



Agri transformation (AX) x Green transformation (GX)  
Using our proprietary biochar technology

**Tromso Co., Ltd.**

# Company overview



From Innoshima,  
Hiroshima Prefecture,  
we are taking on the  
challenge of solving  
global problems with  
new technology!



Name	Tromso Co., Ltd.
Location	5265 Shigeicho, Innoshima, Onomichi City, Hiroshima Prefecture, 722-2102
TEL	0845-24-3344
FAX	0845-24-3181
Establishment	October 19, 1994
Capital	29.99 million yen
CEO	Masaaki Uesugi
Business Contents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Manufacture and sale of biochar production machine</li><li>• Providing agricultural consulting services to farmers on how to use biochar</li><li>• Sale of carbon credits associated with the use of biochar</li><li>• Manufacture and sale of rice husk solid fuel production equipment</li></ul> <p>Tromso Co., Ltd.      HP : <a href="https://tromso.co.jp/">https://tromso.co.jp/</a></p>

# TROMSO VN COMPAMY LTD

## Date of establishment: June 1, 2021

Address : 360C Ben Van Don street, Ward 1, District 4, Ho Chi Minh City Vietnam

C.E.O : Masaaki Uesugi

Employees : 6 full-time employees, 4 part-time employees

(Can Tho University, Faculty of Agriculture)

Of the 6 full-time employees, 4 can speak Japanese.

Capital : 663,695,445 VND (~29,400USD) 「 100% owned subsidiary of Japanese corporation 」

Business Contents : Conducting biochar demonstration-related work and research under contract from Japanese corporations, selling Grind Mills and biochar production machines, providing consulting services regarding biochar application, carbon credit application services, and selling water purifiers.

## Management Philosophy

### From a business that "protects greenery" to a business that "nurtures greenery"

Currently, the world population is 8.18 billion, exceeding 8 billion people, and the average concentration of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) in the atmosphere is 417.9 ppm, exceeding 400 ppm, and is rising by an average of more than 2 ppm per year. This concentration is 50% higher than the average concentration of about 278 ppm before industrialization (1750), and the average temperature has risen by about 2 °C to 3 °C along with the increase in CO<sub>2</sub> concentration. In this situation, we are facing two major issues that have a global impact: 1) food security, and 2) the problem of increasing greenhouse gases (GHGs) such as CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>, and N<sub>2</sub>O that are involved in climate change. One of the solutions to these agricultural challenges is the application of "biochar" to farmland.

Our management philosophy is to contribute, however small, to solving these social and environmental issues by utilizing our biochar technology and creating a "sustainable society" where future generations can live comfortably and with abundant greenery.

## Business Strategy

The company will promote a global strategy centered on its new business pillar, the biochar business, which turns various agricultural residues into biochar and uses it as an agricultural material. Utilizing the know-how and intellectual property related to biochar, which is the company's strength, the company aims to take market leadership and build its own unique business model. In terms of human resources strategy, as the market for the biochar business is expected to expand in the future, the company aims to grow as a global company by recruiting not only Japanese human resources but also excellent human resources, mainly from African countries.

# Management Philosophy

From a business that "protects greenery" to a business that "nurtures greenery"

Current world population



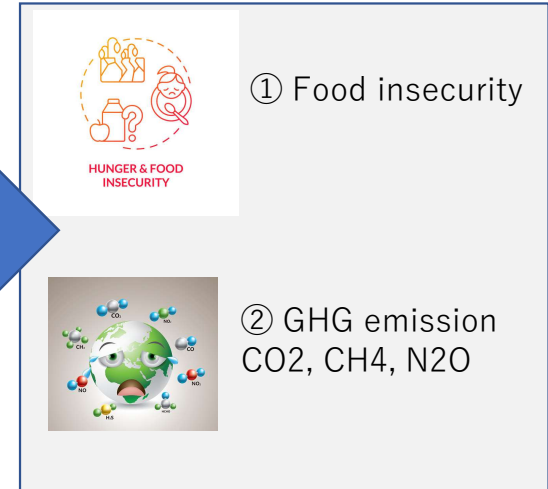
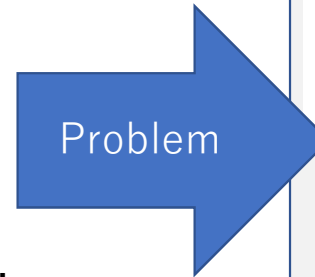
8.18 billion people  
> 8 billion People



◆ Average CO2 concentration  
→ 417ppm > 400ppm

→ This is 50% higher than the average concentration of about 278 ppm before industrialization concentration (1750)

◆ An average of about 2°C to 3°C temp. annually rise.



## Tromso Solution



### Application of "biochar" to farmland.

Management philosophy: Solving these social and environmental issues by utilizing our biochar technology and creating a "sustainable society" where future generations can live comfortably and with abundant greenery.

