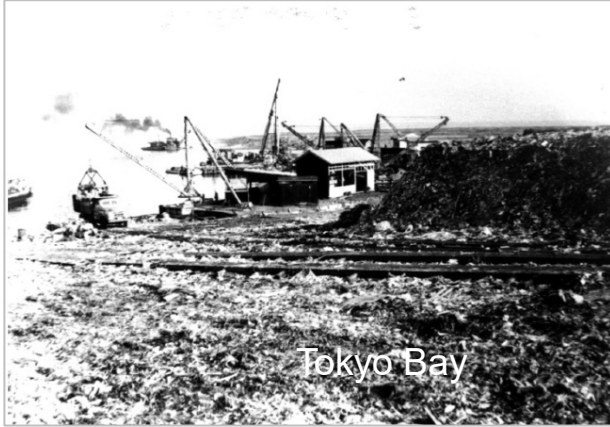


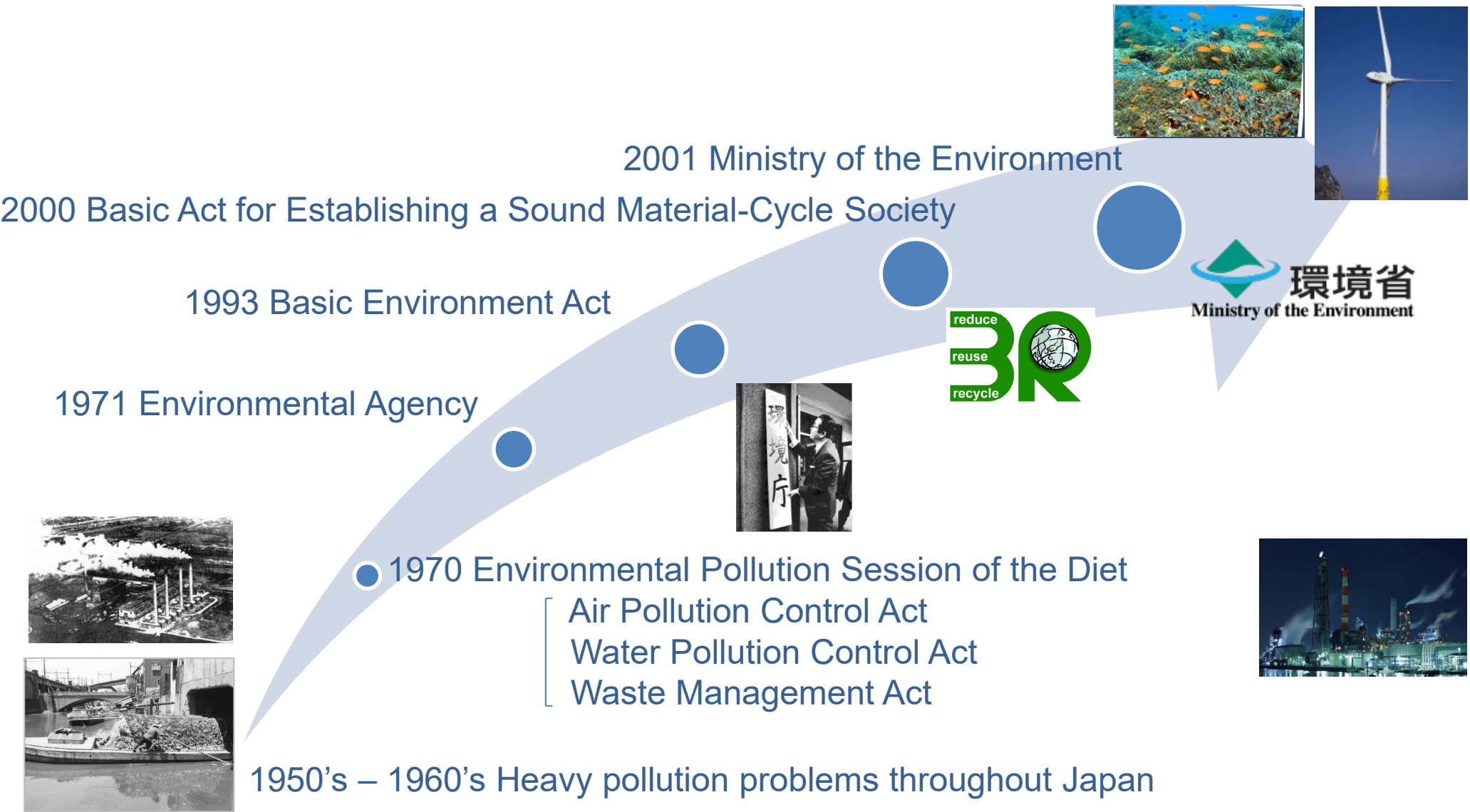
Waste Management Policy and Experience of Japan



