



**JOINT MINISTERIAL STATEMENT
OF THE 11th EAST ASIA SUMMIT ENERGY MINISTERS MEETING**
28 September 2017, Pasay City, Metro Manila, Philippines

1. The Eleventh East Asia Summit Energy Ministers Meeting (11th EAS EMM) was held on the 28 September 2017 in Pasay City, Metro Manila, Philippines. The Meeting was chaired by H.E. Secretary Alfonso G. Cusi, Secretary of Energy of the Philippines. The Meeting was attended by the Ministers and Senior Officials responsible for energy from the EAS participating countries, namely the ASEAN Member States, Australia, the People's Republic of China, India, Japan, the Republic of Korea, New Zealand, the Russian Federation, and the United States. The Deputy Secretary-General of ASEAN for Corporate Affairs was also in attendance.
2. The Ministers discussed the global energy outlook through 2040, and reiterated the continued significance of EAS cooperation to ensure security of energy supply and to promote cleaner energy and technology-neutral approach to meet the bulk of the EAS region's rising energy demand. They called for deeper cooperation to implement innovative measures and to formulate responsive policies. Energy Ministers noted the progress of the EAS Energy Cooperation Task Force in advancing regional energy security and the uptake of clean and renewable energy technologies. Ministers also noted the importance of promoting free and open energy trade and investment markets towards this goal.
3. The EAS region is experiencing the highest rates of economic growth in the world. Energy demand will increase for many years in response. Ministers noted there are a broad range of energy resources and clean energy technologies capable of contributing to the region's economic growth, energy security and sustainable environmental goals.
4. In this regard, the Ministers also requested that the EAS Energy Cooperation Task Force (ECTF) initiate activities to help implement the EAS Leaders' mandate, namely to (i) strengthen the East Asia Summit, including on energy as an EAS priority area of cooperation, (ii) encourage synergy among other cooperation mechanisms with regard to implementation of Leaders' mandates, and (iii) undertake periodic review of areas of cooperation, reflecting current priorities, challenges and interests.
5. **Energy efficiency and conservation.** The Ministers noted the progress made by the Work Stream on Energy Efficiency and Conservation (EE&C). The Ministers welcomed the insights and findings from the ongoing initiatives on distributed energy systems (DES), which involves not only the adoption of EE technologies, but also improving electricity access and supply security to remote and off-grid populations, thereby increasing RE-based energy supply, and reducing carbon emissions.

6. The Ministers looked forward to the implementation of the Work Plan of EE&C Work Stream for 2017-2018 which include: (i) the update of EE Goals and Action Plans as well as stock-takes of existing policies and measures on EE&C with the cooperation of EAS participating countries; (ii) forecast of EAS Energy Savings Potential and Analysis of energy demand impacts resulting from INDC/NDC targets; and (iii) formulation of EE roadmaps focusing on DES.

7. **Biofuels for transport and other purposes.** The Ministers noted the activities implemented by the Work Stream on Biofuels for Transport and Other Purposes in the past year, including the completion of the RE Researchers Invitation Program that ran for eight (8) years and successfully fielded 154 researchers from 15 countries into 22 host institutions in Japan for the conduct of energy research in fields of biomass, wind, geothermal, hydropower, ocean thermal and micro-grid systems. The Ministers further noted the continued implementation of initiatives on the EAS database for biofuels project as well as the joint studies on the RE potential and effective utilisation in EAS countries. The Ministers also looked forward to the implementation of the Work Plan of the Biofuels Work Stream for 2017-2018 which will include the further development of perspectives towards diversification of transportation energy mix in EAS countries and development of next generation bio-fuels and bio-methanol as energy carriers.

8. **Renewable and alternative power generation.** The Ministers welcomed the completion of seven (7) work packages led by Brunei and the U. S. under the Work Stream on Renewable and Alternative Power Generation (RAPG), including those that strengthen policies for scaling-up investments in renewables, RE technology demonstration and testing, RE resource mapping, sustainable hydropower generation technology, emissions reduction efforts and geothermal resource utilisation. The Ministers also welcomed the Work Plan of RAPG Work Stream for 2017-2018 which focuses on the promotion and deployment of new and innovative clean energy technologies for power generation in the region. This will include new initiatives on the (i) deployment of floating solar PV technologies through the proposed *Study on Global Best Practices for Floating Solar PVs: Lessons learned for South East Asian Countries* and (ii) deployment of storage technologies through the proposed *Study on Innovative Solar and Storage Technologies*.

9. **Initiative on the promotion of natural gas.** To advance the EAS collaboration on natural gas, the Ministers noted the progress on Japan's proposal during the 10th EAS EMM to facilitate collaboration and discussion among EAS countries on ways in which governments can encourage the development of natural gas markets and to endeavour to formulate pro-market policy options to ensure that gas markets operate in an efficient and transparent manner within the region. The Ministers further welcomed the ongoing study by the Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA) with the support of the ASEAN Council on Petroleum (ASCOPE) and the ASEAN Centre for Energy (ACE) to formulate policy options for promoting utilisation of natural gas including LNG in the region. The initial findings indicate that natural gas demand in the EAS region could potentially expand more than two times between now and 2030 and will require about \$80 billion in LNG supply chain investments to meet this demand. It was also noted that increased utilisation of natural gas and LNG as an alternative fuel source could significantly contribute to the region's emissions reductions.

