

**Promotion of Circular Economy
- Japan's Case of Sound Material
Cycle Society -**

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Historical Background

Public health issues (1945~)

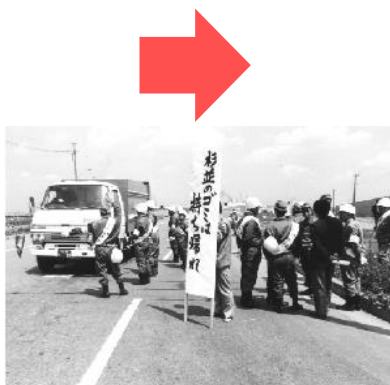
- Waste discarded on roadsides or vacant lots, piled up in unsanitary conditions
- Flies, mosquitoes and rat from waste dump sites
- Need for improvement of public health



(出典) 東京都清掃事業百年史

Environmental pollution (1960s~)

- Rapid increase in waste generation along with the economic growth and structural change to heavy chemical industries
- Serious shortage of landfills and need for incineration facilities



江東区のごみ搬入阻止 (昭和46年)
(出典) 東京都清掃事業百年史

Resource Productivity (1990s~)

- Awareness advancement for environmental protection and efficient use of resources
- Need for appropriate resource circulation such as reduce, reuse and recycling / 3R

Public Cleansing Act (1954)

- Collection and disposal of waste as the obligation of municipalities
- Obligation of national and prefectural governments to provide financial and technological support to municipalities

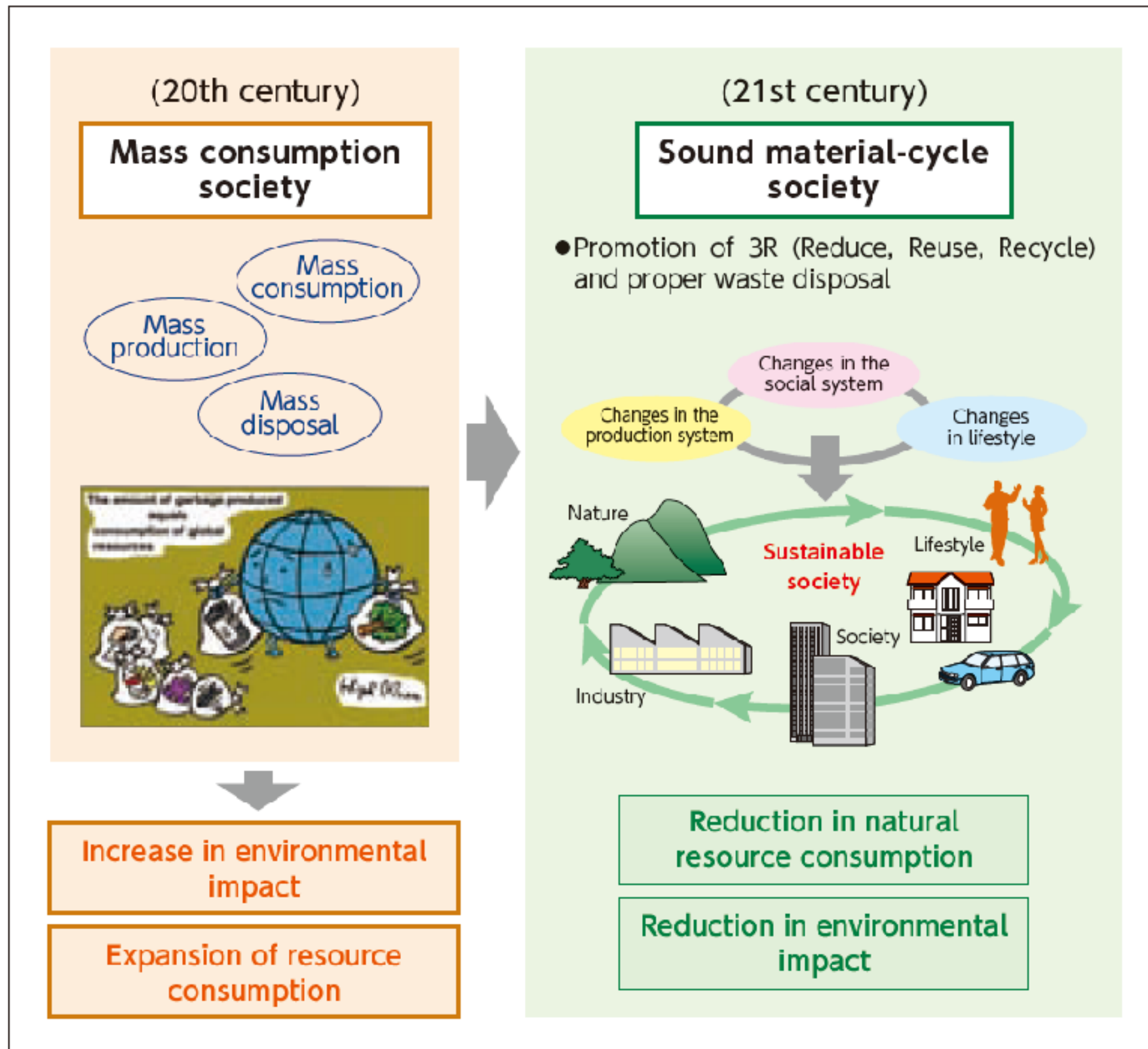
Waste Management Act (1970)

