

# ストック型社会の観点からみたカーボンマネジメント

## Carbon Management and Stock-type society



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## Key messages



EnSAP Lab

Lifetime of MS	State	Impact
Shorter	Keep re-building MS by every generation	High L <sub>u</sub> resource input / output and CO <sub>2</sub> emission for MS. High cost to keep city service. Over capacity of recycling.
Longer	Accumulation of capital beyond generations	Low L <sub>u</sub> resource input / output and CO <sub>2</sub> emission for MS. Possibilities of Urban mining with future tech. Barrier to install innovative technology.

建設ストックは長期間利用することを念頭に、カーボンマネジメントを行う。



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Well-beingへ導くストックマネジメントは、長期的にTMR/CO<sub>2</sub>を減らし、適切なリサイクルを含む理想的なCEとなる。



**Material Stock** (buildings, infrastructure, etc)



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## Design for generations, Use for generations.



# “Every kilogram of material we use comes with an environmental impact.”

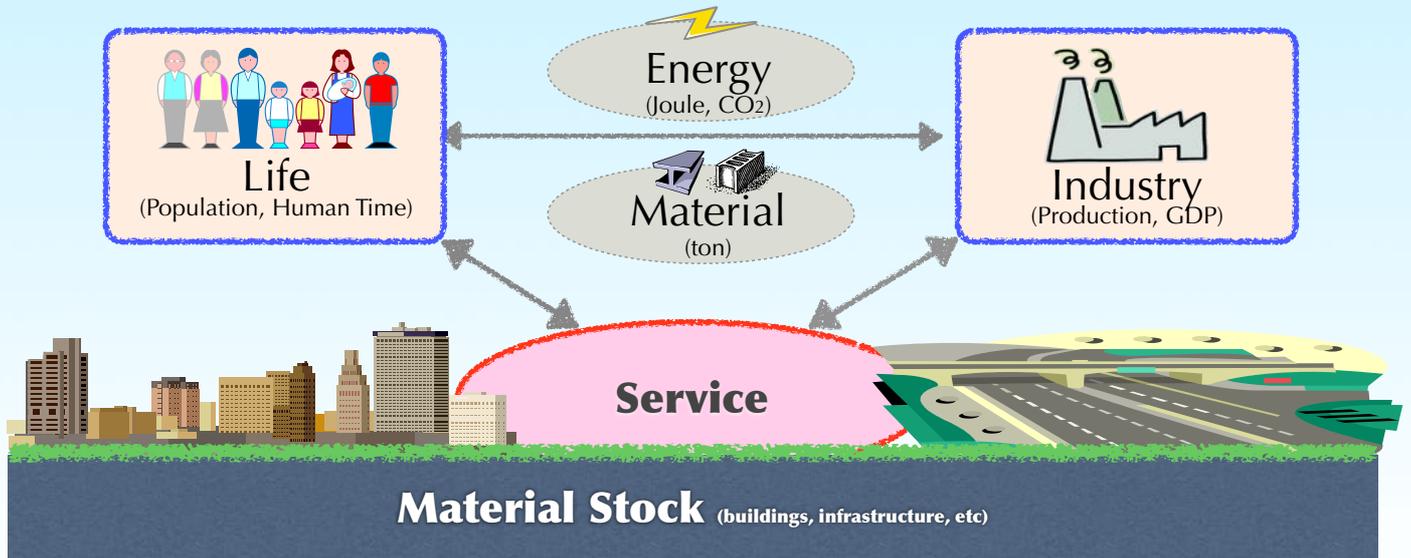
(私達が使っているすべての物質の重さには環境影響が伴う)

