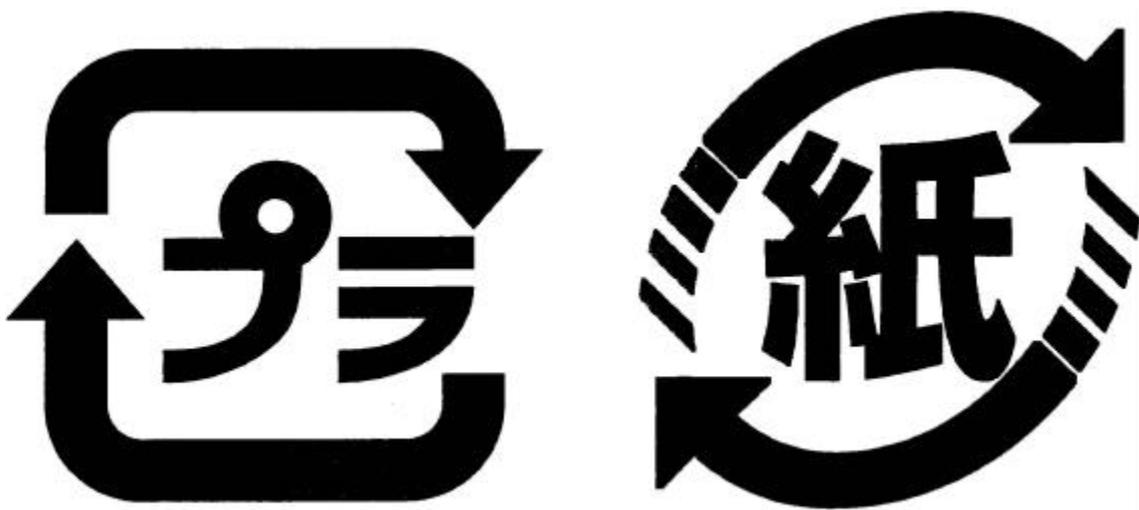


Identification is Requested by Law on Plastics Containers and Packaging, and on Paper Containers and Packaging



Utilize the Brochure for the manufacturers and business firms of plastics containers and packaging and paper containers and packaging to apply "Identification mark" onto them.

Plastics containers and packaging, and paper containers and packaging

Obligation of applying identification and of recycling

The Law for Promotion of Selective Collection and Recycling of Containers and Packaging, and the Law for Promotion of Effective Utilization of Resources specify the responsibility of business entity on recycling and applying identification to containers and packaging, respectively, thus aiming at promotion of recycling the containers and packaging. An object of applying identification is to make the selective discharge of waste easy for consumers, and to promote the selective collection of waste at individual municipalities.

The term “applying identification” referred in the brochure means to indicate the kind of material such as plastics, paper, PET, steel, and aluminum, of the container or packaging, each of them is defined as the specified indication product by the Law for Promotion of Effective Utilization of Resources. The term “identification mark” referred in the brochure signifies the mark given in accordance with the form specified in the Law to give the “identification”. The identification mark for the plastics containers and packaging is called the “Pla-mark”, and identification mark for the paper containers and packaging is called the “paper mark”, in this brochure.

1. Containers and packaging

- “Containers and packaging” are the “containers” including bottles, cans, and parcels, which contain products, and the “packaging” including packaging papers and wrapping films, which wrap products. They become useless after the products are consumed or taken out from them.

2. Obligation for recycling

(1) Recycling

- The term “recycling” means to treat and process the containers and packaging to a state that can be transferred, with or without counter value.

(2) Obligator for recycling

- The following-given business entities (excluding small business entities) are responsible to accept the containers and packaging that were selectively collected by municipalities and to recycle them.
 - Manufacturers to produce contents of the containers and packaging, which use the containers and packaging.
 - Retailers and wholesalers to use the containers and packaging for selling the products.
 - Manufacturers of containers.
 - Business entities to import and sell products contained in containers and packaging.
 - Business entities to import containers.

(3) Contract of execution of the obligation

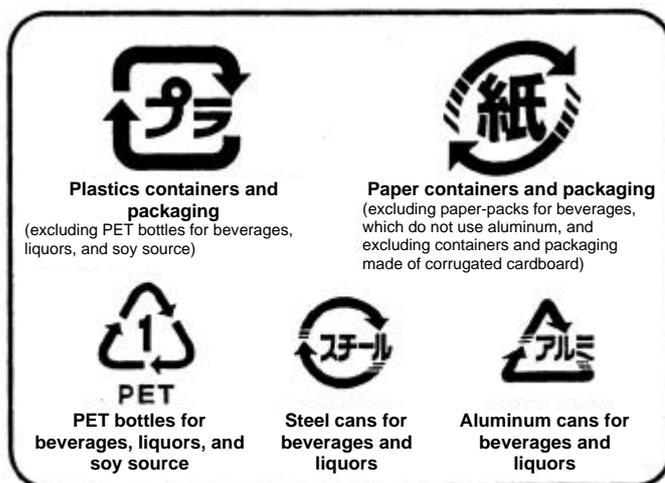
- Business entities may recycle containers and packaging by themselves, or may transfer the recycling work to the Japan Containers and Packaging Recycling Association by contract. For the latter case, if the business entities pay a counter value to the Association, the business entities are assumed to perform the responsibility.

