

s 22(1)(a)(ii)

The signing of the **H2Perth MoU** with **Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Woodside and Kansai Electric** will spotlight trilateral collaboration on hydrogen and carbon capture and storage (CCS) – positioning Australia as a leader in clean energy innovation. s 22(1)(a)(ii)

s 22(1)(a)(ii)

s 33(1)(a)(iii)

s 22(1)(a)(ii)

KEY MESSAGES

s 22(1)(a)(ii)

s 22(1)(a)(ii)

- By working together and investing in our industries, we can:
 - Ensure a steady supply of energy, including Australian gas and coal.

s 22(1)(a)(ii)

Energy Security and Transition

- Australia remains a **trusted and reliable energy security partner** to Japan while transitioning to net zero.
 - s 33(a)(iii)
- Australia is undertaking **gas market reviews** to ensure a robust regulatory framework that:
 - Safeguards domestic energy security.
 - Supports a smooth transition to net zero.
 - Upholds commitments to trade partners.
- We will work closely with regional partners, including Japan, to implement reforms and consider existing commercial arrangements.

s 22(1)(a)(ii)

OVERVIEW | COUNTRY BRIEF

s 22(1)(a)(ii)

s 22(1)(a)(ii)

s 22(1)(a)(ii)

- There are also strategic opportunities to work together on decarbonisation in Asia including through Japan's Asia Zero Emissions Community (AZEC) initiative. This was agreed during the Leaders' Meeting on 9 September 2023 (alongside the G20 in India).

s 22(1)(a)(ii)

OVERVIEW | FACTS AND STATISTICS

FACTS AND STATISTICS

s 22(1)(a)(ii)

Bilateral resources and energy relationship

- Japan is Australia's second largest resources and energy export market, valued at \$41 billion in 2023–24. Major exports include LNG, thermal and metallurgical coal and iron ore.
- s 33(a)(iii)

Australia is Japan's largest source of LNG (Table 1), accounting for around 38 per cent of Japan's LNG imports in 2024.

Table 1: Top 5 LNG exporters (by volume) to Japan in 2024

Country	Export volume
Australia	25.1 Mt
Malaysia	10.2 Mt
United States	6.3 Mt
Russian Federation	5.7 Mt
Papua New Guinea	3.7 Mt

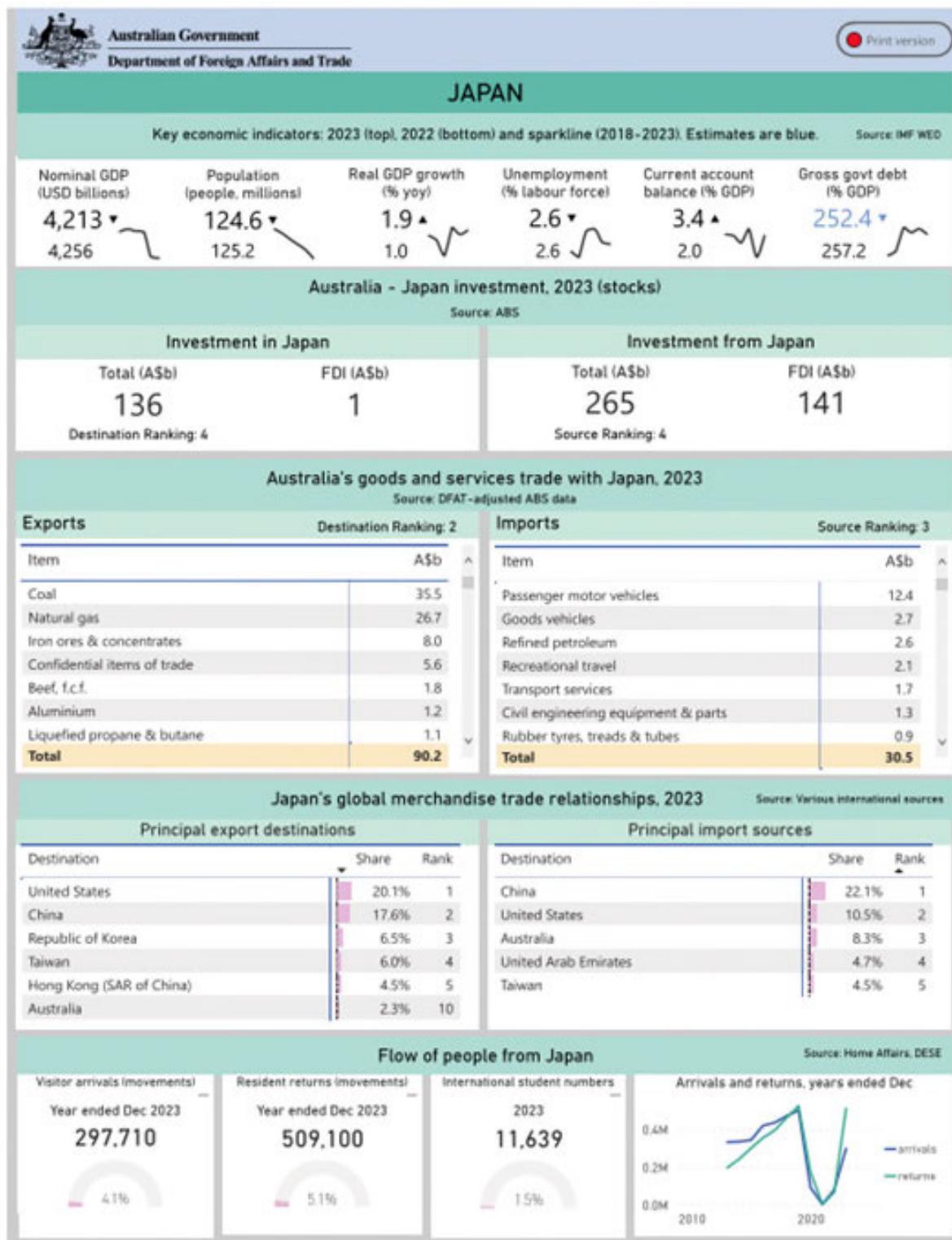
Source: International Trade Centre, (2025)

- The value of Australian LNG exports to Japan increased by around one-quarter in nominal terms, from \$21 billion in 2018–19 to \$26 billion in 2023–24.
- Japanese LNG demand is forecast to be relatively flat at around 72 Mt annually for the next few years, with potential declines from 2028.

s 22(1)(a)(ii)

OVERVIEW | FACT SHEET

FACT SHEET



Compiled by the Trade Data Section, DFAT, using the latest data from the ABS, the IMF and various international sources. IMF data may include forecasts or projections for recent years.