## Business Strategy

- ◆ Promote a global strategy centered on the biochar business, (converting agricultural residues into biochar, an agricultural material)
- ◆ Utilizing the know-how and intellectual property related to biochar, (our strength), take market leadership and build a unique business model.
- ◆ As market expands, building excellent global human resource not only in Japan but also from African countries etc.

# Introduction of technology and products ①

## Rice husk briquetting machine 「Grind Mill」

Grind Mill  
**TRM-120F**



<u>Capacity</u>	Approx.120kg/h (Momigalite production)
<u>Size(mm)</u>	2800(W)×1510(D)×2300(H)
<u>Weight</u>	Approx. 1300kg
<u>Power</u>	AC200V 3φ 50/60Hz
<u>Motor</u>	15kW 4P reduction ratio 1/15 0.4KW 4P reduction ratio 1/10 + 0.25KW 4P reduction ratio 1/6
<u>Heater</u>	1.5kW×3 pcs

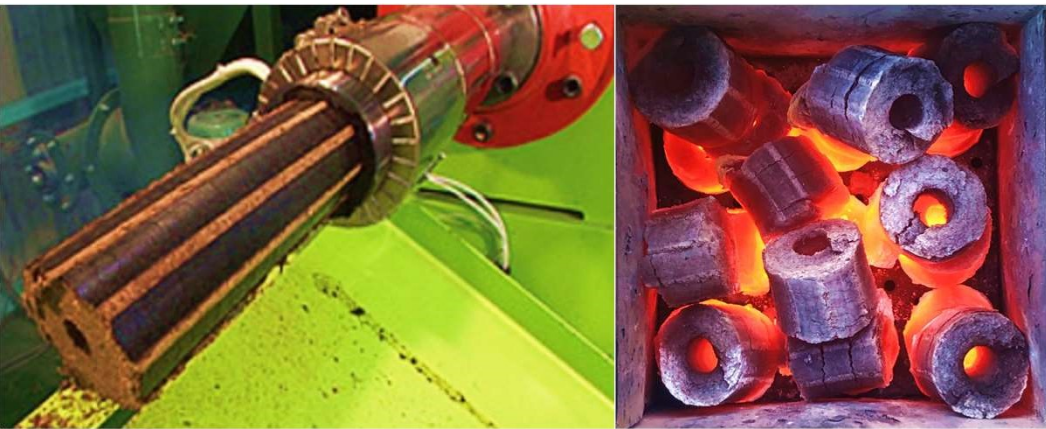
Grind Mill  
**TRM-120DD**



<u>Capacity</u>	Approx.120kg/h
<u>Size(mm)</u>	2500(W)×990(D)×1500(H)
<u>Weight</u>	Approx. 850kg
<u>Power</u>	AC200V 3φ 50/60Hz
<u>Motor</u>	18.5kW 4P reduction ratio 1/13
<u>Heater</u>	1.5kW×3 pcs

# Introduction of technology and products ②

## Rice husk briquettes 「Momigalite」



- ✓ **100% briquettes derived from rice husks**
- ✓ **No adhesives are used because it is solidified by heat.**
- ✓ **Calorific value: Momigalite 3970kcal/kg Firewood 4000kcal/kg**
- ✓ **It is also possible to solidify by mixing rice husks with other raw materials (wood scraps, agricultural residue, mushroom waste beds, etc.)**

### (Example)

### Use of Momigalite as a heat source

#### **Rocket Stove 「Warm rocket」**

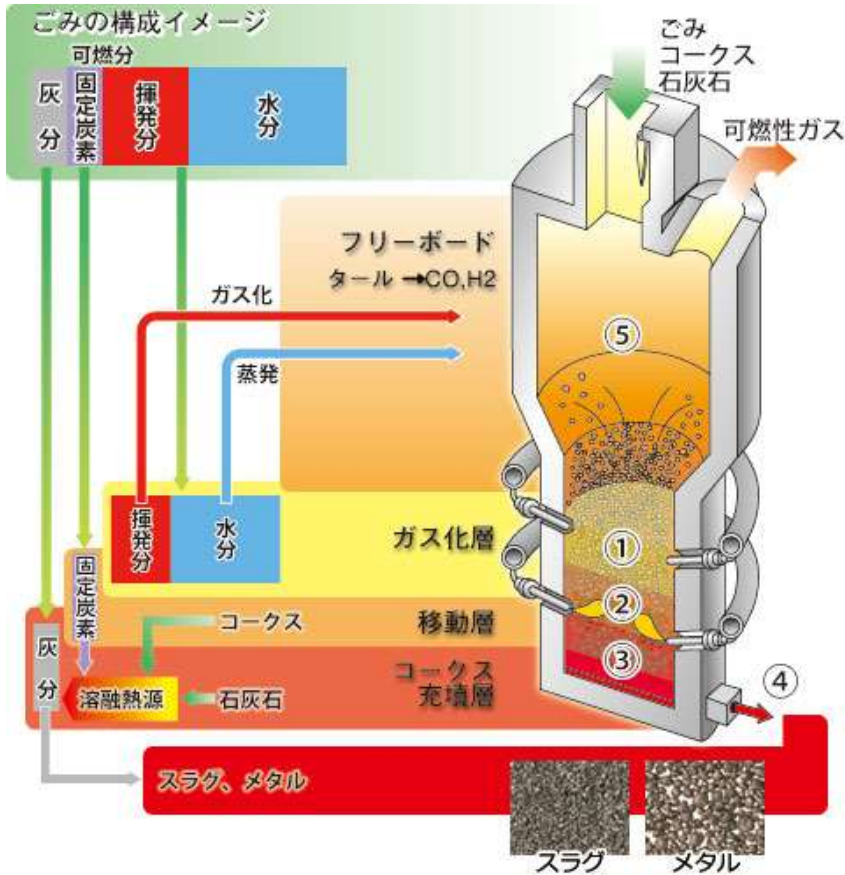
**External dimensions (excluding the spiral part)  
Approx. Width 2300 x Height 1850 x Depth 800  
(mm)**



