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Methane and GHG Emissions Management and Decarbonisation in LNG

- Policy, markets, and companies - October 2026

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Introduction

Methane and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions management continued to gain strategic importance across the global natural gas and LNG industries during October 2026. What was once regarded primarily as a voluntary sustainability initiative is increasingly shaping regulatory frameworks, investment decisions, commercial partnerships, and access to energy markets. Governments, industry organisations and companies are placing greater emphasis on emissions transparency, measurement quality and credible decarbonisation pathways.

The month of October saw continued progress in corporate and industry efforts to improve methane reporting and emissions performance. The Oil and Gas Climate Initiative (OGCI) reported that its member companies achieved their collective 2025 upstream carbon intensity target while maintaining methane intensity below the group's voluntary threshold. At the same time, companies advanced measurement-based reporting under the OGMP 2.0 framework, reflecting growing industry focus on data quality and accountability.

Developments in low-carbon energy systems also remained active. Large-scale carbon capture and storage (CCS) projects progressed in the United Kingdom, Australia and Norway, while bio-LNG, biomethane and compressed biogas initiatives expanded across Asia and Europe. Hydrogen and ammonia projects likewise moved forward, supported by investments in production, liquefaction and distribution infrastructure. These developments highlight the increasingly interconnected nature of methane management, carbon reduction and broader energy-transition strategies.

Meanwhile, implementation of the European Union Methane Regulation remained a major area of discussion, with policymakers and industry stakeholders debating implementation timelines and compliance requirements. Alongside evolving regulatory frameworks, scientific assessments continued to underscore the importance of methane and GHG reductions in achieving longer-term climate objectives. Against this backdrop, Japanese companies continued to expand activities across CCS, biomethane,

environmental value certification and other decarbonisation-related fields both domestically and internationally.

1 Global Developments

Methane and GHG emissions management continues to evolve through a combination of corporate initiatives, technological innovation, scientific research and regulatory developments. This section reviews key international developments shaping emissions reduction strategies across the gas, LNG and broader energy sectors

1.1 Initiatives by Companies, Countries and Organisations

Governments, energy companies and industry organisations continue to strengthen efforts to monitor, report and reduce methane and GHG emissions through improved measurement, international cooperation, operational performance and technology deployment.

The Oil and Gas Climate Initiative's (OGCI) annual Progress Report published on 1 October 2026 shows the 12 member companies met the voluntary collective 2025 upstream carbon intensity ambition and held upstream methane intensity well below 0.20% for a fifth consecutive year[1]. OGCI is a CEO-led initiative comprised of 12 of the world's leading oil and gas companies. According to the report, OGCI members overall decreased aggregate upstream operated carbon intensity to 16.5 kg CO_2e/boe (kilograms of CO_2 equivalent per barrel of oil equivalent) in 2025, meeting the group's voluntary ambition to be at or below 17.0 kg CO_2e/boe. Aggregate upstream methane intensity was 0.13% in 2025 - the group's fifth consecutive year below the 0.20% ambition[2]. Over the same period, aggregate upstream routine flaring fell 74% compared with the 2018 baseline, which included 10 companies, with three member companies reporting zero routine flaring in 2025.

Eni announced on 19 October 2026 that for the third consecutive year, the company had received the "Gold Standard reporting" designation from the OGMP 2.0 (Oil and Gas Methane Partnership 2.0) for its commitment to reporting emissions with the highest levels of data quality[3].

INPEX CORPORATION announced on 26 October 2026 that it had achieved Gold Standard Reporting under the OGMP 2.0 (Oil and Gas Methane Partnership 2.0),

[1] https://www.ogci.com/news/ogci-members-meet-2025-aggregate-carbon-and-methane-intensity-ambitions-and-sharpen-their-2030-focus/
[2] As defined "the volume of methane emissions from upstream oil and gas operations as a percentage of total marketed gas" https://www.ogci.com/ogci-reporting-framework/
[3] https://www.eni.com/en-IT/media/press-release/2026/10/eni-receives-unep-gold-standard-reporting-for-the-third-consecutive-year-commitment-to-methane-emissions-reporting.html

as announced in the annual report published on 15 October[4]. INPEX became the first Japanese company to join OGMP 2.0 in November 2023. In its 2024 and 2025 submissions, INPEX received Gold Standard Pathway recognition after developing concrete plans to transition its assets to advanced, measurement-based reporting and demonstrating progress in implementing those plans. In the 2026 reporting cycle, INPEX achieved Gold Standard Reporting for the first time, reflecting an assessment of its implementation of OGMP 2.0 requirements, including measurement-based emissions reporting and efforts to confirm the accuracy and reliability of reported data.

