

# Cooperative Group Collection Survey Results

June 2012

Japan Steel Can Recycling Association

HP : <http://www.steelcan.jp>

Email : <http://steelcan.jp>

# The Development of the Japan Steel Can Recycling Association

- Established: April 1973
- Aim: To contribute to society through the promotion of environmental beautification and steel can recycling.
- Members: Steel producers, can manufacturers, steel distributing companies  
<In total 12 companies>
- Chairman: Role assumed by Successive Representative Director and Executive Vice President of Nippon Steel
- <Main Activities> ~ To perform research, experiments, and studies, and to disseminate and raise public awareness regarding waste in collaboration with municipalities, corporations and academia (1973~)
- To perform research, experiments, and studies, and to disseminate and raise public awareness regarding sorting, collection and recycling (1975 ~)
- Hold Studies concerning Resource Circulation Systems (1976 ~)
- Overseas Research (1974 ~)
- To support recycling facilities of the municipalities (1991~)

# Background to the Group Collection Survey

- 1. Law for the Promotion of Sorted Collection and Recycling of Containers and Packaging (1995)

Constraints of the final landfill site

Waste Reduction

Effective Utilization of Resources

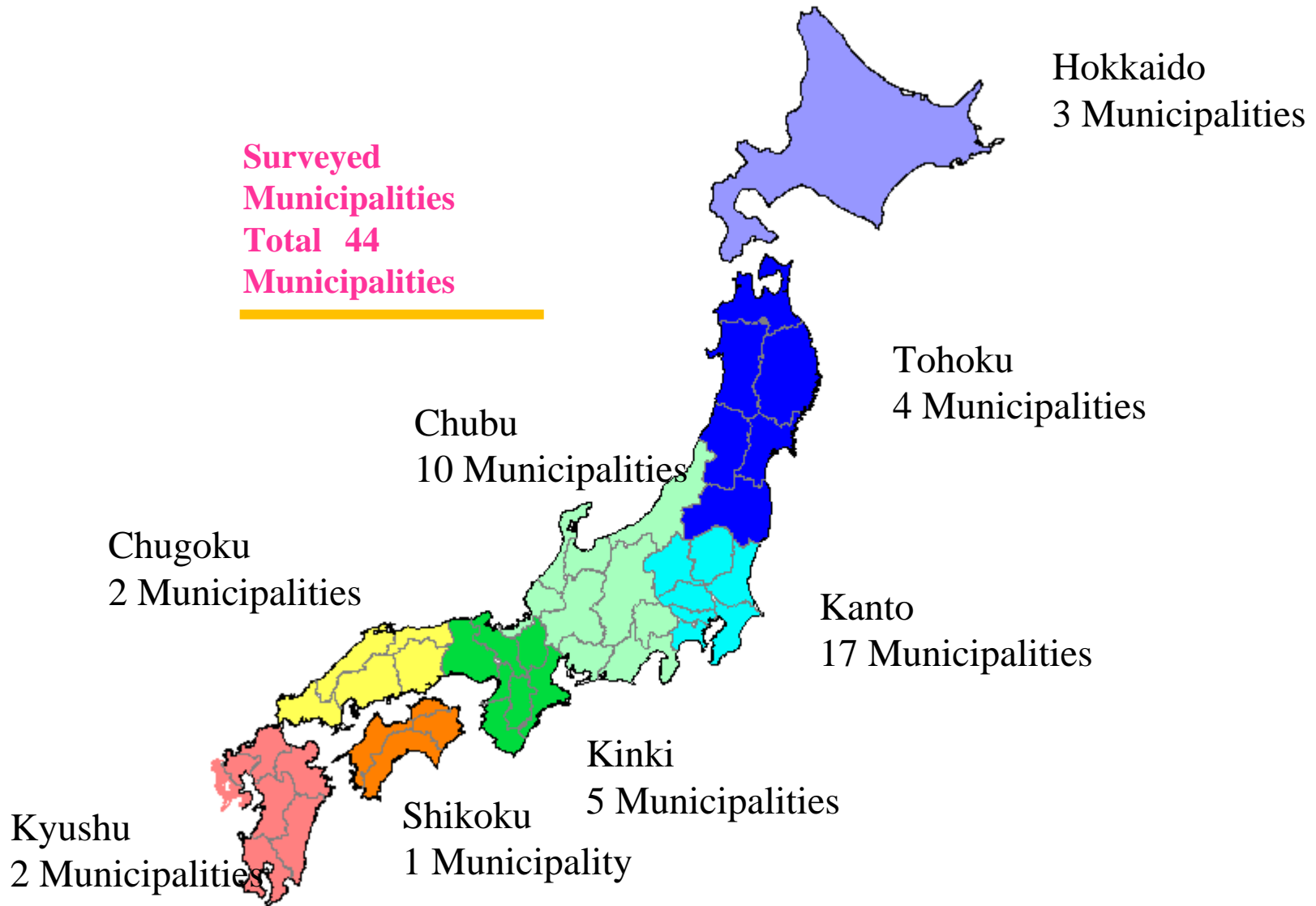
- 2. Revision to the Law for the Promotion of Sorted Collection and Recycling of Containers and Packaging (2006)
  - Promotion of a recycling-oriented society
  - Promotion of coordination and collaboration between the consumer, municipalities and business operators
  - Streamlining social costs

⇒The consumer, municipality and business operators should, through coordination and collaboration, promote diverse collection routes

➡ Status Survey on Collective Collection,  
2005 ~ 2009

# Areas Surveyed over 5 Years

国土地理院承認 平13総複 第367号





# Group Collection Survey Summary of Survey Results

- 1) History of resources and waste collection
- 2) Relationship between collection by local authorities and group collections
- 3) Current status of group collection
- 4) Characteristics of enforcement organizations
- 5) Characteristics of recycling operators
- 6) Characteristics of public administrations



October 2010  
Publication of the “Group  
Collection Manual”

# The History of Resources and Waste Recycling

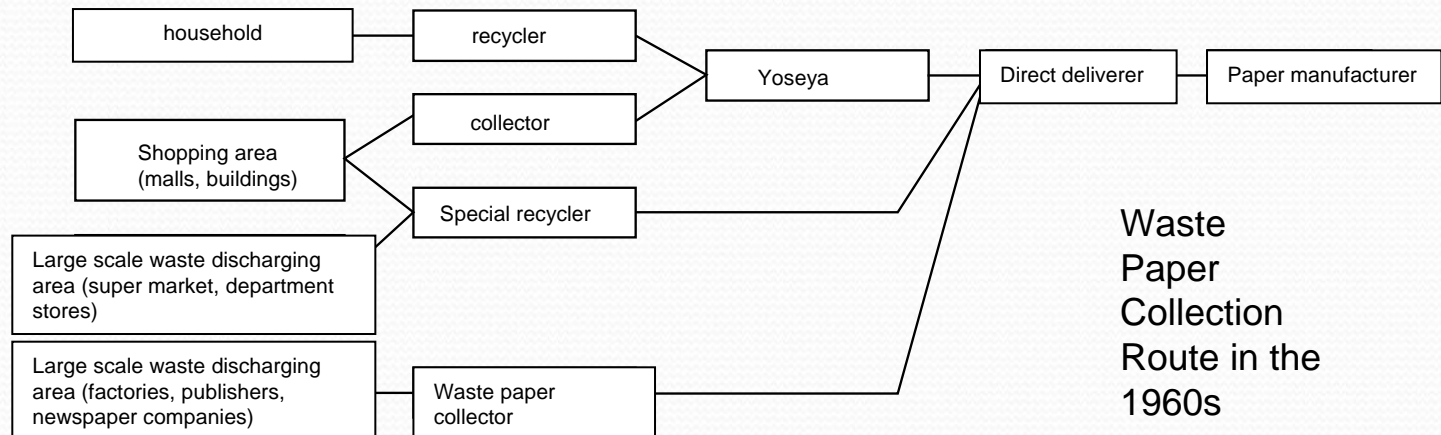
1700s: A Reusing and Recycling Society



1900s~2000s: Recycler, Collector, Yoseya



Waste  
Paper  
Collector



Waste  
Paper  
Collection  
Route in the  
1960s

**Waste was recycled by the private sector**



- 1945～: Vitalization of Waste Recycling

- Carried out at schools and children's groups

Introduction of separated refuse collection and the waste reduction movement in Tokyo

- Separation between “food waste” and “other waste” (1947)

- Group collection as part of the reduction movement (1955)

- 1955～1975:

The collapse of the resources recycling system within the private sector

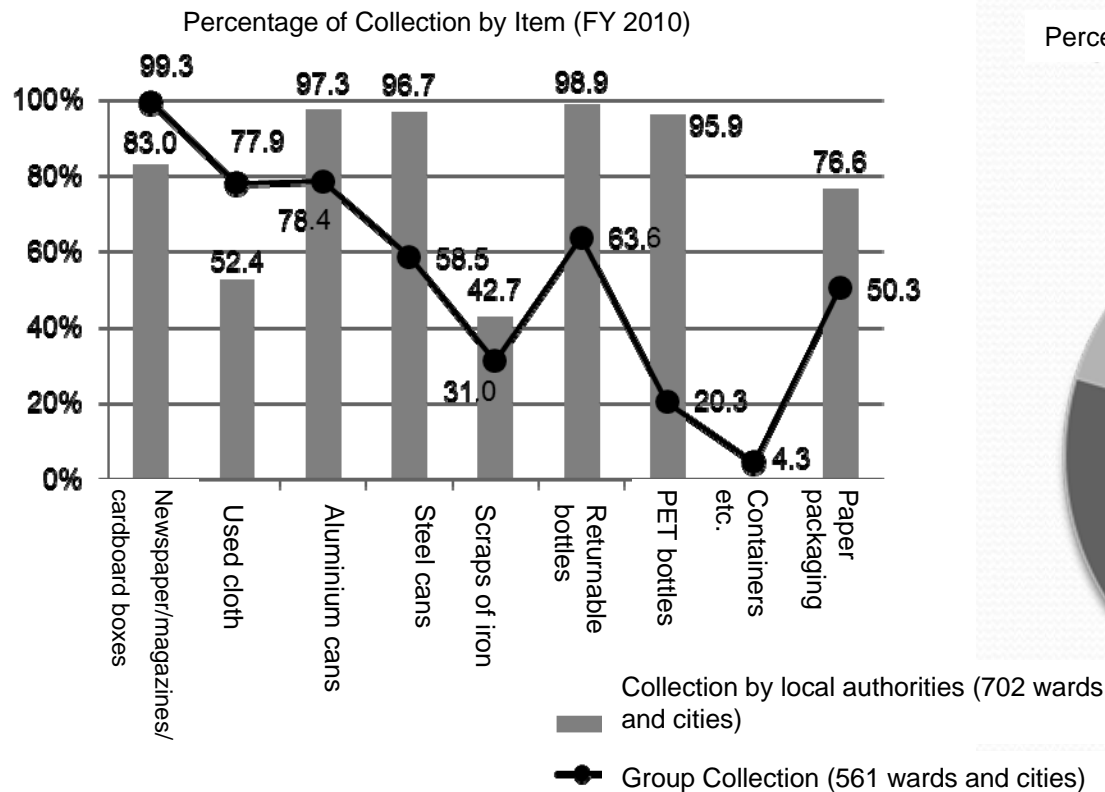
- Change of lifestyle/transformation of the social structure

**Waste management shifts from the private sector to the government**

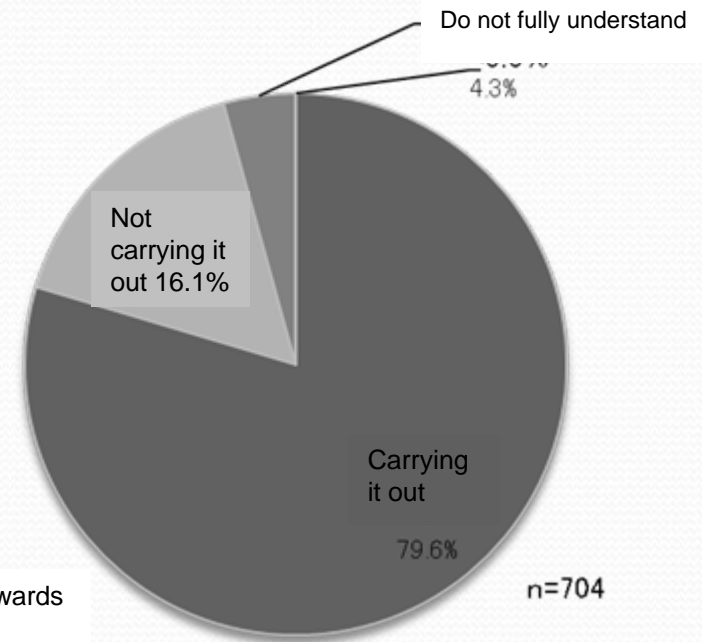
- 1970s: Shift to collection by the government
    - "Burnable", "Non-burnable", "Recyclable" 3 type collection begins in Numazu city (1975)
  - 1990s: Collection by the government becomes established due to a sharp fall in waste paper prices
    - Promotion of waste paper collection due to the revision of the Law Concerning Waste Disposal and Scavenging
      - Excessive supply leads to inverse onerous contract
  - 1995: Law for Promotion of Sorted Collection and Recycling of Containers and Packaging
    - The first Act Governing **Individual** Incorporated Administrative Agencies
    - The Basic Law for Establishing the Recycling-based Society
- Review of private sector collection, establishing the division of roles between the consumer, the municipalities and business owner**  
**⇒ First adoption of producer responsibility**



# The Relationship Between Collection by Local Authorities and Group Collection



Percentage of Group Collection (FY 2010)



Group collection is common with waste paper and used clothes, while with other items the percentage is higher for governmental collection

Approximately 80% carry out group collection

# The 3 Relationships Between Collection by Local Authorities and Group Collection

The relationship can be classified into 3 patterns

① Group collection as a supplement to collection by local authorities

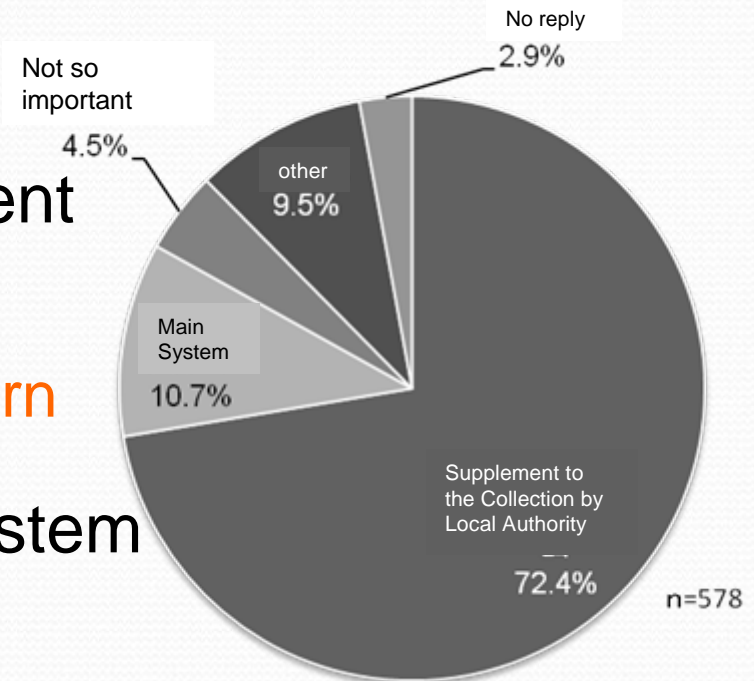
Currently the most common pattern

② Group collection as the main system

Increasing trend

③ No importance on group collection

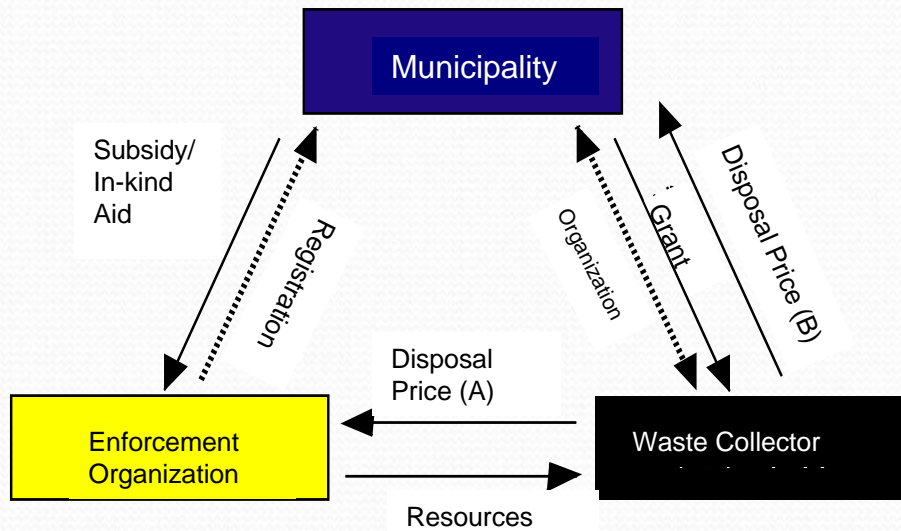
Ranking of Group Collection (FY 2019)





# 3) The Current Status of Group Collection

What is the relationship between the municipality, the enforcement organization and the collection trader?



- 2 patterns whereby the (A) enforcement organization and the (B) municipality obtains the proceeds from the sale
- Pattern (B) is relatively new with high financial incentives
  - ✂ Can be positioned as a risk hedge when there is a sharp downturn in the market
- In the past, the relationship between the enforcement organization and the collection trader was strong. In recent years the municipality has a stronger involvement in the promotion of group collection.



# The Trend of Group Collection Implementation

## <Overview of details of the 2010 Survey>

- Survey was carried out between June~July 2010
- Target area : Municipal governments in Japan including 23 wards in Tokyo (in total 790 municipal authorities)
  - ※ With the exclusion of 19 cities affected by the Eastern Japan earthquake
- The number of municipalities that have responded: 704 municipal authorities (Response rate: 89.1%)  
(Coverage rate of the population: 83.1% of the overall population)

- Approximately 80% of the municipal authorities are carrying out group collection as a business activity

	FY 2010		FY 2009		FY 2008		FY 2007		FY 2006		FY 2005	
	Wards & cities	%	Wards & cities	%	Wards & cities	%	Wards & cities	%	Wards & cities	%	Wards & cities	%
Carrying it out	561	79.7	578	81.4	593	80.7	561	79.8	560	79.7	567	80.1
Not carrying it out	113	16.1	109	15.4	111	15.1	109	15.5	109	15.5	109	15.4
No understanding	30	4.3	22	3.1	27	3.7	28	4.0	31	4.4	27	3.8
other	0	0.0	1	0.1	4	0.5	5	0.7	3	0.4	5	0.7
Number of Local Authorities that responded	704	100.0	710	100.0	735	100.0	703	100.0	703	100.0	708	100.0