Note: For the detail of the obligation of recycling, refer to the Containers and Packaging Recycle Law, (full title is “The Law for Promotion of Selective Collection and Recycling of Containers and Packaging”), and refer to a brochure of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, “Containers and Packaging Recycling Law: let us utilize them as ‘Resources’”.

3. Obligation for applying identification

(1) Target containers and packaging

- For steel cans and aluminum cans for beverages and liquors, and for PET bottles for beverages, liquors, and soy source, identification has already been legally requested. From April 2001, the identification on the plastics containers and packaging, and on the paper containers and packaging has been legally requested.



Note 1: For detail, refer to the Law for Effective Utilization of Resources, (full title is “the Law for Promotion of Effective Utilization of Resources”).

Note 2: The above-given identification marks are generally used ones, and the form of individual identification marks is specified by a related law.

(2) Obligator for applying identification

- The following-given business entities are responsible to apply identification.
 - Manufacturers to produce containers.
 - Business entities who order the manufacture of containers and packaging (Utilization business entities).
 - Business entities to import and sell containers and packaging.

(3) Relation between the obligation to apply identification and the obligation for recycling

- Regarding the plastics containers and packaging and the paper containers and packaging, the targets of recycling and the target of applying identification are the same to each other.
- For other containers and packaging, differences exist as follows depending on the kinds of them.

Containers and packaging	Obligation for recycling	Obligation for applying identification
Plastics containers and packaging	Applicable	Applicable
Paper containers and packaging	Applicable	Applicable
Glass containers	Applicable	Not Applicable
PET bottles for beverages, liquors, and soy source	Applicable	Applicable
Steel cans for beverages and liquors	Not applicable ^{*1)}	Applicable
Aluminum cans for beverages and liquors	Not applicable ^{*1)}	Applicable
Other steel, aluminum containers and packaging	Not applicable	Not applicable
Paper-packs for beverages and liquors (not using aluminum)	Not applicable ^{*1)}	Not applicable ^{*2)}
Containers and packaging made of corrugated cardboard	Not applicable ^{*1)}	Not applicable ^{*2)}

^{*1)} If they were separately collected, the processing can be transferred with or without counter value, so they are outside the application of the Containers and Packaging Recycle Law.

^{*2)} Refer to 6. Autonomous indication (next page).

- Different from the case of obligation for recycling, the small business entities are not free from the obligation for applying identification.
- For the containers and packaging of products consumed for the business, obligation of both recycling and applying identification is not applied, in principle.

4. Principle of indication of Pla-mark and Paper mark

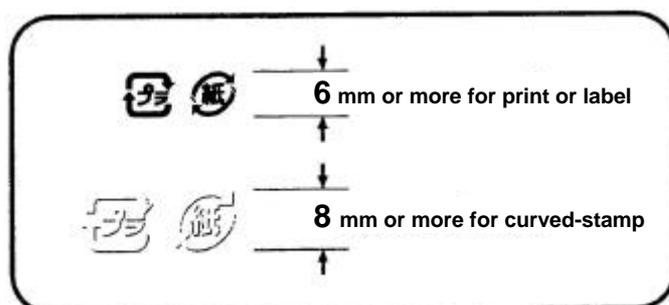
(1) Design of identification mark

- In principle, the design described in the brochure is applied.
- If, however, the integrity is not infringed and if the identification is assured, modification and decoration of the mark, to some extent, are acceptable.

Note: The above-given identification marks are generally used ones, and the form of individual identification marks is specified by a related law.

(2) Size of identification mark

- The vertical length is specified as follows.



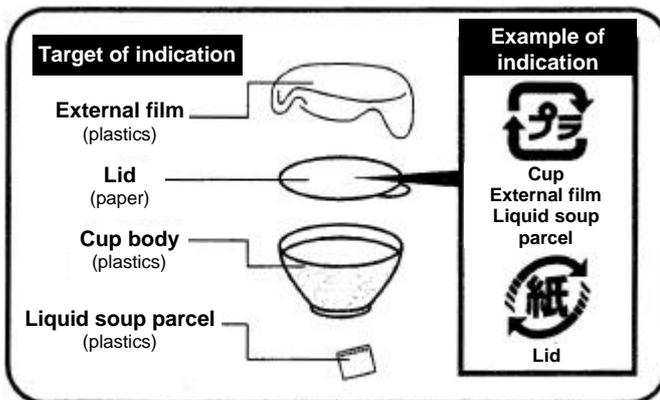
Note: The above-given identification marks are generally used ones, and the form of individual identification mark is specified by a related law.