The Korean government announced on 29 September 2026 plans to redesign its power grid to accommodate more than 100 GW of renewable energy by 2030, including measures to ease transmission constraints and expand energy storage deployment[5].

Qatar and Saudi Arabia signed an MOU (memorandum of understanding) on energy cooperation on 11 October 2026[6]. According to Qatar News Agency, the MOU addressed cooperation in and climate change mitigation technologies, such as carbon capture, transport, reuse, and storage solutions. It also covered enhancing joint international cooperation and coordination on matters related to energy, sustainability, and climate change in relevant international initiatives and frameworks. According to Saudi Press Agency, the MOU also provides for the two countries to explore opportunities for joint projects involving pipelines for the transportation and export of oil and gas.

Lloyd's Register (LR) announced on 13 October 2026 that LR, Shell and GTT had launched a Joint Development Project (JDP) to develop a conceptual 200,000 m^3 LNG carrier combining hybrid-electric propulsion with GTT NEXT1® cargo containment technology[7].

1.2 CCS Related Developments

Carbon capture and storage projects are progressing across multiple regions as governments and industry seek scalable pathways to decarbonise industrial activities, power generation and LNG value chains while preserving energy security.

Eni CCUS Holding, owned jointly by Eni and Global Infrastructure Partners (GIP), part of BlackRock, announced on 8 October 2026 that Liverpool Bay CCS had completed the installation of the new Douglas CCS platform in Liverpool Bay[8]. This

[4] https://www.inpex.com/english/sustainability/2026/20261026.html
[5] https://www.korea.kr/briefing/pressReleaseView.do?newsId=156783472
[6] https://qna.org.qa/en/news/news-details?id=qatar-saudi-arabia-sign-energy-cooperation-mou&date=12/10/2026
[7] https://www.lr.org/en/knowledge/press-room/press-listing/press-release/2026/lloyds-register-shell-and-gtt-to-explore-hybrid-electric-200000m-lng-carrier-concept/
[8] https://www.eni.com/en-IT/media/press-release/2026/10/eni-ccus-holding-liverpool-bay-ccs.html

marks a step forward in the delivery of the CO_2 Transportation and Storage (T&S) project that serves as the backbone of the HyNet industrial decarbonisation cluster in the United Kingdom. The Douglas CCS is the first purpose-built offshore platform dedicated to Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) for industrial decarbonisation in the world. The platform will receive CO_2 captured from industrial facilities across North West England and North Wales before distributing it through a network of existing offshore pipelines, which will be repurposed for CO_2 transport to depleted natural gas reservoirs for subsequent permanent storage.

Moomba carbon capture and storage (CCS) has safely and permanently stored more than 2.5 million tonnes (gross) of CO_2e since start up in September 2024, according to 2026 Santos Third Quarter Report of 22 October 2026[9].

INPEX CORPORATION announced on 23 October 2026 that the Bonaparte CCS Joint Venture operated by INPEX Browse E&P Pty Ltd (53%) and also involving TotalEnergies CCS Australia Pty Ltd (26%) and Woodside Energy Ltd (21%) had commenced FEED (front-end engineering design) work of the Bonaparte Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) Project, in the Bonaparte Basin, approximately 250 kilometres offshore Darwin, Australia[10]. INPEX and Woodside have agreed that INPEX will acquire Woodside's interest in the Bonaparte CCS Project. The Bonaparte CCS Joint Venture was formed in 2022 to appraise greenhouse gas storage assessment acreage G-7-AP. The CCS project has a potential carbon storage capacity of up to 443 million tonnes over the life of the project. The project became the first offshore CCS project to be awarded Major Project Status by the Australian Government in mid-2025. The project also received Declaration of Identified Greenhouse Gas Storage Formation approval in October 2026. First CO_2 injection is targeted for the early 2030s. The Ichthys Joint Venture is expected to be the anchor customer. The CCS Project has the potential to reduce CO_2 emissions from Ichthys LNG by 40%. INPEX Browse E&P Pty Ltd is transferring its interest to newly formed entity INPEX Bonaparte CCS Pty Ltd. This entity has also executed an agreement with Woodside to acquire its participating interest (21%) in the Bonaparte CCS Project. The acquisition will increase INPEX's participating interest to 74%.

