1. Outline of the development of the legal and regulatory framework relating to waste management in Japan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title of the law (year of enactment)</th>
<th>Key features</th>
<th>Background</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Waste Sanitation Law (1900) | • Main target: night soil  
• Individual municipalities made responsible for the waste disposal | • Beginning of rapid urbanization |
| Public Cleansing Act (1954) | • Target changed from night soil to solid waste (hereafter referred to as “waste”).  
• Clearly stipulated that the purpose of the law was to promote the speedy removal of waste from places where people are engaged in their daily life  
• In principle, waste should be incinerated | • Increase in the amount of waste being generated as a result of the economic revival after the end of World War II |
| Waste Management and Public Cleansing Law (1970) | • Clarification of the responsibility for waste disposal  
➢ Industrial waste: waste generator  
➢ Municipal waste: municipality  
• Setting criteria for waste disposal | • Increase in the amount of, and change in of the quality of, the waste derived from business activities, as a result of Japan’s high economic growth  
• Responding to environmental conservation measures relating to waste disposal |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title of the law (year of enactment)</th>
<th>Key features</th>
<th>Background</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Amendment to Waste Management and Public Cleansing Law (1991, 97) | • Promotion of the reduction of waste discharge, and also sorting and recycling  
• Promotion of the construction of safe and appropriate facilities, through public sector involvement  
• Thorough implementation of the responsibility for waste disposal  
• Environmentally conscious and appropriate waste treatment | • Growing concern within society regarding the emission of Dioxins after incineration  
• Pressing situation regarding residual volume of the final disposal sites |
| Basic Environment Law (1993) | | |
| Containers and Packaging Recycling Law (1995) | | |
| Dioxins Control Law (1999) | | |
| Construction Material Recycling Law (2000) | • Promotion of the 3R(Reduce, Reuse and Recycle) concept to support the establishment of a sound material-cycle society  
• Strengthening the industrial waste disposal measures  
• Strengthening the anti illegal dumping measures | • Growing awareness of the need for effective utilization of resources, and of the global scale of environmental pollution  
• Further deterioration in the situation in regard to the securing of final disposal sites |
<p>| Amendment to Waste Management and Public Cleansing Law (2003-06, 10, 15, 17) | | |
| Small Home Electric Appliances Recycling Law (2013) | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title of the law (year of enactment)</th>
<th>Key features</th>
<th>Background</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| The Plastic Resource Circulation Act (2021) | • This Act addresses whole lifecycle of plastics (i.e., from designing products to disposing plastic waste) and involves all stakeholders in promoting “3R+Renewable” and increasing circularity | • In response to marine plastic pollution, climate change, and foreign waste import regulations, domestic circulation of plastic resources is increasingly important
• Since plastics are used in many varieties of products, circulation system for plastics needs to be enhanced comprehensively |
2. Legislative Framework for Waste Management in Japan

- **The Basic Environment Law**
- **Basic Environment Plan**

**Basic Act for Establishing a Sound Material-Cycle Society**
- Ensuring material cycle in society
- Reducing consumption of natural resources
- Lowering environmental load

**Fundamental Plan for Establishing a sound material-cycle society**

**Waste Management Law**
- Reduction of waste generation
- Proper treatment of waste (including recycling)
- Regulation for establishment of waste treatment facilities
- Regulation for waste treatment operators
- Establishment of waste treatment standards, etc.

**Law for the Promotion of Effective Use of Resources**
- Repeated efficient use of resources
- Ingenuity and innovation to create structures and use materials to facilitate recycling
- Labeling for separate collection
- Promotion of effective use of by-products

**Comprehensive legal system focusing on materials**

**Regulations targeting individual articles**
- **Containers and Packaging Recycling Law** Enforced in April 2000, Partially amended in June 2006
- **Home Electric Appliances Recycling Law** Enforced in April 2001
- **Food Waste Recycling Law** Enforced in May 2001, Partially amended in June 2007
- **Construction Materials Recycling Law** Enforced in May 2002
- **End-of-Life Vehicles Recycling Law** Enforced in January 2005
- **Small Home Electric Appliances Recycling Law** Enforced in April 2013