Merchandise trade data may exclude confidential items of trade. Totals may not add up due to rounding. Investment data is stocks as at end December. All data may be subject to future revisions.

GDP - Gross Domestic Product. na - Data is not available. np - Data is not published. f.c.f - Fresh, chilled or frozen. nes - Not elsewhere specified.

PROGRAM

DRAFT VISIT PROGRAM (as at 22/09/2025)

The Hon Madeleine King MP, Minister for Resources, Minister for Northern Australia

Japan | 22 September to 26 September 2025

MONDAY 22 SEPTEMBER [PERTH]

Local Time	Engagement	Notes
1710	 Minister Madeleine King and Director of Policy s 22(1)(a)(ii) Depart: s 22(1)(a)(ii) Flight: s 22(1)(a)(ii) Duration: 5 hrs 25 mins	s 22(1)(a)(ii)
2235	 Minister Madeleine King and Director of Policy s 22(1)(a)(ii) Arrive: s 22(1)(a)(ii) Stopover: 2 hrs 50 mins	s 22(1)(a)(ii)

End of 22 September Program

TUESDAY 23 SEPTEMBER [OSAKA]

Local Time	Engagement	Notes
0125	 Minister Madeleine King and Director of Policy s 22(1)(a)(ii) Depart: s 22(1)(a)(ii) Flight: s 22(1)(a)(ii) Duration: 6 hrs 25 mins	
0850	 Minister Madeleine King and Director of Policy s 22(1)(a)(ii) Arrive: s 22(1)(a)(ii) Met by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ms Margaret Bowen, Australian Consul-General Osaka ▪ s 22(1)(a)(ii) , DISR Counsellor 	s 22(1)(a)(ii)
	<i>Travel to Imperial Hotel Osaka</i> Met by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ s 22(1)(a)(ii) Senior Research Officer ▪ Hotel manager 	s 22(1)(a)(ii)
	Check in Opportunity to refresh Location: Imperial Hotel Osaka, 1 Chome-8-50 Tenmabashi, Kita Ward	s 22(1)(a)(ii)
1330 – 1415	Briefing with HOM Participants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Minister Madeleine King MP ▪ Mr Justin Hayhurst, Australian Ambassador to Japan ▪ s 22(1)(a)(ii) Director of Policy ▪ Mr Robert Jeremenko, DISR Deputy Secretary ▪ Ms Margaret Bowen, Consul-General Osaka ▪ s 22(1)(a)(ii) , DISR Counsellor ▪ s 22(1)(a)(ii) Senior Research Officer Location: Private room TBC, Imperial Hotel Osaka	s 22(1)(a)(ii)
1415 – 1445	<i>Travel to Osaka Expo site</i>	s 22(1)(a)(ii)

TUESDAY 23 SEPTEMBER [OSAKA]

1500 – 1545 Confirmed	<p>Briefing and tour of Australia Pavilion Visitor Experience Led by Ms Nancy Gordon, Australia's Commissioner General for World Expo 2025</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Minister Madeleine King MP ▪ Mr Justin Hayhurst, Australian Ambassador to Japan ▪ s 22(1)(a)(ii) , Director of Policy ▪ Mr Robert Jeremenko, DISR Deputy Secretary ▪ s 22(1)(a)(ii) , DISR Counsellor ▪ s 22(1)(a)(ii) , Senior Research Officer <p>Location: Retro Room, Australia Pavilion, Osaka Expo</p>	s 22(1)(a)(ii)
1545 – 1600	<i>Walk to Future City Pavilion</i>	s 22(1)(a)(ii)
1600 - 1645	<p>Tour Future City Pavilion Opportunity to engage with Kawasaki, Hitachi, Kubota, and Komatsu in their respective booths</p>	
1645 – 1700	<i>Walk to Australia Pavilion to meet delegation vehicles</i>	s 22(1)(a)(ii)
1700 – 1730	<i>Travel to Imperial Hotel</i>	s 22(1)(a)(ii)
1730 – 1800	Opportunity to refresh before dinner	
1800	Dinner own arrangements	s 22(1)(a)(ii)
	<i>Return to hotel</i>	

End of 23 September Program

WEDNESDAY 24 SEPTEMBER [OSAKA]

