

PWMI Newsletter

NO 52 2023.2



Plastic Waste Management Institute
JAPAN

Plastic Products, Plastic Waste and Resource Recovery [2021]

Background information and notes on the publication of the Flowchart of Plastic Products, Plastic Waste and Resource Recovery (2021)

Last fiscal year, we surveyed the actual conditions surrounding the export of plastic waste used in mechanical recycling and clarified that mechanical recycling products were being exported overseas in large volumes in the form of recycled material (such as pellets, ingots, and flakes) other than scrap plastic.

We were able to confirm that the domestic circulation of mechanical recycling products, which was previously unclear in the flowchart, should be treated as follows: “The portion of recycled resin (scrap plastic + recycled material) obtained from mechanical recycling in the previous year that was not exported was mainly processed into resin products such as molded parts and supplied to the market the following year (this year) as “reclaimed products,” which together with manufactured resin products using virgin resin should be regarded as being distributed and consumed within Japan (domestic circulation).”

After clarifying the content of each flowchart element relating to the export of mechanical

recycling products, we revised the flowchart scheme and modified the calculation format based on the following three changes:

- (1) We recalculated the amount of exported recycled material (pellets) as an item under mechanical recycling (recycling use).
- (2) We treated mechanical recycling products circulating within Japan as the total amount of reclaimed products.
- (3) We subtracted the amount of exported recycled material from the amount of exported resin (from trade statistics).

Then, on evaluating the effects of these changes on various flowchart values, we found that changes (1) – (3) generally offset each other, and on comparing with the values of last year’s flowchart, that the effects on domestic plastic input and resin processing waste were slight (about 20 kt).

2021 Highlights

- (1) Despite the ongoing effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, an economic recovery began to take hold. At 10,450 kt, resin production nearly returned to its 2019 pre-pandemic figure, and at 9,000 kt, domestic plastics products consumption increased from the previous year.
- (2) Total plastic waste discharge was about the same at 8,240 kt.
- (3) Effectively used plastic waste increased by 70 kt from the previous year to 7,170 kt and the effective plastic utilization rate rose by about one point over the previous year to 87%.

In 2021, a recovery trend could be seen in production activity despite the ongoing effects of behavioral restrictions associated with the COVID-19 pandemic, and due to a growing demand for plastic products, resin production for 2021 increased from the previous year to 10,450 kt (+820 kt relative to 2020; +8%). In addition, resin export, and resin import, increased to 3,910 kt (+180 kt; +5%), 2,370 kt (+180 kt; +8%), respectively. As a result, domestic plastics products consumption increased to 9,000 kt (+580 kt; +7%).

Product export, and exported plastic parts from assembled products increased, so domestic plastic input increased to 8,870 kt (+490 kt; 6%).

On the other hand, total plastic waste about the same at 8,240 kt (+20 kt; ±0%). On breaking down total plastic waste discharge, domestic (general) plastic waste increased to 4,190 kt (+100 kt, +2%), and Industrial waste, on the other hand, decreased to 4,050 kt (-80 kt, -2%).

In terms of disposal and recovery methods, mechanical recycling increased to 1,770 kt (+40 kt; +2%), feedstock recycling*1 increased to 290 kt (+20 kt; +7%), and energy

recovery*2 increased in total to 5,110 kt (+20 kt; ±0%).

As a result, effective plastic utilization decreased to 7,170 kt (+70 kt; +1%) from the previous year. At the same time, simple incineration and unused plastic waste by landfilling together decreased slightly to 1,070 kt (-50 kt; -5.0%). Additionally, in the breakdown of mechanical recycling, the export of scrap plastic came to 560 kt (-180 kt; -24%) while the export of recycled material came to 750 kt (+130 kt; +21%). A growing trend can therefore be seen in the processing of scrap plastic and its export as recycled material due to the effects of amendments to the Basel Convention and other regulations. The percentage contributions to the effective plastic utilization rate by mechanical recycling, feedstock recycling, and energy recovery were 21%, 4%, and 62%, respectively, resulting in a one-point up from the previous year to 87%.

*1: feedstock recycling = blast/coke furnaces + gasification(chemical material use) + liquefaction

*2: energy recovery = gasification(fuel use) + densified-refuse derived fuel and cement material/fuel + incineration with power generation + incineration with heat utilization facility

Explanation of flowchart items

(1) Resin production, resin processing, and marketing of products

1-1 Resin production

• This figure was estimated on the basis of chemical-industry statistics from the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI). Note that (synthetic) resin does not include synthetic rubber or synthetic fiber.

1-2 Reclaimed products

• For convenience sake, this figure was estimated assuming that the domestically used portion of the previous year's produced mechanical recycling products (recycled resin) is used in the current year while taking figures such as the amount of exported recycled resin into account.

1-3 Domestic plastic products consumption

- (domestic plastic products consumption) = (resin production) – {(resin export) – (resin import)} – (liquid resin, etc.) – {(resin processing waste) – (reclaimed products)} – {(product export) – (product import)}
- Resin export/import figures are based on trade statistics from the Ministry of Finance.
- Figures for liquid resin, etc. such as additives and paints that fall outside the scope of plastic waste at the time of discharge are based on chemical-industry statistics from METI.
- Figures for plastic product export and import are based on trade statistics from the Ministry of Finance.
- Resin processing waste refers to discharged waste from the processing step that is not turned into products.