- Introduction of basic systems for industrial waste management, with clear definition of waste generators and waste disposal service businesses responsibility
- Introduction of various technological standards for both disposal activities and facilities
- Rapid increase of subsidies from central to local governments for solid waste disposal facilities

Recycling Acts (1995~)

Basic Act for Establishing a Sound Material-Cycle Society (2000)

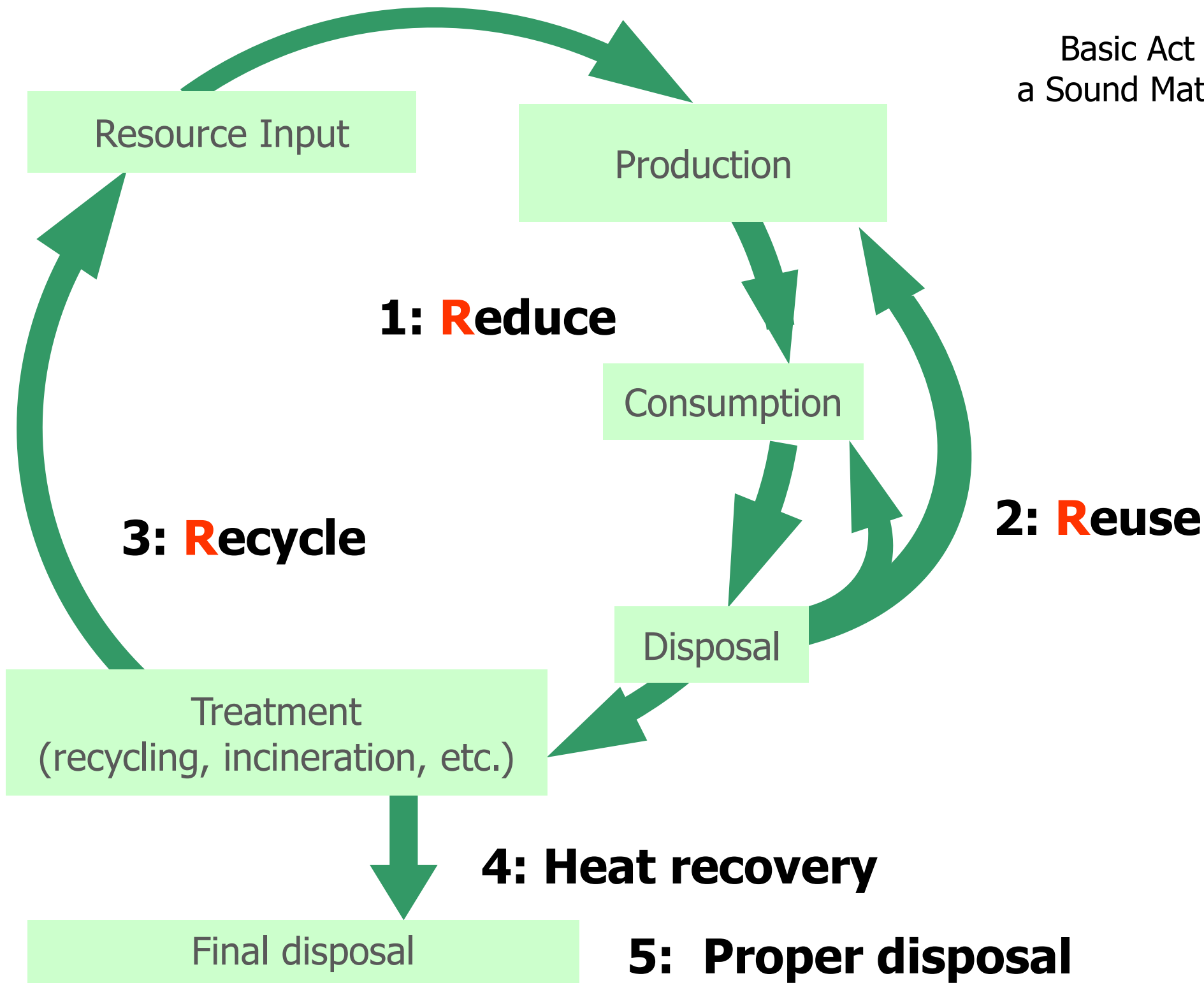
Sound Material Cycle Society



Source for the illustration: Website of the Miyako Ecology Center

3Rs Principle

Basic Act for Establishing
a Sound Material-Cycle Society



Key Points for Establishment of a Sound Material-Cycle Society

1. Showing a clear and specific image of “a Sound Material-Cycle Society”

"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.