Poland's ORLEN announced on 21 October 2026 that Atlas, a joint initiative of ORLEN Upstream Norway, Aker BP and Höegh Evi, had been awarded EUR 223 million from the European Union Innovation Fund to support the development of CO_2 transport and storage network on the Norwegian Continental Shelf[11]. The project will offer capacity

[9] https://www.santos.com/news/2026-third-quarter-report/
[10] https://www.inpex.com/english/news/upload/20261023-b.pdf
[11] https://www.orlen.pl/en/about-the-company/media/press-releases/current/2026/october-2026/orlens-co-storage-

of 6 million tonnes of CO_2 per year, with first injection targeted for 2031.

1.3 Biogas and Bio LNG Related Developments

Biogas, biomethane and bio-LNG continue to attract investment as lower-carbon gaseous fuels, supported by growing demand from transport, industry and energy sectors and by expanding certification and supply-chain frameworks.

Singapore LNG Corporation Pte Ltd (SLNG) and Shell Singapore Pte Ltd announced on 9 October 2026 the import of an ISCC EU-certified bio-LNG cargo into Singapore, following the arrival of the LNG tanker "Macoma" at the SLNG Terminal[12]. The ISCC EU-certified biomethane was sourced from the United States. ISCC EU refers to International Sustainability & Carbon Certification (ISCC) European Union (EU). The ISCC EU certification framework has been developed based on the EU's Renewable Energy Directive (RED).

India's Petronet LNG Limited (PLL) announced on 23 October 2026 that it and Gruner Renewable Energy Pvt. Ltd. signed a Binding Term Sheet on 22 October 2026 for the formation of a 50:50 Joint Venture to develop Compressed Biogas (CBG) projects across India[13]. The Joint Venture plans to establish 10 CBG plants, each with a production capacity of 18 tonnes per day.

Finland's Wasaline announced on 22 October 2026 that it had signed an agreement with St1 Biokraft for the supply of 42 GWh of liquefied biogas (LBG) per year[14]. Deliveries will take place in connection with the bunkering of Aurora Botnia in Vaasa. The ambition for Wasaline is to mainly use locally produced biogas from Suomen Lantakaasu's new plant in Nurmo, which is situated about 80 km from Vaasa. The liquefied biogas will be transported by tanker truck from St1 Biokraft's production facilities and terminals to the Port of Vaasa. Suomen Lantakaasu is a joint venture between St1 Biokraft and Valio. The agreement between Wasaline and St1 Biokraft will run for two years, starting in January 2028.

1.4 Developments Related to Hydrogen

Hydrogen and ammonia projects continue to advance through investments in production, liquefaction, transportation and utilisation infrastructure, reflecting expectations of their long-term role in decarbonised energy systems.

Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd. announced on 19 October 2026 that it had

project-in-norway-receives-eu-funding-for-innovative-climate-technologies

[12] https://www.shell.com.sg/about-us/news-and-insights/media/2026-media-releases/first-iscc-eu-certified-bio-lng-cargo-at-slng-terminal-demonstrating-shells-renewable-gas-delivery-capability.html

[13] https://www.linkedin.com/posts/petronetlng-pll-grunerrenewableenergy-ugcPost-7519346696561041408-nrwU/

[14] https://www.wasaline.com/en/portfolio-item/biogas-agreement-with-st1-biokraft/

started construction of a hydrogen liquefaction plant at the Kawasaki LH_2 Terminal (Ogishima, Kawasaki-ku, Kawasaki City, Kanagawa)[15]. With a liquefaction capacity of 50 tonnes per day, the plant will exceed the largest liquefaction capacity publicly announced in Japan to date, which is 15 tonnes per day (according to the company's research). The plant is scheduled for completion at the end of 2028 and, following commissioning, will be used for the commercialization demonstration from 2030. The plant will be used for the "Liquefied Hydrogen Supply Chain Commercialization Demonstration" under the "Large-scale Hydrogen Supply Chain Establishment" project of the Green Innovation Fund Project promoted by the New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization (NEDO) and will serve as the hydrogen liquefaction facility at the Kawasaki LH2 Terminal, which is being constructed by Japan Suiso Energy, Ltd. (JSE).

