

TOWARDS A LOW CARBON PETROCHEMICAL AND PORT CITY DEVELOPMENT THROUGH CIRCULAR ECONOMY IN PENGERANG, JOHOR, **MALAYSIA: A REVIEW**

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ABSTRACT

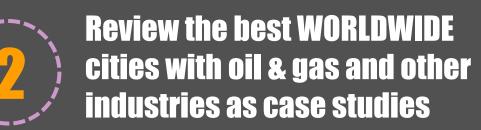
Pengerang, Johor, Malaysia is planned to become the largest regional petroleum refinery and trading hub in Southeast Asia and therefore will be the focal point in Asia and other parts of the world, under the Malaysia's National Key Economic Area. In the context of petrochemical industry, this paper attempts to apply the concept of Circular Economy (CE) by providing an underlying understanding of CE and community to Pengerang towards achieving its vision of Clean, Green, Smart and Safe Pengerang by 2030. Aside from reviewing general policies of CE implementation, taking into account population, GDP, container throughput and green low carbon plans with carbon emission reduction targets, this paper reviews five best practices with respect to state-of-the-art CE-based green initiatives adopted by international cities with petrochemical and port industries, such as Rotterdam (Netherlands), Kaohsiung (Taiwan), Antwerp (Belgium), Gothenburg (Sweden) and Chiba (Japan). Through the study (benchmarking findings), a framework consisting of suitable green and low-carbon initiatives is highlighted; CE measures and programmes which deemed potential and feasible in Pengerang are also described. Some of the CE, green measures and policies which can be adapted for Pengerang context are found in various scope and sectors such as energy efficiency renewable energy, clean mobility, green knowledge exchange, residual waste and biodiversity management. This paper concludes that in order to acquire more understanding towards low-carbon city development through CE approach, it requires continuous awareness and involvement of the potential stakeholders as well as further research in Pengerang



METHODOLOGY



Identify the data profile of Pengerang, base and target year

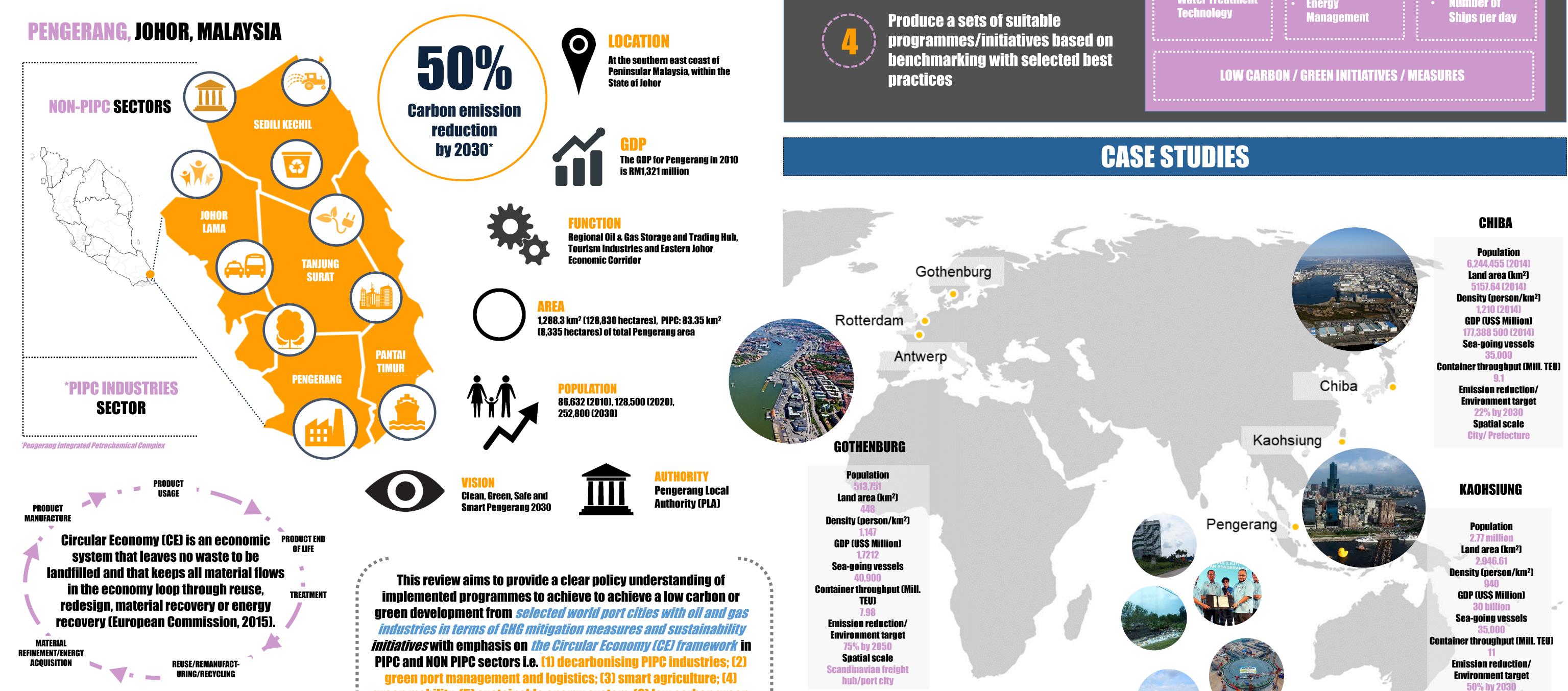




Benchmark Pengerang with case studies' benchmarking variables

BENCHMARKING VARIABLES

pulation pulation Growth te DSS velopment oducts (GDP) lustrial & mestic Solid ste & Waste ter Generation cycling Rate mposting Rate	 Final Energy Supply by Sectors (Residential, Commercial, Industrial and Transportation) Final Energy Supply by Fuel Type (Coal, Oil, Gas, LNG, Electricity) Energy Efficient (EE) & Renewable Energy (RE) 	 Types of Industries Size of Operation Fuel Consumption Fuel Consumption Technology Utilisation Total Port Area Number of Terminals Port Throughout
ter Treatment		Throughput Number of