Local Time	Engagement	Notes
0800	Breakfast Location: Imperial Hotel Osaka	s 22(1)(a)(ii)
0900 – 1130	A-based business time Location: Imperial Hotel <i>Delegation to meet in hotel lobby at 1130</i>	
1130 - 1200	<i>Travel to Osaka Expo site</i>	
1215 – 1245	Private lunch Location: Hana Room, Australia Pavilion	s 22(1)(a) (ii)
1245 – 1300	<i>Walk to Japan Pavilion</i>	s 22(1)(a)
1300 – 1340	Tour Japan Pavilion Location: Osaka Expo	
1340 – 1355	<i>Walk to Republic of Korea Pavilion</i>	s 22(1)(a)
1355 – 1435	Tour Republic of Korea Pavilion Location: Osaka Expo	
1435 – 1445	<i>Walk to Australia Pavilion</i>	
1445 – TBC Confirmed	Watch Fiji cultural performance on the Australia Pavilion forecourt stage	
1530 - 1645	Prep for dinner speech Hold for media interviews	
1645 – 1745 Confirmed	Visit to Expo Methanation Station with WA Premier This demonstration project creates e-methane using food waste from the Expo site. - 1645: Walk to Gas Pavilion - 1650: Shuttle bus to Methanation Station - 1700: Methanation Station tour - 1730: Shuttle bus returns to Gas Pavilion - 1740: Walk to Australia Pavilion Location: Methanation Station, Osaka Expo	
1745 – 1800	Opportunity to refresh and change clothes ahead of Gala Dinner	s 22(1)(a)(ii)

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WEDNESDAY 24 SEPTEMBER [OSAKA]

		s 22(1)(a)(ii)
1800-2030 Confirmed	<p>Event – Gala Dinner in collaboration with WA Government</p> <p>Topics: WA's energy capabilities around resources such as critical minerals, LNG, Hydrogen and green iron/steel.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Co-host with WA Premier Cook ▪ Invitation for Minister King to host a table if she has VIP guests she would like to invite ▪ Minister King to give a 5–10-minute address <p>VIP attendees:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hon Roger Cook MLA, Premier ▪ Hon David Michael, MLA, WA Minister for Mines and Petroleum ▪ s 22(1)(a)(ii) INPEX Australia ▪ s 22(1)(a)(ii) J-Power <p>Delegation and Post attendees:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Minister Madeleine King MP ▪ Mr Justin Hayhurst, Australian Ambassador to Japan ▪ s 22(1)(a)(ii) Director of Policy ▪ Mr Robert Jeremenko, DISR Deputy Secretary ▪ s 22(1)(a)(ii) DISR Counsellor <p>Location: Australia Pavilion, Osaka Expo</p>	s 22(1)(a)(ii)
2030-2100	<i>Walk on the top of the Grand Ring surrounding the Expo site</i>	s 22(1)(a)(ii)
2100	<i>Return to hotel</i>	s 22(1)(a)

End of 24 September Program

THURSDAY 25 SEPTEMBER [OSAKA]

Local Time	Engagement	Notes
0830	<p>Breakfast</p> <p>Location: Imperial Hotel Osaka</p> <p>Met by: Margaret Bowen, Australian Consul-General Osaka</p>	s 22(1)(a)(ii)
0830 - 1000	<p>TBC Breakfast meeting</p> <p>Kankeirens 22(1)(a)(ii) for possible breakfast with Kansai business leaders</p> <p>Location: Imperial Hotel</p>	
1000 - 1020	<i>Transition to next engagement (within hotel)</i>	s 22(1)(a)
1030-1100 Confirmed	<p>Minister King and Premier Cook attend MoU signing between and Kansai Electric, Japan Suiso Energy (KHI subsidiary)</p> <p>Topics: H2Perth project, hydrogen, gas, CCS</p> <p>VIP attendees:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ s 22(1)(a)(ii) Japan Suiso Energy ■ s 22(1)(a)(ii) Woodside ■ s 22(1)(a)(ii) Kansai Electric ■ s 22(1)(a)(ii) KHI <p>Delegation and Post attendees:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Minister Madeleine King MP ■ Premier Roger Cook ■ Ms Margaret Bowen, Australian Consul-General Osaka ■ s 22(1)(a)(ii) Director of Policy ■ Mr Robert Jeremenko, DISR Deputy Secretary ■ s 22(1)(a)(ii) DISR Counsellor ■ s 22(1)(a)(ii) Senior Research Officer <p>Location: Suisen Room, Imperial Hotel</p>	s 22(1)(a)(ii)
1100 - 1200	<i>Travel to Osaka Expo</i>	s 22(1)(a)
1215 - 1300	<p>Private lunch</p> <p>Location: Hana Room, Australia Pavilion</p>	

THURSDAY 25 SEPTEMBER [OSAKA]

1300 – 1330 Confirmed	<p>Meeting with Kawasaki Heavy Industries</p> <p>Topics: Hydrogen</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ s 22(1)(a)(ii) KHI's Energy Solution and Marine Engineering Company <p>Delegation and Post attendees:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Minister Madeleine King MP ▪ Ms Margaret Bowen, Australian Consul-General Osaka ▪ s 22(1)(a)(ii) Director of Policy ▪ Mr Robert Jeremenko, DISR Deputy Secretary <p>Location: Australia Pavilion, Osaka Expo</p>	
1330 - 1400	<p>Prepare for speech to LNG/CCS event</p> <p>Location: Australia Pavilion, Osaka Expo</p>	
1400 Confirmed	<p>Event – Decarbonising LNG with CCS: Australia–Japan Collaboration for Global Impact</p> <p>Topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Minister to open event and provide keynote speech. <p>International attendees:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ TBC <p>Delegation and Post attendees:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Minister Madeleine King MP ▪ Ms Margaret Bowen, Consul-General Osaka ▪ s 22(1)(a)(ii) Director of Policy ▪ Mr Robert Jeremenko, DISR Deputy Secretary ▪ s 22(1)(a)(ii) DISR Counsellor ▪ s 22(1)(a)(ii) Senior Research Officer <p>Location: Australia Pavilion, Osaka Expo</p>	s 22(1)(a)(ii)
	<i>Travel to next engagement</i>	s 22(1)(a)
	Engagement TBC	
	Location: TBC	
	<i>Travel to next engagement</i>	s 22(1)(a)
	Dinner own arrangements	s 22(1)(a)(ii)
	<i>Return to hotel</i>	s 22(1)(a)

End of 25 September Program

FRIDAY 26 SEPTEMBER [OSAKA]

