

## Jaipur Declaration on 3R and Circular Economy ~

Sustainable 3R and Circular Economy Goals for Achieving Resource Efficient, Clean, Resilient, Sound Material Cycle and Low-Carbon Society in Asia and the Pacific (2025-2035)

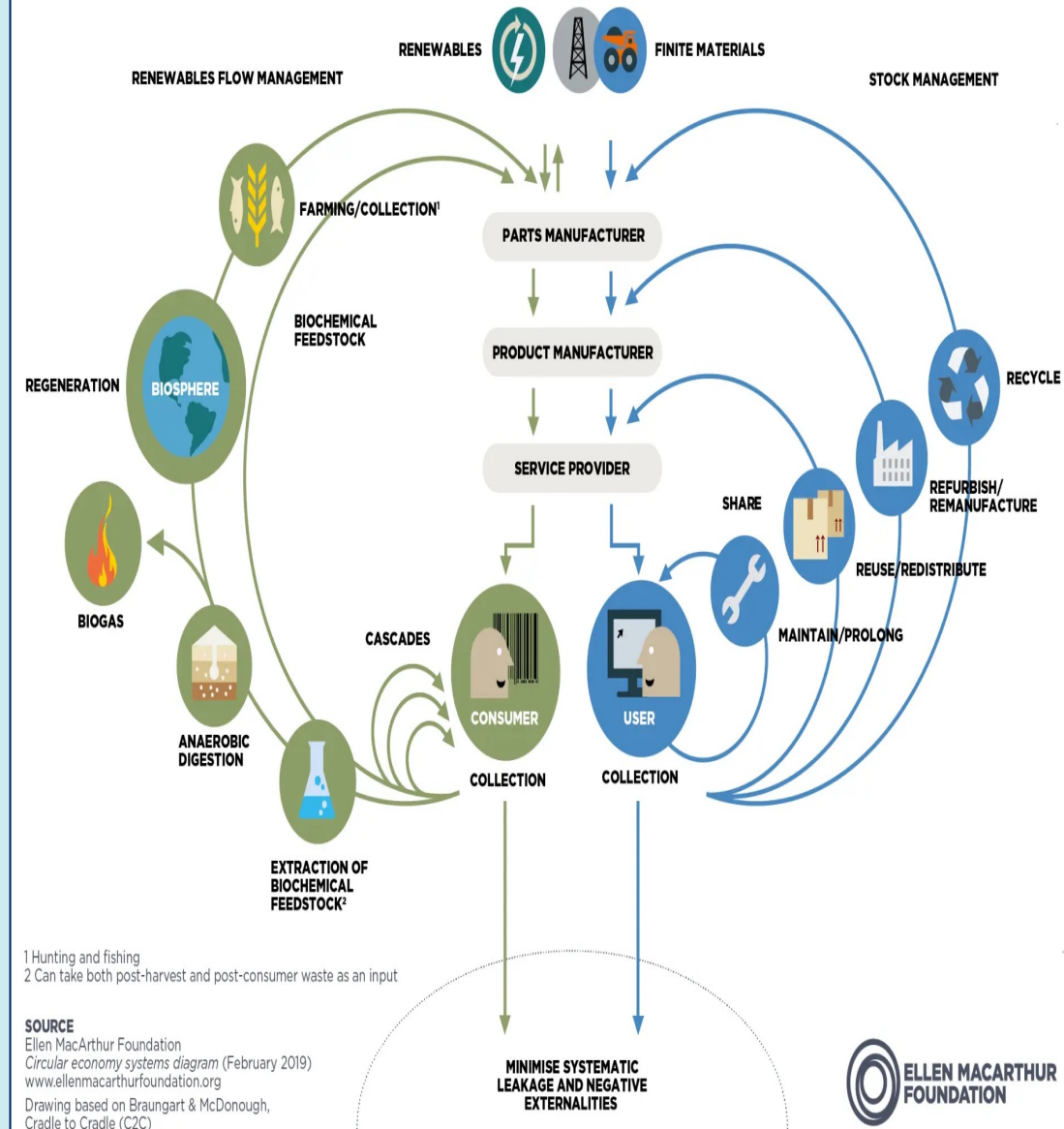


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# Key facts:

- Even if net-zero emissions by 2050 vis-a-vis 1.5 °C climate goal target is met under the Paris Agreement, costs to the global economy relating to climate change are projected to reach **USD 54 trillion by 2100**.
- Applying circular economy strategies in just five key areas (**cement, aluminum, steel, plastics, and food**) can eliminate almost half of the emissions from the production of goods – **9.3 billion tonnes of CO2 in 2050**.
- Global material use may increase to between 170 and 184 billion tonnes by 2050 (IRP, 2017). In business-as-usual scenario, we could **see resource use up by 60% from 2020 levels by 2060** (Global Resources Outlook, 2024).
- As per UNEP, the Asia-Pacific accounts for approximately two-thirds to global growth, and **63 per cent of the global material use**.
- The policy and scientific community have realized that farming, overfishing, mining and deforestation have now reached such a scale that they are reducing the resilience of the biosphere where life thrives, and also the need to become **net zero, zero waste** and **nature positive** in order to enhance the resilience of countries and societies by halting and reversing nature and biodiversity loss.
- Circular economy holds the promise for systemic transformation of our society as it fundamentally aims to design out waste & pollution, keep products and materials for extended use and regenerate and restore natural ecosystems.
- Closing circularity gap serves the higher objective of preventing further and accelerated environmental degradation (The Circularity Gap Report, 2021)

