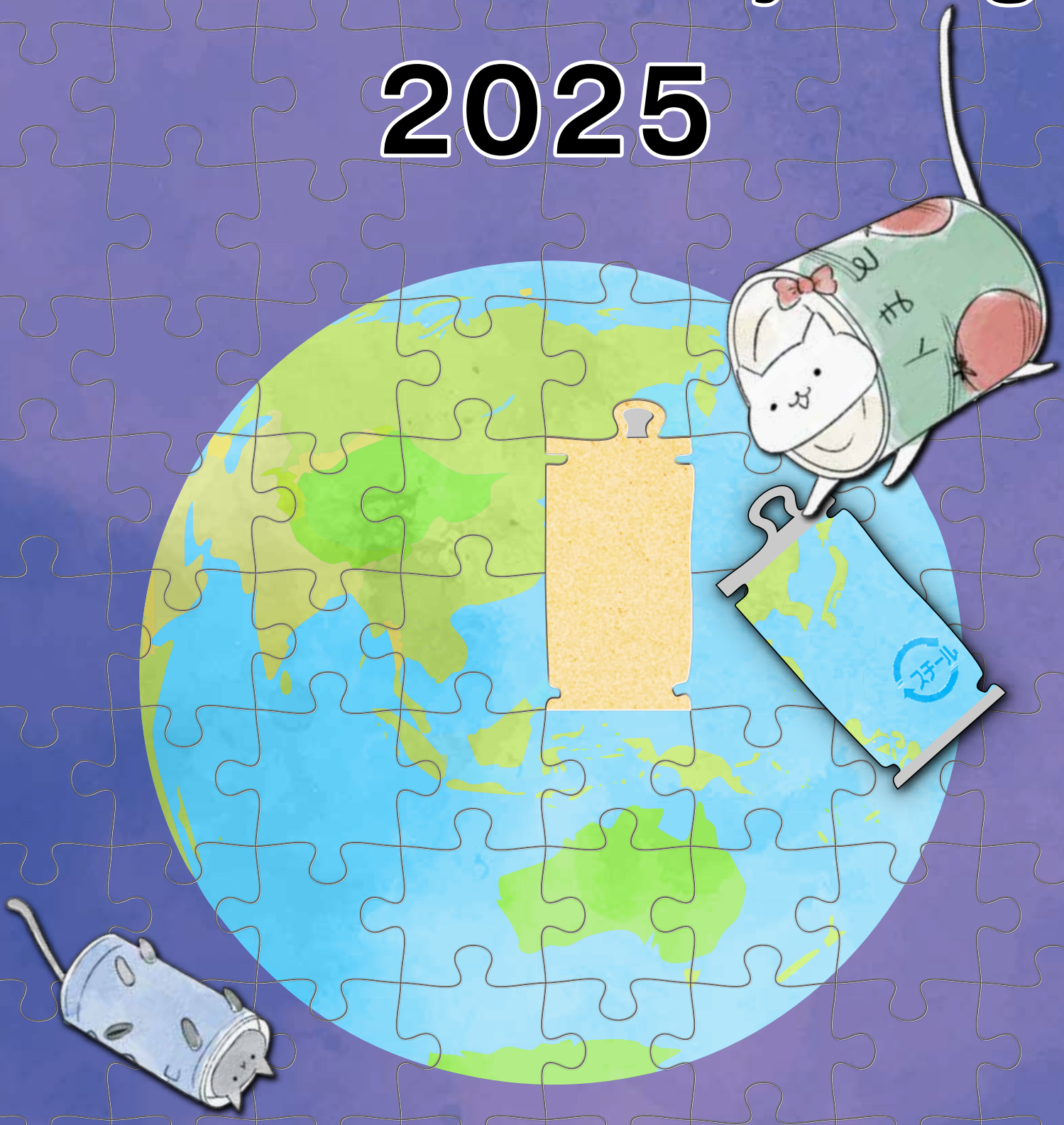
Annual Report on Steel Can Recycling 2025



JAPAN STEEL CAN RECYCLING ASSOCIATION
スチール缶リサイクル協会

contents

Acknowledgments

We would like to thank you for your understanding of, and cooperation with, the activities of the Steel Can Recycling Association.

The Association is engaged in the promotion of steel can recycling, prevention of steel can littering and beautification of the local community, and enlightening and educating the public.

The steel can recycling rate, one of our key indicators, reached a record high of 94.4% in 2024. We extend our gratitude to everyone involved, starting with consumers who properly sort and dispose of their waste, for their dedicated efforts.

This “Steel Can Recycling Annual Report” is intended to help promote the steel can recycling business and show the status of recycling by local governments and scrap receptacle manufacturers, as well as scrap market trends every year. This year marks the 30th year of publication of this report. We ask for your continued understanding and cooperation as we progress with our activities with a view to achieving a circular economy.

1. Steel Cans and the Number of Cans Produced

- Steel cans are used for beverages such as juice and coffee (beverage cans), foods such as canned fish and orange (food cans), dried seaweed, Japanese tea and cookies (general-purpose cans), and foods products (18-liter cans).
- The production of beverage and food cans together amounted to 141,000 tons in 2024. This was for approximately 65% of all steel cans produced.
- In 2024,the number of beverage steel cans was approximately 3.7 billion, and the number of food cans was approximately 600 million, for a total of approximately 4.2 billion.

Beverage and food cans together amounted to 141,000 tons

General-purpose cans 55,000 tons

18-liter cans 21,000 tons

The date were from the ferrous and Steel Statistics of 2024 published by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.

The number of total beverage and food steel cans (Estimated values: The research conducted by Japan Steel Can Recycling Association)

(million cans)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Beverage cans	7,184	6,814	6,433	5,740	5,277	4,627	4,442	4,087	3,998	3,650
Food cans	872	815	790	786	772	766	736	715	639	579
Total	8,056	7,629	7,223	6,526	6,049	5,393	5,178	4,802	4,637	4,229

Marks of Steel Can

"Law for Promotion of the Utilization of Recyclable Resources" requires putting a mark on beverage cans to indicate their materials. And for general cans (i.e., cans for tea or confectioneries), the All Japan Federation of General Can Industries Association established a mark for their cans to indicate the can material. For 18 liter cans, The National Federation of 18 Liter Cans Manufacturers Corporative Union established a mark so that consumers can easily identify "steel cans" when sorting waste.

Beverage Cans' Mark

General Cans' Mark

18 Liter Cans' Mark

Components of Steel Can

Steel sheets for beverage cans have high durability, workability, and intensity material.
Steel cans are recycled in various forms such as in the production of cars, rails, household electric appliances, reinforcing bars, and recycled steel cans.

Steel materials ( ):reference number	The content of carbon and alloy components (%)	Major alloy components (%)
Steel sheets for beverage cans(SPTE T-4 CA)	Fe 99.9 + Carbon 0.02 to 0.06	Aluminum 0.005 Manganese 0.03
Steel plates for cars (SPCE)	Fe 99.99 + Carbon 0.005 to 0.01	Titanium 0.0001
Steel plates for construction (SPCC)	Fe 99.8 + Carbon 0.1	Manganese 0.5 max
Steel wire for construction (SWRM)	Fe 98 + Carbon 0.1 to 0.4	Manganese 0.03 to 1.5
H-type steel (SG415H)	Fe 98 + Carbon 0.1 to 0.4	Manganese 0.03 to 1.5 Chromium 0.85 to 1.25

2. Recycling Route of Steel Cans

- Used steel cans are collected using separate collection systems or noncombustible collection routes operated by municipalities as well as through business-operated recovery routes for collecting from automatic vending machines, offices and plants. In both cases, steel cans are separated by magnetic separators at recycling facilities and processed into pressed blocks state for easy transportation.
- This ferrous scrap is purchased by ferrous and steel makers (mostly electric furnace steel makers) from scrap processors.The steel cans are recycled in many ways such as raw material for producing steel materials for construction, and steel plates for automobiles, refrigerators, washing machines, and new steel cans, etc.