- **Food Residues**
- **Timber, concrete, asphalt**
- **Vehicles**
- **WEEE**

**Green Purchasing Law** (Initiative to promote the procurement of recycled items) Enforced in April 2001

**The Plastic Resource Circulation Act** Enforced in April 2022

- **Ensuring material cycle in society**
- **Reducing consumption of natural resources**
- **Lowering environmental load**

- **2. Legislative Framework for Waste Management in Japan**

- **Containers and Packaging Recycling Law** Enforced in April 2000, Partially amended in June 2006
- **Home Electric Appliances Recycling Law** Enforced in April 2001
- **Food Waste Recycling Law** Enforced in May 2001, Partially amended in June 2007
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- **Food Residues**
- **Timber, concrete, asphalt**
- **Vehicles**
- **WEEE**
"Sound Material–Cycle Society" means a society in which the consumption of natural resources will be conserved and the environmental load will be reduced to the greatest extent possible, by preventing or reducing the generation of wastes, etc. from products, etc., by promoting proper cyclical use of products, etc. and proper disposal of waste. [Basic Act on Establishing a Sound Material–Cycle Society] (Promulgated in June 2000, and put completely into effect in January 2001)

First: Reduce
Reduce the waste generation

Second: Reuse
Reuse the used materials repeatedly

Third: Recycle
Things, albeit not recyclable, are regenerated as resources

Fourth: Heat recovery
In the case of an unrecyclable waste, for which there is no other way of treatment than incineration, the heat generated by incineration is recovered for power generation and the residual heart thereof is used for other purposes

Fifth: Proper disposal
When there is no other means of disposal, dispose of them in a proper manner
2. Legislative Framework for Waste Management in Japan (continued)

2.1 The Basic Law for Establishing a Sound Material-Cycle Society

(1) Purpose

Regarding the establishment of a Sound Material–Cycle Society:

1. to thoroughly articulate the basic principles underpinning the establishment of a Sound Material–Cycle Society

2. to clarify the responsibilities of the State, local governments, business operators and citizens

3. to articulate fundamental matters regarding the formulation of policies for the formation of a Sound Material–Cycle society, including those relating to the drawing up of the fundamental plan for Establishing a Sound Material–Cycle Society

To promote comprehensively and systematically the policies for the establishment of a Sound Material–Cycle Society and thereby help ensure healthy and cultured living for both the present and future generations of the nation
2.1 The Basic Act for Establishing a Sound Material-Cycle Society (continued)

(2) Outline

1. Clarifying the shape that the "recycling society" should take: a society in which the consumption of natural resources will be conserved and the environmental load will be reduced to the greatest extent possible

2. Defining those items within the scope of wastes, etc. regulated by the law that are deemed to be useful as "circulative resources"

3. Promoting the cyclical use of “circulative resources,” which are those items within the scope of wastes, etc. regulated by the law that are deemed to be useful

4. Establishing, for the first time, a legal basis for the setting of priorities in regard to waste processing:
   ① Reduce, ② Reuse, ③ Recycle, ④ Heat recovery, and ⑤ Proper disposal
5. Clarifying the roles of the central government, local governments, businesses and citizens
   ➢ Businesses and people will bear the "responsibility as emitters"
   ➢ Producers will continue to bear some degree of responsibility ("extended producer responsibility") with respect to their products after their products, etc. have been used and become waste.

6. Formulation by the government of the "Fundamental Plan for Establishing a sound material–cycle society" every five years

7. Announcement of the measures being implemented by the state to bring about the establishing a sound material–cycle society
   ➢ Measures to reduce generation of waste, etc.
   ➢ Regulatory measures or the like for the thorough implementation of “discharge responsibility”
   ➢ Measures based on the “extended producer responsibility”
   ➢ Measures to ensure that, when obstacles to environmental conservation occur, the responsible business enterprises bear the cost of restoration, etc.
(3) Basic Plan for Establishing a Sound Material–Cycle Society

So far, indices and goals have been set for (1) entrance, (2) circulation and (3) exit of the material flow to establish the recycling–based society in which the measures for the reduction of waste discharge, reuse, recycling, etc. can be developed in a balanced manner.

