



## Agenda

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The Asia-Pacific has reached a unique moment in its energy outlook. For the first time in years, conversations are not dominated by concerns over tight markets and skyrocketing prices. However, as policymakers and industry leaders face greater abundance in both supplies and supplier options, they must avoid complacency with regard to energy security policies, vital future energy investments, and environmental security goals. Environmental degradation poses an immediate and growing threat to the health, prosperity, and security of populations across the world, and particularly in the Asia-Pacific. By bringing together a high-level group of policy, industry, and research leaders, the 2016 Pacific Energy Summit will identify economic, strategic, and environmental opportunities, as well as potential pitfalls, facing decision-makers in these times of transition.

### Wednesday, June 22

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17:30 REGISTRATION

19:00–21:00 GALA DINNER & DISCUSSION

Welcome and Introductions: Roy D. KAMPHAUSEN  
*The National Bureau of Asian Research*

David K.Y. TANG  
*K&L Gates LLP;*  
*The National Bureau of Asian Research,*  
*Board of Directors*

## Thursday, June 23

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08:00–08:30 REGISTRATION

08:30–10:30 SESSION ONE

### ***Near-Term Plenty, Long-Term Risk: Market Outlooks in an Era of Abundance***

The current energy environment provides a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity for the Asia-Pacific to achieve long-term energy and environmental security goals. Increased oil and gas production in North America, rising OPEC production, Iran's return to global markets, the revitalization of nuclear energy, and ongoing growth in the wind and solar sectors have all changed energy market discussions across the spectrum of supply sources. Calmer energy markets typically benefit consumers, as well as governments aiming to enact systemic reforms, but industry leaders and policymakers must take action to ensure long-term energy and environmental security, regardless of whether the current era of abundance endures. This session will discuss the effects of lower energy prices on investments in energy production. What moves can industry leaders and policymakers make now to ensure that critical investments and policy reforms are pursued vigorously? How can environmental planning be better integrated with these conversations?

Welcome and Introductions: Dennis C. BLAIR  
*Sasakawa Peace Foundation USA;  
The National Bureau of Asian Research,  
Board of Directors*

TAN Eng Chye  
*National University of Singapore*

Moderator: Mikkal E. HERBERG  
*The National Bureau of Asian Research;  
University of California, San Diego*

Panelists: Aldo FLORES-QUIROGA  
*International Energy Forum*

Ken KOYAMA  
*Institute of Energy Economics, Japan*

Pierre NOËL  
*International Institute for Strategic Studies*

10:30–11:00 COFFEE & TEA BREAK

## Thursday, June 23

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11:00–12:30 SESSION TWO

### ***South and Southeast Asia: Emerging Giants in Global Energy Markets***

The International Energy Agency (IEA) has projected that from 2015 to 2040, Southeast Asia's energy demand will increase by an amount roughly equal to the current installed capacity of Japan and South Korea combined, while India will experience the world's fastest energy consumption growth. Rising demand in these regions will partly result from government efforts to expand access to the over 400 million people that remain in energy poverty. For many, this means continued reliance on coal, often perceived as the most abundant, affordable, and available energy source. Following a trend towards cleaner energy supply sources, many countries in South and Southeast Asia have made commitments to expand the shares of nuclear, gas, wind, solar, and other cleaner energy sources in their mixes and pursue widespread implementation of cleaner coal technologies. How will these countries achieve their energy access goals while also reducing emissions?

Moderator: Meredith MILLER  
*Albright Stonebridge Group;*  
*The National Bureau of Asian Research*

Panelists: Thein LWIN  
*Commission for the Assessment of Legal Affairs and*  
*Special Issues, Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, Myanmar*

Ben MICAH  
*Department of Petroleum and Energy,*  
*National Parliament of Papua New Guinea*

Luluk SUMIARSO  
*Indonesia Institute for Clean Energy and*  
*Climate Change*

Irshad VAZIRALLI  
*Chevron Asia Pacific Exploration and Production*

12:30–14:30 LUNCH

Introduction: Roy D. KAMPHAUSEN  
*The National Bureau of Asian Research*

Remarks: John V. RINDLAUB  
*Wells Fargo;*  
*The National Bureau of Asian Research,*  
*Board of Directors*

**Thursday, June 23**

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14:30–16:00    SESSION THREE