**Momigalite can be used not only for outdoor purposes but also for a variety of other purposes, such as for heating vinyl houses and as a fuel for preventing frost on fruit trees.**

# Efforts for low-carbon or decarbonization

Utilization as a substitute for coke and coal used in waste incinerators / thermal power plants



Environmental problems including climate change due to carbon dioxide (greenhouse gas) emissions from the use of coke and coal



Carbon dioxide emissions from rice husk briquette, which is a carbon-neutral fuel, virtually no emissions  
 → Control of climate change



※ Source: JFE Engineering Corporation homepage  
 Gasification and melting furnace technology



# History of overseas business

- December 2013 JICA SME project, Tanzania "Investigation of introduction of solid fuel manufacturing equipment using rice husks"
- September 2014 JICA SME project, Tanzania "Promotion and demonstration project of solid fuel manufacturing equipment using rice husks"
- August 2019 TICAD7 co-sponsored business "Japan / Africa Business Forum & EXPO" opened at Japan Fair
- September 2019 Ministry of the Environment's intercity cooperation business consignment business "Biomass project by converting rice husks generated from rice mills into compressed solid fuel"
- February 2020 Concluded a contract for 7 grind mills as non-project grant aid for ODA projects at the request of the Nigerian government
- June 2020 UNIDO Apply for an overseas Japanese company support project by demonstrating and transferring STePP technology for the prevention of infectious diseases in developing countries.
- September 2020 Ministry of the Environment Reiwa 2nd year, adopted for an intercity cooperation project consignment business for the realization of a carbon society.

# History of overseas business

- April 2021 Adopted for JICA SME / SDGs Business Support Project.
- July 2021 Established a local subsidiary in Vietnam (established Tromso VN)
- October 2021 Exhibited at COP26 JAPAN Virtual Pavilion
- May 2022 Ministry of the Environment Reiwa 4th year, adopted for an intercity cooperation project consignment business for the realization of a carbon society.
- August 2022 Exhibited at TICAD8 (Tunisia) Business Forum Exhibition Booth

