



**AEMI FORUM CONCLUSIONS**  
**August 27-28, 2013, Montien Hotel, Bangkok**  
*Forum held under the Chatham House Rule*

**THE CONTEXT**

1. The ASEAN Energy Market Integration (AEMI) initiative makes the case for energy market integration across ASEAN in the framework of the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC). A network of ASEAN academics, the AEMI Group, is working to develop the rationale for such an approach, assess the benefits it would deliver, design its architectural structure, and draw a strategy for its deployment through 2030 in the framework of the AEC. The 31st Senior Officials Meeting on Energy (SOME) endorsed the AEMI Initiative last June in Bali.
2. The AEMI Forum was convened on behalf of the ASEAN Secretariat, the ASEAN Centre for Energy (ACE), *Chulalongkorn* University as well as the AEMI Group to engage a dialogue between ASEAN academics and policymakers on the vision for AEMI, and to seek their guidance in further developing it. Within *Chulalongkorn* University, the ASEAN Studies Center, the Faculty of Economics and the Energy Research Institute have all provided support (including financial support) to the AEMI initiative and Forum. The AEMI Group has also benefited from the continuous support and guidance by the ASEAN Secretariat, and has relied on the publications and references from ACE. The Agenda of the AEMI Forum is provided at as an Annex to the AEMI Forum Conclusions.
3. The dialogue throughout the AEMI Forum has been conducted under the *Chatham* House Rule, whereby participants are free to use the information received, but neither the identity nor the affiliation of the speaker(s), nor that of any other participant, may be revealed. Forum participants included AEMI Group members, seven Senior Officials of Energy (SOEs) or their delegates, the ASEAN Secretariat, the ASEAN Center for Energy, two ASEAN specialized bodies (ASCOPE and HAPUA), and one sub-sector network (REPP-SSN). The participants also included a number of government officials, international organizations, bilateral donors, and research institutes. Overall, 71 participants attended the Forum, as well as 9 ASEAN students from *Chulalongkorn* University. In line with the *Chatham* House Rule, there will be no publication of the full list of participants.
4. A Discussion Paper was circulated to forum participants, to serve as a guide for the discussions. It was written on the basis of the seven AEMI Papers produced by the AEMI Group for the Forum as well as other academic work. It is structured along the lines of the Forum agenda, with each section of the paper corresponding to a session of the Forum. The Discussion Paper has been revised, and is provided as part of the document: “AEMI: From Coordination to integration”.
5. The Forum sessions were organized to foster a dialogue between AEMI Group members presenting the findings from their academic investigations (Track II), and ASEAN policymakers (Track I). The presentations by the AEMI Group were based on seven AEMI Papers, prepared by members of the group and circulated to participants in their initial draft form. AEMI Group presentations were each followed by a Roundtable Discussion with policymakers on the main issues raised and their

conclusions. The final version of the AEMI Papers is being published by the ASEAN Studies Center, *Chulalongkorn* University as part of the proceedings of the AEMI Forum, which will be available for wider distribution as of October 2013.

6. The AEMI Forum Conclusions summarizes the agreed discussions from each of the four sessions of the AEMI Forum, i.e.: (a) Rationale for AEMI; (b) Benefits and Challenges; (c) The Promise of AEMI within the AEC; and (d) The Way Forward for AEMI within the AEC. It also includes the two statements circulated at the end of the first and second day of the AEMI Forum and adopted unanimously by all its participants.