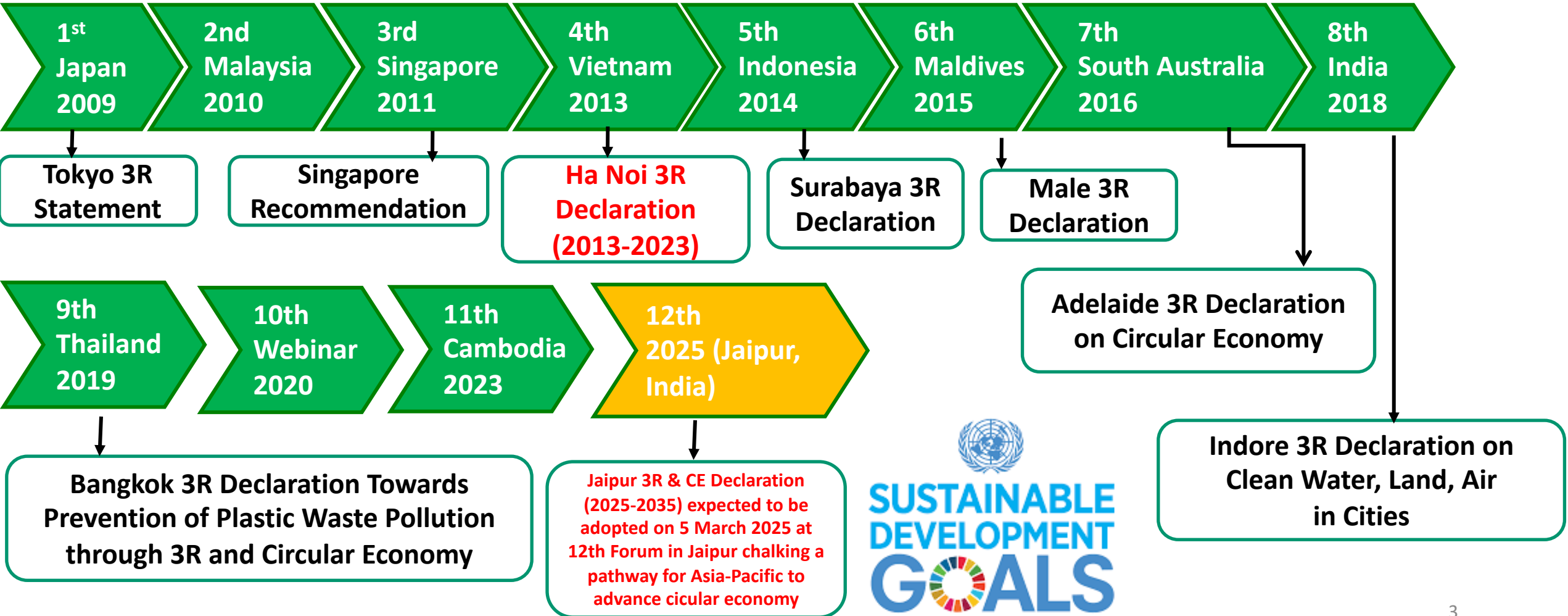


Source: Completing the Picture: How the circular economy tackles climate change (2021).

# UNCRD/UN DESA High-Level Regional 3R and Circular Economy Forum in Asia and the Pacific



Aligned with SDGs and with support of MoE-Japan, UNCRD 3R & CE initiative calls for lasting supply security of resources as the basis for sustainable development. It aims to provide a policy framework to implement 3R & resource efficiency measures to achieve circular economic development – an alternative economic growth model which is not at the expense of finite natural resources and ecological assets, rather regenerative. UNCRD’s 3R & circular economy initiative brings up both the policy, scientific & research community & private sector to convene on an annual basis the high-level Regional 3R & Circular Economy Forum in Asia-Pacific to strengthen the science-policy interface in addressing 3R & resource efficiency as the basic for economic growth, pollution prevention and strengthening resilience of cities & communities, and after all, to achieve the international agendas & agreements – SDGs, Paris Agreement, NUA, among others.



# Ha Noi 3R Declaration

## Sustainable 3R Goals for Asia and the Pacific for 2013-2023

(Adapted at 4<sup>th</sup> Regional 3R Forum, 18-20 March 2013, Ha Noi, Viet Nam)

- First regional declaration providing an important basis and framework for Asia-Pacific countries to voluntarily develop and implement 3R & CE policies and programs, including monitoring mechanisms, towards transitioning to a resource efficient, circular and zero waste society.



*Consisting of 33 goals under the following areas:*

- I. 3R Goals in Municipal/Urban areas (4 Goals)
- II. 3R Goals in Industrial Areas (5 Goals)
- III. 3R Goals in Rural/Biomass Areas (2 Goals)
- IV. 3R Goals for New and Emerging Wastes (5 Goals)
- V. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues (17 Goals)

