

18-20 JUNE 2025 | **Tokyo Big Sight**

LEADERSHIP ROUNDTABLE SUMMARY REPORT

From Measurement to Mitigation: Advancing Emissions Management in Asia

DATE AND TIME:

THURSDAY, 19 JUNE 2025 16:00 - 17:30

HOSTED BY:

BRG | ENERGY & CLIMATE

From Measurement to Mitigation: Advancing Emissions Management in Asia

SESSION CHAIR:



Christopher Goncalves
Chair & Managing Director,
Energy & Climate
BRG

Christopher J. Goncalves, a managing director and chair of BRG's Energy & Climate practice, has thirty-two years of international experience in the energy and financial industries.

He advises energy industry and financial-sector clients in the areas of strategic business planning, energy transition strategy, commercial strategy, commercial negotiation, economic and market analysis, valuation, regulatory assessments, project development and financing, asset acquisitions and divestitures, and international carbon markets. He also provides energy industry and quantum expert analysis and testimony for international energy arbitration and litigation matters for law firms and industry clients.

As a business advisor, Mr. Goncalves has counseled industry and financial-sector clients on energy infrastructure and commerce, including liquefied natural gas (LNG), liquefied petroleum gases (LPGs), natural gas, oil, conventional power generation, renewable energy, and hydrogen. He is accomplished in providing these services to global energy companies, national energy companies, utilities, state energy agencies, independent developers, equity investors, and banks.

SESSION MODERATOR:



Phillip Solomon
Managing Director,
Energy & Climate
BRG

Phillip Solomon is a managing director in BRG's Energy & Climate practice, based in Singapore. He is a seasoned senior energy executive and recognized industry expert with nearly thirty years of experience in the oil and gas, liquefied natural gas (LNG), power, renewables, and utility infrastructure sectors. He has worked as an owner/operator, original equipment manufacturer, and consultant throughout his career. He has led the project development of energy projects across the globe, including in American, European, Asian, and Australian markets.

Mr. Solomon has deep knowledge of the LNG trading industry with extensive experience in advising floating storage regasification unit (FSRU) developers, negotiating LNG and gas sales and purchase agreements, developing and managing joint ventures with Asian LNG entities and customers, and managing facilities as an owner/developer.

From Measurement to Mitigation: Advancing Emissions Management in Asia

Across Asia, the race to reduce emissions is accelerating but the path forward remains complex. While economic growth continues to be a top priority, energy and industrial leaders now face mounting pressure to demonstrate meaningful progress on climate goals, driven by evolving regulatory frameworks, shifting global market dynamics, and growing public expectations.

Twenty Asian economies have now adopted net-zero targets, either in law or policy documents, albeit with varying timelines and enforcement mechanisms. The IEA highlights that in the region since 2021 more than USD three trillion has been committed to clean energy investments. However, implementation of these commitments and investments remains uneven, and the region's share of global energy-related emissions remains substantial.

As of 2024, the Asia Pacific region accounts for over 47% of global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from the energy sector while sustaining robust economic growth of 4.6%. Compared to 2023, emissions have risen slightly from approximately 46% of global GHG emissions as economic growth moderated from 5%.

This higher share of GHG emissions can be attributed to increased energy demand due to record-breaking heatwaves, economic growth and stimulus measures, and industrial and infrastructure development, particularly in China, India, and Southeast Asia. Fossil fuels remain a major part of the energy mix across several large Asian economies, underscoring the challenge of significantly reducing emissions while maintaining economic growth and industrial competitiveness.

This session convened senior policymakers, industry leaders, and strategists to explore how the region can advance effective emissions management systems without compromising growth. The discussion focused on identifying a practical and economically feasible path forward that is grounded in credible data, advances methane mitigation, and advances crossborder collaboration in response to rising policy and market expectations.

SPECIFICALLY, THIS ROUNDTABLE EXPLORED THEE KEY AREAS:

GHG Policy and Regulations

Practical steps are needed for corporate leaders and policymakers to harmonise emissions benchmarks across Asia's diverse economies effectively. How can regional institutions support the balance between environmental objectives and business competitiveness?

Business Economics & Goals

Aligning with stricter global emissions regulations offers both risks and opportunities for Asian industries. How can emissions management be integrated into broader corporate strategy and investment decisions?

Collaboration, Technologies, and Financing

Collaboration between the government and the private sector is needed to develop credible, transparent, and economically viable emissions reporting systems. How can public-private partnership models be innovated to improve the viability of capital incentive clean technologies, such as CCUS and low-carbon hydrogen?