(3) Method of indication

- The indication is done by printing, labeling, or curved-stamping on at least one place on the surface of containers and packaging.

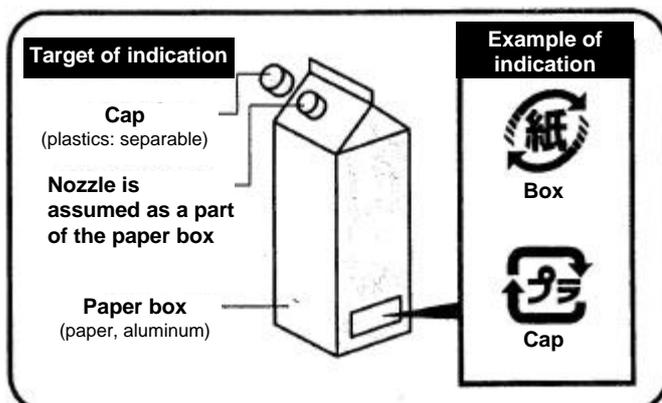
(4) Multiple containers and packaging, and integrated indication

- As for the containers such as those for cup-noodle, (cup + lid + external film + soup parcel), and bottles for shampoo, (bottle + cap + pump), which are configured by several separable portions, or the containers and packaging of products being further contained in other containers and packaging, as seen in cake boxes (inner parcel + outer box), each of the configured portions, (according to the Law, other portions to a specific portion are called the “integrated containers and packaging”), is treated as a single independent container and packaging.
- Identification mark is directly given to each configured portion, in principle. However, for the configured portions which are discarded at nearly the same time, the identification may be integrally given on a portion. In that case, it is requested to give also the name of each configured portion, (legally the name is called the “role name”), along with the identification mark.



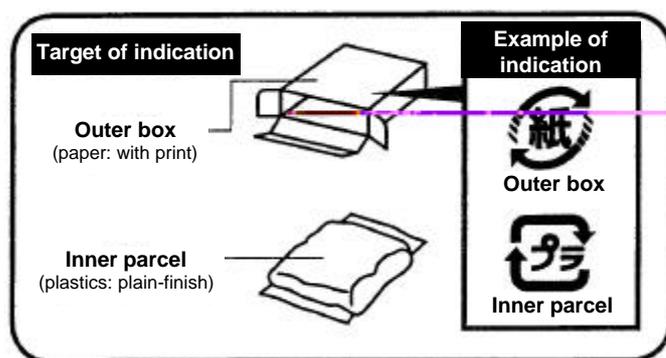
(5) Containers and packaging made from composite base-material or composite material

- For a portion such as plastics nozzle on SAKE paper box, (using aluminum), and paper label attached to a plastics bottle, which cannot be easily separated, or containers and packaging made by layering aluminum and plastics, which cannot be separated from each other, the group of inseparable portions is treated as a single container or packaging. The material mark of the heaviest portion is attached on any one of the inseparable portions, (for example, paper label attached to the bottle). For instance, for a container or packaging made of plastics, aluminum, and paper, if the plastics material is the heaviest, the Pla-mark is given as the container or packaging made mainly of plastics.



(6) Containers and packaging of plain-finish or of impossible of applying indication

- The containers and packaging with plain-finish or impossible of applying indication are not requested to give indication unless they do not contain separable configured portions, (or above-described “integrated containers and packaging” in (4)), that are legally requested to give identification, (or the steel cans for beverages and liquors, the aluminum cans for beverages and liquors, the PET bottles for beverages, liquors, and soy source, plastics containers and packaging, and paper containers and packaging, which are legally called the “related containers and packaging”), or, even when they contain these portions, all of these portions are plain-finish or are impossible of giving indication.
- Containers and packaging which have print on the surface or have label on the surface, or which are fabricated by molding to allow curved-stamping, (even if they have no curved-stamp on the surface), are not treated as plain-finish.
- For containers and packaging with plain-finish or which is physically impossible of giving indication, if “integrated containers and packaging” exist and if the “integrated containers and packaging” contain above-described “related containers and packaging”, the identification mark and the role name are given on any one of the “integrated containers and packaging”.
- In that case, if there is “integrated containers and packaging” which are discarded almost the same time when the containers and packaging with plain-finish or which are impossible of giving indication are discarded, the identification is given on the “integrated containers and packaging”.



(7) Packaging papers which are used by retailers on selling products

- Packaging papers (plastics and paper) which are used by retailers are not requested to give identification unless they exceed 1,300 cm².
- Packaging papers produced for packaging the target products are requested to give identification even when they are not larger than 1,300 cm².

