



Draft Joint Media Statement
of the Nineteenth East Asia Summit Energy Ministers' Meeting (19th EAS EMM)

17 October 2025, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

1. The Nineteenth East Asia Summit Energy Ministers' Meeting (19th EAS EMM) was convened on 17 October 2025 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. The Meeting was chaired by H.E. Datuk Amar Haji Fadillah Yusof, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Energy Transition and Water Transformation of Malaysia, and attended by the Energy Ministers from the ten ASEAN Member States, together with Australia, the People's Republic of China, India, Japan, New Zealand, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, and the United States of America. Also present were the ASEAN Secretariat, the ASEAN Centre for Energy (ACE), the Heads of ASEAN Power Utilities/Authorities (HAPUA) Secretariat, the ASEAN Council on Petroleum and Energy (ASCOPE) Secretary-in-Charge, representatives from relevant Sub-Sector Networks (SSNs), and the Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA). Timor-Leste attended as an observer.
2. The Meeting commended Malaysia's leadership in hosting the Meeting under the theme "Powering ASEAN: Bridging Boundaries, Building Prosperity." The Meeting reaffirmed that the EAS EMM serves as a platform to strengthen cooperation on regional energy security and connectivity in support of shared prosperity.
3. The Meeting noted the briefing by the ASEAN Secretariat on the outcomes of the Eighteenth EAS EMM, including the signing of the Enhanced ASEAN Power Grid (APG) MOU, the endorsement of the Terms of Reference (TOR) for the ASEAN Submarine Power Cable Development Framework, and the launch of the ASEAN Power Grid Financing Initiative (APGF) and other relevant strategic updates as key efforts to accelerate regional energy security, along with progress on ASEAN's agendas. The Meeting further noted updates on the ASEAN Community Vision 2045 and the AEC Strategic Plan (2026–2030) as important frameworks to guide ASEAN's long-term integration. The Meeting underscored the importance of continuity in ASEAN's leadership in energy cooperation and reaffirmed their support for enhancing synergies between ASEAN and EAS priorities.
4. The Meeting acknowledged the remarkable progress in implementing the current ASEAN Plan of Action for Energy Cooperation (APAEC) 2015-2025 Phase II:

2021–2025 and appreciated the EAS Countries' invaluable support over the past five years. Furthermore, the Meeting noted the adoption of the APAEC 2026-2030 as a landmark achievement that will serve as the guiding blueprint for ASEAN's energy agenda in the next five years. The Meeting acknowledged the APAEC 2026-2030 overall theme “Advancing Regional Cooperation in Ensuring Energy Security and Accelerating Decarbonisation for a Just and Inclusive Energy Transition”. The Meeting welcomed the enhanced contributions from EAS participating countries to advance ASEAN's aspirational energy targets for 2030.

5. The Meeting acknowledged ERIA's recent policy research with ASEAN and East Asia and noted its contribution through the Asia Zero Emission Center, in providing analysis on financing and technology deployment. The Meeting further noted the continued efforts in developing policy recommendations to advance energy goals described in APAEC 2026-2030.
6. The Meeting noted the progress of the 19th EAS Energy Ministers Meeting, highlighting updates under its key work streams. The Meeting recognised the ongoing efforts led by Thailand and Japan to promote energy-efficient technologies and best practices. The Meeting acknowledged the Philippines' initiatives and ERIA's analytical work on sustainable and low-emission fuels, emphasising the importance of advancing clean transport technologies to enhance regional energy security. The Meeting also noted the Republic of Korea and Brunei Darussalam's leadership in promoting renewable and alternative power generation and smart energy systems, and China to convene the 7th EAS Clean Energy Forum, under the theme “Pragmatic Drive, Future Thrive”, along with continued cooperation to strengthen clean energy knowledge sharing in the region.
7. The Meeting exchanged views on enhancing energy connectivity, reliability, and advancing energy technologies in support of APAEC 2026-2030. The Meeting noted updates from participating countries, including:
 - i. Australia's recently announced 2035 Nationally Determined Contribution with a target to reduce emissions by 62-70 percent on 2005 levels, its ongoing efforts to reach 82 percent renewable energy in its electricity grid by 2030, and initiatives to support ASEAN's energy transition, including through the AUD204 million Australia for ASEAN Futures initiative.
 - ii. China recently announced new Nationally Determined Contributions as follows: China will, by 2035, reduce economy-wide net greenhouse gas emissions by 7% to 10% from peak levels, striving to do better; increase the share of non-fossil fuels in total energy consumption to over 30%; expand the installed capacity of wind and solar power to over six times the 2020 levels, striving to bring the total to 3,600 gigawatts. China's extensive experience in