# Proliferation of 3R & CE policies and legislations (2013 – 2023)

## India

- Swachh Bharat Mission launched in 2014 [promotes cleanliness, hygiene, and waste management, including waste segregation, recycling, and composting]
- National Resource Efficiency Policy launched in 2019 [aims to promote sustainable production and consumption patterns, enhance resource efficiency, and reduce the environmental impact of economic activities]
- Plastic Waste Management (second Amendment) Rules, 2022 [include to these rules, prohibiting identified single-use plastic items with low utility and high littering potential]
- Swachh Bharat Mission Urban 2.0 launched in 2021 [comprehensive approach to urban cleanliness and sanitation, building on the successes of its predecessor while addressing new challenges in waste management and environmental sustainability]
- Formation of 11 Committees in 2021 [led by concerned line ministries, to prepare comprehensive action plans for transitioning from a linear to a circular economy in various focus areas]
- National Circular Economy Roadmap for plastic waste launched in 2023 [aims to address challenges in the plastics sector, establishing clear targets for plastic waste reduction, recycling rates, and sustainable materials usage]
- State-level Initiatives [Promoting the development of clusters and Circular Economy parks for recycling activities in states, as well as the establishment of State Circular Economy Cells for policy formulation and monitoring]

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## Thailand

- National Roadmap on Plastic Waste Management launched in 2018 [set goals for plastic reduction and elimination, aiming to achieve them by using environmentally friendly materials]
- Bangkok 3R Declaration launched in 2019 [focused on the prevention of plastic waste pollution through 3R and Circular Economy approaches]
- Action Plan on Plastic Waste Management (working on Phase 2 (2023-2027)) [emphasizes the Life Cycle Approach, 3R Principle, and Public-Private Partnership]
- National Greenhouse Gas Reduction Action Plan for Municipal Waste Sector (2021-2030) [focused on reducing greenhouse gas emissions from the waste sector]
- Bio-Circular-Green (BCG) Economic Model [Thailand has been promoting this model, which includes circular economy principles, to drive sustainable growth]
- National Action Plan on Waste Management (Phase 2 (2022-2027)) [focused on systemic solid waste management, covering the life-cycle management concept from sustainable production to effective waste treatment and final waste disposal, circular economy to transform waste as a resource to mobilize the country's economy]

# Proliferation of 3R & CE policies and legislations (2013 – 2023)

## PR China

- Circular Economy Development Strategies Action Plan (2013) [set tangible goals for indicators such as energy efficiency, waste reduction, and the recovery of essential resources]
- Law on the Prevention and Control of Environmental Pollution by Solid Wastes (2020 revision) [law guided regulations and systems related to plastic waste management, stipulating circular design, manufacturing processes, and recycling of products and packaging materials]
- 14th Five-Year Plan for Plastic Pollution Control (2021-2025) [aims to improve the management of the entire chain of plastic pollution, including the elimination of single-use plastics]
- Zero Waste Cities Initiative [committed to improve solid waste management through various laws, regulations, resolutions, and notices and promote carbon label certification]

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## Vietnam

- National Action Plan for Management of Marine Plastic Litter by 2030 Launched in 2019 [set ambitious targets to cut marine plastic litter by 50% by 2025 and 75% by 2030]
- Law on Environmental Protection 2020, effective from January 1, 2022 [introduced "pay as you throw" policies, required waste segregation, and set the legal basis for extended producer responsibility (EPR) scheme]
- Circular Economy Development Scheme, Approved in June 2022 [aims to decrease greenhouse gas emissions per GDP by at least 15% compared to 2014, reuse and recycle 85% of plastic waste, and reduce 50% of plastic waste in the ocean by 2030]
- PM issued in January 2025 Decision 222/QĐ-TTg approve National Action Plan on CE implementation to 2035.

# Consultation Meetings on Draft JAIPUR DECLARATION on 3R and Circular Economy (2025-2035)

- Discussion on Skeleton Framework of Draft New 3R Declaration – 11<sup>th</sup> Regional 3R & CE Forum in Asia-Pacific, Siem Reap, Cambodia, 8-10 Feb 2023;
- Expert Consultation Meeting at 10th 3RINCs in Sydney/Australia – 15-17 March'2024;
- SIDS (Pacific Island Countries) Consultation Meeting – 14-17 May 2024, at SPREP, Apia, Samoa;
- LLDCs (Land Locked Developing Countries – Bhutan, Lao PDR, Mongolia, Nepal) Consultation Meeting – 6-7 August 2024, UN House, Vientiane, Lao PDR;
- South-East Asian Countries (ASEAN) Consultation Meeting – 25-26 November 2024, UN ESCAP, Bangkok, Thailand;
- South Asia Consultation Meeting (Bangladesh, Maldives, Pakistan, Sri Lanka) – 15 January 2025 – ONLINE
- India – 13 February 2025
- Japan –

# JAIPUR DECLARATION on 3R and Circular Economy (2025-2035) (voluntary & legally non-binding)

- 1.0 Introduction
- 2.0 Declaration
- 3.0 Common Vision & Goals on 3R and Circular Economy
  - 3.0a Common Vision
  - 3.0b Sustainable 3R and Circular Economy Goals for Achieving Resource Efficient, Clean, Resilient, Sound Material Cycle and Low-Carbon Society
- Cluster I-V – 3R and CE Goals
- Appendix 1: Reference and Indicative List of Strategies to support the voluntary implementation of the Jaipur Declaration (2025-2035)
- Appendix 2: Reference Set of Indicators for Monitoring the Progress of Implementation of the Jaipur Declaration (2025-2035)
- Appendix 3: Country Reporting Guidelines on the