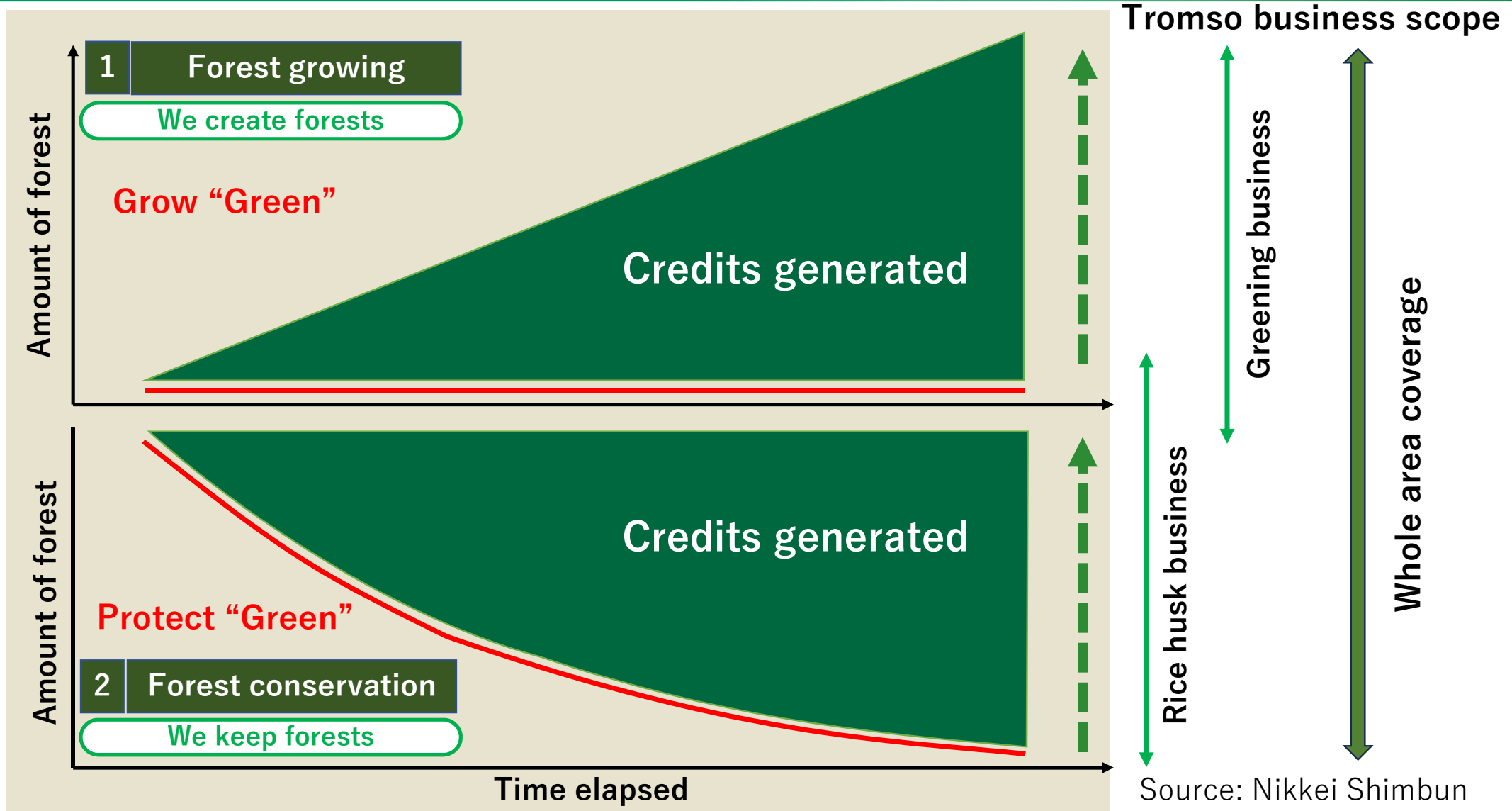
# Deforestation in Africa



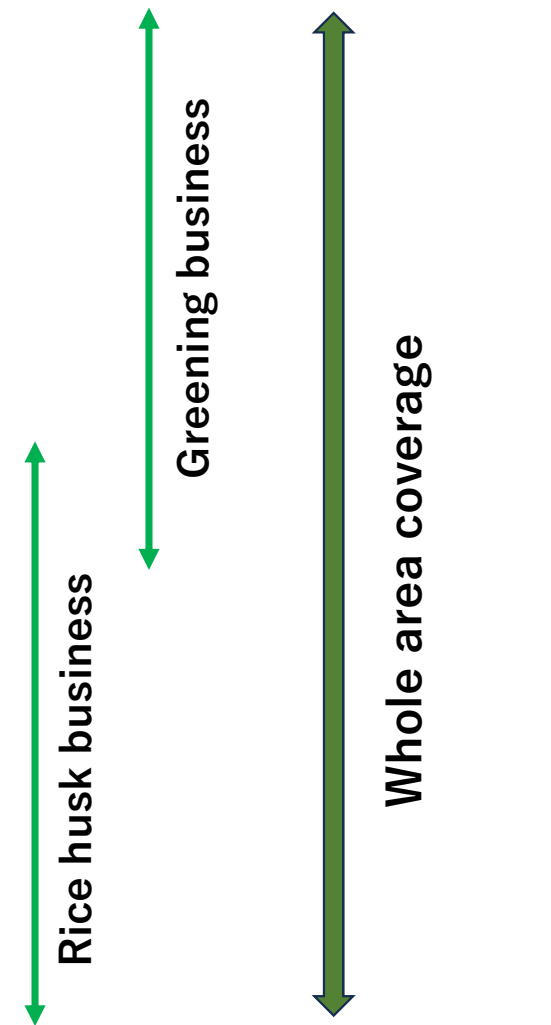
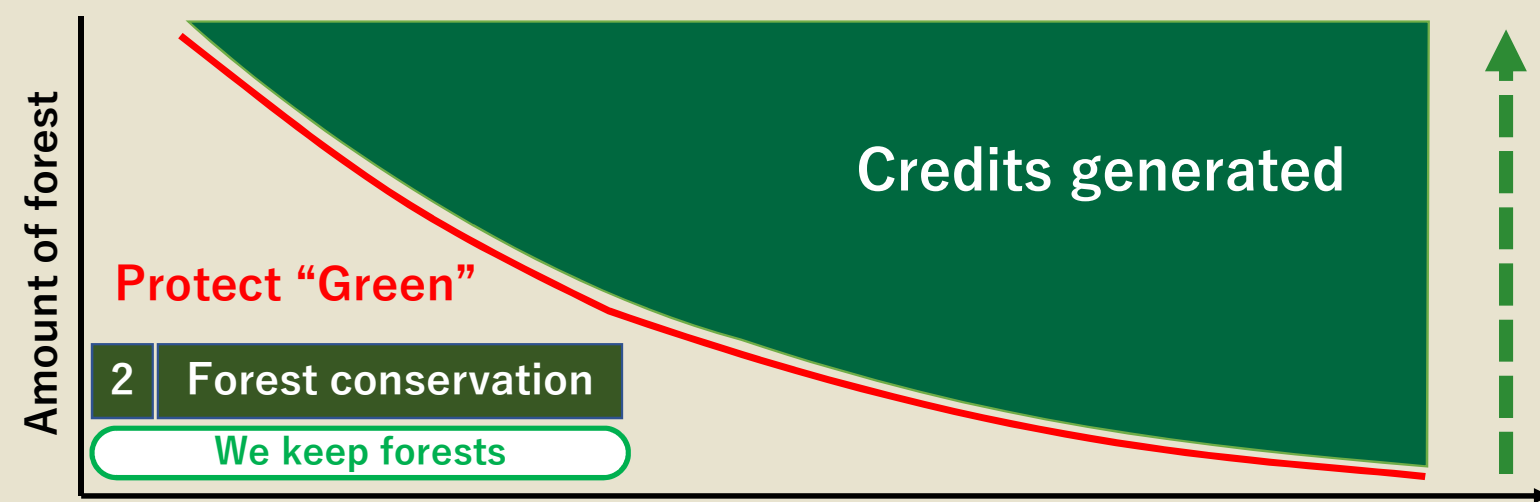
# Activities in Africa



