

# 12<sup>th</sup> Asia-Pacific Eco-Business Forum in Kawasaki

## Green Innovation from Kawasaki City

### —From a Perspective of Recycling Business—

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# Green Innovation from Kawasaki City

-from a Perspective of Recycling Business

1. What is recycling business?
2. Requisite for the business as a social infrastructure
3. Cases of Eco-Cities for promoting the business
4. Superiority of Kawasaki City for the business
5. Current collaboration among companies on the coastal area
6. A further step: the Green Innovation program in Kawasaki
7. Waste plastic recycling business at the facility of Showa Denko K.K.
8. A challenge for a hydrogen society by collaboration among stakeholders
9. An image of “regional hydrogen circular model”
10. To the world of “green innovation from Kawasaki City”

contents

Recycling business

=

Waste  
management  
(public sector)

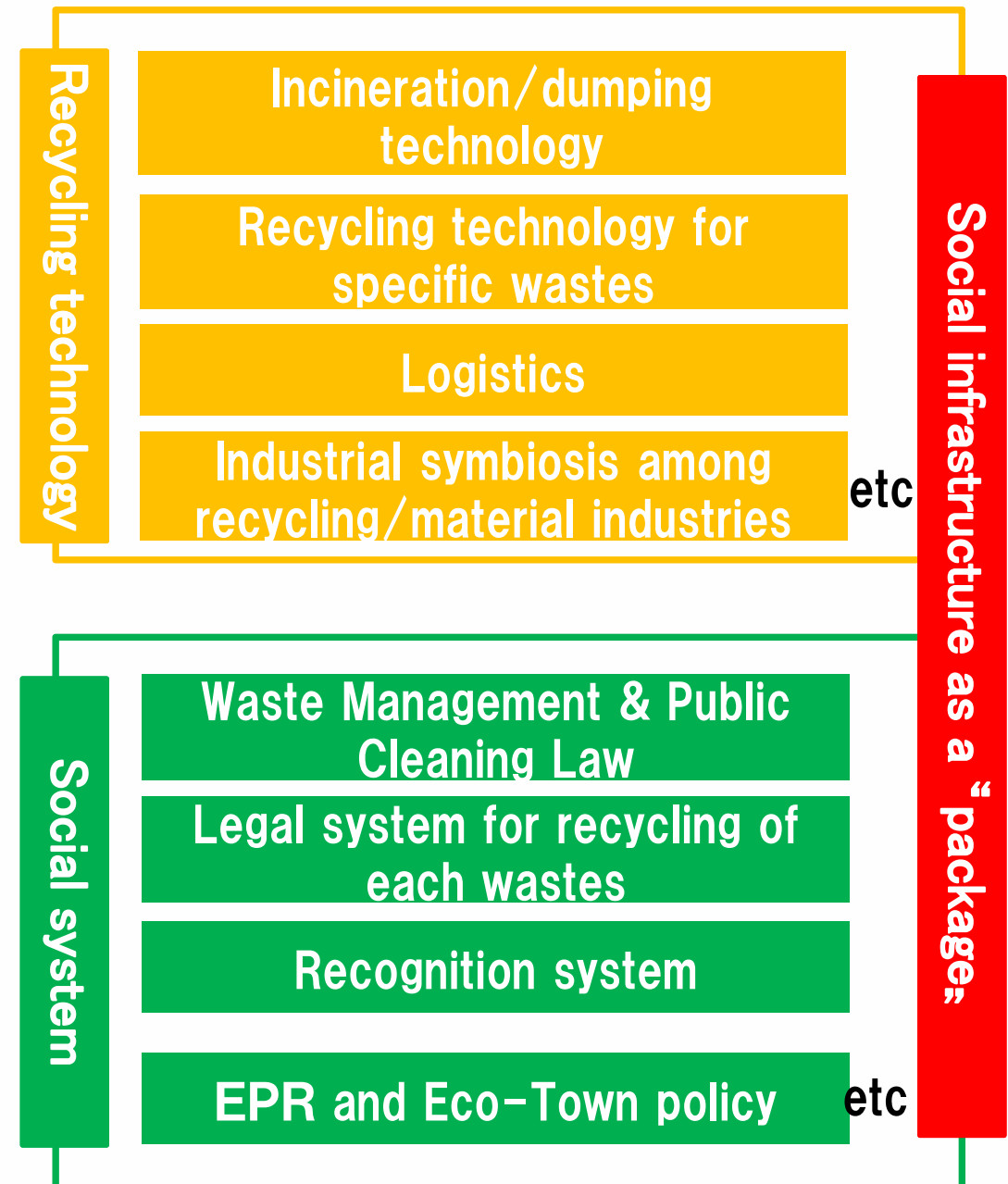
+

Fuels production  
business  
(private sector)