1-4 Domestic plastic input

- (domestic plastic input) = (domestic plastic products consumption) – {(exported plastic parts from assembled products) – (imported plastic parts from assembled products)}
- Assembled products: transportation related products (mainly automobile), Electrical and electronic equipment (mainly home appliances)
- Number of exported/imported assembled products: Automobile figures were determined from an automobile database (Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association (JAMA)); home appliance figures were based on "Current Production Statistics" from METI.

(2) Discharge

2-1 Post-use products discharge

- This figure is calculated by a PWMI estimation system based on domestic plastic input by demand-generating fields and by resin type (usage quantities have been calculated annually from 1976) and on a new product discharge model by demand-generating fields ("100-year discharge model" formulated by PWMI in 2017).
- Since the export of used automobiles or used home appliances affects post-use products discharge in Japan, corrections were made to plastic waste discharge in the transport industry or the electronics/electronic-equipment industry. Here, the number of exported used automobiles was based on data released by the Japan Automobile Dealers Association while the number of exported used home appliances was based on "2017 Flow

Estimation Results” in the “Current State of the Implementation of Recycling Based on the Home Appliances Recycling Act” prepared by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) and Ministry of the Environment (MOE).

- Discharge ratios for domestic waste and industrial waste were estimated using a new product discharge model by demand-generating fields (formulated by PWMI in 2017).

2-2 Production and processing waste discharge

- Amount of resin production waste (resin discharged as waste in the resin-production stage) is not included in the amount of resin production. The amount of resin production waste and amount of resin processing waste were each estimated using a prescribed waste ratio. In addition, we used a new value for the production waste ratio calculated from the results of the survey conducted by PWMI in fiscal year 2018.

2-3 Total plastic waste discharge

- (total plastic waste discharge) = (post-use products discharge) + (resin production waste) + (resin processing waste)

2-4 Breakdown of total plastic waste discharge by resin type

- These breakdown figures were estimated from amounts of post-use products discharge, production and processing waste discharge, resin production, etc.

(3) Disposal and recovery

3-1 Mechanical recycling

- Figures for the mechanical recycling of domestic plastic waste were based on the weight of collected PET bottles (The Council for PET Bottle Recycling) and weight of collected white trays (Japan Plastic Food Container Industry Association), and figures for the mechanical recycling of other plastic containers and packaging as specified by the Containers and Packaging Recycling Law were based on data released by The Japan Containers And Packaging Recycling Association. Residual amounts after the mechanical recycling of other plastic containers and packaging were allocated to densified-refuse derived fuel using figures released by The Japan Containers And Packaging Recycling Association as coefficients.
- The amount of mechanically recycled industrial waste was determined by subtracting the amount of mechanically recycled domestic waste from the total of mechanical recycling originating in post-use products (revised in fiscal year 2021) and mechanical recycling originating in production and processing waste estimated from statistical figures of industry associations. Furthermore, based on the results of the survey conducted in 2018, the amount of mechanically recycled production waste was set to approximately 70% from the 2018 flowchart on while the amount of mechanically recycled processing waste was set to approximately 60% from the 2019 flowchart on.
- Recycled resin = scrap plastic + recycled material + recycled products. Scrap plastic refers to plastic waste subjected to intermediate processing (crushing, washing, etc.) as an objective of mechanical recycling. Recycled material, meanwhile, refers to pellets, ingots, flakes, fluff, etc., while recycled products refer to shipping pallets, building materials, miscellaneous daily goods, etc.
- The export figure for recycled resin was taken to be the total export figure for scrap plastic and recycled material. The amount of exported scrap plastic was calculated after correcting the amount of exported “scrap

plastic” based on trade statistics from the Ministry of Finance. In addition, the amount of exported recycled material was calculated using trade statistics from the Ministry of Finance in relation to resin material and statistics from the Japan Petrochemical Industry Association. Moreover, the amount of imported scrap plastic, though being small enough to be ignored, was still a statistical figure and therefore subtracted from the amount of import, but the amount of imported recycled products was ignored. Furthermore, since the amount of imported recycled material and the amount of exported recycled products were already recorded in the amount of imported/exported resin and products, they were not included in this calculation.

3-2 Densified-refuse derived fuel and cement material/fuel, blast/coke furnaces, gasification, and liquefaction

- Figures for densified-refuse derived fuel includes plastic waste for power generation; figures for densified-refuse derived fuel and cement material/fuel are based on the results of surveys covering respective industry associations.
- Figures for blast furnace raw materials, coke-oven chemical materials, gasification, and liquefaction approved as product recycling methods by the Containers and Packaging Recycling Law are based on data released by The Japan Containers And Packaging Recycling Association. Associated figures for industrial waste were based mainly on the results of questionnaires.

3-3 Incineration/landfilling of domestic waste

- Incineration/landfilling ratio
This figure was estimated using the results of PWMI surveys based on figures in the “FY2020 Nation Survey on the State of Discharge and Treatment of Municipal Solid Waste” released by the Ministry of the Environment.
- Incineration with power generation, incineration with heat utilization, and simple incineration of domestic waste
“Incineration with power generation” means incineration processing by an incinerator equipped with power-generation facilities, “incineration with heat utilization” means incineration processing by an incinerator that, while not equipped with power-generation facilities, has facilities for utilizing heat externally, and simple incineration means incineration processing by an incinerator other than that above. The ratios shown were estimated using the results of PWMI surveys based on values released by the Ministry of the Environment.

