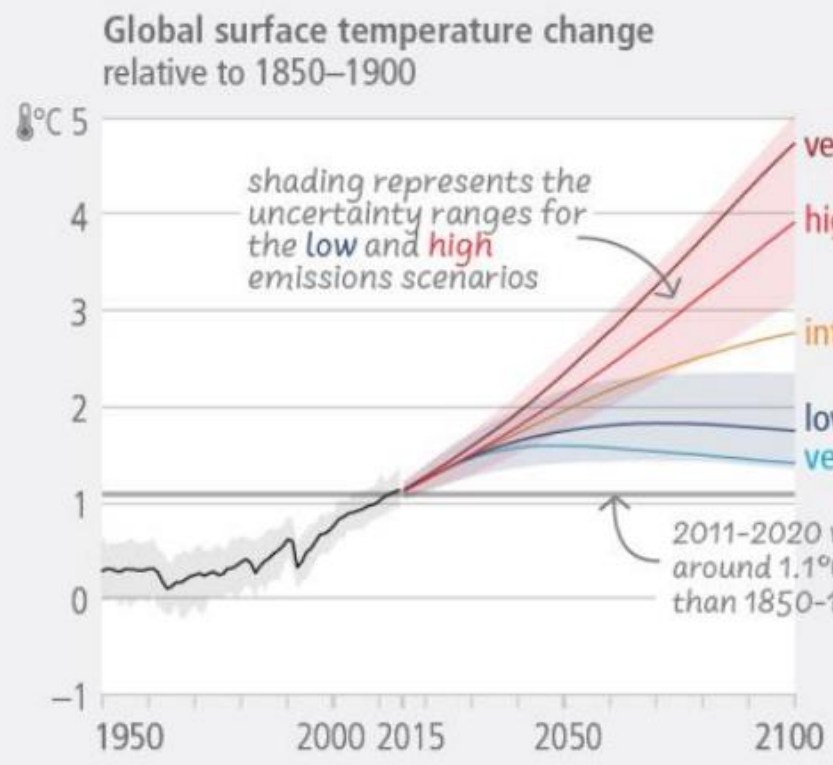
[CONTACT](#)

<https://www.ipcc.ch/>

IPCC 6th Assessment Report (AR6)

Risks are increasing with every increment of warming

a) High risks are now assessed to occur at lower global warming levels



risk is the potential for adverse consequences

Risk/impact

- Very high
- High
- Moderate
- Undetectable

Transition range

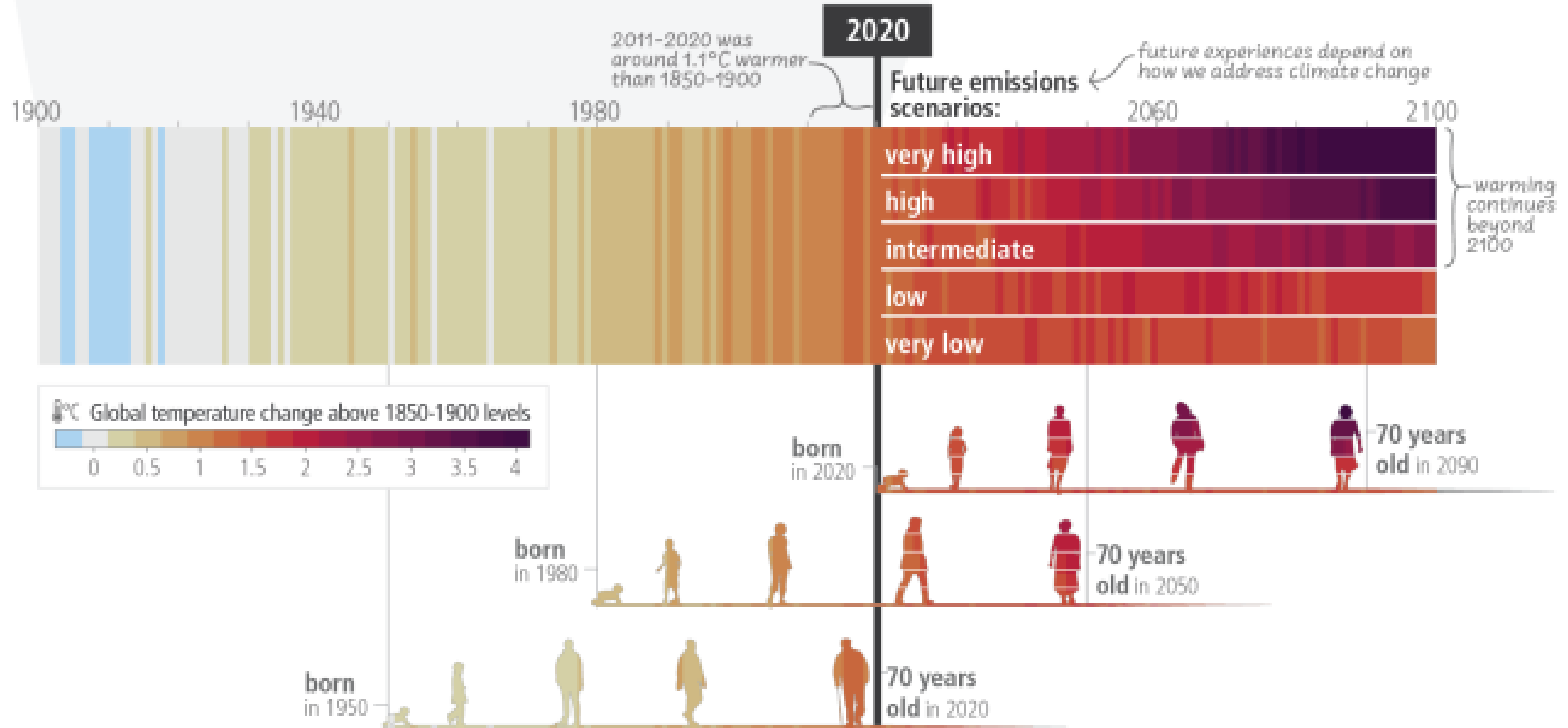
Confidence level assigned to transition range

Low → Very high

midpoint of transition

IPCC 6th Assessment Report (AR6)

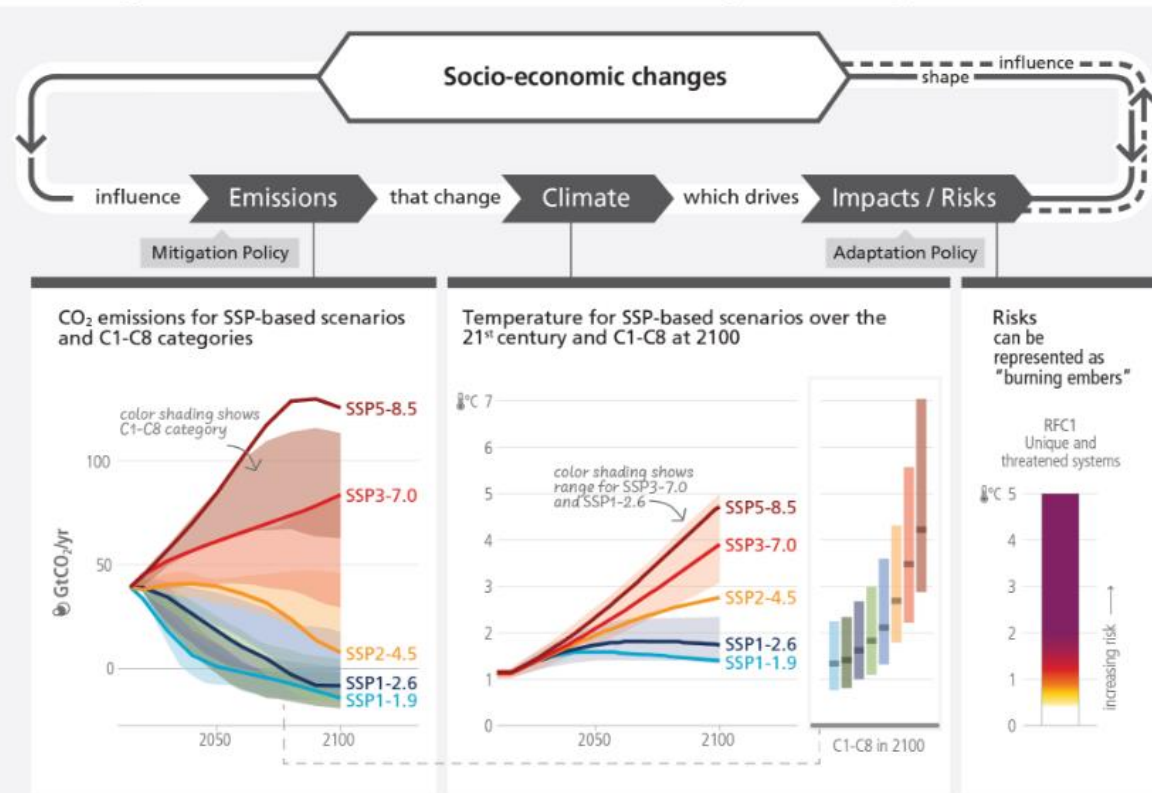
c) The extent to which current and future generations will experience a hotter and different world depends on choices now and in the near-term



AR6 Assumptions

Scenarios and warming levels structure our understanding across the cause-effect chain from emissions to climate change and risks

a) AR6 integrated assessment framework on future climate, impacts and mitigation



b) Scenarios and pathways across AR6 Working Group reports

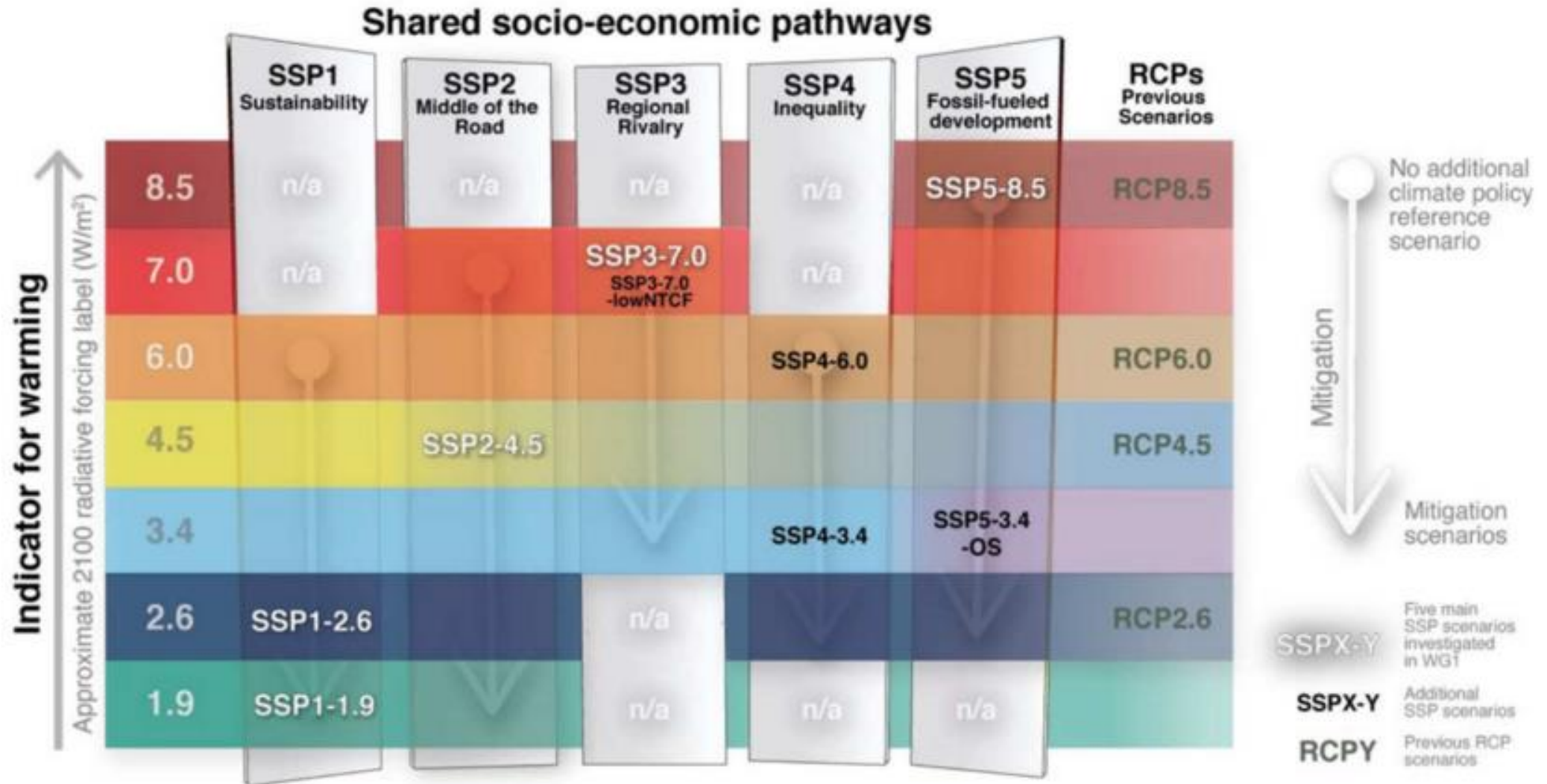
Category in WGIII	Category description	GHG emissions scenarios (SSPx-y*) in WGI & WGII	RCPy** in WGI & WGII
C1	limit warming to 1.5°C (>50%) with no or limited overshoot	Very low (SSP1-1.9)	
C2	return warming to 1.5°C (>50%) after a high overshoot		
C3	limit warming to 2°C (>67%)	Low (SSP1-2.6)	RCP2.6
C4	limit warming to 2°C (>50%)		
C5	limit warming to 2.5°C (>50%)		
C6	limit warming to 3°C (>50%)	Intermediate (SSP2-4.5)	RCP 4.5
C7	limit warming to 4°C (>50%)	High (SSP3-7.0)	
C8	exceed warming of 4°C (>50%)	Very high (SSP5-8.5)	RCP 8.5

c) Determinants of risk



AR6 Assumptions

SSP-RCP scenarios used in IPCC-AR6



What is SSP (Shared Socioeconomic Pathways)?