2. Defining useful wastes which can be recyclable resources, and specifying in the law

3. Deciding the priority for waste management

① Reduce, ② Reuse, ③ Recycle, ④ Heat Recovery, ⑤ Proper disposal

4. Defining the respective roles of Government, Municipalities, Businesses, Citizens

The two distinctive features are that it clarifies the **discharger responsibility of businesses and citizens**, while defining **the extended producer responsibility**.

5. Establishing the fundamental plan

6. Formulating concrete implementing measures

- Waste reduction measures
- Measures on the basis of the extended producer responsibility and/or the discharger responsibility
- Measures for promotion of utilization of recycled products

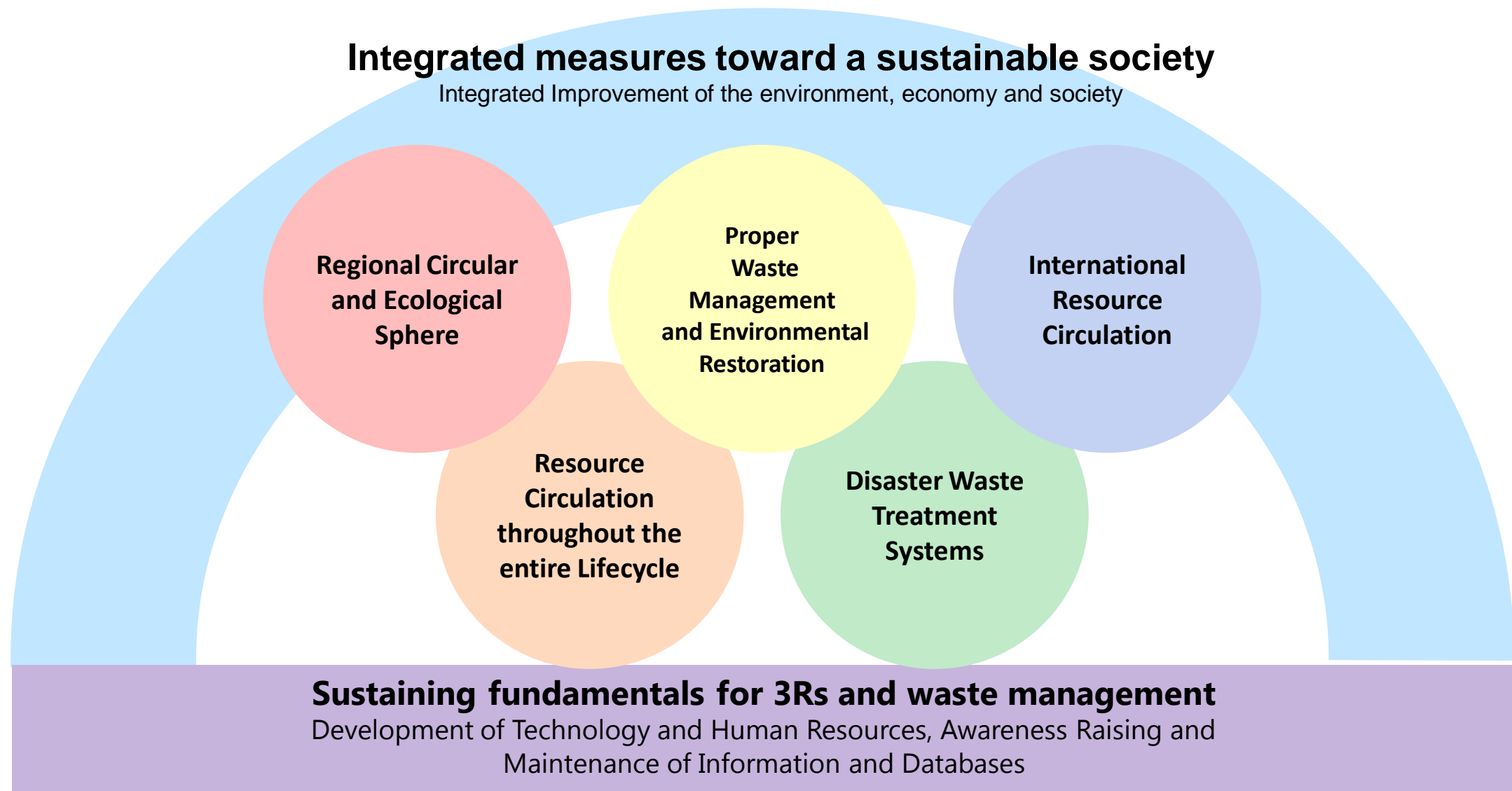
The 4th Fundamental Plan for Establishing a Sound Material-Cycle Society

