2nd Meeting of the Network of National CCUS Centres of Excellence

Virtual Meeting, 5 February 2026

Technical Report 2026-TR03
April 2026

IEAGHG

About the IEAGHG

Leading the way to net zero with advanced CCS research. IEAGHG are at the forefront of cutting-edge carbon, capture and storage (CCS) research. We advance technology that reduces carbon emissions and accelerates the deployment of CCS projects by improving processes, reducing costs, and overcoming barriers. Our authoritative research is peer-reviewed and widely used by governments and industry worldwide. As CCS technology specialists, we regularly input to organisations such as the IPCC and UNFCCC, contributing to the global net-zero transition.

About the International Energy Agency

The International Energy Agency (IEA), an autonomous agency, was established in November 1974. Its primary mandate is twofold: to promote energy security amongst its member countries through collective response to physical disruptions in oil supply, and provide authoritative research and analysis on ways to ensure reliable, affordable and clean energy. The IEA created Technology Collaboration Programmes (TCPs) to further facilitate international collaboration on energy related topics.

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Citation

The report should be cited in literature as follows: 'IEAGHG, "2nd Meeting of the Network of National CCUS Centres of Excellence", IEAGHG Report 2026-TR03, April 2026, doi.org/10.62849/2026-TR03'

Acknowledgements

This review was prepared by Frank Thomas, and edited by Katherine Romanak, and Tim Dixon.

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Executive Summary

The 2nd meeting of the Network of National CCUS Centres of Excellence (NNCCE) convened national and regional CCUS centres and partner organisations from across the Global South to share updates since the first meeting in August of 2025 and to advance a practical objective of sharing information resources that can support capacity building and accelerate progress across the network. The meeting was held online on 5 February 2026 and followed a structured format of concise contributions from participating organisations, followed by discussion on shared needs, opportunities, and follow-up actions.

A key outcome of the meeting was an improved understanding of ongoing CCUS-related activity across member organisations, spanning technical work, stakeholder and policy engagement, and capacity-building initiatives. Participants highlighted a range of resources that could be shared within NNCCE including reports, studies, training materials, and communication products together with the topics they cover. This exchange reinforced NNCCE's value as a practical platform for peer learning and for reducing duplication of effort across centres facing similar challenges.

The meeting also reflected continued growth of the network. ESPOL (Ecuador) participated as the newest NNCCE member, and MeCCS (Mexico) and Brasil CCS (Brazil)

presented to the network for the first time. Common priorities were discussed across regions, including strengthening institutional and technical capacity, improving access to data and decision-grade evidence, and accelerating pathways from early studies toward finance-ready programmes and projects.

A notable policy and investment signal was shared by IIT Bombay (India), highlighting the Government of India's budget commitment of approximately USD 2.4 billion over the next five years to accelerate CCUS deployment. Participants noted this as a significant example of national policy alignment with technical readiness and sectoral priorities.

The meeting concluded with strong support for continued structured exchange and with practical next steps, including the collection of shareable materials from presenters and identification of priority topics for future NNCCE engagement.

Purpose of the Meeting

The purpose of the 2nd NNCCE meeting was to bring members of the network together to (i) provide brief updates on significant developments since the first NNCCE meeting (August, 2025), and (ii) share information resources that could be useful to other members of the network, such as reports and related materials, including the topics they cover. A further aim was to create space for discussion on shared needs, opportunities for collaboration, and potential follow-up actions and priorities for future NNCCE engagement.

Network Overview

The Network of National CCUS Centres of Excellence (NNCCE) is a member-led network that connects national and regional CCUS centres and partner organisations across the Global South. Its purpose is to create tangible value for members by supporting collaboration, peer learning, and capacity-building, and by enabling practical exchange of knowledge and experience across different national contexts.

NNCCE is founded on the principle of equitable collaboration where members contribute and benefit through shared learning, while respecting differences in national priorities and readiness. The network's early design was shaped through exploratory discussions in October 2024 in Regina (with additional virtual participation), which emphasised member ownership and broad representation across geographies and sectors. This background continues to underpin NNCCE's approach in 2026.

IEAGHG, Gulf Coast Carbon Centre (GCCC) and the International CCS Knowledge Centre support NNCCE as facilitators, helping to convene meetings and coordinate exchange across the network.