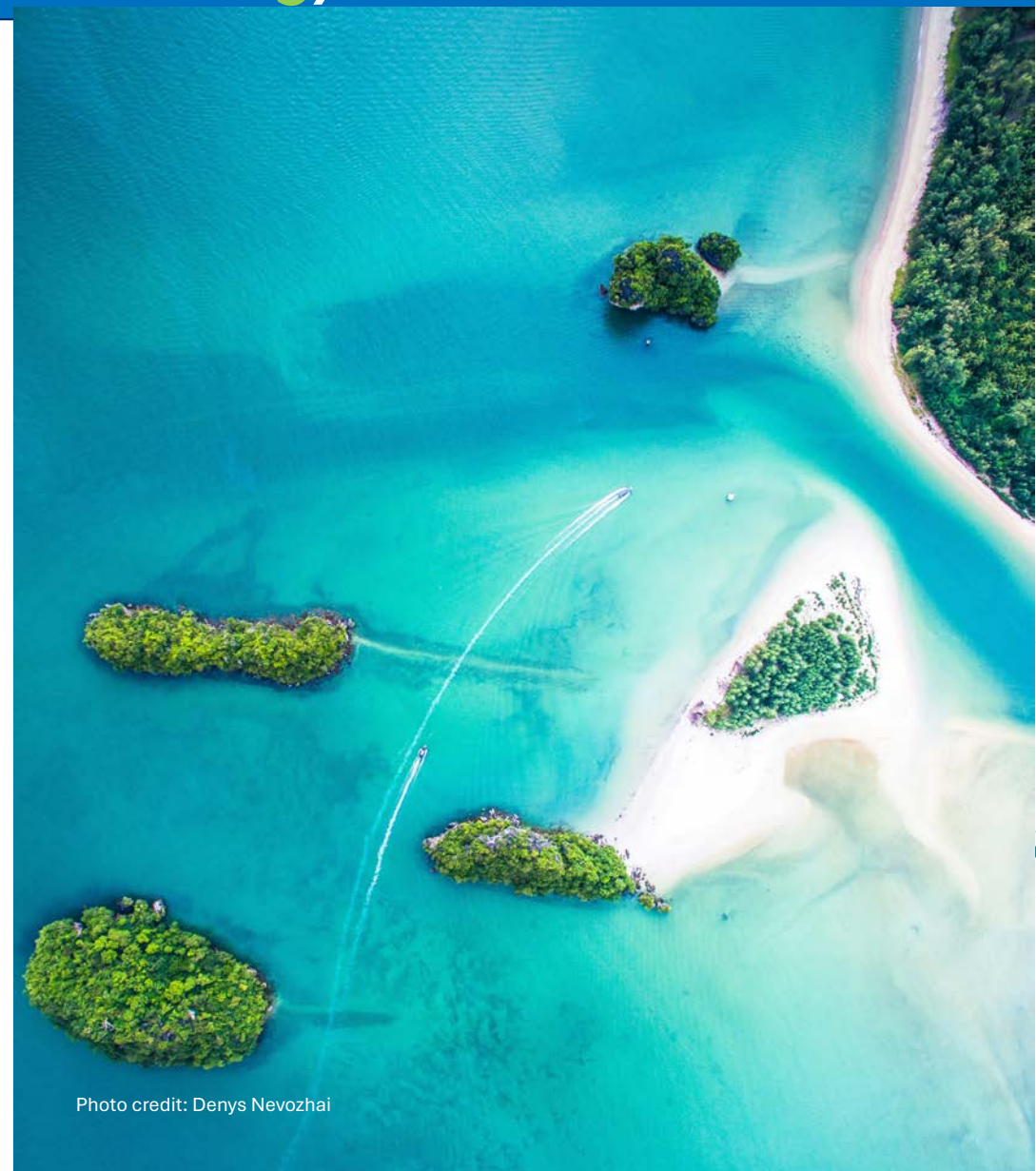


Photo credit: Denys Nevozhai



# JAIPUR DECLARATION on 3R and Circular Economy (2025-2035)

## • 1.0 Introduction

- While rapid economic growth has led to higher living standards, it is also diminishing the region's resource efficiency and natural capital – shrinking forests, declining biodiversity, disappearing wetlands and water resources, among others. Given the weight that Asia Pacific brings to resource use globally, any improvement in Asia Pacific's resource efficiency will have significant global impacts.
- Resource security, environmental benefits and sustainable economic growth are at the heart of a circular economy, which not only provides an important basis in achieving SDG 12 (sustainable consumption and production), but also trigger meaningful synergies in combined efforts in achieving other SDGs such as SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation), SDG 11 (safe, resilient, sustainable cities and communities), SDG 13 (combat climate change), SDG 14 (life below water), and SDG 15 (life on land), among others.
- The 3R and circular economy approaches allow countries, through well-designed policies, to harness overarching synergies and avoid trade-offs in several areas of environmental and health impacts including resource depletion, air pollution and climate change, water and soil quality, loss of nature and biodiversity, among others.