(t/year)

Food manufacturers/Bottlers

Beverage cans/Food cans	141,000 t
General cans	55,000 t
18 liter cans	21,000 t

Steel can makers

217,000 t
production

Imports
77,000 t

Exports
1,000 t

Steel sheet for beverage cans

Automobile, Home Appliance, Machine,Motor, Material, Rail, etc.

Steel can reclamation
276,000 t

Steel can consumption
293,000 t

Used steel cans collected from households

Used steel cans collected from businesses

Steel makers
290,000 t

Aluminum lids
-11,000 t

Foreign materials
-3,000 t

Electric furnace steel makers	279,000 t
Blast-furnace steel makers	0 t
Pellet makers	2,000 t
Cast ferrous makers, etc.	9,000 t

Amount of steel cans processed

Unknown Steel Cans
(Waste metal recycling/ Land reclamation/ Litter/other)
(3,000 t)*

Municipalities
(112,000 t)*

Waste disposal companies
(178,000 t)*

Ferrous scraps processing companies, hauling/storage companies
290,000 t

(partial)

*( ): estimated values
* From Production to Consumption
From Consumption to Production

3. Steel Can Recycling Rate

The steel can recycling rate in FY2024 was 94.4%

Since exceeding 90% for the first time in fiscal 2011, it has continued to exceed 90% for 14 years. The target of "maintaining 93% or more" for recycling in the Voluntary Action Plan 2025, which covers the period from FY2021 to FY2025, was accomplished.

Steel Can Recycling Rate

$$\frac{\text{Amount of steel can recycling } \mathbf{276{,}396 \text{ tons}}}{\text{Amount of steel can consumption } \mathbf{292{,}822 \text{ tons}}} = \mathbf{94.4\%}$$

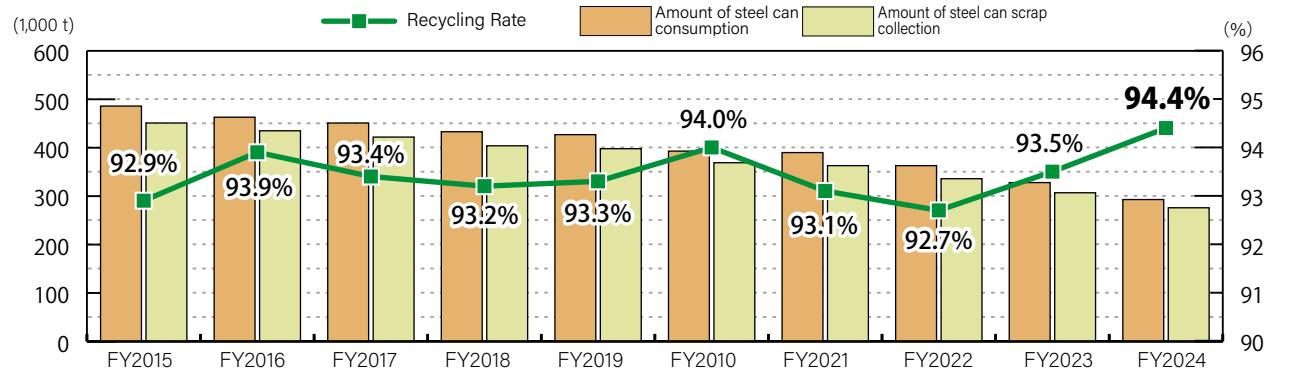
Factors of high recycling rate

①Global crude steel production in 2024 was down 1.0% from the previous year to about 1,884,583,000 tons. The global economy remains uncertain due to situations in Russia, Ukraine, and the Middle East, coupled with China's economic slowdown. Steel demand has been sluggish, and global crude steel production has reached its lowest level since 2020. However, some countries such as India have maintained robust production, and since 2018, production has exceeded 1.8 billion tons for seven consecutive years, sustaining a high production level.

②The quality of raw materials in steel can scraps has improved year by year, since separate collection has well promoted through citizens' cooperation, separate collection system from municipalities as well as business activities has been fully equipped, and the accuracy of separation and processing at the recycling facilities and scrap processers have improved. Steel can scrap continues to enjoy a high reputation as a high-quality and useful steelmaking raw material.

③Since FY2008, we have known parts of the amounts which were shredded because a part of the can scraps shredded were distributed as standard except the can scraps.

Change of the Recycling Rate for Steel Cans for the Past 10 Years



The Recycling Rate by Items

Items	Recycling rate (%)	Index	Method of calculation
Steel cans	94.4 (FY2024)	Recycling rate	Amount of steel can recycling / Amount of steel can consumption Steel cans are closed-loop recycled into various steel products over and over again. (Steel cans=Beverage cans+Food cans+General cans+Some 18-liter cans)
Glass bottles	78.5 (FY2024)	Recycling rate	Amount of re-merchandising / Amount of domestic shipping rate
PET bottles	85.0 (FY2023)	Recycling rate	Amount of PET bottles recycled in domestic and overseas / Amount of designated PET bottles sold
Paper containers/ packaging	22.4 (FY2023)	Collection rate	Amount of collection / Amount of discharge by households
Plastic containers	69.5 (FY2023)	Recycling rate	(Amount of re-merchandising + Amount of self-collected) / (Prospective amounts of discharge)
Aluminum cans	99.8 (FY2024)	Recycling rate	Amount of recycling of aluminum cans in domestic and overseas / Amount of sales of aluminum cans
Cartons	38.8 (FY2023)	Collection rate	Amount of domestic collection / Amount of cartons used (Included loss paper and old paper)
Cardboard	97.8 (FY2023)	Collection rate	Amount of actual domestic collection / Amount of consumption of cardboard + Balance of amount of cardboard accompanied with exported good sand those with imported goods

Sited from each organization's HP

1. Purchase Volume of Scrap Steel Cans

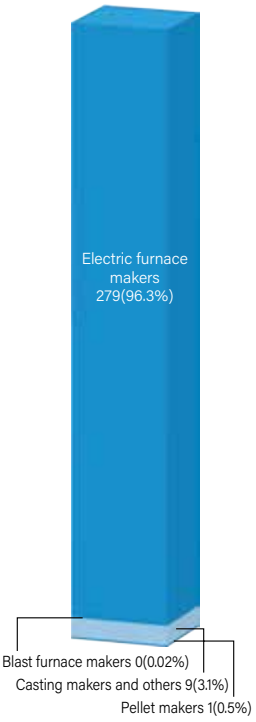
Steel Can Scrap Purchase Amount According to Area and Type of Business

(1,000 t)

