Sources for More Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bureau/Department/Section</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>TEL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hokkaido Bureau of Economy, Trade and Industry: Department of Industrial Policy, Environmental Protection and Recycling Division</td>
<td>Kita Hachijo 2-1-1, Kita-ku, Sapporo-shi 060-0808</td>
<td>011-709-1754 (direct)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tohoku Bureau of Economy, Trade and Industry: Department of Industrial Policy, Environmental Protection and Recycling Division</td>
<td>Higashi 2-1-1, Sendai-shi 980-8403</td>
<td>022-263-1206 (direct)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanto Bureau of Economy, Trade and Industry: Department of Industrial Policy, Environmental Protection and Recycling Division</td>
<td>Kamiori 2-11, Saitama-shi 330-3715</td>
<td>048-600-0230 (direct)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chubu Bureau of Economy, Trade and Industry: Department of Industrial Policy, Environmental Protection and Recycling Division</td>
<td>Sammanmura 2-5-5, Naka-ku, Nagoya-shi 460-8510</td>
<td>052-951-2788 (direct)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kinki Bureau of Economy, Trade and Industry: Department of Industrial Policy, Environmental Protection and Recycling Division</td>
<td>Otemae 1-5-44, Chuo-ku, Osaka-shi 540-0635</td>
<td>06-6956-0019 (direct)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chugoku Bureau of Economy, Trade and Industry: Department of Industrial Policy, Environmental Protection and Recycling Division</td>
<td>Kamihatchobori 6-30, Naka-ku, Hiroshima-shi 730-8531</td>
<td>082-224-5679 (direct)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shikoku Bureau of Economy, Trade and Industry: Department of Industrial Policy, Environmental Protection and Recycling Division</td>
<td>Bancho 1-1-1, Takamatsu-shi 760-8512</td>
<td>087-834-0054 (direct)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyushu Bureau of Economy, Trade and Industry: Department of Industrial Policy, Environmental Protection and Recycling Division</td>
<td>Hakataeki Higashi 2-11-1, Chuo-ku, Fukuoka-shi 812-8548</td>
<td>092-482-0471 (direct)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Okinawa General Bureau, Cabinet Office: Department of Economy, Trade and Industry, Environmental Resource Division</td>
<td>Meiyama 2-4-1, Naha-shi 900-8530</td>
<td>098-966-0084 (operator)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry: Industrial Science and Technology Policy and Environment Bureau, Recycling Promotion Division</td>
<td>Kasumigaseki 1-3-1, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8001</td>
<td>03-3501-4978 (direct)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Government-Designated Organization

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>TEL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Japan Containers and Packaging Recycling Association</td>
<td>Yusei Gojokai Kotohira Bldg. (3rd/8th Fl.), 1-14-1 Toranomon, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105-0001</td>
<td>03-5532-8001 (direct)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Government-Designated Organization

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>TEL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General Affairs Division</td>
<td>03-5532-8001 (direct)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Relations Division</td>
<td>03-5532-8004 (direct)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Homepage: http://www.meti.go.jp/
Containers and wrapping waste is increasing ...that is why this law has been created.

What is the “Containers and Packaging Recycling Law?”

Containers and Wrapping Account for 60% of Waste

Each year households in Japan discard about 51.45 million tons of waste (FY1999 figure). “Containers and wrapping waste” account for about 60% of this waste by volume. In order to promote the conversion of these discarded containers and wrapping into a “resource,” the Containers and Packaging Recycling Law was officially announced in June 1995 and implemented in April 1997. Consumers, municipalities, business entities, and each and every person all have a role to play in cooperating actively to build a recycling-oriented society.

Containers and Wrapping Targeted for Selective Collection

Businesses Required to Recycle

Medium or large-scale business entities of the following categories are, as a general rule, considered “specified business entities” under the Containers and Packaging Recycling Law and are obligated to recycle: 1) business entities that use “containers” or “wrapping” in manufacturing or selling merchandise, 2) business entities that manufacture “containers,” and 3) business entities that import and sell “containers” or merchandise in “containers” or “wrapping.” However, small-sized business entities meeting the requirements listed below are not subject to this law.