3-4 Incineration/landfilling of industrial waste

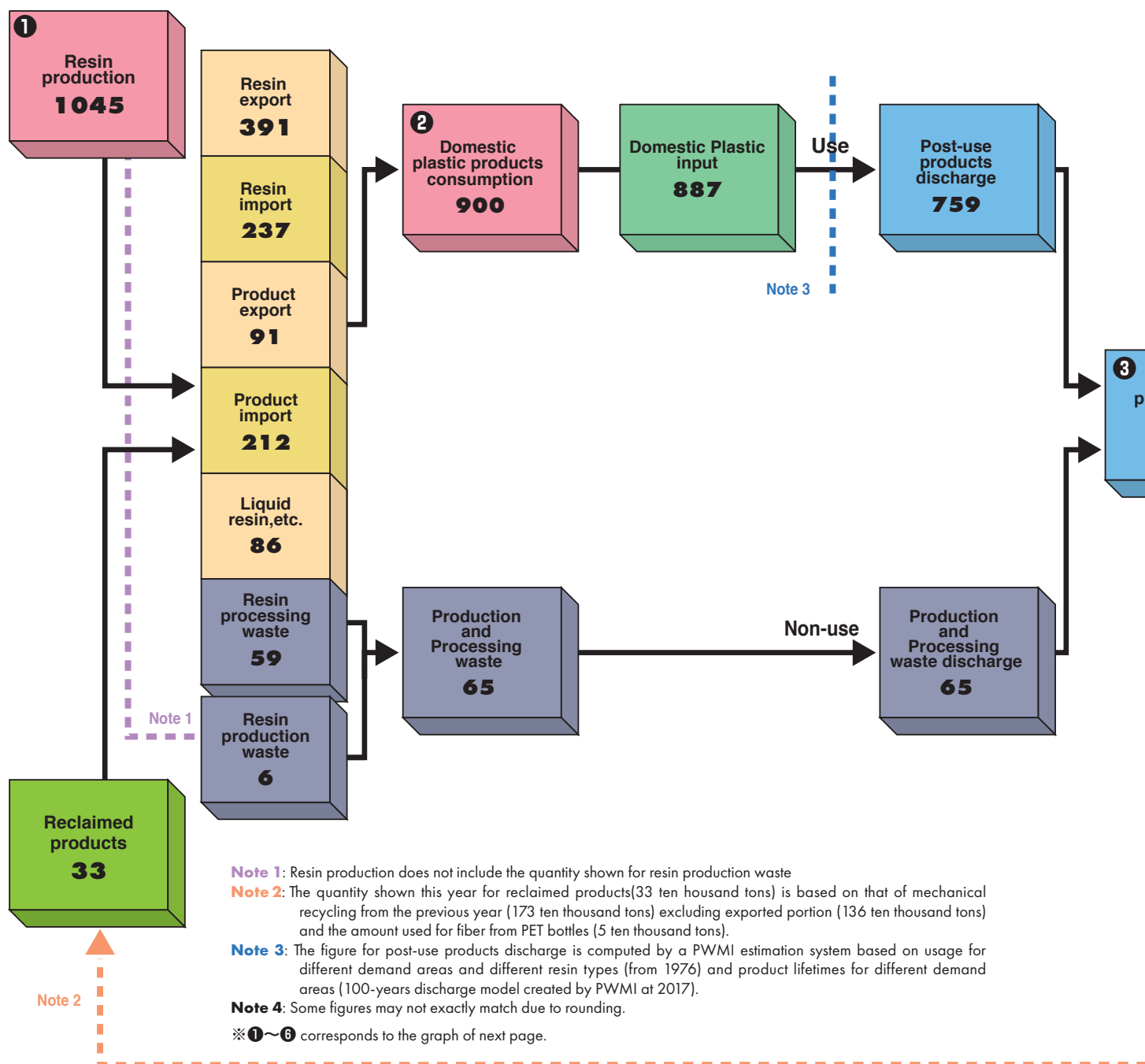
- The disposal and recovery of industrial waste is partially commissioned to local governments as business-related waste. Here, for the ratio of such processing by business operators to that commissioned to local governments, we used a new value calculated from the results of the survey conducted in fiscal year 2018. The percentage breakdown of commissioned processing into incineration with power generation, incineration with heat utilization facility, simple incineration, and landfilling was based on figures for domestic waste processing.
- For business operators, the incineration/landfilling ratio and the percentage breakdown of incineration processing into incineration with power generation, incineration with heat utilization facility, and simple incineration were new values calculated from the results of the survey conducted in fiscal year 2018.
- Figures for incineration with power generation includes plastic waste traded for a price.