	FY2023(B)					FY2024					
	Press	Shredder	Others	Total(B)	%	Press	Shredder	Others	Total(A)	%	(A-B)
Hokkaido	7	0	2	9	2.8%	8	0	1	9	3.1%	0
Tohoku	13	0	5	19	6.0%	11	0	5	16	5.5%	-3
Kanto	82	23	18	123	38.2%	75	19	6	100	34.4%	-23
Hokuriku	1	4	0	5	1.6%	1	4	1	5	1.9%	0
Tokai	30	4	5	39	12.0%	24	7	7	37	12.8%	-2
Kinki	73	4	5	81	25.3%	78	3	4	85	29.2%	3
Chugoku/Shikoku	14	2	1	17	5.2%	9	1	0	11	3.7%	-6
Kyushu/Okinawa	12	11	6	29	8.9%	9	12	6	27	9.4%	-1
Total	232	46	43	322	100.0%	214	46	29	290	100.0%	-32
Electric furnace makers	225	43	41	310	96.2%	208	44	28	279	96.3%	-30
Blast furnace makers	0	0	0	0	0.01%	0	0.1	0	0	0.02%	0
Casting makers and others	7	3	0	10	3.0%	6	3	0	9	3.1%	-1
Pellet makers	0	0	2	2	0.7%	0	0	1	1	0.5%	-1
Total	232	46	43	322	100.0%	214	46	29	290	100.0%	-32

※ Numbers may not add up to totals due to fractional processing

The amount of steel can scrap purchased according to the type of business (1,000 t)

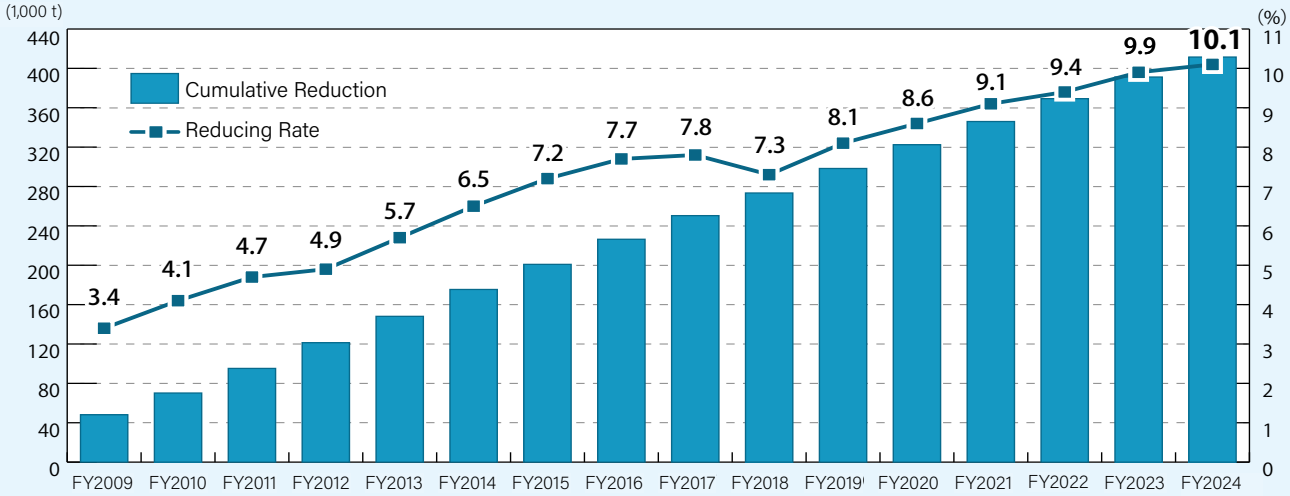


Concerning the Reducing of Steel Cans

In June 2006, the Japan Can Manufacturers Association established the Steel Can Weight Reduction Promotion Committee, which formulated a voluntary action plan with volume reduction targets set for FY2004, engaging in initiatives to reduce the volume across the industry. As a result, the targets of the 1st Voluntary Action Plan (FY2006-2010), the 2nd Voluntary Action Plan (FY2011-2015), and the Voluntary Action Plan 2020 (FY2016-2020) were achieved ahead of schedule.

In the Voluntary Action Plan 2025 covering the period from 2021 to 2025, we set a goal of reducing the average weight per can by 9% or more by 2025 compared with that in 2004. As a result of our continuous efforts, we have achieved our goal , with a reduction rate of 10.1% in 2024.

The cumulative reduction amount was 412,000 tons.

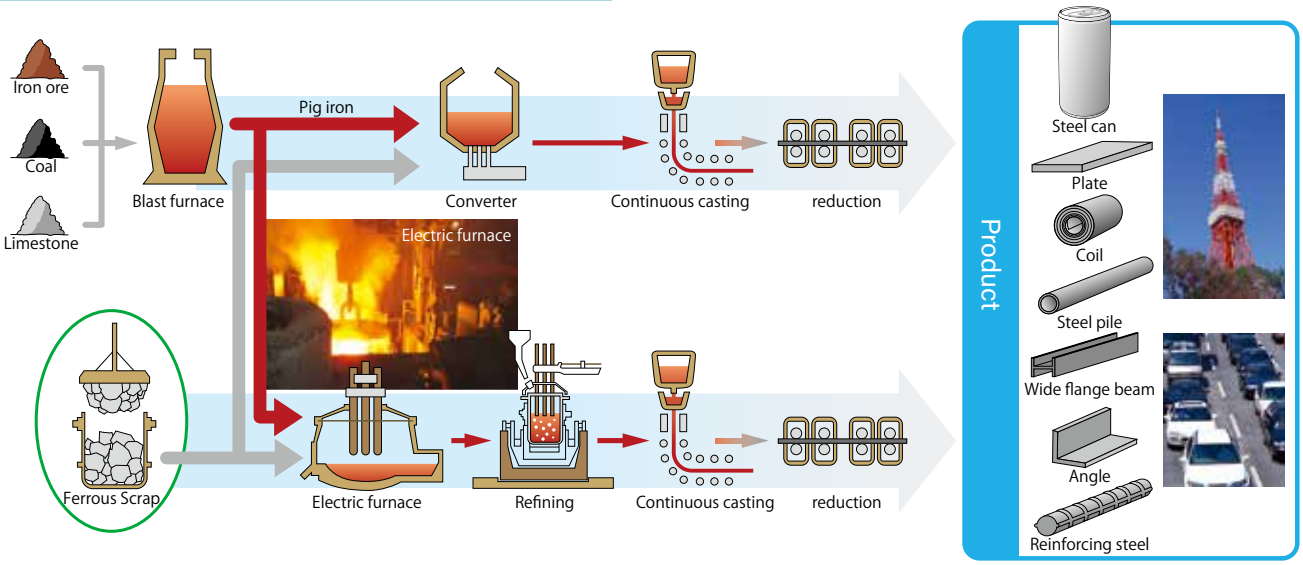


2. Recycling of Ferrous Scrap

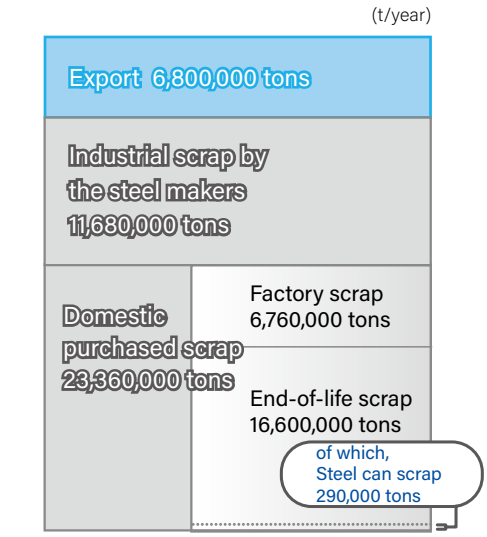
- The annual production of ferrous in Japan is approximately 82,950,000 tons in FY2024 Blast furnace and electric furnace methods are available to manufacture ferrous and steel. In Japan, 74.0% of ferrous and steel is manufactured by blast furnaces and 26.0% by electric furnaces.
- Ferrous that remains from use in construction, automobiles, machines, can containers, etc. are recycled at ferrous and steel manufacturers (blast furnaces, electric furnaces, casting makers, etc.) as ferrous scrap.
- Ferrous scrap that is traded in the Japanese market (commercial scrap) amounts to 23,360,000 tons (decreasing 1,370,000 tons from the previous year). And 6,800,000 tons were exported in FY2024(decreasing 480,000 tons from the previous year).