- Definition of Small-sized Business Entities (those exempted from recycling obligations)
- Type of Business
  - Manufacturing
  - Retail/Wholesale, Services
- Sales
  - ¥20 million or less
  - ¥70 million or less
- Number of Employees
  - 20 or fewer
  - 5 or fewer employees

Efforts to Recycle

Under the Containers and Packaging Recycling Law, recycling roles have been assigned to specified business entities for effective use of resources. The total amount of recycling obligation under the law is based on the amount of selective collection planned by municipalities and the amount which can be recycled, and is calculated by the competent ministries. The amount of selective collection and the recyclable amount are announced by the government in its five-year plans.

- Amount of Selective Collection and Recyclable Amount

How to Calculate Amount of Recycling Obligation

Each specified business entity will have its own respective “amount of recycling obligation” in accordance with its category of business and the types of containers and wrapping involved. In addition, the amount used or manufactured will be taken into account when calculating the amount of recycling obligation.

- Model for Calculating Amount of Recycling Obligation

Notes on Terminology

- In this pamphlet, the term "containers" is used to mean bottles, boxes or the like into which merchandise is placed, and “wrapping” to mean wrapping paper or the like in which merchandise is wrapped, and the term “containers and packaging” is used to mean both only in the names of the Law and the designated organization.
- The term “selective collection” or “sorted collection” means collection of sorted packaging waste or collection and sorting of commingled packaging waste by municipalities, which is similar to the curbside collection in the U.S.A.
Transforming “waste” into “resources” once again.

Mechanism for Recycling Containers and Wrapping (flowchart of recycling by the Designated Organization route)

Each person has a role to play in recycling from his or her respective position—that is the basic idea expressed in the Containers and Packaging Recycling Law. In other words, if any of the parties involved—the “specified business entity” that bears recycling obligation, the “municipality” that undertake selective collection, or the “consumer” who undertakes selective discarding of their waste—fails to fulfill their roles, waste cannot be transformed back into resources again.

Specified Business Entities
- Business entities which use “containers” or “wrapping” in manufacturing or sale of merchandise
- Business entities which manufacture “containers”
- Business entities which import and sell merchandise placed in “containers” or “wrapping”

*These businesses are called “specified business entities” and have the recycling obligation (This does not apply to small-sized businesses).

Consumers (selective discarding)
Recycling begins with good manners and the due consideration of individual consumers. Please follow the “discarding rules” set forth by the respective municipalities. In addition, make an effort to choose products with simpler packaging and make active use of refillable containers. With everyone’s understanding and cooperation, we can take that first, crucial step in recycling.

Municipalities (selective collection)
Municipalities play two roles: 1) conducting collection, sorting and washing of containers and wrapping in accordance with “sorting standards” specified under the law, and 2) storing in appropriate storage facilities. Containers and wrapping waste clearing both 1) and 2) are called “items meeting sorting standards.” Items meeting sorting standards collected by municipalities which have concluded transfer contracts with the Designated Organization are received by the Designated Organization, which proceeds to the next step in recycling.

Recyclers
Recyclers transport items meeting sorting standards and process them, transforming them into “resources” once more.

Designated Organization
The Japan Containers and Packaging Recycling Association is a Designated Organization appointed by the five competent ministries (Finance; Health, Labor and Welfare; Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries; Economy, Trade and Industry; and the Environment). It promotes smooth and appropriate recycling of items meeting sorting standards.
What are the “containers” and “wrapping” that specified business entities are obligated to recycle?

What are Containers and Wrapping?

“Containers” can be thought of as things into which merchandise is placed (this includes bags), and “wrapping” as materials in which merchandise is wrapped. Further, under the Containers and Packaging Recycling Law, containers and wrapping are defined as “things that become unnecessary once the merchandise has been consumed or otherwise separated from them.”

Materials and Shapes

Glass Containers
- Containers made primarily of glass (excluding those made of silicate glass or milk glass) and which are listed here.
- 1) Bottles, 2) cups and cup-shaped containers, 3) plates and trays, 4) containers having a structure or form similar to 1) to 3), and 5) stoppers, lids and caps for containers or items resembling these.

PET Bottles
- Containers made mainly of polyethylene terephthalate (to be filled with beverages and soy sauce) and which are listed here.
- 1) Bottles, 2) other containers having a structure or form similar to 1).

Paper Containers and Wrapping
- Containers or wrapping made mainly of paper (excluding paper drink packs and items consisting mainly of corrugated cardboard) and which are listed here.
- 1) Boxes and cases, 2) cups and cup-shaped containers, 3) plates and trays, 4) bags, 5) containers having a structure or form similar to 1) to 4), 6) stoppers, lids and caps for containers or items resembling these, 7) containers used as a part of a main container, which are processed or glued to the container so as to protect or immobilize the merchandise placed in this container, and 8) wrapping.