# Greening business



Tromso business scope



Source: Nikkei Shimbun

# Solutions for adding value to agricultural residues

## Farmland use and credit generation for biochar made from agricultural residues

### Objective

- By utilizing agricultural residues and using farmland, the amount of fertilizer used can be reduced, and the income of farmers can be increased by reducing the amount of fertilizer used. By using biochar on farmland (plowing biochar into the soil), carbon is stored in the soil, leading to the creation of carbon credits.

### Biochar

- It is defined as a carbonized material made by heating biomass at temperatures above 350°C under controlled oxygen concentrations at levels that do not cause combustion.
- Biochar is made from a variety of organic residues (biomass), including bamboo, rice husks, other agricultural residues (mainly husks), and livestock waste.
- In recent years, biochar has attracted attention not only for its soil improvement effects when applied to agricultural land, but also as a measure to prevent global warming (carbon storage), and it is being used as an agricultural material that can contribute to solving various environmental problems, such as treating organic residues generated by farming and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
- The use of biochar on agricultural land has attracted attention in recent years, and activities such as applying biochar to agricultural soil to store difficult-to-decompose carbon in the soil have been in the spotlight.
- Example: When 1 ton of biochar made from rice husks is applied to agricultural land, it is expected to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by approximately 1.16 t.

# Social and environmental issues we are addressing



Based on our management philosophy and strategy, we have set the following three goals to solve these issues:

- ① Effective use of various unused agricultural waste as **biochar** (agricultural materials)
- ② Reducing the amount of chemical fertilizers used by using **biochar** to build sustainable agriculture
- ③ Achieving carbon neutrality through **biochar** application to agricultural land

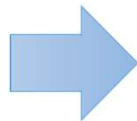
## **Purpose of solving the problem**

By applying biochar to farmland, we aim to reduce the amount of chemical fertilizer used and increase yields, leading to sustainable agriculture and increased income for farmers.



# [Farm To Fork Strategy] and Green Food System Strategy (MAFF)

Farm to Fork stands for everything from the farm to the table, and indicates the major direction of the EU's future food administration. It is positioned as the core of the European Green Deal policy announced in December 2019, which will be more specific in the field of the food industry.



## Main Ambitious Numerical Targets of the F2F Strategy

© European Union, 2020



Pesticide use in agriculture pollutes soil, water, and air and reduces biodiversity  
- 50% reduction in chemical pesticide use and risk by 2030  
- 50% reduction in the use of more hazardous pesticides by 2030



Excess nutrients in the environment are a major reason for air, soil, and water pollution, adversely affecting biodiversity and climate  
- Reduce nutrient loss by at least 50% by 2030 without reducing soil fertility  
- Reduce fertilizer use by at least 20% by 2030



Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) caused by the use of antimicrobials in livestock and human health is responsible for an estimated 33,000 deaths and huge healthcare costs in the EU each year.  
50% reduction in sales of antimicrobial substances for livestock and aquaculture by 2030

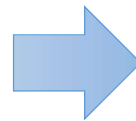


Organic farming is an environmentally friendly practice, and further development is expected, such as market expansion and job creation.

