

Enabling Transboundary CCS in the Asia Pacific

Presentation for "Japan CCS Forum 2025" hosted by the Global CCS Institute

4th December 2025

Content

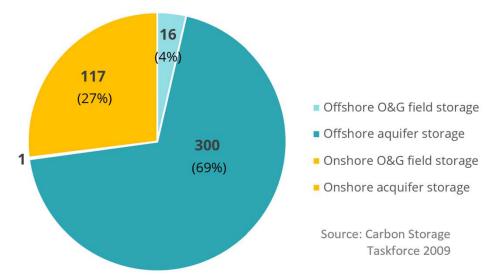
- Why transboundary CO₂ storage in Australia?
- Why deepC Store?
- What challenges do we address together?
- Takeaways



Why transboundary CO_2 storage in Australia?

- \odot Australia has ~870 years* net emissions worth of storage.
- \odot CO₂ storage acreages accessible, with abundant technical information.
- Australia is a party of the London Protocol, with well established CCS legislation and regulation.





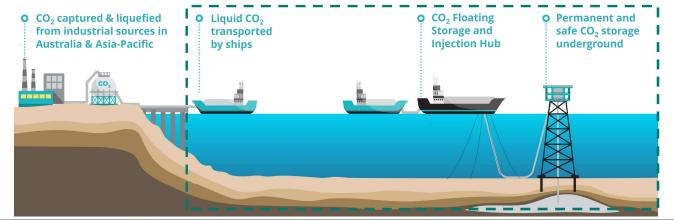
^{*} Australia's 2020 net emissions was ~500 million tonnes CO₂-e as per "Australia's NDC Communication 2022" (Commonwealth of Australia)



Why deepC Store?

- CO₂ transport & storage developer
- Offtakes CO₂ via ~ 3 MTPA "CStore1"
- Owns 2 Australian offshore CO₂ storage permits > 1 billion (giga) tonnes capacity
- Agreement with J-Power to become significant JV participant
- Agreement with MOL & T.EN to build and operate CStore1
- Advances low-pressure liquefied CO₂ R&D with FEnEx CRC

Image of CStore1









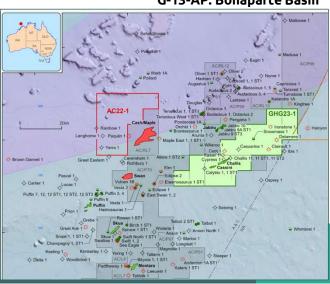




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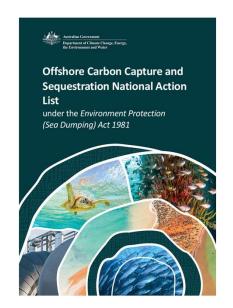
G-13-AP: Bonaparte Basin

G-14-AP: Browse Basin

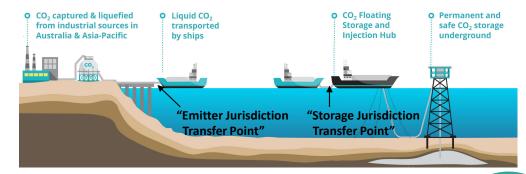


What challenges do we address together?

- Execution of bilateral agreement with partner nations
- Harmonisation of regulation across transboundary CCS value chain*
 - National Action List (CO₂ specification)
 - Physical point(s) to subtract CO₂ emissions ("Transfer Point")
 - Attribution of carbon credits
 - Methodology to calculate quantity of CO₂ emissions reduced
 - Data sharing for CO₂ emissions reduction & carbon credits
 - CO₂ Measurement, Reporting & Verification (MRV)
- Improved social acceptance of transboundary CCS
- R&D for CCS unit cost reduction



Example of Ship-transportation CCS "Transfer Point"



* Courtesy to CCUS Network Australia for highlighting key matters to address in bilateral agreements / arrangement and to aim harmonizing in APAC.



Takeaways

- \odot Australia is an attractive jurisdiction for CO_2 storage.
- \circ dCS is developing > giga tonne CO₂ storages in Australia to enable transboundary CCS for Japan
- Challenges to address together:
 - execution of bilateral agreement;
 - harmonisation of regulation;
 - o improved social acceptance; and
 - R&D for CCS unit cost reduction
- \circ Ongoing collaborative effort among governments, CO₂ suppliers, CCS project proponents, & industry is essential to enable transboundary CCS in APAC.