Professor. Dr. Stefan Bringezu, Universität Kassel



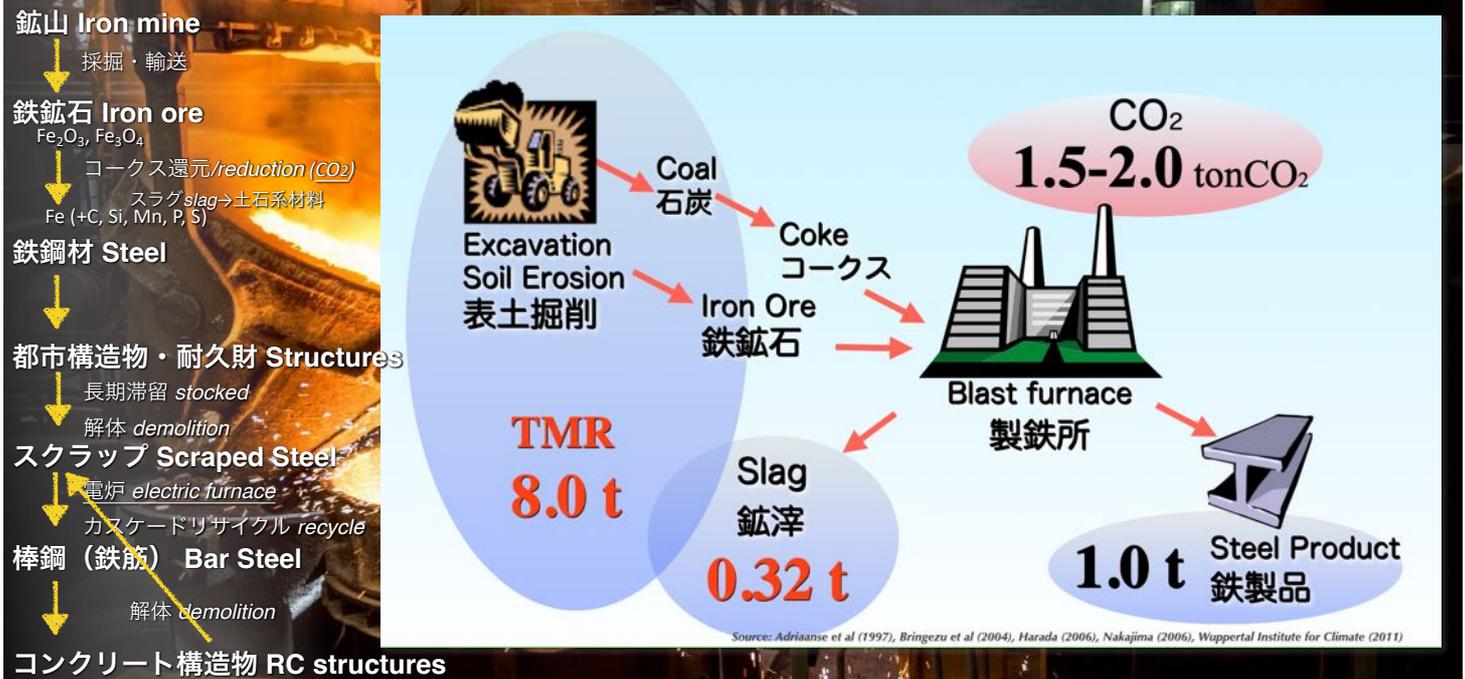
# Stock and Service:

*“How much material needs for our life?”*



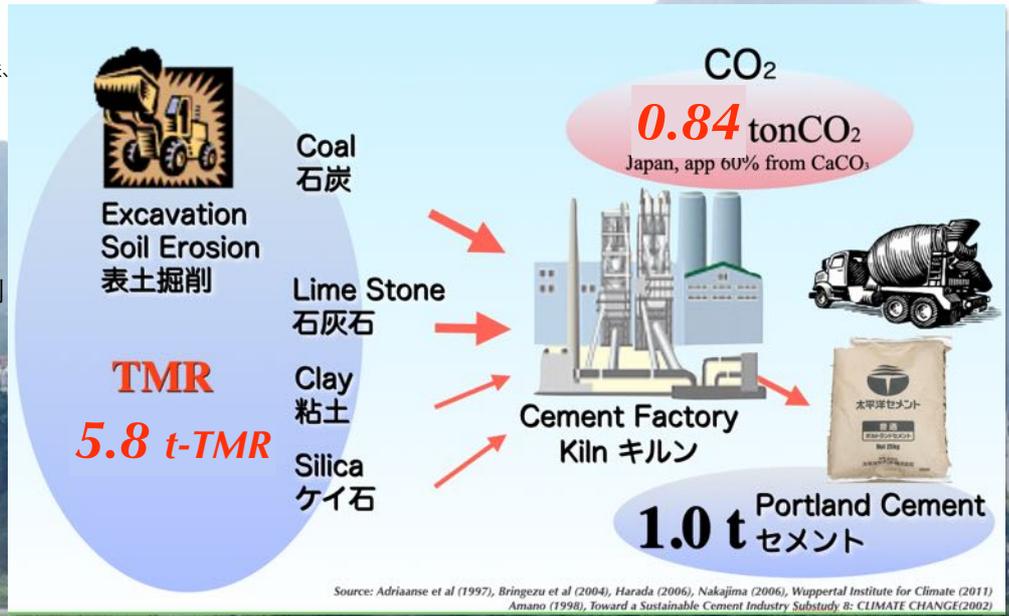


## Lifecycle CO<sub>2</sub> and TMR (Total Material Requirement) of Steel



# Lifecycle CO2 and TMR (Total Material Requirement) of Cement

鉱山 limestone mine



TMR  
5.8 t-TMR

Source: Adriaanse et al (1997), Bringezu et al (2004), Harada (2006), Nakajima (2006), Wuppertal Institute for Climate (2011), Amano (1998), Toward a Sustainable Cement Industry Substudy 8: CLIMATE CHANGE(2002)

Source: Adriaanse et al (1997), Bringezu et al (2004), Harada (2006), Nakajima (2006), Wuppertal Institute for Climate (2011)

三重県太平洋セメント工場全景 (谷川撮影)

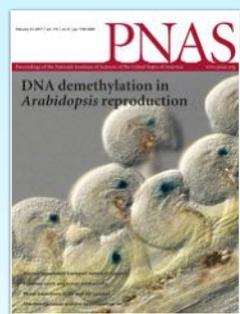


## Material Stock per capita overtime

社会を支える資源量はいかほどか？世界の一人あたり物質ストック量



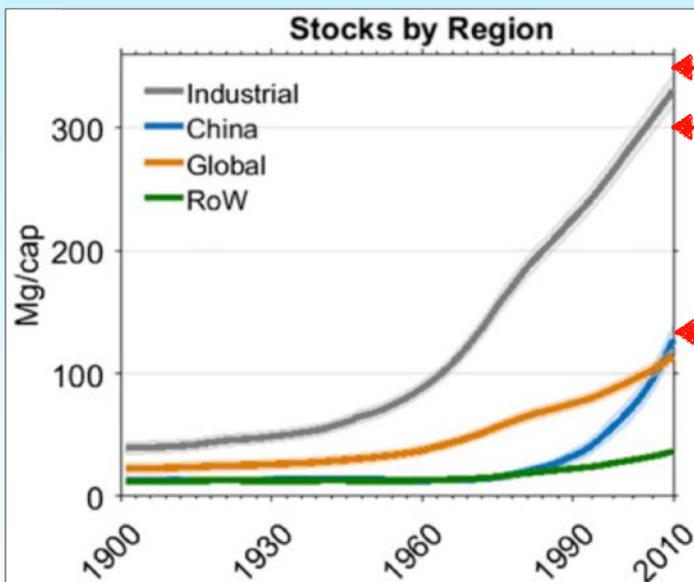
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DOI:10.1073/pnas.1613773114



Global socioeconomic material stocks rise 23-fold over the 20th century and require half of annual resource use  
Fridolin Krausmann<sup>1,2</sup>, Dominik Wiedner<sup>1,2</sup>, Christian Lauk<sup>1,2</sup>, WRI Haas<sup>1,2</sup>, Hiroki Tanikawa<sup>1,2</sup>, Tomer Fishman<sup>1,2</sup>, Alessio Miatto<sup>1,2</sup>, Helma Schandl<sup>1,2</sup>, and Helmut Haberl<sup>1,2</sup>  
<sup>1</sup> Institute of Social Energy Studies, Singapore University of Technology and Design, Singapore; <sup>2</sup> Institute of Environmental Studies, Nagoya University, Chikusa-ku, Nagoya 466-8601, Japan; <sup>3</sup> Center for Industrial Ecology, School of Forestry and Environmental Studies, Yale University, New Haven, CT 06511; and <sup>4</sup> Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, Flagstaff Laboratory, Sturt, 3801, ACT, Australia  
Edited by William C. Clark, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA, and approved January 5, 2017 (received for review August 16, 2016)



23-fold over the 20th century!