### Indices and Goals in the Basic Plan for Establishing a Sound Material–Cycle Society

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section of the material flow</th>
<th>Index</th>
<th>Goal (target year)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1st Plan (2010)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Entrance</td>
<td>Resource productivity (10,000yen/t)</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(GDP/ inputs of natural resources, etc.)</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2–1) Circulation (resource base)</td>
<td>Recycling ratio (%) [Recycling Amount/ (Recycling Amount + inputs of natural resources, etc.])×100</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>14–15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2–2) Circulation (waste base)</td>
<td>Recycling ratio (%) [Recycling Amount/ (Recycling Amount + inputs of natural resources, etc.])×100</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Exit</td>
<td>Amount of final disposal (10,000t)</td>
<td>2,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Amount of the final landfill)</td>
<td>2,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.2 Waste Management and Public Cleansing Law

(1) Purpose

Basic legal framework for waste management

Maintenance of a clean living environment through the restriction of waste discharge, appropriate sorting, storage, collection, transport, recycling, etc.

Conservation of the living environment and enhancement of public health

Stipulating the following items: definition of waste, discharger responsibility, issuing of permits to waste disposal contractors, issuing of construction permit for waste disposal facilities, and waste disposal standards, etc.
(2) Definition of waste – Waste subject to controls

Sludge, excreta and other filthy and unwanted matter, which are in solid or liquid state.

The term “unwanted matter” is used to refer to things which have become needless because one cannot use it oneself nor transfer it to another person for profit;
Whether unwanted matter can legally be classed as “waste” or not should generally be determined on the basis of the following criteria:
State of the object, discharge situation, normal form of handling, presence or absence of value for a transaction, and the intention of a possessor.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Industrial waste</th>
<th>Municipal waste</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Definition</td>
<td>Designated in the Waste Management and Public Cleansing Law (20 items)</td>
<td>Waste other than industrial waste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• all the wastes left as a result of business activity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• wastes which might damage or contaminate the environment unless they are treated appropriately. (toxic, large quantities)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Responsible party</td>
<td>Waste generator</td>
<td>The municipalities (self-governing bodies of cities, towns and villages)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Definition of waste – Industrial waste

### 20 items designated in the Law

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Waste paper*</th>
<th>Livestock excreta*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Waste wood*</td>
<td>Animal carcass*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste textile*</td>
<td>Cinder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animal and plant residues*</td>
<td>Sludge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unwanted animal solid matter*</td>
<td>Waste oil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste rubber</td>
<td>Waste acid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste metal</td>
<td>Waste alkali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste glass, concrete and ceramic</td>
<td>Waste plastics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste casting sand and slag</td>
<td>Dust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bricks</td>
<td>Waste generated by the treatment of the above 19 industrial wastes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*denotes that there are restrictions depending on the type of industry that the waste-discharging enterprise belongs to.
Waste generated from households and urban activities:
The municipalities have the responsibility for taking the necessary actions (planned collection, and proper management and treatment)
Definition of the waste – Specially controlled waste

Explosive, toxic, infectious or of a nature otherwise harmful to human health or the living environment.

**Municipal waste**
- Normal municipal waste
- Specially controlled municipal waste

**Industrial waste**
- Normal industrial waste
- Specially controlled industrial waste

With regard to specially controlled waste, stricter controls for collection, transportation and disposal, etc. are applied, in addition to the usual controls applying to normal municipal solid waste and industrial waste.

