

# JAPAN

## PART III. NATIONAL REPORTING GUIDELINES FOR CSD-14/15 THEMATIC AREAS

### C . INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Government focal point(s): Ministry of the Economy, Trade and Industry  
Ministry of the Environment  
Responding ministry/office(s): Ministry of the Economy, Trade and Industry  
Ministry of the Environment

#### CASE STUDY OF A SUCCESSFUL NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME/STRATEGY

##### ? Guidelines for Waste Treatment and Recycling (by Product Category/Sector)

###### 1. Concrete actions taken and progress made in implementation

The Guidelines for Waste Treatment and Recycling (by Product Category/Sector) was first developed in fiscal 1990 with an aim to encourage business entities to take voluntary measures for the waste treatment and recycling, and identified items that would require concrete measures. Later, the Guidelines have undergone several revisions to expand the targeted product categories and sectors and to further elaborate the contents of measures for each product category and sector. The Guidelines normally had biennial reviews, and in the fiscal 2003, upon the second year since the enforcement of the Law for Promotion of Effective Utilization of Resources, which advanced 3R (Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle) measures to cover entire product-life from manufacturing to consumption and disposal, the Guidelines had another revision that set special targets and drastic broadening of measures to “reuse” and “reduce.” The revision successfully promoted 3R measures for each product category and sector, both in quality and quantity. Moreover, the product categories and sectors covered by the Guidelines reached about 70% of general wastes, and about 40% of industrial wastes.

###### 2. Lessons learned and good practices

The Guidelines' revision in fiscal 2001 promoted 3R measures and added more product categories, thereby increasing the number of product categories to 35 in 18 sectors. In addition, the revision in the fiscal 2003 set a new target for each product category and sector, while minor revision in fiscal 2004 set the new target for PET bottle recovery rate at 80%. The fiscal 2005 revision established new quantitative targets for the recovery of glass bottles and paper containers for drinks, and emphasized the need to establish and develop a system to recover and recycle fire extinguishers and car batteries containing lead.

###### 3. Trends and emerging issues

From the start, the Guidelines promoted and reinforced voluntary measures taken by business entities. As a result, the Guidelines successfully facilitated the achievement of almost all intended targets including recycling rates. For example, the recycling rate of steel cans reached 87.1% (actual value in 2004), and that of aluminum cans reached 86.1% (actual value in 2004), both reaching the world's highest levels of recycling.

4. Constraints and challenges

As the recycling rates of some product categories with higher rates seem to level off, how to maintain the highest recycling rates for such products may become the new challenges for the future.

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**? Promotion of Sustainable Eco-Conscious Business Management**

1. Key issue addressed:

2. Name of the program: Promotion of Sustainable Eco-Conscious Business Management

3. Timeframe: \_\_\_Year(s) Year started:

4. Status: |Ongoing ?Completed in year

5. Key objectives: To establish the infrastructure to promote sustainable and environmental management for businesses, through promotion of LCA projects and promotion/diffusion of environmental accounting, to address various issues relating to environment and waste/recycling.

6. National authority: Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

7. Parties relevant to implementation or stakeholders: ( Public organizations, private corporations and organizations, NGOs, GBOs, international support, etc.)

New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization (NEDO)

Japan Environmental Management Association for Industry, and others.

8. Results:( Social, economic and environmental impacts)

To promote R&D of eco-friendly products on the part of operators by establishing a uniform set of LCA approaches and increasing database users and minimize environmental impacts including reduction of GHG emissions for all industries. Adoption of environmental control approaches including environmental accounting has positive effects in energy saving and waste reduction for business activities. Thus, diffusion of the approach will lead to help minimize total environmental impacts for the entire society.

9. Relevance to the internationally agreed goals including JPol and MDGs:

N/A.

## ? Development of Environment Business

1. Key issues addressed:

2. Name of the program: Development of Environment Business

3. Timeframe: \_\_\_Year(s)      Year started:

4. Status:  Ongoing       Completed in year

5. Key objectives:

To help create a community-based sustainable society that allows resources-recycling by promoting "Eco-Town" project, environmental community project, and green servicing project. To develop a range of environment businesses by providing institutional support for large recycling facilities while leveraging local industrial accumulation as well as grass-root support for enhanced awareness campaign to underpin such environmental businesses.

6. National authority:

Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

7. Parties relevant to implementation or stakeholders ( Public organization, private corporations/organizations, NGOs, GBOs, and international support.) Local governments, private corporations/associations and NGOs.

8. Results:( Social, economic and environmental impacts)

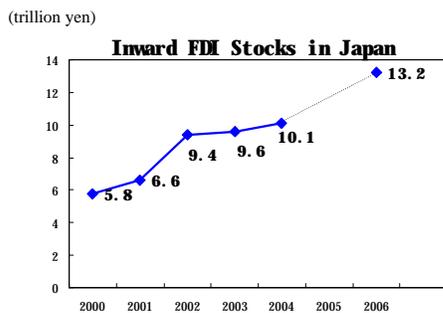
- "Eco-Town Project" is to promote regional recycling businesses and commercialization of recycling technologies, and enlightenment for citizens across regions. [Grant system of Eco-Town project is finished in FY 2005.](#)
- The project aims to identify and support model projects in regions and contribute to help develop corporate environment businesses by sharing information on projects broadly.

9. Relevance to the internationally agreed goals including JPoI and MDGs:

N/A.

**? Program for the Promotion of FDI into Japan**

- 1 . Key issue addressed:
- 2 . Name of the program  
Program for the Promotion of FDI into Japan.
- 3 . Time frame:5 years      Year Started    2003
- 4 . Status: On-going  
Although Foreign Direct Investment into Japan is increasing, the level is still remarkably low compared with many other countries  
The latest industrial classification shows much investment is the areas of finance and insurance, machinery, and chemistry.



Source: Ministry of Finance/Bank of Japan  
International Investment Position of Japan

- 5 . Key objectives:  
Doubling the cumulative amount of FDI in the next five years.
- 6 . National authority  
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
- 7 . Parties relevant to implementation or stakeholders (Public organization, Private corporations/organizations, NGOs, GBOs, and international support.)  
JETRO, Development Bank of Japan,
- 8 . Results: (Social, economic and environmental impacts)  
FDI in Japan bring new technology and innovative management methods, and also lead to greater employment opportunities.
- 9 . Relevance to the internationally agreed goals including JPoI and MDGs  
N/A.

**? Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)**

1. The problem or issue addressed:

Efforts to integrate environmental aspects into industrial operations such as requiring environmental impact assessments for licensing or permitting as well as other policies which might support this goal.

2. Name of the programme:

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)

3. Timeframe: none Year started: 1999

4. Status:  Ongoing  Completed in

5. Main objectives:

Please refer to web site about the details.

<http://www.env.go.jp/en/pol/assess/pamph.pdf>

6. Lead institution:

Ministry of the Environment

7. Other implementation arrangements and stakeholders involved (public, private, NGOs, CBOs, international support, etc.):

National government, local governments, project proponents and citizens

Please refer to web site about the details.

<http://www.env.go.jp/en/pol/assess/pamph.pdf>

8. The results achieved (if possible, please address the social, economic and environmental impacts of the programme):

9. The relationship of the programme to internationally agreed goals and targets: None