Regional and National Centre Updates

Trinidad and Tobago

An update was provided on progress in Trinidad and Tobago through the CCUS Collaborative Centre, a joint initiative between the University of Trinidad and Tobago and the University of the West Indies established in 2024 following national CCUS symposiums held in 2019 and 2024. The centre's work focuses on developing the national technical and institutional foundations required for CCUS deployment.

Key developments reported include:

- Progress on the national CO_2 storage atlas, now entering Phase 2, with an extension of Phase 1 (covering updated storage estimates for onshore fields) submitted in October 2025, to the Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries.
- Launch of the centre's official website, outlining its mission, objectives, and stakeholder landscape.
- Capacity-building initiatives, including the employment and mentoring of students and early-career researchers and supervision of MSc, MPhil, and PhD research projects.
- Technical training activities on reservoir modelling and simulation tools, including tNavigator and CMG.
- Participation in international knowledge exchange, including attendance at the 2025 IEAGHG CCS Summer School and presentation of technical work at the SPE Annual Technical Conference and Exhibition.
- Collaboration with the Bureau of Economic Geology (University of Texas at Austin) on work related to quantifying and characterising geological carbon sinks in Trinidad's saline aquifers as part of a Green Climate Fund-supported initiative.
- Parallel work on the development of a roadmap for a potential CCS pilot project.

Additional activities under consideration include research on wastewater treatment and the potential use of wastewater streams in hydrogen production, alongside further updates to storage atlas mapping. The centre is also reviewing its terms of reference to align with evolving national policy priorities and international developments, including considerations related to the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM).

During the discussion, the importance of integrating funding mechanisms along the development pathway for CCUS initiatives was highlighted. Trinidad and Tobago's experience in securing support from the Green Climate Fund was noted as a significant milestone and a potentially useful example for other centres exploring similar funding opportunities.

Indonesia – Institut Teknologi Bandung (ITB)

The Indonesia CCUS Centre of Excellence at Institut Teknologi Bandung (ITB) presented an update on its activities. The centre operates as an inter-faculty initiative and also engages expertise from outside the university. It has been appointed as a National Centre of Excellence for CCS by Indonesia's Director General of Oil and Gas and the Ministry of Education, Culture and Higher Education since 2017, and ITB has been an active member of IEAGHG since 2018. Engagement with IEAGHG was also noted as supporting access to international networks and documentation.

Key developments reported include:

- The inauguration of the centre's new office in December, attended by senior representatives from government, industry, and academia, including the regional president of BP Asia Pacific.
- Facilities supporting CCS and enhanced oil recovery (EOR)-related work, with the centre also supporting collaborative studies with industry partners in Indonesia and internationally.
- Collaboration with the Indonesia Carbon Trading Association (IDCTA), including hosting a carbon digital conference in early December bringing together participants from industry, academia, and other organisations.
- Discussion at the conference on pathways for carbon capture in Indonesia, including commercialisation and the digitalisation of carbon credit activities, with participation from multiple countries including Japan, Korea, and Russia.
- Agreements signed during the event involving several companies and institutions.
- Research engagement with an initiative led by BRIN (Indonesia's National
- Research and Innovation Agency), including work on catalysts and metal–organic framework (MOF) materials.
- Interest from a company based in China in relation to the potential commercialisation of MOF materials for CO_2 capture.

Looking ahead, plans were reported to host a CCS summer school in March, with participation expected from students and industry and with Prof. Philip Ringrose noted as one of the lead instructors. The programme may also include a site visit linked to CCS and geothermal activities in Indonesia. ITB will also host a regional geoscience conference in 2026, further strengthening its role as a regional hub for CCUS-related research and engagement.

Additional collaboration with Pertamina Geothermal Energy includes a feasibility study on reinjecting non-condensable gases, including CO_2, into a geothermal reservoir. The update also noted interest in exploring integration of geothermal power with other

concepts, including direct air capture and data centres, with an abstract submitted to the next GHGT conference based on this work.

Finally, additional research was highlighted on nature-based CO_2 capture, including exploration of a locally occurring microalgae with high acid tolerance and potential relevance for capturing CO_2 from flue gas streams containing components such as H_2S.