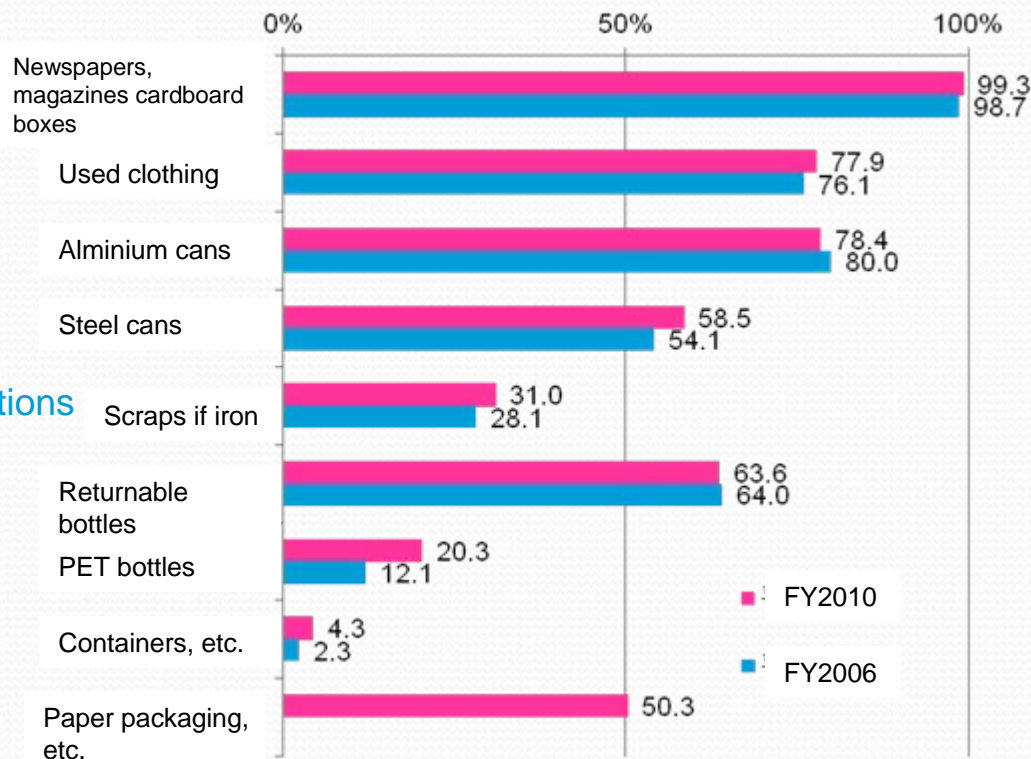
# Items for Group Collection

- Waste paper, old clothes, aluminum cans are the most common items
- Over half are dealing with steel cans

• PET bottles are also showing an increase from 12.1%→20.3%

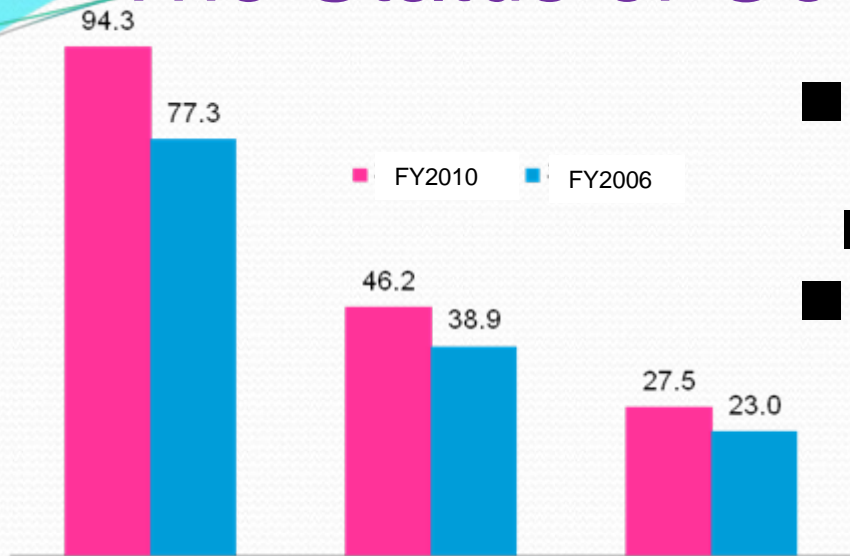
※ The industry has historically been supportive of aluminum can group collections

※ The group collection of steel cans will also be promoted from now on





# The Status of Government Involvement



■ Majority of municipalities pay out incentives to organizations

Increase from **77%⇒94%**

■ Increasing trend in PR publicity activities

→ More and more municipalities are strengthening their group collection efforts

Payment of financial incentives to organizations

PR and promotion activities

Payment of subsidies to dealers

	FY 2010		FY 2009		FY 2008		FY 2007		FY 2006	
	Wards & cities	%	Wards & cities	%	Wards & cities	%	Wards & cities	%	Wards & cities	%
Payment of financial incentives to organizations	529	94.3	537	92.9	553	93.3	512	91.3	433	77.3
PR and promotion activities	259	46.2	251	43.4	242	40.8	226	40.3	218	38.9
Payment of subsidies to dealers	154	27.5	160	27.7	166	28.0	150	26.7	129	23.0
Encouraging organizations	125	22.3	126	21.8	125	21.1	113	20.1	116	20.7
Providing Collection Equipment	60	10.7	57	9.9	58	9.8	53	9.4	57	10.2
Provide Coordination	46	8.2	45	7.8	47	7.9	45	8.0	46	8.2
Others	13	2.3	15	2.6	18	3.0	21	3.7	14	2.5
Unknown	12	2.1	20	3.5	22	3.7	24	4.3	74	13.2
Total Local Authorities that Responded	561	100.0	578	100.0	593	100.0	561	100.0	560	100.0