## **SESSION 1: RATIONALE FOR AEMI**

7. AEMI Group members presented the paper Rationale for AEMI, which described the looming ASEAN energy gap and the challenges ahead. The AEC provides for arrangements and agreements to transform ASEAN into a single market with a free flow of goods, services, investment and skilled labor, so that resources go into their most productive uses within ASEAN for the benefit of all. The objective of AEMI is to extend the scope of such provisions to the energy sector – that is, to allow the free flow of energy products, services, investment and skilled labor in the framework of AEC, in order to achieve access to secure, affordable and sustainable energy sources for all ASEAN Member States (AMS).
8. AEMI would build on the ASEAN Plan of Action for Energy Cooperation (APAEC, 2010-2015), taking it a step further, from regional energy cooperation into energy integration. AEMI would deepen APAEC accomplishments by lifting the challenges it faces, and would broaden them by capturing the new opportunities provided within the AEC. The approach would move from Memoranda of Understanding to policy agreements at the ASEAN level; from coordination and harmonization on a bilateral basis, to framework agreements on a broader basis within the AEC; from piecemeal disparate actions as agreed upon during forums, to regional ASEAN energy policy formulation designed within an agreed framework; and from disparate decision-making entities, into a cohesive institutional framework within the AEC.
9. Overall, AEMI would be a logical progression of the APAEC and a credible successor to it in the broader context created by the AEC. AEMI would elevate key energy challenges to the AEC level, taking them beyond piecemeal trading arrangements to fully integrated policies and frameworks across ASEAN – thereby “Aseanizing” the approach. Such “Aseanization” of challenges would focus on those energy policies and institutional frameworks that would gain from being elevated to the ASEAN level for greater cohesion, efficiency and leverage within the AEC. If designed properly and implemented efficiently, AEMI has the potential to insulate net energy importers within the AEC from uncertainties of international oil markets, while offering net energy exporters a readily available and efficient market for their energy products and services, with leveraged investments to develop them. AEMI would also have the potential to preserve long-term secure and reliable supply of energy in the region, and to provide opportunities for private sector involvement in terms of investment, including financing, and technology transfer.
10. Participants overwhelmingly agreed with the vision of AEMI. Several reinforced the importance of focusing not only in management of energy resources, but also on addressing the legal and regulatory frameworks as well as the technical, environmental and business perspectives for the production, distribution and consumption of energy. Several participants felt that the AEMI vision was not new, and that there was a strong case for energy market integration across ASEAN. However, they argued that the current formulation of AEMI was still missing a clear mechanism for its implementation as

well as a timeline for its deployment, with specific goals and required next steps for the short, medium and long term. Some felt that AEMI should also describe existing gaps in the current approach.

11. Most participants agreed that there were currently several challenges to achieving the AEMI vision, including political commitments, regulatory and legal frameworks, costly investments and a lack of a coherent roadmap to achieve it. AMS are currently relying mainly on bilateral agreements and domestic regulations to fulfill their national energy plans. However, such an approach is not sufficient. The ASEAN power grid and pipeline projects are facing several challenges, including institutional bottle necks, legal and regulatory problems as well as technological limitations. Moreover, energy policy and pricing is also an obstacle to forming an integrated power market, with many AMS using different pricing and subsidies. Environmental concerns, national interests and private sector issues were also raised as challenges in the context of the current approach to energy coordination.
12. Regarding support for the completion of the ASEAN power grid, some participants stressed the need to address legal, institutional and regulatory challenges, including: harmonization of legal and regulatory frameworks for bilateral and cross border power interconnection and trade; formulation of institutional and contractual arrangements for cross border trade as well as legally binding commercial agreements. Moreover, the current approach needs to be broadened to address policy and technical issues, including: pricing, taxation, and tariffs; as well as agreements on technical codes and standards. Regarding support for the completion of the TAGP, some participants mentioned the need to tackle issues related to third party access, use/transit rights, as well as health, safety and environment (HSE).
13. Several participants recognized that AEMI was essential to the realization of the AEC. The importance of existing bilateral agreements and initiatives for further integration were acknowledged, but were deemed insufficient to achieve access to secure, affordable and sustainable energy sources within the AEC. It is important to move together as a region, rather than on a disparate bilateral or trilateral basis.

## **SESSION 2: BENEFITS AND CHALLENGES**

14. *AEMI Group* members presented three papers: “AEMI Benefits”; “AEMI and ASEAN Energy Poverty”; and “Addressing National Constraints, Energy Pricing and Subsidies”. The development of AEMI is an imperative requirement for the success of the AEC, given the vital role that energy plays in sustaining economic growth and in securing the well-being of people. AEMI holds the promise of enabling AMS to share the least cost energy resources, with the best attainable environmental impact, in order to achieve greater regional economic integration and international competitiveness. Based on their academic investigations, AEMI Group members reported that AEMI would be expected to reduce the cost of electricity generation, leverage regional investment on power infrastructure development projects and enhance economy, reliability and energy security. By ensuring free flow of energy, AEMI would also result in more stable and converging energy prices across ASEAN, and would yield increased efficiency in the use of energy, improved access to it and an overall enhanced GDP growth across the AEC.
15. Furthermore, AEMI could be structured to improve access to energy as a key element for the success of the AEC. Within ASEAN, there are still more than 127 million people lacking access to electricity, and at least 228 million people without access to modern clean cooking fuels. AEMI could aim at developing a set of policies and frameworks to increasing access to energy through more efficient extensions of energy networks across ASEAN, and through the promotion of investment required for achieving the international millennium development goal of “universal access to energy” by 2030.