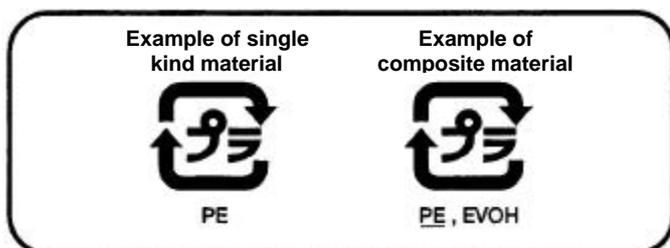
(8) Imported articles

- Even for the imported articles, identification is requested to give in the following cases.
 - If an instruction is given for the containers and packaging for the importing articles in terms of base-material, structure, and use of trade mark of the importer.
 - If the containers and packaging for the importing articles have Japanese indication by printing, labeling, or curved-stamping.

(9) Indication of material, etc. relating to the plastics containers and packaging

- For the plastics containers and packaging, the indication of kind of used plastics is not legally requested. Nevertheless, the Law suggests that type of indication is preferable.

- For the case of indication, the symbols of the material are in accordance with JIS K 6899-1 2000 / (ISO 1043-1 1997). For the composite materials or composite base-materials, it is recommended to give two or more kinds of the material/base-material, including the major configured material/base-material, and giving underline to the major material/base-material.



(10) Guidelines

- For smooth implementation of applying identification, the industrial bodies are expected to formulate guidelines in individual industries, and the member business entities are expected to apply identification conforming to thus prepared guidelines.

5. Penalty

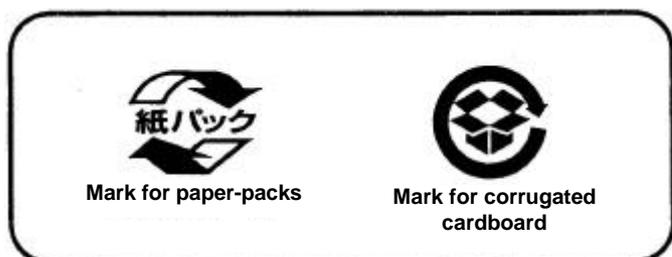
- The legal obligation of applying identification started on April 1, 2001, when the Law for Promotion of Effective Utilization of Resources was enacted. Nevertheless, the enforcement of the recommendation, order, disclosure, penalty, and some other articles have three years of forbearance, or, these articles will be applied to containers and packaging manufactured or imported on and after April 1, 2003.
- The penalty is, however, not applied to small business entities that satisfy the requirements of both the sales amount and the number of employees given below.

Small business entities (outside of the obligator)

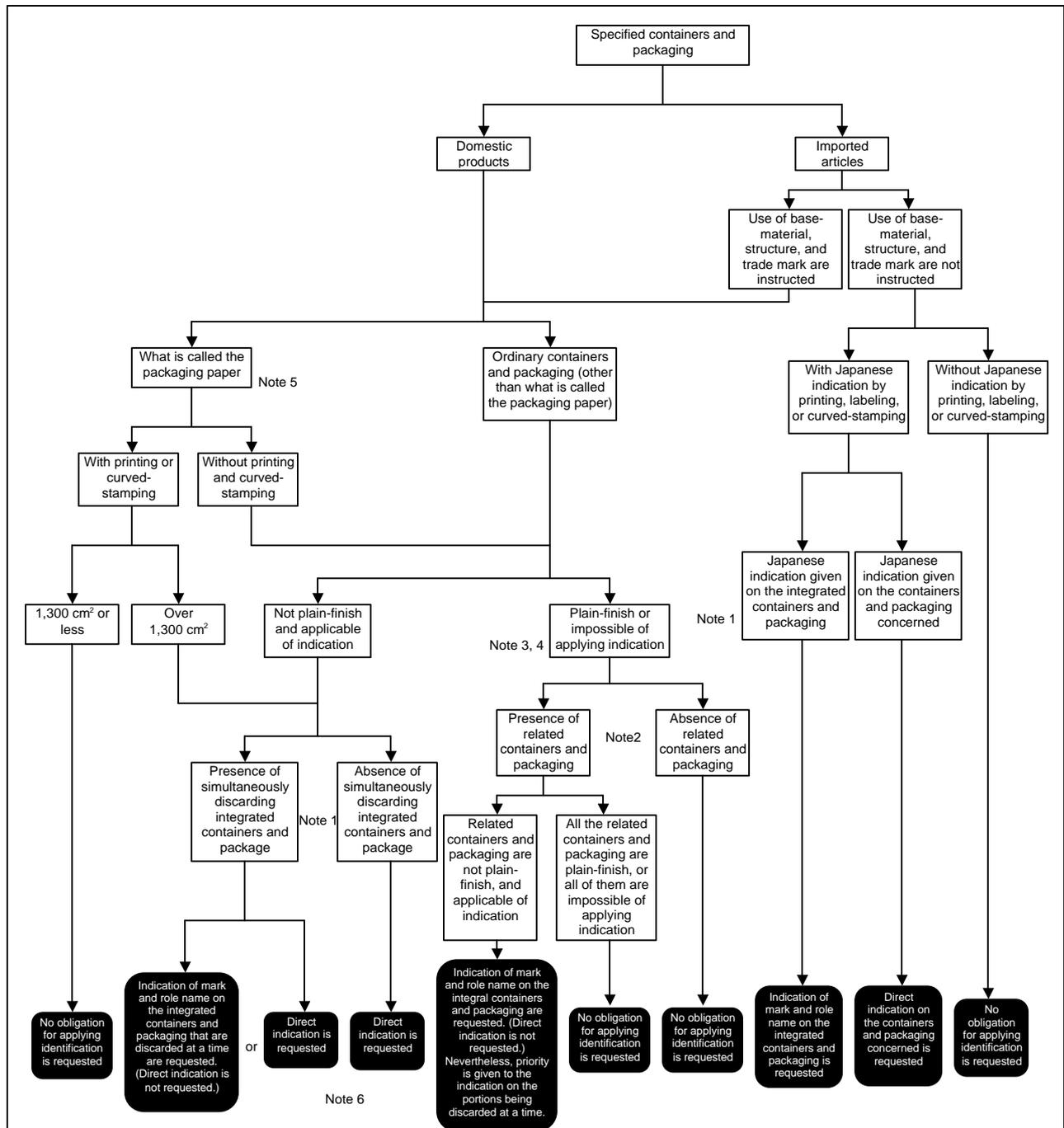
Kind of business	Sales amount	Number of employees
Manufacturing	240 million yen or less	and, 20 person or less
Trading, service	70 million yen or less	and, 5 person or less