Plastic Containers and Wrapping
- Containers or wrapping made mainly of plastic (excluding the above PET Bottles) and which are listed here.
- 1) Boxes and cases, 2) bottles, 3) casks and buckets, 4) cups and cup-shaped containers, 5) plates and trays, 6) bags, 7) containers having a structure or form similar to 1) to 6), 8) stoppers, lids and caps for containers or items resembling these, 9) containers used as a part of a main container, which are processed or glued to the container so as to protect or immobilize the merchandise placed in this container, and 10) wrapping.

“Determining Criteria” and “Main Examples” of Containers and Wrapping

Containers which become unnecessary when removed from the included merchandise
- Boxes for candy or toys
- Boxes for shoes or household electronics
- Pocket-sized bag for tissue paper
- Containers for lipstick or stick glue
- Multi-packs containing beverages or natto
- Outer shrink-film for a packet of cigarettes
- Plastic or paper bags received at supermarket check-out counters
- For package of multiple-roll toilet paper
- Outer shrink-film for cup noodles
- Bag for straws that come with beverage packs
- Bag for chopsticks that come with box lunches, etc.

Wrapping which becomes unnecessary when removed from the included merchandise
- Wrapping paper at department stores and other retailers
- Wrapping film for covering fresh food products in trays
- Paper and film used to wrap hamburgers, caramels, etc.
- Stretch-film for wrapping lunches sold at convenience stores, etc.

Items not listed above are exempt from the law.

When the item contained is not merchandise:
- Envelopes containing letters and direct mail
- Paper bags and boxes containing gifts
- Containers and wrapping placed in households, etc.

When they are used for “supply of services,” not “merchandise:”
- Dry cleaning bags
- Containers and wrapping with coupons, gift certificates, etc.

Items which do not become unnecessary when removed from the contents or which are a part of the merchandise:
- CD cases
- Book jackets
- Cases for musical instruments, cameras, and others
- Glass display cases for dolls, etc.

Exemption

In accordance with what is commonly understood as such:
- Wrapping which covers less than one half of the surface of merchandise
- Labels, stickers, seals and tags
- Items which are used after physical separation from “containers” or “wrapping”
- Partitions in boxes of sushi, etc.
Chart for determining whether or not you are obligated to recycle.

Method for Determining Specified Business Entity Status

* Please refer to the respective checkpoints below when you cannot answer the questions or are uncertain of your status.

1. Is your company engaged in any of the following five types of business?
   - Container or wrapping businesses
   - Retail or wholesale businesses
   - Importing businesses
   - Religious foundations
   - Charitable foundations

2. To which of the following two classes of business, A or B, does the division with the biggest sales in your company belong?
   - A: Manufacturing and Other Related Businesses
   - B: Trading and Service Businesses

3. Among the merchandise and services you are providing, are there some that are ultimately consumed at home?
   - YES
   - NO

4. To which of the following two classes of business, A or B, does the division with the biggest sales in your company belong?
   - A: Manufacturing and Other Related Businesses
   - B: Trading and Service Businesses

5. Checkpoint 1: In cases in which merchandise is not consumed at home.
   - NO
   - BUT
   - YES

6. Checkpoint 2: There is a possibility, however, that you will be obligated to keep records.

You have no obligation to recycle.

Checkpoint

If your company has a division that handles containers or wrapping, please proceed to Q2.

Checkpoint

1) Cases in which merchandise is not consumed at home.
   - NO
   - BUT
   - YES

2) Regarding “Record Keeping Obligation”
   - Even if you do not belong to the example given in Q2, if you answer YES to Q4, you will be responsible for keeping records. It is important to keep records in order to calculate accurately the amount of recycling obligation and to perform follow-up confirmation. Records must be closed each year and retained for a period of five years after closing. For more detailed information, please see pages 14-15.

3) Calculating number of employees
   - Please consider the total number of employees at your company, not just the number of employees in separate divisions. Specifically, employees are considered as follows:
     - For multiple branches, the total number of employees overall.
     - Judged as the “number of persons normally employed.”
   Here, the “number of persons normally employed” is determined in accordance with the construction of the Labor Standards Law and Basic Law on Small and Medium Businesses. In general, this does not include part-time or temporary workers, but here “part-time or temporary workers” means persons not requiring advance notice of discharge, as follows:
     - Daily hired.