Local Time	Engagement	Notes
	Breakfast Check out Location: Imperial Hotel Osaka <i>Delegation to meet in lobby at 0820</i>	s 22(1)(a)(ii)
0830 – 0915	<i>Travel to airport</i> Accompanied by Margaret Bowen, s 22(1)(a)(ii)	s 22(1)(a)
1055	 Minister s 22(1)(a)(ii) Depart: Osaka Kansai Airport, Japan Flight: s 22(1)(a)(ii) Duration: 6 hrs 35 mins	s 22(1)(a)(ii)
1630	 Minister s 22(1)(a)(ii) Arrive: s 22(1)(a) (iii) Stopover: 2 hrs 15 mins	
1845	 Minister s 22(1)(a)(ii) Depart: s 22(1)(a) (iii) Flight: s 22(1)(a)(ii) Duration: 5 hrs 10 mins	
2355	 Minister s 22(1)(a)(ii) Arrive: s 22(1)(a)(ii)	

End of Program

GENERAL TALKING POINTS

GENERAL TALKING POINTS FOR ALL BILATERAL MEETINGS

s 22(1)(a)(ii)

LNG

- Australia is committed to remaining a reliable and secure supplier of energy to Japan.
 - Our Future Gas Strategy outlines Australia's long-term commitment to LNG through the energy transition to 2050 and beyond.
- International investment has been essential in developing Australia's gas sector.

GENERAL TALKING POINTS

- Australia values its trading and investment relationship with Japan and will remain a reliable trading partner for energy, including LNG and low emission gases.
- We continue to welcome further investment in our gas industry to help maintain energy security of Australia and our key partners, and to reduce global emissions.

Gas Market Review

- The Gas Market Review commenced on 30 June 2025.
- The Review is considering the effectiveness of the Australian Domestic Gas Security Mechanism (ADGSM), Gas Market Code (the Code), and the Heads of Agreement with East Coast LNG exporters (HoA).
- The Review is also considering the roles of the market bodies (Australian Energy Market Operator (AEMO), the Australian Energy Regulator (AER), and the Australian Competition & Consumer Commission (ACCC)).
- The Australian Government is committed to ensuring that our gas markets have a robust regulatory framework that safeguards Australia's energy security, delivers gas at a reasonable price and smooths the transition to Net Zero while continuing to meet our obligations to trade partners.

GENERAL TALKING POINTS

- The Review will examine the effectiveness and coherence of existing regulatory mechanisms, and identify possible improvements, with the aim of creating a long-term stable regulatory environment.
- The Review will examine all reasonable options including new mechanisms for reform.
- The Australian Government aims to finalise the Review by late 2025 so that gas market participants can continue negotiating contracts with confidence in the market.
- Any recommended changes from the Review will need to be accepted by government.
- In considering potential changes or new mechanisms, the government will take into consideration existing commercial contracts and trade law, including approvals under current regulations.
- This includes meeting the Future Gas Strategy's principle that Australia is, and will remain, a reliable trading partner for energy, including LNG and low emission gases.

GENERAL TALKING POINTS***What did we hear from stakeholders***

- Over 100 submissions were received as part of the consultation process.
- My department has met with over 80 companies, industry associations, and other stakeholders.

Supply, security and trade

- Most stakeholders (65 per cent) support a domestic reservation policy, supported by incentives for supply and infrastructure investment.
- Most stakeholders did not support strengthening the ADGSM or the Code or extending the HoA.

Contracting and bargaining conduct

- Most stakeholders found the Code's EOI process ineffective in addressing power imbalances and expressed concerns with its rigidity and lack of transparency.
- Strong support for major reforms to streamline the process if it's retained.

Gas market transparency, reporting and governance

- Stakeholders expressed strong interest in centralised and more real-time transparency for price and supply information if anonymised.

GENERAL TALKING POINTS

- Price and shortfall reporting, if managed through AEMO's reporting structures, could provide more real-time information than existing processes.

Wholesale gas prices

- Most stakeholders noted the Code's reasonable price mechanism has not effectively reduced prices or enhanced competition, with some supporting its removal.
- Broad agreement on the need to increase supply to help lower prices, but opinions were divided on whether an import terminal would achieve that goal.

Efficient wholesale markets

- Stakeholders broadly considered that bilateral contracting is the most relevant primary method to source gas, with markets being used to balance portfolios.

Will a national domestic reservation policy be introduced?

- Australia exports over 70 per cent of the gas it produces, with 36 per cent of exports going to Japan.
- As outlined in the government's Future Gas Strategy, natural gas will be needed through to 2050 and beyond, although its production and use will change over this period.

GENERAL TALKING POINTS

- Gas will be essential to the transition because our energy system needs gas to achieve net zero. Gas will be a transition fuel that firms renewable power generation and is required for manufacturing and minerals processing until alternatives are viable.
- We are considering options to ensure there is enough gas for our domestic needs, as well as ensuring energy security for our valued trade partners.
- We are committed to remaining a reliable supplier of LNG to Japan.
- Through stakeholder submissions to the Gas Market Review, we have heard support for a domestic gas reservation scheme.
- Because Australia is facing gas supply shortfalls which will impact our economy from 2029, we need to take steps to protect our energy security.
- We are considering a range of ways to do this, one of which is reserving a proportion of gas production for domestic use.
- Any reservation policy would aim to ensure that additional domestic gas is available in time to mitigate annual gas shortfalls predicted from 2029.

GENERAL TALKING POINTS***What is meant by a 'prospective reservation policy'?***

- Any new reservation policy will protect long-term contract gas.
- Currently the Australian Domestic Gas Security Mechanism protects long term contracts. This definition provides a good reference point.
- The ADSGM defines a long-term contract as:
 - The minimum volume the LNG project must supply under a long-term contract.
 - An agreement which underpinned the final investment decision of the LNG project.
- A prospective reservation policy would be designed to:
 - Set domestic supply requirements in a way that is transparent; and
 - respects existing commitments including foundational contracts and other reservation policies already in place in some Australian states.