# Fiscal Year 2010

## Comparison of involvement by region

### ■ Incentive payment to organizations

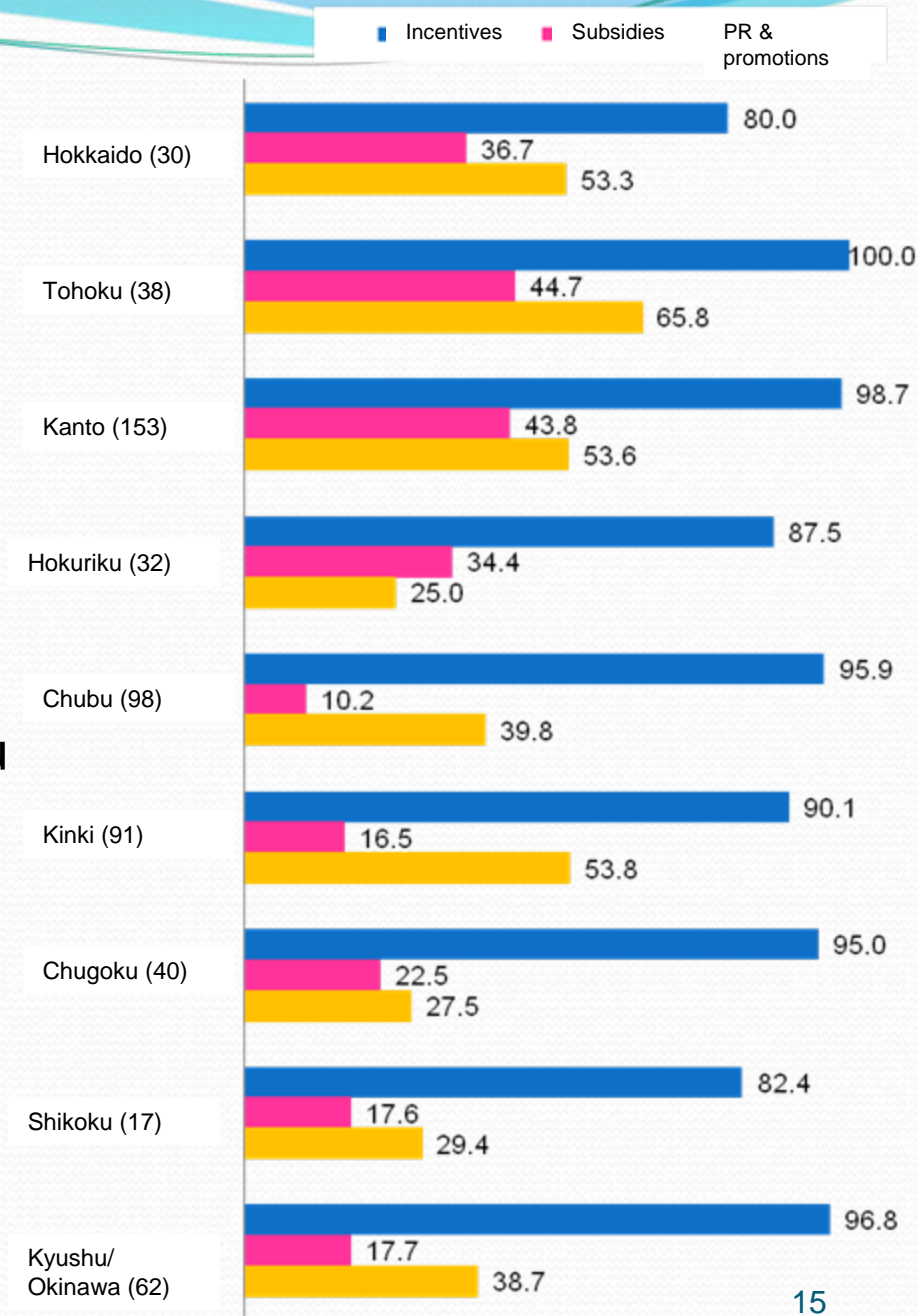
The rate of payment is high

### ■ Subsidy to dealers

Rates in Kanto, Hokkaido and Tohoku are relatively high

### ■ PR and promotion activities

Actively carried out in Tohoku, Kinki, Kanto and Hokkaido



# ① Incentive and Subsidy Amount

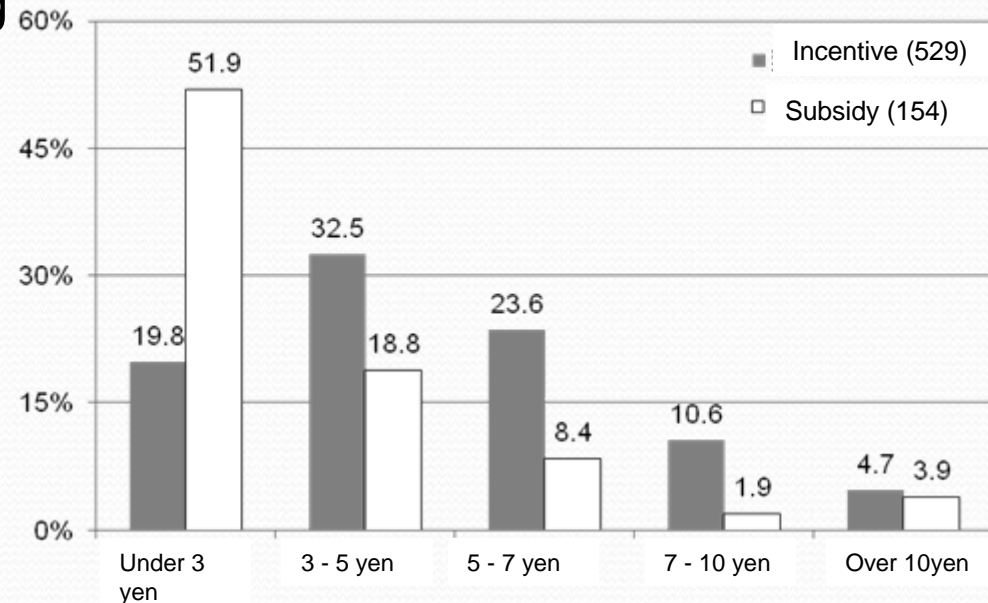
## ● Incentive (Municipality→Enforcement Organizations)

- Rate is mostly **3~7 JPY/kg**
- For the continuity of group collection when the incentive amount is high, the sales proceed is paid to the municipality to absorb the change in market conditions.

## ● Subsidy (Municipality→ Waste Collector)

- Rate is mostly **under 3JPY/kg**
- Mainly paid to subsidize fuel costs to help offset the impact of a slowdown in the market.

Price Distribution of Subsidies and Grants (FY2010)





## ② Conducting PR and promotion activities

What are the tools used to promote group collection?

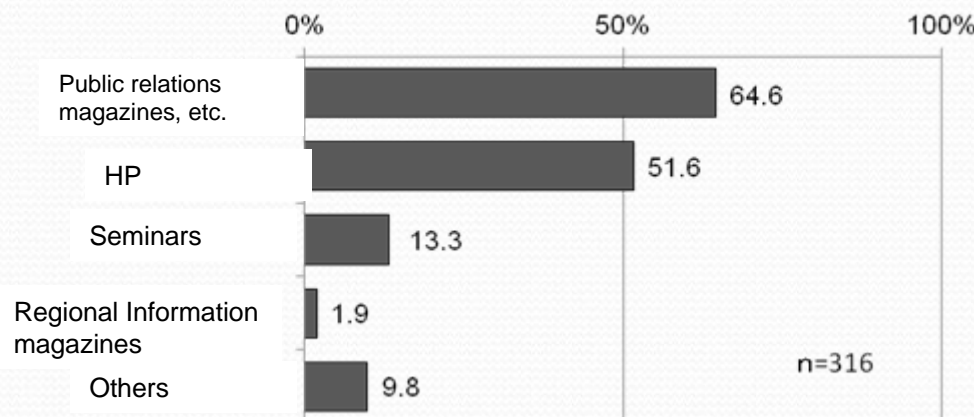
- PR using public relation magazines and websites

- Briefing sessions・workshops

Other tools may include providing information

and offering products.

Implementation of PR and promotion activities (FY2008)





お住まいの地区を選んでください

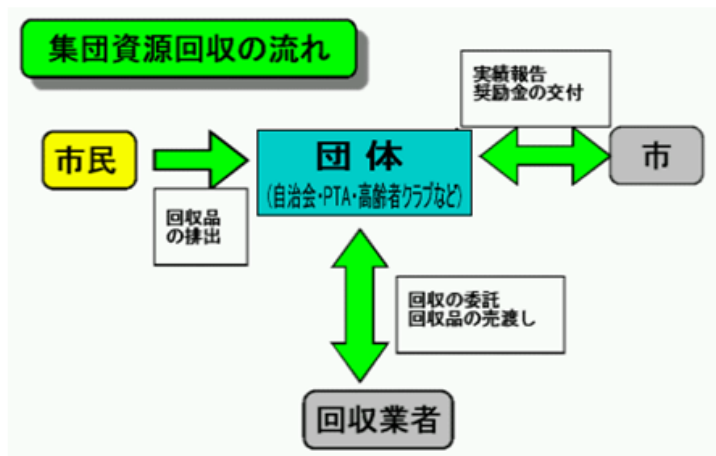
- ▶ [江別地区](#)
- ▶ [野幌地区](#)
- ▶ [大麻地区](#)
- ▶ [農村地区](#)

- menu
- ⇒ [家庭ごみの出し方](#)
- ⇒ [分別の手引き](#)
- ⇒ [よくある質問](#)
- ⇒ [豆辞典](#)
- ⇒ [集団資源回収](#)
- ⇒ [リサイクルバンク](#)
- ⇒ [ごみに関する広報紙「ごみコミエペツ」](#)
- ⇒ [施設紹介](#)
  - ▶ [施設案内図](#)
  - ▶ [施設見学について](#)
  - ▶ [環境クリーンセンター等長期包括的運営管理委託事業](#)
- ⇒ [事業活動によるごみ](#)
- ⇒ [申請書ダウンロード](#)
- ⇒ [各種統計・審議会・計画など](#)

## 集団資源回収「あなたの力でリサイクル」

### 集団資源回収とは

自治会・PTA・高齢者クラブやスポーツ少年団などの各団体が地域活動の一環として、各家庭の協力のもと新聞紙やダンボール、びん、缶などの資源物を決まった回収日・決まった場所に集め、回収業者に売却する制度です。



この集団資源回収は、各団体が自主的に行っている事業ですので、回収方法や回収日などは各団体が独自に決めています。出し方などの詳しいことは、各団体の役員の方などにお問い合わせください。

[▲ ページの先頭へ戻る](#)

### 集団資源回収登録団体の一覧

集団資源回収を行っている各団体の一覧表をダウンロードできます。実施日などは、各団体の都合により変更されることがあります。

集団資源回収登録団体([エクセル形式](#)57KB、[PDF形式](#)108KB)

PDFファイルデータを表示するには、[Adobe Systems社](#)のAdobe® Reader®(無料) 最新版が必要です。

[Adobe® Reader®を入手する](#)  Adobe® Reader® logo

### 資源物の回収は市の資源物収集と二本の柱で

集団資源回収では、新聞紙・雑誌、ダンボール、紙パック、びん類、かん類、その他の金属類などが主な回収品目ですので、市が行う資源物収集5品目のうち、びん、かん、紙パックの3品目については、どちらに出しても良いこととなります([集団資源回収の主な品目のページ](#))。

## Example of a PR activity

### ① Utilizing a website

Ebetsu City,  
Hokkaido

Website reproduced courtesy of  
Ebetsu City

<http://www.city.ebetsu.hokkaido.jp/gomi/07recycle/07syudan.html>

アで始まる町名

回収場所	回収実施日	実施団体名(登録番号)
青葉台1-11-4 ★回収地域名【田園住宅】	第1・第3木曜日	田園青葉台住宅児童会(13-030)
青葉台1-3-1 ★回収地域名【菱興青葉台第2マンション自治会】	第1回目・第3回目金曜日	菱興青葉台第2マンション資源会(13-104)
青葉台	毎月21日	青葉台小学校母と子の会第二ブロック(13-116)
青葉台2丁目 ★回収地域名【青葉台2丁目自治会】	毎週月曜日	青葉台二丁目自治会(13-262)
青葉台1-11-1 ★回収地域名【ドルフ青葉台自治会】	毎週水曜日	ドルフ青葉台自治会(13-269)
青葉台1-5-2	毎週木曜日	ライオンズマンション青葉台第五管理組合(13-273)
あかね台1丁目 ★回収地域名【あかね台1丁目子供会】	第2・第4木曜日	あかね台1丁目子供会(13-148)
あかね台 ★回収地域名【あかね台2丁目子供会】	第2・第4木曜日	あかね台2丁目子供会(13-184)
あざみ野 ★回収地域名【あざみ野団地】	毎週日曜日	あざみ野団地自治会(13-037)
あざみ野3丁目 ★回収地域名【あざみ野三丁目自治会】	毎週土曜日	あざみ野三丁目自治会(13-053)
あざみ野1-32-6 ★回収地域名【在園している家庭】	随時回収 月末業者さん引き取り	小桜愛児園父母の会(13-112)
あざみ野1-27-1	適時	イデオスあざみ野管理組合(13-226)
あざみ野1丁目、2丁目一帯 ★回収地域名【あざみ野自治会(あざみ野1丁目43ヶ所、あざみ野2丁目72ヶ所、合計115ヶ所)】	毎週火曜日	あざみ野自治会(13-291)

