

## 廃棄物の海洋投入処分に関する従来の方針

廃棄物の海洋投入処分に関するわが国の基本的な方針は以下のとおりである；

**陸上処分の原則**；廃棄物の処理は陸上において行うことが原則であり、海洋を処分場所として安易に認めるべきではない。この原則は、廃掃法施行令にも明確に記されている。

**海洋投入処分の禁止の継続**；陸上処分の原則を踏まえ、国内法令により1996年1月1日以前にも海洋投入処分が禁止されてきた廃棄物については、ロンドン条約上は海洋投棄が許容される廃棄物であっても、引き続き、海洋投入処分禁止とする。

**海洋投入処分量の削減**；陸上処分の原則を踏まえ、海洋投棄がロンドン条約にて許容されている廃棄物についても、今後海洋投入処分量の抑制に努めていく。このため、陸上処理体制等の整備、代替処分方法の開発等の施策を推進していく。

以上の考え方は、1999年10月に開催されたロンドン条約第21回締約国協議会議にて国際的に表明されたものであり（別添 LC21/5/2 パラ 2.3-2.5）、わが国は廃掃法に規定された海洋処分を可とする品目を今後増やさないこと、ならびに海洋投入処分量の減量化を進めることを国際的な公約としている。さらに、これらの原則についてわが国は、2001年10月に開催された同第23回締約国協議会議<sup>1</sup>においても再度表明している。

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<sup>1</sup> LC23/6/1 Comments by Japan on the interpretation of “industrial waste” under paragraph 11(e) of Annex I to the London Convention 1972



TWENTY-FIRST CONSULTATIVE  
MEETING OF CONTRACTING PARTIES TO  
THE CONVENTION ON THE PREVENTION  
OF MARINE POLLUTION BY DUMPING OF  
WASTES AND OTHER MATTER  
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## CONSIDERATION OF THE REPORT OF THE SCIENTIFIC GROUP

### Sea disposal of wastes in Japan from 1996 onwards

Submitted by Japan

#### SUMMARY

**Executive summary:** At its twenty-first session, the Scientific Group requested Contracting Parties to report on action undertaken to comply with the prohibition on sea disposal of industrial waste from 1 January 1996. In response to this request, Japan submitted in May 1999 relevant material to the twenty-second meeting of the Scientific Group and explained its dumping activities since 1996. At that meeting, Japan was requested to provide more detailed information to this Consultative Meeting.

Japan has documented its waste dumping activities through submissions including this document and following discussions on this matter in the Scientific Group. Japan expects other Contracting Parties also to report on their sea disposal activities.

**Action to be taken:** Paragraph 5

**Related documents:** LC 21/4/1; LC 21/4/5; LC/SG 22/6/1

## 1 INTRODUCTION

1 This document is a revision of and provides additional information to document LC/SG 22/6/1, which was submitted to the twenty-second meeting of the Scientific Group in May 1999.

## 2 REVISION OF DOMESTIC LAWS IN JAPAN

2.1 At the Sixteenth Consultative Meeting, held in 1993, Annexes I and II to the London Convention 1972 were amended. These amendments included the phasing out of sea disposal of "industrial waste" with the exception of certain wastes from 1 January 1996 onwards.

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2.2 To comply with the amendments in implementing the prohibition of sea disposal of "industrial waste" Japan has revised its government ordinances under the Waste Disposal and Public Cleansing Law (Waste Disposal Law) based on the principle set out in paragraph 2.3. The measures taken further restricted the types of wastes allowed to be dumped at sea.

### **Land disposal principle**

2.3 Wastes should be disposed of on land and should not be allowed for dumping at sea without sufficient consideration. This principle is clearly defined in the enforcement ordinance under the Waste Disposal Law.

### **Continuation of the prohibition of sea disposal**

2.4 Based on the principle in paragraph 2.3, wastes already prohibited for sea disposal under domestic laws prior to 1 January 1996 should continue to be prohibited, even if such dumping would be permissible under the London Convention 1972.