4) Calculating total sales
   - Including, however, those who continued to be employed beyond a one-month period.
   - Persons employed for a term of two months or less.
   - Persons employed for a probation period (excluding, however, those who continued to be employed beyond a fourteen-day period).
   - Seasonal workers employed for a term of four months or less.
   - Persons employed for a probation period (excluding, however, those who continued to be employed beyond a fourteen-day period).

5) Calculating sales

6) Checkpoint

<1> Calculating number of employees
   - Please consider the total number of employees at your company, not just the number of employees in separate divisions. Specifically, employees are considered as follows:
     - For multiple branches, the total number of employees overall.
     - Judged as the “number of persons normally employed.”
   Here, the “number of persons normally employed” is determined in accordance with the construction of the Labor Standards Law and Basic Law on Small and Medium Businesses. In general, this does not include part-time or temporary workers, but here “part-time or temporary workers” means persons not requiring advance notice of discharge, as follows:
     - Daily hired.

<2> Calculating total sales
   - “Total sales” means the sales that is commonly understood as such. For this reason, you can use whatever your company itself uses in settling its accounts. Also, the purpose is to determine how much income your company has earned overall and how much economic power it possesses, please consider the sales of your company overall.
   - In counting sales by business category, the following procedures are normally followed.
     - Mining and manufacturing business: counting sales of merchandise
     - Transport and service business: counting the value of the services provided
     - Wholesale and retail businesses: counting sales of merchandise
     - Agriculture, forestry and fisheries businesses: counting sales of merchandise.
Regarding your company’s use or manufacturing of containers or wrapping, have any “contract relationship for manufacture or use” been made?

In the above-mentioned “contract relationship,” have any substantial decisions been made on the materials or structure of the containers or wrapping?

YES

NO

YES

NO

YES

NO

YES

NO

BUT

You have no obligation to recycle.

Method for Determining Specified Business Entity Status

* Please refer to the respective checkpoints below when you cannot answer the questions or are uncertain of your status.

Checkpoint 1

<1> Meaning of glass, PET, plastic, and paper materials

The “materials” of the containers and wrapping in <Q5> indicate those defined on page 6.

Checkpoint 2

<2> Composite materials

Regarding containers and wrapping made of multiple materials which would be hard to separate, please determine the type of containers or wrapping on the basis of the material of the highest ratio by weight.

Example of a composite material: trays formed from filler sheet (50% or more calcium carbonate content) are considered to be calcium carbonate containers, and thus non-plastic containers and wrapping, and are exempt from the law.

Checkpoint 3

The use of containers and wrapping in <Q6> is for merchandise or its accessories.

Gifts and services (rental videos, dry cleaning) do not fall within the scope.

Regarding samples (for trial use, etc.), if they are clearly distinguishable from merchandise to be sold, then they are exempt from the law, but if they are indistinguishable from merchandise being sold, then even if they are being called samples and distributed free of charge, they are subject to the law.

For other examples, please see page 7 “Main Examples of Containers and Wrapping.”

Checkpoint 4

Regarding your company’s use or manufacturing of containers or wrapping, have any “contract relationship for manufacture or use” been made?

In the above-mentioned “contract relationship,” have any substantial decisions been made on the materials or structure of the containers or wrapping?

YES

NO

NO

NO

YES

NO

Checkpoint 5

For judging whether or not containers or wrapping will be discarded once removed from the contents, please see page 7 “Main Examples of Containers and Wrapping.”

Checkpoint 6

Entitles that are entrusted with the manufacture of containers or wrapping from entities that use the containers or wrapping will be considered specified business entities, regardless of whether or to what degree they have received manufacturing instructions or materials from the users.

Checkpoint 7

Regarding the obligations under the Containers and Packaging Recycling Law, please see pages 4-5.

Checkpoint 8

Specified Business Entity

The obligations under the Containers and Packaging Recycling Law apply to you.

If any points remain unclear, please consult with us.

* If you fail to fulfill your obligations, you will be subject to penalties.

(For details, please see page 14.)

Checkpoint 9

See Checkpoint if you cannot answer.

See Checkpoint if you cannot answer.

See Checkpoint if you cannot answer.
You can also fulfill your obligations by paying a recycling fee to the “Designated Organization.”