INPEX CORPORATION announced on 23 October 2026 that it had commenced ammonia production as part of its Integrated Blue Hydrogen and Ammonia Production and Utilization Demonstration Project in Kashiwazaki, Niigata Prefecture, and begun supplying the ammonia to Mitsubishi Gas Chemical Company, Inc. (MGC)[16]. The Demonstration Project is the first in Japan to integrate the entire hydrogen and ammonia value chain, from production through utilization, involving hydrogen and ammonia as clean energy sources that do not emit CO_2 during use. The gas used to produce hydrogen and ammonia is produced from the Minami-Nagaoka Gas Field operated by INPEX in Nagaoka, Niigata. CO_2 generated as a by-product during the production process is injected into a subsurface reservoir in the Hirai area of the Higashi-Kashiwazaki Gas Field, where gas production has already ceased, as part of a carbon capture, utilization and storage (CCUS) initiative, thereby reducing atmospheric CO_2 emissions. The Demonstration Project produces ammonia from hydrogen using a low-temperature, low-pressure ammonia synthesis technology developed by Tsubame BHB Co., Ltd. Using a proprietary electride catalyst, the technology enables efficient ammonia synthesis under lower-temperature and lower-pressure conditions than the conventional Haber-Bosch process. This is expected to enable more compact facilities and reduce the energy required for ammonia production. The Technology also enables on-site production near areas of demand and is expected to play an important role in helping realize decentralized ammonia supply in the future. The hydrogen and ammonia production facilities and CO_2 capture processes of the Demonstration Project are being implemented under a subsidized project adopted by NEDO (New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization) as part of its program entitled "Development of

[15] https://global.kawasaki.com/en/corp/newsroom/news/detail/?f=20261019_6788
[16] https://www.inpex.com/english/news/upload/20261023.pdf

Technologies for Fuel Ammonia Production and Utilization / Technology Development for Blue Ammonia Production." The implementation and evaluation of geological CO_2 storage are being carried out under a joint-research project JOGMEC (Japan Organization for Metals and Energy Security) entitled "Demonstration Project to Assess CO_2 Storage Capacity in Depleted Oil and Gas Fields in Japan for Decarbonization through Natural Gas Utilization and Related Initiatives."

Hydrogen Refueller @H2Perth's Ready for start-up was achieved and commissioning activities continued onsite with first hydrogen production targeting Q4 2026, according to Woodside Energy 3Q 2026 Report of 21 October 2026[17].

1.5 Developments Related to the EU Methane Regulation

The implementation of the EU Methane Regulation remains a key issue for global gas and LNG markets. Recent developments focus on compliance timelines, importer obligations and the practical challenges associated with implementation.

18 industry organisations including Eurogas, IGU (International Gas Union), and IGOP (International Association of Oil and Gas Producers) sent an open letter on 8 October 2026 to Members of the European Council to urge them to support a three-year postponement of the EUMR's (EU Methane Regulation) importer requirements[18]. The organisations support the intent of EUMR and want it to work in practice for all those involved in its implementation. The organisations welcome the recognition that the EUMR's importer requirements cannot be met under the current timetable. However, one year is insufficient. A three-year postponement would provide the time needed to establish a workable compliance framework, according to the letter.

