



The 3R Initiative for Sustainable Development

3R South Asia Expert Workshop
August 30th-September 1st,
Katmandu, Nepal

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1. Background of 3R Initiative

2. Concept

3. Messages of the 3R Initiative

3-1 Ministerial Conference on the 3R Initiative

3-2 APFED Expert Meeting on the 3Rs in Asia

3-2 Senior Officials Meeting on the 3R Initiative

4. Major points to be considered

1. Background of 3R Initiative

Background of the 3R Initiative

- 2004
(June) **G8 Sea Island Summit (USA)**
The summit adopted the G8 Action Plan on Science and Technology for Sustainable Development: “3R” Action Plan and Progress on Implementation.
- 2005
(April) **Ministerial Conference on the 3R Initiative (Tokyo)**
The 3R Initiative was formally launched.
- 2006
(March) **APFED Expert Meeting on the 3Rs in Asia Senior Officials Meeting on the 3R Initiative (Tokyo)**

Events related to 3R Initiative in 2006-2007

Senior Officials Meeting on the 3R Initiative; March 2006 (Tokyo)

Discussion on "Implementation of the 3Rs in each country" and "International Implementation of the 3Rs(International flow of 3R-related goods, materials and products)"

South Asia 3Rs Expert Workshop; August 2006 (Katmandu)

Discussion among experts about policy-relevant regional issues on the 3Rs for the coming 10 years

Asia Conference for 3Rs Promotion; October 30-November1 2006 (Tokyo)

Hosted by MOEJ
-3R National Strategy
-Organic Waste
-Medical Waste
-E-waste
-Transboundary movement of recyclables
- Knowledge hub on the 3Rs(Information Database on the 3Rs)

South East Asia 3Rs Expert Workshop (Bangkok)

March 2007(?)

ADB 3Rs Asia Workshop (Kyoto)