Tentative Translation

The Fundamental Plan

- The Plan is formulated based on the Basic Act on Establishing a Sound Material-Cycle Society (established in 2000).
- It sets a mid-to long-term direction for the establishment of a sound material-cycle society in Japan, and strategically indicates measures to be implemented.
- The 4th Fundamental Plan was approved by the Cabinet on June 19th, 2018.

Pillars of the 4th Fundamental Plan



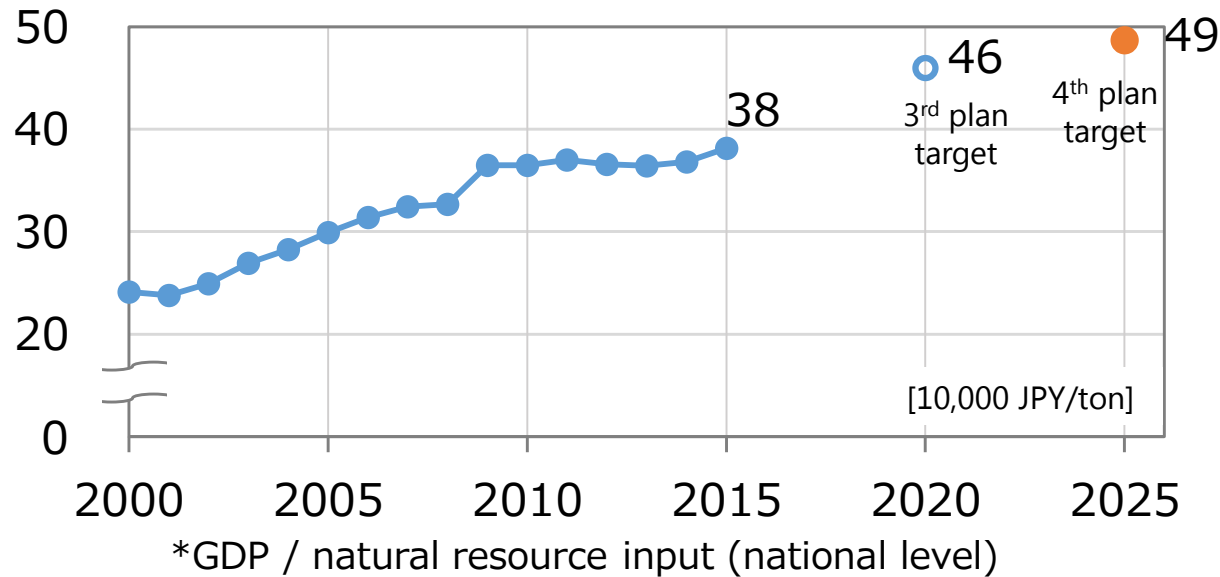
Indicators of Resource Efficiency

Resource efficiency indicators: Cases in Japan

4 Indicators and Targets for Progress Monitoring

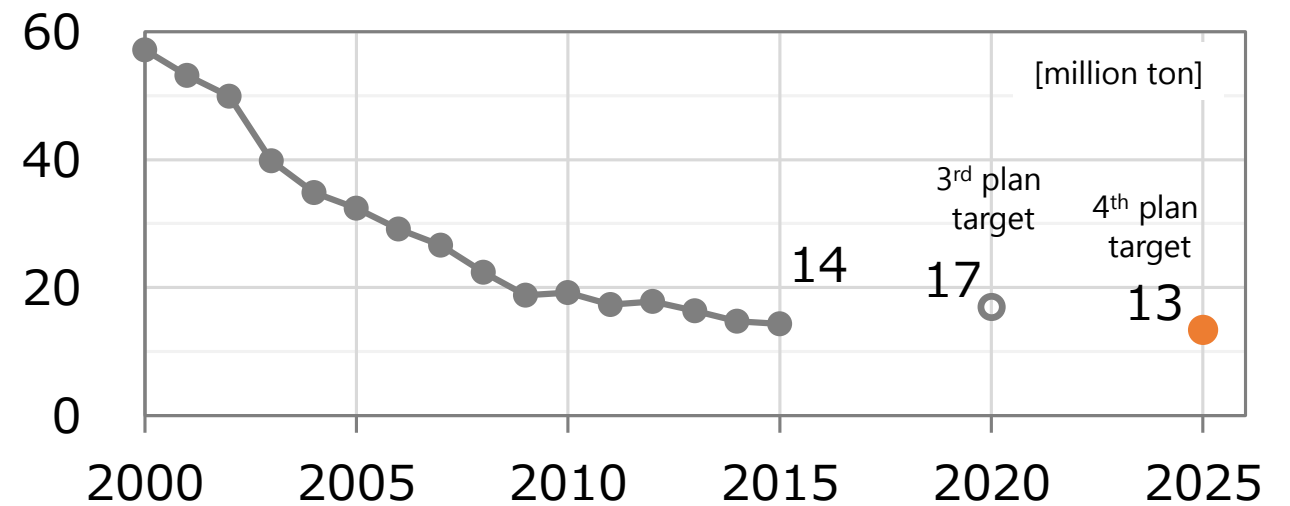
Resource productivity

FY2025 target: JPY490,000/ton
 = approx. double from FY2000



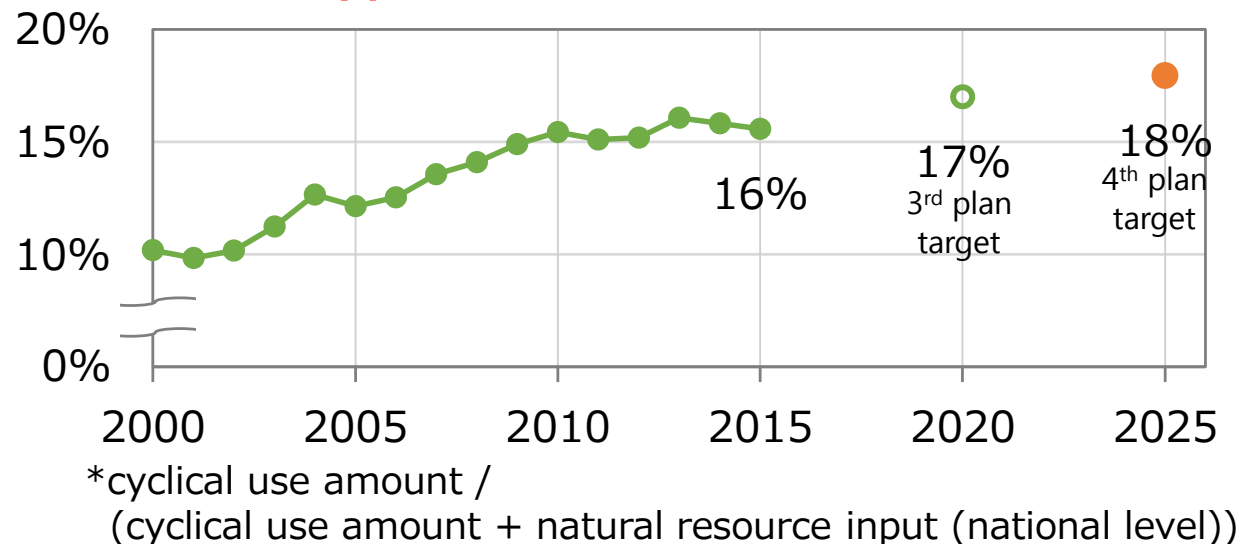
Final disposal amount

FY2025 target: 13 million ton
 = 77% reduction from FY2000



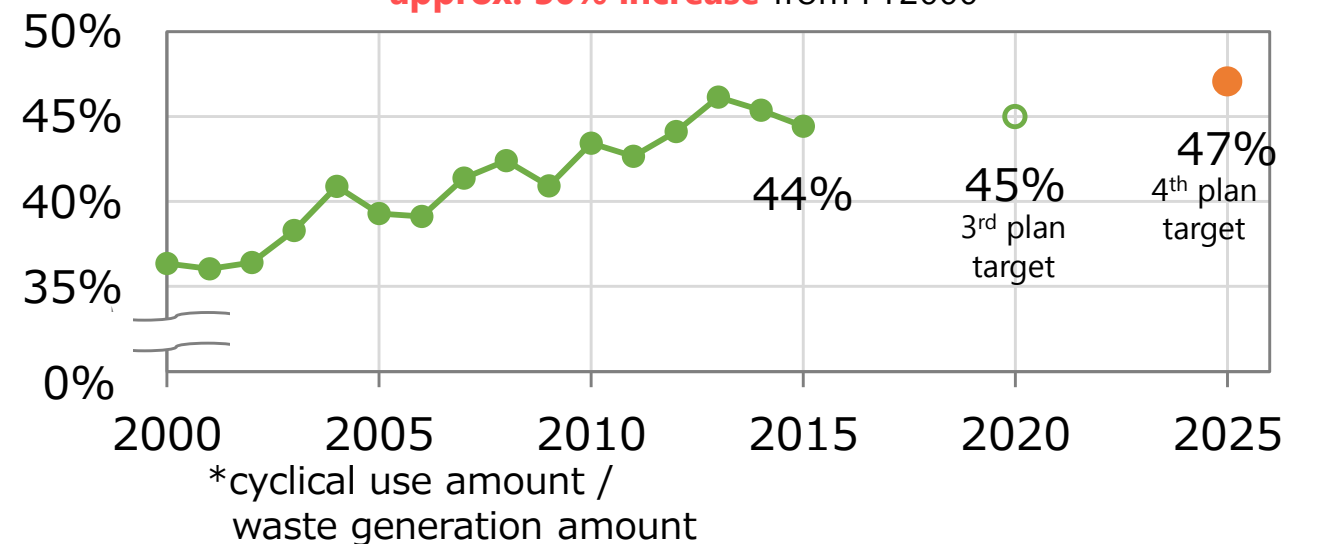
Cyclical use rate (resource base)

FY2025 target: 18%
 = approx. 80% increase from FY2000



Cyclical use rate (waste base)

FY2025 target: 47%
 = approx. 30% increase from FY2000



Legal system for establishing a Sound Material-Cycle Society

Basic Environment Act (1993)

Basic Environment Plan(1994)

The Basic Act for Establishing a Sound Material-Cycle Society (2000)

The Fundamental Plan for Establishing a Sound Material-Cycle Society(2003)

- Ensure material cycle in society
- Control consumption of natural resource
- Reduce environmental burden

<Proper treatment of waste>

Waste Management and Public Cleansing Act (1970)

1. Reduction of Waste generation
2. Proper waste treatment (including recycle)
3. Regulation for the establishment of waste treatment facilities
4. Regulation for waste treatment operators
5. Establishment of waste treatment standard, etc.

<Promotion of recycling>

Act on the Promotion of Effective Utilization of Resources (1993)

1. Recycling of reusable resources
2. Development of easy-to-recycle structures and materials
3. Labeling for sorted waste collection
4. Promotion of the effective utilization of by-products

< Regulations* according to the Characteristics of Respective Items >

Containers and Packaging Recycling Act (1997)

Home Appliance Recycling Act(2001)

Food Recycling Act(2001)