SSP1: Sustainability (Taking the Green Road)

This pathway envisions a world making a gradual shift towards sustainability, with a focus on inclusive development and respect for environmental boundaries. Investments in education and health accelerate demographic transitions, and economic growth emphasizes human well-being over material consumption.

SSP2: Middle of the Road

This scenario assumes that current social, economic, and technological trends continue without significant deviations. It represents a world where development and environmental challenges are managed in a balanced way, without major shifts towards sustainability or fossil-fuel dependency.

SSP3: Regional Rivalry (A Rocky Road)

In this pathway, **the world becomes more fragmented, with countries focusing on their own interests. This leads to slower economic growth, less international cooperation, and significant challenges in both mitigation and adaptation to climate change.**

What is SSP (Shared Socioeconomic Pathways)?

SSP4: Inequality (A Road Divided)

This scenario highlights a world with high levels of inequality both within and between countries. A small, wealthy elite drives technological advancements, while large segments of the population face limited access to resources and opportunities.

SSP5: Fossil-fueled Development (Taking the Highway)

This pathway envisions rapid economic growth driven by intensive use of fossil fuels. Technological advancements and high energy consumption lead to significant greenhouse gas emissions, posing high challenges for climate mitigation.

What is RCP (Representative Concentration Pathway)?

RCP2.6: In this scenario, radiative forcing peaks in the mid-21st century and then declines to 2.6 Watt/m² (Radiant flux leaving (emitted, reflected and transmitted by) a surface per unit area) by the end of the 21st century. This means that greenhouse gas emissions will decline rapidly and atmospheric carbon dioxide concentrations will stabilize. In this scenario, the impacts of climate change can be minimized, but this requires strong mitigation measures and negative emissions technologies.

RCP4.5: In this scenario, radiative forcing stabilizes at 4.5 W/m² by the end of the 21st century. This means that greenhouse gas emissions will peak in the mid-21st century and then gradually decline. In this scenario, the effects of climate change can be limited to some extent, but this requires moderate emissions reduction measures and improvements in energy efficiency.

RCP (Radiation Concentration Pathway)

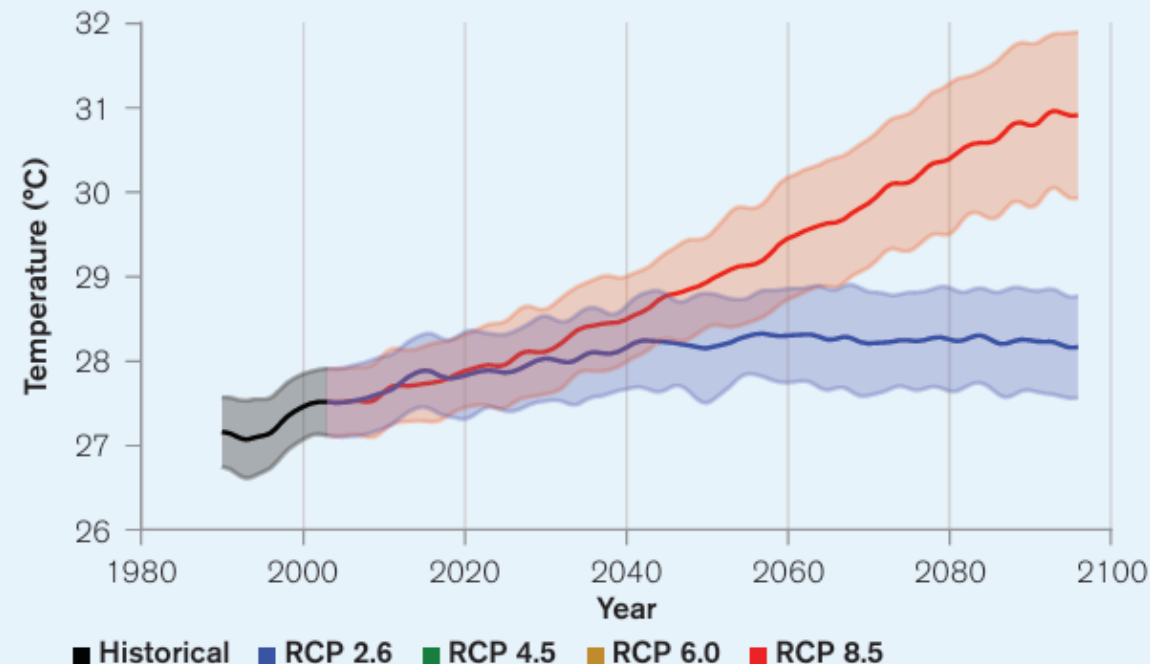
RCP6.0: In this scenario, radiative forcing stabilizes at 6.0 W/m² by the end of the 21st century.

This means that greenhouse gas emissions will peak in the second half of the 21st century and then decline slightly. In this scenario, the impacts of climate change would be significant, but they would require lower-level emissions mitigation and energy transitions.

RCP8.5: In this scenario, radiative forcing will reach 8.5 W/m² by the end of the 21st century. This means that greenhouse gas emissions will continue to increase throughout the 21st century. In this scenario, the impacts of climate change will be very severe, but it assumes that few mitigation or adaptation measures will be taken.

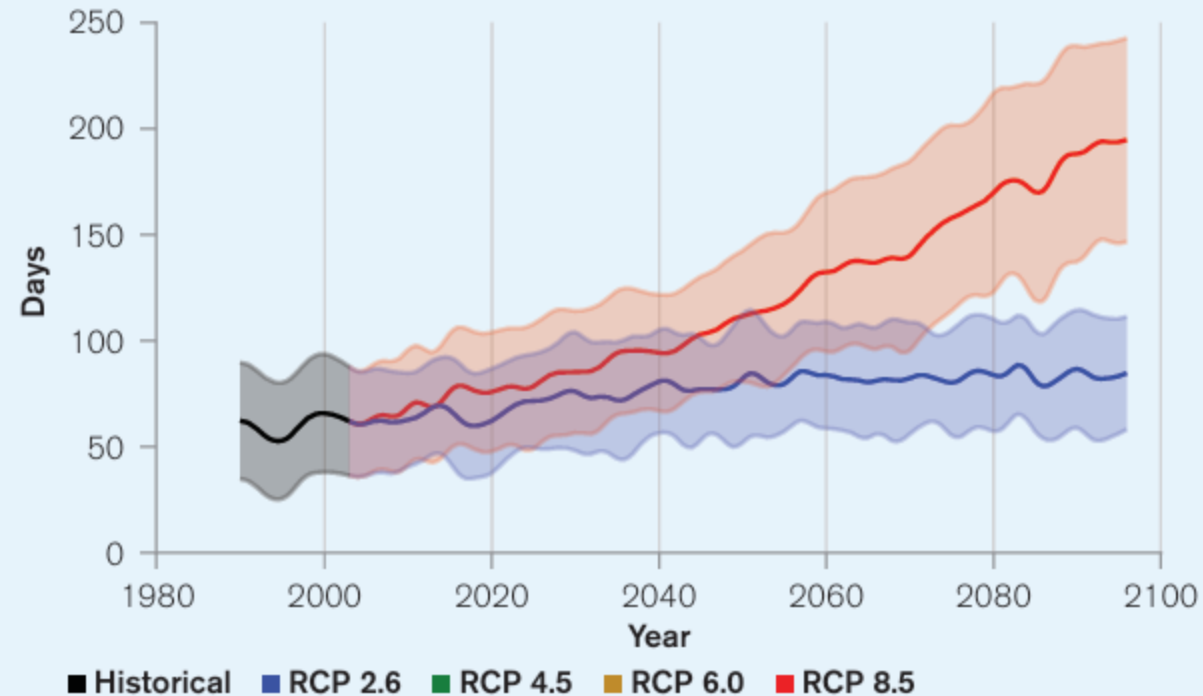
Estimation of Temperature in Cambodia

FIGURE 6. Historic and projected average annual temperature in Cambodia under RCP2.6 (blue) and RCP8.5 (red) estimated by the model ensemble. Shading represents the standard deviation of the model ensemble.²⁷



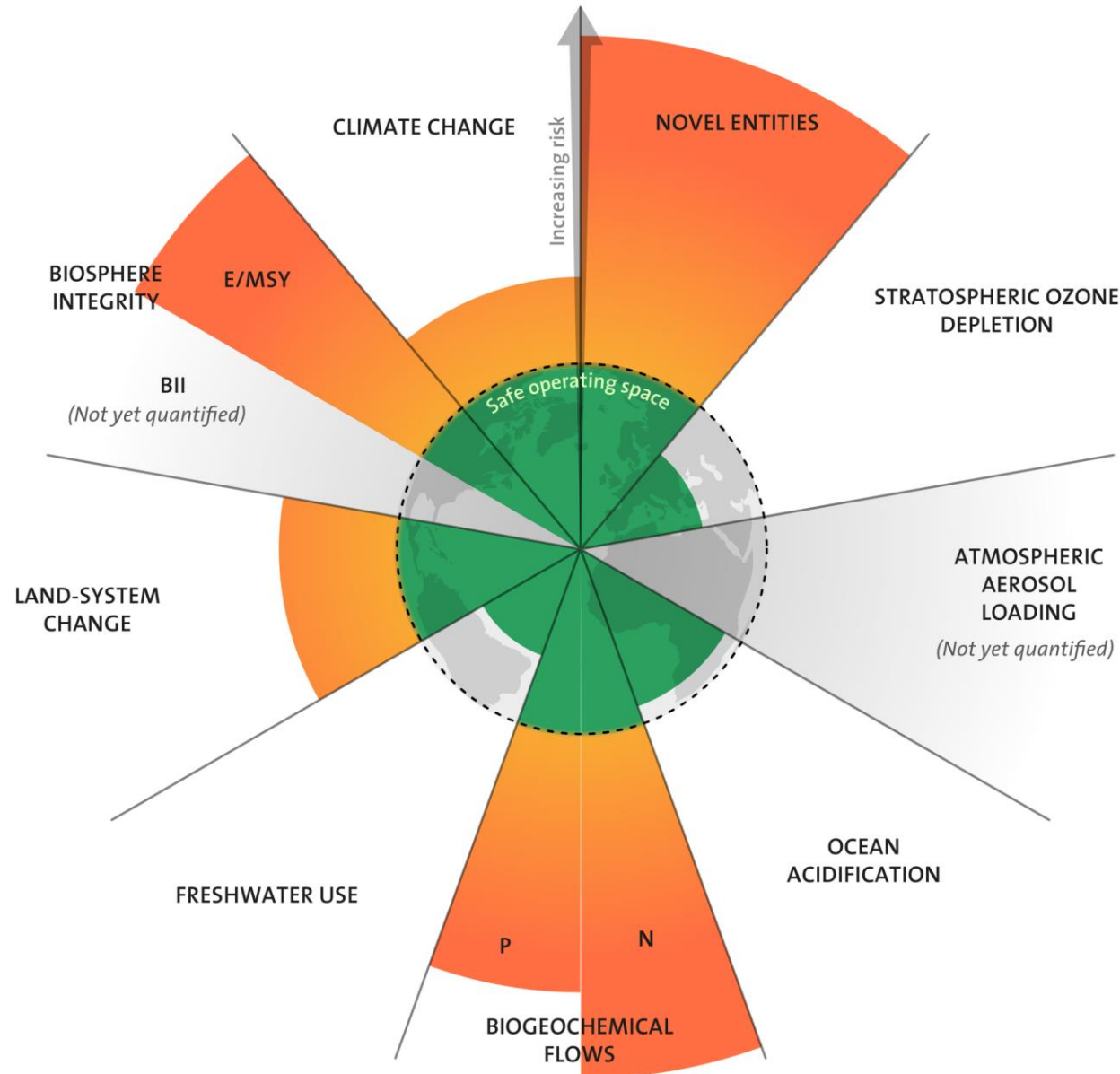
Estimation of hot days ($35^{\circ}\text{C}>$) in Cambodia

FIGURE 11. Increase in the annual average number of hot days ($>35^{\circ}\text{C}$) in Cambodia under two emissions pathways. RCP2.6 (blue) and RCP8.5 (red).⁶³



Planetary Boundaries

<https://www.weforum.org/videos/how-16-tipping-points-could-push-our-entire-planet-into-crisis/>