Harmful nature

Harmful to human health or the living environment
### Definition of the specially controlled municipal waste

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parts made using PCBs</td>
<td>Parts made using PCBs that are contained in discarded air-conditioners, discarded television receivers and discarded electronic ovens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste mercury</td>
<td>Waste mercury recovered from municipal waste deriving from products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soot and dust</td>
<td>Soot and dust produced at waste incineration facilities, which are collected by dust-collecting devices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soot and dust, cinders and sludge</td>
<td>Those containing more than 3ng/g of dioxins generated from waste incinerators that are classed as facilities specified by the Dioxins Control Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infectious municipal waste</td>
<td>Municipal waste generated from hospitals, clinics, etc., in which a pathogen is contained or to which one adheres, or waste in which a pathogen may be contained or to which it may adhere</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Definition of the specially controlled industrial waste

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Waste oil</strong></td>
<td>Gasolines, kerosene and light oils (excluding flame-retardant tar, pitch or the like)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Waste acid</strong></td>
<td>Significant corrosive waste acid (less than pH 2.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Waste alkali</strong></td>
<td>Significant corrosive waste alkali (more than pH 12.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Infectious industrial waste</strong></td>
<td>Industrial waste generated from hospitals, clinics, etc., in which a pathogen is contained or to which one adheres or waste in which a pathogen may be contained or to which it may adhere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Waste PCBs</strong></td>
<td>Waste PCB and waste oil containing PCB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PCB contaminated material</strong></td>
<td>Sludge impregnated with PCB, waste paper to which PCB is applied or in which it soaks, waste wood or waste fiber to which PCB soaks, plastics or metal scrap to which PCB adheres or in which it is enclosed, waste ceramics or demolition debris to which PCB adhere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PCB handling materials</strong></td>
<td>Materials used in the handling of waste PCBs etc. or of PCB–contaminated materials are included within the scope of the controls applying to PCBs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Waste mercury, etc.</strong></td>
<td>① Waste mercury, etc. generated in designated facilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>② Industrial waste containing mercury or compounds of mercury, and waste mercury recovered from industrial waste deriving from products in the manufacturing of which mercury was used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Specific sewage sludge</strong></td>
<td>Sludge specified in Article 13–4 of the Cabinet Order for the Sewerage Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Slag</strong></td>
<td>Those containing beyond a certain concentration of heavy metals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Waste asbestos</strong></td>
<td>Those which are related to asbestos construction material removing companies or which are produced at a place of business having a soot and dust generating facility as specified in the Air Pollution Control Law and which may scatter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cinders</strong></td>
<td>Those containing beyond a certain concentration of heavy metals and Dioxins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Soot and dust</strong></td>
<td>Those containing beyond a certain concentration of heavy metals, 1,4–dioxane and Dioxins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Waste oil</strong></td>
<td>Those containing organochlorine compounds and 1,4–dioxane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sludge, waste acid or waste alkali</strong></td>
<td>Those containing beyond a certain concentration of heavy metals, PCB, organochlorine compounds, pesticides, 1,4–dioxane and Dioxins</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.2 Waste Management and Public Cleansing Law (continued)

Definition of waste and waste classification system

Waste

Industrial waste (20 kinds of waste left as a result of business activity)

Specially controlled industrial waste (industrial wastes which are explosive, toxic or infectious, etc.)

Municipal waste (waste other than industrial waste)

Night soil

Municipal refuse

Waste from business establishments (wastes generated as a result of business activity other than industrial waste)

Household solid waste (waste generated from households)

Specially controlled municipal solid waste (municipal solid wastes which are explosive, toxic or infectious, etc.)
(3) The responsibility of industrial waste generator

1. Businesses shall bear the responsibility of properly managing waste materials generated in their activities or entrust such management in writing to licensed waste disposal businesses (i.e. collection and transportation companies, and waste disposal businesses).

2. In case the waste generator commissions the waste disposal to others, in compliance with the manifest system, the generator is required to maintain oversight over the flow of the waste to the final disposal by paper manifest or e-manifest.

3. No one shall incinerate waste with the following exceptions: Incineration of waste which is conducted in accordance with the municipal solid waste disposal standards or other relevant standards or where incineration is unavoidable for the public good or in accordance with social customs, etc. as specified by Cabinet Order.
(4) Waste manifest system

1. When a business (including contractors of intermediate treatment) generating industrial waste as a result of his activities is to commission waste processor to transport or dispose of his waste (including industrial waste of intermediate treatment), he shall issue the waste processor an “industrial waste control manifest” (hereafter referred to as manifest) at time of delivering his waste.