	Production Method	Number of makers and plants
Blast furnace maker	ferrous scrap is inserted when pig iron reduced from iron ore in a blast furnace is supplied to a converter to manufacture steel.	3 makers with 13 works
Electric furnace maker	ferrous scrap is melted in electric furnaces (by discharge heat from electrodes) to manufacture steel.	43 makers with 63 works

A Production Process of Ferrous and Scrap Recycle



Domestic Ferrous Scrap Supply and Demand (FY 2024)



Note: The amount of domestic purchased scrap (for domestic iron makers) is the value added the past correction value to the sum of the factory scrap and the end-of-life scrap

Source: The Japan Ferrous Raw Materials Association

Technical Terms

Blast furnace	A furnace used to produce pig iron from iron ore, coal and limestone
Converter	A furnace used to produce steel from melting pig iron and blowing oxygen into it. It is able to rotate 360 degree
Electric furnace	A heating chamber with a discharge heat to melt ferrous scrap
Refining	The process of removing impurities from raw metal to improve its quality
Steel	An iron contains less than 2% of carbon
Pig iron	An iron contains more than 2% of carbon
Industrial scrap	Scrap generated in rolling process, and consumed inside of factories
Purchased scrap	Scrap transacted in the scrap market
Factory scrap	Scrap generated in processes using steel as a material (e.g. cars, machines and shipbuilding)
End-of-life scrap	Scrap from dismantled buildings, disused cars, disused domestic electric equipments, and steel can scrap

3. Trends in Price of Domestic Steel Can Scraps

Factors Determining the Price of Ferrous Scrap

① Changes in the supply-demand balance in each region.
② Price changes depending on overseas market conditions especially in Asia.
③ Costs of scrap collection from the market, scrap collection by scrap processors, and scrap-processing.
④ Costs of material price variance (iron ore and others), and a ferrous dissolution by blast furnace makers.

Relation between the Price of Steel Can Scrap and the Price of H2 (Heavy and Other General Scrap)

The price of steel can scrap moves almost in parallel with that of H2 (see the next page).The difference in price between the scrap steel cans (C press) and H2 is anywhere from JPY2,000 to 9,000 depending on supply and demand, overseas market trends, and its region.C press with good quality could sell at higher price than H2.

The Sale Price of Pressed Steel from Cans vs. the Base Price of Steel Can Scrap in Municipalities

The pressed steel from cans separated and processed in municipalities is delivered to steel makers via scrap processors, hauling/storage companies, and others. Thus, the sale price for the steel press in the municipalities is equivalent to the scrap purchase price by the steel manufacturers minus the amount spent on delivery via the intermediate routes.

Trends in Ferrous Scrap Price (2024-2025)

The yen's depreciation has pushed domestic Japanese stock prices to historic highs.

The domestic ferrous scrap market, after a sharp decline from July to September 2024 amid factors such as the yen's appreciation, has since maintained stable price movements. The monthly average price for H2 in the three major domestic regions (Kanto, Chubu, Kansai) remained within a narrow range until July 2025, hovering around ¥40,000 per ton. This is because domestic crude steel production continued to decline, reducing scrap demand, while the volume of scrap generated in the market also decreased, resulting in a balanced but "shrinking" domestic ferrous scrap supply-demand situation.
In overseas markets, expectations of increased domestic production due to tariff policies caused the U.S. market to surge sharply from January to April 2025. However, a surge in steel exports from China, driven by reduced domestic steel demand, eased the global supply-demand balance for steel products. This led to a downward trend in steel prices, causing markets outside the U.S. to struggle and decline after April. This impact spread to the U.S. market and was coupled with fading excessive expectations regarding tariff policies,U.S. prices experienced a sharp decline roughly matching their earlier surge. Subsequently, U.S. prices have remained flat as the market waits to see how things develop. Other overseas markets are showing only minor price fluctuations.

Trends in Steel Can Press Price (2024-2025)

Steel can press prices hovered around ¥35,000, showing only minor fluctuations.

Steel can press prices have remained largely flat since their sharp decline in July-September 2024, showing only minor fluctuations. The annual average steel can press price in the Kanto region (purchase price for electric furnace manufacturers) has maintained the ¥40,000 per ton range for four consecutive years since 2021. The average price through the end of August 2024 was ¥45,300. Since September 2024, the average monthly price has continued to hover around ¥35,000. Among electric furnace manufacturers using it as raw material, a high valuation for steel can scrap with stable quality and clearly defined composition has become firmly established. With the steel industry's carbon neutrality goals in sight, concrete plans are beginning to move forward, such as shifting from the blast furnace-converter process to the electric furnace process. The use of steel scrap is expected to expand further both domestically and internationally as a means to reduce CO_2 emissions. The value of steel can scrap is likely to increase even more.

(Average JPY/t)

	in 2015	in 2016	in 2017	in 2018	in 2019	in 2020	in 2021	in 2022	in 2023	in 2024	in 2025 (Jan-Aug)
Kanto region	16,200	14,500	23,800	29,400	22,200	19,600	41,300	47,100	45,100	41,900	34,700
Kansai region	16,700	15,100	23,900	29,600	22,700	20,500	43,600	49,100	46,000	43,600	37,100
Representative factory in West Japan	19,100	18,100	27,200	32,200	24,600	23,000	46,700	51,300	49,000	46,100	39,600

For more information about the price trend of pressed steel from cans

Nikkan Shikyo Tsushinsha Co., Ltd. publishes "MRM (Metal Recycle Monthly)" that carries international and domestic scrap market trends, topics, hot issues, and explanation of recycling laws.

Report 1

Domestic ferrous scrap prices remain largely unchanged as supply and demand balance out.

～ H2 prices hover around ¥40,000 with minor fluctuations ～

① Factors Behind the Sharp Decline in the Ferrous Scrap Market from July to September 2024

The sharp decline in ferrous scrap prices from July to September 2024 can be attributed to the following three factors: First, reduced production by domestic electric arc furnace (EAF) mills specializing in carbon steel, which primarily use ferrous scrap as raw material. Construction demand declined due to project delays and plan revisions caused by labor shortages and soaring material costs. Consequently, EAF mills intensified production cuts, significantly reducing ferrous scrap demand and driving down market prices. Second, exchange rate fluctuations.

The government and Bank of Japan intervened in the foreign exchange market on July 11, and the Bank of Japan raised its policy interest rate on July 31, triggering a rapid appreciation of the yen. Consequently, the dollar-denominated price of Japanese ferrous scrap rose, making it relatively expensive in the international market. To correct this situation, it became necessary to lower the yen-denominated price, causing the domestic market to decline significantly. The third factor is overseas market trends. Uncertainty about the global economic outlook led to a decline in crude steel production, reducing demand for ferrous scrap. Particularly in China, weak domestic steel demand caused increased exports of surplus steel products.

Over 100 million tons of steel products were exported annually, easing global steel supply and demand and causing steel prices to fall. This movement indirectly contributed to the downward pressure on the ferrous scrap market.

From July to September, the H2 furnace-front comprehensive price in Japan's three major regions fell by nearly ¥13,000 (approximately 25%). The import price of U.S.-origin scrap (No.1 Heavy) in Asia declined by over $30 (approximately 8%). The strong yen significantly impacted the market, causing the yen-denominated domestic market to fall more sharply than overseas markets.