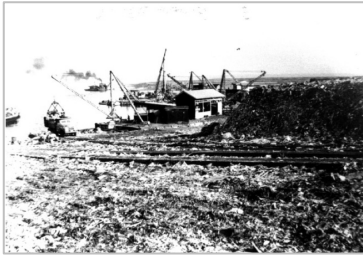
Hiroshi Ono

**Director, Planning Division
Waste Management and Recycling Department
Ministry of the Environment, Japan**

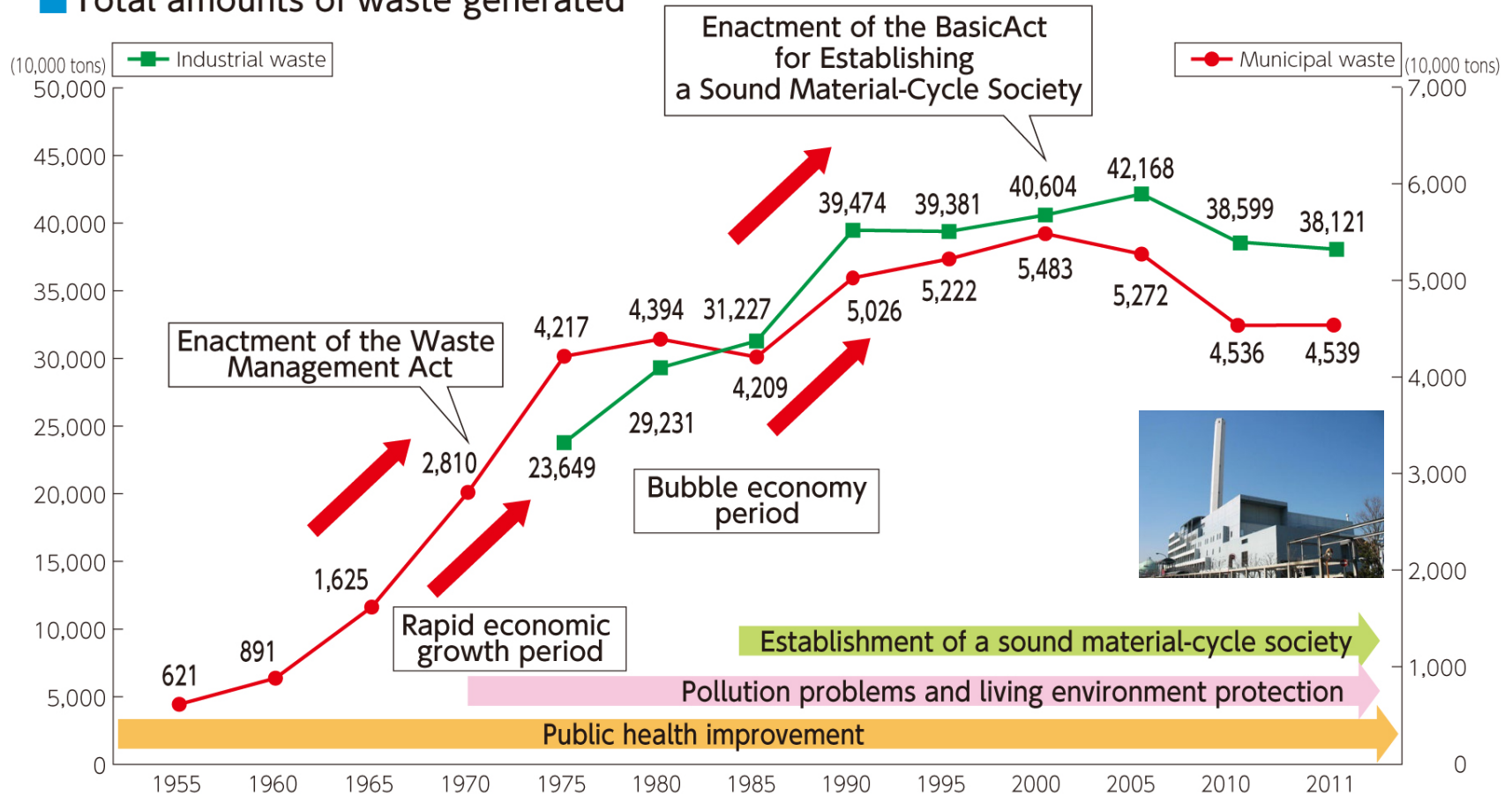




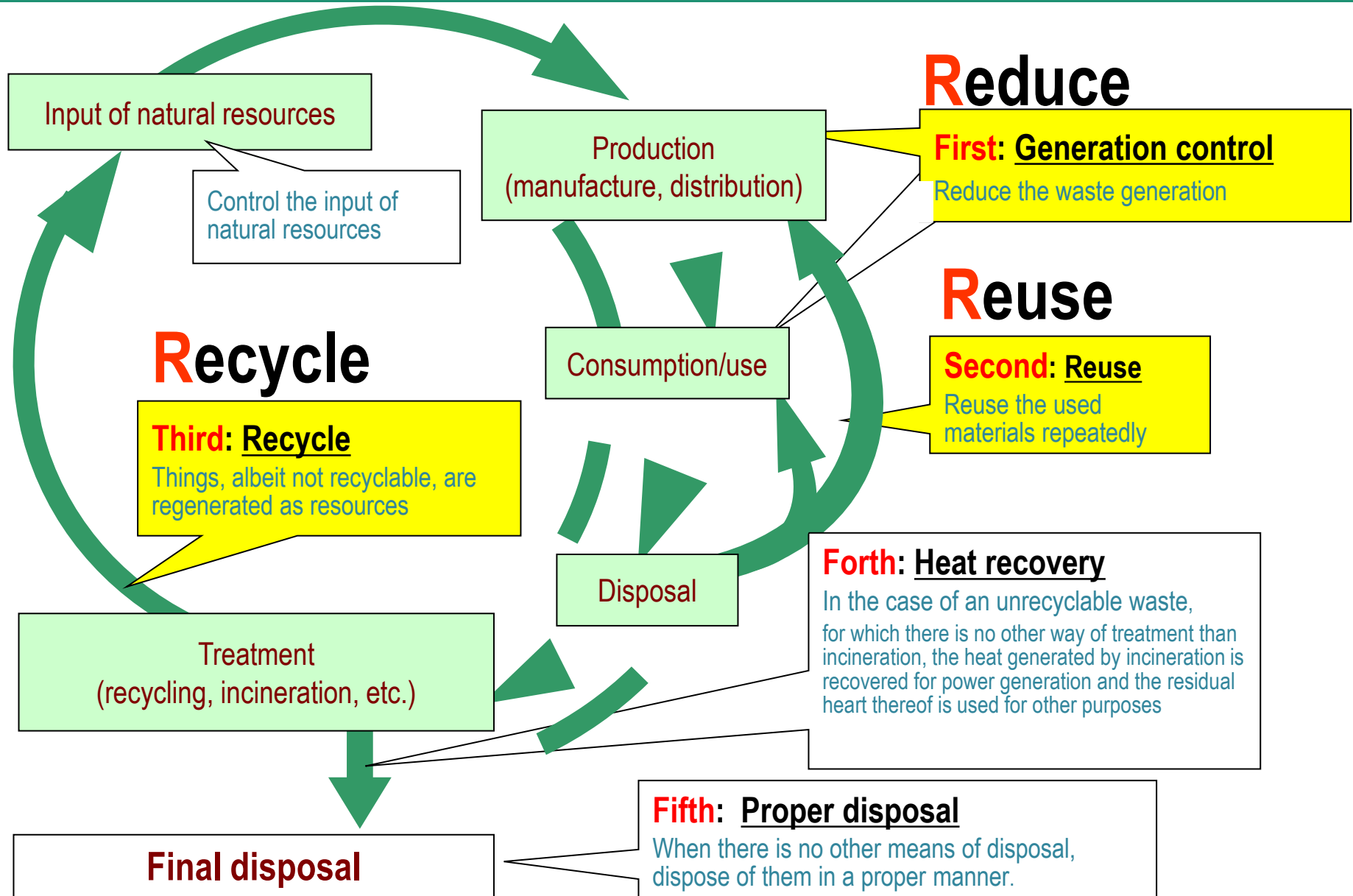




Total amounts of waste generated



3R (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) Principle



Measures implemented to solve problems

Sorted collection of recyclable waste

Initiatives for promoting sorted waste collection: Cooperation of residents

- Distributed flyers and handbooks to residents to promote their understanding of sorted waste collection.
- Implemented briefings by local government staff for local residents.



Measures implemented to solve problems

Promotion of understanding among consumers

Local government initiatives:

Recycling programs rooted in local communities

Establishment of recycling centers and recycling plazas

→ Raising residents' recycling awareness

Helping to promote recycling activities rooted in the local community



Machida Recycling Culture Center

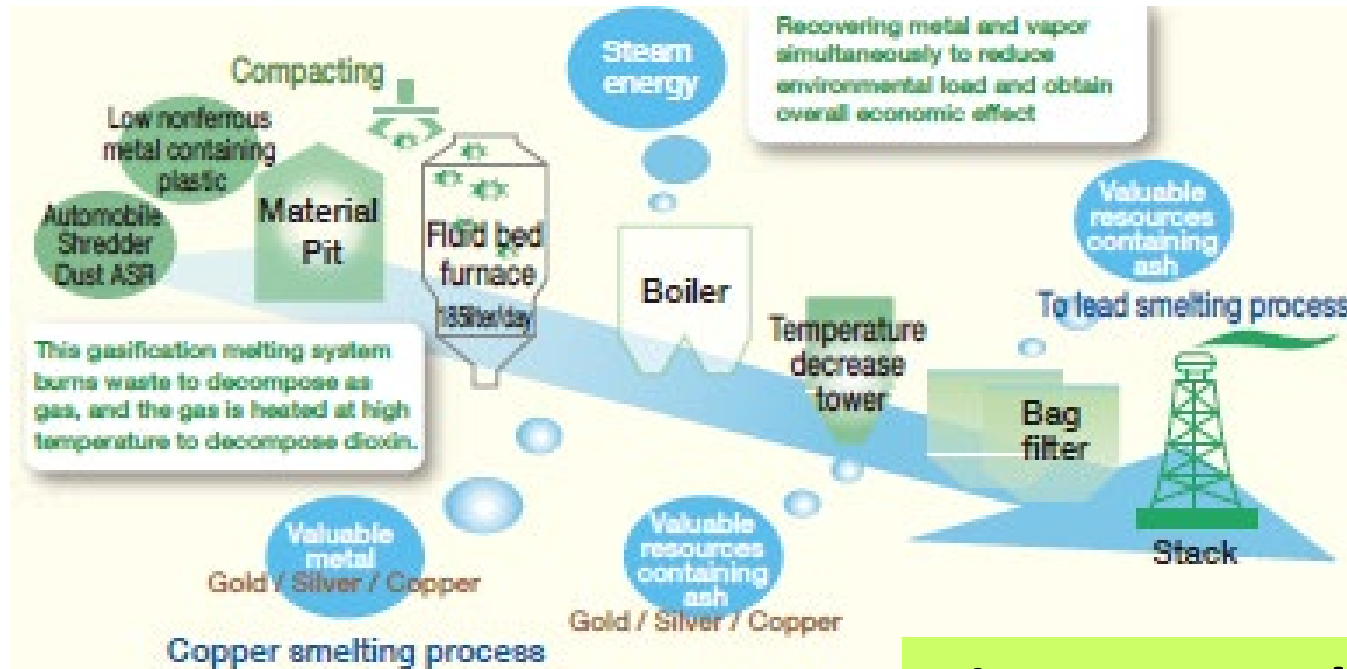


Exhibition hall on the first floor of the Nakano Environment and Recycling Plaza



Recycling basket for old clothes and clothes installed at the Nakano Environment and Recycling Plaza