Indonesia – Indonesia CCS Centre

The Indonesia CCS Centre provided an update on regional developments related to CCS in Asia since the previous NNCCE meeting. Recent progress was reported to be driven primarily by two factors: increased government support, including ministerial regulations and policy development, and efforts to activate both domestic and cross-border markets with the aim of developing CCS hub-type models similar to those emerging in other regions.

Key points highlighted include:

- Growing policy support for CCS in the region, including the introduction of ministerial regulations and related policy measures.
- Efforts to activate domestic and cross-border markets to support the development of CCS hub-type models.
- The influence of Indonesia's industrial structure on CCS priorities, particularly in sectors such as coal-fired power generation, petrochemicals, and ammonia production.
- Identification of CCS for blue ammonia as a potential decarbonisation pathway.
- The importance of access to funding for progressing CCS initiatives.
- The role of international agencies and partners in supporting project planning and strengthening technical understanding of CCS projects, particularly from an engineering perspective.
  • The need for clear regional messaging on the continued relevance of CCS in the Asia-Pacific region.

During the discussion, the presence of two centres in Indonesia within the NNCCE network was noted, and the opportunity for complementary roles and collaboration between them was welcomed. It was confirmed that the centres support each other's work and Indonesia's broader CCS agenda.

Colombia – Ecopetrol

Ecopetrol outlined recent developments related to its CCUS activities, highlighting their alignment with the company's broader strategy and its focus on generating value through TESG priorities, including decarbonisation and energy efficiency. The centre has been operating since October of the previous year, and efforts since then have focused on

bringing together partners across universities, regulators, and relevant ministries in Colombia to establish the group contributing to the centre's work. Development of a centre website is also underway and is expected to be shared at a future meeting.

Key developments reported include:

- Efforts to establish partnerships with universities, regulators, and government ministries to support the centre's activities.
- Technical priorities centred on CO_2 enhanced oil recovery (EOR) and geological sequestration.
- Work on natural carbon sequestration, reflecting Colombia's biodiversity.
- Exploration of carbon capture technologies as a driver for CCUS project viability.
- Progress in related fuel initiatives, including production of sustainable aviation fuel (SAF) and HBO.
- Ongoing stakeholder and public engagement activities, including workshops, meetings, presentations, and conferences to raise awareness of CCUS and related initiatives.

Operational updates noted that Ecopetrol currently has CO_2 injection field projects underway, with a strong focus on monitoring. State-of-the-art monitoring systems are being used on a continuous basis to demonstrate operational safety to environmental authorities and to ensure protection of people and the environment.

Looking ahead, work is continuing to support future CCUS activities, including studies of sedimentary basins to assess CO_2 storage potential, technical studies such as mineralogical characterisation related to CO_2–rock reactions, and ongoing numerical modelling and conceptual project design. Legal authorisations remain part of the overall process, with technical design work progressing in parallel.

India – Indian Institute of Technology Bombay (IITB)

The Indian Institute of Technology Bombay highlighted several recent developments in India's CCUS landscape, including a significant policy signal through the Government of India's national budget announcement allocating approximately USD 2.4 billion over five years to accelerate CCUS deployment across priority sectors, with emphasis on carbon capture technologies and geological storage.

Key developments reported include:

- An expression of interest issued by ONGC to evaluate CCS deployment in the Gandhar field, including options with or without enhanced oil recovery and consideration of both depleted oil-bearing intervals and saline formations.
- Collaboration with NTPC and IIT Bombay on the drilling of two stratigraphic test wells (approximately 1,200 m) in eastern India to evaluate CO_2 storage potential.

The work identified suitable formations including coal seams and sandstone reservoirs with caprock.

- Contributions from the IIT Bombay Centre of Excellence to the CCUS R&D roadmap launched by the Department of Science and Technology, particularly within the storage chapter.
- Establishment of a state-of-the-art laboratory at IIT Bombay funded by ONGC to support subsurface characterisation studies.
- A series of technical engagement and capacity-building activities, including hosting Pamela Tomski (U.S. Department of Energy RCSP programme), a CO_2 storage brainstorming workshop organised with the British Geological Survey and participation from DST and the Geological Survey of India, and a CCUS standardisation workshop with the Bureau of Indian Standards linked to ISO processes.
- Participation in a recent IPCC plenary, where the outline for a methodology report was adopted.