GENERAL TALKING POINTS***How would a reservation policy create certainty for existing and future gas producers?***

- Any new domestic reservation policy would be designed to create long-term certainty and stability for both domestic and export markets.

Why does Australia export gas despite facing shortfalls in the domestic market?

- Australia's gas industry development is underpinned by foreign investment that has supported LNG exports as well as the production of gas for domestic use.
- To avoid projected future gas shortfalls, we must get the balance of exports and domestic supply right.
- Australia is a federation of states, with constitutional protections for the states and territories in developing their own onshore resources, including gas.
- The Australian Government is working with the state and territory governments to address gas supply and infrastructure matters.

GENERAL TALKING POINTS***If asked about offshore environmental or consultation reform***

- The Australian Government is reviewing the offshore environmental management framework for petroleum and greenhouse gas storage activities.
- A key focus of the review is clarifying the consultation requirements for offshore activities to provide certainty and ensure environmental risks are understood and mitigated.
- The government will consult on any proposed changes prior to finalisation.

CCS

- CCS offers a pathway to decarbonise not only our gas sector, but also other hard-to-abate industries that underpin our economy.
- It's a technology that allows us to maintain energy reliability while making real progress toward emissions reduction.
- The Australian Government does not provide direct funding for CCS projects.
 - Our role is to create the enabling environment—policy, regulation, and strategic coordination—that allows private sector investment to flourish.

GENERAL TALKING POINTS

- Following Australia's acceptance of the 2009 and 2013 Amendments to the London Protocol, ^{s 33(a)(iii)}

s 22(1)(a)(ii)

s 22(1)(a)(ii)

EVENT | JAPAN SUISO ENERGY, WOODSIDE, KANSAI ELECTRIC MOU SIGNING

Purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Witness Japan Suiso Energy (Kawasaki majority owner), Woodside and Kansai Electric sign an MOU for cooperation to investigate the potential to establish a liquid hydrogen supply chain between Australia and Japan that includes Woodside's proposed H2Perth facility. You will provide short remarks (2 mins including consecutive translation). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Your speech has been provided separately to your office by the Departmental speechwriters. The H2Perth project represents a significant opportunity for Woodside, Western Australia, and Australia, making hydrogen available to local and international customers, creating employment and local content opportunities, and establishing a new strategic export industry.
Timing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Date: Thursday, 25 September 2025 Time: 10.30am to 11am Location: Imperial Hotel
Key participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hon Roger Cook MLA, Premier of Western Australia s 22(1)(a)(ii) Woodside s 22(1)(a)(ii) Japan Suiso Energy s 22(1)(a)(ii) Kansai Electric Power Company
Interpreter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes, an interpreter will be present for consecutive translation
Key messages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Australia values its long-standing energy and resources partnership with Japan the extension of that partnership to hydrogen and CCS. We welcome this collaboration between Japan Suiso Energy, Kansai Electric and Woodside on H2Perth project which is aligned with Australia's ambition to be a renewable energy superpower. Reiterate the Government's message that Australia is a reliable supplier of Japan's resources and energy needs as they transition to net zero. We are committed to maintaining a stable and predictable regulatory environment that supports investment. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Hydrogen Production Tax Incentive (a refundable tax offset of \$2 per kilogram of eligible hydrogen produced for up to ten years from 2027–28).
Issues Sensitivities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> s 33(a)(iii)

EVENT | WITNESS SIGNING OF MOU

s 22(1)(a)(ii)

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Department of Industry, Science and Resources

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Background

s 22(1)(a)(ii)

Woodside's H2Perth Project

- The H2Perth project, proposed by Woodside, is a commercial-scale liquid hydrogen production facility located in Perth, Western Australia.
- The project will be built on approximately 130 hectares of industrial land in the Kwinana and Rockingham areas and aims to produce up to 100 tonnes per day of hydrogen for export in the form of ammonia and liquid hydrogen.
- The hydrogen and ammonia will be produced using both electrolysis technologies and natural gas reforming, with 100 per cent of carbon emissions abated or offset. s 47G

s 47G

s 33(a)(iii), s 47G

s 47G

- The project is expected to support state initiatives to stimulate hydrogen demand in WA, particularly in the transport sector and among local heavy industry.
- The H2Perth project represents a significant opportunity for Woodside and Western Australia, making hydrogen available to local and international customers, creating employment and local content opportunities, and establishing a new strategic export industry.
- Woodside are now intensively progressing the project and undertaking the pre-FEED technical studies and progressing environmental approvals.
- KHI will develop a vessel with funding from the Japanese Green Innovation Fund. KHI will develop this vessel regardless as they need to establish a supply chain before 2030 as a condition of the funding. s 47G

EVENT | WITNESS SIGNING OF MOU**Attachments**

s 22(1)(a)(ii)

s 22(1)(a)(ii)

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EVENT | WITNESS SIGNING OF MOU

s 22(1)(a)(ii)

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EVENT | WITNESS SIGNING OF MOU

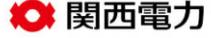
s 22(1)(a)(ii)

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EVENT | WITNESS SIGNING OF MOU**ATTACHMENT B – PROFILES OF KEY PARTICIPANTS/SPEAKERS**

<p>s 22(1)(a)(ii)</p> <p>Woodside Australia</p>	
<p>s 22(1)(a)(ii)</p>	<p>s 22(1)(a)(ii)</p>
<p>s 22(1)(a)(ii)</p>	
<p>s 22(1)(a)(ii)</p>	<p>s 22(1)(a)(ii)</p>
<p>s 22(1)(a)(ii)</p>	
<p>s 22(1)(a)(ii)</p>	<p>s 22(1)(a)(ii)</p>