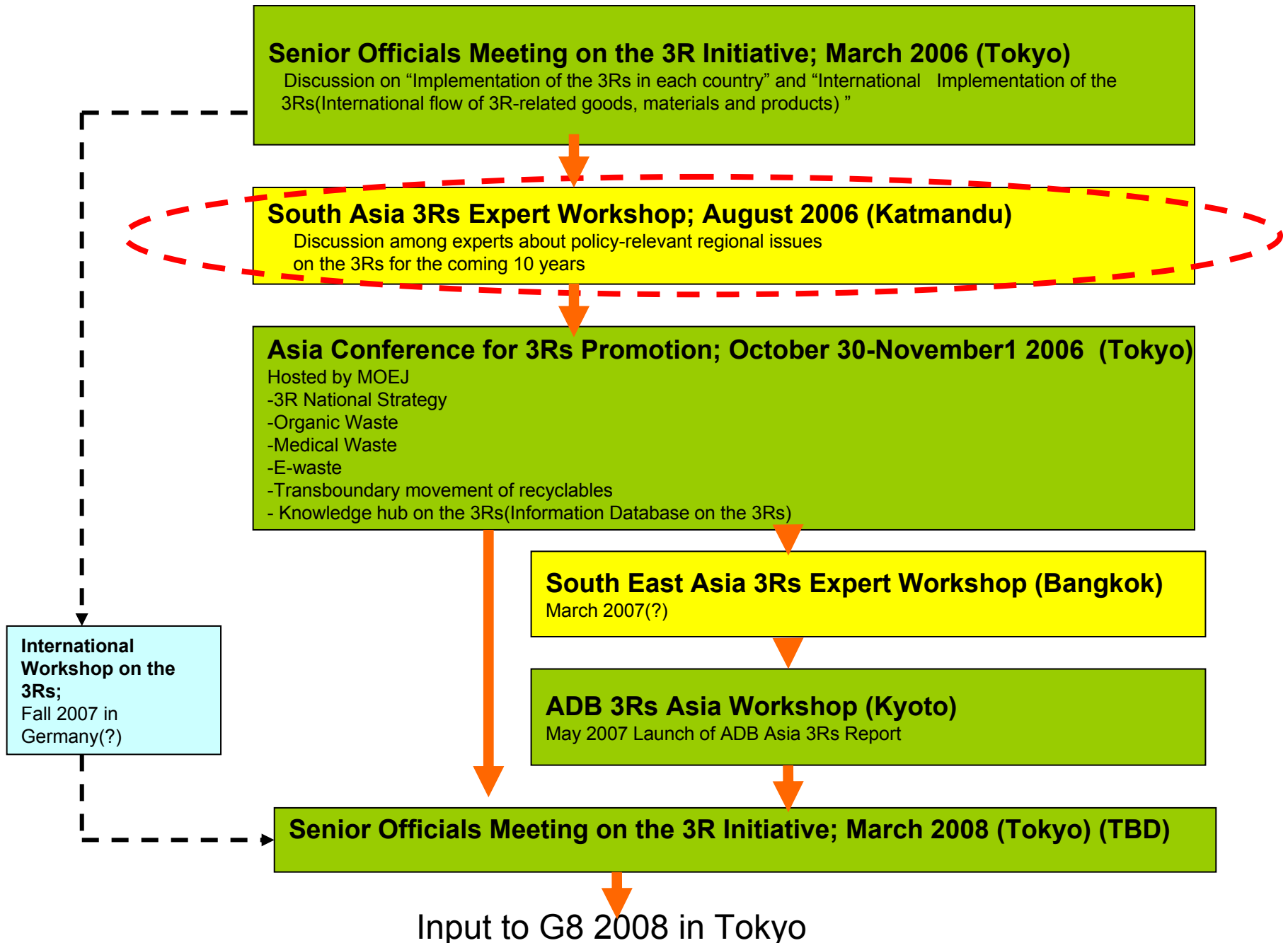
May 2007 Launch of ADB Asia 3Rs Report

International Workshop on the 3Rs;

Fall 2007 in Germany(?)

Senior Officials Meeting on the 3R Initiative; March 2008 (Tokyo) (TBD)

Input to G8 2008 in Tokyo





3Rs Promotion in Asia

Ministry of the Environment
Government of Japan

Issues

Increase of waste generation and diversification of waste characteristics

Increase in transboundary movement of recyclable resources

Higher price of resources

Approach

Promotion of the 3Rs (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle) and Environmentally Sound Management of Waste

⇒ More efficient use of resources and materials and reduction of environmental impact

Asia Conference for 3R Promotion

Date: October 30-November 1, 2006
Place: Tokyo
Agenda: 3Rs Promotion, SWM, E-waste, Medical Waste

3R National Strategy Preparation

- Support a 3R National Strategy Preparation in Thailand, Vietnam and Indonesia.
- JICA Survey on Malaysia Solid Waste Reduction

Dissemination of Japan's Experience

Publishing a report on Japan's experience in waste management and recycling policies

Action

ESM of E-Waste

Implementing Action Plan on Environmentally Sound Management of E-waste in the Asia-Pacific region

- Examining Asian Recycling Scheme of used electrical appliances

Prevention of illegal trade

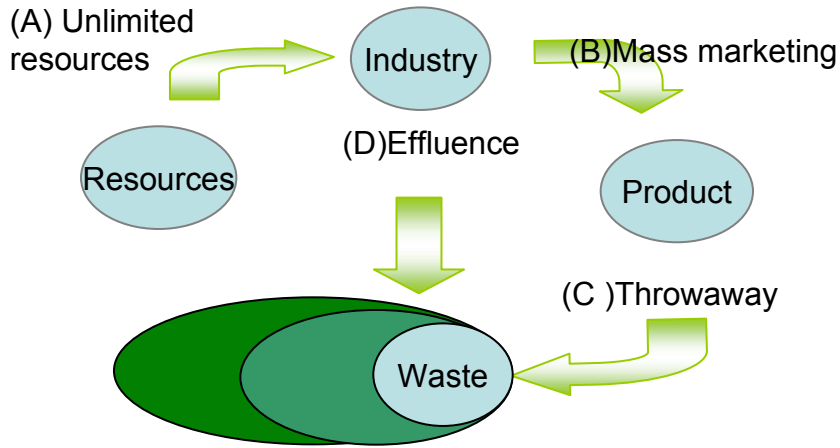
- Asian Network for the Prevention of the Illegal Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes
- Drafting International Guidelines for environmentally sound import and export of recyclables