Material recycling technology of home appliances

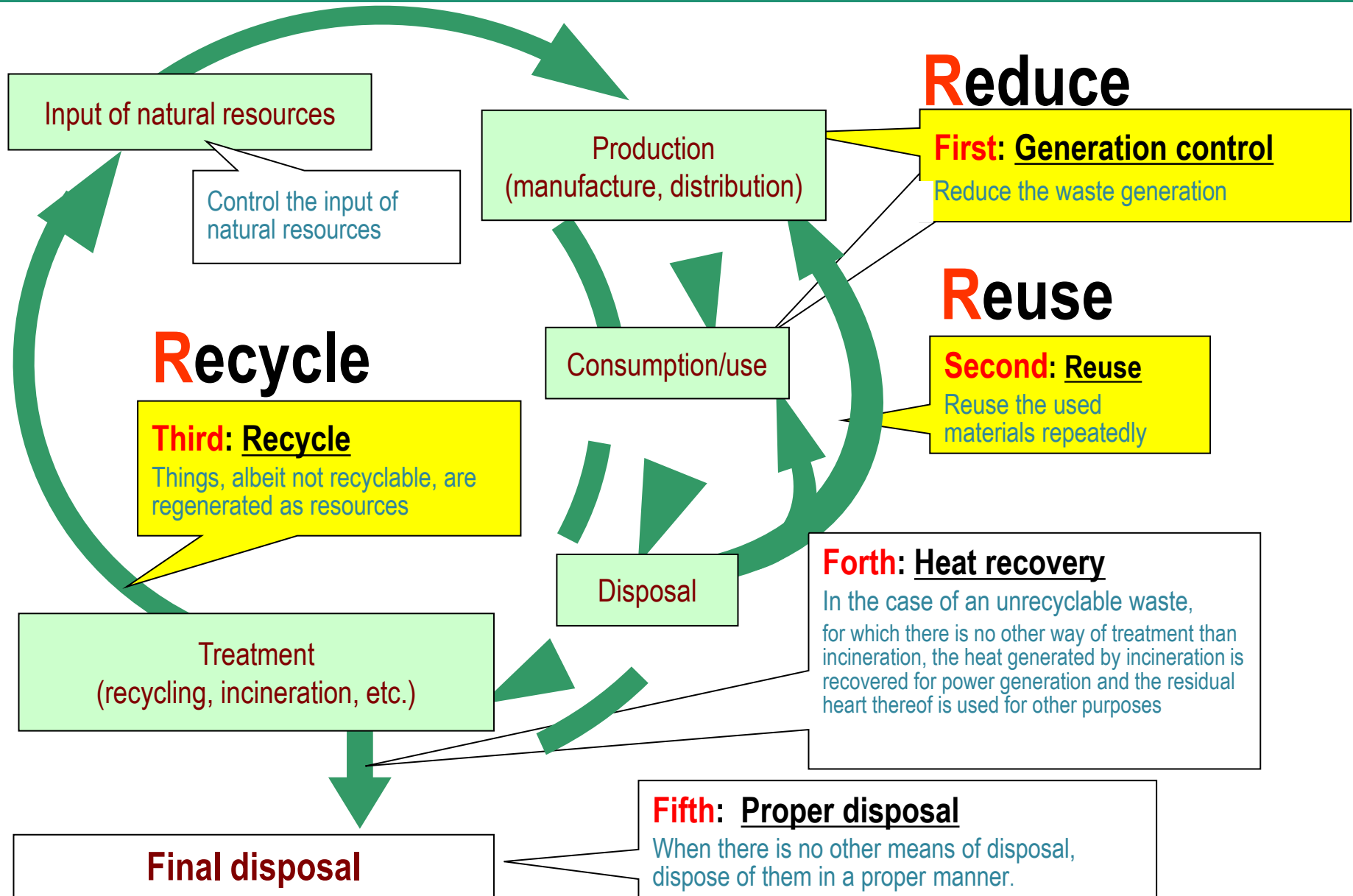


Diverse recycling materials



Urban mining : Valuable metals can be recovered through advanced heat and chemical treatment processes, which can be sold ultimately

3R (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) Principle



Incineration-Based Sanitation Treatment



Ota Incineration Plant

- Constructed in 2014
- Full continuance combustion fire grate Incinerator
- Incineration capacity; 600 tons/day
- Power generation capacity; 22,800kW

(Photo: Clean Authority of TOKYO 23cities)

Advantages of waste incineration

Reduction of waste volume

Reduce the weight and volume of waste (reduction in volume by 90 to 95%), which can save the lifetime of landfill sites.

Hygienic treatment of waste

Sanitize and stabilize infectious and bio-degradable substances contained in waste