building energy security guarantee systems, coordinating power planning and optimizing resource allocation, large-scale cross-regional renewable energy dispatch, and the integrated generation-grid-load-storage practice with high-proportion renewable energy will support ASEAN in implementing the ASEAN Power Grid initiative and the APAEC.

- iii. India's progress towards 500 GW renewable capacity by 2030, energy efficiency improvement, transmission capacity expansion, and key initiatives like the Ethanol Blending Program, National Green Hydrogen Mission, and PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana, the Carbon Credit Trading Scheme through India's national carbon market and India's support for ASEAN in energy efficiency, renewable energy expansion and regional power integration.
- iv. Japan's comprehensive approach combining renewables, hydrogen, ammonia, LNG, clean coal technologies, CCUS, transition finance, and initiatives such as the Asia Energy Transition Initiative (AETI).
- v. The Republic of Korea's strategy on strengthening power grid infrastructure, expanding regionally distributed energy systems, and enhancing cooperation to promote smart and low-carbon power systems in ASEAN.
- vi. New Zealand's leadership in renewable integration and system resilience, and its ongoing energy development cooperation with ASEAN to support ASEAN's renewable energy transition.
- vii. Russia's emphasis on a wide range of energy transition technologies in line with technology neutrality, the rational utilisation of all types of energy resources, increasing the share of nuclear and renewable energy, and crucial role of natural gas for the contribution to global carbon neutrality goals and expansion of energy trade.
- viii. The United States' commitment to reliable, affordable, and secure energy sources, such as natural gas and advanced nuclear technologies including Small Modular Reactors (SMRs), liquified natural gas, geothermal, coal, and private sector-led investment in affordable, reliable and secure energy projects and the diversification of supply chains, especially for critical minerals and materials. Singapore and the United States will also co-host the Singapore-United States Forum on 'Planning for a Nuclear Energy Future in Southeast Asia' during the Singapore International Energy Week from 27 – 31 October 2025. Singapore and the United States will also embark on the second phase of the Joint Feasibility Study on Regional Energy Connectivity which will study the legal and governance frameworks well as the financing and investment models needed to facilitate regional interconnectivity and strengthen energy security.

8. The Meeting reaffirmed the importance of modernising and expanding electricity infrastructure such as transmission capacity and power grids to strengthen energy security. The Meeting recognised that enhancing grid infrastructure through energy storage systems, microgrids, smart grids, and submarine power cables as well as deepening regional interconnectivity can foster more efficient and reliable grids. The Meeting also reaffirmed the importance of advancing critical and emerging energy technologies in support of APAEC 2026-2030, including CCUS, energy storage, smart grids, and Artificial Intelligence (AI).
9. The Meeting highlighted the importance of diversifying supply chains, promoting voluntary technology transfer on mutually agreed terms, mobilising finance, ensuring energy security, and exchanged views on sustainability, accessibility and affordability of energy resources.
10. The Meeting expressed appreciation to the Government of Malaysia for its warm hospitality and excellent arrangements in hosting the 19th EAS EMM and its associated meetings.
11. The Meeting noted with appreciation that the 20th EAS EMM will be hosted by the Philippines in 2026 and looked forward to continuing their discussions to deepen regional energy cooperation.