# Yokohama City<Introduction of collection dates and enforcement organizations>

Website reproduced courtesy of Yokohama City

<http://www.city.yokohama.jp/me/pcpb/info/gen/how/area.html>

## 有価物回収登録業者一覧表

有価物回収登録業者一覧表

業者名	所在地	電話番号	取り扱い品目
ますや商店	国分寺市南町2-6-12	042-322-5735	紙類・古布・アルミ缶・紙パック
有限会社 野村容器	国分寺市東恋ヶ窪5-2-3	042-321-3842	ビールビン・一升ビン・その他ビン
丸山商店	国立市谷保151-5	042-573-3476	紙類・古布・紙パック・アルミ缶・スチール缶・ビン
アップル商会	国分寺市東元町3-13-5-301	042-328-1983	紙類・古布・アルミ缶
株式会社 三栄サービス	東村山市久米川町1-16-5	042-391-5498	紙類・古布・アルミ缶
有限会社 土井商店	小平市花小金井4-28-3	042-463-1175	紙類・古布・缶・紙パック・ビールビン・アルミ缶・スチール缶
柴本三男	立川市西砂町5-18-13	042-560-7163	紙類・古布
JR資源株式会社 東村山事業所	東村山市久米川町5-32-15	042-392-2101	紙類・古布
特定非営利活動法人生き生き	国分寺市東戸倉2-8-4-101	042-329-1961	紙類
株式会社 伊藤国商店	小金井市中町1-14-41	042-383-7082	紙類
株式会社 大久保多摩故紙センター	府中市美好町2-28-4	042-364-9771	紙類・古布・アルミ缶
竹山商事	練馬区旭町1-7-8	03-3996-7729	紙類・古布
株式会社 ウェイスト・リザーブ・バスケット(W.R.B)	小金井市東町4-31-11-201	042-388-8713	紙類・古布・紙パック・アルミ缶・スチール缶
供栄企画	武蔵村山市学園5-21-1-101	042-516-8441	紙類・古布・アルミ缶
有限会社 イッソー	中野区弥生町3-32-8	03-3374-0656	紙類・古布・紙パック・アルミ缶・スチール缶
株式会社 エコ・クルー	埼玉県新座市菅沢2-3-14-203	048-480-5643	紙類

# Kokubunji City

## <List of Garbage Collectors>

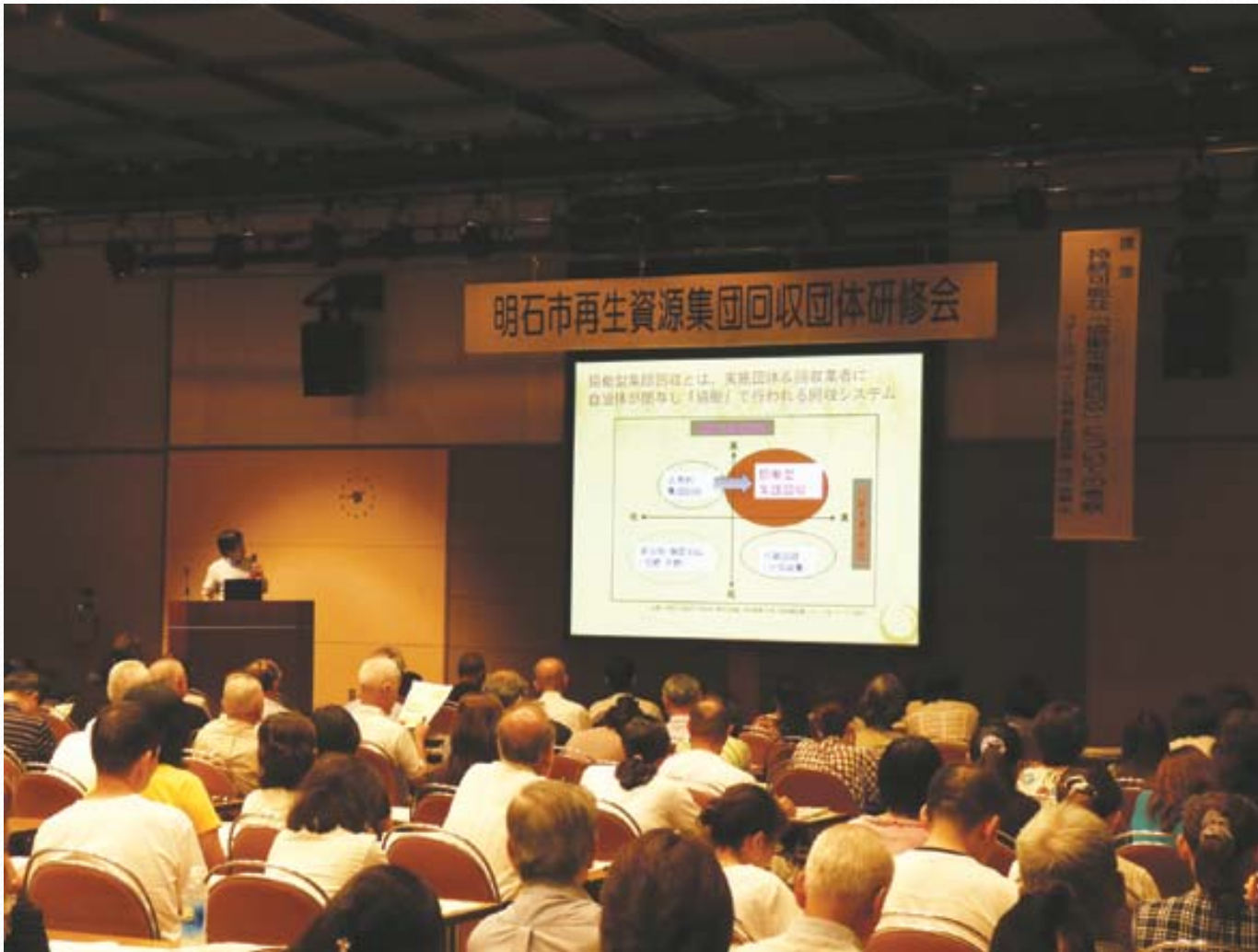
Website reproduced courtesy of  
Kokubunji City

<http://www.city.kokubunji.tokyo.jp/gomi/5768/005043.html>



# Example of PR② Workshop

## Akashi City, Hyogo Prefecture



Workshop Details  
(Examples)

Speech on group  
collection

Quiz on classification  
rules

Award for the best  
group

Report on activities  
of enforcement  
organizations

# 集団回収の手引き

江戸川区ごみ減量・  
リサイクル推進キャラクター  
「くるん」



身近なリサイクル活動 集団回収を始めてみませんか？

## 【目次】

- |                          |                      |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| ◆集団回収とは……………P2           | ◆持ち去り対策について……………P8.9 |
| ◆集団回収と資源回収のしくみ……………P3    | ◆申請書の記載例……………P10     |
| ◆集団回収を始める前に……………P4       | ◆変更届の記載例……………P11     |
| ◆集団回収を始めたら……………P5        | ◆集団回収Q&A……………P12     |
| ◆集団回収を上手にすすめるポイント……………P6 | ◆お問い合わせ先……………P12     |
| ◆回収業者からのお願い……………P7       |                      |

Example PR③

Creating a Guidebook

Edogawa City, Tokyo

Website reproduced courtesy of  
Edogawa City

[http://202.250.75.57/kurashi/gomi/  
gomigenryo/shudankaishu/](http://202.250.75.57/kurashi/gomi/gomigenryo/shudankaishu/)



## Example of Promotional Products <Placard for Collection Sites>

**資源集団回収(廃品回収)の  
お知らせ**

**日時** 12月6日(日曜日)8:30時から

**雨天の場合** 小雨決行  
(雨天時翌週)

**回収するもの** 新聞紙・雑誌・ダンボール・牛乳パック  
空き缶(アルミ缶・スチール缶)  
台所金属類(鍋・釜・フライパン・お玉)

**出し方** 各家庭前  
マンションは玄関前

**連絡先** 明神町四丁目町会  
646-7401

「リサイクル ほくにもできる 地球保護」  
リサイクルにご協力をお願いします。

ハートリサイクル  
はちあつし

**有価物回収ステーション**

**注意**  
プラスチック・ジュタン・マットレス・ゴム  
木製品・セトモノは有価物になりません。

**出し方  
分類方法**

- 新聞 雑誌  
(まとめて  
ヒモで束ねる)
- ダン  
ボール  
(折りたたんで  
束ねる)
- 衣類  
ボロ布  
(まとめて  
ヒモでしぼる)
- 空カン  
(袋または  
箱に入れる)
- 金属類  
(1ヶ所に  
まとめて置く)
- 空ビン  
(キャップを外し  
1ヶ所にまとめ  
るか箱に入れる)