Stockholm
Resilience Centre



Stockholm
University

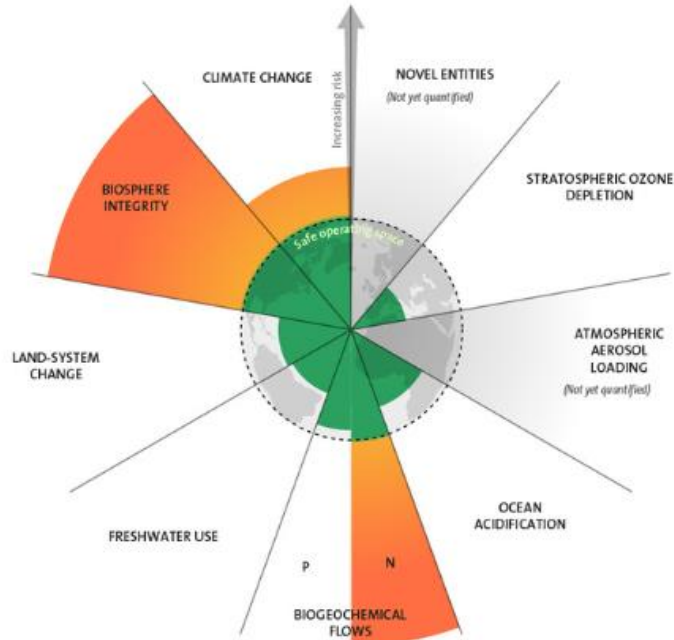


Johan Rockström

<https://www.stockholmresilience.org/research/planetary-boundaries.html>

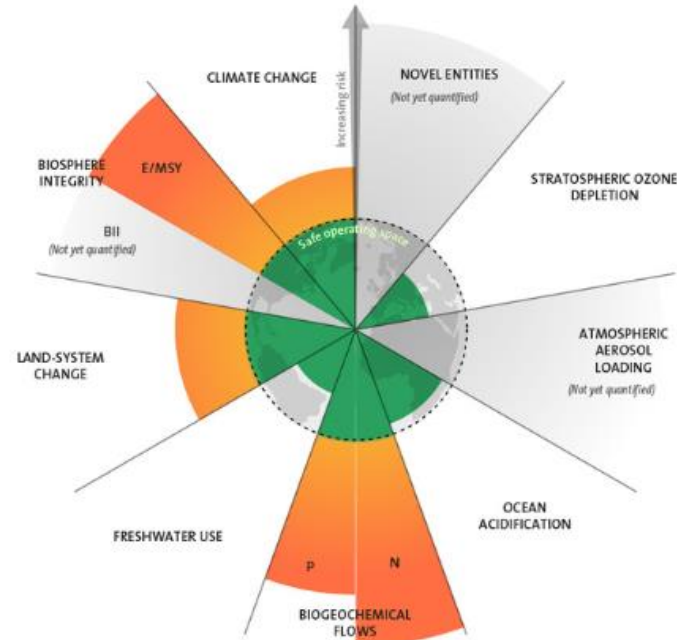
Transition of Planetary Boundaries

2009



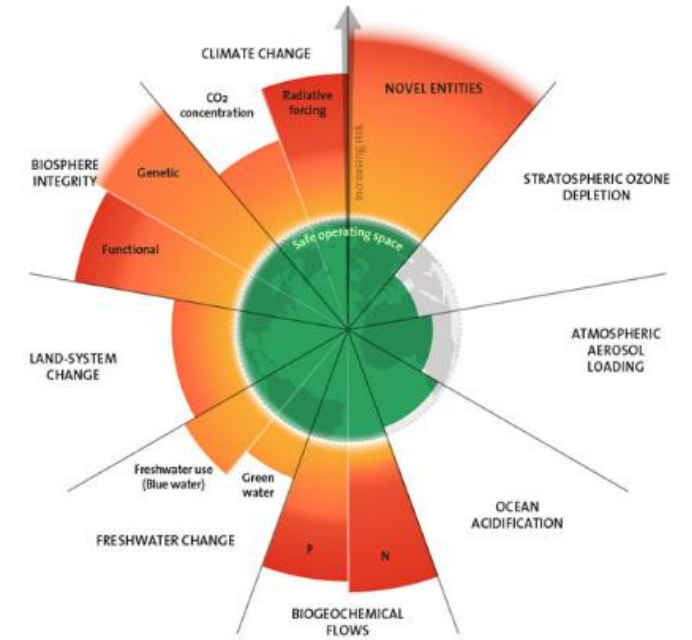
7 boundaries assessed,
3 crossed

2015



7 boundaries assessed,
4 crossed

2023

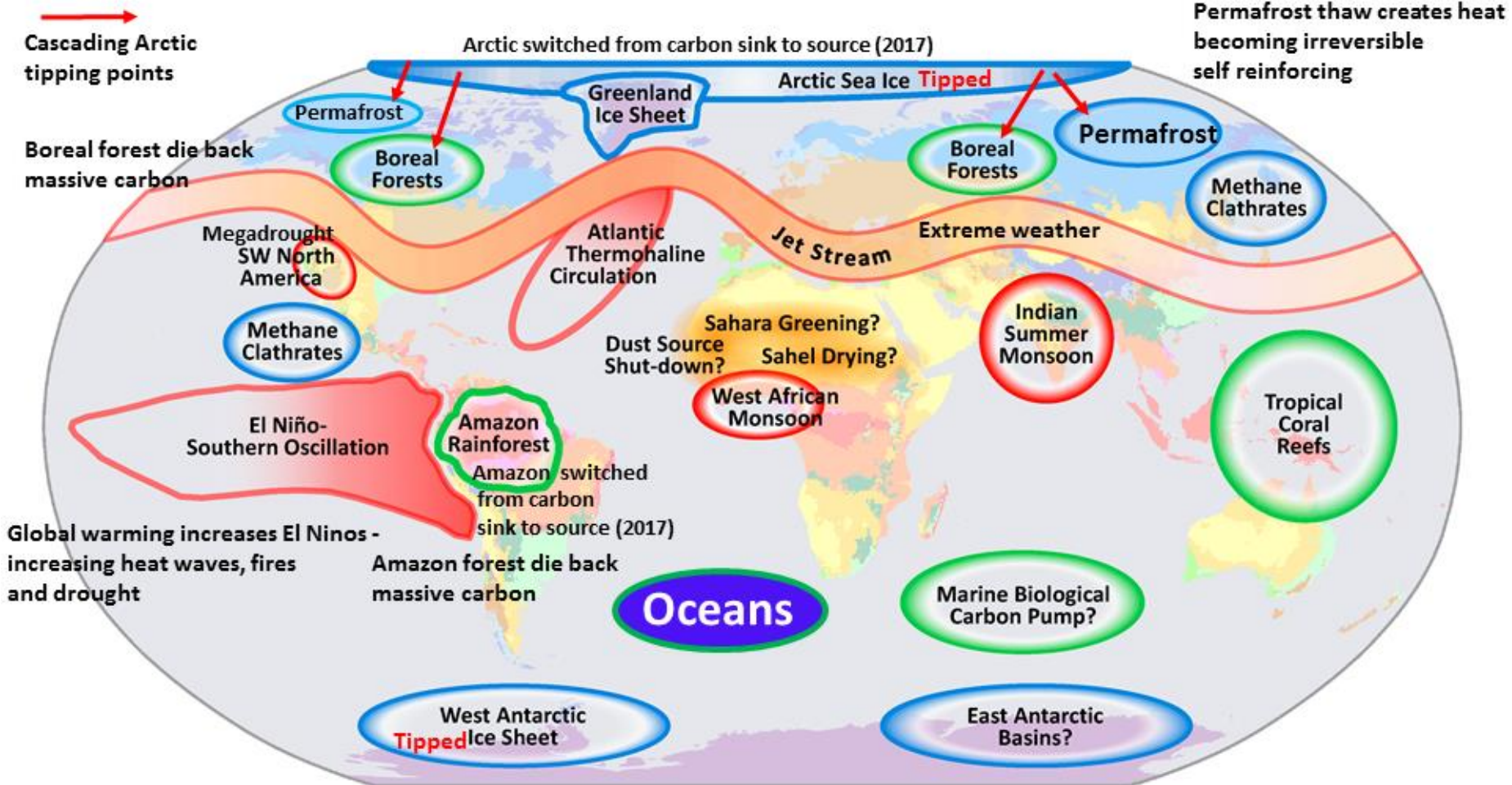


9 boundaries assessed,
6 crossed

Global Warming Vulnerable Tipping Points

Committed global warming (>2°C) commits most, most likely past tipping
Thawing permafrost is emitting CO₂, methane & nitrous oxide

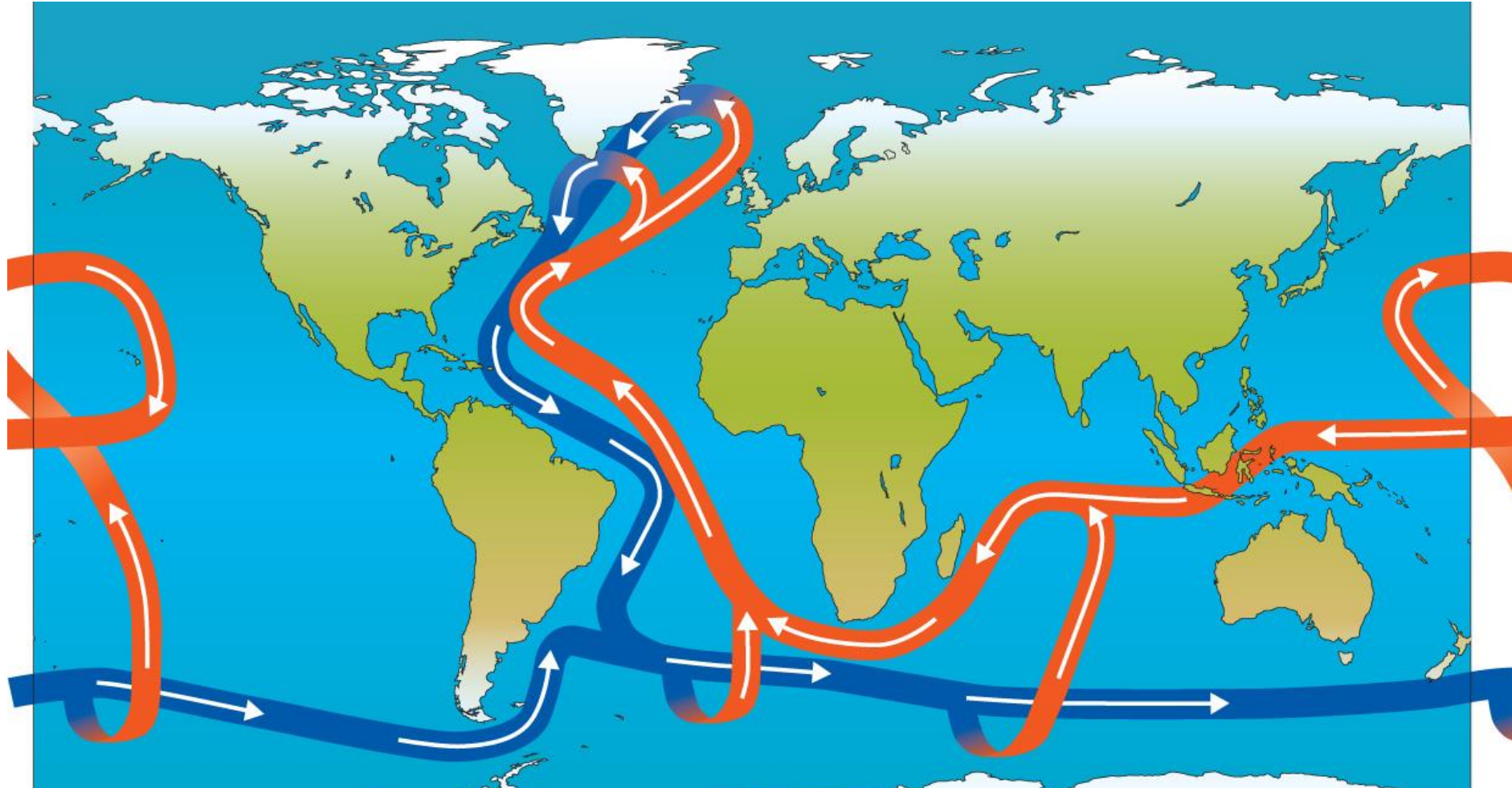
- Cryosphere Entities
- Circulation Patterns
- Biosphere Components



Oceans: Heating, Acidification & Deoxygenation

Adapted from Potsdam Climate Institute
Tipping Elements the Achilles Heels
of the Earth System

The Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation (AMOC)



Mechanism: The AMOC is driven by differences in water temperature and salinity, which affect water density. Warm, salty water flows northward near the surface, cools, and sinks in the North Atlantic, then flows back southward at deeper levels

The Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation (AMOC)

Current Status: Recent studies suggest that the AMOC is at risk of collapsing if current greenhouse gas emissions continue. This collapse could occur between 2025 and 2095, with a high probability around 2057.

Potential Impacts: A collapse of the AMOC could lead to severe climate disruptions, including:

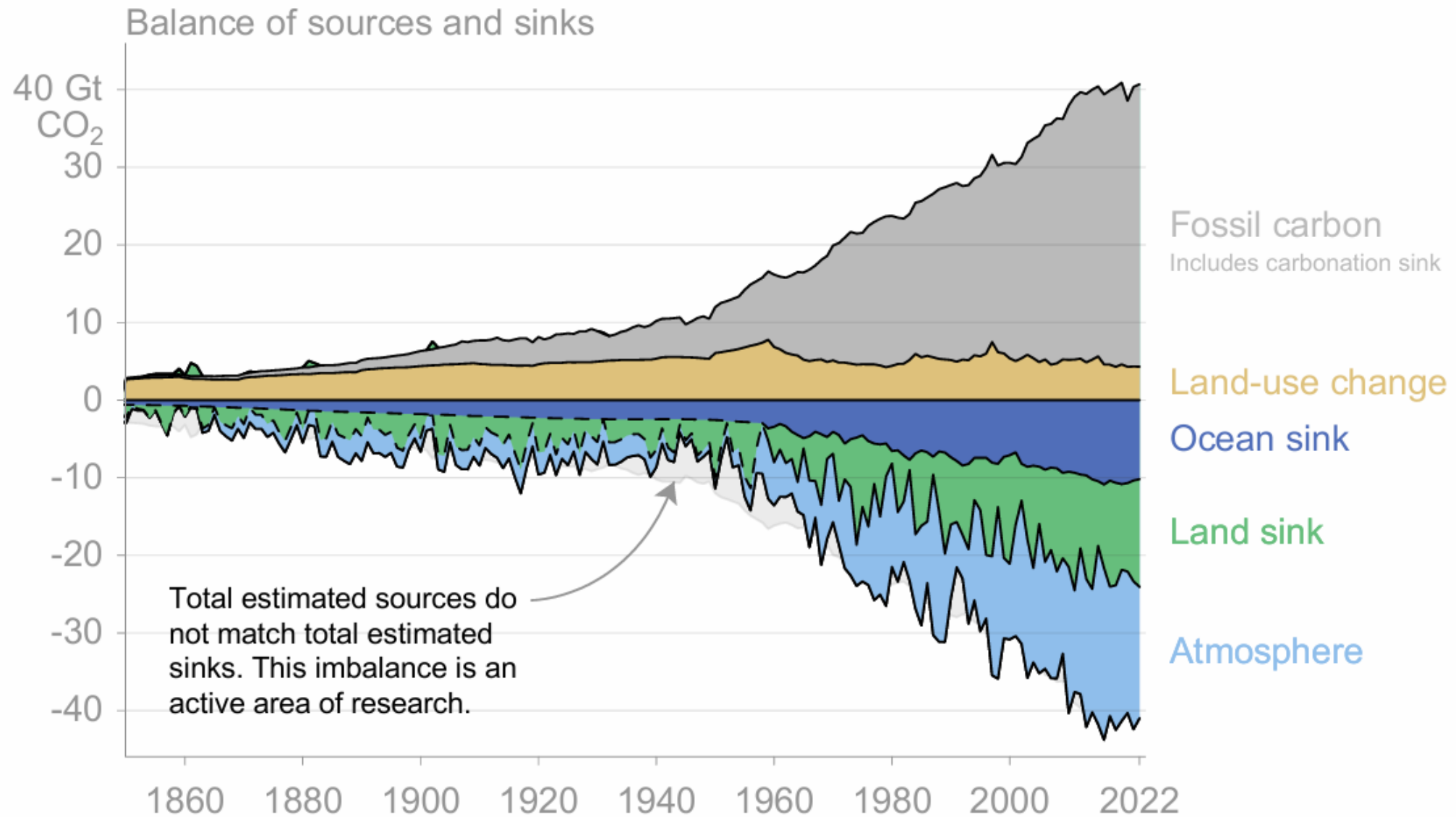
Cooling in Europe: Despite global warming, Europe could experience significant cooling due to the disruption of heat distribution.