Flowchart of plastic products, plastic waste and resource recovery 2021

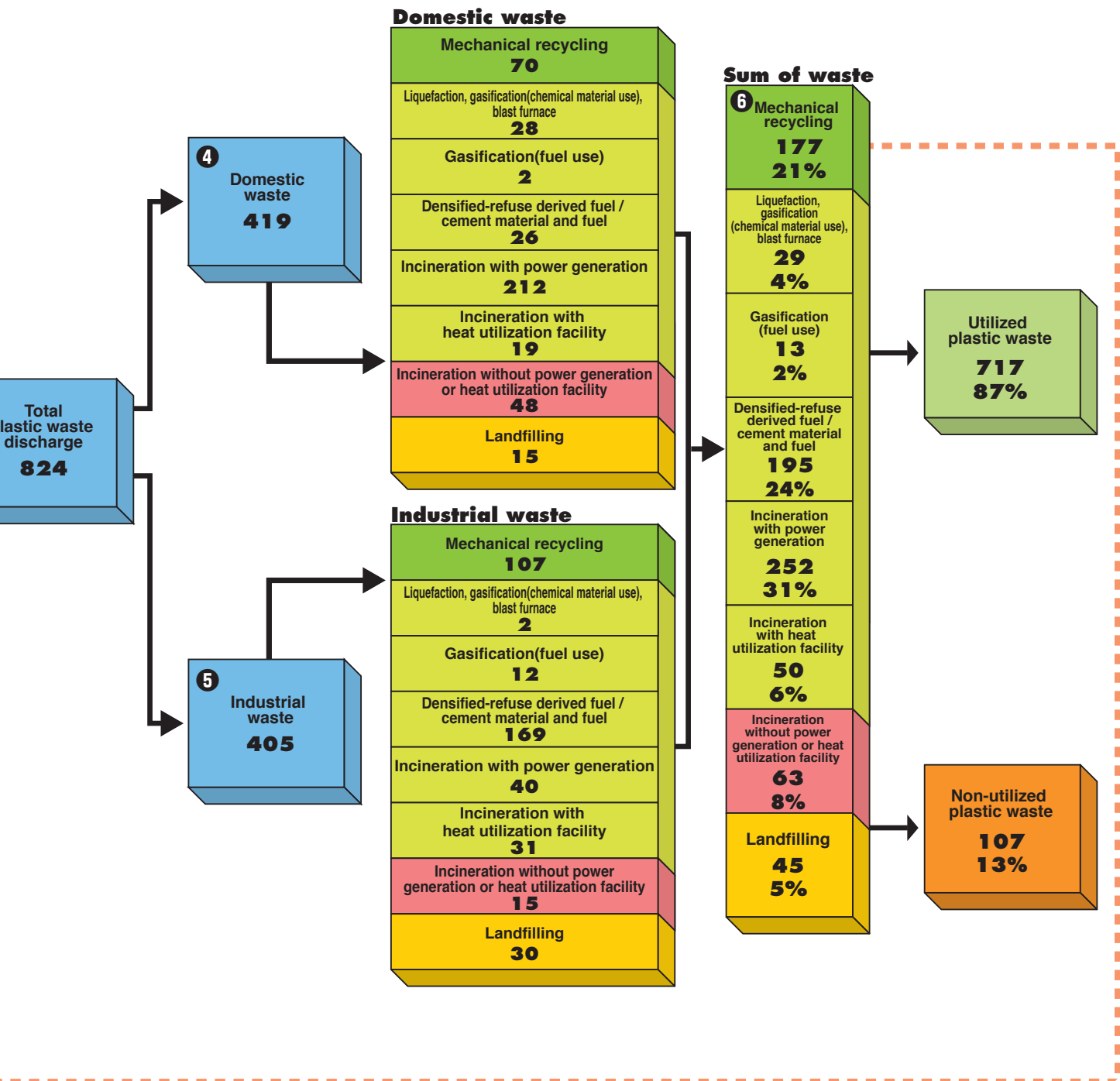
[Unit:10kt (ten thousand tons)]

Resin production, resin processing, and marketing of products

Discharge

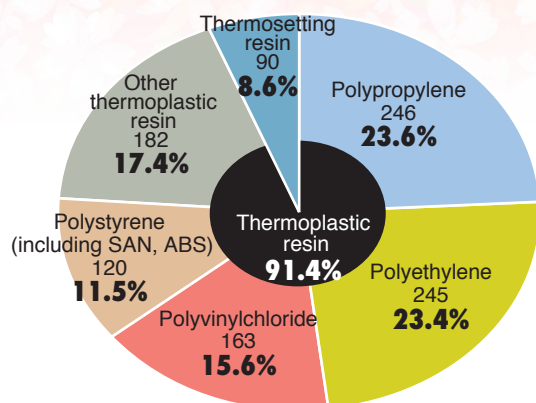


Disposal and recovery

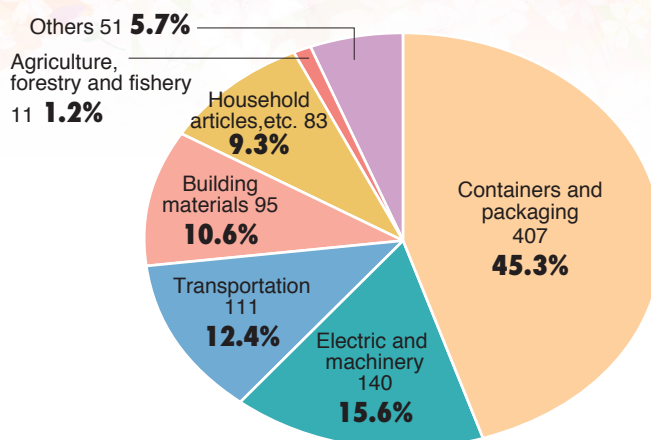


Details of flowchart elements (unit : 10kt (ten thousand tons))