6. Autonomous indication

- Although containers and packaging for paper-packs (not using aluminum) for beverages and containers and packaging for corrugated cardboard are not legally requested to apply identification, the relating industries have adopted autonomously their marks, and decided to apply the indication.



Check sheet for applying identification on plastics containers and packaging and on paper containers and packaging



- Note 1: The term “integrated containers and packaging” signifies the containers and packaging of products being further contained or packaged in other containers and packaging.
- Note 2: The term “related containers and packaging” signifies the specified indication products that hold or package the products which are held or packaged in containers and packaging, e.g., cans for beverages and liquors, PET bottles for beverages, liquors, and soy source, and containers and packaging made of plastics or paper.
- Note 3: The term “plain-finish containers and packaging” signifies the containers and packaging without printing and labeling on them, and applicable of curved-stamping, fabricated without receiving molding treatment.
- Note 4: The term “containers and packaging impossible of applying indication” signifies the containers and packaging impossible of giving identification mark owing to the base-material, structure, or other unavoidable reason.
- Note 5: The term “what is called the containers and packaging” herein signifies the plastics or paper packaging to wrap articles when retailers sell the articles, and the articles are not specifically defined.
- Note 6: The term “direct indication” herein signifies the indication given on the surface of containers and packaging requested to apply identification.

Plastics containers and packaging, and paper containers and packaging: Questions and Answers

1. Containers and packaging requested to apply identification

Q1

Are the containers and packaging requested to apply identification the same with the containers and packaging requested for recycling by the Law for Promotion of Selective Collection and Recycling of Containers and Packaging (abbreviated to the Containers and Packaging Recycling Law) ?

A: Basically, yes. However, the containers and packaging handled by small business entities, which are outside of the application of the Containers and Packaging Recycling Law, are also requested to apply identification. Inversely, containers and packaging with plain-finish and impossible of giving indication, packaging papers not larger than a specified size, and containers and packaging for imported articles, are, in some cases, not requested to give indication, though they are requested for recycling.

Q2

For containers and packaging common to household use and business use, is it allowable that those for business use also have identification marks ?

A: It is recommended to separate the containers and packaging in each use, and to avoid giving identification mark on those of business use, as far as possible.

Q3

If identification is applied on containers and packaging, does the legal obligation of recycling arise ?

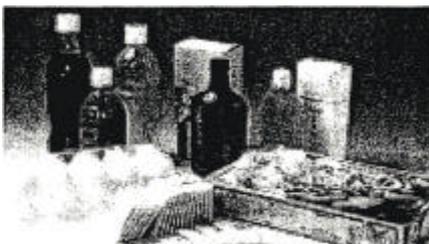
A: The legal obligation of recycling does not depend on with or without giving identification on them. However, individual business entities are strongly recommended to confirm if the containers and packaging are the targets of the Containers and Packaging Recycling Law before applying identification on them.

2. Obligators of applying identification

Q4

Are the obligators of applying identification the manufacturers of containers and packaging or the users ?

A: The obligation for applying identification becomes effective both the manufacturers of containers and packaging and the business entities which make order to manufacture the containers and packaging, (or use business entities). Import and sales business entities are also the obligators.