(Milhelcic et al., 2003 via J. Korhonen et al., 2017, European **Commission**. 2015)

green mobility, (5) sustainable energy system; (6) low carbon green urban settlements and tourism; (7) green network; (8) sustainable waste management; (9) low carbon smart community and lastly, (10) green urban governance as an enabler.



Population 633.471 Land area (km²) 326 Density (person/km²) 1.944 **GDP (US\$ Million)** 24.703 **Sea-going vessels** 30.000 **Container throughput (Mill** TEU) **Emission reduction Environment target** 50% by 2025 **Spatial scale Continent port city**

ANTWERP Population 517.042 Land area (km²) 204.51 Density (person/km²) 2.500 GDP (US\$ Million) 67.000 **Sea-going vessels** Container throughput (Mill. TEU) 45 **Emission reduction Environment target** 70% by 2050 **Spatial scale** Sub-continent port city

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

As Pengerang is an emerging port city, its profile is comparatively low with other global port cities. Nevertheless, Pengerang needs to be planned and developed to be a sustainable port city in order to avoid its GHG emissions to be drastically increase as the integrated petrochemical industry will takes place by 2030. There is a need of having a circular economic concept based low carbon or green initiatives as policy framework to guide and facilitate the decision-making process in Pengerang.

40+ Identified key policy best practices :

CIRCULAR ECONOMY

Petrochemical & Other Industries	Energy System	Waste Management	Community	
 Industrial sewage sludge recovery Sustainable Industrial Waste Management Promoting Material Recovery Establish advanced & efficient technologies for Industrial Processes Alternative fuel consumption Efficient industrial cooling & heating system Energy storage system Et equipment for PIPC industries Promote CCUS technology in PIPC Carbon capture, utilisation & storage (CCS) Sustainable Industrial Waste Management Scheduled waste reduction and treatment Non-scheduled waste reduction, reuse & treatment Non-scheduled waste reduction (SOP) Promoting Material Recovery Fostering Waste Circular Economy Waste-2-Chemicals Establish "Circularity Center" 	 Sourcing biodiesels for vehicles which were produced from residual animal fat. Introduce electric and hybrid buses and grant scheme for electric vehicles charging stations. Encourage the use of biomass and solar energy to generate energy, produce transport fuels and as a feedstock to the chemical industry. Focuses on the creation of underground storage under the sea bed to capture carbon from the participating industries and energy companies. Secure as a global centre for water management expertise, providing international knowledge exchange, collaboration and continuous climate change initiatives exposure. Invest in biobased industry within the industrial cluster area. Identify opportunity for stakeholder's cooperation and bussiness in managing residual material flows in the city. Promote effective sustainable energy management through incentives for EE a. RE 	 Sustainable Municipal Solid Waste Management Nurture a zero waste culture Recycling of Residential waste Recycling commercial Waste Effective waste transportation Scheduled waste reduction and treatment Non-scheduled waste reduction, reuse & treatment Sustainable Sewage Sludge Management Improved sewage treatment and sludge recycling Sustainable Construction and Demolition Waste Management Reuse and recycling of construction and demolition waste Fostering Waste Circular Economy Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) 	 Cool Biz, Warm Biz practice - room temperature is set to 28° C in the summer Implement energy conservation monitoring at home Practising of green purchasing Water saving programs - Purchasing water saving equipment and storage, and utilisation of rainwater Promotion of community greening through forests and coastal conservation activities Zero Emission Housing - Primary energy consumption during construction and rebuilding will be zero Install solar power generation and solar thermal utilisation system Introduction of high efficiency lighting (LEDS) Replace energy saving appliances Plug-in hybrids and electric vehicles Use of public transportation and bicycless Practice of eco-driving Promotion of 3R's twaste reduction, reuse and recyclej Garbage separation enforcement 	<image/>



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CONCLUSION

• There are 40+ policies in 4 key sectors (PIPC & other industries, energy, waste & community) which can be learned from outstanding champions, it is significant for petrochemical integrated refining industry which uses extensive energy and water consumption in Pengerang to be planned and monitored towards the implementation of CE.

• Nevertheless, the CE concept is not just limited with the petrochemical refining industry but it might as well benefits the community in Pengerang as a whole. The question on the feasibility, willingness of local stakeholders and authority, awareness, technology availability must be addressed quantitatively in a further study to understand the local context of CE in Pengerang.

• A social science research investigation (through a set of questionnaires, interviews and focus group discussions) is needed to be conducted among the professionals and the stakeholders of petrochemical companies to provide insight on the CE's current and future initiatives towards reducing energy consumption and emission as well the goal of realising a low carbon city in Pengerang, Johor, Malaysia,

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Spatial scale

National/State port city