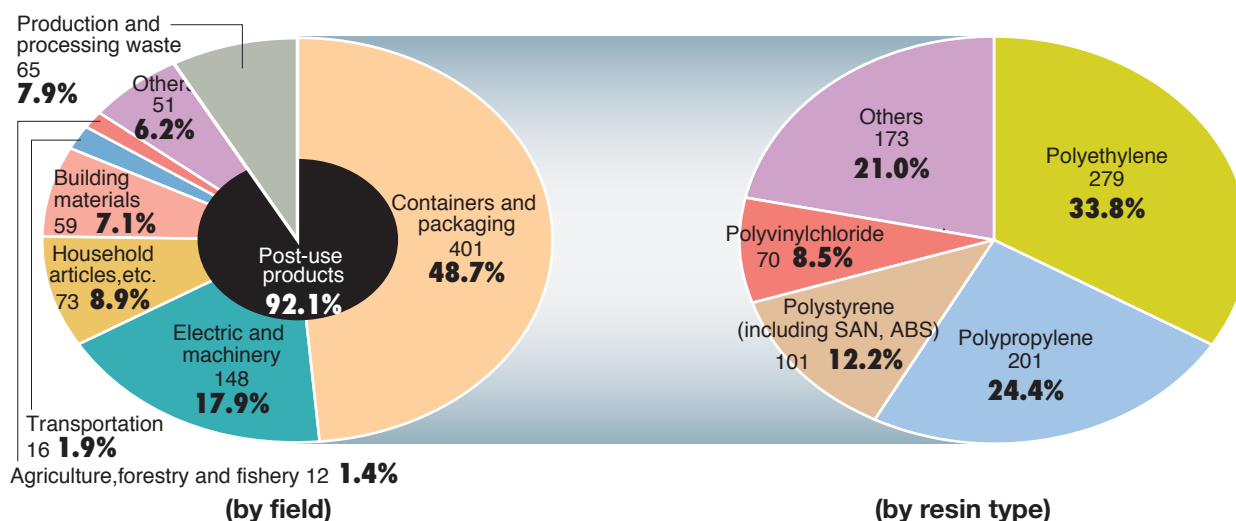
① Breakdown of resin production by resin type (1045 ten thousand tons)



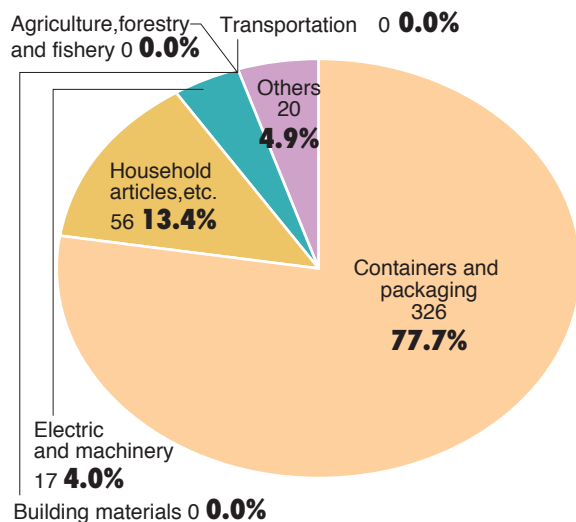
② Breakdown of domestic (general) plastic products consumption by field (900 ten thousand tons)



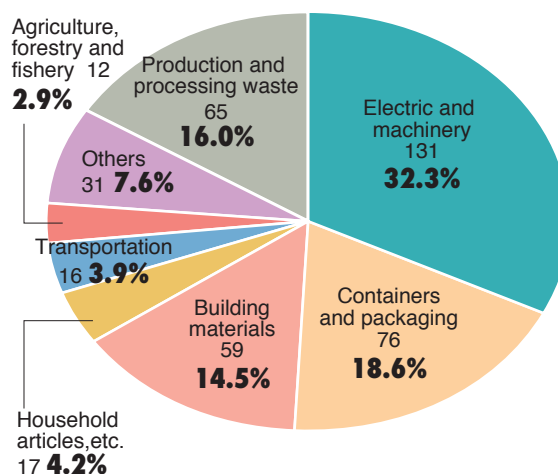
③ Breakdown of total plastic waste by field and resin type (824 ten thousand tons)



④ Breakdown of domestic (general) waste by field (419 ten thousand tons)