The European Commission announced on 14 October 2026 that it had adopted a proposal to postpone by one year the implementation of specific provisions of the EU Methane Regulation related to importers[19]. The proposed targeted amendment concerns the monitoring, reporting and verification obligations for natural gas, oil and coal importers. It also concerns the provisions related to the reporting on methane-intensity requirements for both importers and Union producers. This one-year postponement of the import-related provisions is designed to help avoid additional pressures on the security of supply of imported fossil fuels. The proposed amendment does not affect the ambition, integrity and scope of the Regulation, reaffirming the European Union's commitment to reduce methane emissions. The proposed one-year delay will allow extra

[17] https://www.woodside.com/docs/default-source/investor-documents/quarterly-and-half-yearly-pdfs-and-data-tables/2026/third-quarter-2026-report.pdf
[18] https://www.eurogas.org/wp-content/uploads/2026/10/Joint-Industry-Letter-to-the-European-Council-on-the-EU-Methane-Regulation-1.pdf
[19] https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_26_2119

time for importers to ensure full compliance with requirements of the Regulation in the very challenging current context of global energy markets. The proposed targeted amendment will be submitted to the European Parliament and Council for adoption. In July 2026, the Commission issued two Recommendations to provide legally sound solutions to industry concerns, on compliance solutions and on penalties. On 12 October, the Commission launched a call for feedback concerning the adoption of an Implementing Act with reporting templates for EU reporting of oil, gas and coal methane emissions.

The European Council on 16 October 2026 welcomed the European Commission's proposal to postpone certain obligations under the EU Methane Regulation[20].

MEPs (members of the European Parliament) voted on 22 October 2026 to delay methane monitoring and reporting rules for oil, gas and coal importers by three years - two more than proposed by the European Commission[21]. The European Commission proposed postponing by one year certain importer obligations, due to apply from 1 January 2027, and methane intensity reporting, due by August 2028. Parliament agrees with the need to postpone these requirements, but is pushing for a longer, three-year postponement. Under Parliament's proposal, importers of crude oil, natural gas and coal would have until 31 May 2031, to show that supply contracts concluded or renewed since 4 August 2024 cover only fuel subject to monitoring, reporting and verification measures equivalent to EU rules. The same new date would apply when importers report on their efforts to bring older contracts into line. In addition, EU producers and importers would first report the methane intensity of the fossil fuels they place on the EU market by 5 August 2031, not 5 August 2029. MEPs also want to give EU oil and gas operators three more years to submit verified reports combining source-level and site-level methane measurements - to February 2030 for operated assets, and August 2031 for non-operated assets. MEPs agree that the extended timeline should not benefit energy imports from countries the EU has sanctioned. The existing schedule should continue to apply to oil, gas and coal originating in, or exported directly or indirectly from, countries that are subject to EU sanctions that prohibit or restrict imports of these substances. To prevent circumvention, importers would have to report these volumes separately, including those in mixed cargoes. The European Commission would publish and update an indicative list of the countries concerned. MEPs want the European Commission to report by 1 July

[20] https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2026/10/16/european-council-conclusions-on-competitiveness-the-next-multiannual-financial-framework-and-enlargement-and-reforms/
[21] https://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/en/press-room/20261021IPR48321/methane-rules-parliament-backs-longer-delay-for-energy-importers-and-producers

2029 on how importer and methane intensity provisions are being implemented. The report would cover national penalty regimes, the accreditation of verifiers, recognition of compliance solutions, progress on developing the methane intensity methodology and maximum values, and the security of supply situation. The European Parliament is expected to start negotiations with the Council on the final shape of the law.

1.6 A Study on Methane Emissions

Recent studies continue to improve understanding of methane and wider GHG emissions, providing insights into mitigation requirements, emissions trajectories and the role of measurement and reporting in climate policy.

According to a new UNEP (United Nations Environment Programme) report - *The Emissions Gap Report 2026: The Point of Return* - released on 21 October 2026, with global temperature rise set to exceed 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, urgent and stringent cuts to greenhouse emissions are needed to minimize the magnitude and duration of overshoot and return to 1.5°C by the end of the century[22]. To get onto this pathway, global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions would have to be reduced by 18% by 2030, 45% by 2035 and 69% by 2040, all relative to 2025 levels.

2 Developments in Japan and Japanese companies

Japanese companies and stakeholders continue to expand decarbonisation-related activities across LNG, CCS, renewable gases, clean fuels and environmental value frameworks. Recent developments illustrate efforts to combine emissions reductions with energy security, industrial competitiveness and international collaboration.