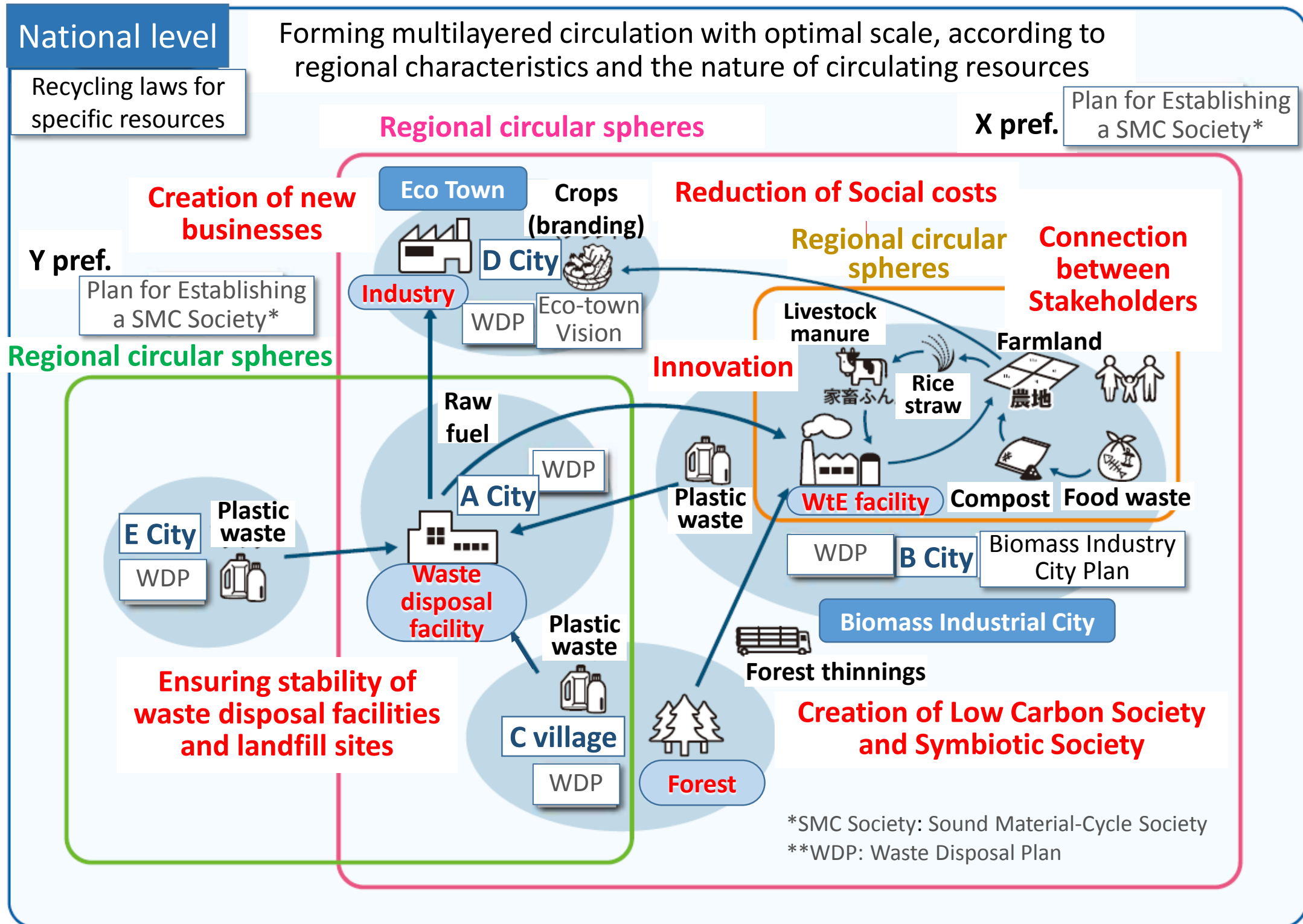
Construction Recycling Act (2002)

Automobile Recycling Act (2005)

Small Home Appliance Recycling Act (2013)

Green Purchasing Act(2001) : Promote the procurement of recycled products by the government

Circulating and Ecological Economy



Creation of regional circular and ecological spheres

Examples of Circulating and Ecological Economy

“School Lunch food recycle project” in Sapporo City

Farm



School Lunch Center



School Lunch Distribution



School



Circulating
and
Ecological Economy

Fertilizer



Fertilizer Factory



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Regional 3R Forum in Asia and the Pacific

- Regional 3R Forum in Asia and the Pacific was **established in 2009, mainly by the Ministry of the Environment of Japan** and UNCRD, with the aim to promote high level policy dialogue and to strength the network in Asia and the Pacific.
- Since 2009, the Forum has been held every year and at the 4th Regional 3R Forum, **“Ha Noi 3R Declaration- Sustainable 3R Goals for Asia and the Pacific for 2013-2023 -”** was adopted.
- At the 8th Regional 3R Forum in order to check the progress of “Hanoi Declaration”, the **White Paper on Asia-Pacific 3R** was published, which was mainly edited by Japan.

Previous Regional 3R Forum in Asia and the Pacific

	Date	Venue	Theme
1 st	Nov. 2009	Japan	Launch of Regional 3R Forum in Asia and the Pacific
2 nd	Oct. 2010	Malaysia	Transitioning to Green Economy - Role of the 3Rs
3 rd	Oct. 2011	Singapore	Technology Transfer for promoting the 3Rs