Domestic and International Ferrous Scrap Market Conditions and Supply / Demand Trends

① Domestic market sees reduced crude steel production and scrap generation, maintaining supply-demand equilibrium.

② Ferrous scrap market hovers around ¥40,000 (H2), remaining flat as market watches developments.

③ U.S. domestic market surged sharply on tariff policy expectations but plummeted as optimism faded.

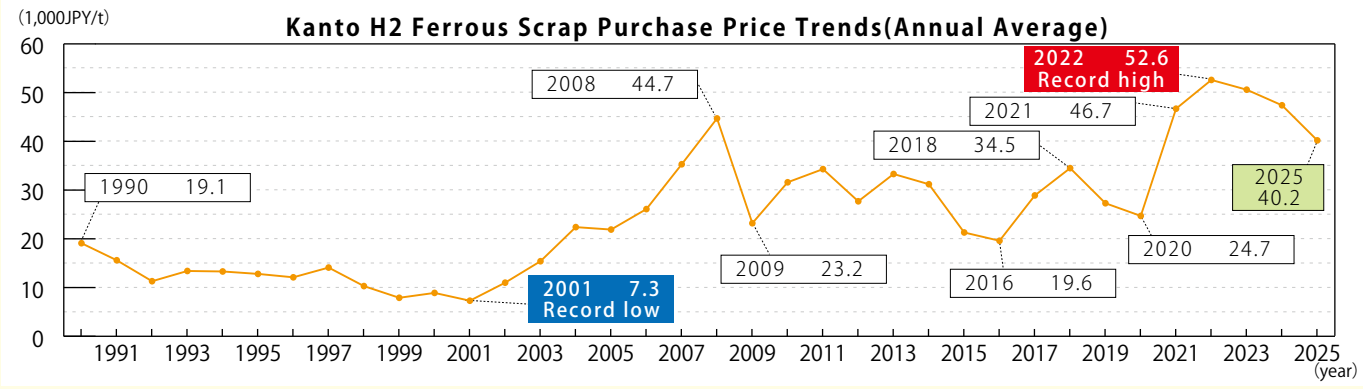
④ China's steel exports remain at high levels exceeding 100 million tons due to weak domestic demand, easing steel supply-demand pressures.

⑤ Global crude steel production is trending downward.

② The Ferrous Scrap Market in 2025

Following the sharp decline in July-September 2024, the domestic ferrous scrap market has remained generally soft, with the H2 market hovering around ¥40,000 per ton. Domestic crude steel production continues to decline, reducing demand for ferrous scrap. This is the primary factor behind the persistent softness. However, the volume of scrap generated in the market has decreased due to factors such as reduced building demolition accompanying sluggish construction demand and domestic ferrous scrap supply and demand have balanced in a “contracted” state. Furthermore, increased ferrous scrap exports due to weak domestic demand have also adjusted the domestic supply and demand. Consequently, domestic steelmakers have been forced to adopt a cautious purchasing stance to secure the necessary ferrous scrap volumes, resulting in only minor price fluctuations.

In overseas markets, the U.S. domestic market surged sharply from January to April as expectations grew that tariff policies would boost domestic crude steel production and increase ferrous scrap demand. However, these “excessive” expectations faded, causing a sharp decline from April to May that nearly erased the gains. Outside the U.S., global crude steel production is trending downward due to China's continued high steel exports, resulting in weak demand for ferrous scrap. Prices rose in line with the U.S. market but only marginally, then fell following the U.S. market. Since then, prices have remained within a narrow range.



Report 2

On-Site Survey Report on In-Store Collection

～ Examples of Collaboration Between Municipalities and Supermarkets ～

The Steel Can Recycling Association has conducted surveys on storefront collection initiatives. In 2013, it published "Storefront and Collection Point Case Studies," compiling examples from across Japan.
This time, based on responses to the 2025 Steel Can Resource Recycling Questionnaire, we investigated cases in which municipalities promote collection locations and eligible items to residents regarding resource recovery initiatives undertaken voluntarily by businesses.

Tokyo Higashiyamato City

Higashiyamato City certifies businesses within the city that voluntarily collect resources and engage in recycling as "Recycling Partner Stores." The city promotes these stores to residents by publishing their names, locations, and accepted items on its website and other platforms, while also encouraging proper waste disposal practices.

TAIRAYA Narahashi Store

Items for collection | Cans, Paper cartons, Styrofoam trays, PET bottles, PET bottle caps

Points

- Resources from collection boxes are bagged approximately 10 times daily by rotating staff from the grocery, prepared foods, meat, and produce departments, then stored in the storeroom.
- Transported once daily to the recycling center for intermediate processing by a group company, empty cans are sorted into steel and aluminum before being sold.
- Resources are transported using return trips from deliveries, creating a collection flow that minimizes energy consumption and CO_2 emissions.

Issues

- Customers sometimes transfer purchased food items to plastic bags and discard the trays before leaving. We make three announcements daily in-store requesting that trays be washed with water before disposal.


In-store collection box


Storeroom

Shizuoka Prefecture Shizuoka City

Shizuoka City publishes a list of stores conducting in-store collection, including store names, locations, and accepted items, on its website.
Additionally, it posts a "Resource Collection Site Map" on the Shizu Map Shizuoka City Geographic Information System, updating the information annually.

Ito-Yokado Shizuoka Store

Items for collection | Cans, Paper cartons, Styrofoam trays, PET bottles, PET bottle caps, Newspapers, Flyers, Magazines, Books, Cardboard, Batteries, Ink cartridges, Items for food drive

Points

- Resources other than PET bottles and Styrofoam trays from PET bottle collection machines are collected once daily by contracted processors. Cans are sorted into aluminum and steel by processors before being sold.
- Paper recycling stations and two of the three PET bottle collection boxes award nanaco points redeemable when shopping at Ito-Yokado and similar stores.
- Shizuoka City promotes the use of centralized collection points for recyclables, including PET bottles, via its website and other channels. Consequently, many residents utilize in-store collection. The utilization rate is particularly high for machines that award nanaco points, requiring cleaning contractors to replace collection bags every one to two hours.

Issues

- Due to the large volume of resources collected and the difficulty of handling tasks near closing time, the recycling station closes two hours earlier than regular store closing times to manage operations.

Recycling Station


Collection box

Data 1

The Method for Calculating the Steel Can Recycling Rate

Following is the method for calculating the steel can recycling rate.

Amount of Steel Can Consumption

Calculation Method

The weight of domestically produced steel cans shipped, weight of steel cans used for import/export of canned food and weight of steel cans imported as empty cans between January and December of 2024 were monitored based on the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry Statistics and "Japan Exports and Imports" from the Ministry of Finance, as well as the surveyed weight of steel cans.

Calculation Results: 292,822 tons (① − ② + ③ + ④)

① **Weight of domestically produced steel cans shipped: 217,042 tons**
Figures in tons from the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry Statistics were used for Beverage cans, food cans and general cans.
The weight of 18-liter cans is calculated by multiplying figures in tons from the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry Statistics by the (food) ratio announced by the National Federation of 18 Liter Cans Manufacturers Corporative Union.

② **The weight of steel cans used for exporting canned food: 1,493 tons**
Calculated based on "Japan Exports and Imports" from the Ministry of Finance.