16. Some participants suggested further studies of the key drivers of environmental benefits, including the impact of energy trading across a larger energy market across the AEC on the use of low carbon energy sources and the increasing role of low-carbon and zero-carbon energy technologies, and on the reduction of energy carbon content. Finally, one participant suggested that identified AEMI benefits are underestimated, as they do not take into account the potential reduction in energy poverty and the new job opportunities made possible by AEMI, which would have a multiplier effect in terms of economic growth and well-being.
17. Forum participants broadly agreed that AEMI benefits would not only encompass the economic dimensions exposed, but also the environmental and social ones, thereby contributing to a reduction of energy poverty and an improvement of the quality of life for ASEAN citizens. However, the majority of participants agreed that, in order to reap AEMI benefits, AMS would need to address a number of constraints. The AEMI Group identified some of these constraints at the national level:
  - (a) The exit strategy on energy subsidies has not been discussed in-depth at ASEAN Ministers of Energy Meetings (AMEM);
  - (b) There is still a high level of national resistance to conducting institutional reform of the energy market, due to political considerations;
  - (c) For APG to become efficient, each country needs to develop grid connections close to its borders, harmonize technical standards, minimize environmental impact, and reduce transmissions and distribution loss; and
  - (d) While investing in pipelines is important for supporting TAGP, it is equally important to build a trading hub, promote a competitive natural gas market, and develop a national gas infrastructure.
18. Several participants acknowledged these national challenges and recognized that addressing them was difficult. Others argued that efforts deployed so far to address them had been insufficient, e.g., the agreement on oil reserves (APSA) is yet to be implemented. Several participants further highlighted national energy challenges, including: (a) the lack of access to modern clean energy sources, especially among the poorest population; (b) constraints on investment and technical knowledge; (c) the lack of political commitments to support energy investments that would be sustained beyond the political cycles; (d) the need to provide higher certainty to the private sector when designing and signing international agreements; and (e) the need for standardization and harmonization of regulatory systems, pricing strategies and technical standards, in order to realize the benefits of complementary energy endowments among AMS.

## **AEMI FORUM FIRST-DAY STATEMENT**

19. At the conclusion of the first day of the Forum, a short summary of the discussions was circulated to participants for their review and approval. Participants unanimously agreed on the following statement:
  - (a) Participants agree with the vision for AEMI within the AEC, building on the success and achievements of APAEC and going beyond.
  - (b) Participants agree that there are key issues not adequately addressed in the current description of AEMI and recommend that they be further developed through:
    - (i) A better understanding of national perspectives in joining AEMI, including national energy policies and pricing as well as the underlying political and cultural dimensions;
    - (ii) The environmental dimension, including resilience of energy supply, vulnerability assessment of energy infrastructure, and disaster preparedness and management;

