

High level 12th Regional 3R and Circular Economy Forum-in Asia-Pacific
Realizing Circular Societies Towards Achieving SDGs and Carbon Neutrality in Asia-Pacific
3-5 March 2025

Venue: Rajasthan International Center, Jaipur City, Rajasthan, India

Day one, 3 March 2025, 15:30 – 17:15 Plenary session 3

Chair **H.E. Mr. Faisol Riza**, Vice Minister, Ministry of Industry of the Republic of Indonesia

Dr. Walter Stahel, Product-Life Institute Geneva, Switzerland

Circular Economy Policies -Translating Global Vision into Local Actions

- 1 The First R : Reduce** together with **Rethink** and **Renounce** is part of Sustainable Communities (sometimes called Circular Societies). They are based on local culture, tradition and crafts such as the Japanese “Golden sewing” and exist in many regions.

Circular Economy policies:

- help to preserve this knowledge and its local applications.
- reduce new anthropogenic mass to preserve biomass and biodiversity.

This First R also includes non-monetized value preservation activities such as reuse in a barter economy, repair cafés, Do It Yourself.

Circular Economy policies: motivating people

When you want to build a ship, do not begin by gathering wood, cutting boards, and distributing work, but rather awaken within men the desire for the vast and endless sea.¹

- 2 The Second R : Reuse** forms, together with the **repair** and **remanufacture** of objects, the heart of decentralized Circular Economies and is performed by local or regional enterprises and skilled craftsmen.

This Rs is labour-intensive service activities, which increase skilled employment opportunities and the resilience of societies. Witness Ambassador cars in Calcutta.

Circular Economy policies: promoting the reuse of components through dismantling objects; taxation not based on renewable resources including labour, but on the consumption of non-renewable resources, waste and pollution.

- 3 The Third R : Recycle** *the materials of abandoned objects* is a legacy of

- the scientific progress of the Anthropocene in chemistry and metallurgy,
- a simultaneous failure of legislation to close the liability loop for producers, and
- the globalisation of the industrial economy.

Recycle is primarily an approach to reduce waste volumes and is often performed by SMEs or scavengers.

Circular Economy policies: preventing health impairments, social exclusion and environmental pollution.

The equivalent of Recycling in the Circular Industrial Economy is **Recovering** atoms and molecules for new use driven by Circular Sciences and legislation. Witness Singapore’s NeWATER technology, nappies concrete in Indonesia developed by Japanese university.

- 4 Immaterial loops: Science**

A thousand years ago, Science was locally developed knowledge, whereas today it is a fast global exchange.

¹ Antoine de Saint Exupéry, pilot and author, in : Citadelle.

The Indian mathematician and astronomer Aryabhata² defined Pi, introduced zero and understood that the Earth revolves around the sun.

The Indian mathematician Brahmagupta³ further developed the concept of Zero and the Indian (decimal) mathematics. Transiting through Arab countries, this knowledge reached Europe a thousand years later, (Galileo Galileo (1564 - 1642), Kopernikus

The Performance Economy, economic actors retaining ownership and internalizing all costs of waste and risk over the Full Service life of objects, is the ultimate strategy of **Global Vision translated into Local Actions** of the Circular Industrial Economy:

Circular Economy policies include: ⁴

- chemical leasing promoted by UNIDO in Africa,
- mining as a service, a new contract between Botswana and DeBeers gives Botswana the right to develop a local diamond cutting and polishing industry.
- introduce Full Producer Liability, (instead of Extended Producer Responsibility).
- loss prevention increases resource efficiency and reduces health and social impacts, prevents waste (Sendai Framework for Disaster Reduction).
- private Finance Initiatives (PFI): toll bridges and motorways, witness Incheon bridge.

language : reaching local people, craftsman, students, politicians,
book in Bahasa Indonesia, Mandarin,
Kanada, Tamil, Hindu,

What are the key challenges in aligning local policies with international understandings on circular economy? How can policymakers ensure that circular economy principles and strategies are tailored to the specific needs of different regions and cities?

What role do extended producer responsibility (EPR) and others such as innovative financing mechanisms (e.g., green bonds, public-private partnerships, etc.) play in supporting local circular economy initiatives?

² Lived 476 – 550 AC in Udaygiri.

³ Lived 598 – 665 AC in Udaygiri.