EVENT | MEETING WITH KAWASAKI HEAVY INDUSTRIES (KHI)

BILATERAL | MEETING WITH KAWASAKI HEAVY INDUSTRIES

 Kawasaki s 22(1)(a)(ii) s 22(1)(a)(ii) Energy Solution & Marine Engineering Company	s 22(1)(a)(ii)
Timing	Tuesday 23 September 2025, 1:00pm – 1:30pm Australia Pavillion, Osaka Expo
Prior meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • s 22(1)(a)(ii)
What we want?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • s 33(a)(iii)
What they want?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To discuss the H2Perth project, hydrogen and CCS. • Kawasaki is a major shareholder in Japan Suiso Energy which will be signing an MOU with Woodside and Kansai Electric for cooperation on Woodside's H2Perth project on Thursday 25 September, which you will attend.
Interpreter	No
Sensitivities	s 22(1)(a)(ii) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Reaffirm Australia's commitment to collaborating with KHI on H2Perth as it positions Western Australia as a strategic hydrogen export hub, leveraging proximity to key markets like Japan and South Korea. s 33(a)(iii)

EVENT | MEETING WITH KAWASAKI HEAVY INDUSTRIES (KHI)

	s 22(1)(a)(ii)	
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s 22(1)(a)(ii)

EVENT | MEETING WITH KAWASAKI HEAVY INDUSTRIES (KHI)

s 22(1)(a)(ii)

Background

- KHI is a Japanese engineering firm leading the development of a global hydrogen supply chain, with expertise in liquefied hydrogen transport and storage.
- They are a global leader in hydrogen and CCS technologies.
- It is uniquely positioned with end-to-end capabilities across the hydrogen value chain, including production, liquefaction, marine shipping, and terminal operations.
- KHI is actively involved in international pilot projects, such as the Japan-Australia hydrogen supply chain, supporting Japan's goal to import 3 million tonnes of hydrogen by 2030.

H2Perth Project

- The H2Perth facility, proposed by Woodside Energy, is a major hydrogen and ammonia production project located in the Rockingham Industrial Zone (RIZ), south of Perth, Western Australia.
- While KHI has been involved in hydrogen initiatives in Australia, the H2Perth project is primarily led by Woodside, though it aligns with Japan's broader hydrogen import strategy.
- Woodside intends for the facility to be net zero for Scope 1 and 2 emissions through CCS and carbon credits from the start of operations.

EVENT | MEETING WITH KAWASAKI HEAVY INDUSTRIES (KHI)

s 47G

s 47G, s 33(a)(iii)

s 47G

s 33(a)(iii)

s 22(1)(a)(ii)

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EVENT | MEETING WITH KAWASAKI HEAVY INDUSTRIES (KHI)**Attachments**

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EVENT | MEETING WITH KAWASAKI HEAVY INDUSTRIES (KHI)

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EVENT | MEETING WITH KAWASAKI HEAVY INDUSTRIES (KHI)

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EVENT | MEETING WITH KAWASAKI HEAVY INDUSTRIES (KHI)

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EVENT | MEETING WITH KAWASAKI HEAVY INDUSTRIES (KHI)

s 22(1)(a)(ii)

BACKGROUND | ENERGY AND RESOURCES RELATIONSHIP

ENERGY AND RESOURCES RELATIONSHIP

Why It Matters

- Australia provides around a third of Japan's energy needs. s 33(a)(iii)

s 22(1)(a)(ii)

What Is It

- Japan is Australia's second-largest LNG market (approximately 26.36 million tonnes – 38 per cent of Japan's LNG imports in 2024).
- s 33(a)(iii)
- Japanese stakeholders have invested in 17 Australian gas and LNG projects, with INPEX as the largest investor. s 33(a)(iii)
- Japan's Green Transformation (GX) Policy is likely to result in a long-term decrease in Australian coal and LNG exports. However, LNG has been designated as a critical product under the Economic Security Promotion Act and will remain in demand over the short to medium term as a transition fuel.

Recent Developments/Interactions

- Mr Yoji Muto, s 22(1)(a)(ii) was appointed Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) on October 1, 2024.
- Secretary Quinn travelled to Japan in early October 2024 to attend the LNG Producer-Consumer Conference and s 22(1)(a)(ii)
s 22(1)(a)(ii)

BACKGROUND | ENERGY AND RESOURCES RELATIONSHIP

s 22(1)(a)(ii)

s 22(1)(a)(ii)

BACKGROUND | JAPAN'S GX POLICY

JAPAN'S GX (GREEN TRANSFORMATION) POLICY

s 22(1)(a)(ii)

- It will likely result in a long-term decrease in Australian coal and LNG exports to Japan, though LNG will remain in demand as a transition fuel in the short-to-medium term.

s 22(1)(a)(ii)

BACKGROUND | JAPAN'S GX POLICY

s 22(1)(a)(ii)

s 22(1)(a)(ii)

s 22(1)(a)(ii)

LNG POLICY, FUTURE GAS STRATEGY AND GAS REVIEWS

Why It Matters

LNG

- **s 33(a)(iii)** Japan relies on Australian LNG imports to meet around 38 per cent of its gas requirements. Australia exported AU\$24.2 billion of gas to Japan in 2024.
- **s 33(a)(iii)**
- **s 22(1)(a)(ii)**

Future Gas

- The Future Gas Strategy sets out the Australian Government's approach to gas policy, recognising the role of gas in the region's transition to net zero, and commits Australia to remaining a reliable trading partner for energy.
- Japanese Government and industry have consistently expressed concerns about the impact of policy and regulatory reforms on investment certainty and energy security. They are likely to ask for an update on the implementation of the Strategy.