全世界の物質ストックは20世紀中に 23倍に！

Krausmann F, D. Wiednerhofer, C. Lauk, W. Haas, H. Tanikawa, T. Fishman, A. Miatto, H. Schandl, H. Haberl. 2017. Global socioeconomic material stocks rise 23-fold over the 20th century and require half of annual resource use. PNAS.

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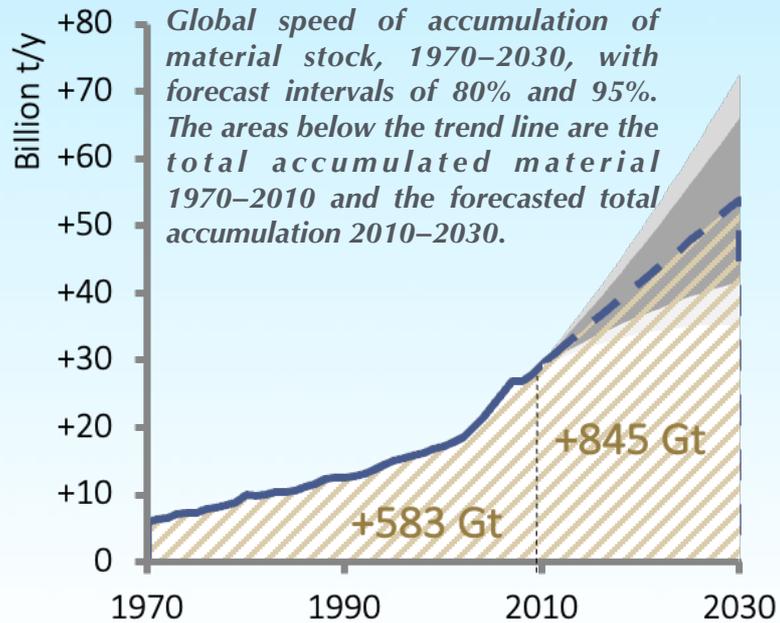
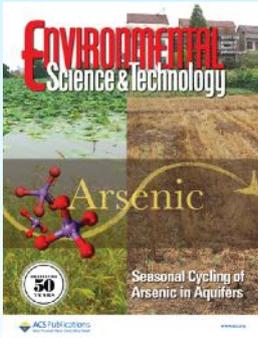


# What maybe the future stock? 将来の物質ストック量は?



EnSAP Lab

Global stock growth assuming current trends  
DOI:10.1021/  
acs.est.5b05790



Read our study:  
[doi:10.1016/j.jclepro.2020.125450](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2020.125450)



# Material Stock and Flow Japan's material flows and stocks 1990-2015

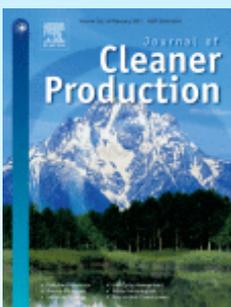
...but outflow streams have shifted to recycling

Total outflows remain similar...