Recycling business is a compound industry of “Waste management” and “Fuels production business”. “Waste management” is a kind of public service of sanitization, “fuels production” is a private business to return the recycled resources to arterial industry. In Japan, with the more than 20 years’ system development and socioeconomic evolution, currently the proportion of private business becomes the majority rather than public service, that generally it could be said the private sector has become the leading role.

## 2. Requisite for the business as a social infrastructure

- In the field of recycling business, only having the patents required technology cannot gain the market.
  - With the market changes (e.g. PET bottle popularization), the needs of techniques will appear where social system and policies are adjustable.
  - In the market, recycling business would not be sustainable if it only stands on the subsidies.
  - Oppositely, the business will not function without economically feasible technical support, even though the policy system is developed.
- ⇒ Recycling business can function as a social infrastructure through packaging the technologies and social system.



### 3. Cases of Eco-Cities for promoting the business



Urban planning approach		<i>Comprehensive Planning</i>	↔	<i>Incrementalism</i>
City management from a perspective of recycling	Success cases (Domestic Eco Towns)	<b>Kitakyushu Eco-Town</b>	↔	<b>Kawasaki Eco Town</b>
	Success cases (International EIPs)	•Eco industrial park in China (Tenjin, Dalian etc.)	↔	•Kalundborg in Denmark •Ulsan eco industrial park etc.
	Superiority	◇Treatment technologies of various wastes as resources ◇Quality improvement by trade among regional facilities ◇Regional branding	↔	◇Stability of procurement and distribution of wastes ◇Low cost and environmental impact on logistics ◇Excess energy exchange
	City management strategy	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%; text-align: center;"> <p>Recycling complex model</p> </div> <div style="width: 10%;"></div> <div style="width: 45%; text-align: center;"> <p>Smart community model</p> </div> </div>		
	Future target	◆Mainly developing countries	↔	◆Developing/developed countries
	•Newly planned industrial parks in coastal area and suburbs	↔	•Existing industrial areas with integrated redevelopment plan of energy and water saving	