The “Recycling Fee” and Methods of Calculation

### “Estimated Amount of Output” x “Calculation Coefficient” x “Recycling Unit Cost” = “Recycling Fee”

How much to pay as “recycling fees”—first, calculate the “estimated amount of output” based on the amount of output of the previous year. The point is to separate the amount passed on to the consumers from the amount collected by your company or consumed in the course of business activities, and declare only the portion which ultimately ended up as waste discarded from households or other parties. Business entities that can perform this calculation themselves should choose the “ordinary calculation” and those that would have difficulty should select the “simplified calculation.”

In order to enable individual specified business entities to calculate with ease the amount of recycling which they are responsible for, a “calculation coefficient” is set. The “recycling unit cost” is calculated from recycling costs. Both of these values change each year. The amounts and ratios used as the basis for the coefficient are obtained from the Japanese government, and the recycling unit cost is announced by the Designated Organization. When these two figures are multiplied with the “estimated amount of output,” the figure obtained is the “recycling fee” payable to the Designated Organization.

#### Formulas

- **Estimated Amount of Output (kg)**
- **Calculation Coefficient**
- **Recycling Unit Cost**

Using these formulas, calculate your recycling fee:

\[
\text{Estimated Amount of Output (kg)} = \text{Amount of Specified Containers and Wrapping Used in Merchandise Sold During the Previous Year (kg)} \times \frac{\text{the portion of w which your company collects itself (kg)}}{\text{the portion of w which is collected by the household or other parties (kg)}} - \text{Excluding Overlap}
\]

\[
\text{Estimated Amount of Output (yen)} = \text{Amount of Specified Containers and Wrapping Used in Merchandise Sold During the Previous Year (kg)} \times \frac{\text{the portion of w which your company collects itself (kg)}}{\text{the portion of w which is collected by the household or other parties (kg)}} - \text{Excluding Overlap}
\]

\[
\text{Amount of Recycling Obligation (yen)} = \frac{\text{Estimated Amount of Output (yen)}}{\text{Calculation Coefficient}} \times \text{Recycling Unit Cost}
\]

When and Where Is Application Made?

Application for and conclusion of recycling contracts can be done at the Chambers of Commerce or the Industry and Commerce and Industry Associations nationwide, which act on behalf of Designated Organizations. Please inquire at your nearest Chamber of Commerce and Industry or Commerce and Industry Association.

#### Recycling Operation Flowchart

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal Year</th>
<th>Procedures</th>
<th>Operations</th>
<th>Fee (yen)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>Deadline for recycling contract applications</td>
<td>Payment of recycling fee to the Designated Organization</td>
<td>100,000 ~ 30 million yen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>Deadline for concluding contracts</td>
<td>Settlement of recycling fee</td>
<td>30 million yen or more</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>Commencement of recycling contract term with the Designated Organization/commencement of recycling operations</td>
<td>End of operations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Payment May Also Be Made in Installments**

When the recycling fee due to the Designated Organization exceeds 100,000 yen, payment may also be made in installments. Note that the number of installments and due dates differ depending on the size of the recycling fee.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fee (yen)</th>
<th>Period of Installation</th>
<th>Total payment due</th>
<th>Total payment due</th>
<th>Payment due in instalments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100,000 or less</td>
<td></td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100,000 ~ 30 million yen</td>
<td>3 installments</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 million yen or more</td>
<td>4 installments</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Calculation and application can be made on our Website

On the Website of the Designated Organization, the Japan Containers and Packaging Recycling Association, we have provided a “calculation page” to assist calculating the “recycling obligation amount.” You can also make an application for a recycling contract online. Please feel free to make use of this service.

Visit [The Japan Containers and Packaging Recycling Association](http://www.jcpra.or.jp/)