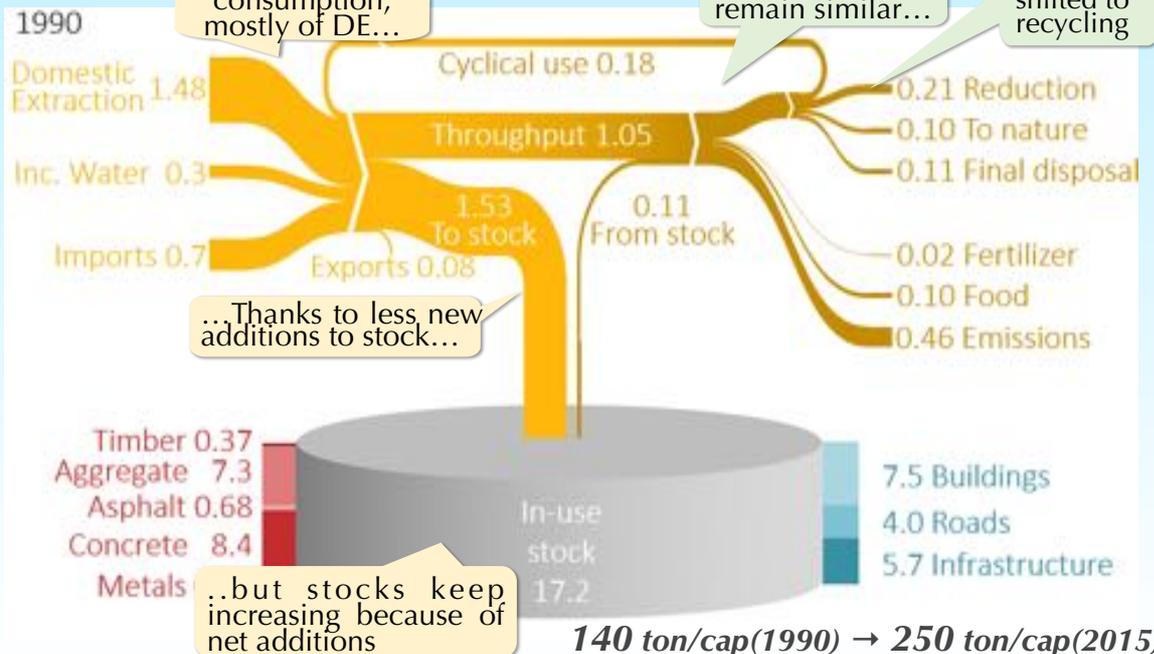
Reduced consumption, mostly of DE...

...Thanks to less new additions to stock...