Warming in the Tropics: Increased temperatures in tropical regions, exacerbating already challenging living conditions.

Sea Level Rise: Particularly along the East Coast of the United States, due to changes in ocean currents and thermal expansion.

Extreme Weather: More intense storms and altered precipitation patterns globally.

Global Carbon Sink 2023

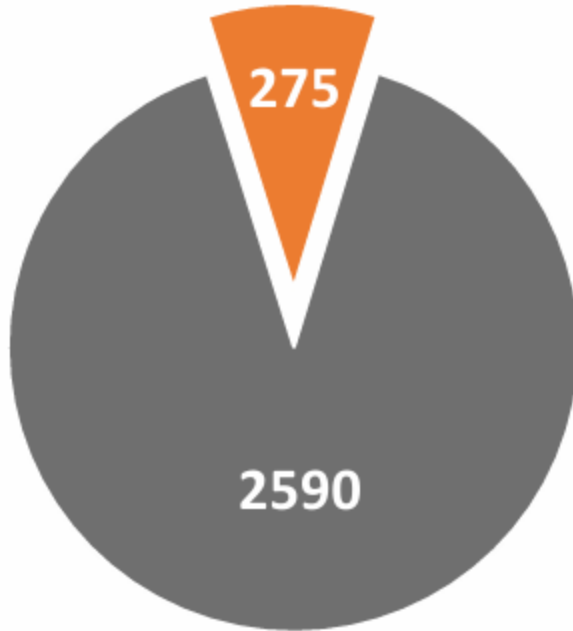


© Global Carbon Project

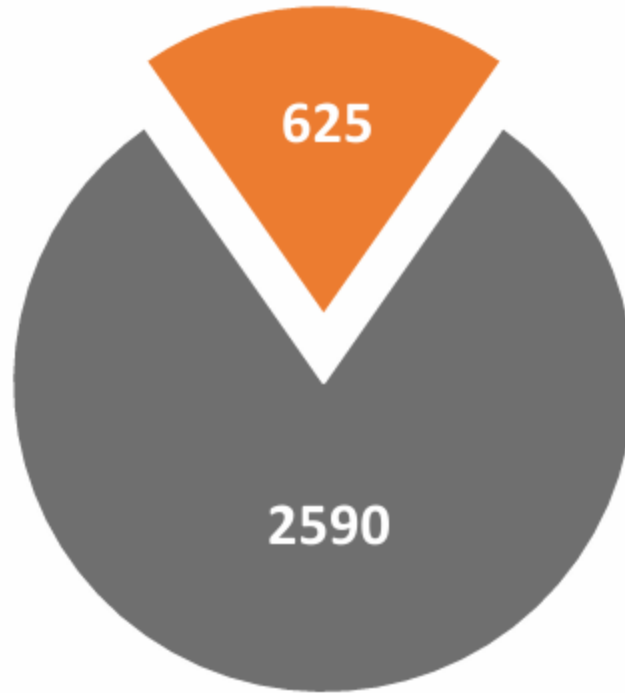
<https://essd.copernicus.org/articles/15/5301/2023/> <https://globalcarbonbudget.org/>

Global Carbon Budget 2023

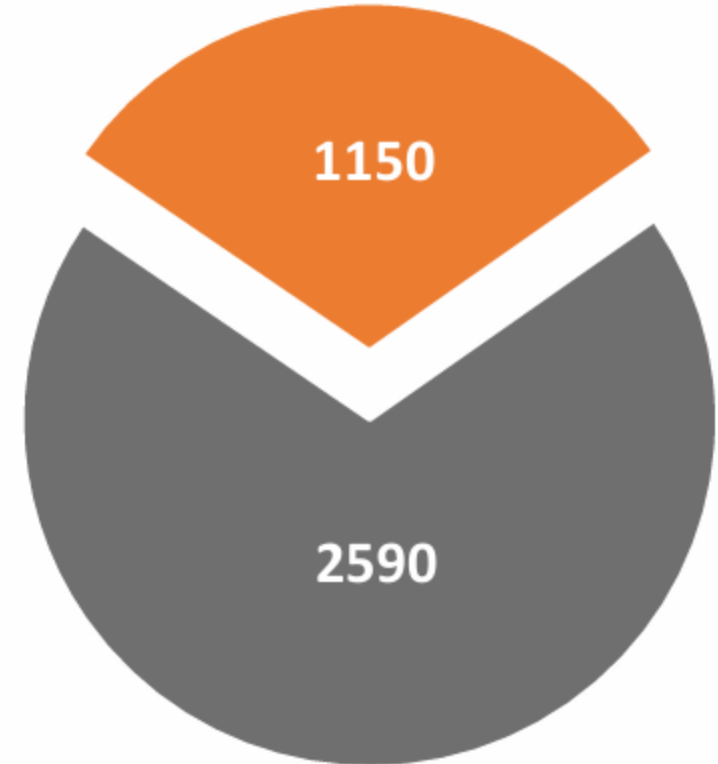
1.5°C
(50% likelihood)



1.7°C
(50% likelihood)

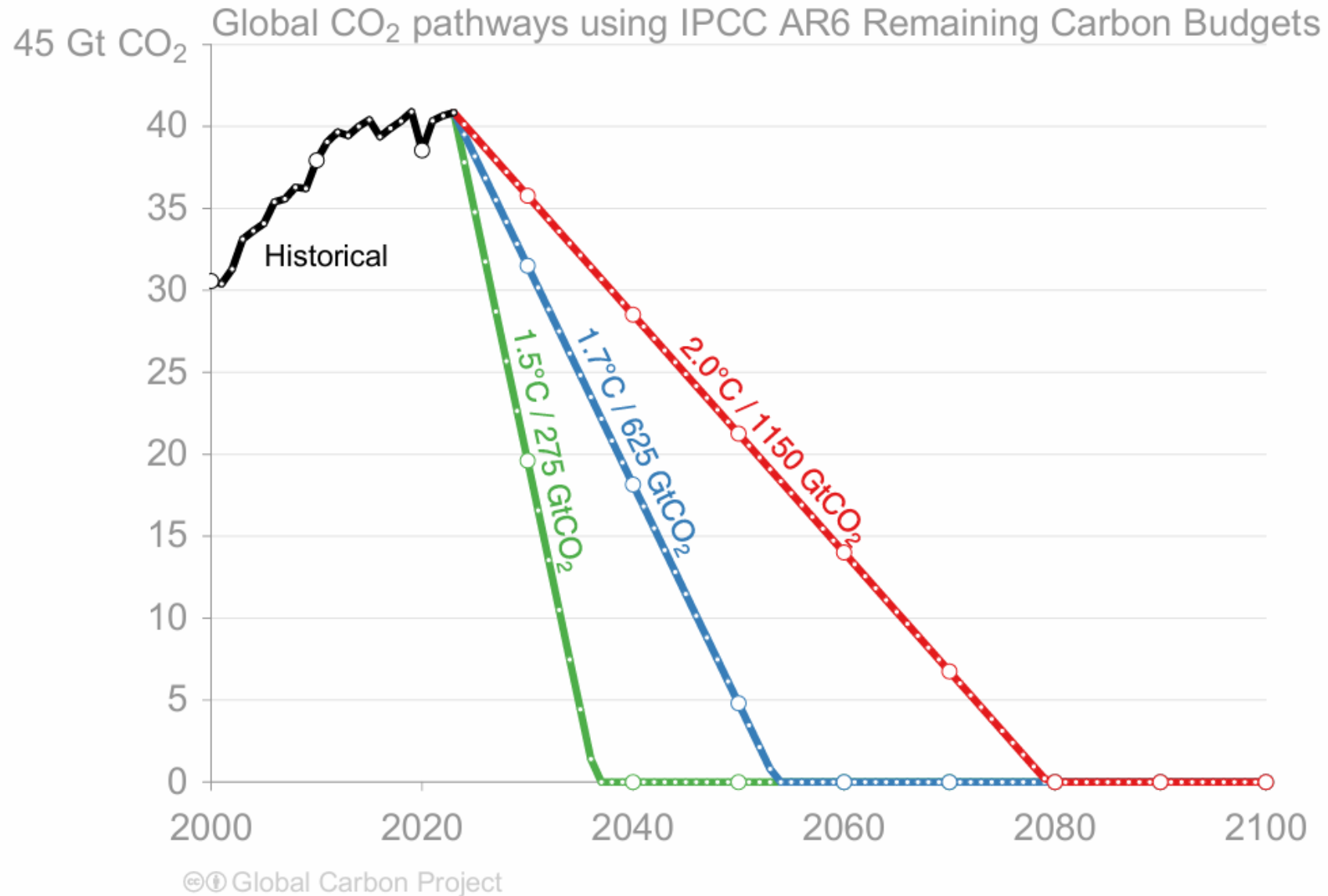


2°C
(50% likelihood)