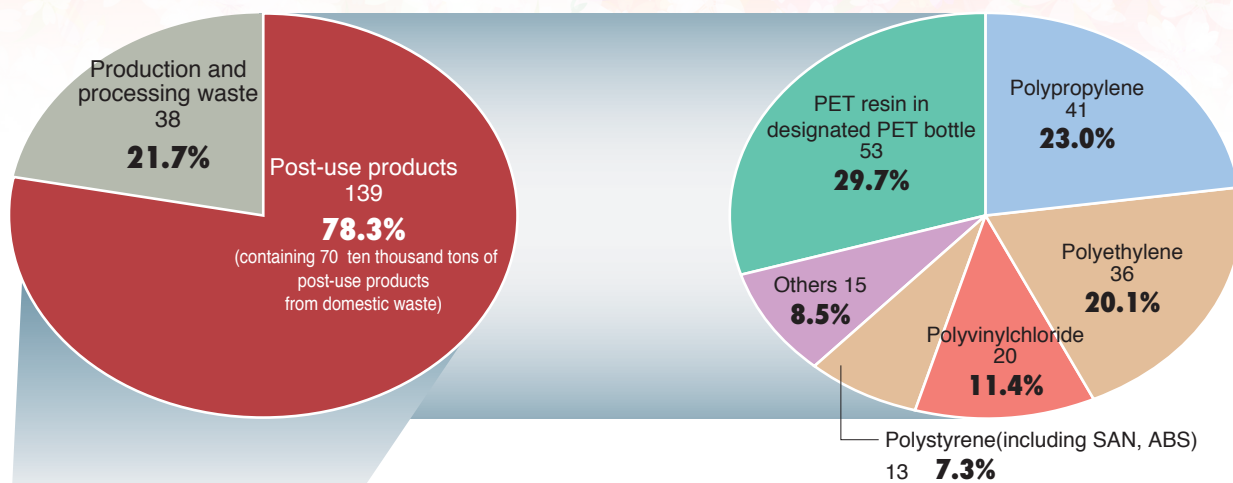


⑤ Breakdown of industrial waste by field (405 ten thousand tons)

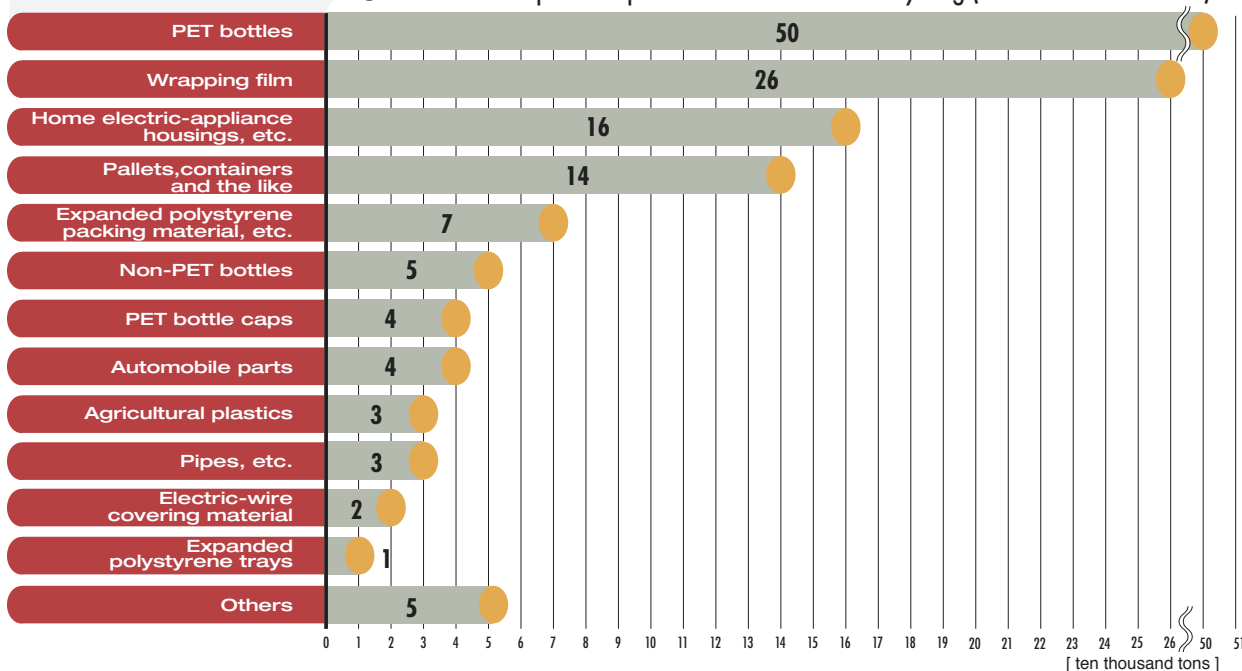


⑥ Breakdown of mechanical recycling (177 ten thousand tons)

○ Breakdown of mechanical recycling resources and resin type



○ Breakdown of post-use products for mechanical recycling (138 ten thousand tons)



(by destination of recycling use)

