



## IV Group Collection of Steel Cans

### 5. Do Municipalities Implement Policies Related on Wastes?

There are municipalities that implement charging on wastes or promoting 2Rs policies. Here we introduce the trends of waste policies in Japan.

#### Implementation of Charging Wastes (FY2010)

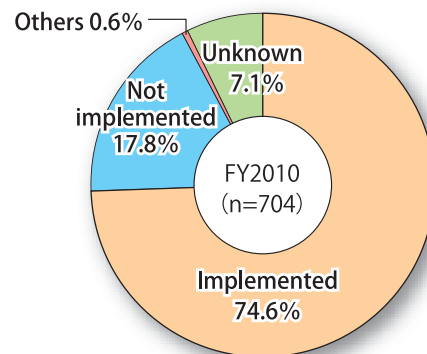
About implementing charging wastes, 187 (26.6%) municipalities charge on general wastes (burnable and unburnable) and bulky waste which is the largest number. 10.2% of the municipalities charge on all kind of wastes including general, bulky waste and recyclables. 488 (69.3%) municipalities at least charge on the one item while there are 123 (17.5%) municipalities do not charge.

	Wards and cities	rate (%)
Charge on general waste	52	7.4
Charge on general and bulky waste	187	26.6
Charge on general, bulky waste and recyclables	72	10.2
Charge on bulky waste	177	25.1
Not charged	123	17.5
Others	59	8.4
Unknown	34	4.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>704</b>	<b>100.0</b>

488 (69.3%) municipalities implement charging waste at least one item

#### Current Situation of 2Rs Policies

Many municipalities have implemented 2Rs policies including implementing 3Rs or 4Rs (such as Refuse or Repair) record 74.6%. By population, the ratio is higher in larger municipalities. Also, 80.3% of the municipalities in Chubu area implement policies, while 48.5% of municipalities implement in Shikoku area.



#### The Trends of Charging Wastes by Areas in FY2010

There are areas of high ratio of charging general and bulky waste (Hokkaido, Hokuriku, and Shikoku areas). Also, in Tohoku, the ratio of not charged is relatively high and most municipalities in Kanto charge only on bulky waste. On the other hand, Kyushu/Okinawa indicates that more municipalities charge even on recyclables.

	Only general waste		General and bulky waste		General, bulky waste and recyclables		Only bulky waste		Not charged		Others	
	Wards and cities	rate (%)	Wards and cities	rate (%)	Wards and cities	rate (%)	Wards and cities	rate (%)	Wards and cities	rate (%)	Wards and cities	rate (%)
Hokkaido (34)	0	0.0	22	64.7	4	11.8	4	11.8	1	2.9	3	8.8
Tohoku (47)	1	2.1	11	23.4	9	19.1	9	19.1	15	31.9	2	4.3
Kanto (166)	4	2.4	32	19.3	5	3.0	94	56.6	19	11.4	12	7.2
Hokuriku (41)	8	19.5	17	41.5	1	2.4	4	9.8	8	19.5	3	7.3
Chubu (114)	11	9.6	24	21.1	4	3.5	27	23.7	34	29.8	14	12.3
Kinki (94)	5	5.3	23	24.5	10	10.6	22	23.4	22	23.4	12	12.8
Chugoku (45)	5	11.1	12	26.7	8	17.8	7	15.6	9	20.0	4	8.9
Shikoku (29)	1	3.4	16	55.2	3	10.3	2	6.9	4	13.8	3	10.3
Kyushu/Okinawa (100)	17	17.0	30	30.0	28	28.0	8	8.0	11	11.0	6	6.0

Note. Inside ( ) indicates the number of municipalities in each district, and the ratio shows the percentage of municipalities performed each measure.

#### Who should pay for the cost? (multiple answers)

The majority of the answers say containers/package users should pay the cost for both collection and intermediate process. There are many positive answers indicating that the consumers and municipalities should pay for it as they have done so far, and more than half of the answers show the cost for intermediate process should be paid by the containers/package makers and users. On the other hand, according to the population, municipalities with smaller populations tend to think the consumers or municipalities should pay and the municipalities with larger populations tend to think the companies should pay.