⁴ new voluntary and legally non-binding 3R and Circular Economy Declaration (2025-2034) for achieving resource efficient, clean, resilient, sound material cycle and low-carbon society in Asia and the Pacific

self clarity and the circle economy to this distinguished importance. So clarity has come through four distinct phrases. First was nature's circularity by evolution in natural cycles. Such as marine tides CO2 and cycle of plants and animals There is no waste in nature. That material becomes food for other animals or plants and nature has their preferences. Early mankind survival ending on a proven schedules of local resources. People and nature, share. There are no monetary and chaotic injustice dominated by nature. motivation for circularity of early societies came from necessity or scarcity. Before the Anthropocene started in 1945 and was created by mass production of Synthetic, man-made materials and energy. These were superior, natural resources, gave mankind independence from nature. Phase three today, invisible visible quality cycles of the material world such as cultural values, sharing caring, innovation, and responsibility.

civil society now become two players, And phase 4 is the future nature man will live in synergy or mankind may necessary. Come back to phase one. Circularity is built on managing the use of assets. Synonym for stops or capitals? Of natural. Human cultural manufactured financial or heat material? And body who trans CO2, emissions are examples of immaterial assets in the circle economy. on a personal level circles society means to enjoy the use of one's belongings, and take care of them, based on personal values and the sense of sobriety On a societal level. Circular society means they could care of whole assets.

Optimize their long-term use based on regional cultural values and live from the dividends of these assets. Two renewable assets. Need our special attention? Water. There is no resource that can replace water because water is a necessity for the health and survival of people and animals. Labor because people are the only resource with the qualitative edge which can be greatly improved through education and training but will rapidly degrade if unused. Our Phase 2 is the water side of the Anthropocene. Prior to 1945, Few synthetic or man-made materials existed. There were no plastic or synthetic chemicals and environment or the single man-made object in space. No computers or mobile phones, the world population was less than 2.5 billion. People 30% of rich lifting cities. It is. In New York City, Healthcare and done. The Anthropocene helped overcome scarcities of goods, shelter and food but also created a need for a software industrial economy. Take care of the relic objects and man-made materials in compatible with nature's circularity.

tackling this synthetic waste legacy of the Anthropocene dictates Close. Three loops. Loop one is to maintain utility and value of infrastructure buildings and objects by extending their service line. The area of our, which is local and intensive in scale label. There are users and charge of that belongings. You economic actors as well as public or sorry you too. Is to maintain the purity and value of material assets, talking atoms, and molecules area which is regional and capital intense.

The area of these suffers from a lack of responsibility, and who is to collect, sort and separate use materials. And finally to dealing composite details. Group three instruments to maintain the liability of producers, which are most qualified, they care of and pay for reuse of the derelict objects and use materials. They produced. Phase 3. Making use of the qualities of the immaterial world. Only legislators can enforce closed liabilities.

By defining ways as manufacturing objects and synthetic materials. Without a positive value without an ultimate liable earner. Opens to strategies to give value to generate objects, for

instance, by introducing the posit laws. And to legislate ultimate liability owners, such as the Producer, Page Principle and the Mandary take back by producers. A reverse supply chain. Smart manufacturers and free managers can proactively use such legislation to their advantage, by shifting from the manufacturing economy, to the performance economy. by selling products as a service through rental or her personal using contacts, And by selling system performance. Value rights airlines chemical leasing pay per use are typical business money. Retaining the ownership of objects means, internalizing the liability for the costs of which can watch and all circuits, companies resilience resource security, and competitive advantages. The danger of objects are the resources of tomorrow available locally, cut, yesterday's resource prices. Retaining their ownership of the objects and body materials. Also, eliminates compliance and transaction costs of the linear economy. Politicians and public authorities can promote and profit from the performance economy by changing public procurement policy from buying objects to find the service of objects. Gaining, in addition, security for future supplies of resources. A successful circle. Industrial economy is built on, economics, innovation and competitiveness. Innovation is part of most universities, curriculum. objective of circle, economy innovations to develop circular sciences in the fields of energy, chemistry mentality, as well as a better understanding of behavioral and motivation science, Now finally, Phase 4 the future. Circular society and circle industrial economy. Enable regions to turn today's three major challenges into opportunities. The transfer trades are current industry. Economy enables to create. A low waste society through incentives to change individual behavior from consumer producer, and through loss and ways prevention by intelligent resource management.

and a low carbon society, I preserving the water efficiency Automations Bodied in physical assets and through innovation into green electricity and server energy. And thirdly a low entropogenic mass society by preserving the existing stocks of infrastructure, buildings equipment, equals and objects. So what is the circular economy? a regional economy that in the area of are replaces, inputs of imported energy, environment materials by the skin type of local workers optimizing extinct stocks, It's also an economic model built on economics, innovation and competitiveness.

it's substantial, social, economic, and economic benefits, compared to manufacturing result from innovation into zeros in business models, with technologies to reuse objects and recoveries statins and molecules