...but stocks keep increasing because of net additions

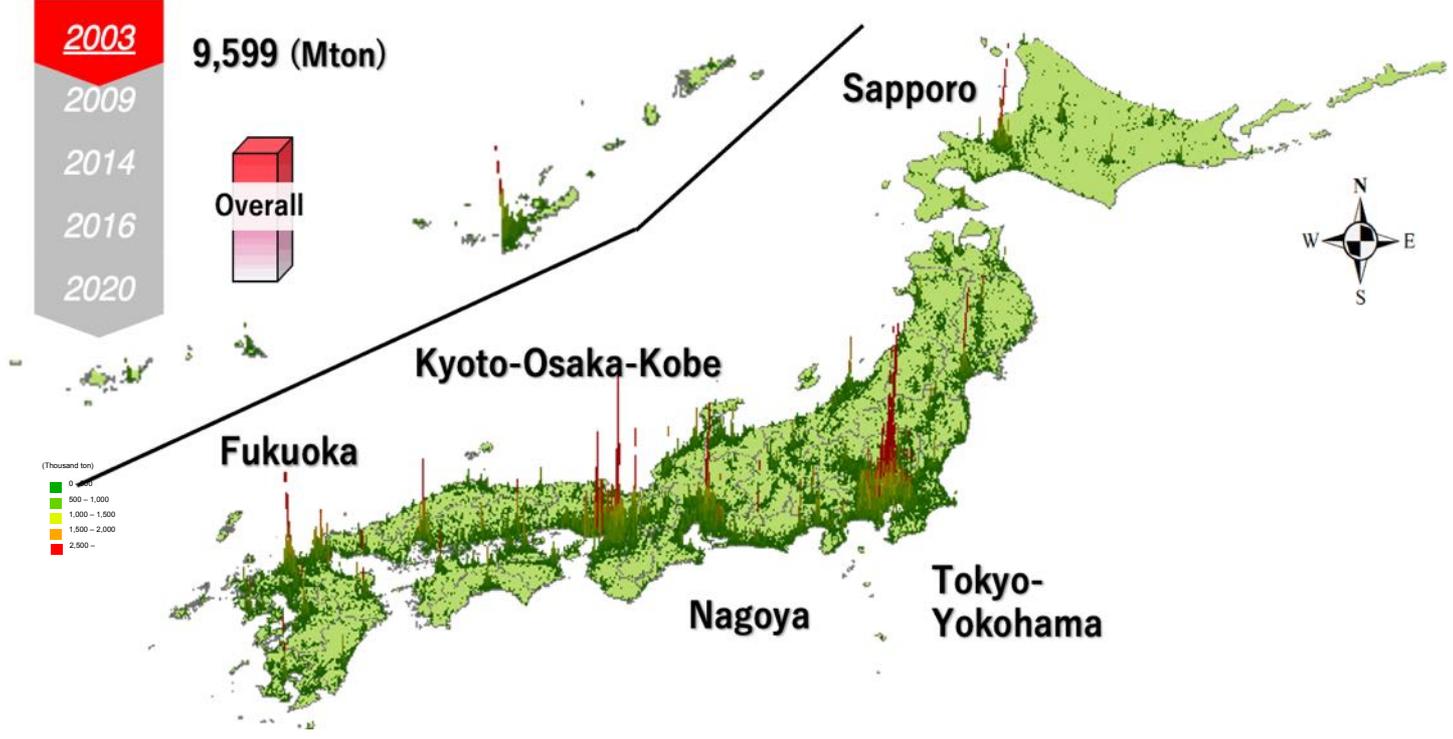


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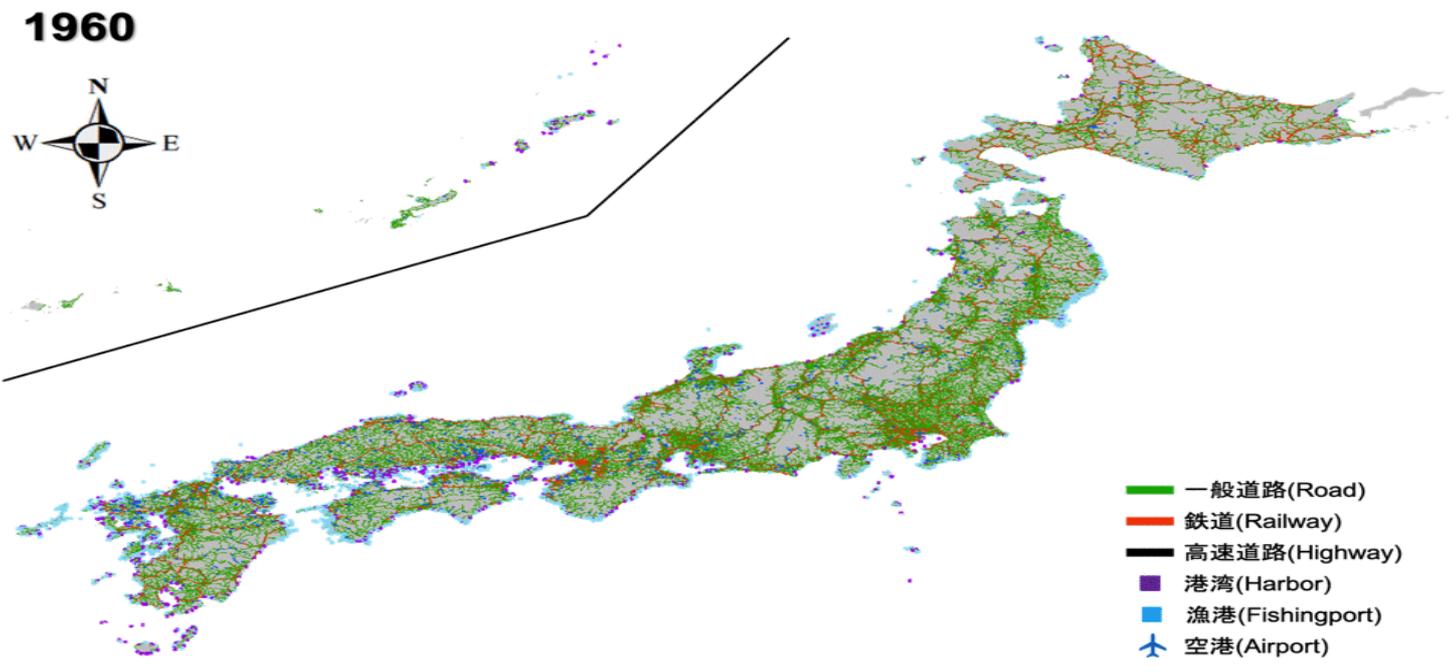