③ **The weight of steel cans used for importing canned food: 75,985 tons**
Calculated based on "Japan Exports and Imports" from the Ministry of Finance. We assumed that the main types of cans used for manufacturing in Japan were used for food, tomatoes/vegetables and pet foods imported in "air-tight containers" (including not only cans but also other containers), and we estimated the number of cans and calculated the weight of containers by multiplying by the unit can weight.
Exported pet food cans: 12,948 tons (*Calculated based on the data from the Pet Food Manufacturers Association, Japan)

④ **Weight of steel cans imported as empty cans: 1,288 tons**
Figures in tons from "Japan Exports and Imports" from the Ministry of Finance.

Amount of steel can recycling

Calculation Method

We assumed that 3 months elapses between the sale of steel can goods and the collection of the cans for recycling and we sent a survey form regarding usage amounts of scrap steel cans during the period from April 2024 to March 2025 to a total of 75 manufacturers including furnace manufacturers, blast furnace manufacturers, Pellet manufacturers, and casting manufacturers.
In addition, we estimated, according to the survey data, the amount of steel cans for steelmaking raw materials recycled under the standard other than C Shredder through shredding process of ferrous scrap dealers across the country, and incorporated it into the subject calculation.
We subtracted the weight of aluminum caps for beverage cans included in the scrap steel cans and foreign substances such as ferrous scraps except steel can from this total value.

Calculation Results: 276,396 tons (① − ② − ③)

① Weight of scrap steel cans used: 289,713 tons
② Weigh of foreign substances such as aerosol cans, ferrous scrap included in ① above: 2,625 tons
③ Weight of aluminum lids for beverage containers included in ① above: 10,692 tons

The Steel Can Recycling Rate in FY2024

$$\frac{\text{Amount of steel can recycling (276,396 tons)}}{\text{Amount of Steel Can Consumption (292,822 tons)}} = 94.4\%$$

Data 2

Activities of the Japan Steel Can Recycling Association

(October 2024–September 2025)

Izumo City

Annual Report 2024

Past reports →

Slope Toy

Children and Environment Festival

Press Briefing

EcoPro 2024

October 2024

- Published "Steel Can Recycling Annual Report 2024"
- Conducted anti-littering and beautification campaign @ Izumo City
- Held "Association Activity Press Briefing"
- Exhibited at "Children and Environment Festival"
- Exhibited at "JFE Chiba Festival"
- ◎ 3R Promotion National Conference

November

- Exhibited at "JFE West Japan Festa in Kurashiki"
- Participated in "Autumn Chiyoda Ward Cleanup Campaign"
- Exhibited at "Handa Friendly Industry Festival"
- ◎ Container and Packaging Exchange Seminar in Gifu

December

- Created slope toys to learn about recycling routes in a fun way
- Exhibited at "EcoPro 2024"
- ◎ Container and Packaging Recycling Roundtable
- ◎ Follow-up Press Briefing on Voluntary Action Plan

January 2025

- Supported environmental education promotion in elementary and junior high schools
- ◎ Container and Packaging 3R Forum

Kurashiki City

Handa City

Chiyoda City

Award (Environmental Education Promotion Support)

↓ Application Guidelines


Accepted Classes


Steel Plant Tour


Fukuyama City


Outreach Classes

May
- Survey on Steel Can Resource Utilization 2025 (May - September)
- Exhibited at "JFE West Japan Festa in Fukuyama"
- Held Annual General Meeting
- Accepted Classes: Tomiya City Tomiya Second Junior High School, Toyoake City Kutsukake Junior High School

August
- Conducted Summer Steel Plant Tour (Nippon Steel East Japan Steel Plant Kimitsu Area)

March
- Outreach Classes: Wakkanai City Oomisaki Elementary School

July
- ◎ Container and Packaging Exchange Seminar in Otsu
- ◎ Container and Packaging 3R Information Exchange Meeting

September

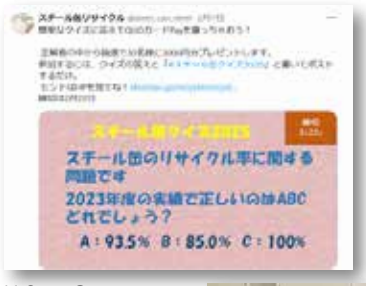
June
- Accepted Classes: Kakuda City Kita-Kakuda Junior High School
- Participated in "Spring Chiyoda Ward Cleanup Campaign"
- Exhibited at "Miyazaki City Environment Fair 2025"


Miyazaki City Environment Fair

April
- Accepted Classes: Yamagata City Kanai Junior High School
- Conducted anti-littering and beautification campaign @ Asahikawa City

February
- Conducted X Quiz Campaign
- Supported collective recycling of steel cans: Supported 24 private organizations nationwide
- ◎ Container and Packaging Exchange Seminar in Maebashi


Asahikawa City



X Quiz Campaign


Accepted Classes


Award (Private Collective Recycling Support)


Accepted Classes

◎ LIAISON COMMITTEE OF ASSOCIATIONS PROMOTING 3R →

Data 3

Distribution Diagram of Ferrous Makers (Electric Furnace & Blast Furnace) and Pellet Works

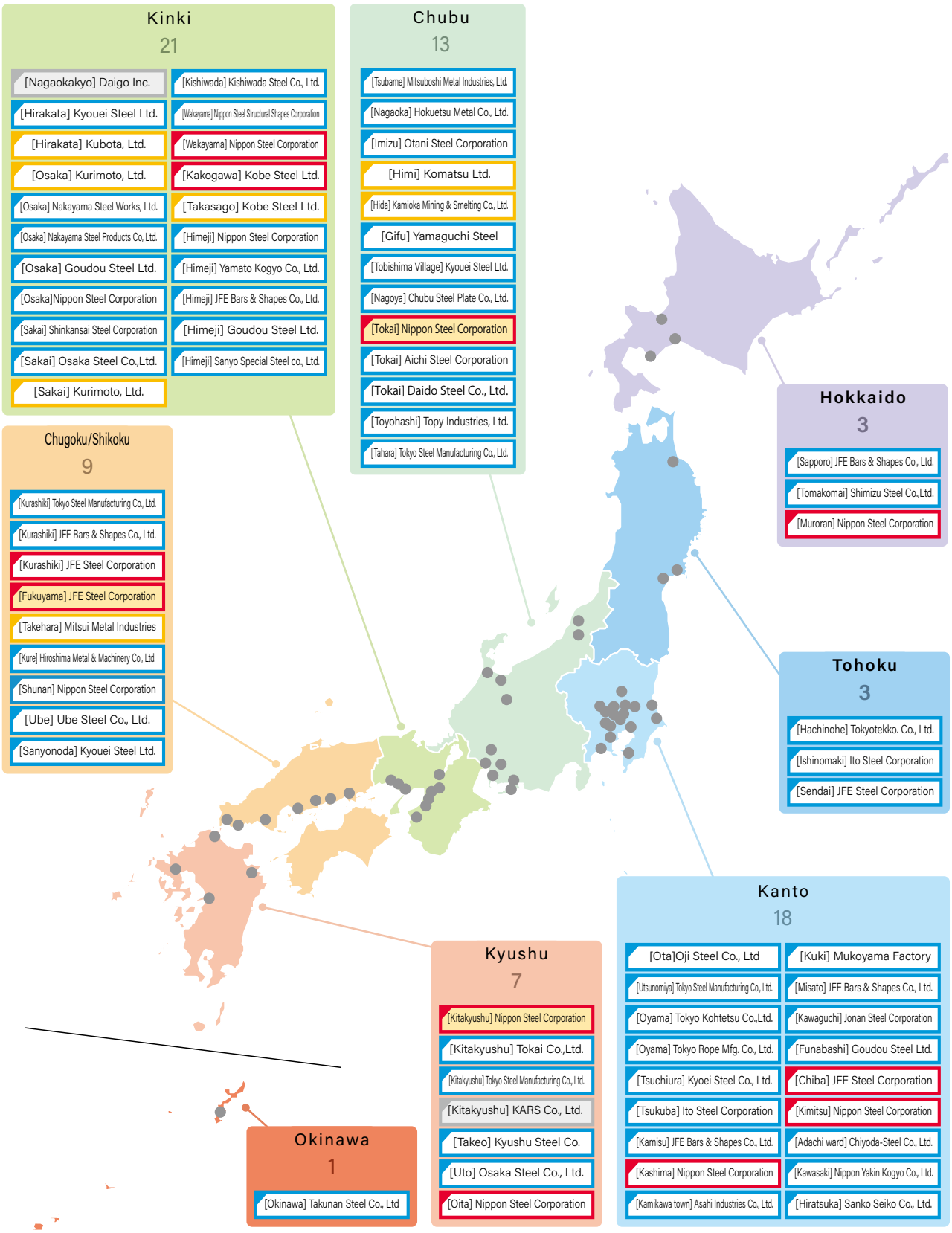
* The research conducted by Japan Steel Can Recycling Association(As of July 2025)