Looking ahead, IIT Bombay noted that a three-tonnes-per-day CO_2 capture and conversion demonstration facility, based on indigenous technology, is expected to be launched in the coming months.

During the discussion, the issue of data access was raised as a continuing challenge. Two developments were noted as improving access: a memorandum of understanding signed in November 2024 between IIT Bombay and the Directorate General of Hydrocarbons enabling access to datasets, and data sharing through projects funded by industry partners including ONGC and Oil India Limited.

Mexico – MeCCS

MeCCS outlined recent developments in Mexico's CCS landscape. Established in 2021, MeCCS operates as a platform bringing together stakeholders to advance carbon capture and storage in Mexico. The update noted that Mexico has previously undertaken studies on geological storage potential, national technology roadmaps, and regulatory analysis in collaboration with international organisations. While CCS projects have not yet progressed to deployment, MeCCS continues efforts to maintain momentum following changes in government priorities in 2018 that reduced direct government involvement in CCS development.

Key developments reported include:

- Continued engagement with industry stakeholders, particularly in the cement and steel sectors, to explore CCS opportunities for industrial decarbonisation.

- Availability of several studies and technical documents referenced during the presentation, including work on carbon capture feasibility and previous collaboration with Pemex on CCS and enhanced oil recovery (EOR).
- Past capacity-building programmes and training activities involving collaboration with international organisations, universities, and research institutes, including a study visit to Norway to examine CCS policy approaches.
- Ongoing collaboration with international partners, including CCS Brasil and Carbon Value Technologies (Norway), as well as universities supporting CCS-related activity in Mexico.
- Establishment of Carbon Visions MX, an annual event launched the previous year to bring together stakeholders from industry, academia, and government to discuss CCS pathways in Mexico.

The Carbon Visions MX initiative has supported emerging discussions on potential CCS projects in Mexico in partnership with industry. MeCCS also reported ongoing discussions with international partners on the possibility of evolving its activities toward a centre of excellence model, alongside plans to establish working groups addressing technical, political, and regulatory aspects of carbon management. The organisation is also in the process of formalising its legal status.

During the discussion, the value of outreach and stakeholder engagement was emphasised as an important mechanism for sustaining CCS momentum.

China – Northwest University

Recent developments related to CCUS activities in China were outlined, highlighting increased engagement with industry and growing interest in CCS deployment over the previous six months. Engagement activities included invitations from several major Chinese energy companies to deliver lectures and training programmes on CCUS, as well as publication of an article in *China Petroleum Daily* that contributed to broader industry discussion on CCS.

Key developments reported include:

- Increased engagement with major Chinese energy companies including CNPC, Sinopec, CNOOC, China Energy Investment Corporation, and China Coal Group, involving lectures and training programmes on CCUS.
- Publication of an article in China Petroleum Daily that contributed to wider discussion of CCS among industry stakeholders.
- Indications of renewed confidence in CCS development following earlier uncertainty that had slowed some projects approaching final investment decisions.

- A final investment decision for a 4 million tonnes-per-year CCS project at the Jinjie coal-fired power plant by China Energy Investment Corporation.
- Completion of a pre-feasibility study for a CCS cluster project led by CNOOC in collaboration with an international partner.
- Increasing engagement from companies beyond the major energy sector, including local heating and chemical companies seeking technical input on CCS.

Additional project-related activities were also highlighted. CNPC Changqing Oil Company is implementing three CCUS CO_2-EOR projects (1 million tonnes per year each) across three provinces, with participation in technical work supporting these projects. A further milestone noted was annual CO_2 injection reaching one million tonnes at CNPC Xinjiang Oil Company, reflecting growing operational activity.

Research and technical work undertaken by the group includes:

- A CO_2 storage technology demonstration project, involving drilling and core-based experimental studies.
- Contributions to the development of a provincial CCUS roadmap and policy document.
- Technical work supporting identification of storage options for industrial emitters where capture projects exist but storage pathways remain constrained.
- Participation in a large-scale CCS project currently progressing through site selection studies.