Collaboration with International Organizations

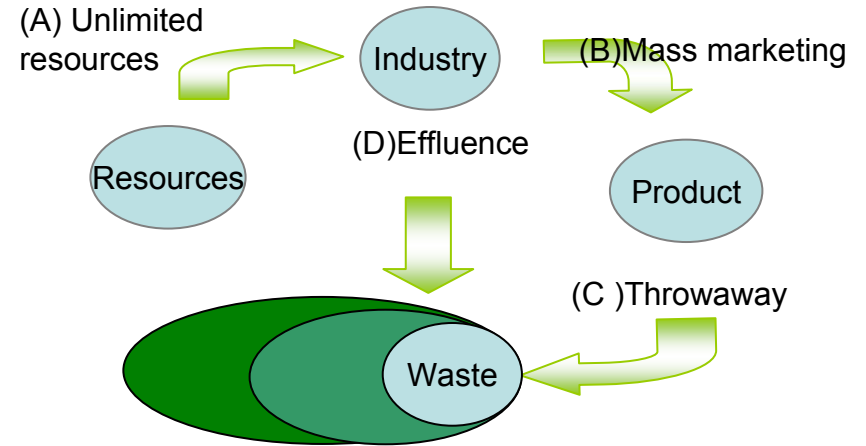
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
United Nations Economic Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP)
United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD)
Secretariat of the Basel Convention (SBC)
Asia Development Bank (ADB)
Institute of Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)

2. Concept

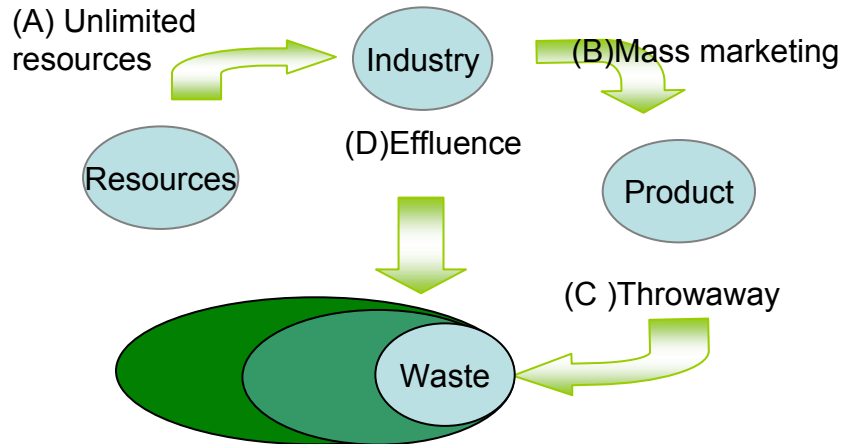
20th Century Model of Industrial Society



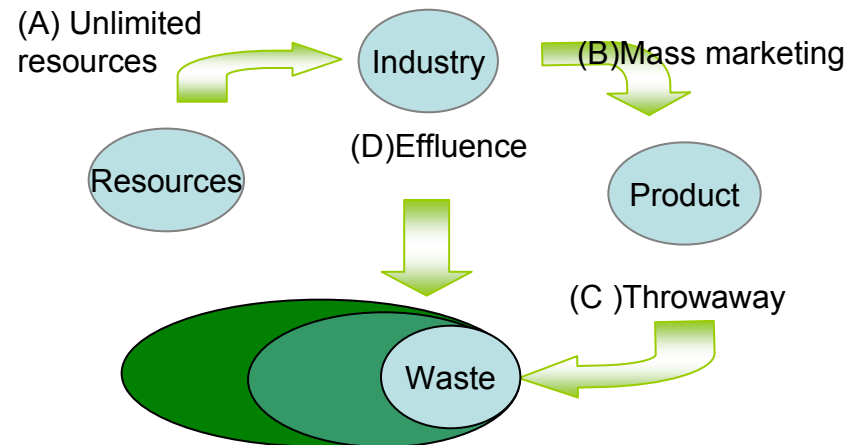
Country A



Country C



Country B

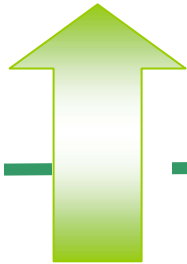
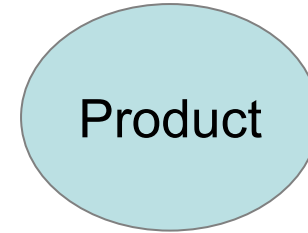
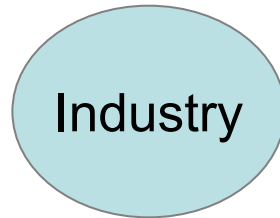