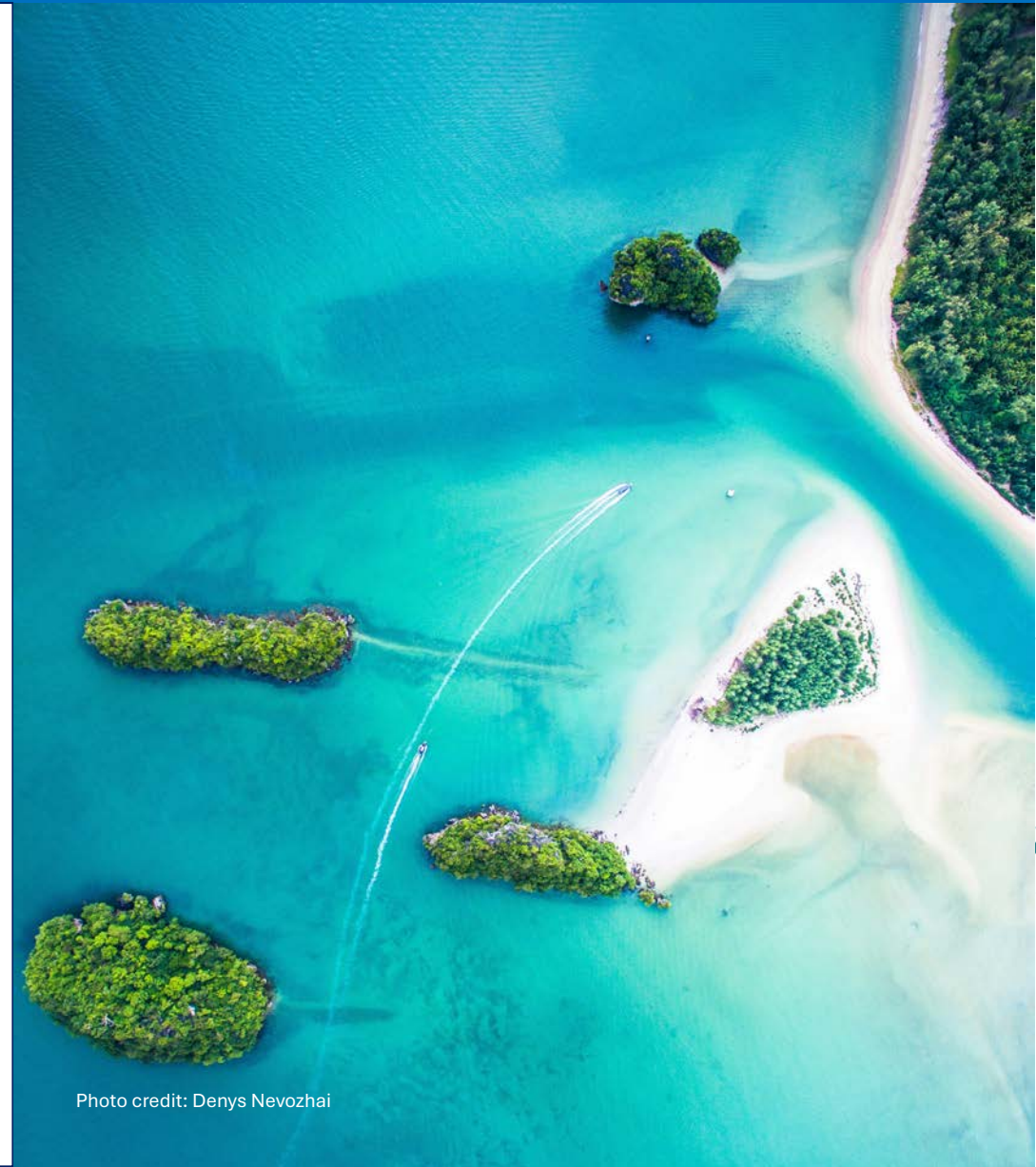


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# JAIPUR DECLARATION on 3R and Circular Economy (2025-2035)

## • 2.0 Declaration

- *Acknowledging* that moving towards a circular economy provides enormous social, economic and environmental benefits such as efficient use of finite natural resources, contributing to reduction of pollution and GHG emissions, limiting the depletion of natural capital and loss of biodiversity and ecological assets, making an economy resilient by reducing its material imports dependency, and creating new employment opportunities
- *Recognizing* the issues and challenges faced by Small Island Developing States (SIDS) in achieving sustainable development in view of their unique and particular vulnerabilities, including their small size, remoteness, narrow resource and import base, and exposure to global environmental challenges and external economic shocks.
- *Noting* with concern that the high and rapidly increasing levels of plastic pollution represent a serious environmental problem at a global scale, negatively impacting the environmental, social and economic dimensions of sustainable development;
- *Recognizing* that plastic pollution includes micro-plastics;
- *Welcoming*, thereby, United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA) resolution 5/14 on “End Plastic Pollution: Towards an internationally legally binding instrument