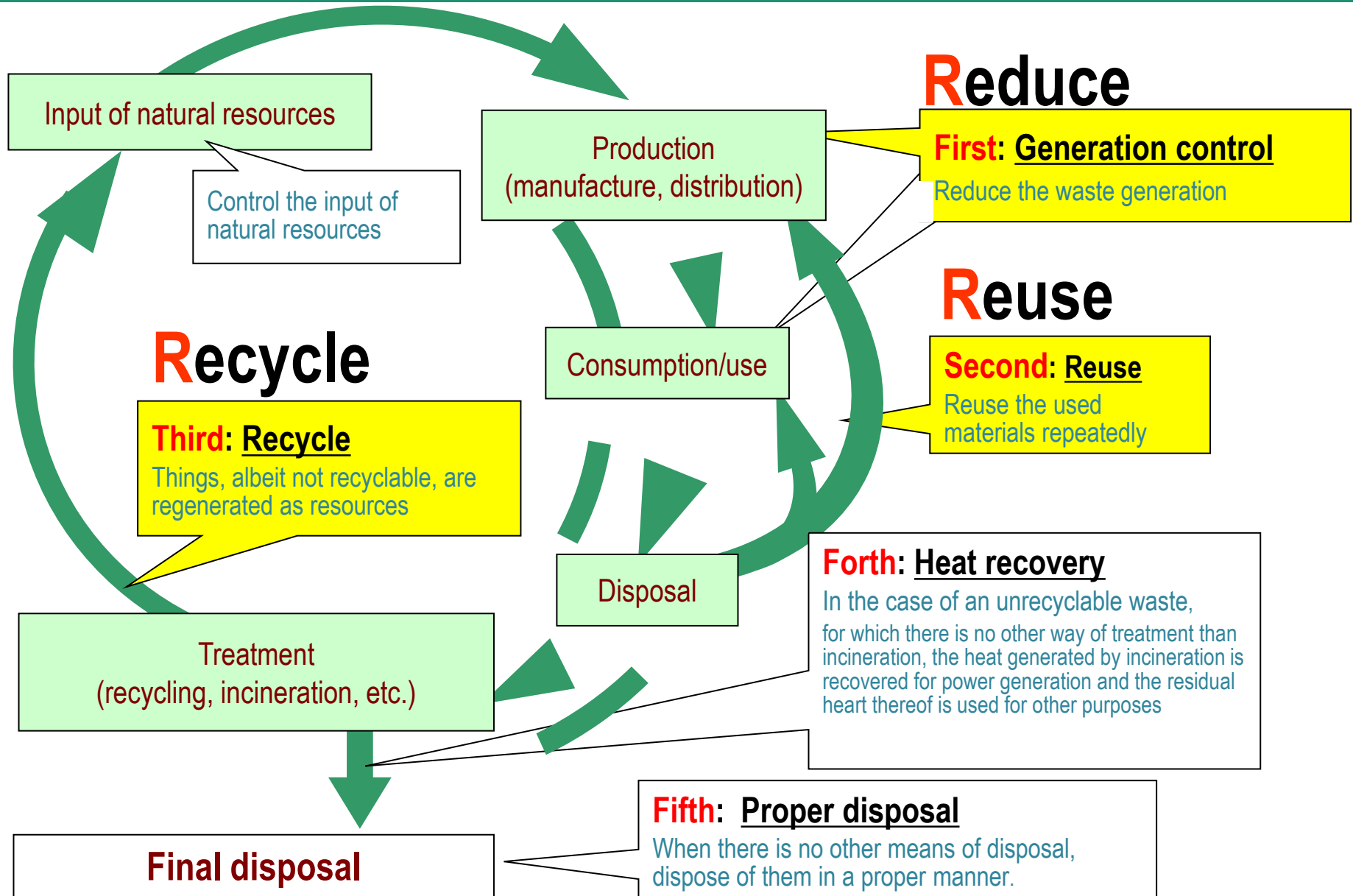
Waste to energy

Convert to electricity and hot water used by the facility and neighboring communities