Across the region, credible and standardized emissions data, particularly for methane, are in short supply but will be critical for enabling regulatory compliance, market differentiation, and investment. While efforts to establish monitoring, reporting, and verification ("MRV") frameworks and certification schemes are underway, implementation remains uneven. Interest in lower-emissions LNG and certified gas continues to grow, driven primarily by national governments and LNG buyers. However, inconsistent standards, limited third-party verification, and unclear commercial incentives constrain progress.

BRG hosted the roundtable to explore how Asian economies can accelerate emissions management while sustaining economic growth. The discussion highlighted the importance of collaboration between industry and government, recognising that energy transition requires unified goals along with the region's varied pathways. Participants emphasized that achieving meaningful and scalable impact will also require harmonised standards, stronger cross-border coordination, better-aligned incentives, and innovative financing mechanisms to support commercially viable emissions reductions.

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ATTENDEES:

Christopher **Goncalves**

Chair & Managing Director, Energy & Climate

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Phillip Solomon

Managing Director, Energy & Climate

BRG

Li Li

Director BRG

Erin O'Brien

Assistant Deputy Minister, Fuels Sector

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Ir. Dr. Angelia Liew

Advisor (Climate Change, Energy and Sustainable Development)

Department of the **Premier of Sarawak** **David Lang**

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Makoto Shimouchi

Project Director, LNG and Methane Management Division

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Global Flaring & Methane Reduction (GFMR) Partnership, Energy & Extractives

World Bank

Harshit Agrawal

Senior Gas Specialist

World Bank

Hiro Shirakawa

Japan Region Chief **Environmental Defense Fund**

Georges Tijbosch

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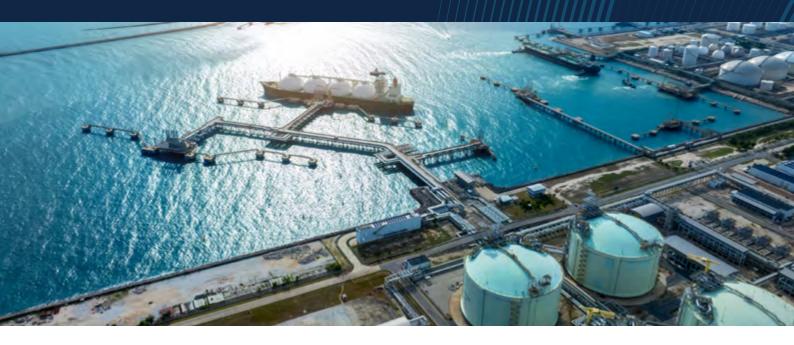
Global CCS Institute

Tomohide Muraoka

Executive Officer / Chief Engineer

JGC Holdings Corporation

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Differentiated decarbonisation is underway but harmonisation is critical for credibility and trade



While countries and companies are pursuing emissions reductions through a variety of pathways, such as methane abatement, carbon capture, and renewable integration, the credibility of these efforts depends on standardised and transparent methodologies. In the LNG sector. New low-emissions LNG export projects are aiming for substantial lifecycle GHG intensity reductions through robust MRV systems, supportive policy signals, and investment incentives such as tax credits for carbon capture, utilisation, and storage ("CCUS"). These efforts are supporting early trade in certified low-emissions LNG, which could shape future emission-based differentiation strategies. Meanwhile, Asian buyers are increasingly interested in lower-emission cargoes, driven by ESG goals and the need to coordinate with emerging EU and international regulatory requirements.

However, harmonizing emissions benchmarks across Asia remains a challenge due to underdeveloped MRV systems, diverse gas and LNG infrastructure and operational practices, and inconsistent GHG regulation. In some countries, industry-led initiatives have taken the lead, using MRV systems as tools for operational excellence and market differentiation rather than regulatory compliance. This bottom-up, industry-led development reflects a growing view that credible emissions tracking and certification can create competitive advantages in emission-sensitive markets. Unlike Europe's regulatory compliance-driven path, Asia's momentum is largely shaped by industry leading companies partnering with governments to develop standards rather than waiting to comply with government-imposed requirements.

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Emissionsbased differentiation in LNG trade is emerging but incentives remain uneven and insufficient



The commercial value of emissions differentiation in LNG Markets is growing, where some buyers are starting to consider emissions intensity in procurement decisions. European buyers are primarily motivated by the EU Emissions Trading System ("ETS") compliance, while Asian buyers are driven by voluntary ESG goals and the potential to generate or trade carbon credits.

LNG consumers and suppliers emphasize the importance of credible measurement systems and transparent certification to meet evolving buyer expectations and maintain market access. While GHG-differentiated LNG cargoes are beginning to be traded, market activity remains limited and buyers' willingness to pay a premium for loweremission cargoes is still modest.