- (iii) Private sector involvement, in particular to attract investors in developing the energy business and attract needed investment;
  - (iv) The identification of concrete mechanisms that need to be employed to deliver AEMI;
  - (v) The highlighting of national perspectives in so far as benefits from AEMI and challenges in joining it are concerned, so as to clarify for national governments what needs to be done and when;
  - (vi) The identification of the minimum requirements for supporting the implementation of AEMI, both at the policy and institutional levels, starting with understanding the current conditions and identifying the barriers and challenges at both the regional and national levels, as the basis to establish the way forward. Among these minimum requirements, the Forum has already identified three:
    - a. The need to design a roadmap identifying the steps and their required key elements, the sequence and the timing for the delivery of AEMI as part of the AEC through 2030, with immediate, short-term as well as medium- and long-term steps;
    - b. The need to harmonize the regulatory and legal frameworks across ASEAN, already started in APAEC but not yet sufficient;
    - c. The need to enhance cohesion at the institutional and governance levels for decision making within ASEAN.
- (c) Regarding energy pricing, Forum participants more specifically unanimously agreed that:
- (i) AEMI implementation would require more structured energy pricing policies across ASEAN;
  - (ii) Energy subsidies rationalization is important for the functioning of a free market. However, the rationalization of such subsidies can only be gradual through to 2030, particularly in the context of addressing energy poverty;
  - (iii) There is a need to formulate more imaginative pricing and taxation options in the short and medium term. For example, the use of equalization mechanisms, or the formulation of different instruments to tackle energy poverty and to support the most vulnerable communities;
  - (iv) A need to “decouple” energy pricing and welfare objectives, with different price packages offered for the poor population, and different instruments used to target the assistance to the poor.
- (d) Forum participants unanimously agreed that AEMI would deliver benefits by promoting better energy efficiency, improving energy access, enhancing economy, reliability and energy security, and achieving higher GDP. However, in order to reap these benefits, the AMS will have to address the challenges that stand in their way. More specifically, this needs to be done within the framework of AEC:
- (i) Building market infrastructure, in order to capture efficiency gains from an integrated energy market. This requires reforming the existing regulatory and legal frameworks, and harmonization of standards;
  - (ii) Harmonizing energy prices and subsidies, in order to allow the integrated market to work. This is a challenge requiring the development of alternative pricing options, taking into account developing countries’ perspectives and the need to address energy poverty;

- (iii) Identifying infrastructure needs in order to allow energy flow between net energy importers and net energy exporters. This will also allow the enhancement of access to energy services and products;
  - (iv) Enhancing the ability to diversify sources of energy, in order to ensure security of supply. This will require increased technological capacity for the development and deployment of renewable energy sources, and for tapping into energy efficiency and its significant potential savings;
  - (v) Enhancing public knowledge and acceptability of AEMI, in order to ensure political will as well as sustain policies and actions across different political cycles. This requires providing information, raising awareness and transparency in all transactions and projects.
- (e) In addition, Forum participants unanimously suggested additional studies that focus on:
- (i) Quantifying AEMI benefits, in terms of energy savings and improved interconnections. This needs to recognize the limitations of quantitative methods in capturing environmental and social dimensions;
  - (ii) Identifying investment costs that are needed for expanding infrastructure;
  - (iii) Bringing out benefits and challenges in terms of capacity-building, education, exchange of knowledge and the participation of civil society;
  - (iv) Highlighting business opportunities within ASEAN, including additional investments for building infrastructure and for developing the new technology industry.

### **SESSION 3: THE PROMISE OF AEMI WITHIN THE AEC**

20. AEMI Group members presented the analysis developed in the Discussion Paper. Accomplishments by the APAECs will serve as the platform for launching AEMI and expediting its implementation. In addition to carrying out connectivity projects and infrastructure development, the design of AEMI will require combining energy policies and institutional frameworks in support of its efficient functioning and its strategic objectives. These will include policies aimed at pooling efforts across AEC, beyond individual national entities, in order to leverage talents and resources, and capture their benefits beyond national borders. The Forum discussed some of these building blocks as well as the initial elements of an AEMI Blueprint as presented in the Discussion Paper.
21. Most participants acknowledged the relevance of AEMI building blocks, and expressed their views on the level of difficulty in their implementation. Some noted that AMS energy markets are at different stages of their development and have different structures and policies – covering the entire spectrum from the most liberalized markets to monopolistic structures. Several participants suggested that future refinement of an AEMI blueprint and roadmap should take into account such diversity by acknowledging distinct national challenges and the degree of preparedness to join AEMI, including the economic, social as well as political and cultural dimensions.
22. All participants agreed that political commitment and public acceptance are pre-conditions for a successful design of AEMI and its implementation. The elements of the blueprint should be agreed by all AMS Governments, even though some policies would need to be implemented at the ASEAN level while others would remain at the national level. One participant stated that the sequencing of implementation should also be agreed upon by policymakers throughout AMS. Regarding AEMI guiding principles, some participants argued that common decisions should be binding on all AMS and commitments fully honored, if they are to be effective in delivering AEMI’s vision. Others also noted

that allowing each AMS to join AEMI at its own pace would add flexibility to the approach, and open the door to a “progressive and incremental” approach that should be considered in this context.