***Implications of Low Oil Prices on Post Paris Climate Ambitions***

The ambitious goals expressed at COP21 are strong steps toward mitigating worldwide greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Considering the Asia-Pacific's massive share of current and projected emissions, countries across the region must lead efforts to achieve these goals. This will require that governments take strong action and enact innovative solutions to revolutionize energy systems both domestically and regionally. The need to prevent the negative effects of climate change has never been more apparent, particularly in the Asia-Pacific with numerous countries severely threatened by rising sea levels and ever more frequent natural disasters. Though respective policy commitments to combat emissions differ, countries broadly emphasize the role of cleaner energy sources and encourage the adoption of investment and innovation frameworks to support transformational change. However, sustained low oil prices could impact the implementation of such measures. What challenges remain for bringing renewable energy sources to scale across the Asia-Pacific? What role can market based instruments such as carbon pricing play in improving the viability of cleaner energy options?

Moderator:                      Edwin KHEW  
*Sustainable Energy Association of Singapore;  
The Institution of Engineers, Singapore*

Panelists:                         Arthur HANNA  
*Accenture*

                                            Younkyoo KIM  
*Center for Energy Governance and Security,  
Hanyang University*

                                            LI Junfeng  
*National Center for Climate Change Strategy  
and International Cooperation;  
Chinese Renewable Energy Industries  
Association*

                                            Satya Widya YUDHA  
*Commission VII, House of Representatives,  
Indonesia*

16:00–16:30    COFFEE & TEA BREAK

## Thursday, June 23

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16:30–18:00 ROUNDTABLE SESSIONS

*Both roundtable sessions are held concurrently, providing delegates with the opportunity to gather in smaller groups for more intimate discussions.*

### **Roundtable One**

#### ***Tackling Water Insecurity for Sustainable Development***

Water is essential to all facets of life, and rising levels of pollution, preexisting drought conditions, inadequate waste management, and the adverse effects of climate change are undermining water security across the Asia-Pacific. Food, water, and energy are inextricably linked, with water being an essential resource to develop, process, produce, and deliver energy, as well as grow food. At the same time, energy and electricity are needed to extract, treat, convert, and distribute water, and to maintain food security. Water intensive energy production and continuously growing energy demand in much of the Asia-Pacific will put additional pressure on already strained water resources. This roundtable will address the complex relationship between food, water, and energy security. How can governments encourage holistic cross-border planning and policy-making to transform this relationship into a symbiotic one?

Moderator: Mely CABALLERO-ANTHONY  
*S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies,  
Nanyang Technological University*

Panelists: Tariq KARIM  
*Vivekananda International Foundation;  
World Bank*

Cecilia TORTAJADA  
*Institute of Water Policy,  
Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy,  
National University of Singapore*

**Roundtable Two**

***The Road to Urbanization:  
Smart Cities, Efficient Transportation, and Cleaner Air***

According to the United Nations, Asia will be home to 24 cities with populations exceeding 10 million people by 2030, more than any other region in the world. Satisfying these cities' massive and concentrated energy demand will be an immense challenge. At the same time, governments must confront environmental and public health crises that have resulted from urbanization, including dire air pollution. Additionally, according to the Asian Development Bank (ADB), vehicle numbers in Asia double every 5–7 years, which will have a clear impact on energy consumption, emission rates, and public health, as 80% of urban pollution results from transportation emissions. Thus, improving air quality in cities across Asia has become a top priority, as governments work to mitigate the effects of air pollution with varying results. What policies can governments implement to address the negative environmental effects of urbanization, including air pollution? What challenges and opportunities are presented by rapid urbanization in the Asia-Pacific? What effects will these trends have on overall energy and environmental security in the region?

Introduction: Kavita GANDHI  
*Sustainable Energy Association of Singapore*

Moderator: Clara GILLISPIE  
*The National Bureau of Asian Research*

Panelists: Kavita GANDHI  
*Sustainable Energy Association of Singapore*

Tao WANG  
*CBN Research Institute;  
Carnegie-Tsinghua Center for Global Policy*

Fengshi WU  
*S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies,  
Nanyang Technological University*