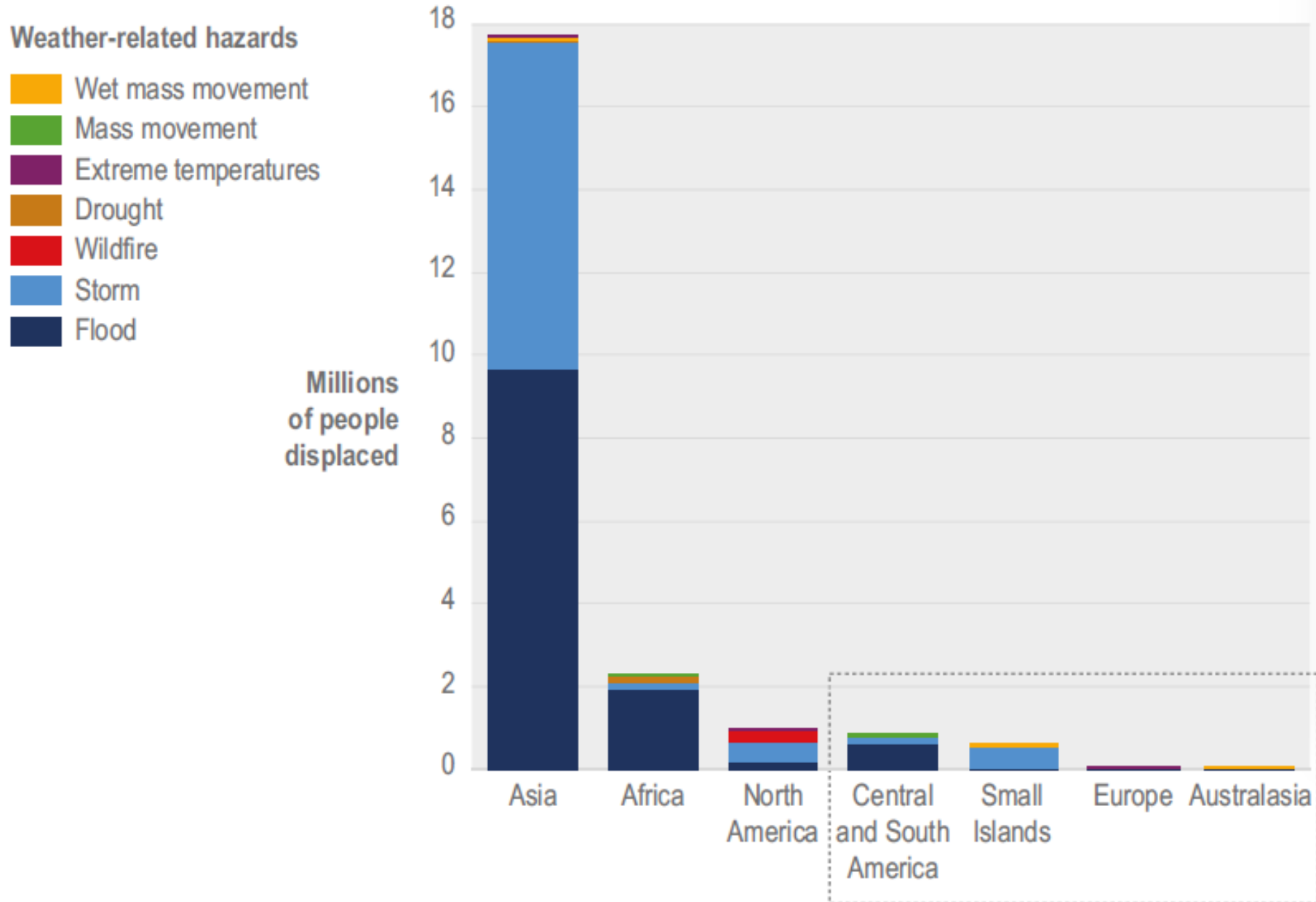
Gt CO₂ ■ Consumed
■ Remaining

Global CO₂ emissions must reach 0 to limit global warming

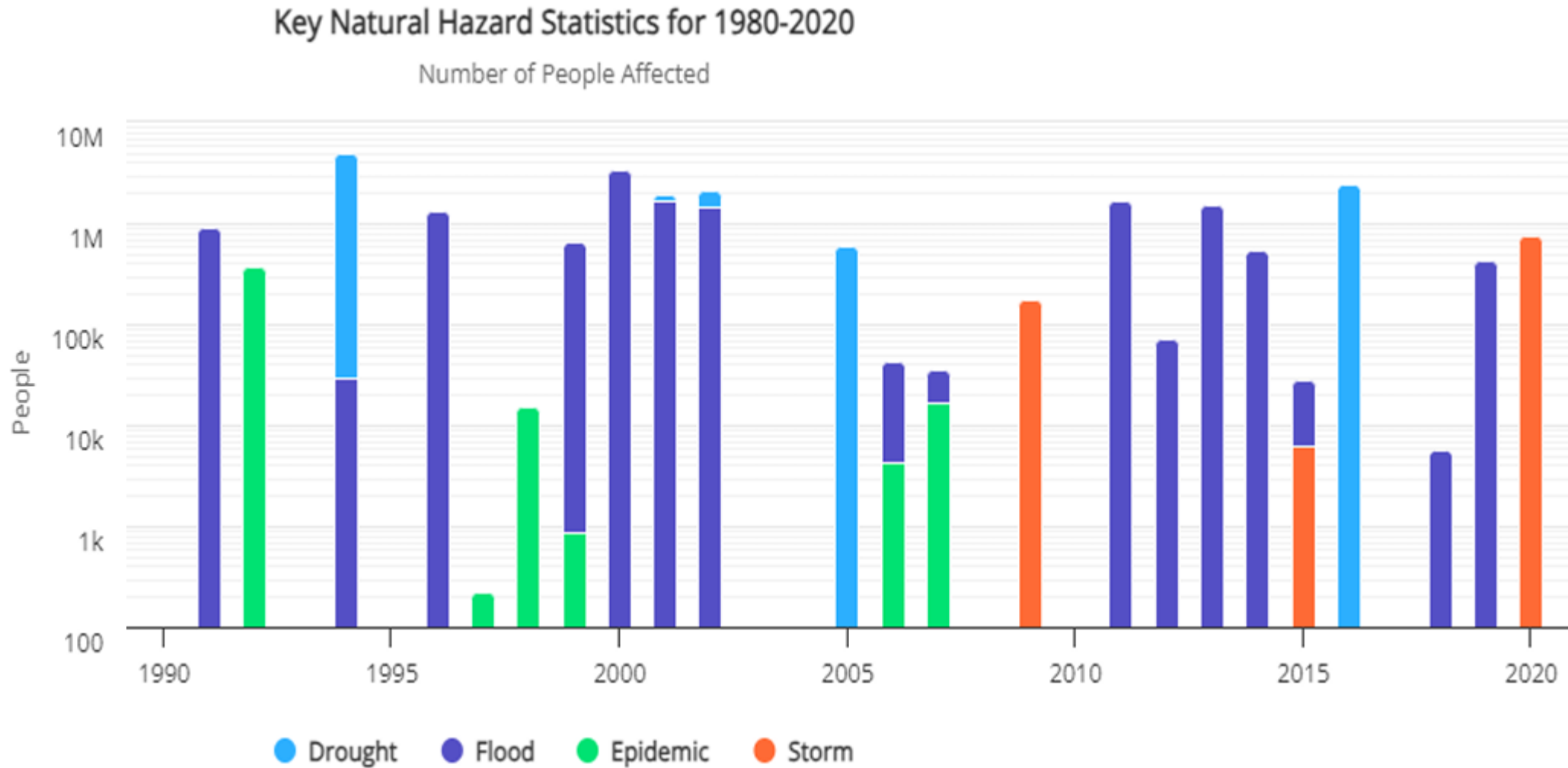


3. Climate Change Impact

Average annual weather-related displacements, 2010–2020

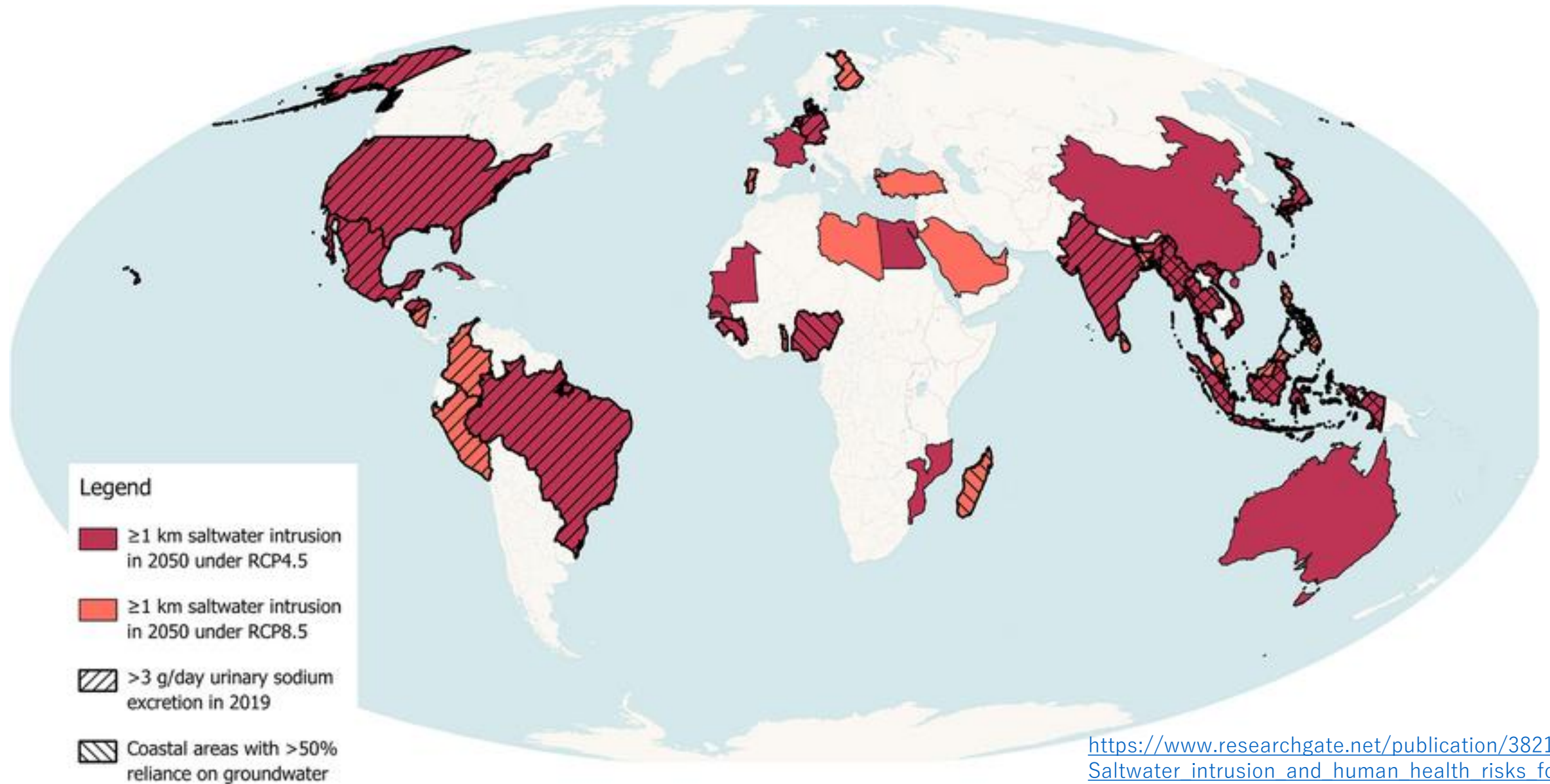


Natural disaster in Cambodia 1990-2020



(Source) Cambodia's Initial Biennial Transparency Report under Paris Agreement (BTR1) P4

Saltwater intrusion and human health risks for coastal populations



https://www.researchgate.net/publication/382146190_Saltwater_intrusion_and_human_health_risks_for_coastal_populations_under_2050_climate_scenarios

(Source) Mueller et al., 2024, Saltwater intrusion and human health risks for coastal populations under 2050 climate scenarios

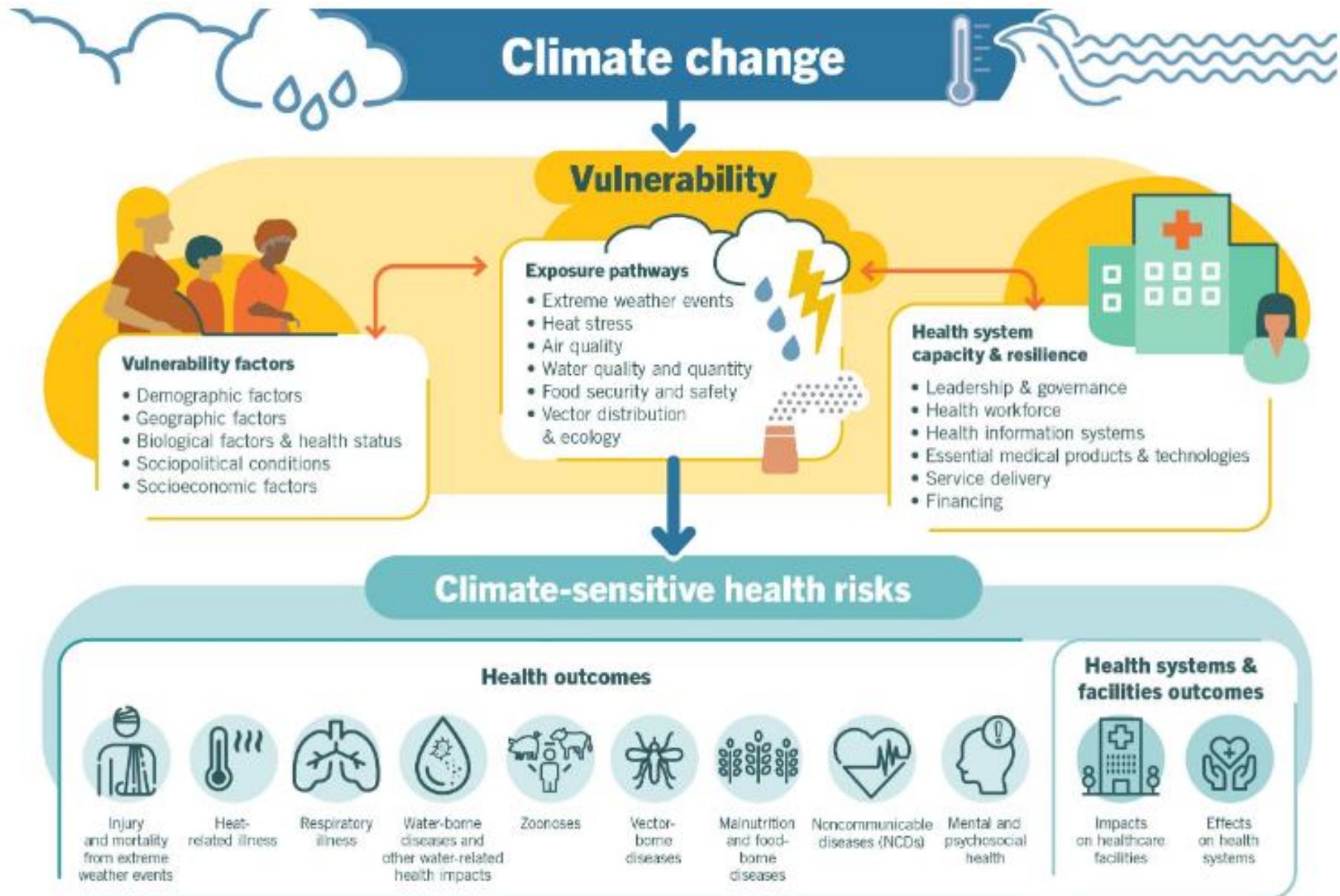
Impact of Sea Level Rise

Drinking Water Supply: Contaminated groundwater affects the availability of potable water.

Agriculture: High salinity levels in irrigation water can harm crops and reduce agricultural productivity.

Ecosystem Disruption: Saline groundwater can affect the health of ecosystems, especially in wetlands and lakes.

Climate Change impact on Human Health



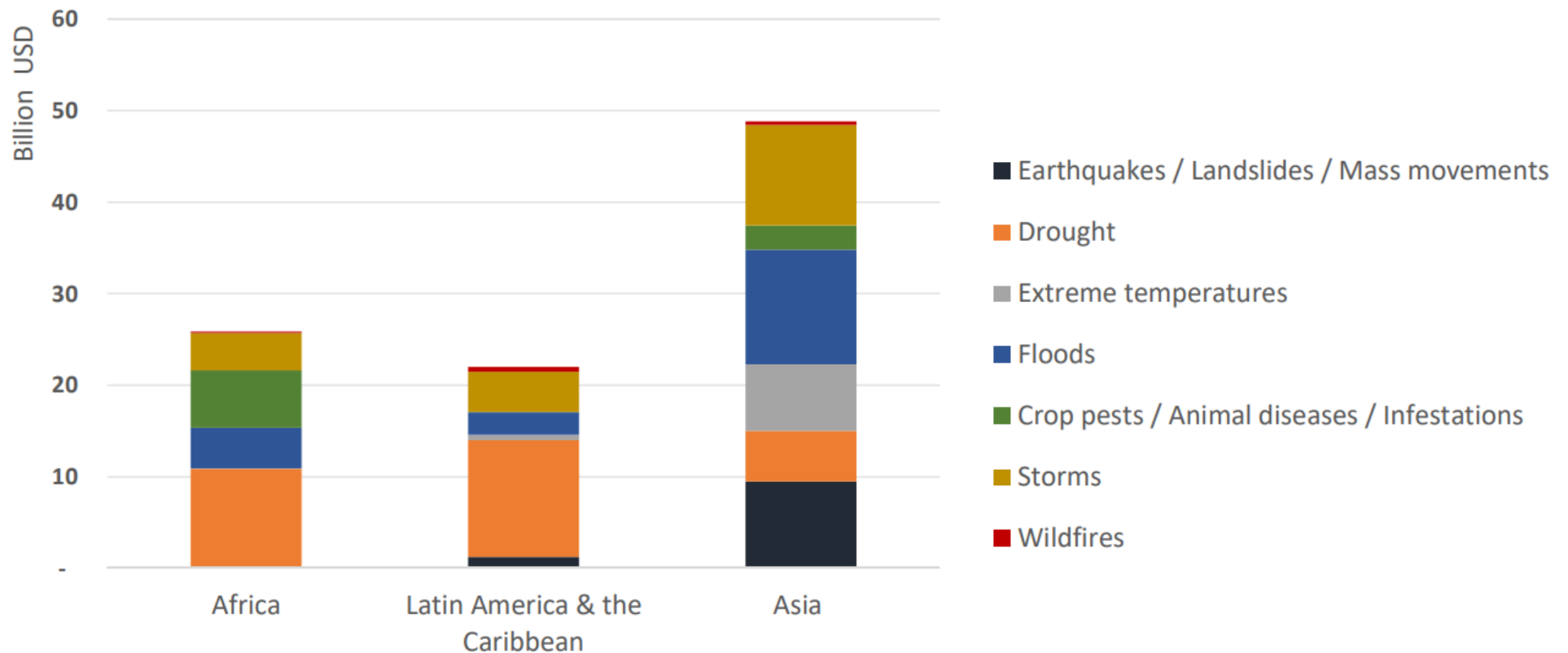
Climate Change impact on Food Security (Agriculture Loss)