***Urgent power supply in time of disaster**



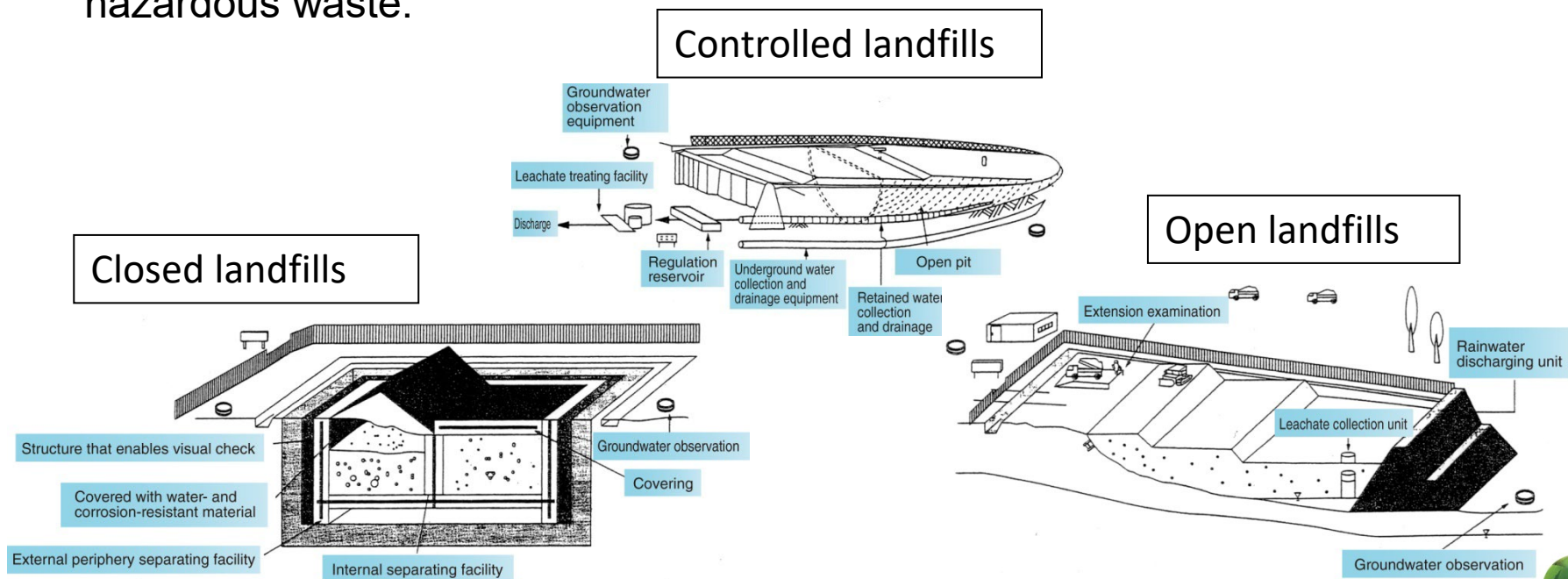
3R (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) Principle