#### **SESSION 4: THE WAY FORWARD FOR AEMI WITHIN THE AEC**

23. AEMI Group members presented three papers: “Institutional and Governance Dimensions of AEMI”; “The Pathway to AEMI” and the “Political Economy of AEMI”. On the institutional and governance dimensions, while some measures could be undertaken on an ad hoc and bilateral basis, sustained moves towards a regional energy market requires delegation of authority or “pooling of sovereignty” in an agency charged with its implementation. This is necessary to overcome the national obstacles and to create the required unifying regional perspective. A period of gradual integration could be introduced, marked by the progressive build-up of trust, liberalization of domestic energy markets, and harmonization of policies, regulations and standards.
24. From the political perspective, the obstacles to implementing AEMI include the long-standing prevalent notions of sovereignty and nationalism; the relatively weak capacity of some AMS to govern a sector as technically and economically complex as energy; and the diversity of the current development stages of energy markets across ASEAN. Efforts may be best directed at making progress on AEMI “incrementally”, either by focusing on a limited number of activities that cover most or all ASEAN countries, or by building closer energy market integration among a sub-set of ASEAN countries that are able and willing to participate, before further expansion within ASEAN.
25. AEMI members reported that the experiences of other regional energy markets around the world (e.g., the European Union, Mercosur and NAFTA) indicates that steps towards integration are interrelated and could be given varying degrees of emphasis, depending on initial market structures. Some of the common integration building blocks that have emerged include binding agreements, physical infrastructure, standardized or harmonized rules of operation, and common governing or coordinating institutions. To date, concerted ASEAN collective action related to energy has generally been limited to activities where the political and economic costs to the individual Governments are either negligible or do not outweigh the short-term benefits. Nevertheless, given the energy challenges that need to be addressed, it will be necessary to develop a clear strategy and a step-wise path for achieving AEMI by 2030. It will also be important to identify the sequencing of these steps, on the grounds of their interdependency, the net benefits they can deliver and the ease of their implementation.
26. There was a sense among participants that the path to AEMI (including the blueprint and roadmap) should emerge from the combined perspectives of policymakers, the private sector and civil society in each country. Participants agreed with the suggestion that “national teams” could be set up to combine such perspectives and participate in the establishment of AEMI.
27. Some participants mentioned that before choosing a path for AEMI, it would be important to identify common milestones, goals and targets. All participants recognized that current institutional arrangements within ASEAN are not sufficient to deliver AEMI. Capacity is still lacking and clearer governance structures will need to be established for these institutions to deliver the AEMI vision. The majority of the participants agreed that if the choice for AEMI were one of “high collective action” with full integration, this would require the creation of an oversight body as well as the establishment of stronger national commitments and legally binding agreements (e.g., a binding treaty). They also agreed that it would be important to go beyond bilateral agreements if AMS were to reap the full AEMI benefits.

28. The overwhelming majority of participants stated that in order to develop AEMI further, it is imperative to have political support from ASEAN energy policymakers at the highest level. There was a general consensus for presenting the AEMI vision to the forthcoming SOME and, subsequently, to AMEM in September 2013, and to actively involve ASEAN specialized bodies in the development of AEMI.

### **AEMI FORUM CONCLUDING STATEMENT**

29. At the conclusion of the AEMI Forum on the second day, a short statement was drafted and circulated to participants for their review and approval. Further to the unanimous first-day statement, Forum participants unanimously agreed on the following statement:

- (a) The Forum has expressed strong support for the vision of ASEAN Energy Market Integration (AEMI), within the framework of the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC), aiming for deployment through 2030.
- (b) The Forum recommends that its main conclusions be presented to the Senior Officials Meeting on Energy (SOME) to be held in Bali on September 2013.
- (c) The Forum further recommends that SOME invites ASEAN Ministers of Energy Meeting (AMEM) in September 2013 to further support AEMI, by tasking SOE and all Specialized Energy Bodies (namely, HAPUA, ASCOPE, AFOC, RE-SSN, EE&C-SSN, NEC-SSN, REPP-SSN), coordinated by the REPP-SSN and supported by the ASEAN Secretariat and the ASEAN Centre for Energy (ACE), to develop a blueprint and a roadmap for AEMI, with appropriate goals and steps for the short term (2015), medium term (2020) and long term (2030).
- (d) The Forum also recommends that, in order to deliver this task, the REPP-SSN commission studies, both at the national and ASEAN levels, with technical support from the AEMI Group in delivering these studies.
- (e) Finally, the Forum recommends that the REPP-SSN presents a progress report on AEMI to the SOME in June 2014.