3. Identification marks

Q5

Can the color, line width, slit, font, frame, and decoration of individual identification marks be freely selected ?

A: Yes, if only the applied identification marks are clearly legible and easily identified relating to total pattern and color of the containers and packaging.

Q6

Is it allowed that the identification marks are given by attaching seals, not by printing and curved-stamping ?

A: The identification marks are given by printing, labeling, or curved-stamping. It is also allowed to give indication by attaching seals with identification marks.

Q7

Is it possible to give identification marks by stamping ?

A: It is accepted if the identification marks have performance equivalent with that of printing, such as clearly legible and not easily worn off.

4. Place of giving identification marks

Q8

Is it acceptable that an identification mark is placed at a position inside of container or packaging, or the position where the identification mark cannot be seen from outside unless the container or packaging is opened, (e.g., inside of a lid).

A: The identification marks are requested to give on the surface of containers and packaging in a state of holding or wrapping the target articles.

Q9

Is it acceptable that identification marks of containers and packaging are given in tags and handling instruction manuals ?

A: Since the tags and the handling instruction manuals are not containers and packaging, even when identification marks are given on them, the obligation to apply identification marks at specified positions still exists.

5. Containers and packaging with plain-finish

Q10

On attaching paper labels for indicating the articles packaged in plastics parcel with plain-finish, how can the identification be applied ?

A: If a label is attached on a parcel, the parcel is not classified as the containers and packaging with plain-finish, so the identification mark for the parcel is allowed to give on a label, though the parcel is legally requested to apply identification.

Q11

In that case, is it requested to give identification mark for the paper label ?

A: Since label is assumed as a part of parcel body, the identification mark of the paper is not indicated even if the label is made of paper.

Q12

Are the print of shelf-life and lot number assumed as printing ?

A: They are not assumed as printing.

Q13

If the containers and packaging are in colored plain-finish, is the colored plain-finish assumed as printing-exist ?

A: Color plain-finish is assumed as plain-finish, and is not assumed as printing-exist.

Q14

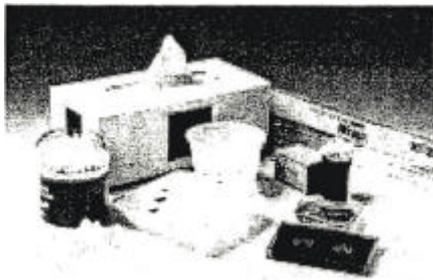
Plain-finish register-parcels and roll-parcels requested to apply identification ?

A: The plain-finish register-parcels and roll-parcels that are used on selling articles are not requested to apply identification. Nevertheless, it is recommended to provide information using, for example, indication at the register.

6. Cases of impossible of giving indication**Q15**

For small containers and packaging, for example, a parcel of toothpicks, having several millimeters of square and large depth, and a net, is it assumed as impossible of giving identification mark ?

A: If a space to give identification mark is not available, the container or packaging belongs to the containers and packaging impossible of giving indication. Nevertheless, in some cases, indication on other containers and packaging is requested, so care should be paid.

**7. Simultaneous discarding****Q16**

When large number of articles are held in an inner parcel, the inner parcel is, in turn, held in an outer box, and the articles are succeedingly consumed at a lot of small number of them, the outer box is not discarded until all the articles are consumed. In this case, is it allowed to apply identification of the inner parcel on the outer box ?

A: When the inner parcel and the outer box are expected to be discarded at a time, owing to the mode of article consumption (use), integrated indication on the outer box is acceptable.

8. Name (role name) of each configured portion**Q17**

Can the characters of role name be freely selected ?

A: Characters are freely selectable. They are, however, requested to be clearly legible and easily identifiable.

Q18

Can the name of role be freely selected ?

A: The name is necessary be understandable to consumers. If there exists a common guideline of industry, it is recommended to conform to the guideline.

9. Trays**Q19**

Are wrapped trays requested to apply identification ? If requested, what is the method of indication ?

A: Since trays are not classified to plain-finish because their manufacturing line contains a molding step that is possible of giving curved-stamping. Accordingly, trays are requested for applying identification even when they have no printing on them. When, however, wrapping material is expected as simultaneously discarding, the indication on the trays can be eliminated by giving identification of the trays on the label attached on the wrapping material.

Q20

Do wrapping materials on trays have obligation of applying identification ? If they have, what is the indication method ?

A: If a label indicating the article concerned is attached onto the wrapping material, the wrapping material is not classified as packaging with plain-finish. The identification for that type of wrapping material can be done by indicating on the label.

10. Packaging**Q21**

If the packaging has an area for enclosing the article concerned half or less of surface area of the article, is the packaging outside of the obligation to apply identification ?

A: If the packaging has an area for enclosing the article half or less of surface area of the article, the packaging is not "container" and "packaging". Therefore, that kind of packaging is outside of the legal obligation of applying identification.