小学区 毎月第 曜日

鎌ヶ谷市有価物連絡協議会  
鎌ヶ谷市有価物資源組合  
鎌ヶ谷市

←Hachioji City

↑ Kamagaya  
City



## <Collection Containers etc.>



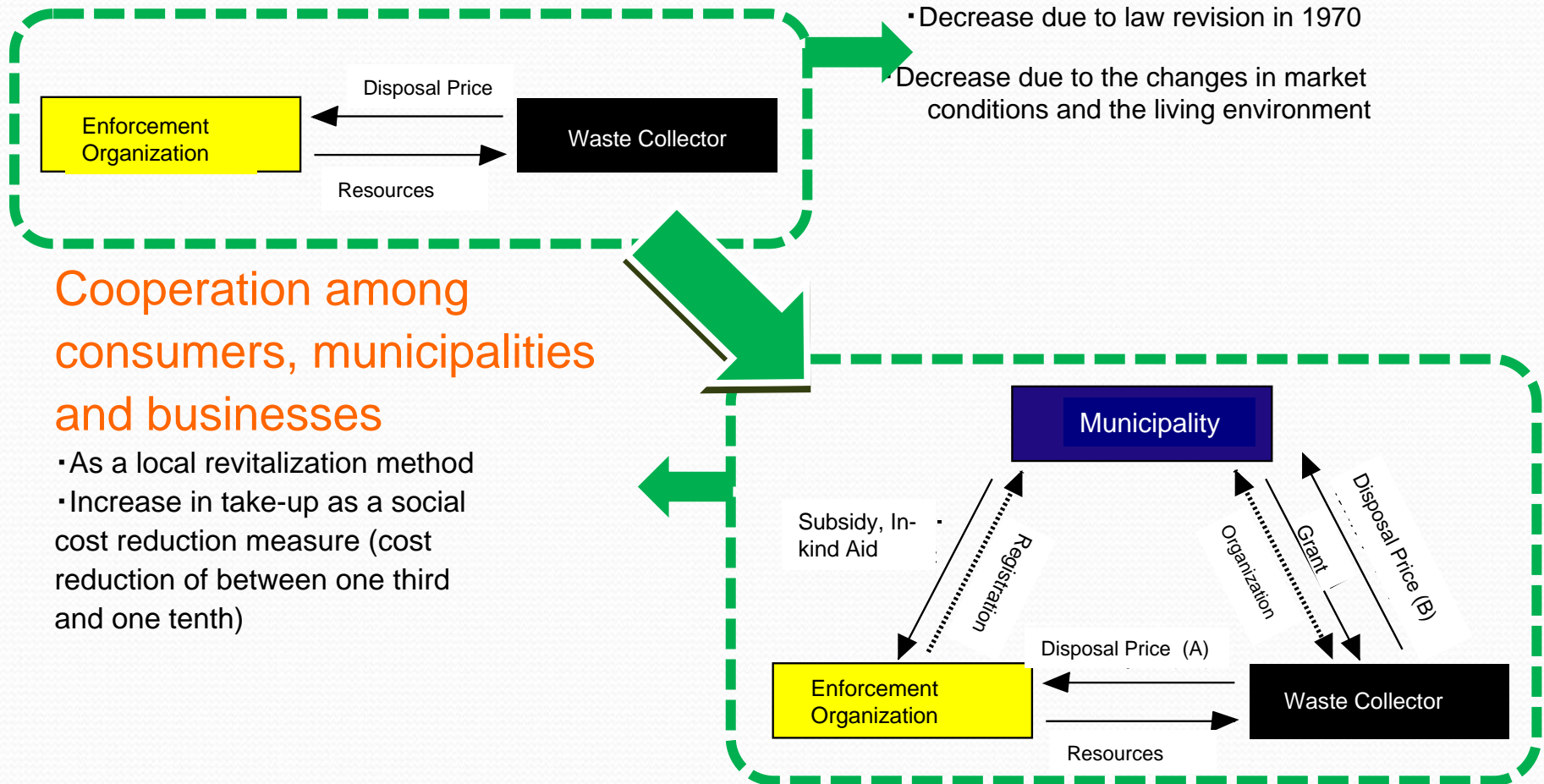
↑ Nakano  
City

← Matsudo  
City

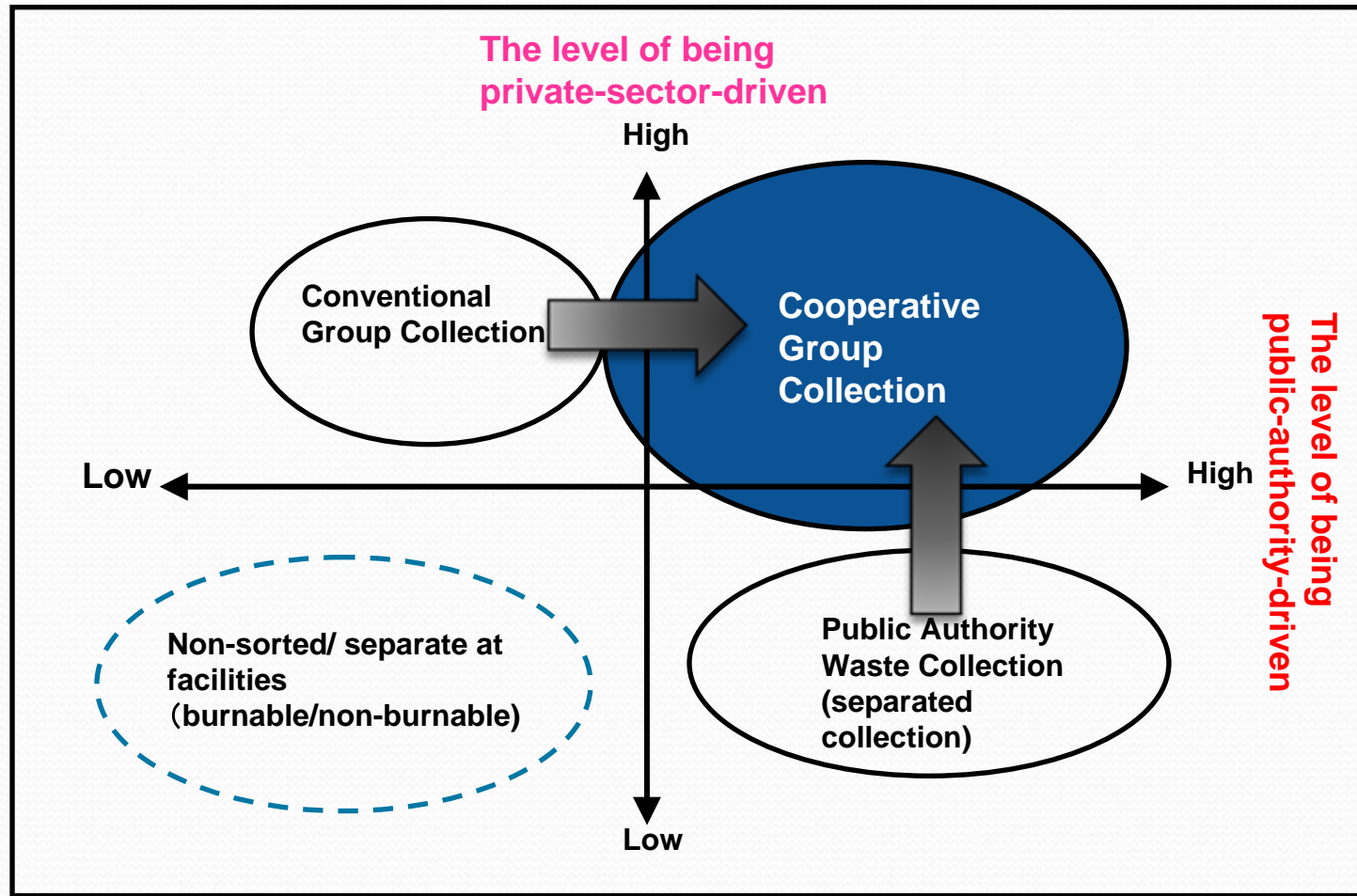


# Transition of Group Collection

Group Collection among a private circle  $\Rightarrow$  Cooperative Group Collection



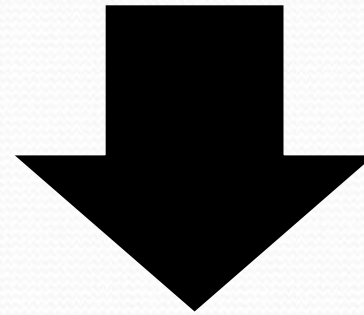
# What is a Cooperative Group Collection ?



Reference: "Research/ Study on the Possibility of Waste Recycling Led by the Private Sector" 2007 Report (Japan Steel Can Recycling Association)



Tailored to each region, **citizens, municipalities and recycling companies**, respect each other's roles and cooperate with one another in order to achieve a social goal of waste reduction and recycling.



**Cooperative Group Collection**

# What is the aim of Cooperative Group Collection ?

1. System Efficiency Improvement
  - ◆ Social cost reduction
  - ◆ Improvement of the quality of resources
2. Revitalization of the regional community
3. Raising environmental awareness



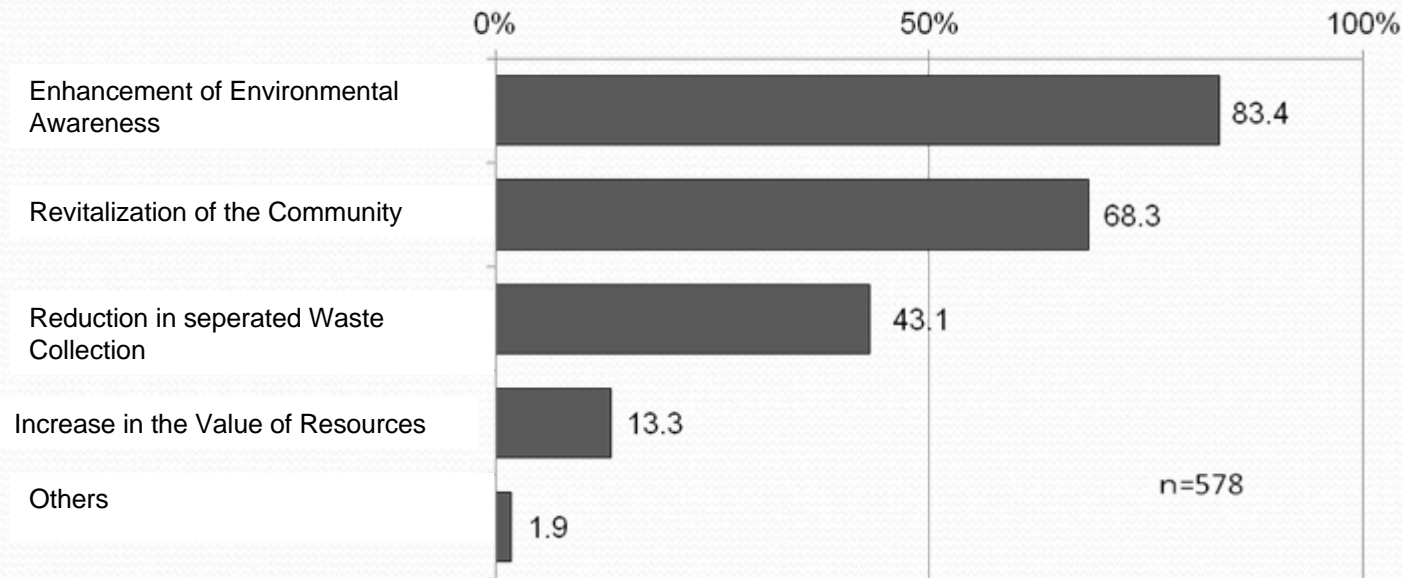
## Cost Comparison of Collection by Local Authorities and Group Collection