## ANNEX: AGENDA

### ASEAN ENERGY MARKET INTEGRATION (AEMI) AEMI FORUM

August 27-28, 2013, *Montien Hotel Bangkok*

Forum held under the *Chatham House Rule*

#### **DAY 1, AUGUST 27, 2013**

8:30-9:00 **Registration and Coffee**

9:00-9:10 **Opening Remarks**

Professor Pirom Kamolratanakul, M.D., President of Chulalongkorn University

9:10-9:20 **AEMI Initiative: Approach and Objectives**

Dr. Suthiphand Chirathivat, Executive Director, ASEAN Studies Center

9:20-9:30 **Photo Group Session**

#### **SESSION 1: RATIONALE FOR AEMI**

9:30-10:30 **ASEAN energy challenge and response**

Speakers: Dr. Leong Yow Peng, Director, Institute of Energy Policy and Research, Universiti Tenaga Nasional, Malaysia

Dr. Nawal Kamel, Faculty of Economics, Chulalongkorn University

Moderator: Dr. Thierry Lefevre, Director, Centre for Energy-Environment Resources Development, Thailand. Session includes question period.

10:30-11:00 – Coffee Break

11:00 -12:00 **Roundtable Discussion: What AEMI brings to the APAEC 2012-2015?**

Participants: Senior Officials of Energy; ASEAN Council on Petroleum, Heads of ASEAN Power Utilities/Authorities, ASEAN Forum on Coal; Renewable Energy Subsector Network, Energy Efficiency and Conservation Subsector Network, Regional Energy Policy and Planning Subsector Network, Civilian Nuclear Energy Subsector Network; ASEAN Centre for Energy; ASEAN Secretariat.

Moderators: Dr. Philip Andrews-Speed, Principal Fellow, Energy Studies Institute, National University of Singapore

Dr. Nawal Kamel, Faculty of Economics, Chulalongkorn University

12:00- 12:30 **Conclusion: What AEMI brings to the APAEC 2012-2015?**

All participants



**12:30-14:00 – Lunch**

**SESSION 2: BENEFITS AND CHALLENGES**

**14:00-15:00 Assessing AEMI benefits and national constraints**

- Speakers: Dr. Tri Widodo, Head of Economics Department, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Indonesia  
Mr. Jessie L. Todoc, Alternative Energy, International Copper Association Southeast Asia, the Philippines  
Dr. Maxensius Tri Sambodo, Researcher, Indonesian Institute of Sciences Economic Research Center, Indonesia
- Moderator: Dr. Srinivasa Madhur, Director of Research, Cambodia Development Resource Institute. Session includes question period

**15:00-16:00 Roundtable Discussion: Options to capture AEMI Benefits and Address its challenges?**

- Participants: Senior Officials of Energy; ASEAN Council on Petroleum, Heads of ASEAN Power Utilities/Authorities, ASEAN Forum on Coal; Renewable Energy Subsector Network, Energy Efficiency and Conservation Subsector Network, Regional Energy Policy and Planning Subsector Network, Civilian Nuclear Energy Subsector Network; ASEAN Centre for Energy; ASEAN Secretariat.
- Moderators: Dr. Philip Andrews-Speed, Principal Fellow, Energy Studies Institute, National University of Singapore  
Dr. Nawal Kamel, Faculty of Economics, Chulalongkorn University

16:00-16:30 – Coffee Break

**16:30-17:00 Conclusion: Options to capture AEMI Benefits and Address its challenges?**

All participants

**17:00-17:45 AEMI Forum Initial Messages**

- Dr. Chayodom Sabhasri, Dean, Faculty of Economics, Chulalongkorn University  
Dr. Bundhit Euaarporn, Director, Energy Research Institute, Chulalongkorn University