Brazil – CCS Brasil

CCS Brasil outlined recent developments related to coordination and engagement on CCS in Brazil. Established in 2022, the association aims to strengthen collaboration across academia, industry, and the public sector and to increase awareness of CCS beyond the existing technical community, including through engagement with national media.

Key developments reported include:

- Contributions to Brazil's CCS legal framework, sanctioned in October 2024, and continued engagement on an executive order currently under development.
- Participation in discussions on Brazil's carbon market, where CCS has been included, with further regulatory clarification expected on implementation and accounting.
- Engagement with regulators on environmental licensing, including work to integrate CCUS considerations into licensing processes for major engineering projects.

- Reference to a regulator-issued document on CCS activities supporting development of an experimental regulatory framework.
- Publication of the first CCS Brasil report (2023) covering CO_2 storage opportunities and sectoral capture potential, with a second report and updated mapping of CCS projects currently in development.
- Establishment of the CCS Brasil Academy, an online training platform focused on CCS.
- Convening activities including the CCS Tech Summit, which brought together around 300 participants over two days.
- Continued engagement with industrial sectors beyond oil and gas, including the ethanol sector.

Current priorities include a webinar series for regulators, further work on policy incentives, and continued engagement on regulatory development and updates to R&D guidelines.

During the discussion, clarification was provided regarding a direct air capture (DAC) plant referenced in the presentation. It was noted that the project is not led by CCS Brasil but by Repsol Sinopec in partnership with a university in southern Brazil. The activity was described as an R&D initiative that has been operating for over a year to test and adapt imported technology to Brazilian conditions without CO_2 injection, with results potentially informing a future commercial project. A request was made for performance and cost information once reports become available. The discussion also highlighted potential opportunities for bilateral collaboration on regulatory development, with encouragement for follow-up exchanges between members of the network.

Nigeria – African Carbon Management Technology Innovation Centre of Excellence

Nigeria highlighted recent developments through the African Carbon Management Technology Innovation Centre of Excellence, launched at COP27 in 2022. The centre builds on Nigeria's Energy Transition Plan (2021), which recognises CCUS as a key decarbonisation lever. Its role was described as supporting innovation and reducing risk as Nigeria develops pathways for CCUS deployment.

Key developments reported include:

- Development of a CCUS Technology Innovation Platform, planned for launch in April, intended to coordinate national CCUS activities.
- The platform drawing on results from an IFC-supported industrial CCUS assessment study (2022–2024) covering emissions mapping, storage mapping, cluster development, and regulatory considerations.

- Progress toward establishing a National CO_2 Geological Storage Atlas to support future project development.
- Inclusion of CCUS as a mitigation technology in Nigeria's most recent NDC submission.
- Engagement with international partners, including discussions with OGCI on storage potential and bilateral discussions with Norway on policy dialogue, investment opportunities, research collaboration, and lessons from the Northern Lights project.
- Exploration of the Niger Delta as a potential CCUS hub, alongside early discussions with neighbouring countries including Congo, Angola, and Ghana on possible cross-boundary considerations.

Looking ahead, the centre reported plans to organise a series of webinars to support capacity building, public awareness, and social acceptance of CCUS, alongside continued work on strengthening Nigeria's regulatory framework.

During the discussion, it was noted that the CO_2 storage atlas produced through World Bank and IFC-supported work is available as a resource for Nigeria.

Ecuador – ESPOL (Escuela Superior Politécnica del Litoral)

ESPOL introduced its activities as the newest member of the NNCCE network, outlining the university's work related to CCUS. ESPOL's participation in NNCCE was framed in the context of Ecuador's energy transition, where CCUS is seen as potentially relevant to national climate commitments and to enhanced oil recovery as the country's oil sector considers options for improved resource recovery.

Key developments reported include:

- Existing research activity related to CO_2-EOR, capture materials, and BECCS, with CCUS topics incorporated into undergraduate and graduate thesis work.
- Participation of ESPOL researchers in CCS summer school activities and submission of a paper to the upcoming GHGT conference focusing on CCS policy.
- Ecuador's role as host country of the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE), noted as a potential platform for regional engagement on CCS.
- Preparation of a Spanish-language reference book on CCS for engineers, currently under revision, covering CCS fundamentals, economics, capture, storage, and social and legal aspects.