Assessing Damage and Loss in Agriculture
FAO's methodology

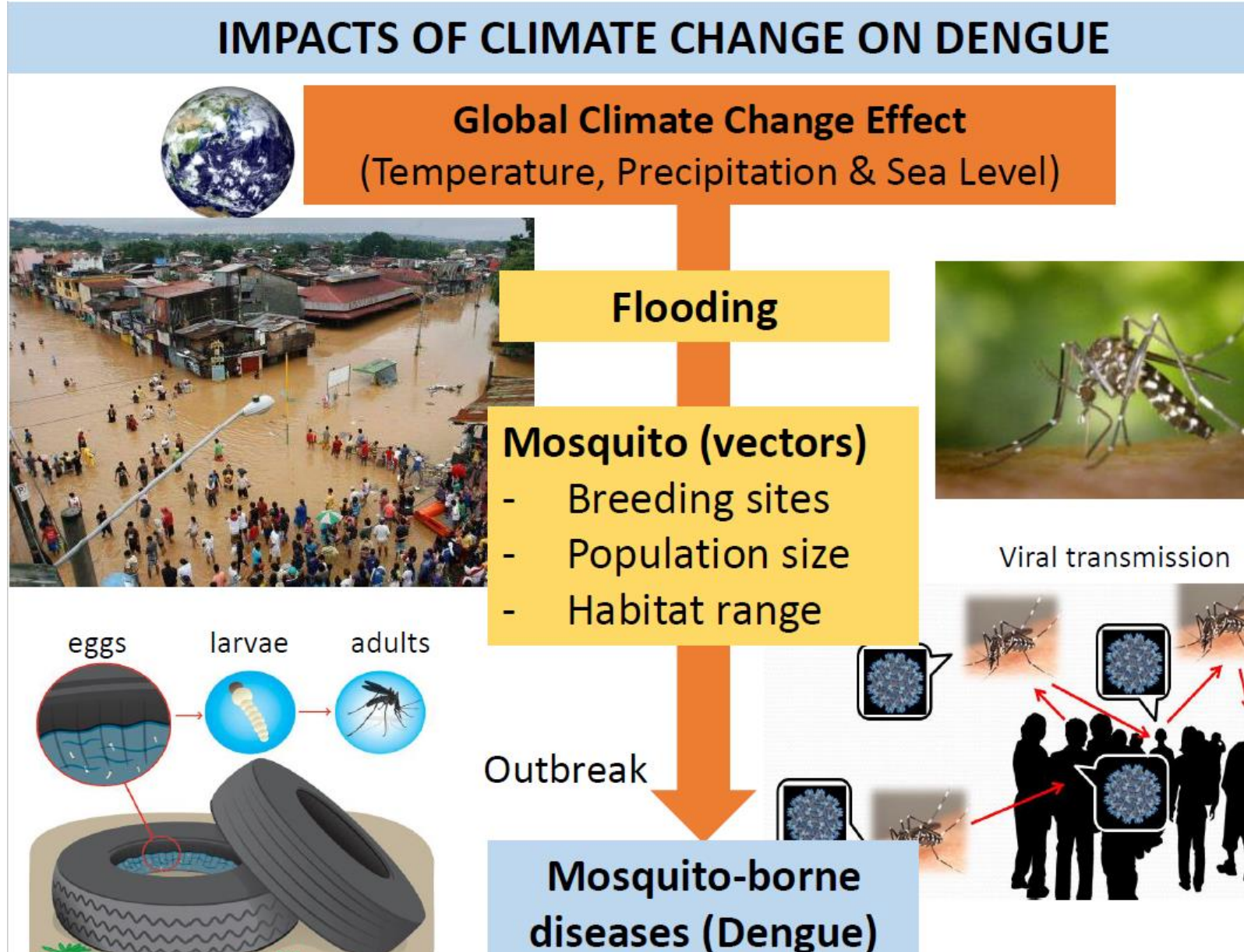


Upcoming FAO report
Main findings

Production loss by region and per disaster, 2005 - 2015



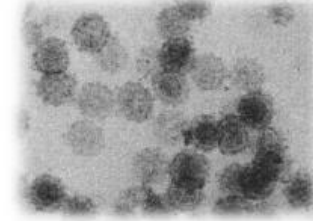
Climate Change impact on Dengue



Dengue fever at a glance

WHAT IS DENGUE?

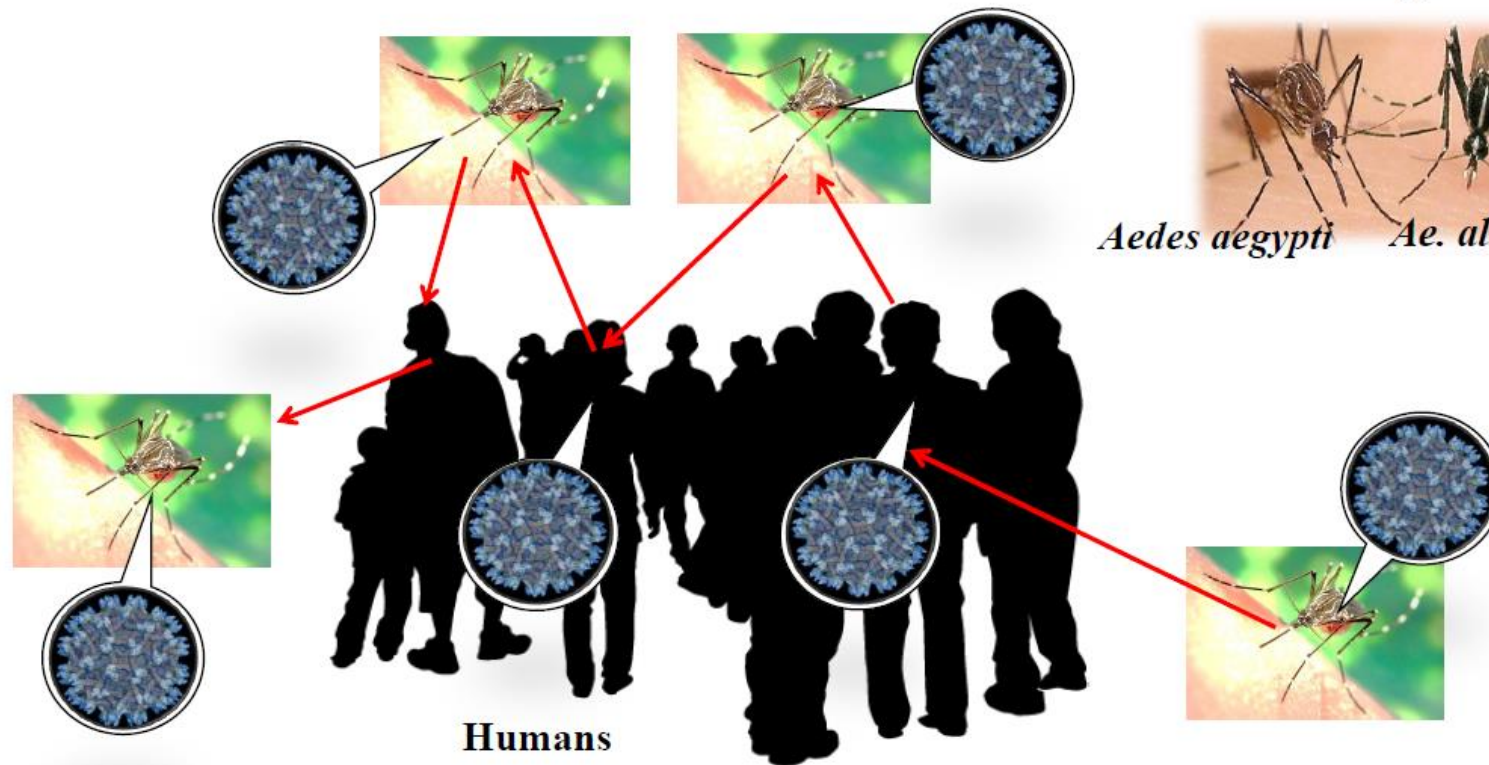
It is a viral infection transmitted by the bite of an infected female *Aedes* mosquito (WHO, 2012)