2. Manifest shall be transferred to the commissioned agents one after another at the completion of each treatment of the waste and shall return a copy of manifest to the issuer within a period prescribed in the Law.

3. When the issuer receives a copy of manifest, he must confirm each completion of the treatments and keeps the copies of Manifest for a period specified in the Law.

4. Annual reporting of the record of issued manifests to a competent governor is required.
Paper-based manifest

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Manifest for archive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Discharger</td>
<td>A, B2, D, E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collection and Transportation company</td>
<td>C2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intermediate disposer</td>
<td>as disposal trustee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>as disposal entrustor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final disposer</td>
<td>C1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Flow of the waste
Flow of the manifest
Posting to the manifest E
Sending the manifest E
**Electronic manifest**

1. **The first manifest registration** (within 3 days from the date of waste delivery)
2. **Report on the completion of transportation** (within 3 days from the date of waste delivery)
3. **Report on the completion of intermediate treatment** (within 3 days from the date of completion of intermediate treatment)
4. **The second manifest registration** (within 3 days from the date of completion of intermediate treatment)
5. **Report on the completion of transportation** (within 3 days from the date of completion of transportation)
6. **Report on the completion of final disposal** (within 3 days from the date of completion of final disposal)
7. **Report on the completion of final disposal**

**Information Processing Center**

- Archive and control of the information of the manifests
1. In the case where a firm wishes to undertake as a contractor to collect, transport and dispose of industrial waste, permission must be obtained from the prefectural or designated city governments. The permit must be renewed every 5 or 7 years. The capabilities of an applicant are requested to be complied with the permit standards as specified in the law. Conditions to be satisfied include a) facilities to be used satisfy the technological standards specified, b) the knowledge and skill of industrial waste, and c) financial feasibility.

2. In the case where a firm wishes to install the intermediate treatment disposal facilities, permission must be obtained from the prefectural or designated city. Permission must also be obtained in the case where changes were made to facilities.

3. An exception to the above is the case where wide-area management of waste (such as waste spring mattresses, etc.) is implemented. For recycling specified waste (e.g. to recycle waste rubber tires into cement raw material, etc.), the above permission is not required, as an exceptional case.
(6) **Responsibilities of a waste generator on the commission of waste treatment**

A waste generator is responsible for managing his waste on a cradle-to-grave base.

Three key responsibilities:
1. required to comply with the commission standards.
2. required to confirm the proper treatments of his waste by a control manifest.
3. required to perform his necessary cares to ensure the proper treatments of his commissioned waste.
(7) Waste disposal standards

With regard to the operation of waste disposal facilities, the following standards or references have been established. Industrial waste disposal operators are required to comply with these.

1. Standards applying in the case where waste is stored for a given period of time (waste storage standards)

2. Standards relating to collection and transportation

3. Standards relating to disposal or recycling (intermediate disposal)
   – Standards relating to operation and management of intermediate disposal facilities
   – For incineration systems, etc., technical and maintenance guidelines have been established

4. Landfill disposal references
   – Technical guidelines relating to sanitary landfill system, and maintenance guidelines
Prefectural and designated city governments (hereafter collectively referred to as “supervisory authorities”) conduct spot inspections to guide and supervise the businesses in their respective administrative areas to which they have granted permission for operation as industrial waste disposal businesses or for installment of disposal facilities.

- Spot inspection of the contractors after granting permission
- Pre-operation test for the facility
- Periodic spot inspection
  - to check manifests, outsourcing agreements, account books and other documents and items such as facility inspection markers, etc.
  - to confirm whether they are complying with the maintenance guidelines on site, and to confirm the state of facility installation, etc.
- Periodic inspection
  - Inspection of incineration facilities, treatment facilities for PCB waste, and facilities such as final disposal sites, etc.
  - to check the adapting situation of technical standards (technical guideline)
Supervisory authorities can order industrial waste management contractors to adopt the following measures:

With respect to industrial waste management contractors

- Order for Suspension of Business (to stop the waste disposal business in the case of facilities used for commercial purposes, or where the capabilities of that contractor do not comply with the relevant standards, or when violations are observed)