	Collection by local Authorities	Group Collection
A city	120 ¥ /kg	12 ¥ /kg
B city	91 ¥ /kg	18 ¥ /kg
C city	72 ¥ /kg	45 ¥ /kg
D city	30 ¥ /kg	12 ¥ /kg
E city	24 ¥ /kg	6 ¥ /kg
F city	28.5 ¥ /kg	3.3 ¥ /kg

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Although a direct comparison cannot be made, the cost of group collection is calculated to be approximately one tenth to a half of the cost of collection by local authorities.

## The Advantages of Group Collection (FY 2009)



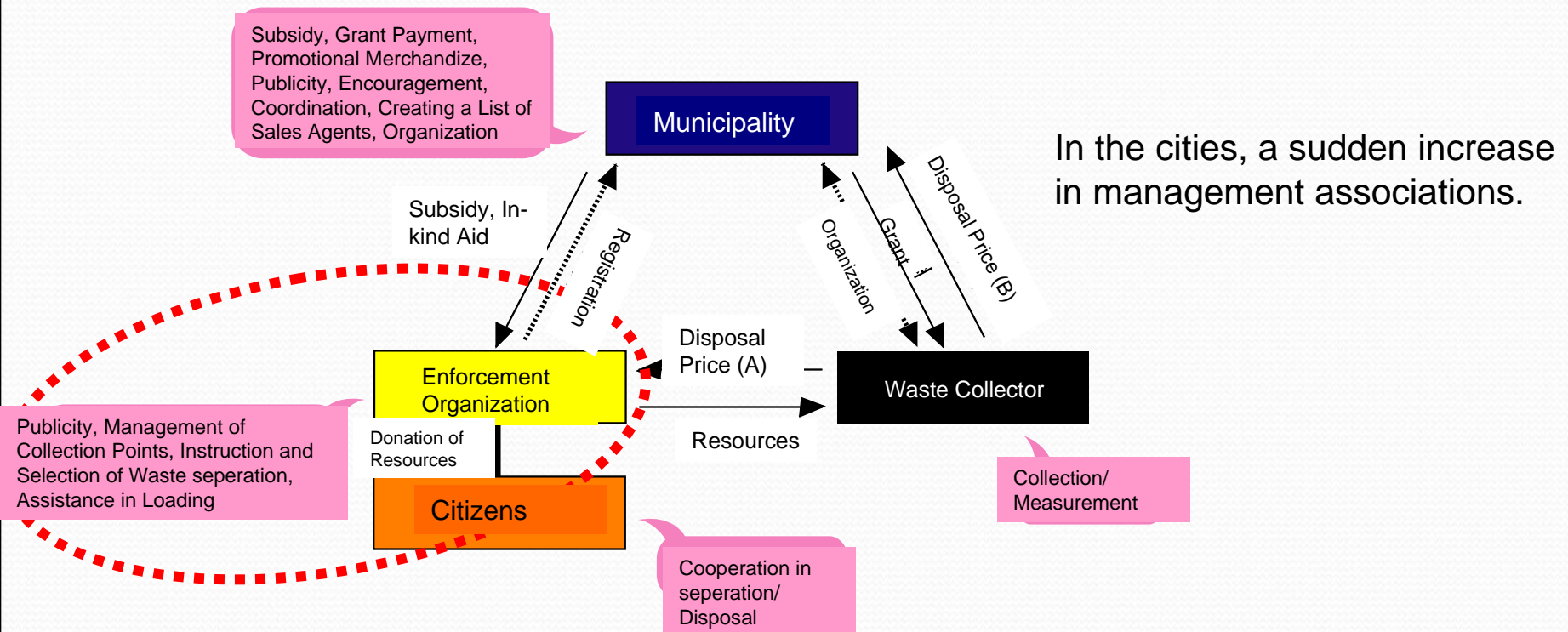
The 3 advantages of cooperative group collection is acknowledged from survey results.



## 4) The Characteristics of Enforcement Organizations

### The “Core” of Group Collection

Neighbourhood community associations, PTAs, kid's clubs, senior citizen's clubs and apartment management associations, etc. Traditionally, the core was the kid's club but due to the drop in birth rates, this role has been taken over by neighbourhood community associations and senior citizen's clubs.



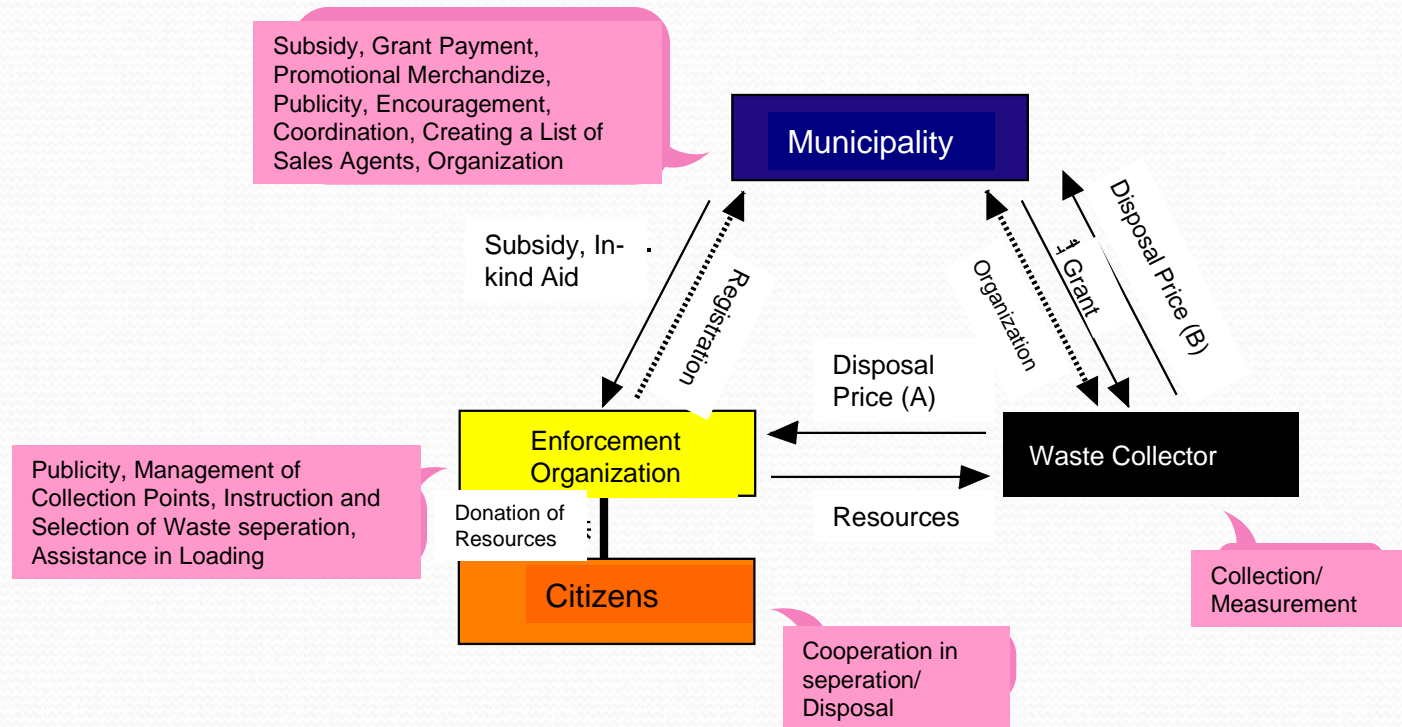
# How to ensure the continuity of enforcement organizations

- Provide a division of roles to avoid a heavy workload on a minority of members
- Encourage the involvement of young people
- Adopt collection methods that are realistic
- Ensure the local residents have full awareness and encourage their involvement in waste separation etc.
- Payment of incentives, etc. and provision of information by the government
- Continuous encouragement by the government towards enforcement organizations
- Implement inverse onerous contract measures



## 5) The Characteristics of the Waste Collector

Collection at collection points (1 ~ several points) is common, however in some regions the waste collectors carry out curbside collection services (for example Matsudo city, Ebetsu city)



# Challenges Facing Collection Activities

- Transparency of the measuring of collected waste
- Compliance with mixed transportation
- Temporary operations by contractors outside of the city
- Some cases end up in negative value due to market evaluation
- In some regions only a few contractors have the ability to comply with the collection of several items



# Current status of picking and carrying away of waste

- Picking and carrying away of waste resources occurs in some regions.
- Cooperative collection measures are rare in these regions.

➔ Many local authorities use cooperative collection as the countermeasure against picking.

## <Effective countermeasures>

(corporate) watch guard, storage in a private property.

(local authority) labeling to identify ownership, collaboration with police, patrol etc.

