

**PROGRAMME**  
**EIAS**  
**BRIEFING SEMINAR**

**Wednesday December 14, 2016 from 16:00 to 18:00**

at Asia Platform, Rue de la Loi 26, 10th Floor, B-1040 Brussels

***“Towards a Low Carbon Future in ASEAN:  
EU-Japan cooperation”***

**Programme**

- 15:30-16:00 **Registration**
- 16:00-16:10 **Introduction by the Chair**  
*Mr Erik Famaey*, Senior Associate, European Institute for Asian Studies (EIAS)
- 16:10-17:30 **Panel Discussion**  
*Mr Yoshihide Hirao*, First Secretary, Mission of Japan to the EU  
*Mr Ralph Vincent Abarquez*, Second Secretary and Consul, Mission of the Philippines to the EU  
*Mr Ruud Kempener*, Policy Officer, DG Energy, European Commission  
*Mr Ernesto Bonafe*, Trade Expert, Energy Charter  
*Mr Oji Hitomi*, President & Managing Director, Sumitomo Benelux S.A./N.V.  
*Ms Noriko Fujiwara*, Associate Research Fellow, Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS)
- 17:30-18:00 **Q&A**
- 18:00 **Networking reception**

**Toward a Low Carbon Future in ASEAN: EU-Japan Cooperation**

At last year's COP 21 meeting in Paris, the international community agreed that substantial progress has been made since the widely criticised COP15. A constructive agreement between developing and developed countries has finally been achieved. Developing countries that lack the resources either to promote the use of sustainable energy or to educate specialists are in need of technological diffusion from countries with sophisticated energy generation technologies. At COP22, an inclusive dialogue provided every member with the opportunity to participate in setting goals and boundaries. In addition, all necessary preparations are scheduled to be completed by the time COP24 takes place in 2018. ASEAN, a market with an incredibly high paced increase in consumer's demand, requires international cooperation in order to establish an energy policy that can cope with its expansion. Although the EANET (East Asian Acid Rain Network) regional cooperation framework on climate change led by Japan has largely contributed to monitoring pollution issues, it seems insufficient in creating a low-carbon society. The EU, on the other hand, driven by Germany and Denmark in particular, has achieved results in developing and exporting renewable energy technology both inside and outside its domestic markets.

Both the EU and Japan are well known for their respective high technology level in the energy generation industry. The EU is host to the most advanced renewable energy R&D centres, while Japan has the capacity to provide large scale production of the necessary technology. Furthermore, Japan is ideally located in its proximity to the ASEAN region. How and in what form can synergies be leveraged from a possible technological cooperation between these two giants, in order to provide ASEAN countries with the necessary tools to switch from a fossil fuel economy towards renewable energy?

The European Institute for Asian Studies is honoured to host panel members from various sectors in order to discuss concrete concepts on how mutual cooperation based on the Paris agreement can proceed.