- Order for Improvement (to order the making of improvements at the facility in the case where the facility is incompatible with the technical and maintenance guidelines or where the capabilities of that contractor do not comply with the relevant standards, or when violations are observed)

- Failure to follow such instructions from the supervisory authorities is punishable with penalties such as imprisonment and fines
2.2 Waste Management and Public Cleansing Law (continued)

(10) Landfill facilities

Isolated Type Landfill

- Indication board
- Have a design to inspect visually.
- Covering with waterproof and corrosion-resistant material
- Outer partition
- Inner partition
- Inspection of groundwater quality
- Covering

Note: The diagram illustrates the components of an isolated type landfill, including the indication board, design for visual inspection, covering materials, and partitioning for groundwater monitoring.
Stabilized Type Landfill

- Expansion inspection
- Leachate collection system
- Storm water discharge equipment
- Inspection of groundwater quality

Indication board
Controlled Type Landfill

- Inspection of groundwater quality
- Leachate treatment facility
- Effluent
- Indication board
- Regulating reservoir
- Groundwater collection system
- Water shut-out system
- Retained water collection system
2.3 Law for the Promotion of Effective Use of Resources

1. Strengthening of recycling measures such as the implementation of the recovery and reuse of products by businesses
2. Reducing waste generation by resource saving and through longer service life of products
3. A new implementation of the measures for the re-use of parts from recovered products (reuse)

Through the above, the aim is to bring about the establishment of a recycling-oriented economic system.

Responsibility of business operators

① 3R measures in the manufacturing phase of the product (use of recycled raw materials, reduction of the amount of resources used, etc.)
② Consideration of 3R at the design stage (easy-to-recycle design of the products, etc.)
③ Identification marks to facilitate separate collection, and the putting in place by businesses of systems for voluntary collection and recycling

A total of 10 types of industry and 69 articles have been designated as requiring 3R initiatives
## 3. Waste related data in Japan

### Data structure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Material cycle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>➢ Material flow of Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>➢ Material flow indicators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Gross emissions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>➢ Municipal waste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>➢ Industrial waste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>➢ Gross Emissions: Industrial waste by category</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>➢ Gross Emissions: Industrial waste by sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Waste treatment flow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>➢ Municipal waste</td>
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<td></td>
<td>➢ Industrial waste</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Recycling rate</td>
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<td></td>
<td>➢ Municipal waste</td>
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<td></td>
<td>➢ Industrial waste</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Final disposal and landfill</td>
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<td></td>
<td>➢ Final disposal amount</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>➢ Remaining landfill capacity</td>
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<td></td>
<td>➢ Remaining landfill lifetime</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Illegal dumping of waste</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Material cycle: Material flow in Japan (FY2020)

Imported Products
- Imported Resources
  - Including Water (See Note)
- Natural Resources, etc.
- Domestic Resources

Total Materials Input
- Energy Consumption and Emissions from Industrial Processes
- Net Additions to Stock

Export
- Returned to Nature
- Fertilizer

Food Consumption

Final Disposal

Amount of Cyclical Use

(Note)
Including water: Input of water included in waste and the like (sludge, animal manure, human waste, waste acid, and waste alkali) and sediment and the like associated with economic activities (sludge from mining, building and water works and tailing from mining).
Material flow indicators in Japan (A. resource productivity, B. cyclical use rate, and C. final disposal amount) set forth in the Fundamental Plan for Establishing a Sound Material–Cycle Society, show a steady progress toward their targets, due to implementation of the 3Rs.