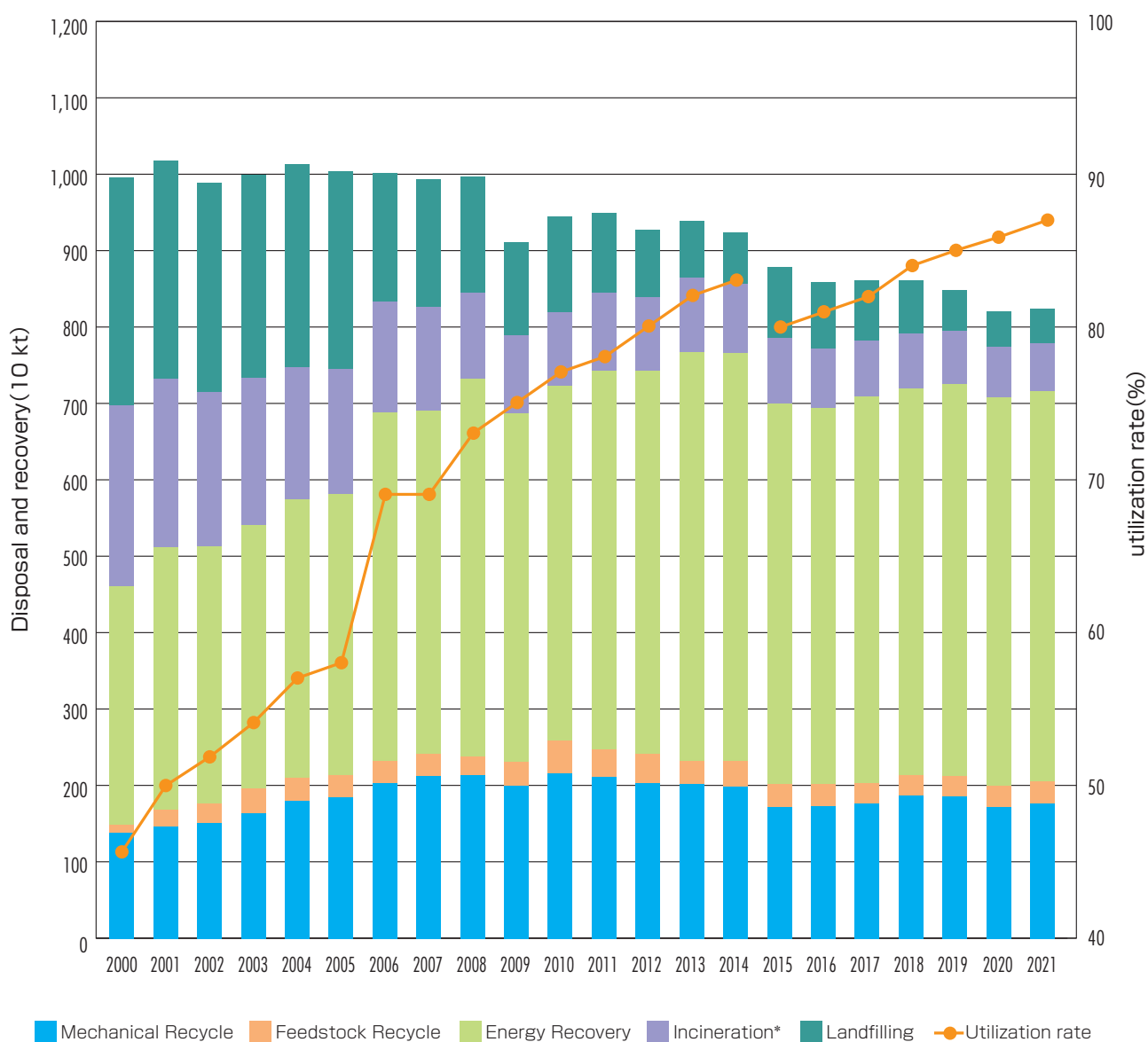


Scrap plastic: plastic waste subjected to intermediate processing (crushing, washing, etc.) as an objective of mechanical recycling
 Recycled material: pellets, ingots, flakes, etc.
 Recycled products: shipping pallets, building materials, miscellaneous daily goods, etc.

* The amount of exported recycled products and the amounts of imported scrap plastic and recycled material were small enough to be ignored.

Change in Utilized Plastic Waste by Amount and Rate Over Time

Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total Plastic waste discharge (10kt)	997	1,016	990	1,001	1,013	1,006	1,005	994	998	912	945	952	929	940	926	879	860	863	861	850	822	824
Utilization amount (10kt)	461	513	516	541	575	582	688	692	733	689	723	744	744	767	768	701	695	710	720	726	710	718
Utilization rate(%)	46	50	52	54	57	58	69	69	73	75	77	78	80	82	83	80	81	82	84	85	86	87



2015~ : Value recalculated by applying the latest data

Plastics production and waste discharge

Year	Resin production	Domestic plastic products consumption	Total plastic waste discharge	Domestic waste		Industrial waste	
	10 kt	10 kt	10 kt	10 kt	%	10 kt	%
1995	1,403	979	884	443	50	441	50
1996	1,466	1,081	909	455	50	454	50
1997	1,521	1,136	949	478	50	471	50
1998	1,391	1,020	984	499	51	485	49
1999	1,457	1,081	976	486	50	490	50
2000	1,474	1,098	997	508	51	489	49
2001	1,388	1,096	1,016	528	52	489	48
2002	1,385	1,057	990	508	51	482	49
2003	1,398	1,101	1,001	513	51	488	49
2004	1,446	1,136	1,013	519	51	494	49
2005	1,451	1,159	1,006	520	52	486	48
2006	1,445	1,120	1,005	508	51	498	50
2007	1,465	1,103	994	502	51	492	49
2008	1,345	1,089	998	502	50	496	50
2009	1,121	843	912	444	49	468	51
2010	1,270	970	945	459	49	486	51
2011	1,159	987	952	465	49	486	51
2012	1,054	960	929	446	48	482	52
2013	1,060	966	940	454	48	486	52
2014	1,061	977	926	442	48	483	52
2015	1,086	877	879	415	47	464	53
2016	1,075	888	860	385	45	475	55
2017	1,102	917	863	394	46	469	54
2018	1,067	932	861	405	47	456	53
2019	1,050	939	850	412	48	438	52
2020	963	841	822	410	50	413	50
2021	1,045	900	824	419	51	405	49

2015～: Value recalculated by applying the latest data

Business Overview

History

Originally founded in December 1971 as the Plastic Management Research Association, the Plastic Waste Management Institute (PWMI) received its current name in July of the following year as operations expanded. For the last 40 years or so, PWMI has endeavored to research and develop technology for the optimal processing and effective use of plastic waste and to publicize its findings.

