

Background

- ◆ Low rate of plastic waste usage and environmental pollution from marine plastics etc. as global issues
- ◆ Japan has taken the lead of domestic treatment and 3Rs in addition to making global contributions. On the other hand, challenges such as the second highest amount of plastic container and packaging waste per capita and import restrictions in Asian countries

Key Strategies

Basic Principle: "3Rs + Renewable"

[Milestones]

Reduce etc.

- Reduce the use of single-use plastics ("valuing" such as mandatory charge on plastic bags etc.)
- Promote the development and use of substitutes for Petroleum based plastics

Recycle

- Easy-understanding and effective separate collection and recycling of plastic resources
- Thorough land collection of fishing equipment etc.
- Minimize costs and maximize the effective use of resources through collaboration and overall optimization
- Development of domestic resource circulation system given the embargoes of Asian countries
- Fair and optimized recycling system which promotes innovation

<Reduce>

(1) Cumulative suppression of 25% of single-use plastics by 2030

<Reuse/Recycle>

- (2) Reusable/recyclable design by 2025
- (3) Reuse/recycle 60% of containers and packaging by 2030
- (4) Effective use of 100% of used plastics by reuse and recycling etc. by 2035

<Recycling and Bio-based Plastics>

- (5) Double the use of recycled content by 2030
- (6) Introduce about 2 million tons of bio-based plastics by 2030

Recycled materials Bio-plastics

- Improve usage potential (support technical innovation and infrastructure development)
- Measures to stimulate demand (green public procurement, usage incentives etc.)
- Handling of chemical ingredient information for recycling
- Use bio-based plastics such as for burnable waste bags
- Bio-plastic introduction roadmap/venous system management integration

Marine Plastic Measures

- Aimed for the prevention of marine pollution caused by the outflow of plastic waste (marine plastic zero emission)
- Eradicate littering, illegal dumping, and proper disposal
- Recovery of coastal drift items etc.
- Understand the actual state of marine waste (advanced monitoring methods)
- Microplastic discharge suppression measures (thorough reduction of microbeads in scrub products by 2020 etc.)
- Promote alternative innovation

International Development

- Support effective measures of developing nations (international cooperation and business development through exporting order-made packaging of Japan's soft and hard infrastructure and technology etc.)
- Construction of global monitoring and research network (marine plastic distribution, study of ecological impacts etc., standardization of monitoring methods etc.)

Infrastructure Development

- Establishment of social systems (soft and hard recycling infrastructure and supply chain structuring)
- Technology development (renewable resource substitutes, innovative recycling technologies, consumer lifestyle innovation)
- Study and research (impact of microplastics, discharge conditions, discharge suppression measures)
- Collaboration (develop "Plastics Smart" to bring efforts under one flag)
- Promote resource circulation related industries
- Information infrastructure (ESG investment, ethical consumption)
- Infrastructure for overseas expansion

- ◆ Not only solve worldwide resource and environmental issues, including the Asia-Pacific Region, but also realise economic growth and employment creation
⇒ Contribute to sustainable development
- ◆ Promote necessary investment and innovation (in technology and consumer lifestyle) by aiming to achieve milestones through collaboration with all the citizens