Have laid down the regulation

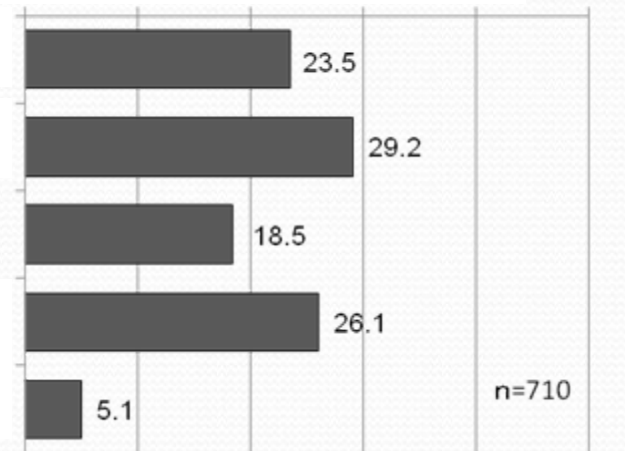
Implemented measures

Picking and carrying is occurring but no measures have been taken

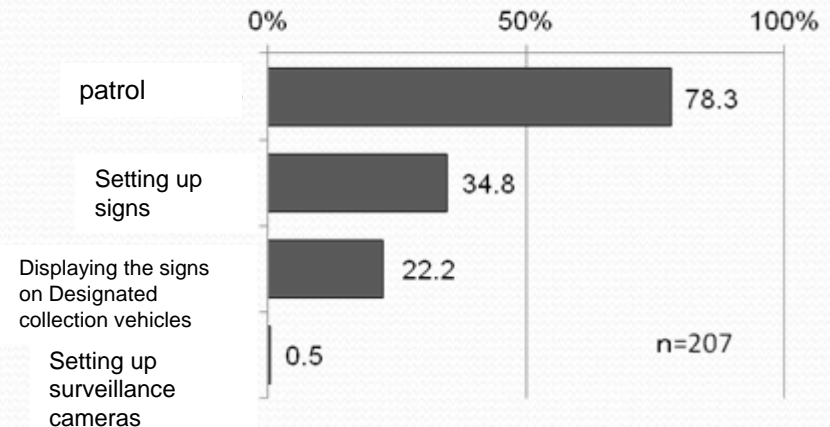
Picking and carrying does not occur

others

Implementation of Countermeasures against picking and carrying away (FY2009)



Details of the Countermeasures against picking and carrying way (FY2009)

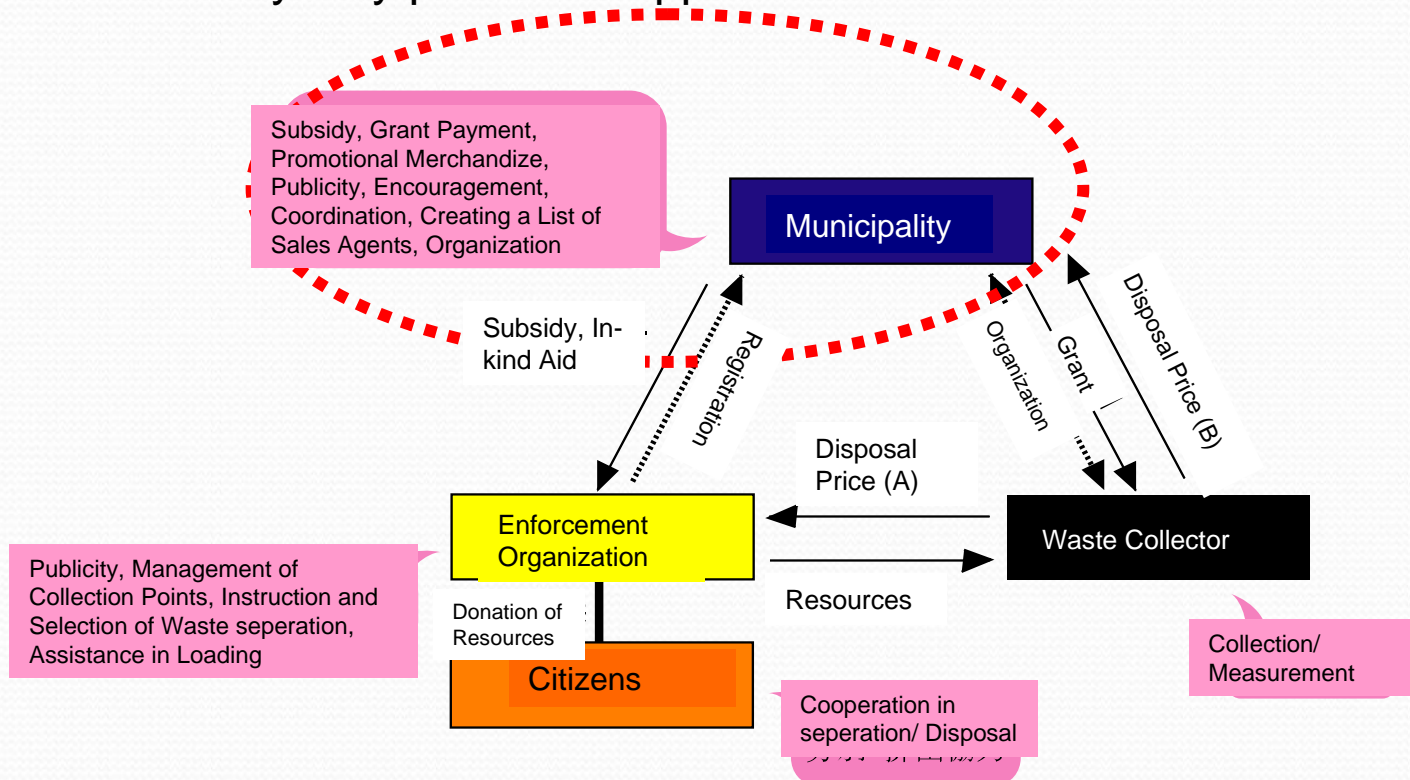


## 6) The Characteristics of Public Administration

Local authorities can be categorized into two types:

(A) The local authority intervenes between the corporate entities and contractors to establish a system.

(B) The local authority only provides support for collection works.





# How do you provide incentives for cooperative group collection ?

- Provide financial incentives
- Commendation system for collected volume and performance periods
- Publicize ranking lists of the collected volume

平成20年（下半期）団体別ランキング5							（単位：kg）
団体	順位	登録No	登録団体	実施回数	古紙類合計	古紙以外合計	総回収量
子供会	1	434	楡木2町内子供会	3	14440.0	1423.0	15863.0
	2	648	画図校区十二町内子供会	4	13700.0	1126.0	14826.0
	3	556	沖畑子供会	3	13640.0	1144.5	14784.5
	4	79	龍田6町内子供会	2	13790.0	844.2	14634.2
	5	116	出水南10町内愛育会	4	14000.0	630.0	14630.0

Data appears courtesy of Kumamoto City



# Kamagaya City



Collection using a  
collection point



Kamagaya  
City

Bicycles also  
come under items  
for collection






Kumamoto  
City



Sorting and handing  
over in an open area



A group of five people are engaged in sorting through a large pile of discarded items, primarily empty cans and plastic bags, on a grassy area. One person on the left stands holding a bag of sorted items. Another person in the center is crouching, sorting through the pile. A third person is bent over, working on a pile of items. A fourth person is standing on the right, wearing blue gloves and sorting through the cans. A fifth person is partially visible in the background. The scene is set outdoors with a chain-link fence and a yellow container in the background. The text "Kumamoto City" is in the top right, and "Sorting out empty cans" is in the bottom left.

Kumamoto  
City

Sorting out  
empty cans



Hachioji  
City

明神町四丁目会館



Sorting out at the  
Town Hall



Hachioji  
City



Assisting with the  
loading





Tama  
City

A collection point of  
an example  
cooperative group  
collection



## これはルール違反です。

最近、このような投棄が見られます。

ドラム缶はペットボトルや缶などの  
リサイクル回収を目的に置かれています。  
それ以外の物は捨てないで下さい。



このような投棄現場を目撃された方は  
自治会・

へご連絡下さい。

3-2自治会



Matsudo  
City



Collection outside a  
house (individual  
curbside collection)



Matsudo  
City



Storage point  
(for a detached house)



Gifu  
City



Displaying of name  
signs according to  
item type



Gifu City



Collection at  
the edge of a  
park

Kani  
City



Collection at an Eco-Dome



Kani  
City

Latas de  
aço  
Steel cans  
スチール缶

Latas de  
alumínio  
Aluminum cans  
アルミ缶

Guidance by staff on  
itemized sorting





Nishio  
City



Collection in a  
schoolyard



# Nishio City



Unloading from  
the car and  
separation



Nishio City



Completion of the  
collection activity



# **Recommendation on "Cooperative Group Collection"**

**The advantages of cooperative group collection according to survey results include:**

- ① Enhances the awareness of local residents on environmental issues.**
- ② Revival of local activities and revitalization of the local community.**
- ③ Raising of environmental awareness among family members and contribution to relationship building among family members.**
- ④ Reduction of social costs (general waste disposal costs)**
- ⑤ Improvement in the value of waste resources**

**Of the several waste collection measures, the cooperative group collection is one of the most beneficial methods, and can be regarded as an efficient form of collection suitable for the next generation.**

# **Future Issues Facing Cooperative Group Collection**

- ① Measures to retain residents in the region under falling birthrates, aging, and declining population.**
- ② Measures to improve the awareness of the residents regarding environmental issues.**
- ③ The most efficient way while maintaining local characteristics.**
- ④ Implementing the most effective measures for local authority to enhance regional distinctiveness.**
- ⑤ The most appropriate incentive measures available.**



***Thank you for your attention***