4 th	Mar. 2013	Viet Nam	Towards Achieving the Rio+20 Outcome - The Future We Want - Opportunities through 3Rs and Resource Efficiency Measures
5 th	Feb. 2014	Indonesia	Multilayer Partnerships and Coalition as the Basis for 3Rs Promotion in Asia and the Pacific
6 th	Aug. 2015	Maldives	3R as an Economic Industry- Next Generation 3R Solutions for a Resource Efficient Society and Sustainable Tourism Development in Asia and the Pacific
7 th	Nov. 2016	Australia	Advancing 3R and Resource Efficiency for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
8 th	Apr. 2018	India	Achieving Clean Water, Clean Land and Clean Air through 3R and Resource Efficiency- A 21st Century Vision for Asia-Pacific Communities

African Clean Cities Platform (ACCP)

- African Clean Cities Platform was **established in April 2017, mainly by the Ministry of the Environment of Japan and JICA**, with the aim to contribute to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and facilitate investment of public-private sectors by improvement of ability of organization and human resources and sharing experiences and knowledge on municipal waste in each African country, as a part of the follow-up of TICAD VI.
- Based on the framework of the Platform, implement the activities such as **collecting, maintaining and disseminating data and knowledge about waste**, and **implement the activities of training** related with Japan's waste management system and technical methods. Aim to realize "Clean Cities and healthy life" in Africa in the target year of SDGs, 2030.