What Is It

Future Gas Strategy

- The Future Gas Strategy, released on 9 May 2024, sets out the Australian Government's medium-term (to 2035) and long-term (to 2050) plan for the role of Australian gas to support Australia and its trade partners to transition to net zero.
- The Strategy's intent is to support decarbonisation of the Australian economy, and safeguard energy security and affordability while maintaining Australia's reputation as an attractive trade and investment destination and helping trade partners to net zero.
- The Australian Government is working with government and industry stakeholders to implement the actions identified in the Strategy, including undertaking the Gas Market Review.

Commonwealth Gas Market Review

- The Australian Government's Gas Market Review (the Review) commenced on 30 June 2025. The Review will consider the Gas Market Code (the Code), Australian Domestic Gas Security Mechanism (ADGSM) and the Heads of Agreement with East Coast LNG exporters. The Review is jointly led by DISR and DCCEEW.

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BACKGROUND | LNG POLICY, FGS & GAS REVIEWS

- The Australian Government will aim to finalise the Review in late 2025 so that gas market participants can continue negotiating contracts with confidence in the market. In considering potential changes or new mechanisms, the government will consider existing commercial contracts and trade law, including approvals under current regulations.
- The principles outlined in the Australian Government's Future Gas Strategy will guide the Review.

Submissions

- The following Japanese companies made submissions to the Gas Market Review.
 - o INPEX

s 33(a)(iii), s 45

Key points raised in each submission

s 33(a)(iii), s 45

BACKGROUND | LNG POLICY, FGS & GAS REVIEWS

s 33(a)(iii), s 45

INPEX

- INPEX made a public submission to the Review, and its submission is published on the Gas Market Review's consultation website.
 - You can raise and acknowledge this submission in public.
- INPEX outlines the following key priorities:
 - streamlining regulatory approvals
 - acceleration of development-ready projects
 - expansion of pipelines and storage infrastructure
 - and the transition toward an open competitive market.
- INPEX wants protection of long-term LNG contracts, believe NT LNG projects should be excluded from the operation of ADGSM and future domestic gas reservation policy.
- INPEX rejects equal division of shortfall volumes as equitable.

BACKGROUND | LNG POLICY, FGS & GAS REVIEWS

- INPEX claims it is not a 'net-taker' of domestic gas and should be kept exempt from potential reforms, and notes Ichthys would not have been developed solely for the domestic Australian market given level of capital investment required.
- INPEX cautions replacing existing mechanisms with a domestic gas reservation policy could create a complex framework with far-reaching implications.
- INPEX believes a reservation policy should apply prospectively, have a defined delivery framework, and prioritise regional sourcing and logistical efficiency.

s 33(a)(iii), s 45

BACKGROUND | LNG POLICY, FGS & GAS REVIEWS

s 33(a)(iii), s 45

Domestic gas market levers (ADGSM, Gas Market Code, Heads of Agreement)

- The Australian Domestic Gas Security Mechanism (ADGSM) is a national energy security measure of last resort. The Government's priority is to pursue commercial, industry-led solutions to address domestic gas supply challenges.
 - In March 2023, the government introduced reforms to the ADGSM to allow more flexibility in responding to domestic supply shortfalls.
- The Gas Market Code and Heads of Agreement apply to the east coast gas market.
 - In July 2023, the government commenced a Gas Market Code that ensures east coast gas users can contract for gas at reasonable prices and on reasonable terms.
 - In September 2022, the government signed a new Heads of Agreement with the three east coast LNG producers which continues to secure their commitment to offer their uncontracted gas to the domestic market ahead of exporting.

Japanese Trade of Australian LNG

- METI's New Strategy for International Resources, launched in 2020, set the groundwork for Japan to establish a presence in global LNG trade markets. This presence enables Japanese companies to resell surplus LNG cargoes sourced from Australia or other countries.
 - The strategy commits to an LNG handling capacity of 100 Mt a year, to maintain Japan's presence in regional LNG markets and to secure a stable supply of LNG.
- In December 2023 the Japanese Government introduced a 'Strategic Buffer of LNG' (SBL) which enables approved companies to secure surplus LNG for national energy security purposes. JERA – which maintains significant interests in Australian LNG projects - was approved as Japan's first SBL supplier, in November 2024.
- Japanese over-contracting and re-selling of Australian LNG has been subject to media and parliamentary criticism.
- Some reports linked Japanese purchases to east coast supply shortfalls, though approximately 95 per cent of Australian LNG exports to Japan come from the north-west coast.

s 33(a)(iii)

- Japanese companies have also built LNG import terminals and gas-powered generation plants in emerging regions such as Southeast Asia and India.

BACKGROUND | LNG POLICY, FGS & GAS REVIEWS

Recent Developments/Interactions

- The **Commonwealth Gas Market Review** will be of key interest to Japanese stakeholders.^{s 33(a)(iii)}
 - As part of the Gas Market Review consultations, the department has met with Japanese investors in Australia's gas sector.
 - Most stakeholders opposed reforms that would reduce Australia's attractiveness as a destination for investment, and/or could affect the competitiveness of their Australian investments or the security of LNG supply.
 - Public consultations closed on 15 August 2025. A public submission was received from INPEX in addition to five private and confidential submissions from Japanese companies.
 - ^{s 33(a)(iii)}
- You wrote to your former Japanese ministerial counterpart, Minister Ken Saito, on 15 July 2024 to inform him that the Future Gas Strategy had been released.
- ^{s 33(a)(iii), s 45}
- ^{s 22(1)(a)(ii)}

^{s 22(1)(a)(ii)}

BACKGROUND | JAPANESE INVESTMENT IN AUS LNG

JAPANESE INVESTMENT IN AUSTRALIAN LNG

Why It Matters

- Japan has been a leading investor and customer of Australia's LNG export industry since the 1980s, including in all major operating LNG projects in Australia and the Scarborough, Barossa, and Browse projects.
- Japanese stakeholders have called for greater regulatory certainty / predictability in Australia, including for environmental approvals.
- The development of the Scarborough and Barossa LNG projects are progressing following the resolution of legal challenges to environmental approvals.