Haksik YOO  
*Korea Energy Economics Institute*

18:00–19:00 RECEPTION

**Friday, June 24**

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08:30–10:00 SESSION FOUR

***The Future of Energy Demand***

The Asia-Pacific leads the world in economic growth, and rising standards of living will continue to accelerate energy demand growth in the region. However, against the backdrop of the recent global economic downturn, shifts in growth rates as well as efforts to reshape energy systems and implement policies to advance more efficient fuels and technologies are affecting the link between economic growth and rising energy demand. Furthermore, the IEA recently reported that 2015 marked the second year in a row in which global GHG emissions stayed flat, though it remains unclear whether this trend can be attributed to policy shifts or broader macroeconomic trends. This session will examine the nexus between economic, energy, and emissions outlooks. How should we understand the evolving relationship between economic growth and energy consumption going forward? Can we expect recent trends showing a decoupling of GHG emissions and economic growth to continue? How can policymakers assess the impact of existing and future policies to advance energy and environmental security goals?

Introduction:	Dennis C. BLAIR <i>Sasakawa Peace Foundation USA; The National Bureau of Asian Research, Board of Directors</i>
Featured Address:	Bambang SUSANTONO <i>Asian Development Bank</i>
Moderator:	James SLUTZ <i>National Petroleum Council, United States</i>
Panelists:	Jeff APPLETON <i>ExxonMobil</i>  Vandana HARI <i>S&amp;P Global Institute</i>  James KENDELL <i>Asia Pacific Energy Research Centre</i>

10:00–10:30 COFFEE & TEA BREAK

**Friday, June 24**

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10:30–12:00    SESSION FIVE

***Realities and Aspirations for Balancing Coal, Gas, and Nuclear Energy  
Options in the Asia-Pacific***

Growing concerns surrounding the adverse effects of climate change have resulted in renewed commitments to reducing reliance on emissions-heavy energy sources. Governments across the Asia-Pacific are working to craft national energy plans that balance energy and environmental security amid market shifts. To lessen reliance on inefficient coal-fired power generation, many countries are looking to increase the shares of gas- and nuclear-based power generation in their energy mixes. Lower oil prices have eased concerns over the “Asian premium,” whereby Asian consumers paid higher prices for LNG than European and North American consumers. However, structural and contractual changes will be needed to keep LNG prices low should oil prices rise. National energy plans are also increasingly relying on power generation from nuclear energy, with new construction and restarts of nuclear power plants occurring across the region. How will market volatility, social license issues, and regional market developments affect the success of these policy and market goals?

Moderator:                    Peter HUGHES  
*Peter Hughes Energy Advisory Limited;  
global gas partners gmbh*

Panelists:                      CHEN Weidong  
*DFS Energy Consultant (Beijing) Limited*

                                         Nathan FLAMAN  
*BHP Billiton*

                                         Younwon PARK  
*Best Engineering in Energy Solutions, Inc.;*  
*Atomic Creative Technology, Inc.*

                                         Mark THURBER  
*Stanford University*

12:00–13:30    LUNCH



**Friday, June 24**

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13:30–15:00      SESSION SIX

***Closing the Investment Gap:  
Financing Energy and Environmental Targets***

According to ADB, the Asia-Pacific will require \$11.7 trillion of investment in the energy sector from 2010 to 2035 to develop new systems and address aging infrastructure. In addition, the Paris Climate Agreement highlighted that developing countries will need \$100 billion per year in assistance to reach their climate targets. Numerous potential sources of energy financing exist, but acting alone, such sources may not fill the investment gap. Successful projects must harness institutional investment, corporate investment, and public funding at local, national, and international levels. This panel will address how to best facilitate such funding. How can the private sector, domestic and local banks, neighboring countries, and international institutions cooperate to collectively fill investment gaps to pursue energy and environmental security goals?

Moderator:                      Michael MICHALAK  
*US-ASEAN Business Council, Inc.*

Panelists:                        Philip ANDREWS-SPEED  
*Energy Studies Institute,  
National University of Singapore*

                                          Munetaka HORIGUCHI  
*Japan Bank for International Cooperation*

                                          Tony NASH  
*Complete Intelligence*

                                          Lian Yok TAN  
*K&L Gates LLC*

                                          Yongping ZHAI  
*Asian Development Bank*

15:00–15:30      CONCLUSION

Remarks:                        Dennis C. BLAIR  
*Sasakawa Peace Foundation USA;  
The National Bureau of Asian Research,  
Board of Directors*

                                          TAN Eng Chye  
*National University of Singapore*