# The 6<sup>th</sup> High Level Seminar on ESC Creating Low-Carbon Cities in Asia through Intercity Cooperation

Kitakyushu Asian Center for Low Carbon Society Environment Bureau, City of Kitakyushu

#### Kitakyushu as a base for exporting Green Cities

# Kitakyushu aiming to become the World Capital of Sustainable Development Experience of overcoming pollution and Prominent environmental technologies and Urban environment diplomacy

International Environmental Cooperation

Social System

with Asian cities







#### **Eco-Model City** (July,2008)



**Environmental Future City** (December,2011)



**OECD Green City Program Model City** (June,2011)

Together with Paris, Chicago, and Stockholm!



#### Kitakyushu Asian Center for Low Carbon Society

as a base for exporting Green Cities



Establish green city development that accommodates the diverse needs of Asian cities and firms

# Overview of the Kitakyushu Model

#### 1. Objective of the Kitakyushu Model

Kitakyushu, which faced and overcame pollution for the first time in Asia, became a leading environmental city in Japan.

Kitakyushu is developing the Kitakyushu Model (support tool) that systematically arranges information on the technologies and knowhow of Kitakyushu from its experience in overcoming pollution to its quest as an environmental city.

Kitakyushu is utilizing the Kitakyushu Model to promote the export of customized infrastructure packages to cities overseas, and grow together with Asia.

#### 2. Applications of the Kitakyushu Model

Support tool to examine future ideal city image and for cities to take appropriate measures and procedures to achieve this.
 Support tool to examine management systems for waste, energy, water and sewage services, and environmental protection.
 Support tool to develop sustainable master plans that integrates waste, energy, water and sewage services, and environmental protection.

#### -Organization of the Kitakyushu Model-



# Export of Green Cities Model & Development of Master Plan



# Exporting Green Cities (Surabaya)

#### Development of a green city master plan

Comprehensive urban development plan that incorporates the formation of a social system and the training of human resources in urban development

Reinforcing the foundation that is the source of growth (local governmental strength, civic—mindedness, technological strength)

Learning together/mutually enhancing & intensifying linkages/expanding cooperation)

#### Application of Kitakyushu Model

Kitakyushu City systematically arranges information on the technologies and know-how of Kitakyushu from its experience in overcoming pollution to its quest as an environmental city



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## Export of green cities

**Co-generation and energy saving** 







"Green Sister City" agreement signed in November 2012



Studies on quantification techniques to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions



S<mark>u rabaya</mark>

## Project on Low-Carbon City Planning in Surabaya(JCM F/S in 2013)

## Potential CO2 emission reduction: Total 151,000t/year



*Cooperation:* Findings of other projects in Surabaya funded by other sources were shared to this project.

## **Cogeneration (Combined Heat & Power) in Industrial Estates**

### Nippon Steel & Sumikin Engineering, Fuji Electric etc. Overseas development of Kitakyushu Smart Community Project





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# Energy Management Projects

	Hotel A	Hotel B Co	ommercial Establishment	A Office Building A
Overview	<ul> <li>U.Sowned hotel chain (owned by Indonesian company).</li> <li>Hotel has global energy conservation targets, and strong awareness regarding energy savings.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Indonesian-owned company (purchased from U.Sowned hotel chain).</li> <li>Two office buildings are located within the site of the hotel.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Largest shopping mall in Surabaya managed by Indonesian-owned company.</li> <li>Two 50-floor buildings are currently under construction on the site.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Prominent, large- scale office building in Surabaya.</li> <li>Owned by Indonesia's largest newspaper group. HQ is located inside building.</li> </ul>
Completed	1996	1979 (Remodeled in 1993)	1986 (Expanded in 1991, 1996, 200	1997 1)
Floor space	35,000m <sup>2</sup>	25,500m <sup>2</sup>	125,000m <sup>2</sup>	25,000m <sup>2</sup>
No. of	28 floors	27 floors	6 floors above ground, 1 floor underground	21 floors
Introduced technologies	LED lighting	Electricity and cold water supplied to the hotel by cogeneration system (one 1,000kW gas engine and absorption refrigerators)	High-efficiency turbo chiller, pumps, cooling towers, EMS	High-efficiency turbo chiller, pumps, cooling towers, EMS
Exterior				

# Intermediate Treatment Facility for Recycling of Waste & Waste Power Generation from Urban Waste

- 1,500kcal of heat is required for waste power generation. In order generate this amount of heat, municipal waste must be separated and waste removed from final disposal sites must be used.
- By combining high-calorie waste (Separation and composting of residue, waste removed by Nishihara Corporation) and general urban waste, it is anticipated that 500t/day of 1,500-2,000kcal waste can be



## Project on Low-Carbon City Planning in Haiphong (JCM F/S in 2014)



#### Support for Development of Green Growth Promotion Plan in Haiphong



## Introduction of Highly-efficient Electric Furnaces in Iron Foundries (3)

# Effects from introduction of Japanese electric furnaces

**(**Actual conditions of iron foundries **)** Dissolution intensity (dissolution efficiency):

- Electric furnaces: 1.0kWh/kg
- Coal furnaces: 0.3kg/kg

※Based on questionnaire survey of 15 companies and interview surveys with 9 companies (total of 15 companies)





Japanese electric furnaces Dissolution intensity 0.55kWh/kg

Preconditions: Production amount (dissolved amount) : 150 ton/N	1
Furnace size: 1.5 ton	
Dissolution intensity of Japanese electric furnaces: 0.6 kWh/kg	

Chinese electric furnaces: 30,000USD Japanese electric furnaces: 300,000USD  $\Rightarrow$  50% subsidy<sup>(3)</sup>  $\Rightarrow$  150,000USD

#### **Reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions**

Conversion from Chinese electric furnaces: ~390 ton/year

Conversion from coal furnaces: ~1,050 ton/year

#### **Cost reductions**

Reduce electricity costs by converting from Chinese electric furnaces<sup>(1)</sup> ~66,000USD/year Reduce fuel costs by converting from coal furnaces<sup>(1)</sup> ~62,000USD/Y Recover capital in approx. 3 years<sup>(2)</sup> Simple maintenance No malfunctions Long service life

(1) Currently, dissolution is conducted during the day. With the introduction of Japanese induction furnaces, this can be done at night.

Electricity costs: Daytime (11:30-17:00), 0.0592USD/kWh Nighttime (23:00-05:00), 0.0373USD/kWh

Coal costs: Calculated from results of interview survey with companies, 190USD/ton

- (2) Calculations based on preconditions. Detailed examination will be required in the future.
- (3) With a maximum 50% subsidy,  $CO_2$  emissions could be reduced 1/3 or 1/4.

#### Development of Comprehensive Resource Recycling System on Cat Ba Island (1)



# **Development of Kitakyushu Model**

