

ACCD · ASIAN CIRCULAR CITIES DECLARATION

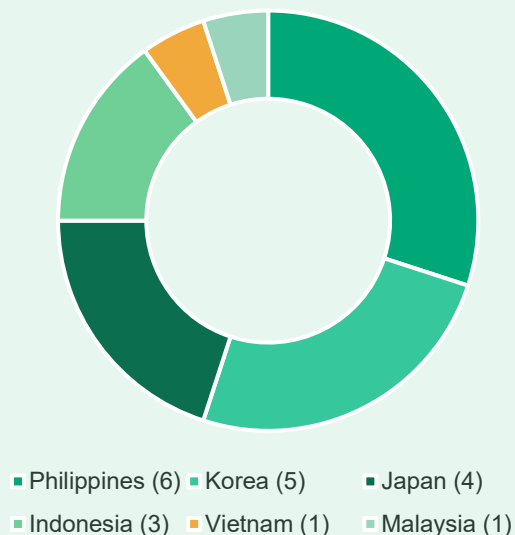
ACCD Next Action

Consolidation and Institutionalization



Results Overview and Respondent Profile

RESPONSES BY COUNTRY



20 responses

6 countries · 20 cities and regions
Collected June – early August 2026

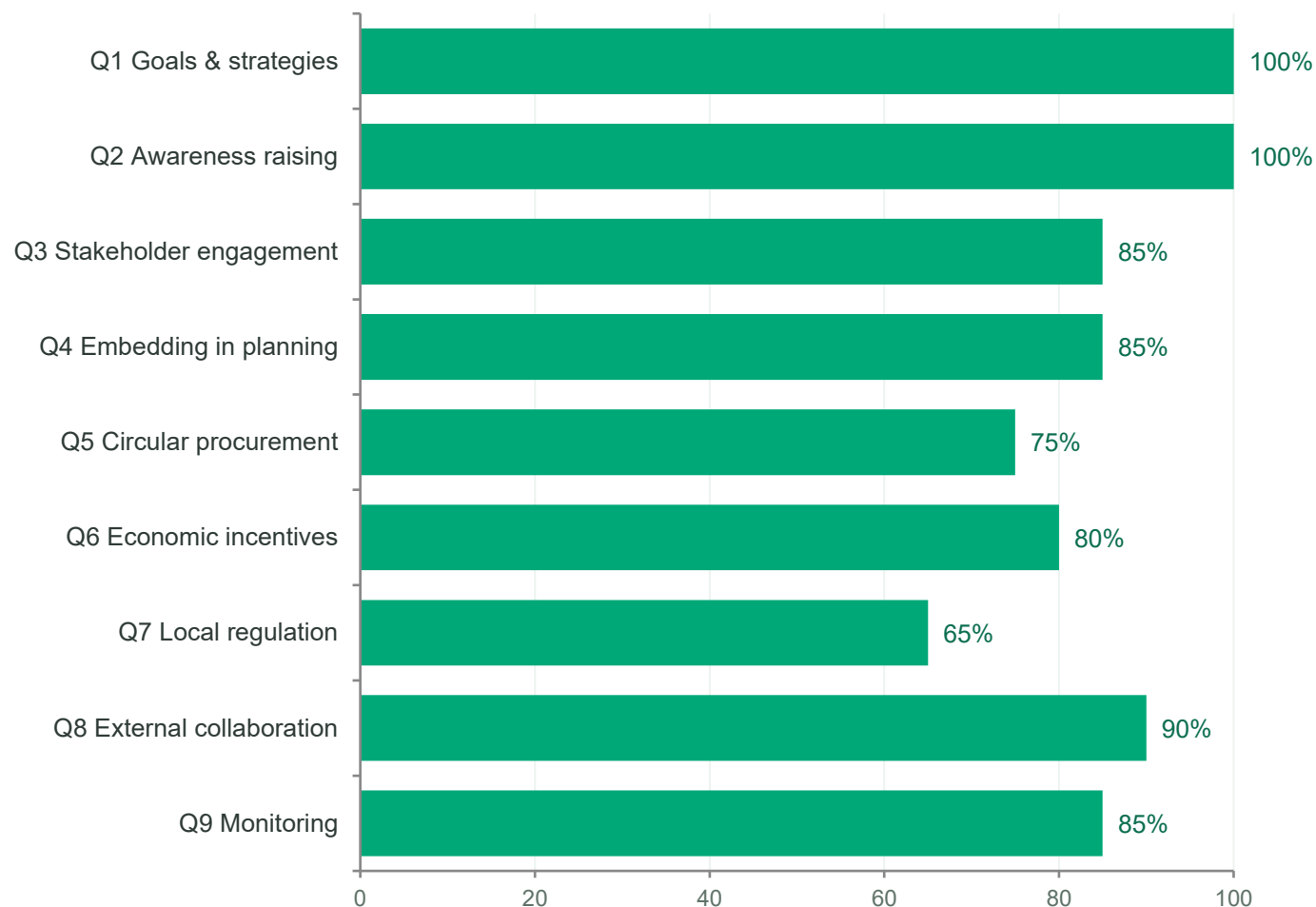
RESPONDENT PROFILE

- Respondents span a wide range of scales and development stages: megacities (Tokyo, Yokohama, Jakarta), small municipalities (Del Carmen, Borongan), provinces and states (Chungcheongnam, Jeonbuk), and a capital city under construction (Nusantara).

SURVEY INSTRUMENT

- Nine policy domains (based on the ACCD Declaration):
 - (1) goals and strategies;
 - (2) awareness raising;
 - (3) stakeholder engagement;
 - (4) embedding circularity in administration;
 - (5) public procurement;
 - (6) economic incentives;
 - (7) local regulation;
 - (8) external collaboration;
 - (9) monitoring.
- Each item offers a binary choice — A) implemented (with details) or B) not yet (with challenges) — followed by free-text fields on projects and messages to the network.

Survey Results by Domain



KEY FINDINGS

- **Planning and Awareness Raising.** All 20 respondents report established goals and strategies (Q1), and all 20 respondents report awareness raising (Q2) — the only two domains at 100%.
- **Governance foundations are broad.** External collaboration (Q8, 90%), embedding in administration (Q4), stakeholder engagement (Q3), and monitoring (Q9) — each 85% — are widely reported.
- **Market-making instruments lag.** Circular procurement (Q5, 75%) and economic incentives (Q6, 80%) remain incomplete across the network.