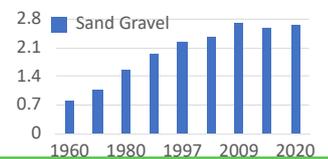
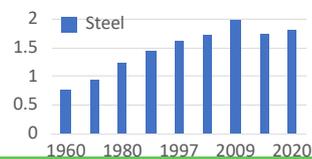
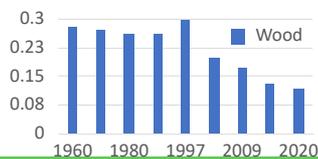
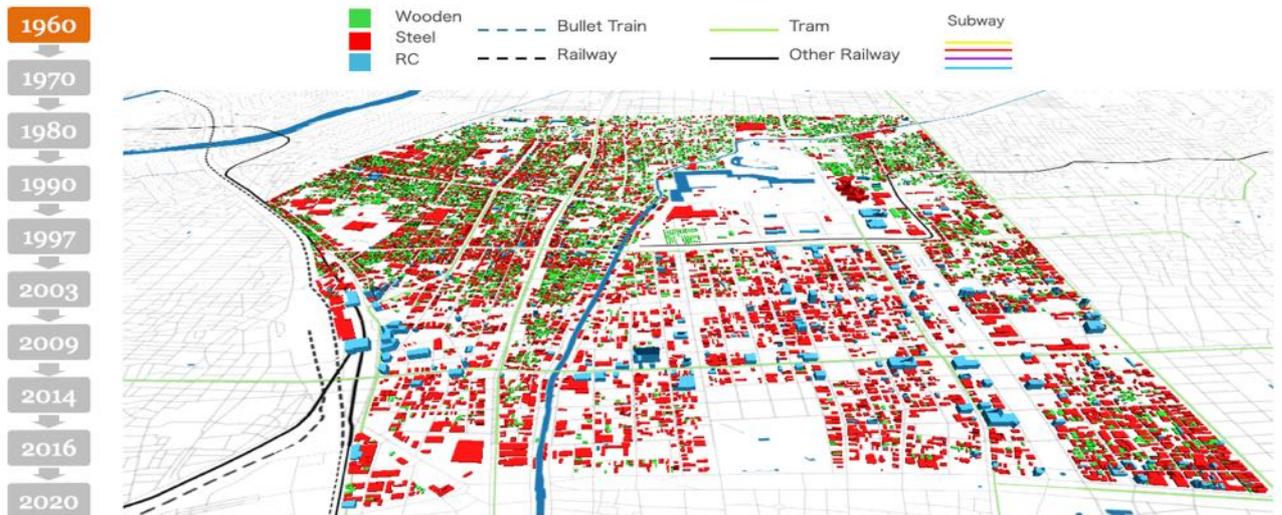
# MS Distribution of Building and Infrastructure



# Distribution: MS of Building and Infrastructure



## 4d-GIS database Nagoya City Centre, Japan, 1960 - 2020



## MSFA by using 4d-GIS, Urban Mine

### Distribution by Material

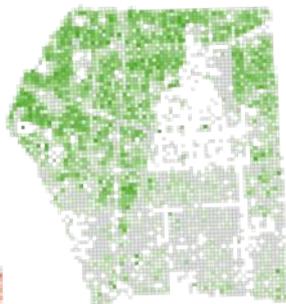
#### Cement Concrete



#### Steel

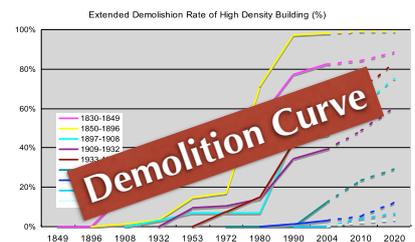


#### Wood

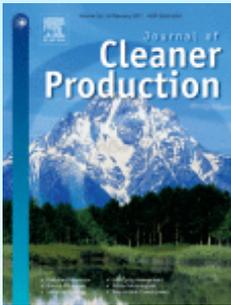


- age of accumulation
- amount with quality
- possibilities for recycling, Urban Mining