Total in Japan 75

- Blast furnace steel works ···· 8
- Electric furnace steel works ·· 55
- Manufacturing plant of steel sheets for steel can ···3 — Steel sheets for steel can are manufactured at 3 plants.
- Casting works, etc. ····· 7
- Pellet works ·····. 2

■ Steel cans are recycled in most of these steel works and foundries.

■ Recycled products are produced in nearest plant in each region to recycle efficiently.



Kinki 21

- [Nagaokakyo] Daigo Inc.
- [Hirakata] Kyouei Steel Ltd.
- [Hirakata] Kubota, Ltd.
- [Osaka] Kurimoto, Ltd.
- [Osaka] Nakayama Steel Works, Ltd.
- [Osaka] Nakayama Steel Products Co, Ltd.
- [Osaka] Goudou Steel Ltd.
- [Osaka]Nippon Steel Corporation
- [Sakai] Shinkansai Steel Corporation
- [Sakai] Osaka Steel Co.,Ltd.
- [Sakai] Kurimoto, Ltd.
- [Kishiwada] Kishiwada Steel Co., Ltd.
- [Wakayama] Nippon Steel Structural Shapes Corporation
- [Wakayama] Nippon Steel Corporation
- [Kakogawa] Kobe Steel Ltd.
- [Takasago] Kobe Steel Ltd.
- [Himeji] Nippon Steel Corporation
- [Himeji] Yamato Kogyo Co., Ltd.
- [Himeji] JFE Bars & Shapes Co., Ltd.
- [Himeji] Goudou Steel Ltd.
- [Himeji] Sanyo Special Steel co., Ltd.

Chubu 13

- [Tsubame] Mitsuboshi Metal Industries, Ltd.
- [Nagaoka] Hokuetsu Metal Co., Ltd.
- [Imizu] Otani Steel Corporation
- [Himi] Komatsu Ltd.
- [Hida] Kamioka Mining & Smelting Co., Ltd.
- [Gifu] Yamaguchi Steel
- [Tobishima Village] Kyouei Steel Ltd.
- [Nagoya] Chubu Steel Plate Co., Ltd.
- [Tokai] Nippon Steel Corporation
- [Tokai] Aichi Steel Corporation
- [Tokai] Daido Steel Co., Ltd.
- [Toyohashi] Topy Industries, Ltd.
- [Tahara] Tokyo Steel Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

Chugoku/Shikoku 9

- [Kurashiki] Tokyo Steel Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
- [Kurashiki] JFE Bars & Shapes Co., Ltd.
- [Kurashiki] JFE Steel Corporation
- [Fukuyama] JFE Steel Corporation
- [Takehara] Mitsui Metal Industries
- [Kure] Hiroshima Metal & Machinery Co., Ltd.
- [Shunan] Nippon Steel Corporation
- [Ube] Ube Steel Co., Ltd.
- [Sanyonoda] Kyouei Steel Ltd.

Hokkaido 3

- [Sapporo] JFE Bars & Shapes Co., Ltd.
- [Tomakomai] Shimizu Steel Co.,Ltd.
- [Muroran] Nippon Steel Corporation

Tohoku 3

- [Hachinohe] Tokyotekko. Co., Ltd.
- [Ishinomaki] Ito Steel Corporation
- [Sendai] JFE Steel Corporation

Kanto 18

- [Ota]Oji Steel Co., Ltd
- [Utsunomiya] Tokyo Steel Manufacturing Co, Ltd.
- [Oyama] Tokyo Kohtetsu Co.,Ltd.
- [Oyama] Tokyo Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.
- [Tsuchiura] Kyoei Steel Co., Ltd.
- [Tsukuba] Ito Steel Corporation
- [Kamisu] JFE Bars & Shapes Co., Ltd.
- [Kashima] Nippon Steel Corporation
- [Kamikawa town] Asahi Industries Co., Ltd.
- [Kuki] Mukoyama Factory
- [Misato] JFE Bars & Shapes Co., Ltd.
- [Kawaguchi] Jonan Steel Corporation
- [Funabashi] Goudou Steel Ltd.
- [Chiba] JFE Steel Corporation
- [Kimitsu] Nippon Steel Corporation
- [Adachi ward] Chiyoda-Steel Co., Ltd.
- [Kawasaki] Nippon Yakin Kogyo Co., Ltd.
- [Hiratsuka] Sanko Seiko Co., Ltd.

Kyushu 7

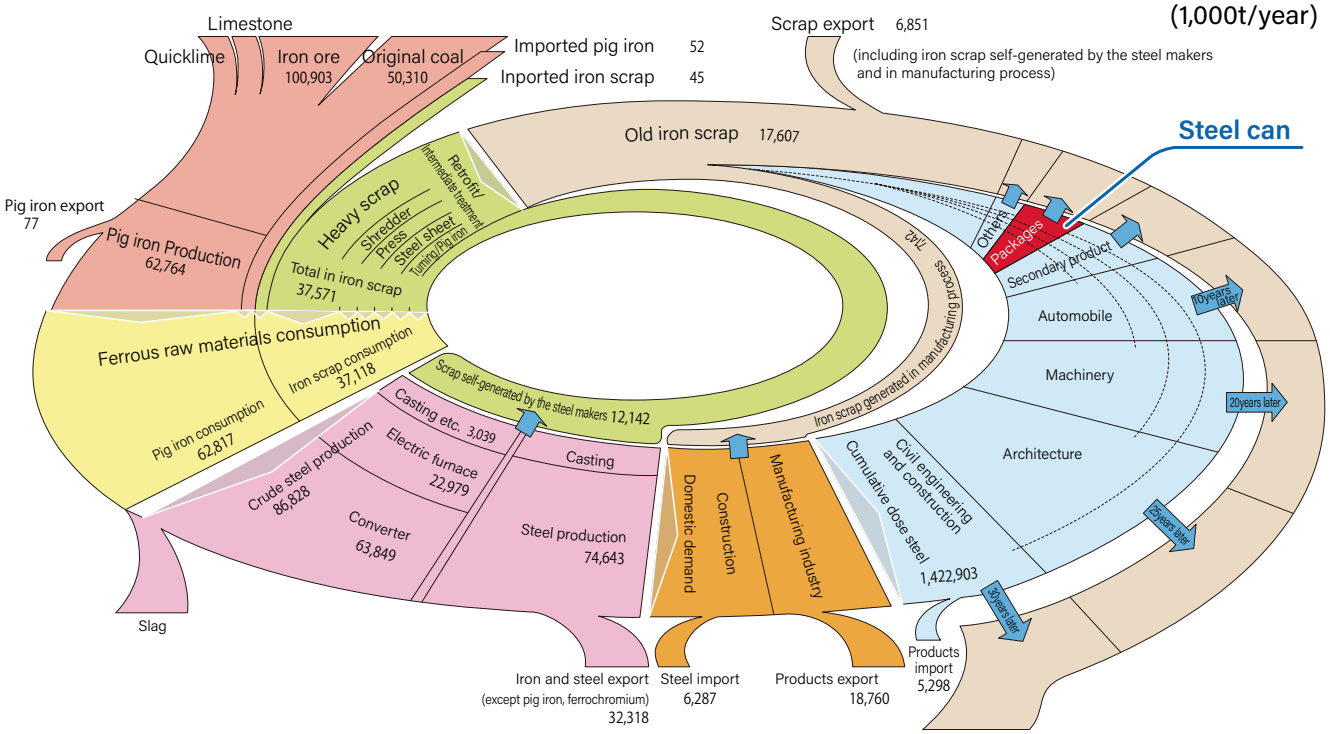
- [Kitakyushu] Nippon Steel Corporation
- [Kitakyushu] Tokai Co.,Ltd.
- [Kitakyushu] Tokyo Steel Manufacturing Co, Ltd.
- [Kitakyushu] KARS Co., Ltd.
- [Takeo] Kyushu Steel Co.
- [Uto] Osaka Steel Co., Ltd.
- [Oita] Nippon Steel Corporation