10. The Ministers, mindful of the pivotal role of natural gas for sustainable growth of the region, noted the importance to energy security of developing a liquid, transparent and secure LNG market and agreed to accelerate efforts to (i) promote investments in related infrastructure, equipment, and services which advance a secure LNG supply to users with investments in sectors such as upstream, transportation, regasification, pipelines and end-use including gas-fired power plants; (ii) provide capacity building for the development of laws and regulation and for gas utilisation technologies; and (iii) promote new natural gas demand such as LNG bunkering, gas co-generation, and small-scale distribution to islands.

11. **EAS policy research roadmap.** The Ministers welcomed the adoption of the new EAS Mid-Term Energy Policy Research Roadmap towards building strong energy research capability in support of EAS discussions on energy cooperation. The Research Roadmap is expected to help provide a longer term view and coherence to the numerous policy research initiatives supporting the policy directions spelled out by the EAS EMM. It is also intended to link to the implementation of the ASEAN Plan of Action for Energy Cooperation (APAEC) and to include other research activities or initiatives promoted within the EAS framework. The Ministers expressed appreciation for the efforts led by Japan and ERIA in developing the Research Roadmap as well as the regular briefings provided to the EAS on the findings and policy implications of ERIA's energy policy research conducted in the past year such as oil supply resilience, emission regulation and public acceptance of coal-fired power plant, energy efficiency in the transport sector.

12. **Platforms for forum cooperation.** The Ministers appreciated China's proposal to formalise the EAS Clean Energy Forum into a regular forum cooperation mechanism for thematic discussions and high-level multilateral and bilateral dialogues focusing on clean energy development in the region. The Ministers noted that the 3rd EAS Clean Energy Forum was held on 3-4 July 2017 in Kunming, China. The Ministers similarly noted Japan's invitation to the 6th LNG Producer Consumer Conference to be held on 18 October 2017 in Tokyo, Japan. The Conference is an annual event (held since 2012) that serves as a platform for producers, consumers and other key LNG players to discuss developments and key challenges on LNG in the region. The Ministers also noted the convening of the 1st East Asia Energy Forum held in Bohol, Philippines in August 2017, and welcomed the "Bohol Reflections" prepared by the Philippines, Brunei Darussalam and ERIA.

13. The Ministers decided to meet again in October 2018 in Singapore.

The delegations from EAS participating countries, the ASEAN Secretariat and ACE expressed appreciation to the Government and people of the Philippines for the warm hospitality accorded and the excellent arrangements made for the meeting.

MINISTERS FOR ENERGY OF EAS PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES

1. **H.E. Ms. Amanda Gorely**, Australian Ambassador to the Philippines;
2. **H.E. Pehin Dato (Dr) Mohammad Yasmin Umar**, Minister of Energy and Industry at the Prime Minister's Office of Brunei Darussalam;
3. **H.E. Dr. Ith Praing**, Secretary of State, Ministry of Mines and Energy of Cambodia;
4. **H.E. Mr. Li Fanrong**, Vice Administrator of National Energy Administration Of China;
5. **Mr. Manish Manohar Sarda**, Chief Manager of Bio-Fuel Cell, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas of India;
6. **Mr. Saleh Abdurrahman**, Secretary General of National Energy Council, representing the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources of Indonesia;
7. **Mr. Atsushi Taketani**, Deputy Commissioner for International Affairs, Agency for Natural Resources and Energy, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry of Japan;
8. **H.E. Mr. Thongphath Inthavong**, Vice Minister of Energy and Mines of Lao PDR;
9. **Hon. Datuk Seri Panglima Dr. Maximus Johnity Ongkili**, Minister of Energy, Green Technology and Water of Malaysia;
10. **H.E. U Win Khaing**, Union Minister of Electricity and Energy of Myanmar;
11. **H.E. Mr. David Strachan**, New Zealand's Ambassador to the Philippines;
12. **Mr. Alfonso G. Cusi**, Secretary of Department of Energy of the Philippines;
13. **H.E. Mr. Park Wonjoo**, Deputy Minister for Energy and Resource of the Republic of Korea;
14. **Mr. Vadim V. Velikanov**, Charge d'Affaires a.i., Embassy of the Russian Federation in the Philippines;
15. **H.E. Mr. S. Iswaran**, Minister of Trade and Industry (Industry) of Singapore;
16. **H.E. General Anantaporn Kanjanarat**, Minister of Energy of Thailand;
17. **H.E. Mr. Sung Y. Kim**, U.S. Ambassador to the Philippines;
18. **H.E. Mr. Hoang Quoc Vuong**, Vice Minister of Industry and Trade of Viet Nam; and
19. **H.E. Dr. A.K.P. Mochtan**, Deputy Secretary-General of ASEAN for Community and Corporate Affairs.