JETRO  
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## Numerical targets for 2050

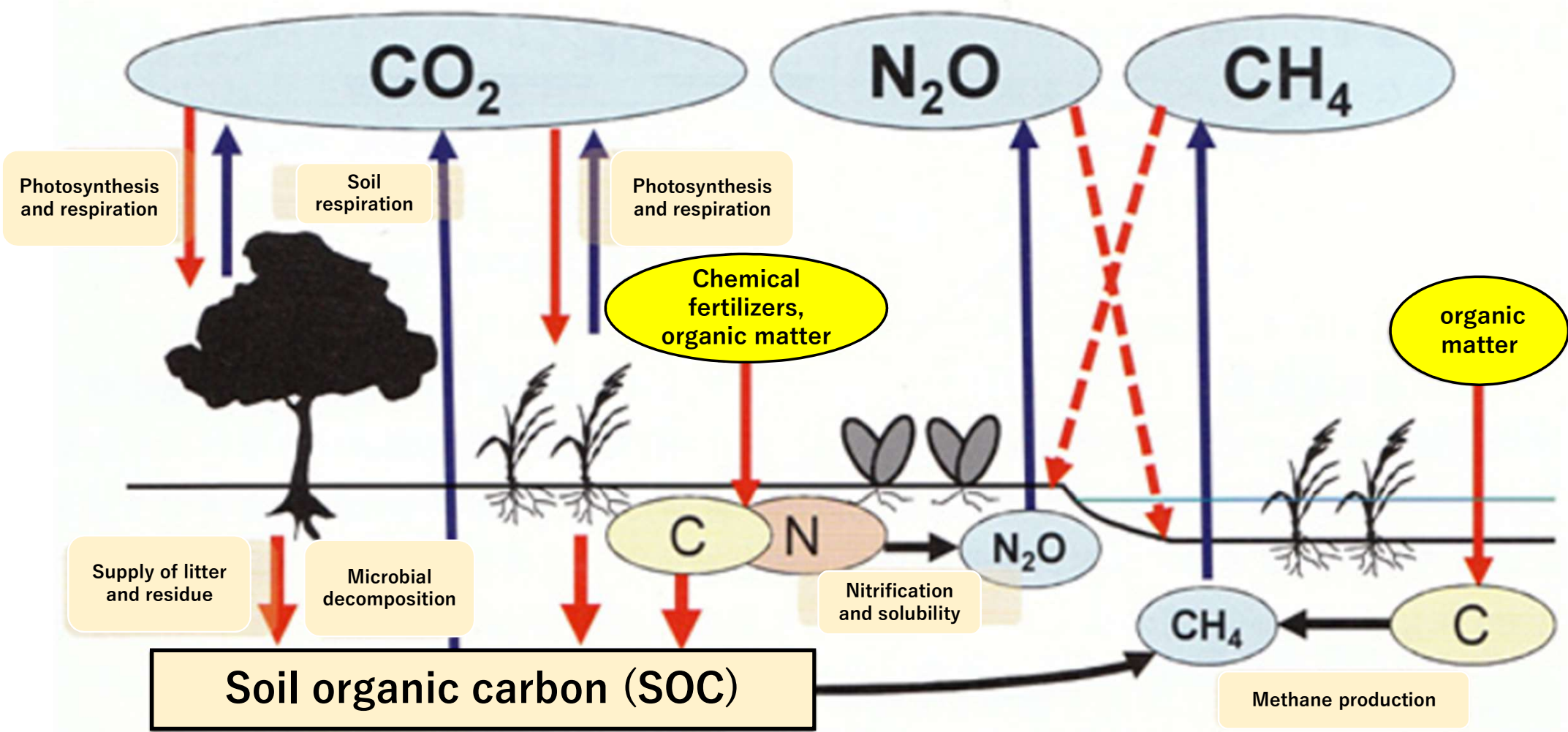
- (1) Virtually zero carbon dioxide emissions from agriculture, forestry, and fisheries.
- (2) Expand organic farming to 25% of all farmland (1 million hectares)
- (3) Reduce the use of chemical pesticides by half and
- (4) Reduce chemical fertilizer usage by 30%
- (5) Complete transition to fossil fuel-free horticulture facilities



**Biochar** has great potential as a solution

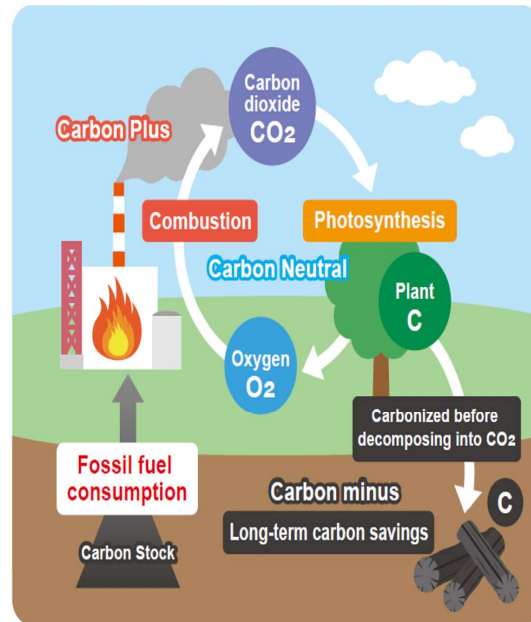
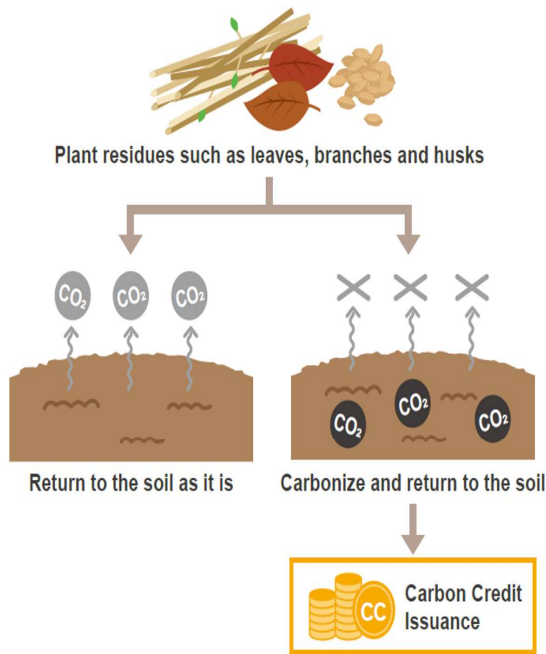