Mitsui O.S.K. Lines, Ltd. (MOL) announced on 28 October 2026 the delivery and entry into service of an LNG dual-fuel coal carrier constructed as a dedicated vessel for Kansai Electric Power Co., Inc[23]. The vessel is Japan's first coal carrier equipped with the Wind Challenger, a hard sail wind-assisted propulsion system. A naming and delivery ceremony was held at Oshima Shipbuilding Co., Ltd. to mark the vessel's completion, during which the vessel was named "MAIZURU KAZENOMAI". This vessel is engaged in transporting coal to Kansai Electric Power's Maizuru Power Plant. It features a dual-fuel main engine capable of using LNG as its primary fuel, as well as the Wind Challenger, a wind-assisted propulsion system jointly developed by MOL and Oshima Shipbuilding. The MOL Group plans to deploy 25 Wind Challenger-equipped vessels by 2030 and 80

[22] https://www.unep.org/en/news-and-stories/press-release/new-unep-report-lays-out-emission-cuts-needed-return-15degc
[23] https://www.mol.co.jp/en/pr/2026/26049.html

vessels by 2035.

Chiyoda Corporation announced on 29 September 2026 that it was awarded a FEED (Front-End Engineering Design) contract on 12 August for CO_2 liquefaction in a CCS (Carbon Capture and Storage) project studied by Electric Power Development Co., Ltd. (J-POWER) and Kyushu Electric Power Co., Inc. The project is in a coal-fired power plant in Matsuura City, Nagasaki Prefecture and aims for commercial operation in the early 2030s[24]. The FEED contract is associated with engineering activities undertaken by J-POWER and Kyushu Electric Power, following selection of the Matsuura Cluster under JOGMEC (Japan Organization for Metals and Energy Security) Advanced CCS Projects with Maritime Transport initiative.

Kanadevia Corporation held a completion ceremony on 5 October 2026, for the world's first technology demonstration plant - built at the Shinagawa Waste Treatment Plant in Shinagawa Ward, Tokyo - designed to concentrate and capture carbon dioxide (CO_2) from waste incineration exhaust gas[25]. By concentrating the CO_2, the plant enables highly efficient and stable CO_2 capture, regardless of the specific capture method employed. The company aims to achieve practical implementation of the technology from 2031 onwards.

Tokyo Gas Co., Ltd. announced on 13 October 2026 that it had obtained Approval in Principle (AiP) from ClassNK (Nippon Kaiji Kyokai) for a floating offshore wind power facility, in collaboration with Principle Power, Inc[26].

Hitachi, Ltd., Brookfield Japan Kabushiki Kaisha, Hartree Partners Singapore Pte. Limited, and Tokyo Gas Co., Ltd. announced on 19 October 2026 that the four companies signed an MoU (Memorandum of Understanding) on 30 September regarding collaboration to develop green data centres in Japan[27]. The MoU includes Tokyo Gas, and builds on a previous MoU signed by Hitachi, Brookfield and Hartree which was announced in July 2025.

Tokyo Gas Co., Ltd., Idemitsu Kosan Co. Ltd., and Mizuho Bank, Ltd. concluded on 19 October 2026 an agreement on a collaborative framework to generate credits under the international Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM)[28]. The three companies have begun discussions on a candidate project in Southeast Asia, with a view to generating credits from around 2028.

Toyota Tsusho Corporation announced on 5 October 2026 that, in September 2026, it established a joint venture named PT KIS Toyota Tsusho Biomethane Indonesia

[24] https://www.chiyodacorp.com/en/media/2026/post_20241017.html
[25] https://www.kanadevia.com/newsroom/news/release/assets/pdf/FY2026-65.pdf
[26] https://www.tokyo-gas.co.jp/news/press/20261013-01.html
[27] https://www.hitachi.com/en/press/articles/2026/10/1019/
[28] https://www.tokyo-gas.co.jp/en/IR/support/pdf/20261019-01e.pdf

(KTBI) with PT KIS Biofuels Indonesia (KBI) to engage in the production and sale of biomethane in Indonesia[29]. KTBI is developing a project to refine biogas derived from POME (Palm Oil Mill Effluent) - generated at palm oil mills in South Sumatra - into high-purity biomethane for sale, with the aim of commencing commercial operations in 2027. The company plans to supply the product to customers, including manufacturers in West Java, via the pipeline network owned by PT Perusahaan Gas Negara (Persero) Tbk (PGN), targeting annual sales of 150,000 million BTU (2,900 tonnes).