Further details were provided on ESPOL's and the Faculty of Engineering in Earth Sciences (FICT) participation in a CCUS capacity-building project (2021–2027) funded by the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD) and implemented in

collaboration with the University of Bergen and a university partner in Colombia. Activities under the programme include:

- Scholarships for postgraduate and undergraduate students, including master's, PhD, and bachelor-level support.
- Research exchanges and technical visits with partner universities.
  Training, dissemination, and outreach activities that have reached approximately 1,000 participants.
- Publication of research outputs, including a recent article in the *GeoEnergy Science and Engineering* journal.
- Initial steps toward establishing a regional research facility, including acquisition of a multiphase flow in porous media system, supported by an investment of USD 297,543.89 within a wider programme budget of approximately USD 2 million, shared with the University of Bergen and the National University of Colombia.

During the discussion, ESPOL was welcomed as a new member of the network and the value of the NORAD-supported collaboration, including coordination with partners in Colombia, was noted.

IEAGHG

IEAGHG outlined a range of resources available to support NNCCE members and broader knowledge exchange on CCUS. The organisation highlighted its role in convening major international forums and technical networks focused on carbon capture and storage.

Key resources and activities highlighted include:

- The GHGT conference series, along with specialist expert network meetings open to the wider CCS community.
- Involvement in additional international events, including the Post-Combustion Capture Conference, the Negative CO_2 Emissions conference, and the IEAGHG CCS summer school programme.
- The IEAGHG publications library, which contains more than 400 reports covering a wide range of CCS-related topics and which become publicly available on the IEAGHG website after six months.
- An online monitoring selection tool that recommends monitoring techniques based on geological parameters, developed as a resource for education and regulatory applications.
- Participation in the CO_2 DataShare initiative, which supports the sharing of seismic datasets from large-scale CCS projects, including those from the Sleipner and Decatur projects.

Gulf Coast Carbon Centre (GCCC) resources

The Gulf Coast Carbon Center (GCCC) at the University of Texas at Austin presented several resources available to support CCUS research, education, and capacity building.

Key resources highlighted include:

- A publicly accessible brine database that compiles data on potential geological storage basins and allows users to explore basin-level and site-specific information through a single platform.
- EASiTool, developed at GCCC, which supports assessment of pressure space, plume behaviour, and monitoring area requirements. The tool is available as open-source software and is currently being applied in collaboration with Trinidad and Tobago to support storage capacity estimation work.
- A set of educational resources available online, including a groundwater monitoring demonstration kit designed as a low-cost teaching tool to help illustrate approaches to monitoring drinking water quality using a citizen-science style framework.
- An online course developed at the University of Texas, covering topics including subsurface characterisation, site screening, fluid flow modelling (including application of EASiTool), and shallow monitoring and environmental impacts.

International CCS Knowledge Centre resources

The International CCS Knowledge Centre presented a range of resources available to support learning, project development, and public understanding of CCUS. The organisation highlighted its website as a central platform for educational and technical materials.

Key resources highlighted include:

- The “What is CCS” resource page, providing accessible explanations of CCS processes, including information on geological storage.
- A range of “knowledge and insights” materials, including infographics designed to support both general understanding and more detailed technical learning.
  The “Getting to FID” series, developed in partnership with the Government of Alberta, which outlines key challenges that can prevent CCS projects from reaching final investment decision, complemented by shorter blog summaries highlighting key lessons.
- A landowner’s guide to CCS, addressing subsurface considerations such as potential implications for groundwater and soils.
- The CCUS Insight Accelerator, a resource platform developed in partnership with the Government of Alberta to accelerate learning and reduce project risk. The

Accelerator includes reports, technical papers, expert interview videos, and practical tools such as a flue gas calculator, technology deep dives (including cryogenic processes), and materials on emissions sources across different industries.

The resources were noted as drawing on operational CCS experience, including projects such as Boundary Dam, and were highlighted as valuable materials that NNCCE members can access and use.

Key Themes from the Discussion

The closing discussion focused on how NNCCE can build on the information-sharing format of this meeting and use the network to enable practical follow-up, targeted exchange, and deeper discussion on shared constraints.