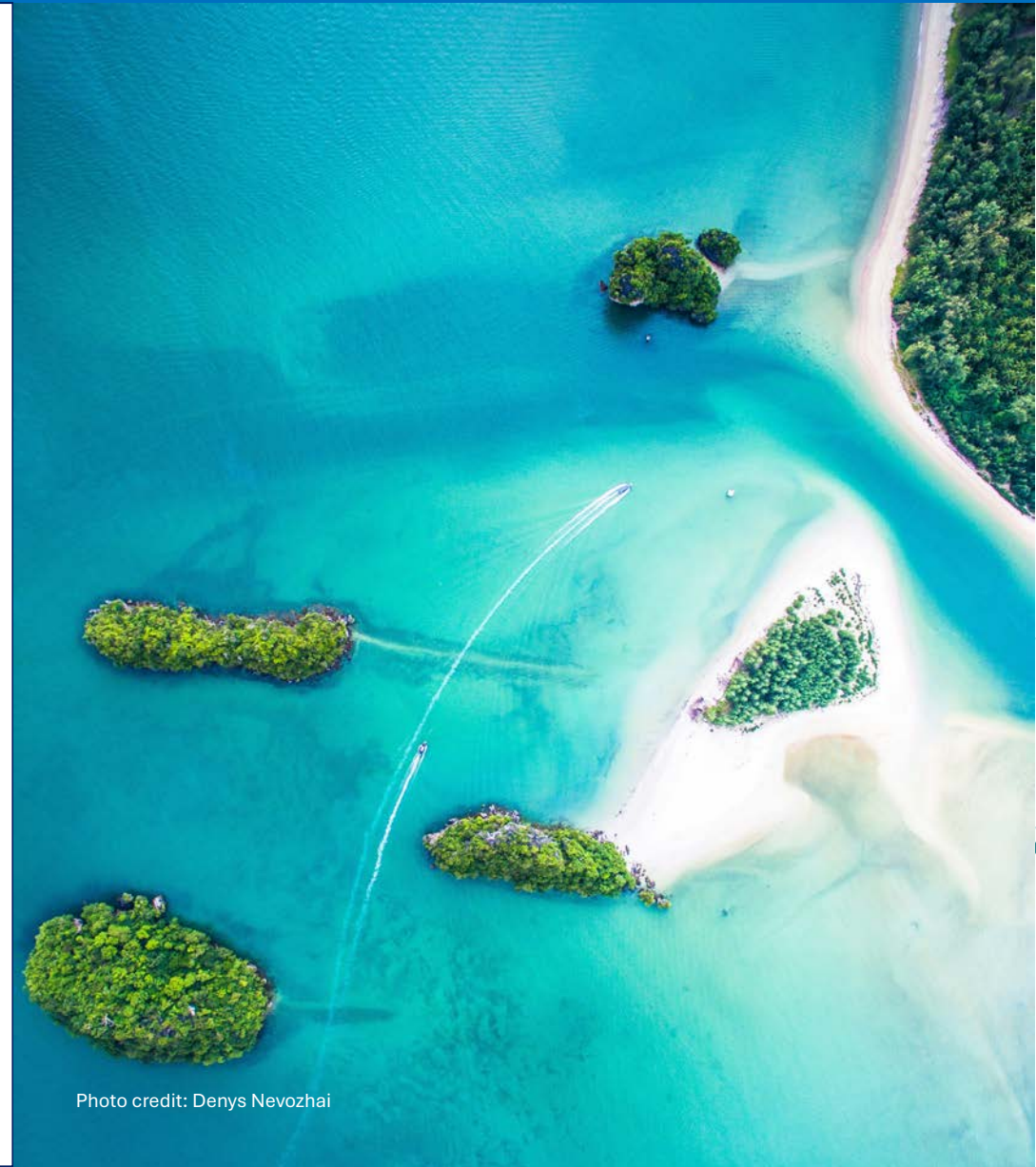
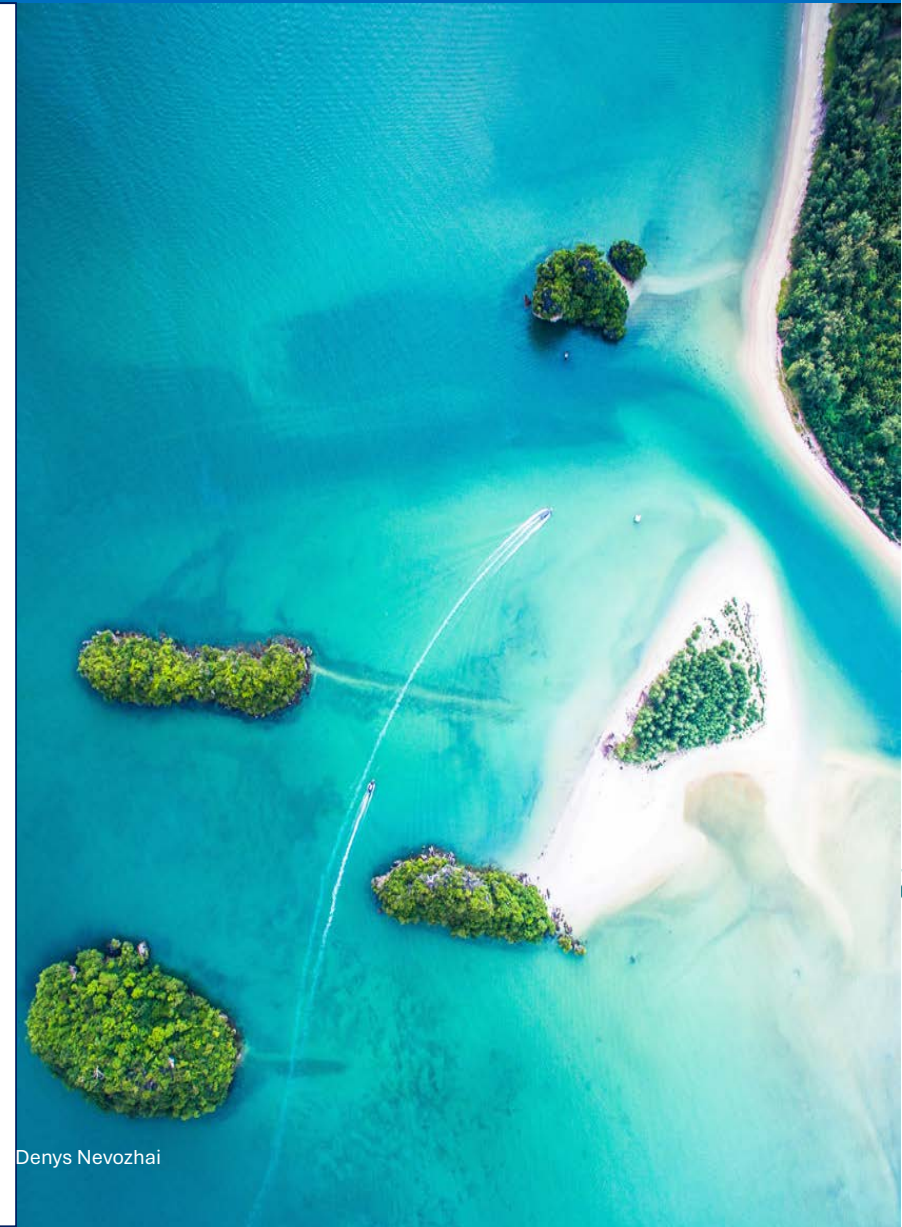