# Illustration of greenhouse gas emissions from agricultural land

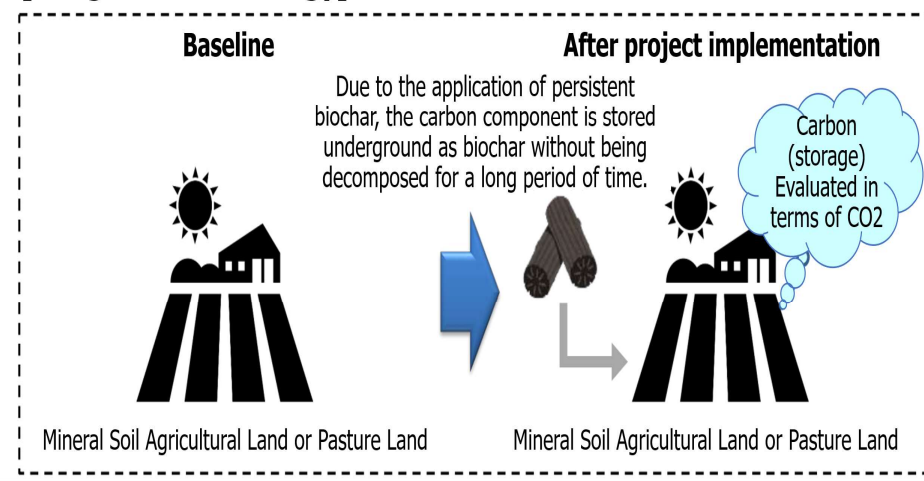


# Carbon credits (carbon storage) generated from the application of biochar to agricultural land

Progress is being made in establishing a system that will calculate the amount of carbon dioxide reduction from similar activities around the world based on the amount of carbon stored, and allow governments and private companies to certify and buy and sell credits based on the amount of reduction.



## [Image of methodology]



# Agricultural demonstration using biochar (Vietnam)



# Agricultural demonstration using biochar (Vietnam)



# Coffee husk residue is turned into biochar and used for coffee cultivation (Vietnam)





Is it possible to reduce the amount of chemical fertilizer applied to corn cultivation by applying biochar made from rice husks

"Ziobwe Town, Luwero District, Uganda (Right picture), Demonstration Test (2017)"



The corn grain yield in the plot using biochar **increased by about 20%** and the amount of chemical fertilizer application **could be cut in half.**

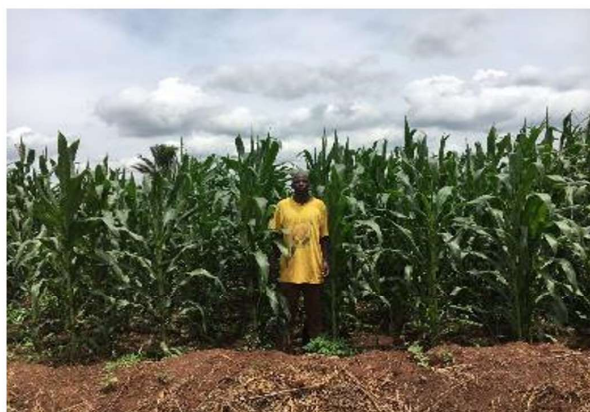
Conventional chemical fertilizer (Control 1)



250g·m<sup>2</sup> biochar application and 1/2 amount of chemical fertilizer



500g·m<sup>2</sup> biochar application only



500g·m<sup>2</sup> biochar application and 1/2 amount of chemical fertilizer



# Business Overview

## Biochar Comprehensive Service Provider



Although the potential market for biochar is large, the value chain from production to sales in existing businesses is fragmented, resulting in the formation of small markets and not fully realizing the potential.

There are many competitors that manufacture and sell biochar production machines in both domestic and overseas markets, **but by being able to provide a one-stop service for the entire upstream to downstream biochar-related business, from the manufacture and sale of biochar production machines to agricultural guidance on the application of biochar and credit creation,** we aim to build a unique business model and assume leadership in the biochar market.