Dengue Virus (DENV)
Has 4 serotypes



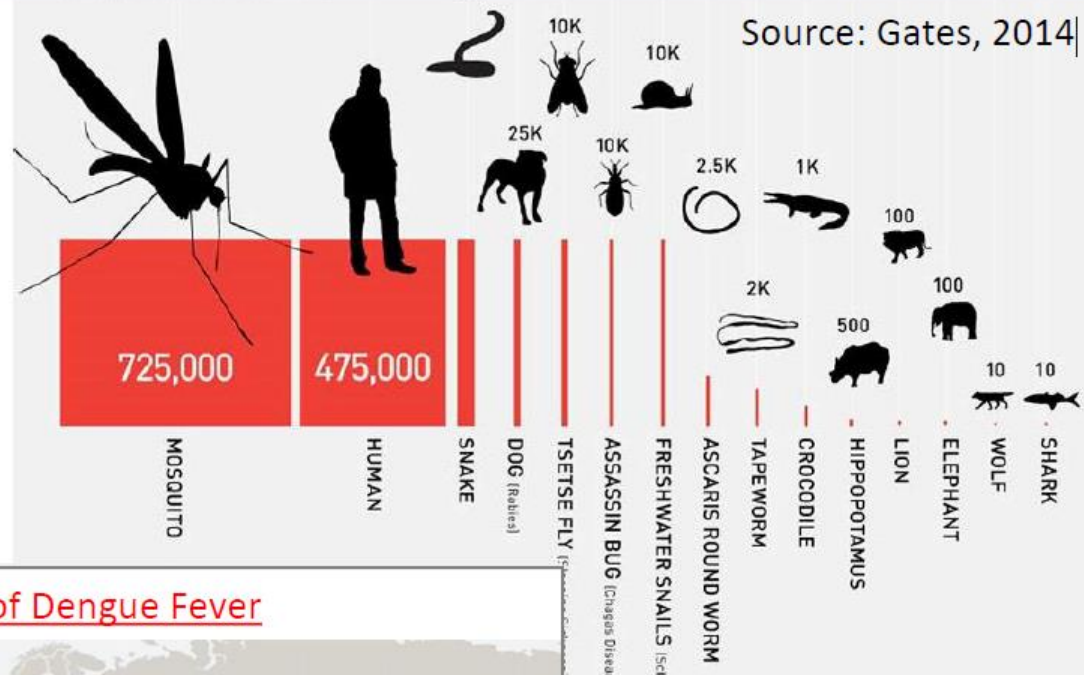
Aedes aegypti *Ae. albopictus*



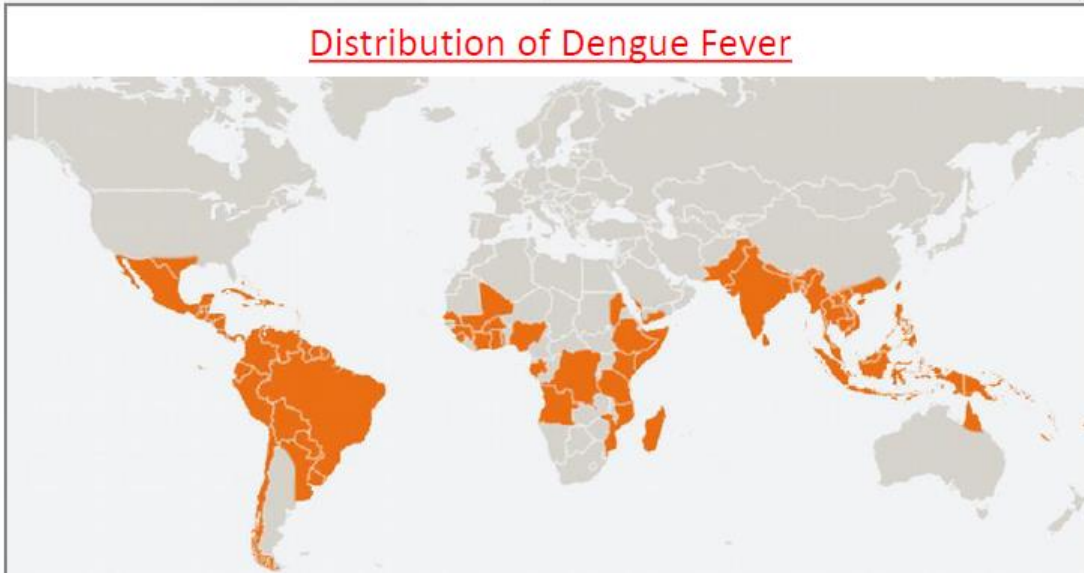
Dengue fever at a glance

MOSQUITOES: THE WORLD'S SMALLEST BIGGEST KILLER

5

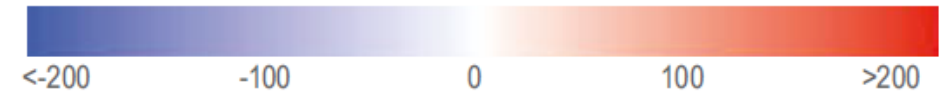


Distribution of Dengue Fever

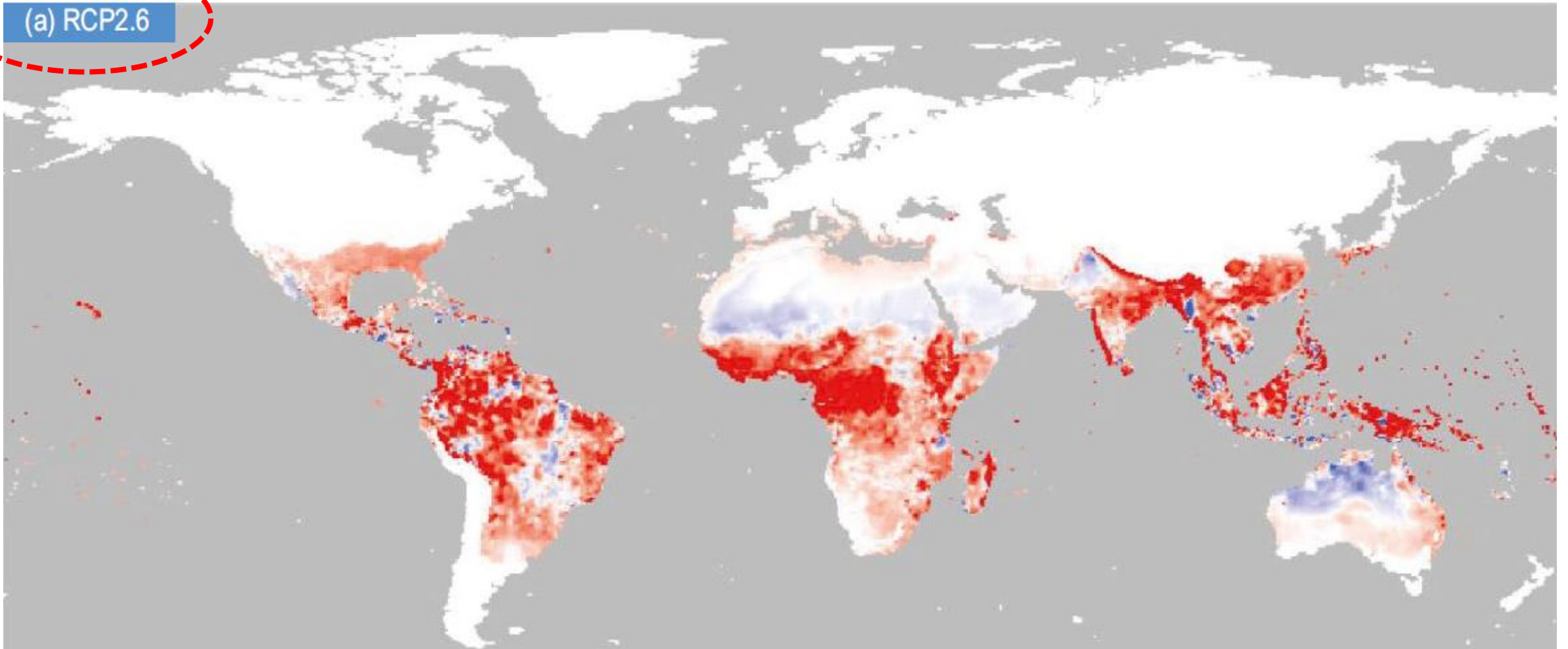


Projected change in the abundance of *Aedes aegypti*

Potential abundance change (2090–2099) - (1987–2016)

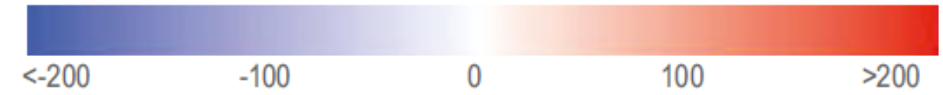


(a) RCP2.6

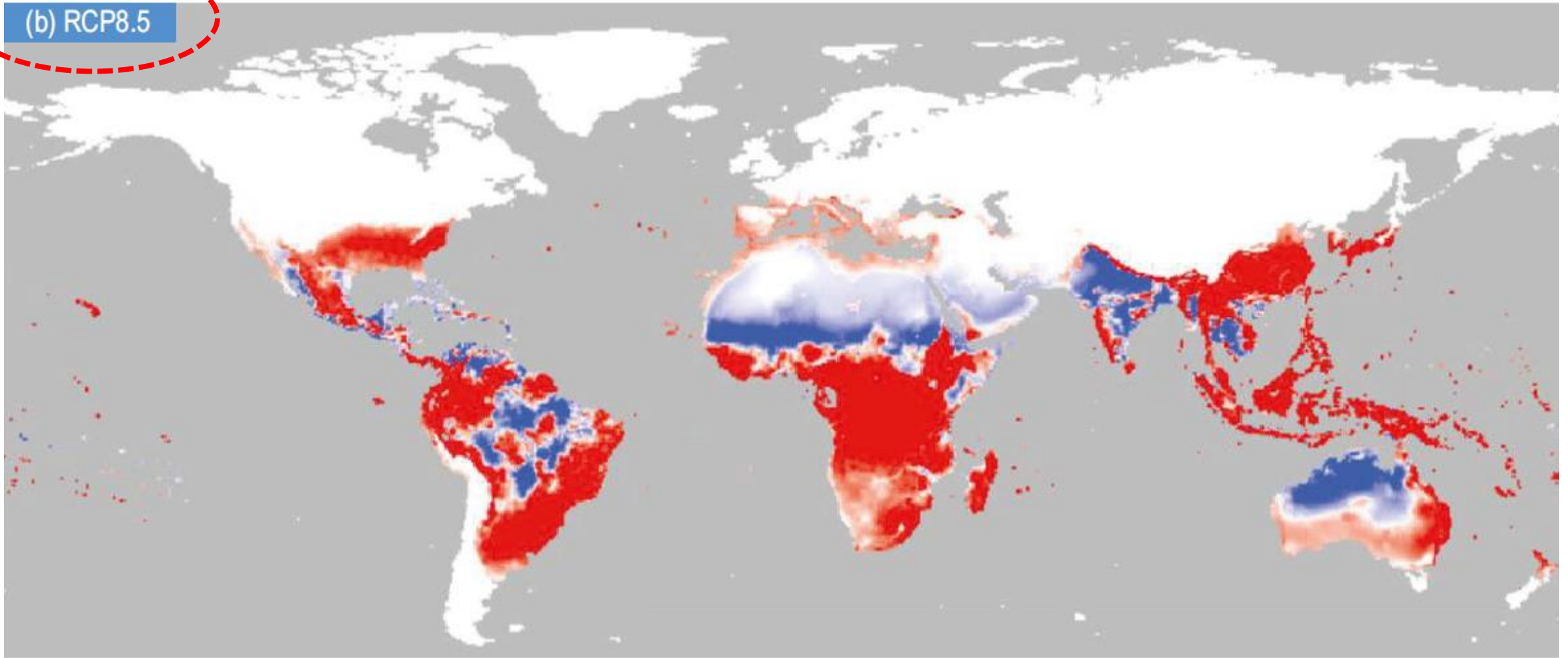


Projected change in the abundance of *Aedes aegypti*

Potential abundance change (2090–2099) - (1987–2016)



(b) RCP8.5



4. Principles for Sustainable Insurance (PSI)

Principles for Sustainable Insurance (PSI)



Launched at the 2012 UN Conference on Sustainable Development, the UNEP FI Principles for Sustainable Insurance (PSI) serve as a global framework for the insurance industry to address environmental, social and governance risks and opportunities. The PSI initiative is the largest collaborative initiative between the UN and the insurance industry.

What is Sustainable Insurance?

Sustainable insurance is a strategic approach where all activities in the insurance value chain, including interactions with stakeholders, are done in a responsible and forward-looking way by identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring risks and opportunities associated with environmental, social and governance issues.

Sustainable insurance aims to reduce risk, develop innovative solutions, improve business performance, and contribute to environmental, social and economic sustainability.

PSI's 4 Principles



Ban Ki-moon

Secretary-General of the United Nations

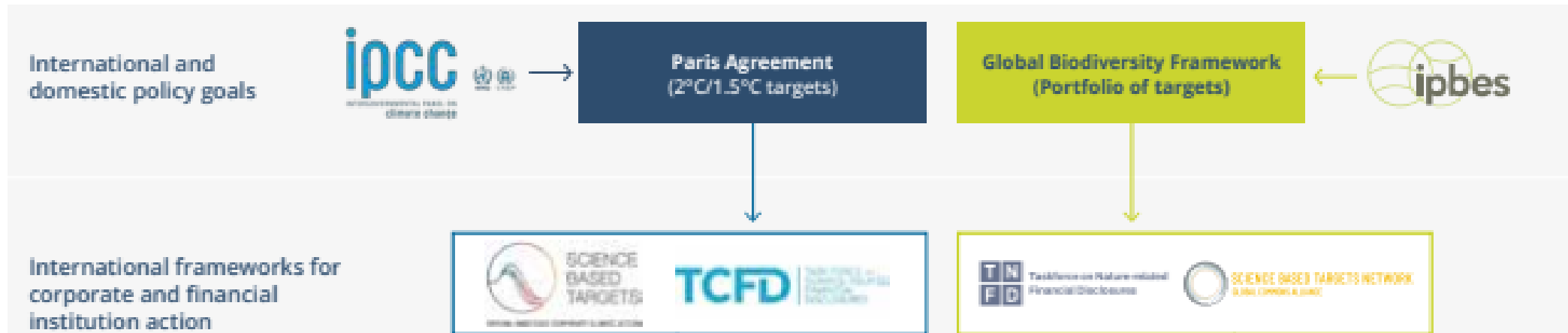
Principle 1 - We will embed in our decision-making environmental, social and governance issues relevant to our insurance business.

Principle 2 - We will work together with our clients and business partners to raise awareness of environmental, social and governance issues, manage risk and develop solutions.

Principle 3 - We will work together with governments, regulators and other key stakeholders to promote widespread action across society on environmental, social and governance issues.

Principle 4 - We will demonstrate accountability and transparency in regularly disclosing publicly our progress in implementing the Principles.

Sustainability Reporting will become popular as Financial Disclosure



PSI Participants (As of February 11th 2025)

Latest Signatory Stats:

175
Signatories

114
Supporting
Institutions



ROYAUME DU MAROC



acaps

هيئة مراقبة التأمينات والاجتياط الاجتماعي
الجمعية المغربية للتأمينات والاجتياط الاجتماعي
Autorité de Contrôle des Assurances et de la Prévoyance Sociale



香港保險業聯會
The Hong Kong Federation of Insurers



Asia Pacific

[Association of Insurers and Reinsurers of Developing Countries, Philippines](#)

[Australian Prudential Regulation Authority, Australia](#)

[Friends of the Earth \(HK\), China](#)

[Financial Services Council of New Zealand, New Zealand](#)

[Foundation for Advancement of Life and Insurance Around the World \(FALIA\), Japan](#)

[General Insurance Council of India, India](#)

[Hong Kong Federation of Insurers, China](#)

[Insurance Commission of the Philippines, Philippines](#)

[Insurance Council of Australia, Australia](#)

[Insurance Council of New Zealand, New Zealand](#)

[Insurance Institute for Asia & the Pacific, Philippines](#)

[Insurance Institute of India, India](#)

[Korea Deposit Insurance Corporation, Republic of Korea](#)

[Philippine Insurers & Reinsurers Association, Philippines](#)

[Philippine Life Insurance Association, Philippines](#)

[Thaipat Institute, Thailand](#)

[Tobacco Free Portfolios, Australia](#)

[University of Technology, Sydney \(UTS\) Business School, Australia](#)

The insurance industry and sustainable development: A UN system-wide agenda



UN Global Compact



UN Framework
Convention
on Climate Change



UN Environment



International
Labour Organization



PSI
Principles for Sustainable Insurance



UN DESA
UN Dept. of
Economic & Social
Affairs



WHO

World Health Organization



Office of the UN High Commissioner
for Human Rights



PSI
Principles
for Sustainable
Insurance



UN Human Settlements Programme



UNISDR

The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction



UN Development
Programme



Food & Agriculture
Organization



World
Food Programme



UN Educational,
Scientific & Cultural
Organization



WMO
World
Meteorological
Organization



UNITED NATIONS
UNCTAD

UN Conference on Trade
& Development

PSI market events: Shaping the global sustainable insurance agenda



The US



The UK



Switzerland



Germany



Costa Rica



Brazil



Morocco



The Philippines



Colombia



South Africa



Australia



Health is Our Greatest Wealth: How life & health insurers can drive better health outcomes and address the protection gap

The global health crisis has highlighted the importance of population access to healthcare and the need for individuals to take...

The Four-Point Plan for Life & Health Insurers

to drive better health outcomes and address the protection gap



Appendix: Summary of case studies by theme

Theme	Insurer	Case Study Name	Summary	Impact	Region	Partnership
Theme 1: Health capability and awareness	Swiss Re	Partnership with Women's World banking to provide microinsurance to women in Egypt	Provide microinsurance to women in Egypt	397,700 customers and their family members benefitted from insurance cover by the end of 2021	Egypt	World Bank
	Babyl (digital platform), AXA	Delivering affordable healthcare services through telehealth	Telehealth use in rural and remote areas		East Africa/ Global	National health scheme
	AXA	Inclusive insurance	Emerging market customers' coverage	By 2022, AXA had covered over 10 million emerging market customers across the globe.	Global	Multiple
	AXA XL, Chubb, Liberty Specialty Markets, Sovereign Risk Insurance, Swiss Re Corporate Solutions, and Tokio Marine HCC	COVAX—partnering for access to vaccines	Supporting the bulk purchase of vaccines to lower the cost	Increased vaccination rates in developing countries	Global	Marsh, multiple public and private sector participants

5. The Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM)

Concept of JCM Project



*measurement, reporting and verification

(Source) <https://www.jcm.go.jp/kh-jp/about>

Cambodia and Japan signed a bilateral document



(Source) <https://www.jcm.go.jp/kh-jp/about>

IGES JCM Database - Project Data

Title	Participant (Host Country)	Participant (Japan)	Project Type	Technology used	Starting date	Avg. Annual (tCO2e/y)	Total
Introduction of Ultra-lightweight Solar Panels for Power Generation at International School	International School of Phnom Penh (ISPP)	Asian Gateway Corp.	Renewable energy	Solar photovoltaic (PV) system, -	2016/10/1	99	1,496
Introduction of High Efficiency LED Lighting Utilizing Wireless Network	(1) (OCIC); (2) (APSARA Authority); (3) Siem Reap Provincial Hall	MinebeaMitsumi Inc.	Energy efficiency	LED Street Lighting with Dimming System	2018/1/1	508	5,589
Energy Saving by Inverters for Distribution Pumps in Water Treatment Plant	Phnom Penh Water Supply Authority (PPWSA)	METAWATER Co., Ltd.	Energy efficiency	Inverter	2018/6/30	413	5,378
Prey Lang Wildlife Sanctuary - Stung Treng REDD+ project	Ministry of Environment, Cambodia	Mitsui & Co., Ltd.	REDD+	-	2018/3/12	345,770	4,149,242

“JCM Global Match” JCM Business Matching Platform - Free of charge -



(Source) <https://www.iges.or.jp/jp/pub/iges-joint-crediting-mechanism-jcm-database/en>

JCM Partner Network

JCM Financing Programme by MOEJ (FY2013 ~ 2024) as of August 31, 2024

Total 246 projects (29 partner countries) 179 underlined projects have been started operation. 72 projects with* have been registered as JCM projects.

