

## **GOMI Solutions Selected for METI’ s “Global South Future-Oriented Co-Creation Project”**

### **Advancing a Demonstration Project in Thailand for a Circular Resource Economy Platform Without Incineration or Landfill**

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GOMI Solutions Co., Ltd.

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GOMI Solutions Co., Ltd. (Head Office: Kokurakita-ku, Kitakyushu City; President & CEO: Ichita Sekiyama; hereinafter, the “Company”) is pleased to announce that its proposed project, **“Kingdom of Thailand / Demonstration Project for a Circular Resource Economy Platform Without Incineration or Landfill,”** has been selected under the **Global South Future-Oriented Co-Creation Project**, which is implemented through a contribution from Japan’ s Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) to AMEICC.

The project will be carried out on Koh Tao in the Kingdom of Thailand and will demonstrate a circular waste treatment system designed to process approximately 20 tons of waste per day, including mixed municipal solid waste and waste already accumulated in existing landfill sites. By combining pre-treatment, volume reduction, resource recovery, and energy recovery, the project aims to establish a new resource-circulation model that does not rely on incineration or simple landfill disposal, thereby supporting sustainable waste management for islands and tourist destinations.

#### **Key Features of the Demonstration and Differences from the Previous Palau Project**

The Company has previously conducted a demonstration project in Palau using a small-scale unit, the GXB-1. That project focused on difficult-to-treat waste streams such as marine plastic waste and used tires, and verified the feasibility of safe and reliable treatment as well as onboard operation. However, the Palau project was a technology-demonstration initiative based on processing volumes of only several hundred kilograms per day. It was not intended to replace a municipality’ s overall waste management system, but rather to serve a limited and complementary role.

In contrast, the Koh Tao project in Thailand is a large-scale, implementation-oriented demonstration that addresses the island’ s entire waste flow, including both mixed municipal solid waste generated on the island and waste accumulated at existing landfill sites. Its processing scale is substantially larger than that of the Palau project. Rather than serving as a simple technical proof of concept, this project seeks to establish a

socially deployable model by integrating pre-treatment and sorting, volume reduction, resource recovery, and energy recovery into a single operational framework.

In addition, the project is designed not only to generate tipping fee revenue from municipal waste treatment services, but also to create revenue from the sale of recovered resources such as metals, PET, char, and recycled oil. One of the project's defining features is that it will verify not only technical feasibility, but also business viability, operational management, and the reproducibility of the overall model.

## Significance of the Subsidy and Expected Outcomes

This project is intended to implement and demonstrate a Japanese circular waste treatment technology on Koh Tao, Thailand, a tourist island with a population of approximately 8,000, and to use the results as a foundation for future horizontal deployment and standardization. The project targets waste generated across the island at a scale of several tens of tons per day. It is therefore not merely a small-scale technical verification project, but a large-scale demonstration under real operating conditions, including seasonal fluctuations in tourism demand. Through the collection of 365 days of operational data, the Company will comprehensively verify processing capacity, operational stability, resource recovery volumes, and business feasibility. As such, the project cannot be evaluated solely on the basis of short-term profitability in its initial phase.

With the support of this subsidy, the Company will be able to introduce an integrated system covering pre-treatment, sorting, volume reduction, and resource recovery at a total project scale of approximately JPY 1.06 billion, with eligible costs of approximately JPY 1.06 billion and a subsidy request of approximately JPY 710 million. This support will significantly accelerate the launch of the demonstration. Under the current project plan, design and manufacturing are scheduled for FY2026, installation and the start of the demonstration for FY2027, and long-term demonstration and evaluation for FY2027-FY2028. With the subsidy, the Company expects to move from equipment introduction to demonstration start-up within roughly one year. The reduction in initial capital burden is also expected to make it easier to attract private-sector funding and to support the development of a realistic business model capable of achieving investment payback within 10 years during future expansion.

Through this project, the Company also aims to establish, at a practical operational level, a sustainable circular business model that combines municipal waste treatment revenue with revenue from the sale of recovered resources. In addition, the Company's pyrolysis unit is expected to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 72% compared with conventional incineration. When combined with the suppression of methane emissions from landfill disposal, the project is expected to generate substantial environmental policy benefits. Furthermore, the Company's proprietary **Smart Waste Management System** will continuously visualize and analyze waste input volumes, equipment operating conditions, and recovered resource volumes, making it possible to quantitatively verify whether stable

operation can be maintained despite seasonal fluctuations in tourism demand, and whether a municipality-funded operating model can be successfully established.

Without the subsidy, the private sector alone would need to bear an initial investment of approximately JPY 1.06 billion. This could force a significant reduction in equipment scale and processing capacity, delay the start of the demonstration by several years, or even make project launch itself difficult. As a result, the amount of data that could be obtained would be limited, and the project's core outcomes, such as the accumulation of 365 days of operational data, verification of a municipality-funded operating model, and quasi-standardization of design and operating practices for deployment in other regions, would be significantly constrained.

The Company views this subsidy not simply as support for initial capital investment, but as a critical catalyst for advancing the project from a **localized demonstration** to the **social implementation and international expansion of a Japanese circular waste treatment model**. According to the application materials, the outcomes generated on Koh Tao are expected to contribute to the development of design and operating standards for remote islands, tourist destinations, and large-scale events in Japan. In addition, assuming expansion to approximately 40 islands in Thailand with conditions similar to those of Koh Tao, the project is expected to generate equipment export opportunities of approximately JPY 800 million per island, or about JPY 32.0 billion in total, as well as operation and maintenance revenue of approximately JPY 75 million per island per year, amounting to about JPY 30.0 billion over 10 years. The Company will continue to accelerate its business development both in Japan and overseas in pursuit of a sustainable circular economy.