A central theme was the interaction between climate finance expectations and the role of oil and gas capability in many Global South contexts. Participants observed that the oil and gas sector often remains essential to CCUS progress whether through access to subsurface data, technical expertise, existing infrastructure, or early project opportunities while some international finance sources are increasingly reluctant to support activities perceived as linked to oil and gas. The discussion framed this as a practical dilemma for many countries, particularly where national companies may lack the resources to fund early CCS work independently and centres rely on external support. Participants noted that one workable approach can be to leverage industry-held data and capability while shaping programmes around broader decarbonisation goals and storage pathways (including saline storage), and Trinidad and Tobago's experience was referenced as helpful in illustrating how this can be navigated.

A second theme was the value of regional collaboration and shared communications outputs. Participants highlighted that many centres are producing similar types of public engagement, education, and outreach materials, and suggested exploring whether content could be developed in a more collaborative way, creating resources that can be used across multiple countries and regions rather than replicating similar products with different branding. This was linked to broader goals of strengthening regional collaboration, increasing public awareness and acceptance, and supporting "social licence" for CCUS.

A third theme concerned potential geothermal–CCS intersections. Participants raised interest in whether resources and experience at the interface of geothermal systems and CO_2 storage/utilisation could be shared through NNCCE. Relevant examples noted in discussion included work on CO_2-geothermal concepts from a storage perspective, feasibility work on using supercritical CO_2 as a heat-mining fluid, and prior academic work

exploring combined geothermal–CCS approaches, with Iceland referenced as a relevant example of geothermal basins being closely linked to CO_2 mineralisation activity.

Opportunities Identified and Suggested Follow-ups

Participants expressed strong interest in holding another virtual NNCCE meeting in 2026, with the preference that it include more time dedicated to discussion rather than only short organisational updates. A topic repeatedly emphasised as high value was funding and finance readiness, including clearer understanding of what different funding sources require, how centres can position work to meet those requirements, and what "good pathways" look like from early studies to finance-ready programmes.

It was proposed that a future virtual session could include:

- a short overview of funding sources and requirements, drawing on network experience.
- an update from the International Finance Corporation (IFC), building on their prior engagement with NNCCE (noting they were unable to attend this meeting); and
- a structured walkthrough of a workflow ("launch pad") to help members understand how to progress from early activity toward bankable projects, and how finance readiness can be integrated earlier in programme development.

The discussion also reinforced the practical value of bilateral engagement between members, enabled by shared contact details, to pursue specific follow-ups (for example, on regulation, outreach materials, or technical topics).

Conclusions and Recommendations

The discussion confirmed NNCCE's value as a platform not only for updates, but also for targeted peer exchange and practical support. Participants supported continuing NNCCE engagement with a stronger focus on shared problem-solving, particularly around funding pathways and finance readiness along with collaboration that reduces duplication (including potential joint development or reuse of communications and educational resources). The discussion also highlighted the importance of sharing experience across centres that are at different stages of development and readiness.

Next Steps and forthcoming meetings

In closing, the coordinating organisations invited views on next NNCCE engagements, including (i) convening another virtual NNCCE meeting in 2026, potentially topic-led by an expert, and (ii) holding an in-person NNCCE meet-up during GHGT-18 in Perth,

proposed for 29 October 2026 (informal roundtable format, with the possibility of a dinner afterwards).

Several forthcoming IEAGHG events were also highlighted:

- 10th High Temperature Solid Looping Cycles Network Meeting, 17–18 March 2026, Luleå, Sweden
- 8th International Workshop on Offshore Geological CO2 Storage, 20–21 April 2026, Bergen
- GHGT-18, 25–29 October 2026, Perth, Australia (with a proposed NNCCE in-person session on 29 October)

Members were encouraged to sign up for updates and newsletters from IEAGHG, GCCC, and the International CCS Knowledge Centre.

Appendix A: Meeting Participants

Name	*Organisation*	*Country*
Tim Dixon	IEAGHG	UK
Katherine D. Romanak	Gulf Coast Carbon Center, The University of Texas at Austin, Bureau of Economic Geology	USA
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