Country D

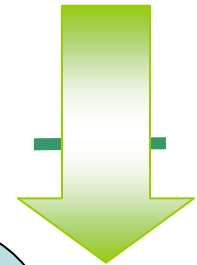
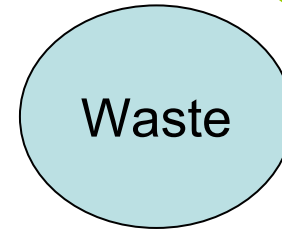
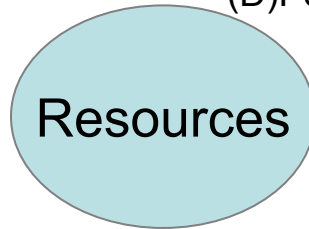
Sound Material Cycle Society in Globalizing World

(A) Reduction: Resource Conservation and Energy Saving

(B) Reuse: Eco-Marketing, Dematerialization, Servicing



(D) Pollution Prevention



(E) Recycling

(C) Reduction and Reuse: Change in Consumption Pattern and Life Style

1. Reduce > Reuse > Recycle > . . . > Disposal
2. High Resources Efficiency with Environmentally Sound Recyclables Trade

3. Message of the 3R Initiative

3-1 Ministerial Conference on the 3R Initiative

Date: April 28-30, 2005

Venue: Tokyo, Japan

Participants:

G8 countries

Asian countries

China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam

Other countries; relevant organizations

Brazil, Mexico, South Africa; OECD, UNEP, Basel Convention Secretariat, the League of Arab States



Major points discussed

1. Strengthening of domestic policies to implement the 3Rs

- Share the spirit of *mottainai*
- Formulating 3R strategies in countries
- Information gathering and sharing

2. Reduction of trade barriers

- Contribution of international flow of 3R-related goods and materials to total resource productivity
- Reduction of international barriers to international flow of 3R-related goods and materials
- Concerns over transboundary movement of near-end-of-life products
- Distinguishing waste from non-waste
- Minimization of waste within the country
- Improved monitoring of transboundary movements

3. Cooperation between developed and developing countries

- Needs to promote “joint research”, “capacity development” and “technology transfer”
- Linkage with the UN’s Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)
- Linkage with Climate Change Issues
- Importance of region-wide corporation
- More use of market-based policy instruments

4. Cooperation among stakeholders

- Partnership approach: Multi-stakeholder approach
- Information sharing including education, product information, waste management systems and technology
- Role of multinational corporations
- International network of civil society groups

5. Promotion of science and technology

- Innovation to promote resource efficiency
- Cleaner technologies and eco-design
- LCA approach
- 3R research network

3-2 APFED Expert Meeting on the 3Rs in Asia

APFED: the Asia-Pacific Forum for Environment and Development

Date: March 5th, 2006

Venue: Tokyo, Japan

Participants:

40 Experts from research institutes, business, NGOs and international organizations



Recommendations from the APFED meeting

1. Policy measures

- Mainstreaming 3Rs and a life-cycle approach with numerical targets,

2. Institutional arrangements

- Strengthening institutional capacity,
- Decentralisation,

3. Market-based measures

- Supporting 3R related business practices,
- Promoting economic instruments

4. Research and technology development

5. Stakeholder involvement and partnership building

6. International collaboration

3-3 Senior Officials Meeting (SOM) on the 3R Initiative

Date: March 6-8, 2006

Venue: Tokyo, Japan

Participants:

G8 countries

Asian countries

China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam

Other countries; relevant organizations

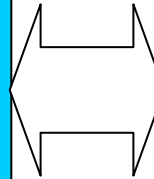
Brazil, Mexico, South Africa; the League of Arab States, ADB, UNESCAP, OECD, the Secretariat of the Basel Convention, UNCRD, UNEP, and APFED



Framework of Discussions at SOM

WG 1:
Implementation of the 3Rs in each country

WG2:
International Promotion of the 3Rs(International flow of 3R-related goods, materials and products)



With regard to the implementation of the 3R Initiative, each Working Group discussed the following three approaches:

- i) International cooperation
- ii) Cooperation among stakeholders
- iii) Promotion of science and technology