What Is It

- Japan is Australia's second-largest LNG market, with Australia accounting for 38 per cent of Japan's LNG imports in 2024.^{s 33(a)(iii)}

Japanese stakeholders have invested in 17 Australian gas and LNG projects, with INPEX as the largest investor. ^{s 33(a)(iii)}

- ^{s 33(a)(iii)}

Ichthys LNG Project

- The Ichthys project commenced production in 2018. The project produces up to 8.9 million tonnes of LNG per year.
- In January 2024, INPEX increased its equity interest in the Ichthys LNG Project to 67.82 per cent by acquiring the participating interests held by Tokyo Gas.
- The other joint venture partners are TotalEnergies, CPC Corporation Taiwan, Osaka Gas, Kansai Electric Power, JERA and Toho Gas.

Browse

- The Woodside-operated Browse Project is in the planning/approval stage with projected capital expenditure of \$36 billion.
- Japan Australia LNG (MIMI) Pty Ltd holds a 14.40 per cent stake in the project.
- MIMI is a 50-50 joint venture between Mitsubishi Corporation and Mitsui & Co, Ltd.
- Browse is Australia's largest untapped conventional gas resource, with the Torosa, Brecknock and Calliance fields in an environmentally and culturally sensitive area.
- The Browse LNG project is paired with a carbon capture and storage (CCS) project. This is critical to the LNG project's future compliance with the Safeguard Mechanism.
 - The LNG project will need to abate the relatively high levels of carbon dioxide in the Browse reservoirs.

BACKGROUND | JAPANESE INVESTMENT IN AUS LNG

- o CCS infrastructure has been incorporated into the Browse LNG development concept.
- The Browse Joint Venture has been working with state and Commonwealth decision makers regarding primary environmental approvals since October 2018.
- Development of the Browse project is contingent on obtaining three primary environmental approvals under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1975 (EPBC Act):
 - o North West Shelf Project Extension;
 - o Browse to North West Shelf Development (under assessment); and
 - o Browse Carbon Capture and Storage Project (under assessment).

s 33(a)(iii)

Scarborough Project

- The Scarborough Project is under construction with projected capital expenditure of US\$12.5 billion.
- LNG Japan acquired a 10 per cent participating interest in August 2023, with JERA acquiring a 15.1 per cent interest in February 2024.
- Both acquisitions include LNG offtake and collaboration on decarbonisation activities.
- Scarborough is expected to supply gas to Pluto LNG, the latter of which exports 55 per cent of its LNG to Japan. The Scarborough reservoir contains less than 0.1 per cent carbon dioxide (CO₂), which would deliver some of the lowest carbon intensity LNG into North Asian markets.

s 33(a)(iii)

- According to Woodside's Q2 2025 report, Scarborough is 86 per cent complete and remains on track to deliver first cargoes in the second half of 2026.
- The Federal Court of Australia recently heard a legal challenge to NOPSEMA's decision to accept Scarborough's Environment Plan, with a decision still pending.

North West Shelf (NWS) LNG

- The NWS LNG has been operational for 40 years, delivering more than 6000 LNG cargoes. The project has a nameplate capacity of 16.9 million tonnes per year, exporting primarily to China and Japan.
- Japan Australia LNG (MIMI) Pty Ltd MIMI holds a 16.67 per cent stake in NWS.
- The extension of NWS LNG was approved by the Minister for the Environment and Water, the Hon Murray Watt MP in May 2025, but has not been finalised.

Barossa

- The Barossa project is under construction with projected capital expenditure of US\$4.5 billion. JERA holds a 12.5 per cent stake in the project, with Santos as operator.
- The Barossa Project will extend Darwin LNG production to 2052.

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BACKGROUND | JAPANESE INVESTMENT IN AUS LNG

- The Barossa project received final environmental approvals from NOPSEMA in April 2025.
 - Prior to these approvals, media reports in March 2025 suggested JERA was considering selling its share in Barossa unless Australian LNG became more competitive.
- According to Santos' Q2 2025 report, Barossa is 97 per cent complete and remains on track to deliver first gas in the third quarter of 2025.
- Santos is expected to publicise when first gas is delivered.

s 22(1)(a)(ii)

BACKGROUND | CARBON CAPTURE AND STORAGE

CARBON CAPTURE AND STORAGE

Why It Matters

- Both Japan and Japanese companies consider carbon capture use and storage (CCUS) essential to Japan achieving its goal of carbon neutrality by 2050.
- Japan's CCUS roadmap outlines plans to secure up to 240 million tonnes of storage capacity by 2050, with a strong focus on exporting captured CO₂ internationally, including to Australia, for injection and permanent storage.
- Japanese companies hold an interest in four of the 15 active greenhouse gas titles in Commonwealth waters offshore Australia.

What Is It

- Japanese investors currently hold stakes in several prospective CCS projects, as well as the operational Gorgon CCS project. Japanese stakeholders have sought support from the Australian Government for CCS projects and the development of a national CCS roadmap, aiming to send a strong signal to investors. On 3 July 2025, DISR granted Major Project Status to INPEX's Bonaparte CCS project.

s 22(1)(a)(ii)

- s 22(1)(a)(ii)

- In November 2024, Australia accepted the 2009 and 2013 Amendments to the London Protocol. This has allowed Australia to commence regulating the transboundary movement of CO₂.
 - o s 33(a)(iii)

s 22(1)(a)(ii)

BACKGROUND | CARBON CAPTURE AND STORAGE

s 22(1)(a)(ii)

s 22(1)(a)(ii)