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# JAIPUR DECLARATION on 3R and Circular Economy (2025-2035)

- **3.0 (a) Common Vision**
- The fundamental principle of a circular economy is to prevent waste and pollution. It is imperative to prevent or minimize pollution by increasing resource efficiency and circularity along value chains. Further, eliminating the use of hazardous and polluting substances in manufacturing processes and products (e.g., through green chemistry), reducing emissions and other forms of leakage (such as hazardous chemicals and fertilizers), greening industries and MSMEs, and adopting more sustainable lifestyles also minimizes the negative impacts on public health, natural ecosystems and biodiversity.



## 3.0 (b). Sustainable 3R and Circular Economy Goals for Achieving Resource Efficient, Clean, Resilient, Sound Material Cycle and Low-Carbon Society

- **Cluster I:** Promote Sustainable Resource Management, Resource Efficiency and Low-Carbon Society (*Goals: 1, 2 & 3*).
- **Cluster II:** Achieving Clean Environment (Land, Water, Air, Ocean and Mountains) through 3R and Circular Economy (*Goals: 4, 5, 6, 7 & 8*).
- **Cluster III:** Sound Material Cycle Society and Resource Recirculation towards Zero Waste and Circular Society (*Goals 9: 9a, 9b, 9c, 9d, 9e, 9f, 9g, 9h, 9i, 9j, 9k, 9l, 9m, 9o, 9p* ).
- **Cluster IV:** Resilient Economies and Societies and Cross-cutting Socio-Economic Goals (*Goals: 10,11 (11a, 11b, 11c) & 12*).
- **Cluster V:** Means of Implementation - Partnerships, Technology Transfer, Research and Development, National and International Financing and Investments, Institutional Capacity Building and Information Sharing (*Goals 13: 13a, 13b, 13c, 13d, 13e, 13f, 13g, 13h*).

## 3.0 (b). Sustainable 3R and Circular Economy Goals for Achieving Resource Efficient, Clean, Resilient, Sound Material Cycle and Low-Carbon Society

- **Cluster I:** Promote Sustainable Resource Management, Resource Efficiency and Low-Carbon Society (*Goals: 1, 2 & 3*).
- **Goal 1:** Achieve significant improvement in materials, energy, and water efficiency through 3R and circular economy
- **Goal 2:** Maximize utilization of biomass, including agriculture waste, as a resource, not waste (bio-economy) through 3R and circular economy
- **Goal 3:** Maximize resource efficiency in micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) through 3R and circular economy

## 3.0 (b). Sustainable 3R and Circular Economy Goals for Achieving Resource Efficient, Clean, Resilient, Sound Material Cycle and Low-Carbon Society

- **Cluster II:** Achieving Clean Environment (Land, Water, Air, Ocean and Mountains) through 3R and Circular Economy (*Goals: 4, 5, 6, 7 & 8*).
- **Goal 4:** Achieve significant improvement in water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse
- **Goal 5.** Reduce adverse environmental impacts in cities by paying special attention to land and air quality and municipal and other waste management as well as sand, coral and other construction materials
- **Goal 6.** Reduce adverse environmental impacts of mining operations by greening the entire supply chain focusing on resource efficiency and ecosystem restoration
- **Goal 6 (a).** Reduce adverse environmental impacts on mountain ecosystems from mining, farming and tourism activities
- **Goal 7.** Reduce and phase out hazardous chemicals and persistent organic pollutants (POPs) in materials, products and wastes, including plastics
- **Goal 8.** Prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris, abandoned, lost or otherwise discarded fishing gears and nutrient pollution

## 3.0 (b). Sustainable 3R and Circular Economy Goals for Achieving Resource Efficient, Clean, Resilient, Sound Material Cycle and Low-Carbon Society

- **Cluster III: Sound Material Cycle Society and Resource Recirculation towards Zero Waste and Circular Society** (*Goals 9: 9a, 9b, 9c, 9d, 9e, 9f, 9g, 9h, 9i, 9j, 9k, 9l, 9m, 9o, 9p* ).
- **Goal 9.** Minimize demand and pressure across supply chains on virgin raw materials and avert resource constraints by implementing 3R and circular economy for all waste streams
- **Sub Goal 9 (a).** Mainstream circular economy in all forms of municipal waste (solid and dry waste, wet waste, wastewater and sewage sludge) and industrial waste
- **Sub Goal 9 (b).** Achieve circularity and minimize food loss and food waste at every stage of the food supply chain, promoting sustainability and resource efficiency
- **Sub Goal 9 (c).** Enhance 3R and circular economy policies and programmes, including technological innovations, for construction & demolition (C&D) waste
- **Sub Goal 9 (d).** Advance circular economy approaches in rural sector with an objective to reduce ecological impacts, create new employment opportunities and alleviate poverty
- **Sub Goal 9 (e).** Achieve resource efficiency and circularity in metal sector