**Please see “Recycling Fee Calculation Methods” (separate paper).**
### Record Keeping

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Record Keeping</th>
<th>Amount of specified containers and wrapping used in merchandise sold during the previous fiscal year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1. User</strong></td>
<td>Amount of specified containers and wrapping used in merchandise sold during the previous fiscal year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2. Manufacturer</strong></td>
<td>Estimated amount of specified containers and wrapping used in merchandise sold during the previous fiscal year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3. User</strong></td>
<td>Estimated amount of export of specified containers and wrapping for the current year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4. Manufacturer</strong></td>
<td>Estimated amount of export of specified containers and wrapping for the current year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5. User</strong></td>
<td>Estimated amount of export of specified containers and wrapping for the current year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>6. Manufacturer</strong></td>
<td>Estimated amount of export of specified containers and wrapping for the current year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>7. User</strong></td>
<td>Estimated amount of export of specified containers and wrapping for the current year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>8. Manufacturer</strong></td>
<td>Estimated amount of export of specified containers and wrapping for the current year</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Record-Keeping Example (case of a specified container user using the ordinary calculation method)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Business classification</th>
<th>Number of units sold of the merchandise placed in the specified containers (*) during the current fiscal year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food manufacturing industry</td>
<td>2,530,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soft drink manufacturing, tea or coffee manufacturing industry</td>
<td>83,490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcoholic beverage manufacturing industry</td>
<td>83,490</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Items regarding recycling contracts with the Designated Organization

- **Weight of recycling obligation**: 31,815 kg

---

### If a Specified Business Entity Fails to Fulfill Its Obligations, It Will Be Subject to Penalty.

If any reason a specified business entity with the recycling obligation does not fulfill that obligation, the business entity will be subject to penalties through "guidance and advice," "recommendation," "publication," and "orders" of the government.

- **When there is failure to fulfill recycling obligations**
- **When records are not kept**, when records contain false statements and when records are not retained
- **When upon request from the competent ministries for a business report**, a report is not provided or the report contains false statements
- **When the business entity refuses inspection by the competent ministries or obstructs it**

For **"guidance and advice," "recommendation," "publication," and "orders"**, if those are not complied with, a fine not exceeding 500,000 yen will be imposed.

For **"guidance and advice," "recommendation," "publication," and "orders"**, in case of non-compliance, a fine not exceeding 200,000 yen will be imposed.

---

### Regarding Record Keeping and Examples

**Record Keeping**

- **Recycling obligation amount**: Amount of specified containers and wrapping used in merchandise sold during the previous fiscal year
- **Estimated amount of output used in calculating recycling obligation**: Amount of specified containers and wrapping used in merchandise sold during the previous fiscal year

**Example** (case of a specified container user using the ordinary calculation method)

- **Food manufacturing industry**: Amount of specified containers and wrapping used in merchandise sold during the previous fiscal year
- **Soft drink manufacturing, tea or coffee manufacturing industry**: Amount of specified containers and wrapping used in merchandise sold during the previous fiscal year
- **Alcoholic beverage manufacturing industry**: Amount of specified containers and wrapping used in merchandise sold during the previous fiscal year

**In the case that the ordinary calculation method was used to obtain the estimated amount of output in 2.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date of conclusion of contract</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Day</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Date of conclusion of contract</td>
<td>2023</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Amount of specified containers and wrapping discarded as household waste (kg)**

For **"guidance and advice," "recommendation," "publication," and "orders"**, if those are not complied with, a fine not exceeding 500,000 yen will be imposed.

For **"guidance and advice," "recommendation," "publication," and "orders"**, in case of non-compliance, a fine not exceeding 200,000 yen will be imposed.
Please display “Identification Marks”

The purpose of the identification markings is to facilitate the sorting of discarded items by consumers when they put out the waste and to promote selective collection by municipalities. Based on the Resource Effective Use Promotion Law (official name: Law Concerning Promotion of Effective Use of Resources) before its revision, there has already been an obligation to display identification marks on steel or aluminum cans for alcoholic or non-alcoholic beverages and PET bottles for alcoholic, non-alcoholic beverages or soy sauce, but from April 2001, this obligation has been extended to plastic and paper containers and wrapping.

The purpose of the identification markings is to facilitate the sorting of discarded items by consumers when they put out the waste and to promote selective collection by municipalities. Based on the Resource Effective Use Promotion Law (official name: Law Concerning Promotion of Effective Use of Resources) before its revision, there has already been an obligation to display identification marks on steel or aluminum cans for alcoholic or non-alcoholic beverages and PET bottles for alcoholic, non-alcoholic beverages or soy sauce, but from April 2001, this obligation has been extended to plastic and paper containers and wrapping.