### Speed of Metabolism



# 物質フロー指標をサポートする物質ストック指標の必要性



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資源生産性の向上

$$\frac{\text{GDP}}{\text{DMI}} \left( \frac{\text{人間活動量}}{\text{DMI}} \right)$$

物質投入量（物質フロー）あたりの経済活動。

物質フローと物質ストックはお互い影響あり。分母部分の物質投入を抑えつつ、分子の人間活動を行うためには、物質ストック側から影響要因も考慮する必要がある。循環型社会構築に資する物質ストックの質を「物質の入れ替わり」、「サービス容量」、「稼働率・利用度」で評価した。

- 物質の入れ替わり**
  - 建築、インフラ、耐久財の長寿命化
  - 実寿命、期待寿命
- サービス容量**
  - 小型化、軽量化、省資源化（技術革新）
  - 高機能化、技術革新による機能向上
- 稼働率・利用度**
  - 建築、インフラ、耐久財
  - 稼働率、空室問題
  - 年間退役量

$$\frac{\text{GDP}}{\text{DMI}} = \frac{\text{DMI}+\text{R}}{\text{DMI}} \times \frac{\text{MS}(\text{total})}{\text{DMI}+\text{R}} \times \frac{\text{サービス(潜在)}}{\text{MS}(\text{total})} \times \frac{\text{サービス(実際)}}{\text{サービス(潜在)}} \times \frac{\text{GDP}}{\text{サービス(実際)}}$$

資源生産性 = 循環利用 × 物質の入れ替わり × サービス容量 × 稼働率・利用度 × 実サービスあたりのGDP

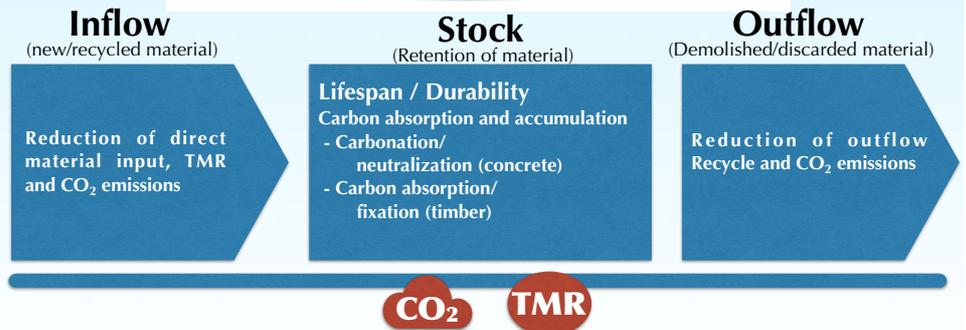
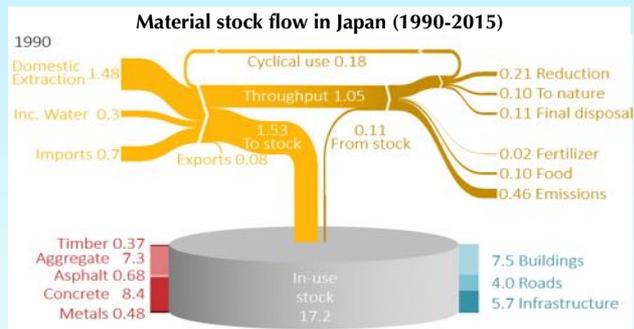
DMI: 直接物質投入量    R: 循環利用量    MS(total): 総物質ストック量    サービス(潜在): 設計サービス量    サービス(実際): サービス利用量

物質ストック指標群

# S18-4(2) Climate Change Adaptation - M-Stock Management



<https://s-18ccap.jp>



# Speed of Metabolism: Flow-based Society vs Stock-based Society



Lifespan of MS	State	Impact
<b>Shorter</b> フロー型 	Keep re-building MS by every generation 毎世代ごとのMS更新	High Lv. resource input / output and CO2 emission for MS. High cost to keep city service. Over capacity of recycling
<b>Longer</b> ストック型 	Accumulation of CAPITAL beyond generations. For Generations! 世代を超えた <b>資産</b> の蓄積	Low Lv. resource input / output and CO2 emission for MS. Possibilities of Urban mining with future tech. Barrier to install innovative technology



## Material Stock (buildings, infrastructure, etc)

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