Key to good practices for domestic 3Rs Promotion

1. A holistic approach covering upstream (design and manufacturing) and downstream (waste management),
2. A comprehensive approach to address material recycling and energy recovery,
3. Development of national strategies/action plans,
4. Effective/optimal cost sharing mechanisms for the 3Rs (whether costs should be paid by producers or consumers),
5. Promotion of environmentally sound waste treatment (e.g., composting),
6. Innovative measures (making good use of by-products from waste treatment, e.g., bio-gas and CDM)
7. PPP (public-private partnership),
8. Involvement of small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs),
9. A change of business models from commodity provision to service provision (e.g., returnable printer cartridges) ,
10. Decentralized/community-based approach
11. Linking the 3Rs to other policy goals, such as employment creation

Key to good practices for proper international flow of recyclable resources

1. Capacity building for recipient countries
2. Promotion of adequate recycling industry for economic development
3. Promotion of cleaner production activity
4. Concern over disguised trade
5. Distinction among recyclables and wastes
6. Promotion of remanufacturing goods
7. Rules to regulate transboundary movements of recyclable resources

Key elements to international cooperation on the 3Rs

1. Promotion of high level policy dialogues, international networks on the 3Rs, and role of intergovernmental organizations at the sub-regional/regional/int'l levels
2. EPR within and beyond borders – supporting multi-stakeholder dialogue forums
3. Covering upstream (design and production) and downstream (waste management) measures
4. Careful attention should be paid to the replicability of success stories/good practices bearing in mind varying socio-economic conditions
5. Promotion of sustainable production and consumption patterns to be taken into account
6. For proper international flow, mandatory rules along with voluntary guidelines are necessary
7. Need to establish definition of the end of life products and wastes

Key elements to promoting multi-stakeholder cooperation

1. Promoting capacity development shall be a basis for stakeholder cooperation
2. Stable enabling policies by the government are essential
3. Development of self-financing schemes: a key to enhancing the durability of the 3Rs
4. Decentralised and community based approach including SME involvement
5. Capturing multiple benefits, providing incentives and integrating the 3Rs in community and business development (e.g., income generation, providing alternative livelihood, other environmental benefits)
6. A need to develop a leading agency of stakeholders
7. Sharing key elements of successful stakeholder collaboration on the 3Rs

For proper international flow

8. Coordination among different agencies
9. Research on movement of hazardous wastes
10. Inventory on waste characteristics through collaboration of stakeholders
11. Contribution of multinational business

Key elements to science and technology on the 3Rs

1. Governments' role in incubating capacities for developing and applying technologies
2. Step by step technology transfer bearing in mind its suitability and economic viability
3. Need to develop appropriate social systems to enhance the impact of technology
4. Promotion of virtual knowledge transfer with a network hub and an information clearing house
5. Promotion of various means of knowledge/technology sharing should be promoted such as pilot projects, business/technology exhibition and expert group meetings.
6. Cost effective technologies
7. Utilization of climate related mechanism
8. Tracking of international flow of materials and its risk

4. Major points to be considered

- 1. Promoting and mainstreaming 3Rs for increasing resource productivity (Session 1 and 2)**
 - For the 3Rs, Environmentally Sound Management of Waste is a pre-condition (Session 1 and 3)
 - A holistic approach covering upstream and downstream (life-cycle approach) is considered essential (Session 2, 4, WG2, and WG3)
- 2. Innovative measures responding to local conditions (WG1, 2 and 3)**
 - Importance of market-based instruments in promoting the 3Rs to give incentives to those involved (Session2 and WG2)
 - Effectiveness of multi-stakeholder process (WG1 and others)
 - Appropriate social systems to enhance the impact of technology (WG3)
- 3. Global and region-wide cooperation** is necessary to cope with the issues related to increasing **international flow of 3R related goods and materials (near-end of life products, remanufactured products, recyclables)**.. (Session 2 and 4)
- 4. Distinction between 3R related goods and materials, and wastes (both legally and physically) (Session 1, 2, 3 and 4)**
- 5. Potential conflict among basic policy principles such as those related to the environment (e.g. EPR and Basel Convention), and those related to global trade (i.e. WTO rules and regulations) (every session)**

Thank you very much for your
attention.

3R South Asia Expert Workshop
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