## Requisite for recycling business

### Conditions of prominent Eco Towns

Grounded administrative capabilities

Industrial infrastructure including material industries

Enough accumulated population



## Superiority of Kawasaki City

### Kawasaki's notable feature

Coordinating  
Functioning of coordinators



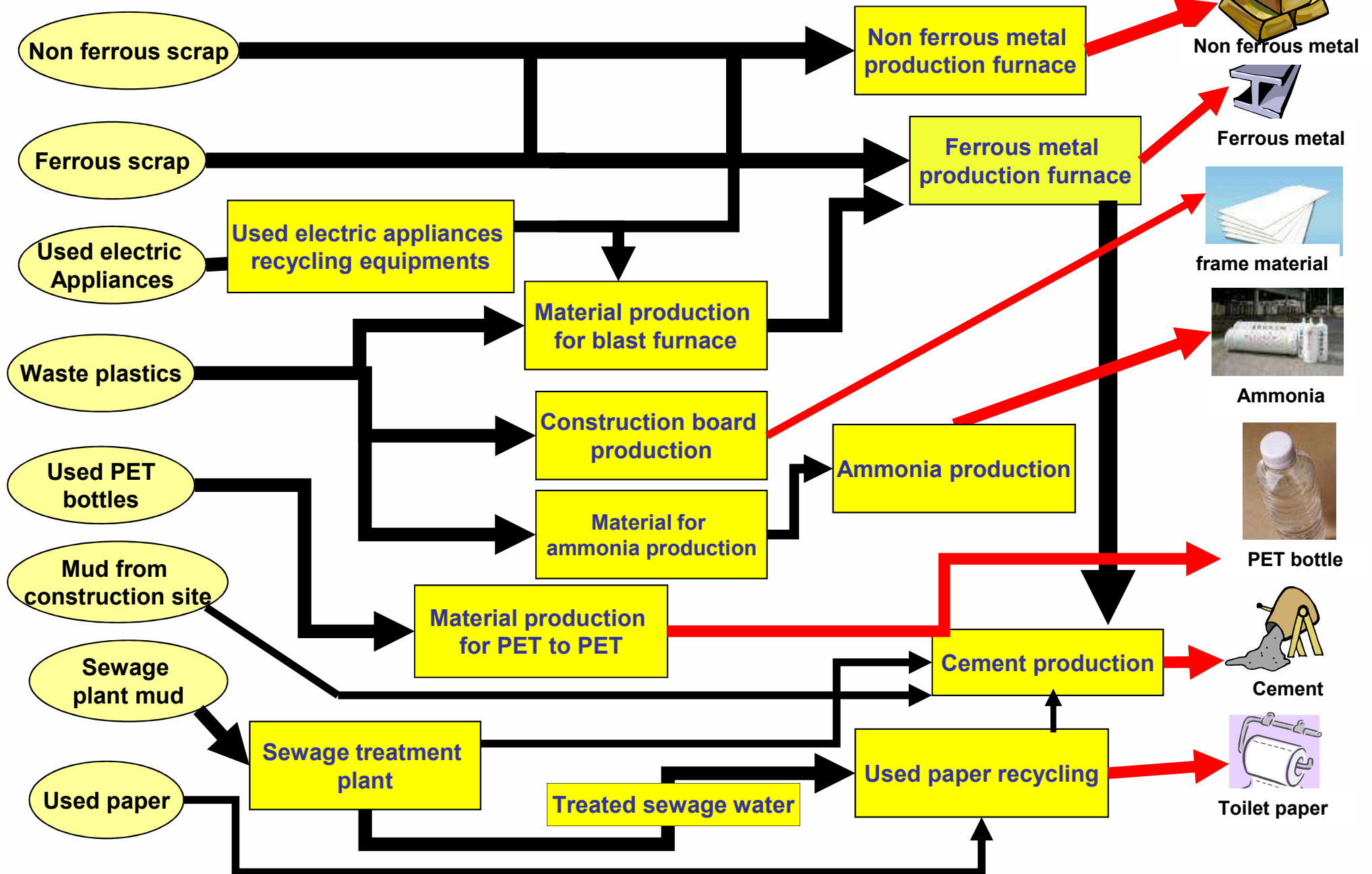
Accumulation of eco-businesses



Supports for advancing overseas



# 5. Current collaboration among companies on the coastal area



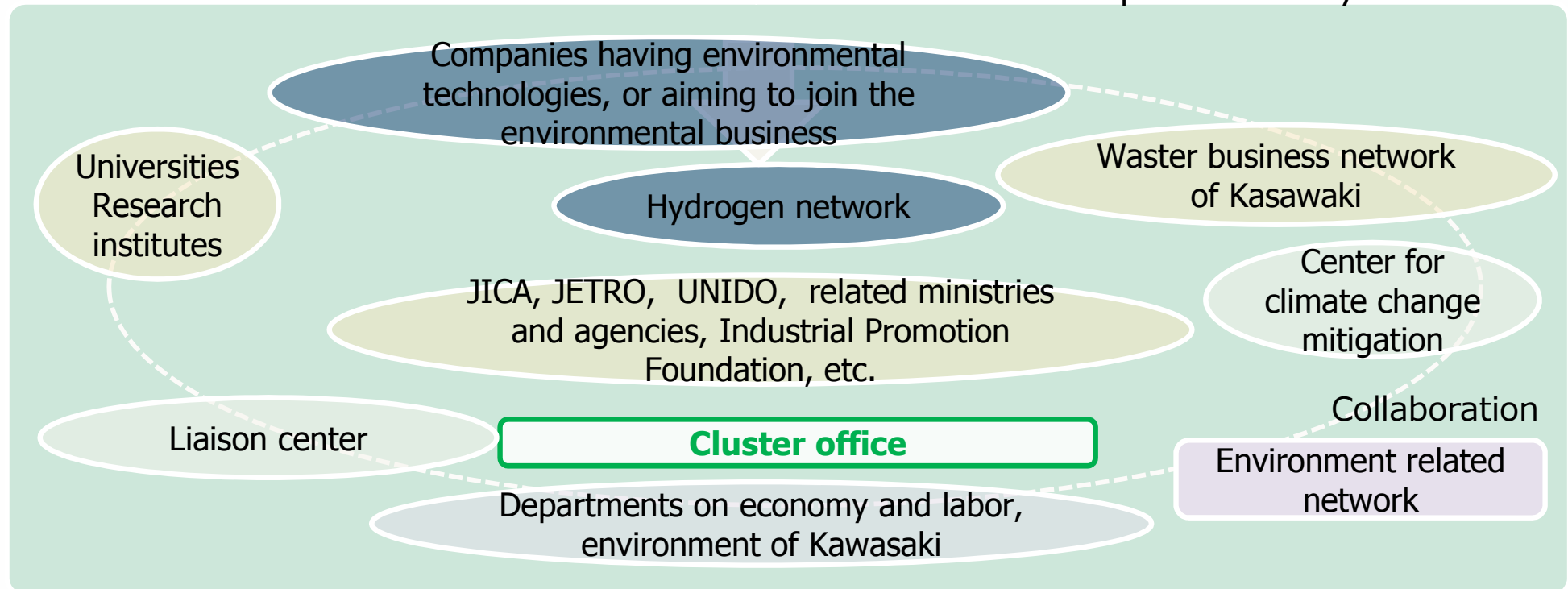
### Policy of Green Innovation in Kawasaki (2014)