Okinawa 1

- [Okinawa] Takunan Steel Co., Ltd

Japanese Steel Circulation Figure (FY2023)

(1,000t/year)



*1 Cumulative dose steel as of March 2024
*2 Iron and steel import and export are from"Cumulative Dose Steel in FY2023 (estimated)" Figure4, quarterly Tetsugen, vol. 103.
*3 Supply and Demand of pig iron/ferrous scrap are from "Annual Report on Ferrous Raw Materials No.35 (2024)." vol.II-1-Figure 2.
*4 Due to the discontinuation of the Consumption Survey (January 2004), iron ore imports are from the Ministry of Finance's "Trade Statistics."
Coking coal is based on coking coal's total consumption from the Japan Iron and Steel Federation's "Steel Statistics Handbook."

Data from the Japan Ferrous Raw Materials Association

Steel cans are excellent in recycling that regenerate many ferrous and steel products

Summary of a Steel Can Recycling Association

Purpose of Foundation

We are a private organization that pursues social contributions through researches about litter prevention measures by used steel cans and steel cans recycle. We mainly conduct recycling measures, beautification, litter prevention measures, and promotional activities.

Foundation

April 17, 1973

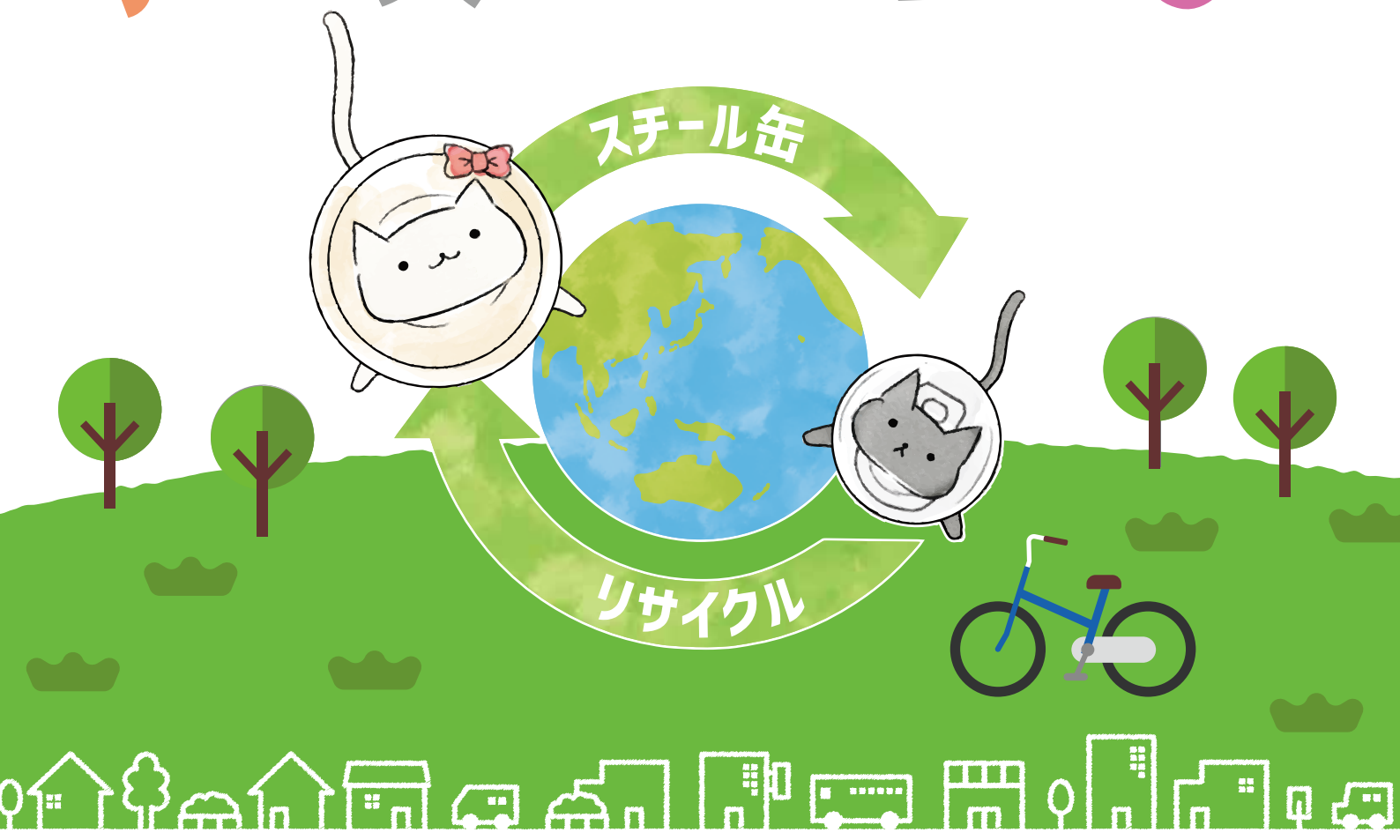
Representatives

Chairman.....HIROSE Takashi (Representative Director and Executive Vice President, Nippon Steel Corporation)
Vice-Chairman.....KURAMOCHI Takashi (Operating Officer Quality Assurance Function,Toyo Seikan Co.,Ltd.)
Vice-Chairman.....OGISHIMA Kazuhiro (Managing Director)
Executive Director...TAKAHASHI Hirofumi

Member corporations (12 companies)

Steel makers.....Nippon Steel Corporation, JFE Steel Corporation, Toyo Kohan Co., Ltd.
Can manufacturers...Toyo Seikan Co.,Ltd., Daiwa Can Company, Hokkai Can., Ltd.
Distributors.....Mitsui & Co. Steel Ltd., Marubeni-Itochu Steel Inc., Metal One Corporation, JFE Shoji Corporation, Nippon Steel Trading Corporation, Tokan Trading Corporation

使うほど 地球にやさしい スチール缶



Annual Report on Steel Can Recycling 2025

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URL：https://steelcan.jp/

Steel cans can be recycled again and again into anything, and are the most eco-friendly container.

リデュース リユース リサイクル

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