## 3.0 (b). Sustainable 3R and Circular Economy Goals for Achieving Resource Efficient, Clean, Resilient, Sound Material Cycle and Low-Carbon Society

- **Cluster III: Sound Material Cycle Society and Resource Recirculation towards Zero Waste and Circular Society** (*Goals 9: 9a, 9b, 9c, 9d, 9e, 9f, 9g, 9h, 9i, 9j, 9k, 9l, 9m, 9o, 9p* ).
  - **Sub Goal 9 (g)**. Achieve resource efficiency and circularity for waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE)
  - **Sub Goal 9 (h)**. Promote safe and sustainable medical and healthcare waste management with a focus to waste-prevention and reduction actions for healthcare organizations
  - **Sub Goal 9 (i)**. Promote safe and sustainable hazardous waste management with a focus to waste-prevention and reduction actions for industries, including MSMEs
  - **Sub Goal 9 (j)**. Achieve resource efficiency and circularity for solar wastes, in particular panels, photovoltaic cells and related equipment
  - **Sub Goal 9 (k)**. Achieve circularity for end-of-life batteries
  - **Sub Goal 9 (l)**. Achieve circularity for end-of-life vehicles
  - **Sub Goal 9 (m)**. Promote safe and sustainable used oil waste management with a focus to waste-prevention and reduction actions for both domestic and industrial sector



## 3.0 (b). Sustainable 3R and Circular Economy Goals for Achieving Resource Efficient, Clean, Resilient, Sound Material Cycle and Low-Carbon Society

- **Cluster III:** Sound Material Cycle Society and Resource Recirculation towards Zero Waste and Circular Society (*Goals 9: 9a, 9b, 9c, 9d, 9e, 9f, 9g, 9h, 9i, 9j, 9k, 9l, 9m, 9o, 9p*).
- **Sub Goal 9 (n).** Achieve resource efficiency and circularity for waste tyre and rubber
- **Sub Goal 9 (o).** Significantly improve disaster waste management and resource recovery and response through circular economy
- **Sub Goal 9 (p).** Achieve resource efficiency and circularity for textile waste (fashion industry)

## 3.0 (b). Sustainable 3R and Circular Economy Goals for Achieving Resource Efficient, Clean, Resilient, Sound Material Cycle and Low-Carbon Society

- **Cluster IV:** Resilient Economies and Societies and Cross-cutting Socio-Economic Goals (*Goals: 10,11 (11a, 11b, 11c) & 12*).
- **Goal 10.** Strengthen resilience to climate change, natural disasters, and health emergencies and pandemics through 3R and circular economy, including nature-based solutions
- **Goal 11.** Achieve Social Empowerment and Security
- **Sub Goal 11 (a).** Ensure decent, safe working environment, and personal protective equipment for all waste workers by formalizing informal waste workers with appropriate legal waste management framework and achieve sustainable transition for them to become key waste management actors in a circular economy
- **Sub Goal 11 (b).** Complete elimination of illegal engagement of children in the informal waste sector
- **Sub Goal 11 (c).** Ensure adequate social protection such as life insurance, health insurance and other support mechanisms for all waste workers by formalizing informal waste workers with appropriate legal waste management framework including such support mechanisms.
- **Goal 12.** Create green jobs towards new employment generation, including women and youth empowerment ensuring just transition

## 3.0 (b). Sustainable 3R and Circular Economy Goals for Achieving Resource Efficient, Clean, Resilient, Sound Material Cycle and Low-Carbon Society

- **Cluster V: Means of Implementation - Partnerships, Technology Transfer, Research and Development, National and International Financing and Investments, Institutional Capacity Building and Information Sharing** (*Goals 13: 13a, 13b, 13c, 13d, 13e, 13f, 13g, 13h*).
- **Sub Goal 13 (a).** Promote multi-layer partnerships, including public-private-partnerships (PPPs) as the basis for advancing circular economy in all development sectors
- **Sub Goal 13 (b).** Enhance collaborations between cities in Asia and Pacific countries and beyond to further promote exchange of best practices, lessons and technical know-how in areas of 3R and Circular Economy. To that end, a “Cities Coalition for Circularity (CCC)” could be formed as a collaborative and partnership platform or mechanism to accelerate implementation of Jaipur Declaration (2025-2035).”[proposed by INDIA]
- **Sub Goal 13 (c).** Foster traditional knowledge and innovation and technology transfer and collaborative research and development (R&D) programmes on circular economy appropriate to different sub-regions
- **Sub Goal 13 (d).** Enhance international and public and private partnerships and cooperation for building an enabling environment in SIDS, LLDCs and other countries in need to promote environmentally-sound waste management and recycling domestically and internationally to increase their circularity
- **Sub Goal 13 (e).** Identify relevant funding mechanisms including means to access, and mobilize national and international financing and investments towards circular economy
- **Sub Goal 13 (f).** Information sharing and capacity building programmes targeting key government institutions and agencies and industrial authorities and private sector including MSMEs

# Appendix:

- **Appendix 1:** Reference and Indicative List of Strategies to support the voluntary implementation of the Jaipur Declaration (2025-2035)
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