- **Local regulation is the weakest domain (Q7, 65%).** Enabling frameworks for secondary-material markets, repair, and reuse constitute the most common gap — and the clearest shared agenda.

Points! All respondents have Goals and Strategies and conducted Awareness Raising activities. Market-Building Instruments Lag.

Where Asian Circular Cities Stand Today

1 Initial Stage cleared, but many rooms for improvement

All 20 respondents report circular goals and strategies (Q1) and awareness raising (Q2), and while monitoring reads 85%, most affirmative answers do not have dedicated circular economy indicators.

2 Market Creation is the shared bottleneck

Local regulation (65%), procurement (75%), and incentives (80%) are the three weakest domains. Enabling frameworks for repair, reuse, and secondary-material markets are the single largest common gap — and the clearest shared agenda.

3 Institutions (Governance) shape What Cities Do and How

Korea's national law lifts all its cities through ordinances; Japan runs plan-and-KPI models; the Philippines pairs ordinances with community delivery; Vietnam and Indonesia face challenges based on limited local authority; Malaysia works through an action-plan and PPP model.

4 Expectations and Potential of ACCD

Repeated requests for standardized toolkits and indicators, benchmarking, and capacity building. Small municipalities in particular need technical support on monitoring. Diverse implementation mechanisms and approaches taken by ACCD cities suggest that there are many subjects and examples that can be shared and scaled across the network.