In addition, PWMI has changed into a general incorporated association as a result of Laws Related to the Reform of the Public-Interest Corporations System (enacted in December 2008). As a result of this change, PWMI's objectives were newly established in April 2013 as "surveying and researching the recycling of plastic waste and contributing to a reduction in environmental load by the total recycling of plastic, and helping plastic-related industries to expand their business soundly and contributing to the creation of a society capable of sustainable growth."

Business Content

(1) Survey and research the generation, recycling, and disposal of plastic waste and promote the appropriate use of plastic waste through various means including techniques for evaluating environmental load

(2) Support the education and study of the recycling of plastic and plastic waste and engage in related public relations activities

(3) Interface and collaborate with domestic and foreign institutions in the plastic and plastic-waste industries

Activities

The three core activities of PWMI are summarized below.

(1) Provision of life cycle assessment (LCA) base data and LCA evaluation of recycling & recovery (R&R) technologies

PWMI provides scientific and high-reliability data for widespread use by related industries and general citizens for

application to carbon footprint systems, etc. It also works to solve technical issues so that the effective use of plastic waste can be evaluated by LCA.

(2) Preparation of the Flowchart of Plastic Products, Plastic Waste and Resource Recovery and ongoing improvements to its accuracy

PWMI strives to obtain a clear understanding of the entire lifecycle of plastic from its production stage to its disposal and R&R and to prepare and provide a highly accurate flowchart of this process.

(3) Support of environmental education

PWMI continues to hold instructor training courses and on-site classes and works to raise the level of consciousness in society regarding the usefulness of plastic. In addition to holding on-site classes on plastic R & R at primary and middle schools especially in Japan's Kanto region, PWMI will honor as much as possible requests for instructor training courses in line with new teaching guidelines and for lectures at universities specializing in environmental science.

Members (as of June 2022)

Regular members: 18 corporations and 3 organizations

Supporting members: 3 organizations

Regular members

Asahi Kasei Corp.
Dow-Mitsui Polychemicals Co. Ltd.
ENEOS NUC Corporation
Japan Polyethylene Corporation
Japan Polypropylene Corporation
JNC Corporation
Kaneka Corporation
Maruzen Petrochemical Co., Ltd.
Prime Polymer Co., Ltd.
PS Japan Corporation
Shin Dai-Ichi Vinyl Corporation
Shin-Etsu Chemical Co., Ltd.
Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd.
SunAllomer Ltd.
Taiyo Vinyl Corporation
Tokuyama Sekisui Co., Ltd.
Tosoh Corp.
Ube-Maruzen Polyethylene Co., Ltd.

(Trade organizations)

Japan Petrochemical Industry Association
The Japan Plastics Industry Federation
Vinyl Environmental Council

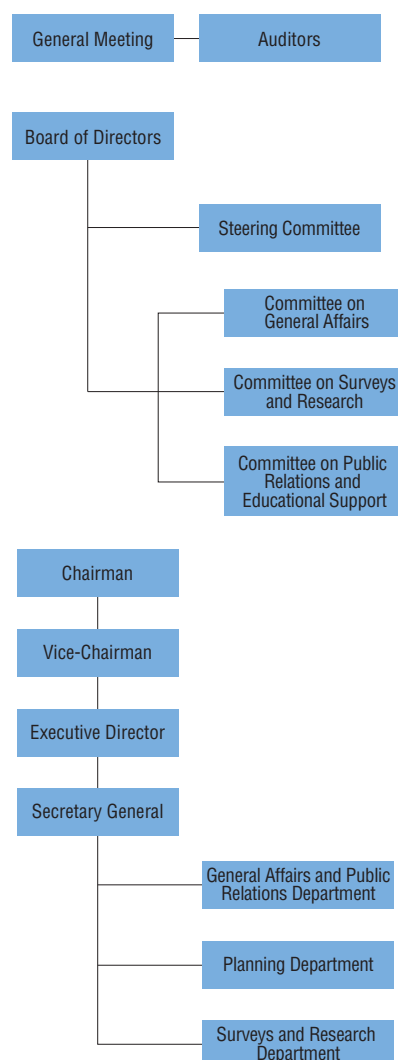
Supporting members

Japan PET Bottle Association
Japan Expanded Polystyrene Association
Japan PVC Environmental Affairs Council

Directors

Chairman: Iwata Keiichi
Vice-Chairman: Kuwada Mamoru
Executive Director: Tsuchimoto Ichiro
Directors: 11
Auditors: 2

Organization



Plastic Waste Management Institute

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