**18:00-21:00 Welcome Dinner**



## AGENDA

### ASEAN ENERGY MARKET INTEGRATION (AEMI) AEMI FORUM

August 27-28, 2013, *Montien Hotel Bangkok*

Forum held under the *Chatham House Rule*

#### **DAY 2, AUGUST 28, 2013**

8:30-9:00 **Registration and coffee**

9:00-9:20 **Opening remarks**

Mr. Tran Dong Phuong, Director Finance, Industries and Infrastructure, ASEAN Secretariat  
Dr. Hardiv Situmeang, Executive Director, ASEAN Centre for Energy

9:20-9:30 **Moving forward with the AEMI Forum**

Dr. Chayodom Sabhasri, Dean, Faculty of Economics, Chulalongkorn University

#### **SESSION 3: THE PROMISE OF AEMI WITHIN THE AEC**

9:30-10:30 **AEMI guiding principles and draft Blueprint**

Speakers: Dr. Chayodom Sabhasri, Dean, Faculty of Economics, Chulalongkorn University  
Dr. Nawal Kamel, Faculty of Economics, Chulalongkorn University  
Moderator: Dr. Thierry Lefevre, Director, Centre for Energy-Environment Resources  
Development, Thailand. Session includes question period.

10:30-11:00 — Coffee Break

11:00-12:00 **Roundtable Discussion: What are the gaps in AEMI draft Blueprint?**

Participants: Senior Officials of Energy; ASEAN Council on Petroleum, Heads of ASEAN Power Utilities/Authorities, ASEAN Forum on Coal; Renewable Energy Subsector Network, Energy Efficiency and Conservation Subsector Network, Regional Energy Policy and Planning Subsector Network, Civilian Nuclear Energy Subsector Network; ASEAN Centre for Energy; ASEAN Secretariat.  
Moderators: Dr. Philip Andrews-Speed, Principal Fellow, Energy Studies Institute, National University of Singapore  
Dr. Nawal Kamel, Faculty of Economics, Chulalongkorn University

12:00-12:30 **Conclusion: What are the gaps in AEMI draft Blueprint?**

All Participants

**12:30-14:00 – Lunch**



#### **SESSION 4: THE WAY FORWARD FOR AEMI WITHIN THE AEC**

##### **14:00-15:00 The pathway to AEMI**

- Speakers:** Dr. Hezri Adnan, Senior Fellow, Technology, Innovation, Environment, and Sustainability, Institute of Strategic and International Studies, Malaysia  
Dr. Philip Andrews-Speed, Principal Fellow, Energy Studies Institute, National University of Singapore
- Moderator:** Dr. Srinivasa Madhur, Director of Research, Cambodia Development Resource Institute. Session includes question period.

##### **15:00-16:00 Roundtable Discussion: What options for AEMI pathway?**

- Participants:** Senior Officials of Energy; ASEAN Council on Petroleum, Heads of ASEAN Power Utilities/Authorities, ASEAN Forum on Coal; Renewable Energy Subsector Network, Energy Efficiency and Conservation Subsector Network, Regional Energy Policy and Planning Subsector Network, Civilian Nuclear Energy Subsector Network; ASEAN Centre for Energy; ASEAN Secretariat.
- Moderators** Dr. Bundhit Euaarporn, Director, Energy Research Institute, Chulalongkorn University  
Dr. Nawal Kamel, Faculty of Economics, Chulalongkorn University

16:00-16:30 – Coffee Break

##### **16:30-17:00 Conclusion: What options for AEMI pathway?**

All Participants

##### **17:00-17:15 Next Steps for AEMI Blueprint and Roadmap**

Dr. Suthiphand Chirathivat, Executive Director, ASEAN Studies Center

##### **17:15-17:30 AEMI FORUM CONCLUSIONS**

A statement is circulated for review and agreement by all participants. The statement captures agreed conclusions from the Forum discussions and outlines next steps to further develop AEMI as an integral part of the ASEAN Economic Community.

Professor Pirom Kamolratanakul, M.D., President of Chulalongkorn University

17:30-17:45

**Remarks by H.E. Pol. Lt. Dr. Wichianchot Sukchotrat, Vice Minister for Energy, Thailand**

17:45-18:00 **Photo Group Session**

18:00-21:00 **Dinner**