A. Resource Productivity

\[
\text{GDP} = \frac{\text{DMI} \times (\text{Input of natural resources, etc.})}{\text{DMI}}
\]

*DMI: Direct Material Input

B. Cyclical Use Rate

\[
\text{Cyclical Use Rate} = \frac{\text{Amount of cyclical use (reuse + recycling)}}{\text{DMI} + \text{Amount of cyclical use}}
\]

C. Final Disposal Amount

\[
\text{Final Disposal Amount} = \text{Final disposal amount of waste}
\]

Material cycle: Material flow indicators in Japan (A. resource productivity, B. cyclical use rate, and C. final disposal amount), set forth in the Fundamental Plan for Establishing a Sound Material–Cycle Society, show a steady progress toward their targets, due to implementation of the 3Rs.
2 Gross Emissions: Municipal waste

- Total volume of waste emissions
- Average waste emissions per person per day
- Average waste emissions per person per day (including foreign nationals)

(FY)
2 Gross Emissions: Industrial waste

Total volume of industrial waste emissions (million tons)

(FY)
2 Gross Emissions: Industrial waste by category

- sludge, 163,648, 44%
- livestock corps, 81,855, 22%
- demolition waste, 59,713, 16%
- waste plastics, 6,938, 2%
- waste wood chip, 7,790, 2%
- waste glass, concrete and ceramics, 7,832, 2%
- waste casting sand and slag, 10,778, 3%
- soot and dust, 15,136, 4%
- waste scrap metal, 6,150, 1%
- waste acid, 2,971, 1%
- other industrial waste, 11,007, 3%

FY2020 Total 373,817

unit: 1,000 tons
2 Gross Emissions: Industrial waste by sector

- electricity, gas, heat supply, and water, 99,319, 27%
- agriculture and forestry, 82,367, 22%
- construction, 78,214, 21%
- other industries, 26,230, 7%
- mining and quarrying, 8,234, 2%
- chemical industry, 8,902, 2%
- food and beverage manufacturing, 8,925, 2%
- ceramics, and clay and stone products, 9,810, 3%
- iron and steel, 21,184, 6%
- pulp, paper and paper products, 30,632, 8%

FY2020 Total 373,817

unit: 1,000 tons
3 Waste treatment flow: Municipal waste (FY2021)

- Generation of municipal waste: 40,950 tons/year
- Group collection: 1,590 tons/year
- Planned treatment: 39,360 tons/year
- Total treatment: 39,420 tons/year
- Intermediate treatment: 37,190 tons/year
- Direct recycling: 1,890 tons/year
- Treatment residue: 7,760 tons/year
- Reduction: 29,430 tons/year
- Landfilling after treatment: 3,080 tons/year
- Landfill: 3,420 tons/year
- Total recycled: 8,160 tons/year

Unit: 1,000 tons/year
Waste treatment flow: Industrial waste (FY2020)

- **Generation of industrial waste**: 373,818 tons/year

- **Direct recycling**: 76,810 tons/year

- **Intermediate treatment**: 292,615 tons/year

- **Direct landfilling**: 4,392 tons/year

- **Treatment residue**: 126,908 tons/year

- **Reduction**: 165,708 tons/year

- **Recycling after treatment**: 122,211 tons/year

- **Landfilling after treatment**: 4,697 tons/year

- **Total recycled**: 199,022 tons/year

- **Landfill**: 9,089 tons/year

Unit: 1,000 tons/year
4 Recycling rate: Industrial waste

![Chart showing recycling rate of industrial waste]

- **Total amount of waste recycled**
- **Total waste reduction amount**
- **Total final disposal amount**

### Key Data Points:

- **1999**: Industrial waste emission volume - 171 million tons, Total amount of waste recycled - 50 million tons, Total waste reduction amount - 10 million tons, Total final disposal amount - 10 million tons.

- **2020**: Industrial waste emission volume - 166 million tons, Total amount of waste recycled - 9 million tons, Total waste reduction amount - 9 million tons, Total final disposal amount - 9 million tons.
Final disposal and landfill (Final disposal amount)

- Municipal waste
- Industrial waste

(FY)
5 Final disposal and landfill (Remaining landfill capacity)

- Municipal waste final disposal sites
- Industrial waste final disposal sites
5 Final disposal and landfill (Remaining landfill lifetime)

- Industrial waste final disposal sites
- Municipal waste final disposal sites

Remaining landfill lifetime (years)

(FY)
### Illegal dumping of waste

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount (10,000 ton)</th>
<th>No. of cases</th>
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</table>

**Diagram:**

- **Amount (10,000 ton)**
- **No. of cases**
- **Some Particular Issues**