11. Packaging paper (made of plastics or paper)**Q22**

Is a packaging paper that packs a specific article at manufacturing plant for shipment classified as "packing papers that are used by retailers for selling the articles" which are not requested to apply identification for 1,300 cm² or less of area ?

A: That packaging paper is outside of the request unless it is used by a retailer to package the article on selling it. However, even in retailing stage, the packing paper that is manufactured for packaging a specific article is within the scope of obligation.

Q23

According to a Ministerial ordinance, package papers holding or packaging articles in retailing stage, which have 1,300 cm² or smaller area and have printing or curved-stamping are outside of the obligation of applying identification. Is a package paper of that kind with plain-finish outside of the obligation ?

A: A packaging paper with plain-finish is free from obligation of applying identification conforming to the rule relating to the containers and packaging with plain-finish, unless label is attached to the paper.

12. Composite materials, base-materials

Q24

If an inseparable composite base-material contains main base-material aluminum that is outside of obligation of applying identification, is plastics material which is not the major material in the composite base-material free from obligation of applying identification ?

A: For the case of composite base-material, the judgment of obligation on applying identification is given on the major base-material in terms of weight. Therefore, the plastics, in this case, are not requested to give identification. Nevertheless, it is recommended to provide information about the base-material.

Q25

As of the blister-pack which is separable to the base-paper and the cover, what are the contents of identification ?

A: The blister-pack in which the base-paper and the cover are joined by staples and are joined by adhesives conforms to the rule of separably integrated packaging to apply identification. In this case, if the base-paper has integrated mark showing the kind of paper for base-paper and the kind of plastics for cover, individual indications can be eliminated.

13. Forbearance

Q26

Is the penalty article enforced on April 1, 2003 applied to the sale on and after the date or to the manufacture on and after the date ?

A: The penalty article is applied to the containers and packaging manufactured on and after April 1, or to the containers and packaging accompanied with articles imported on and after April 1. The articles of recommendation, order, disclosure, report, collection, and witnessed inspection are also applied to them.

14. Control of identification marks

Q27

When an identification mark is attached, where should we report to ?

A: No obligation of reporting exists.

Q28

When an identification mark is attached, do we need to pay charge ?

A: No charge is applied.

15. Guideline of industry

Q29

Where can we obtain the guideline ?

A: Ask to an industrial body you belong to.

Q30

Are we requested to observe the guideline ?

A: Since the indication of identification is easy to understand for the consumers if it is given in common style for individual kinds of articles, the indication is preferably in accordance with the guideline.

For any question relating to the Containers and Packaging Recycle Law and for the indication of identification, please contact the following individual sections.

The Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry		
Hokkaido Bureau of Economy, Trade and Industry	Environmental Protection and Natural Resources Department	Environmental Protection and Administration Division TEL: 011-709-1754 (Direct call)
Tohoku Bureau of Economy, Trade and Industry	Environmental Protection and Natural Resources Department	Environmental Protection and Safety Division TEL: 022-215-2243 (Direct call)
Kanto Bureau of Economy, Trade and Industry	Industrial Policy Department	Environmental Protection and Recycling Division TEL: 048-600-0291 (Direct call)
Chubu Bureau of Economy, Trade and Industry	Industrial Policy Department	Environmental Protection and Recycling Division TEL: 052-951-2768 (Direct call)
Kinki Bureau of Economy, Trade and Industry	Industrial Policy Department	Environmental Protection and Recycling Division TEL: 06-6966-6018 (Direct call)
Chugoku Bureau of Economy, Trade and Industry	Environmental Protection and Natural Resources Department	Environmental Protection and Safety Division TEL: 082-224-5676 (Direct call)
Shikoku Bureau of Economy, Trade and Industry	Environmental Protection and Natural Resources Department	Environmental Protection and Natural Resources Division TEL: 087-834-3954 (Direct call)
Kyushu Bureau of Economy, Trade and Industry	Environmental Protection and Natural Resources Department	Recycling Promotion Division TEL: 092-482-5472 (Direct call)
Okinawa Bureau of Economy, Trade and Industry	Economy, Trade and Industry Department	Environmental Protection and Natural Resources Division TEL: 098-866-0031 (Switchboard)
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	Industrial Science and Technology Policy and Environment Bureau	Recycling Promotion Division TEL: 03-3501-4978 (Direct call)
Ministry of Environment		
Minister's Secretariat	Waste Management and Recycling Department	Office of Recycling Promotion TEL: 03-3581-3351 (Switchboard)
Financial Bureau	Coordination Division	Tobacco and Salt Industries Section ? TEL: 03-3581-4111 (Switchboard)
Sapporo Regional Taxation Bureau	Second Taxation Department	Alcoholic Beverage Industry Coordinator? TEL: 011-231-5011 (Switchboard)
Sendai Regional Taxation Bureau	Second Taxation Department	Alcoholic Beverage Industry Coordinator? TEL: 022-263-1111 (Switchboard)
Kanto Shin-etsu Regional Taxation Bureau	Second Taxation Department	Alcoholic Beverage Industry Coordinator? TEL: 048-600-3111 (Switchboard)
Tokyo Regional Taxation Bureau	Second Taxation Department	Alcoholic Beverage Industry Coordinator? TEL: 03-3216-6811 (Switchboard)
Kanazawa Regional Taxation Bureau	Taxation Department	Alcoholic Beverage Industry Coordinator? TEL: 076-231-2131 (Switchboard)
Nagoya Regional Taxation Bureau	Second Taxation Department	Alcoholic Beverage Industry Coordinator? TEL: 052-951-3511 (Switchboard)
Osaka Regional Taxation Bureau	Second Taxation Department	Alcoholic Beverage Industry Coordinator? TEL: 06-6941-5331 (Switchboard)
Hiroshima Regional Taxation Bureau	Second Taxation Department	Alcoholic Beverage Industry Coordinator? TEL: 082-221-9211 (Switchboard)
Takamatsu Regional Taxation Bureau	Taxation Department	Alcoholic Beverage Industry Coordinator? TEL: 087-831-3111 (Switchboard)
Fukuoka Regional Taxation Bureau	Second Taxation Department	Alcoholic Beverage Industry Coordinator? TEL: 092-411-0031 (Switchboard)
Kumamoto Regional Taxation Bureau	Taxation Department	Alcoholic Beverage Industry Coordinator? TEL: 096-354-6171 (Switchboard)
Okinawa Regional Taxation Office	Customs Division ?	TEL: 098-867-3101 (Switchboard)
National Tax Administration Agency	Taxation Department	Alcoholic Beverage Tax Division TEL: 03-3581-4161 (Switchboard)
Pharmaceutical and Food Safety Bureau		Economic Affair Division TEL: 03-5253-1111 (Switchboard)

