GREEN ENERGY PORT HIBIKI

Project

29 September 2020 Port & Harbor Bureau KITAKYUSHU City, JAPAN

Chapter 1 City of Kitakyushu

1. 1. City of Kitakyushu in general

 $^{\sim}$ Manufacturing city with a rich natural environment located close to Asia $^{\sim}$



Rich natural environment and brand-name foods



Hiraodai Karst Plateau



Wakamatsu northern coast









Kokura beef

Wakamatsu blue-ribbon tomatoes ³

1. 2. Kitakyushu as Industrial town









1. 2. Kitakyushu as Industrial town

Japan's Industrial modernization

started with us in 1901

1. 3. Kitakyushu as Industrial Town



Leading companies in Kitakyushu



1. 4. A Half Century from "Gray" to "Green"



1960s







Increased public awareness



Environmental-related technologies





🛞 City of Kitakyushu Japan

《現在》 recovered sky



Now



1. 5. A Half Century from "Gray" to "Green"

- 1901 Start of operations of state-owned Yawata Works Development as a manufacturing city supporting the modernization of Japan
- 1950s Escalation of devastating pollution problems "Rainbow-colored" smoke, Dokai Bay as the "Sea of Death"
- 1970s ~ Actions to overcome pollution Sparked by movements of women's groups, in collaboration with industries, residents, and the local government
- 1998 **Control Control Control**
- 2008 Selected as Eco-Model City New challenges aiming at the development of a "low-carbon society"
- 2011~ Green Energy Port HIBIKI
- 2011 Selected as the first model city in Asia under OECD's Green Cities Program (Together with the cities of Paris, Chicago, and Stockholm) Model city balancing environmental policies and economic growth
- 2013 Publication of the Green Cities Program report Disseminating the achievements of Kitakyushu's environmental initiatives around the world











1. 6. Kitakyushu as Port & Harbor town









- 1889: Moji district is designated as special port for the export of five items, including coal and rice.
- 1898: The port is declared open under the name, Wakamatsu Port.
- 1899: Moji is designated as an open port for general trade as Kitakyushu is organized into a municipality.
- 1904: Dokai district is designated as a special port for import and export.
- 1971: Tanoura Container Terminal begins operations as the first container terminal in the West Japan.
- 1979: Tachinoura Container Terminal begins operations as a major container terminal in in the West Japan.
- 2005: Hibiki Container Terminal begins operations as a leading terminal with deep-water wharves in Japan
- 2022: Hibiki Base Port will begin operations as the main facility of Hibiki integrated center for OWFs.

Green Energy Port Hibiki Project

2.1. Where we've started

The Earthquake triggered outflows of logistics hubs in Japan.

The Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake of 1995

2. 1. Where we've started

The Earthquak triggered outfl logistics hubs Japan.

The Collapse drove a hollowing out of Japan's manufacturing industry

The Great Hanshin-Awaji Eart

The Collapse of Lehman Brothers in 2008

2. 1. Where we've started

The Earthquake ('95) & The Lehman Collapse

drove us to the new project

"Green Energy Port Hibiki"

2. 2. Time Frame & Procedures



2. 3. Japan's First Large-scale OWF

First project: Construction of Offshore Wind Farm in Port Area

Japan's Kitakyushu Launches Nearshore Wind Farm Project

...This is the first offshore wind power auction based on the recently amended port and harbor law in Japan. (Partially quoted from Offshore WIND.biz Posted on August 19, 2016)



Project overview (Plan)

- Developer: Hibiki Wind Energy Co., Ltd
- Total cost: JPY 175 billion
- Total output: 220,000 kW

Schedule:
 2022 Construction-start

2. 4. Expected Market for OWF in Japan

JWPA* stated their target capacity of OWF at the 1st public-private discussion table on 17 Jul. 2020.

2030 13GW 2040 30-40GW

2050 90GW (plus 40GW On-shore WF)

OWF projects in Japan

in a process of Environment Impact Assessment

5.4GW As of Nov 2018 **Kitakyushu** Source: Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (MLIT) MLIT made this data with a data service system of Ministry of Economy. Trade and Industry.

Chapter 3 Our Goal

3.1. Concept image of "Integrated Center"



3. 2. Three functions necessary for "Integrated Center" for OWFs



3. 3. Japan's Only Integrated Center for OWFs

Kitakyushu is developing the integrated center for OWFs together with the central government, which is "one and only" center in Japan.

- On 2 Sep,2020, the Japanese government have designated 4 ports including Hibikinada area as base ports for OWF construction.
- Unlike the other 3 ports, Kitakyushu's Hibikinada is the only port with a vast industrial land directly behind the quay, which can integrate necessary functions for offshore wind industries.



	Production Port Function	Installation Port Function	O&M Service Port Function
Required roles for ports	 Manufacturing of WT components, foundation and heavy products. Storage of wind turbine components Dispatch base for working vessels such as SEP, Survey vessel. 	 Construction base for OWFs. Pre-assembly, storage and logistics of wind turbine components, etc. 	 Base for O&M service for OWFs. Dispatch base for CTV and maintenance vessels
Hibikinada Center	0	0	0
Base port		0	0
• Other ports			0

OWF supporting ports in Japan



GREEN ENERGY

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グリーンエネルギーポートひびき (Digest)





グリーンエネルギーポートひびき (Digest)

GREEN ENERGY PORT











See you all soon again in Kitakyushu