● Model Projects : 230 projects (including Eco Lease : 7 projects), ● JFJCM : 8 projects, ● UNIDO : 1 project, ● REDD+ : 2 projects, ● F-gas : 4 projects, ● New Technology : 1 project

Cambodia : 5 projects

- LED Street Lighting*
- 1MW Solar PV & Centrifugal Chiller
- 0.9MW Solar PV
- 200kW Solar PV at International School*
- Inverters for Distribution Pumps*

Myanmar : 8 projects

- 700kW Waste to Energy Plant*
- Brewing Systems to Brewery Factory
- Once-through Boiler in Instant Noodle Factory
- 1.8MW Rice Husk Power Generation
- Refrigeration System in Logistics Center
- 4.3MW Solar PV
- 8.8MW Waste Heat Recovery in Cement Plant
- Brewing Systems and Biogas Boiler to Brewery Factory

Bangladesh : 5 projects

- Centrifugal Chiller
- 315kW PV-diesel Hybrid System*
- Centrifugal Chiller*
- Loom at Weaving Factory*
- High Efficiency Transmission Line

Saudi Arabia : 3 projects

- Electrolyzer in Chlorine Production Plant
- 400MW Solar PV
- 100MW Solar PV

Maldives : 4 projects

- 186kW Solar Power on School Rooftop*
- Smart Micro-Grid System*
- Greater Male Waste to Energy Project
- BESS and Ocean Energy

Tunisia : 2 project

- 50MW Solar PV1
- 50MW Solar PV2

Kenya : 5 projects

- 1MW Solar PV at Salt Factory*
- 3.1MW Solar PV
- 2.3MW Solar PV
- 230kW Solar PV and Storage Battery
- 1.7MW Solar PV

Sri Lanka : 1 project

- 13.5MW Solar Power Project

Laos : 6 projects

- REDD+ through controlling slush-and-burn
- Amorphous transformers*
- 14MW Floating Solar PV*
- 11MW Solar PV*
- 7MW Solar PV
- Amorphous transformers2

Thailand : 48 projects

- Energy Saving at Convenience Store
- Centrifugal Chiller & Compressor*
- Air Conditioning System & Chiller*
- Chilled Water Supply System
- 12MW Waste Heat Recovery in Cement Plant*
- Refrigerator and Evaporator
- 5MW Floating Solar PV*
- Biomass Co-generation System
- 17.8MW Solar PV in Industrial Park
- F-gas Recovery and Destruction Scheme
- Heat Exchanger in Fiber Factory
- 5MW Solar PV
- 2.6MW Solar PV
- 18.9MW Solar PV and Floating Solar PV
- Boiler, Chiller and PV
- 0.13MW Solar PV (Eco Lease)
- ORC Waste Heat Recovery
- 1.6MW Solar PV (Eco Lease)
- 1MW Solar PV on Factory Rooftop*
- Centrifugal Chiller in Tire Factory
- Refrigeration System*
- LED Lighting to Sales Stores
- Co-generation System PV*
- Heat Recovery Heat Pump*
- Boiler System in Rubber Belt Plant
- Co-generation in Fiber Factory
- 3.4MW Solar PV
- 8.1MW Solar PV
- 2MW Solar PV2
- Once-through Boiler in Garment Factory
- 2MW Solar PV3
- Gas Co-generation System & 22MW Solar PV

Mongolia : 10 projects

- Heat Only Boiler (HOB)**
- 15MW Solar PV1*
- Improving Access to Health Services
- 2.1MW Solar PV in Farm*
- Upscaling Renewable Energy Sector
- Fuel Conversion by Introduction of LPG Boilers
- Green Hydrogen Production and Heat Supply
- 10MW Solar PV*
- 8.3MW Solar PV in Farm*
- 15MW Solar PV2

Vietnam : 50 projects

- Digital Tachographs*
- Container Formation Facility*
- Air-conditioning Control System
- Energy Saving Equipment in Lens Factory*
- Amorphous transformers 4
- Modal Shift with Reefer Container
- Biomass Boiler to Chemical Factory
- 57MW solar PV
- Waste to Energy
- 9.8MW Solar PV
- F-gas Recovery and Mixed Combustion Scheme
- 7.9MW Solar PV
- 1.8MW Solar PV
- Biomass Co-generation System
- 1.25MW Solar PV
- Amorphous transformers1*
- 320kW Solar PV in Shopping Mall*
- Electricity Kiln
- Amorphous transformers 3*
- Energy Saving Equipment in Brewery Factory
- Inverters for Raw Water Intake Pumps
- Air Cooled Chillers
- Once-through Boiler to Food Factory
- LED Lighting to Office Building
- 5.8MW Solar PV
- 0.4MW Solar PV (Eco Lease)
- 0.8MW Solar PV
- 15MW Solar PV
- Air-conditioning in Hotel1*
- Biomass Boiler
- 9MW Solar PV
- 2.5MW Solar PV
- 20MW Biomass Power Plant
- 5.7MW Solar PV
- 50MW Biomass Power Plant1
- 4.1MW Solar PV
- Air-conditioning in Lens Factory*
- Amorphous transformers 2*
- High Efficiency Water Pumps*
- Energy Saving Equipment in Wire Production Factory*
- High Efficiency Chiller
- F-gas Recovery and Dedicated Destruction Scheme
- 49MW solar PV
- Air-conditioning in Hotel2
- 12MW Solar PV
- Chiller and LED
- 16MW Mini Hydro Power Plant
- 40MW Offshore Wind Power
- 50MW Biomass Power Plant2
- 1.9MW Solar PV

Philippines : 20 projects

- 1.53MW Rooftop Solar PV*
- 4MW Solar PV*
- 29MW Binary Geothermal Power Generation
- F-gas Recovery and Destruction Scheme
- 14.5MW Mini Hydro Power Plant
- 0.8MW Solar PV (Eco Lease)
- 6MW Waste Heat Recovery in Cement Plant
- 1.2MW Solar PV (Eco Lease)
- 7MW Solar PV
- 1MW Rooftop Solar PV
- 9.6MW Solar PV
- 27MW Solar PV
- 11.3MW Mini Hydro Power Plant
- 1.2MW Rooftop Solar PV*
- Biogas Power Generation and Fuel Conversion
- 20MW Flash Geothermal Power Plant
- 28MW Binary Geothermal Power Generation
- 9MW Solar PV
- 10MW Solar PV
- 5.6MW Binary Geothermal Power Generation

Mexico : 5 projects

- 1.2MW Power Generation with Methane Gas Recovery System
- Once-through Boiler and Fuel Switching
- 38MW Solar PV1
- 0.5MW Solar PV (Eco Lease)
- Energy Efficient Distillation System

Palau : 6 projects

- 370kW Solar PV for Commercial Facilities*
- 155kW Solar PV for School*
- 445kW Solar PV for Commercial Facilities II *
- 0.4MW Solar PV for Supermarket*
- 1MW Solar PV for Supermarket
- Clean Energy Financing Project

Costa Rica : 2 projects

- 5MW Solar PV*
- Chiller and Heat Recovery System

Chile : 15 projects

- 1MW Rooftop Solar PV*
- 3.4MW Rice Husk Power Generation
- 3MW Solar PV1*
- 9MW Solar PV1
- 6MW Solar PV
- 48MW Solar PV
- 9MW Solar PV2
- 26.3MW Solar PV and 48MWh Storage Battery
- 196MWh Storage Battery in PV Plant
- 3MW Solar PV2
- 9MW Solar PV3
- 2.0MW Solar PV
- 25.8MW Solar PV
- 3MW Solar PV3
- 9MW Solar PV4

Indonesia : 51 projects

- Centrifugal Chiller at Textile Factory1*
- Refrigerants to Cold Chain Industry**
- Centrifugal Chiller at Textile Factory 2*
- 500kW Solar PV and Storage Battery*
- Centrifugal Chiller at Textile Factory*
- Upgrading to Air-saving Loom*
- Smart LED Street Lighting System
- Gas Co-generation System*
- 1.6MW Solar PV in Jakabaring Sport City*
- 10MW Hydro Power Plant1
- Industrial Wastewater Treatment System
- Absorption Chiller**
- Rehabilitation of Hydro Power Plant
- Boiler to Carton Box Factory
- 6MW Hydro Power Plant2
- Thermal Oil Heater System
- 2.3MW Hydro Power Plant
- 5MW Solar PV
- 3.5MW Hydro Power Plant
- 12MW Biomass Power Plant
- Energy Saving at Convenience Store*
- Double Bundle-type Heat Pump*
- 30MW Waste Heat Recovery in Cement Industry*
- Regenerative Burners*
- Old Corrugated Cartons Process*
- Centrifugal Chiller in Shopping Mall*
- Once-through Boiler System in Film Factory*
- Once-through Boiler in Golf Ball Factory*
- REDD+ through controlling slush-and burn
- Lasmas in Weaving Mill*
- High Efficiency Autoclave1
- Injection Molding Machine
- 10MW Hydro Power Plant2
- 5MW Hydro Power Plant
- 2.1MW Rooftop Solar PV
- High Efficiency Autoclave2
- 3.1MW Solar PV
- Energy Saving and Solar PV
- 3MW Solar PV
- LED Lighting to Sales Stores
- Gas Co-generation system
- CNG-Diesel Hybrid Public Bus
- 2MW Mini Hydro Power Plant
- 6MW Hydro Power Plant1
- 4.2MW Solar PV
- 6MW Hydro Power Plant3
- Once-through Boiler in Chemical Factory
- 2.1MW Solar PV
- 55MW Geothermal Power Generation
- Improvement of Flat Glass Production Melting Furnace

This is the end of the presentation.

Thank you for listening to my presentation.



FALIA

The Foundation for the Advancement
of Life & Insurance Around the world
(Public Interest Incorporated Foundation)

公益財団法人 国際保険振興会

Mission

FALIA aims for enlightenment and dissemination of sound insurance philosophy through education, guidance and support. It aims to widely contribute to sound development of insurance business around the world.

Vision

Be a Platform to encourage connections between people

FALIA will develop a human network of horizontal collaboration among insurance supervisors, companies and students globally through group training seminars and essay competitions.

1. Invitational Seminars in Japan



Breakdown of Participants in the Seminars held in Japan

Total 4,283 persons as of March 2024

China	286	Philippines	362
Hong Kong	46	Singapore	63
Taiwan	730	Sri Lanka	319
India	65	Thailand	474
Indonesia	447	Turkey	81
Korea	843	Uzbekistan	159
Malaysia	205	Vietnam	49
Mongolia	40	Others (*)	114

2. Overseas Seminars

Year	Location	Topics
2010	Taipei, Taiwan	CS Promotion Strategy at a Life Insurance Company
	Manila, Philippines	Risk Management at a Life Insurance Company
	Seoul, Korea	Total Life Planning Strategy and Sales Promotion
	Bangkok, Thailand	Risk Management at a Life Insurance Company
2011	Colombo, Sri Lanka	Product Development and Control of Pricing Risk
	Tashkent, Uzbekistan	Life Insurance Product Development Strategy
2012	Jakarta, Indonesia	Product Development and Control of Pricing Risk
	Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia	Product Development Strategy of Life Insurance
2013	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	Risk Management at a Life Insurance Company
2014	Manila, Philippines	Risk Management at a Life Insurance Company
	Jakarta, Indonesia	Overview of Life Insurance Industry in Japan
		Risk Management at a Life Insurance Company
2015	Taipei, Taiwan	Product Development and Control of Underwriting Risk
2016	Colombo, Sri Lanka	Product Development and Control of Pricing Risk
	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	Product Development Strategy in responding to Changes in Social Environment
		Internet Life Insurance in Japan-Current Situation and Challenge
2018	Bangkok, Thailand	Product Development Strategy under Lowering Interest Rate and Aging
		IT Utilization “The Digital”
	Tashkent, Uzbekistan	Risk Management in Life Insurance Companies
2023	Kathmandu, Nepal	Challenges of Life Insurance Industry in a Rapidly Changing Business Environment
		Challenges of Life Insurance Industry in Japan and Suggestions for Life Insurance Industry in Nepal
		Sustainability Management of Life Insurance Company

3. Essay Competition

FALIA holds essay competitions annually since 2014, aiming to increase the awareness of life insurance among international students currently studying in Japan.

WHO CAN APPLY?

This competition is open to **international students** currently living and studying in Japan.

THEME

The theme of the essay shall be “**Perspectives on Life Insurance**”.
Write the essay in English or Japanese.

PRIZE

1ST ¥ 500,000
for one essay
2ND ¥ 300,000
for one essay
3RD ¥ 100,000
for several essays
Effort ¥ 50,000
for several essays



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**The power of collaboration:
East Asian insurers uniting
to drive sustainability**

EAIC 2024 HONG KONG

Mr Butch BACANI
United Nations

Mr Clement LAU
Insurance Authority

Ms Orchis LI
Gen Re

Mr Masayuki TANAKA
EAIC

Mr Edward MONCREIFFE
HSBC Holdings
Moderator