Tohoku Regional Agricultural Administration Office	Planning and Coordination Department	Food Division	TEL: 022-263-1111 (Switchboard)
Kanto Regional Agricultural Administration Office	Planning and Coordination Department	Food Division	TEL: 048-600-0600 (Switchboard)
Hokuriku Regional Agricultural Administration Office	Planning and Coordination Department	Food Division	TEL: 076-263-2161 (Switchboard)
Tokai Regional Agricultural Administration Office	Planning and Coordination Department	Food Division	TEL: 052-201-7271 (Switchboard)
Kinki Regional Agricultural Administration Office	Planning and Coordination Department	Food Division	TEL: 075-451-9161 (Switchboard)
Chugoku and Shikoku Regional Agricultural Administration Office	Planning and Coordination Department	Food Division	TEL: 086-224-4511 (Switchboard)
Kyushu Regional Agricultural Administration Office	Planning and Coordination Department	Food Division	TEL: 096-353-3561 (Switchboard)
Okinawa General Bureau	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Department	Farmland Policy Planning Division	TEL: 098-866-0031 (Switchboard)
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery	Food and Environment Section, Food Industry Planning Division	Comprehensive Food Bureau	TEL: 03-3502-8111 (Switchboard)

Japan Containers and Packaging Recycling Association

Planning and Coordination Department

TEL: 03-5532-8558 (Direct call) FAX: 03-5532-9698
HP: <http://www.jcpra.or.jp/>

Clean proof, etc.

Plastic Packaging Recycling Council

TEL: 03-3501-5893 FAX: 03-5521-9018
HP: <http://www.pprc.gr.jp/>

Paper Packaging Recycling Council

TEL: 03-3501-6191 FAX: 03-3501-0203
HP: <http://www.kami-suisinkyō.org/>

Indication of plastics material

Japan Plastics Industry Federation

TEL: 03-3586-9761 FAX: 03-3586-9760
HP: <http://www.jpif.gr.jp/>

Autonomous indication

Committee for Paper Milk Container Environmental Issues

TEL: 03-3264-3903 FAX: 03-3264-3376

Committee for Corrugated Cardboard Recycling I

TEL: 03-3248-4851 FAX: 03-5550-2101

Indication on Steel Cans, Aluminum Cans, and PET Bottles

Japan Steel Can Recycling Association

TEL: 03-5550-9431 FAX: 03-5550-9435
HP: <http://www.rits.or.jp/steelcan/>

Japan Aluminum Can Recycling Association

TEL: 03-3582-9755 FAX: 03-3505-1750
HP: <http://www.alumi-can.or.jp/>

Council for PET Bottle Recycling

TEL: 03-3662-7591 FAX: 03-5623-2885
HP: <http://www.petbottle-rec.gr.jp/>

Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
Contractor: Japan Containers and Packaging Recycling Association