Osaka Gas Co., Ltd. and Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. (MHI) announced on 21 October 2026 that they had commenced on operation of CO_2NNEX®, a digital platform jointly developed and deployed by the two companies, under the 2026 Project for the Establishment of Environmental Value Certification Scheme, etc. (Demonstration Project for Consideration of the Building of a Scheme for Certification and Transfer of Environmental Value of Sustainable Fuels) implemented by the Agency for Natural Resources and Energy of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry of Japan (ANRE)[30]. CO_2NNEX will be used in consideration of the system requirements needed for sustainable fuel certificates.

Hokkaido Gas Co., Ltd. announced on 23 October 2026 that it had entered into a partnership agreement with the city of Kita-Hiroshima[31]. The agreement aims to foster the development of Kita-Hiroshima and realize its vision of becoming a "Zero Carbon City" by promoting the local production and consumption of energy and advancing decarbonization efforts. Hokkaido Gas intends to provide support for decarbonization and energy-saving initiatives at public facilities and local businesses within Kita-Hiroshima. The parties will explore a first-of-its-kind initiative in Japan to issue "Clean Gas Certificates" - based on the Clean Gas Certificate system - for the environmental value derived from biogas generated and consumed on-site at the "Aqua Biomass Centre Kita-Hiroshima," a municipal sewage facility.

Tokyo Gas Engineering Solutions Corporation (TGES) announced on 26 October 2026 the establishment of a local subsidiary, TGES (Thailand) Co., Ltd., to facilitate the full-scale expansion of its energy solutions business in the Kingdom of Thailand[32]. TGES also announced that on 1 September 2026, TGES (Thailand) entered into a Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) with Mitsubishi Electric Consumer Products (Thailand) Co., Ltd. (MCP) for an on-site PPA project - utilizing a solar photovoltaic (PV) system and a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) - at two of MCP's manufacturing facilities (MCP

[29] https://www.toyota-tsusho.com/press/detail/261005_006923.html
[30] https://www.osakagas.co.jp/en/whatsnew/__icsFiles/afieldfile/2026/10/21/261021_3.pdf
[31] https://www.hokkaido-gas.co.jp/news/20261023-1
[32] https://www.tokyo-gas.co.jp/news/press/20261026-02.html

Sites 1 and 2).

Osaka Gas Co., Ltd. announced on 22 October 2026 that it had entered into an agreement with UAE's commodity trading company Offset8 Holding Limited to provide biodiversity assessment technology for a methane emission reduction project in rice paddies in Indonesia. The project is being promoted by Offset8 and Indonesia's climate tech company SAWA EcoSolutions Pte Ltd and utilizes Alternate Wetting and Drying (AWD), an irrigation technique designed to reduce methane emissions from rice cultivation[33].

Toyota Tsusho Corporation and Toho Gas Co., Ltd. announced on 23 October 2026 that a joint project between the two companies had been selected by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) under its FY2025 supplementary budget for its Global South Future-Oriented Co-Creation Project Subsidy Program (Large-Scale Demonstration Projects for Non-ASEAN Countries)[34]. The companies will begin preparations for a demonstration of biogas production from sugarcane residues. Toyota Tsusho, Toho Gas and Sebigas Cótica Bioenergia Ltda have entered a joint development agreement to conduct a demonstration of biogas production from sugarcane residues in the country. A unique biogas production process using unused sugarcane residues as feedstock will be developed with the aim of increasing biogas production from a single sugar mill (a plant for producing sugar and ethanol from sugarcane). The demonstration plant will be constructed within the premises of a sugar mill operated by the Brazilian partner. Toyota Tsusho and Toho Gas will collaborate with Mizuho Bank, Ltd. and Cotica Energia e Participações Ltda. to establish a special purpose company (SPC) in Brazil, with the demonstration project planned to launch in July 2028.

Contact: report@tky.ieej.or.jp

[33] https://www.osakagas.co.jp/en/whatsnew/__icsFiles/afieldfile/2026/10/22/261022_1.pdf
[34] https://www.tohogas.co.jp/lang-n/en/corporate/press/__icsFiles/afieldfile/2026/10/23/20261023.pdf