

The Environment of Kawasaki City and the History of the Research Institute

1970

1980

1990

2000

2010

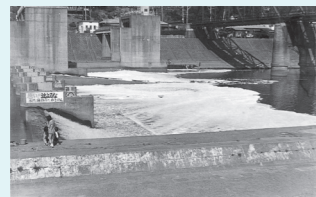
2020

Industrial pollution worsens

Kawasaki City drove the Japanese economy as a center of the Keihin industrial district. However, pollution spread into the river, sea, and air due to drainage and soot from factories.



1960s
Smoke emitted from factories concealed the town.



1970s
Tama River with bubbles spreading

Pollution arises from city life

The population rose drastically due to rapid economic growth, and people experienced convenience and affluence in their daily lives. However, contamination of the river and the sea from domestic wastewater and air pollution from car exhaust gas became problems.



Pollution monitoring meetings with citizen participation



Equipment eliminates pollutants in factory exhaust gas.

Cooperative efforts were made to overcome pollution, such as residents speaking up about environmental improvement, Kawasaki City strengthening anti-pollution measures, and companies developing pollution-control technology.

New environmental issues become apparent and worldwide

Environmental pollution from new chemical substances began to arise. Environmental issues such as global warming also became problems on a worldwide scale.



Mt. Fuji soars against a clear sky.



Diverse living creatures inhabit the waterfront.

The air and water environment improved significantly as a result of the measures taken by the city and companies as well as residents.

Toward realization of a decarbonized society

The average temperature of the Earth continues to rise even now, and efforts are needed to curb the emission of the greenhouse gases causing global warming. There are also new environmental issues on a global scale, such as waste problems and conservation of biodiversity.



MIRAI, a fuel cell vehicle that runs on hydrogen



Kawasaki's large solar power plants (Ogishima)



An electric garbage truck (with a replaceable battery) introduced

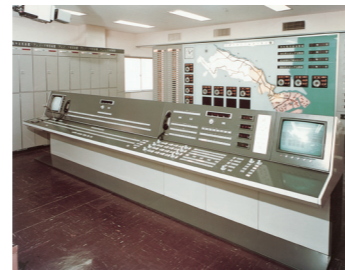
The history of the Research Institute



1971 Kawasaki Pollution Research Institute opens
Researched air pollution, water pollution, and noise pollution



1972 Kawasaki Pollution Monitoring Center opens
Constantly monitored air pollution and gas emitted by factories



2008 Kawasaki Environmental Technology Information Center opens
Shared environmental information and knowledge throughout Japan and abroad



2013 Kawasaki Environment Research Institute opens
The three facilities joined to research environmental issues comprehensively, becoming a new research institute.



2020 Kawasaki Local Climate Change Information Center
Established inside the Research Institute

Environmental regulations (Kawasaki City)

1960	Kawasaki City Pollution Prevention Ordinance (former Pollution-control Ordinance)	1970	Agreements signed by 39 factories within Kawasaki City regarding air pollution	1984	Guidelines for the Promotion of Countermeasures against Domestic Wastewater in Kawasaki City	1992	Kawasaki City Environmental Basic Ordinance	2005	Kawasaki City Basic Plan for Processing of Domestic Waste (Kawasaki Challenge/3 Rs)	2012	Kawasaki City Water Environment Conservation Plan	2020	Kawasaki Carbon Zero Challenge 2050
1969	Regulations Concerning Relief Measures for Persons Affected by Air Pollution	1972	Kawasaki City Ordinance for Pollution Prevention			1994	Kawasaki City Environmental Basic Plan	2008	Carbon Challenge Kawasaki Eco Strategy (CC Kawasaki)	2014	Biodiversity Kawasaki Strategy	2022	Kawasaki City Air and Water Environmental Plan
						2000	Kawasaki City Ordinance for Conservation of the Living Environment, Including Pollution Prevention	2009	Kawasaki City Ordinance for Promotion of Countermeasures Against Global Warming	2015	Kawasaki Hydrogen Strategy to Achieve a Hydrogen Society		
								2010	Kawasaki City Basic Plan for Promotion of Countermeasures Against Global Warming	2016	Kawasaki City Basic Plan for Processing of Domestic Waste (Eco-Living Plan Leading to a Future with Less Waste)		
1957	City population: 500,000	1972	Kawasaki becomes an ordinance-designated city	1982	Kawasaki Pollution Lawsuit takes place	1995	Rail transport of waste begins	2003	Restrictions on operation of diesel vehicles begin by ordinance of the national capital region	2013	Nitrogen dioxide meets environmental standards throughout the city		
Around 1960	Petrochemical complex formed on the waterfront	1979	Sulfur dioxide concentrations meet environmental standards throughout the city	1990	Declaration of waste state of emergency	1997	The whole of Kawasaki's waterfront is recognized as Japan's first eco-town area	2004	Particulates meet environmental standards throughout the city	2016	PM 2.5 meets environmental standards throughout the city		
1968	Establishment of a constant monitoring system for sulfur dioxide, etc.					1999	Reconciliation against Kawasaki pollution lawsuit			2017	City population: 1.5 million		
1970	Photochemical smog first occurs in the city												

Environmental laws (Japan)

1967	Basic Act for Environmental Pollution Control	1970	Water Pollution Prevention Act	1972	Offensive Odor Control Act	1991	Act on Promotion of Effective Utilization of Resources	1998	Act on Promotion of Global Warming Countermeasures	2001	Automobile NOx PM Control Act	2014	Water Cycle Basic Act	2022	Plastic Resource Circulation Act
1968	Air Pollution Control Act			1973	Health Damage Compensation Act	1992	Automobile NOx Control Act	1999	Act on Special Measures against Dioxins	2003	Soil Contamination Countermeasures Act	2018	Climate Change Adaptation Act		
1968	Noise Regulation Act			1976	Noise Regulation Act	1993	Basic Act on the Environment	1999	PRTR Act	2008	Basic Act on Biodiversity				

世界の動き

1962	Silent Spring published	1972	The Club of Rome publishes the report <i>The Limits to Growth</i>	1972	UN Environment Programme (UNEP) launches	1992	Earth Summit Convention on Biological Diversity	1994	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	2010	COP 10: Nagoya Protocol	2015	2015 UN Summit	2019	UN Climate Action Summit	2021	Climate Change Conference
		1972	UN Conference on the Human Environment (Stockholm Conference)			1993		1997	COP 3: Kyoto Protocol			2015	COP 21: Paris Agreement				