While a sizeable portion of methane emissions can be reduced through low-cost measures, such as leak detection and repair ("LDAR") programs that often pay for themselves via recovered gas, more substantial reductions may require capital-intensive solutions like CCUS. Weak price signals, limited access to capital, international legal issues, and fragmented policy frameworks continue to hinder progress. In addition to resolving international legal issues such as transboundary shipping of CO2, unlocking broader adoption will require stronger alignment across investor expectations, carbon pricing tools, and certification systems to ensure that emissions management becomes integral to commercial decisions across the LNG value chain.

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Financing and market structures are central to enabling clean technology deployment



Lower-cost methane abatement options (e.g., LDAR) can often be deployed quickly and economically, delivering immediate emissions reduction. Such efficient and effective emissions management relies on robust MRV systems that ensure transparency and credibility for regulatory compliance and market verification and/or certification of emissions intensity and reductions.

By comparison, the deployment of capital-intensive clean technologies such as CCUS and low-carbon hydrogen continues to face major financing hurdles. While multilateral institutions are supporting mitigation efforts along the gas and LNG value chain, ranging from upstream flaring to downstream metering, private investment remains constrained by uncertainty around long-term revenue models and project scale.

Some early-stage projects have demonstrated technical and commercial viability, helping to attract private sector interest. However, scaling these solutions is essential to drive down costs and achieve meaningful emissions reductions. Bankability hinges on two key factors: credible measurement and certification, and stable, predictable long-term cash flows between creditworthy counterparties supported by regulation, carbon pricing and/or premiumbased offtake. To close financing gaps, mechanisms such as blended finance, export credit support, and green bonds are being explored. Government-backed initiatives that help de-risk early investments, particularly in CCUS/CCS, demonstrate how public-private collaboration can accelerate deployment and unlock economies of scale.

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Conclusion

The roundtable emphasised that the path to a low-emissions future in Asia must be grounded in practical, commercially viable strategies tailored to differentiated national contexts and coordinated at a regional trade level. While technical solutions exist, progress will depend on credible data, supportive policy frameworks, and aligned incentives across public and private actors. In Asia, focusing on emission intensity differentiation in LNG markets can provide an entry point to broader low carbon commodity adoption, as industry led voluntary initiatives evolve into harmonized standards, certification systems are strengthened, and financing constraints are overcome.

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Save the Date

26 - 28 May 2026

Tokyo Big Sight

Following a landmark edition in June 2025, Japan Energy Summit & Exhibition now looks ahead to its return from 26–28 May 2026 at Tokyo Big Sight, where global energy leaders will reconvene to shape a resilient and sustainable energy future.

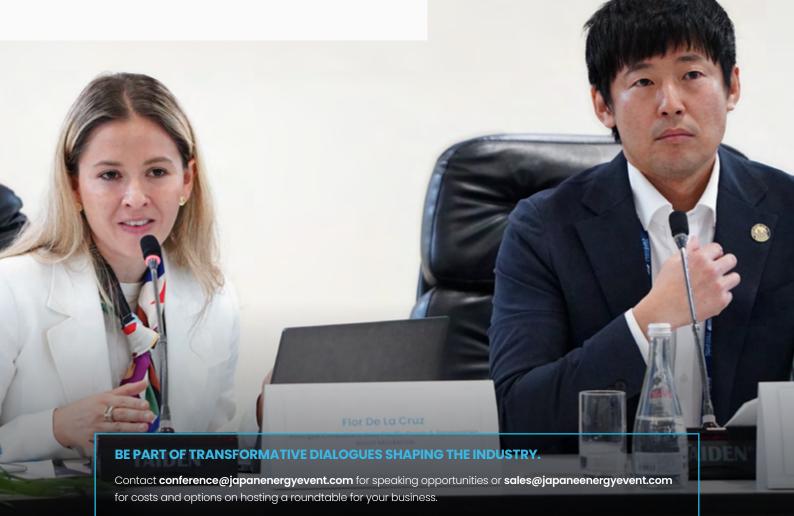
The summit and exhibition will unite senior decision-makers from government, industry, and finance to define actionable strategies that reinforce supply security, enable infrastructure expansion, and safeguard industrial competitiveness. Delegates will engage in vital discussions on energy policy, cross-border partnerships, investment frameworks, and technology deployment, all aligned with Japan's national energy priorities and its role as a regional convenor for cooperation and innovation.



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Leadership Roundtables: Shaping the global energy narrative

The invitation-only Leadership Roundtables are an important cornerstone of the event programme. Gathering C-level industry executives and policymakers for closed-door conversations that will address the greatest global energy issues from an Asian perspective, these high-level sessions generate the thought leadership and insight required to drive real progress towards net zero.





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