

Joint Chair Summary by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry of Japan and the International Energy Agency

On 20 June 2025, the LNGPCC 2025 was held in Tokyo, co-hosted by Japan's Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) and the International Energy Agency (IEA). The co-chairs of the conference hereby summarize the main topics discussed in the dialogue between producers and consumers.

Navigating Global Uncertainty and Economic Growth

The main theme of LNGPCC 2025 was “Navigating Global Uncertainty and Economic Growth”. Amid various uncertainties including geopolitical tensions, the pace of new energy deployment, and rising energy demand, it was reaffirmed that LNG makes critical contributions to energy security and can play a role in transitioning energy systems. The conference also confirmed LNG's role as a driver of economic growth, particularly in Asia. At the same time, given that LNG is expected to remain a part of the global energy system for years to come, the importance of reducing emissions across the LNG supply chain to the fullest extent possible was widely discussed.

Gas Security and Investment

To ensure gas security, preserving and expanding gas market flexibility is critically important. In this regard, utilizing physical natural gas assets, policy measures and flexible commercial arrangements can contribute to greater gas security. While gas market gas market flexibility is important, it is of limited value without the physical ability to deliver gas where it is needed. Investment in sufficient gas infrastructure, including LNG export and import terminals, pipeline interconnections, and storage, plays a central role in ensuring resilience.

The co-hosts note the significance of cooperation among Japanese and Australian entities in providing flexible winter supply options for Japan to meet peak seasonal demand, as a measure to enhance gas security, recognising the role of public support. They also welcome cooperation between Japanese and Malaysian entities on LNG tank storage, which enhances the resilience of LNG supply chains and provides a model for strategic LNG arrangement. Such collaboration supports continued investment in security-enhancing measures in the LNG supply chain. The co-hosts further emphasize the value of expanding these efforts globally as a framework for strengthening gas security, while recognising the importance of reducing emissions.

Reducing Emissions from LNG Supply

Continued progress has been made in the development of technologies for LNG facilities, and the importance of the IEA's work in creating a roadmap for the deployment of low-emissions LNG technologies has been duly reaffirmed. Japan, as a

supporter of the Coalition for LNG Emission Abatement toward Net-zero—the CLEAN initiative—continues to promote methane emission reductions across the LNG supply chain through voluntary efforts and collaboration with LNG producers and suppliers. It was announced that three new LNG buyers have joined the initiative, and that one energy company and one institution have expressed their acknowledgement. Open and voluntary international collaboration through initiatives such as the CLEAN initiative, is growing, and the co-hosts anticipate its continued expansion.

The co-hosts welcome the IEA's new report, *“Assessing emissions from LNG supply and abatement options,”* as well as the *“Statement to Accelerate Reduction of LNG Supply Chain Emissions”* issued by METI, the Japan Organization for Metals and Energy Security (JOGMEC), the IEA, the United Nations Environment Programme's International Methane Emissions Observatory (UNEP IMEO), the International Group of Liquefied Natural Gas Importers (GIIGNL), the Environmental Defense Fund (EDF), and the methane emissions certification body MiQ, with support from the Government of Canada. These collaborations contribute to the initial structuring of a system for greenhouse gas monitoring, measurement, reporting, and verification (MMRV) and help create value for low-emissions LNG.

In this context, the co-hosts also note the *“Joint Statement on Technical Collaboration and Data Transparency on Methane Abatement from LNG Value Chain,”* issued by METI, the Ministry of Environment of Japan, JOGMEC, and the National Institute for Environmental Studies. This statement outlines specific technical collaboration and data transparency efforts in collaboration with UNEP IMEO, including the planned use of data from GOSAT-GW, Japan's latest Earth observation satellite.

In this regard, the co-hosts also welcome and highlight the importance of efforts in Oman to develop e-methane as a future pathway of natural gas and LNG production.