# Business Description

In creating new businesses, we will focus on the following three pillars to commercialize them:

- ① Manufacturing and sales of biochar production equipment
- ② Biochar-based agricultural guidance and carbon credit creation project
- ③ GHGs analysis business using gas chromatograph



Normally, the above three supply chains are run by separate companies, but by consolidating them into one-stop, we will be able to build a unique business model with our company at the center, and take leadership in the biochar market.



# ① Manufacturing and sales of biochar production equipment



The quality of the biochar produced varies depending on the carbonization temperature and time during production, and the characteristics of the biochar used in agriculture also vary. Through three years of demonstrating the use of biochar in agricultural fields, we have accumulated know-how.

→ Based on field demonstration experiments both in Japan and overseas, we manufacture and sell biochar production machines with specifications suitable for agricultural use that can guarantee the quality of biochar.

## ② Agricultural guidance and carbon credit creation support



- Biochar has a high **potassium** content, so applying biochar to agricultural land can replace **potassium** in chemical fertilizers.
  - Biochar's high **nitrogen** adsorption capacity improves **nitrogen** utilization efficiency and contributes to reducing the amount of **nitrogen** fertilizer used.
  - Provide support for domestic and international agricultural workers in **fertilizer design that reduces the amount of chemical fertilizer used by applying biochar and provide agricultural guidance.**
- Aiming to improve the income of agricultural workers and build environmentally friendly, sustainable agriculture**

## ②Agricultural guidance and carbon credit creation project



Based on the biochar demonstration experiment, we will calculate the amount of GHG emissions reduction, including CO<sub>2</sub>, and create carbon credits.

### ③GHGs analysis business using gas chromatograph



Innoshima Flower Center (Image source: Onomichi Machikado Public Relations Office)([https://onomichi.jp/island/innoshima/innoshima\\_flower\\_center.html](https://onomichi.jp/island/innoshima/innoshima_flower_center.html))

The company acquired part of the Onomichi City Innoshima Flower Center in Shigei-cho, Innoshima, and use it as a "biochar promotion center."

The company will use the center's laboratory to quantitatively analyze gas samples collected in demonstration experiments both in Japan and overseas using its own gas analysis equipment. It will also undertake contracted analysis of GHG emissions.

# Contribution to the community

## GHGs Emissions Analysis

The company will acquire part of the Innoshima Flower Center in Onomichi City, located in Shigei-cho, Innoshima, and use it as a "biochar dissemination center." The center's laboratory will be used to perform contracted analysis of GHG emissions using gas chromatography.

### 【 Contribution to the community 】

Regional benefits from the expansion of biochar-related service provision

- Increased employment for local talent
- Creation of jobs at business partners
- Promotion of local industry, including increased sales for related companies
- Contribute to the promotion of environmental and energy industries promoted by Hiroshima Prefecture.



Innoshima Flower Center (Image source: Onomichi Machikado Public Relations Office)([https://onomichijp.com/island/innoshima/innoshima\\_flower\\_center.html](https://onomichijp.com/island/innoshima/innoshima_flower_center.html))

# Team

The Green Innovation Division is working on a biochar project!



Ugwu Chigozie (Nigeria)

PhD graduate, school of Environmental and Life Science, Okayama University

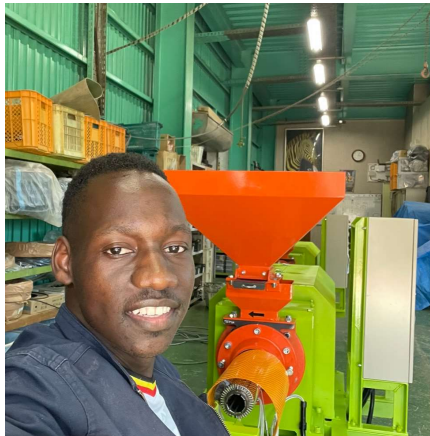
Responsibilities: Analyzing and quantifying CH<sub>4</sub>, CO<sub>2</sub>, and N<sub>2</sub>O collected during demonstration experiments using a gas chromatograph



Shema Jean de Dieu (Rwanda)

Master's degree from Hiroshima University Graduate School, Chemical Engineering department.

Responsible for: Analyzing and quantifying CH<sub>4</sub>, CO<sub>2</sub>, and N<sub>2</sub>O collected during demonstration experiments using a gas chromatograph



Yikii Walter (Uganda)

Graduated from the Department of Mechanical Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, Tokai University

Responsibilities: Design and Engineering



Yuichi Yanaka

Graduated from the Faculty of International Studies, Bunkyo University

Responsibilities: Overseeing entire business from biochar project demonstration experiments to credit creation



Akari Kuroda

Graduated from the Faculty of Agriculture, Tottori University

Responsibilities: Conducting demonstration experiments using biochar in Japan and Vietnam

# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



— From the business of **protecting greenery** to the business of **growing greenery** —