Business Entities Subject to the Law, and Targeted Containers and Wrapping

PET bottles for beverages and soy sauce

Steel can for beverages

Plastic containers and wrapping, excluding above PET bottles for beverages and soy sauce

Paper containers and wrapping, excluding paper drink packs (using no aluminum) and corrugated cardboard

Steel can Recycling Association 03-5550-9431 03-5550-9435 http://www.rits.or.jp/steelcan/

PET Bottles Recycling Promotion Council 03-3662-7591 03-5623-2885 http://www.petbottle-rec.gr.jp/

Aluminum Cans Recycling Association 03-3582-9755 03-3505-1750 http://www.alumi-can.or.jp/

Japan Plastic Industries Federation 03-3586-9761 03-3586-9760 http://www.jpif.gr.jp/

Japan Containers and Packaging Recycling Association: Research and Planning Division 03-5505-8768 http://www.jcpgra.or.jp/

Industrial Science and Technology Policy and Environment Bureau, Recycling Promotion Division 03-3501-4978 http://www.meti.go.jp/

Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry:

Printing Pattern TEL FAX Homepage

Designated Organization TEL FAX Homepage

Method of Identification Markings (plastic marking and paper marking)

**1. Design**

The design of the Identification Marks shall basically be as per the marks shown herein. As long as Marks remain easily recognizable and conspicuous, minor modification or decoration is allowed to the prescribed design.

**2. Size**

The vertical length of the Identification Mark shall be:

- 6 mm more for printing or labels
- 8 mm more for embossing

**3. Marking Method**

Identification Marks shall be indicated on the surface by printing, embossing or labels.

**4. Marking Items**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marking Item</th>
<th>Example of Marking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Outer film (Plastic)</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Example of Outer film" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lid (Paper)</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Example of Lid" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cup (Plastic)</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Example of Cup" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soup bag (Plastic)</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Example of Soup bag" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper pack (Paper and aluminum)</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Example of Paper pack" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**5. Wrapping Paper**

Wrapping paper (made of paper or plastic) to be used by related shippers is exempt from the Marking requirement if its size is 1,500 cm² centimeters or less. However, the Identification Marking is preferred even for such small sized paper if the cutting shape is known when the item is packed.

Wrapping paper manufactured to wrap a specific merchandise is not exempted regardless of its size.

**6. Imported Goods**

Importers assume the obligation of the Identification Markings in the following cases:

- They provide directions regarding specification of materials or structure of containers and wrapping or use of their trademarks.
- Japanese language is used on containers and wrapping by printing, embossing or labels.

Penalties

Any entities designated as “identification indication entities” or that have the obligation to make identification markings that fail to make the necessary indications or comply with the specified requirements will be subject to government “penalties” through a process of guidance, public announcements, and injunctions in accordance with the provisions of the Law for the Promotion of Effective Utilization of Resources.

- Minor enterprises as defined in Section 1 of Ordinance No. 5 of 1994 (June 15) regarding symbols for materials.
- For composite materials, two or more materials are to be indicated, and the most prevalent material or to be underlined.
- A combined indication will have a colon separating the name of the role from the symbol for the material, as in the example below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example of Single Name</th>
<th>Example of Combined Indicator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>Fuet PET</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**7. Material Indication**

When displaying them voluntarily, one must follow guidelines in JIS K 6859-1 (ISO 14485:1997) regarding symbols for materials.

- For composite materials, two or more materials are to be indicated, and the most prevalent material or to be underlined.
- A combined indication will have a colon separating the name of the role from the symbol for the material, as in the example below.

**8. Marking Guidelines**

In order to facilitate implementation of Identification Markings, it is expected that industrial organizations establish guidelines for each industry and member companies follow these.

**9. Voluntary Marking**

There is no legal obligation for identification markings for paper drink packs (not using aluminum) and corrugated cardboard packaging, but related industrial organizations have voluntarily adopted markings for these and are displaying them.

**For inquiries regarding Identification Markings...**

Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry:

Industrial Science and Technology Policy and Environment Bureau, Recycling Promotion Division 03-3501-4978 http://www.meti.go.jp/

Japan Containers and Packaging Recycling Association: Research and Planning Division 03-5505-8768 http://www.jcpgra.or.jp/

Japan Plastic Industries Federation 03-3586-9761 03-3586-9760 http://www.jpif.gr.jp/

Japan Containers and Packaging Recycling Promotion Council 03-3662-7591 03-5623-2885 http://www.petbottle-rec.gr.jp/

Steel Can Recycling Association 03-5550-9431 03-5550-9435 http://www.rits.or.jp/steelcan/

Aluminum Cans Recycling Association 03-3582-9755 03-3505-1750 http://www.alumi-can.or.jp/