4 pillars

1. Revitalization of environmental technologies and industries
2. Mechanism for environmental awareness using advanced technologies
3. Urban planning using environmental technologies by multi-agent cooperation
4. Promotion of international contribution by environmental technologies



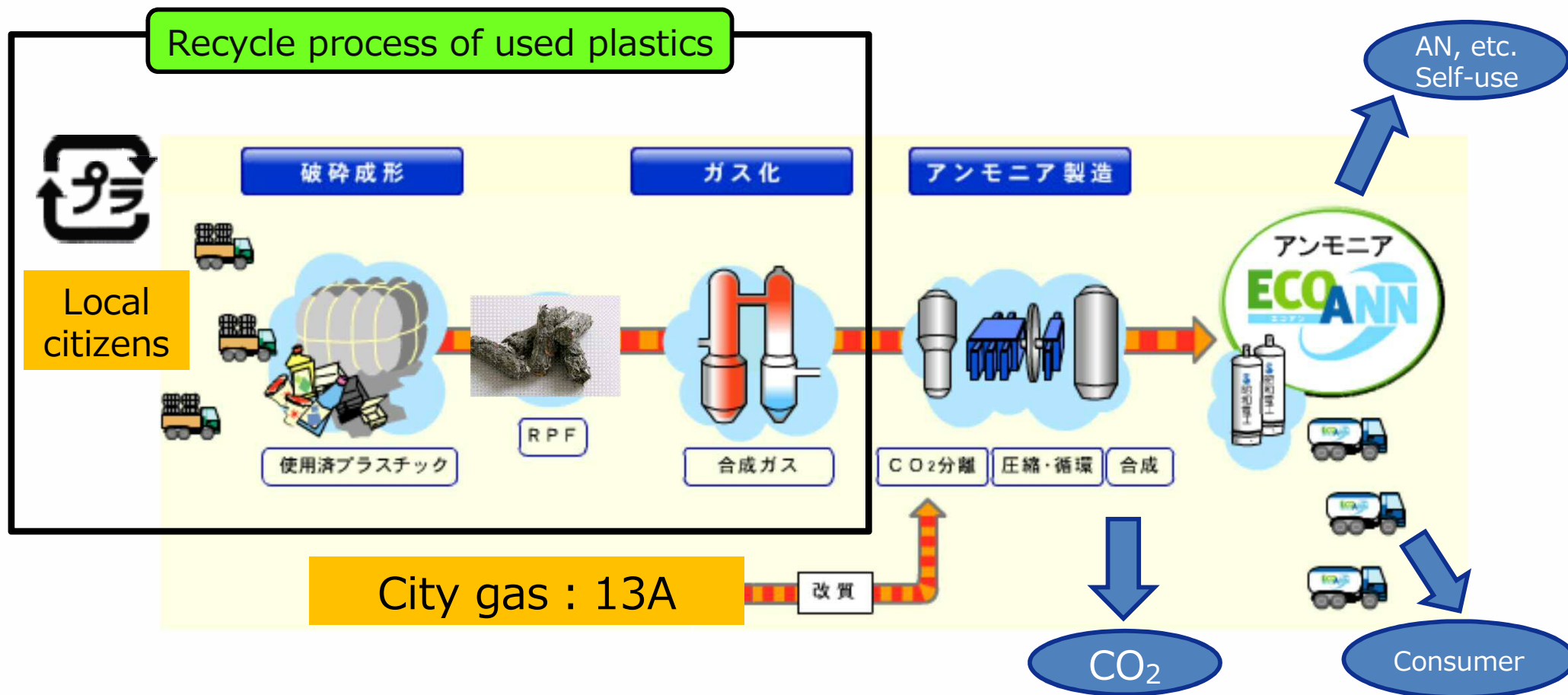
Construction of promotion system:





## Extract hydrogen from waste plastics and utilize as raw material for Ammonia

Based on the Containers and Packaging Recycling Law, recycle and utilize the waste plastics by gasification method.



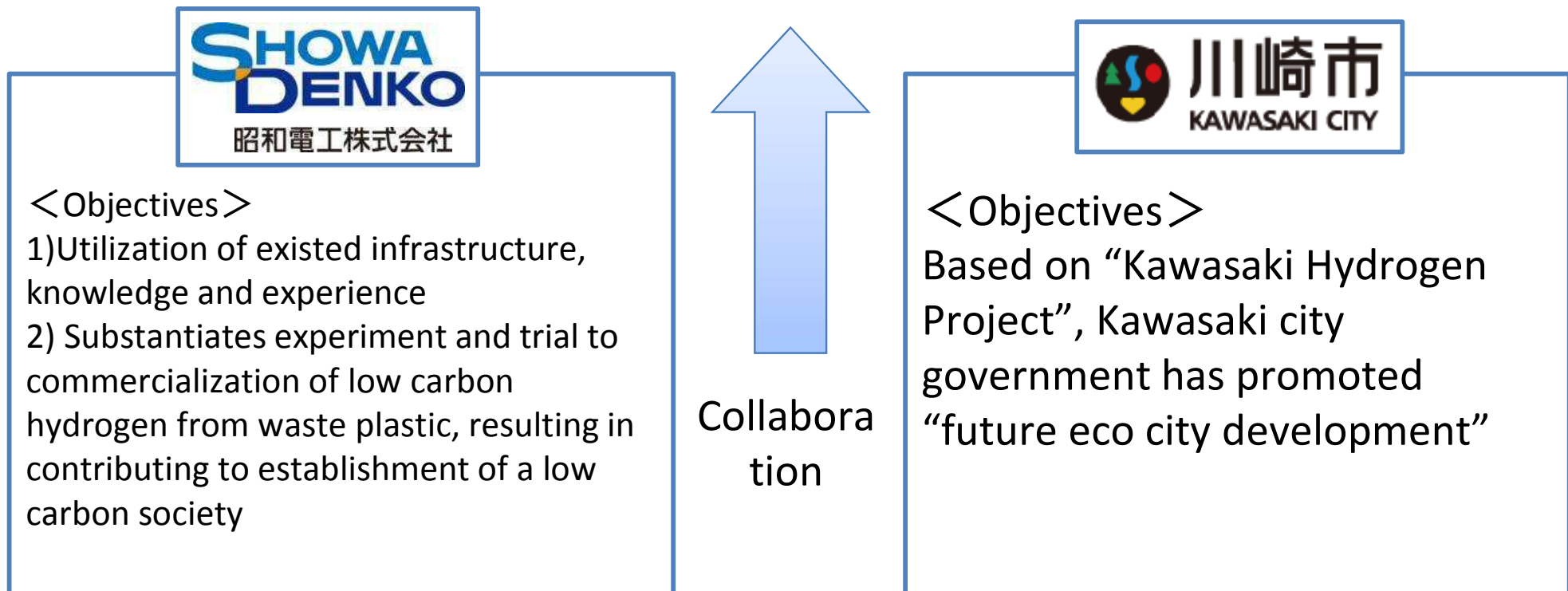
Gas products of Showa Denko  
(Liquefied CO<sub>2</sub>, dry ice)