Measures implemented to solve problems

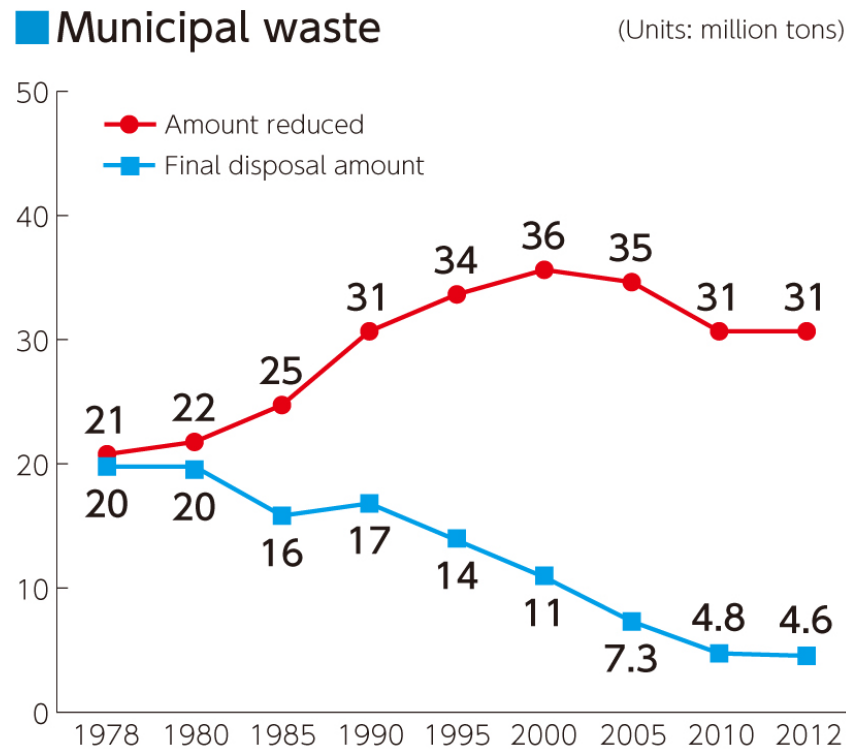
Proper landfilling of hazardous waste

- The Japanese government established assessment standards for hazardous waste, including hazardous heavy metals (such as mercury and cadmium) and organic pollutants (such as PCB) in 1973.
 - Three types of final landfill sites were defined in 1977.
- Proper landfilling was promoted according to the assessment standards for hazardous waste.



Amounts of final waste disposal and waste reduction

The government has strived to reduce the amount of waste through incinerating and recycling waste, leading to a drastic decrease in final waste disposal.



Source: Compiled from MOE, Waste Management in Japan (annual editions)



Source: Compiled from MOE, Survey on the Discharge and Disposal of Industrial Waste (annual editions)