Outcome of the G20 Summit and waste management policy in Japan

26th August 2019

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1. Outcome of the G20 Summit on Marine Plastic Litter
Impacts of Marine Plastic Pollution

Beach litter along the coastline

*Samples of drifted wastes

Plastic container
Fishing gear
Detergent container

Negative impacts

- Concerns regarding marine life
- Obstruction for ship sailing
- Impacts on tourism and fishery
- Impacts on the residential environment along the coast

Source: UN World Oceans Day

A whale has died after swallowing more than 80 plastic bags
Source: Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Thailand

Small plastic fragments
Source: Isobe lab, Kyusyu university
Global Marine Plastic Pollution

Distribution Density of microplastics (1~4.75mm) (model projection)

Color bar (Unit: pieces km⁻²)
Yellow: 1,000-10,000
Orange: 10,000-100,000
Red: 100,000-1,000,000

Global Marine Plastic Pollution

<Marine Plastic Litter by Region>
(Unit: million tons /year)

G7: 0.09~0.23
G20 (excluding G7) 2.19~5.86
ASEAN (excluding Indonesia) 0.93~2.47
Other 1.57~4.19

8.77 (Sum of Medians)
(Note) The ratio is calculated by using medians of respective estimates.

Estimation by a researcher based on population density, economic status, and etc.
There is no agreed international statistics on Marine Plastic Litter.
G20 Implementation Framework for Actions on Marine Plastic Litter

Facilitating the Effective Implementation

- Promoting a life-cycle approach including sound waste management, marine litter cleaned up, promotion and deployment of innovative solutions, and international cooperation in order to support each country in strengthening their capacity.

- Sharing and updating information on relevant policies, plans and measures. Utilizing opportunities of G20 Resource Efficiency Dialogue for the first info sharing.

Collaboration among G20 members and outreach activities

- Promotion of international cooperation
- Promotion of innovative solutions
- Sharing scientific information and knowledge
- Multi-stakeholder involvement and awareness raising
Outcomes of the G20 Osaka Summit

Osaka Blue Ocean Vision

- G20 leaders shared the Osaka Blue Ocean Vision as a common global vision
- They also called on other members of the international community to also share this vision for protecting the world's oceans

“We aim to reduce additional pollution by marine plastic litter to zero by 2050 through a comprehensive life-cycle approach that includes reducing the discharge of mismanaged plastic litter by improved waste management and innovative solutions while recognizing the important role of plastics for society.”

G20 Implementation Framework

- Adopted on G20 Ministerial Meeting on Energy Transitions and Global Environment for Sustainable Growth
- Also endorsed by G20 Osaka Summit

“We also endorse the G20 Implementation Framework for Actions on Marine Plastic Litter.”
The G20 countries decided to establish a **G20 Resource Efficiency Dialogue** at the summit in Hamburg on July 7-8, 2017.

A G20 Workshop on Resource Efficiency take place under the G20 Presidency every year (in Germany 2017, in Argentina 2018). It performs a role of the platform to share knowledge, advance options for resource efficiency and promote sustainable consumption and production patterns.

Japan plans to utilize the opportunity of the next G20 Resource Efficiency Dialogue for the **first sharing of information on marine plastic litter** based on the G20 Implementation Framework, and **development a roadmap** for the Dialogue.

The third meeting of the G20 Resource Efficiency Dialogue is scheduled to take place in Tokyo on October 2019.

Expected to share information and practices based on the implementation framework.
2. Waste Management Policy and Actions against Marine Plastic Litter in Japan
Legislative Framework

Fundamental Environmental Law 1994. 8

Fundamental Law for Establishing a Sound Material-Cycle Society 2001. 1

Waste Management and Public Cleansing Act

Promotion of Effective Utilization of Resources Act

Recycling Laws

- Container and Packaging Recycling Act 2000. 4
- Home Appliances Recycling Act 2001. 4
- Construction Materials Recycling Act 2002. 5
- Food Wastes Recycling Act 2001. 5
- End-of-life Vehicles Recycling Act 2005. 1
- Small Home Appliance Recycling Act 2002. 8

Law on Promoting Green Purchasing
3R Principle

Fundamental Law for Establishing a Sound Material-Cycle Society

1: Reduce
2: Reuse
3: Recycle
4: Heat and Energy recovery
5: Proper disposal
Japan’s Resource Circulation Strategy for Plastics

“3R + Renewable”

Reduce
- Reduce the use of single-use plastics (add “value” such as through mandating payment for plastic bags)

Recycle
- Easy to understand and effective sorted collection and recycling of plastic resources
- Development of a domestic resource circulation system given the embargoes of Asian countries

Recycled plastics / Bio-plastics
- Support technical innovation and infrastructure development
- Government procurement

[Milestones]

<Reduce>
- Cumulative suppression of 25% of single-use plastics by 2030

<Reuse/Recycle>
- Reusable/recyclable design by 2025
- Reuse/recycle 60% of containers and packaging by 2030
- Effective use of 100% of used plastics by 2035 by reuse and recycling etc.

<Recycling and Biomass Plastics>
- Double recycling by 2030
- Introduce about 2 million tons of biomass plastics by 2030
Countermeasures

1. Promotion of proper waste management system
2. Prevention of littering, illegal dumping and unintentional leakage of waste into the oceans
3. Collection of scattered waste on land
4. Recovery of plastic litter in the oceans
5. Innovation in development of alternative materials and conversion to those
6. Collaboration with stakeholders
7. International cooperation for promoting measures in developing countries
8. Survey on actual situations and accumulation of scientific knowledge

While sharing Japanese best practices (experience, knowledge and technology) internationally, the Japanese government will take the lead in addressing the issue of marine plastic litter effectively to realize a world without additional pollution by plastic litter.
Regional 3R Forum in Asia and the Pacific was established in 2009, with the aim of promoting high-level policy dialogue for 3R and resource efficiency policies in the Asia-Pacific region.

African Clean Cities Platform (ACCP) was established in 2017, with the aim of contributing to capacity building and sharing experiences on municipal waste management in Africa.

World Circular Economy Forum (WCEF) is a forum for all entities to share good practices toward transition to a circular economy, and 2nd Forum was held in Japan in 2018.
Thank you for your Attention