### MOU of promoting a low carbon hydrogen city between Kawasaki city government and Showa Denko

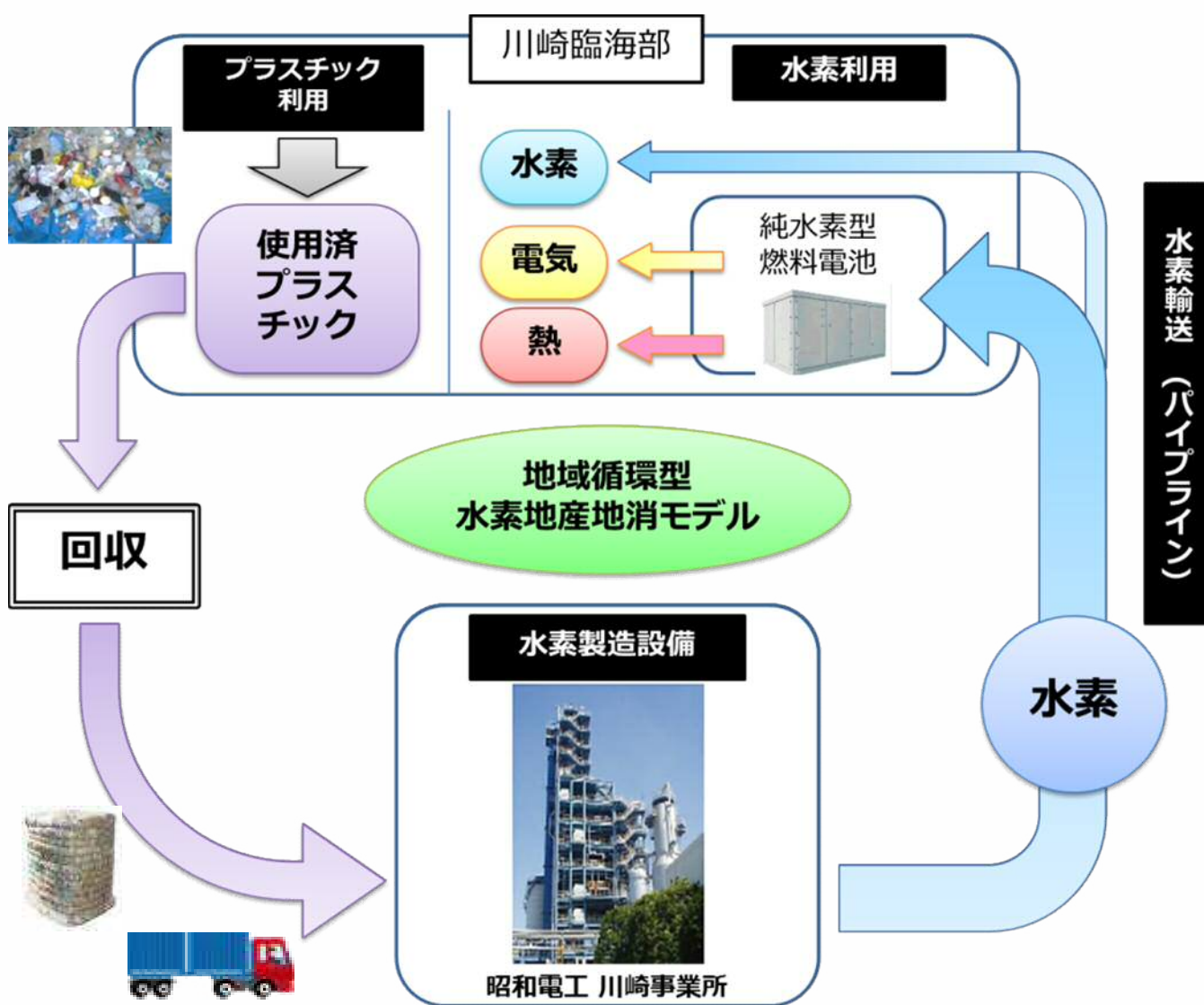
On 28<sup>th</sup> July in 2015, MOU were concluded.

Kawasaki city government and Showa Denko aims to developing a low carbon hydrogen society with low environmental burden by utilizing hydrogen production system from waste plastics.

#### Win-win relationship



# Planned low-carbon hydrogen supply chain in Kawasaki coastal area



**Contents**

**【Produce】**

- Efficient production of hydrogen by remodeling PSA equipment and introducing membrane separation equipment.

**【Transport】**

- Hydrogen supply by pipelines
- Comparison on CO<sub>2</sub> emission with other transport method.

**【Utilize】**

- Quality identification of the hydrogen available for fuel cells and other purposes.

**【Overall】**

- Evaluation on the overall CO<sub>2</sub> emission reduction effect of the whole supply chain

***Extend the successful cases of the “Kawasaki Initiated Green Innovation” to other domestic cities and the world***