### **Reduction of the amount of wastes dumped at sea**

2.5 Based on the principle in paragraph 2.3, Japan will hereafter endeavour to control the amount of wastes permitted to be dumped at sea under the London Convention 1972. Towards this end, Japan will promote measures including the provision of land disposal facilities and the development of alternative disposal methods.

## **3 WASTES ALLOWED FOR DUMPING AT SEA**

3.1 Domestic laws permitted 14 categories of wastes for sea disposal until 31 December 1995. From 1 January 1996 disposal at sea of seven of these 14 waste categories was prohibited. Among the seven waste categories still allowed for sea disposal are: sewage sludge; other sludge; waste acid; and waste alkali. However, there are restrictions on the types of these particular wastes allowed for sea disposal. Details can be found in Table 1.

3.2 The seven waste categories allowed for dumping at sea are all permitted under the London Convention 1972. Details are described below. The standards regarding the contents of hazardous substances listed below are shown in appendix 1.

#### *A – Uncontaminated organic materials of natural origin*

Waste generated in a process using agricultural, silvicultural and aquatic products including syrup, sugarcane, sweet potato, rice and wheat as raw material and satisfying hazardous substance content standards and pH standards to ensure that the waste is not contaminated. The pH standards required should be between 5.0 and 9.0. This is classified into: other sludge; waste acid; and waste alkali under the classification of the Japanese domestic laws as shown in Table 1.

Animal and plant waste, including fish waste, satisfying hazardous substance content standards by grinding and removing fat.

#### **Animal manure from which floating impurities have been removed.**

#### *B – Uncontaminated inert geological materials*

Sludge generated during construction and satisfying hazardous substance extraction standards (appendix 1) to ensure that chemical components are not released into the marine environment.

Inert waste generated in a process using substances extracted from soil and the earth's crust as raw material and satisfying hazardous substance extraction standards (appendix 1) to ensure that chemical components are not released into the marine environment.

*C – Sewage sludge*

Sewage sludge satisfying standards for designation of hazardous substances.

*D – Dredged material*

Dredged material satisfying standards for designation of hazardous substances.

**4 CHANGES IN THE AMOUNT OF WASTES DUMPED AT SEA**

4.1 Table 2 shows the amounts of wastes dumped at sea from 1995 through 1998. More than half of the total amount was dredged material. Other categories decreased from 7.409 million tonnes in 1995 to 5.944 million tonnes in 1996, and further to 5.391 million tonnes in 1998, which is a 27% reduction compared with the 1995 amount. The total amount of wastes including dredged material decreased from 18.708 million tonnes in 1995 to 17.817 million tonnes in 1996 and further to 12.436 million tonnes in 1998, representing a 34% decrease.

4.2 Furthermore, and based on the principle mentioned in paragraph 2.3 of this document, even waste that is permitted in Japan for sea disposal should, as much as possible, be disposed of on land to reduce the amount of wastes dumped at sea.

4.3 Wastes explosives include explosive products disposed of after purchasing and unexploded shells from the past wars. Japan believes these do not fall within the “industrial waste” category provided in the amended Annex I to the London Convention 1972, as these are not wastes generated by manufacturing and processing activities. Thus, an amount of waste explosives is dumped at sea.

**5 ACTION BY THE CONSULTATIVE MEETING**

5.1 With this document Japan has reported on its sea disposal activities. Japan believes that each Contracting Party should provide information on action undertaken to comply with the prohibition on sea disposal of industrial waste from 1 January 1996 and should document its actual sea disposal activities.

5.2 Therefore, the Consultative Meeting is invited to request Contracting Parties to provide information on this matter and request the Secretariat to collate information from the Contracting Parties and report to the Twenty-second Consultative Meeting.

Table 1・2 : (略)

Appndix 1 : (略)