Member (As of October 2018)

- African 35 countries
- African 63 cities
- United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), Ministry of the Environment of Japan, JICA, City of Yokohama

Future plans

- Fiscal year 2018: Training in Japan (2 times)
- August 2019: 2nd General Meeting (Yokohama, Japan) (Planned to be held as an official event of TICAD VII)

Main activities so far

- April 2017: Platform Establishment Preparation Meeting (Maputo, Mozambique)
- August 2017: TICAD Ministerial Meeting Side Event (Maputo, Mozambique)
- February 2018: 1st Training Program in Japan
- June 2018: 1st Annual Meeting (Rabat, Morocco)
- October 2018: TICAD Ministerial Meeting Side



World Circular Economy Forum 2018 (WCEF 2018)

- WCEF2018 took place from 22-23 October in Yokohama, Japan
- Ministry of the Environment of Japan and Finish Innovation Fund SITRA jointly organized the forum
- About 1,100 experts from 64 countries participated in the forum
- Discussed circular economy visions toward 2050

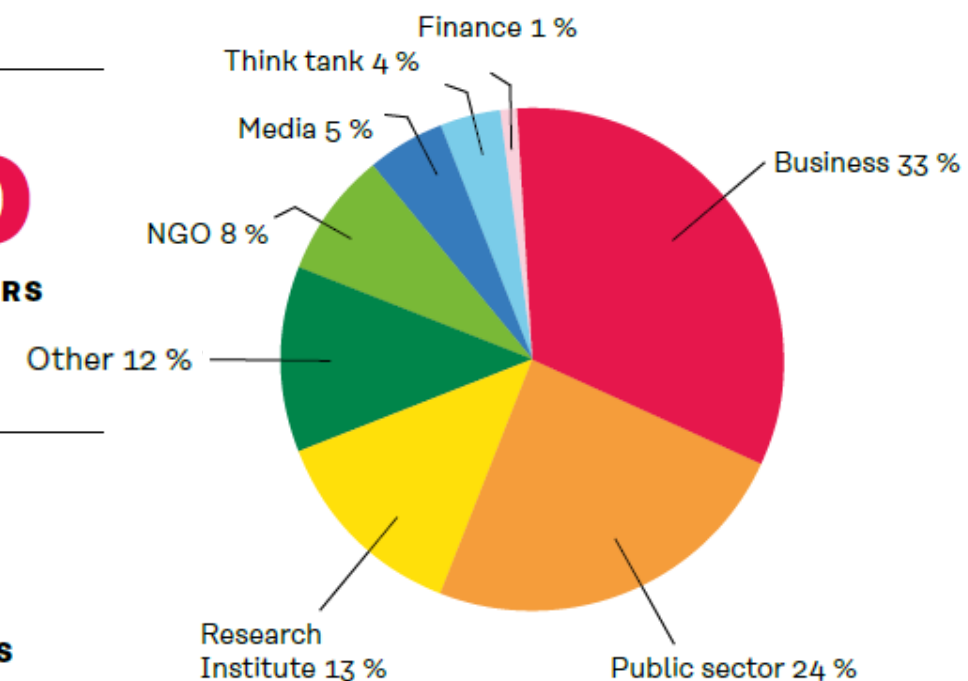


1,100

PARTICIPANTS FROM AROUND THE WORLD

PARTICIPANTS BY SECTOR

1,173 PARTICIPANTS IN TOTAL



64

COUNTRIES

100

TOP SPEAKERS

9

PARTNER ORGANISATIONS

10

SIDE EVENTS

Actions to accelerate Circulating and Ecological Economy

Plastics Smart Campaign

- Ministry of the Environment of Japan started a new initiative called 'Plastic Smart Campaign' and announced it at WCEF 2018.
- This initiative makes it possible for Japanese citizens to get to know what outstanding public sector and private enterprises are doing to tackle the worldwide issue of marine plastics pollution.



Plastics Smart



Signing Ceremony by MOEJ, GEF and WEF

Participation in PACE

- Ministry of the Environment of Japan has decided to participate in PACE, and share our knowledge and experience globally.
- Platform for Accelerating the Circular Economy - PACE- was launched in 2017 hosted by World Economic Forum as a public-private collaboration.



PACE

PLATFORM FOR ACCELERATING
THE CIRCULAR ECONOMY