Moscow IPLA Declaration
on
Regional Cooperation for Waste Exchange and Resource Recovery towards Circular Economic Development

IPLA Global Forum 2015
6-8 October 2015, Moscow, Russian Federation

We, the representatives of city and local authorities, private sector and industries as well as the waste management stakeholders having met in Moscow, Russian Federation, on 6-8 October 2015, at the IPLA Global Forum 2015, to discuss and address the importance of science-policy-business-community interface towards maximum resource recovery and minimum landfilling towards a resource efficient society,

Recognizing the multiple co-benefits of 3R (reduce, reuse, recycle) through savings of resource, water, energy and cost and reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, thereby contributing towards new circular economic development opportunities and creation of green jobs at local and national level,

Recalling the Daegu Declaration for Moving Towards Zero Waste through IPLA (2011) which called for practice-oriented knowledge network to help local authorities formulate innovative projects, select most appropriate technologies, access expertise, and promote waste exchange and waste-resource related opportunities, including financing opportunities.

Recalling the Borås IPLA Declaration Of the Private Sector on Moving Towards Resource Efficient and Zero Waste Societies (2013) which reinforced the important role public-private-partnerships (PPP) in providing number of benefits for both local authorities and the private sector, such as introduction of better technologies and management, creation of financing and investment opportunities, improved cost efficiency, and creation of new market and jobs for local communities,

Recalling the São Paulo IPLA Declaration of Municipalities and Local Authorities for Scaling up of National and International Public-Private Partnerships in Waste Sector for Achieving Sustainable and Resilient Cities (2014) which called for international cooperation (city-to-city, country-to-country) in building domestic technological and organizational expertise to make the

developing cities and municipalities self-reliant in dealing with the growing generation of municipal solid waste, including new emerging waste streams such as electronic waste (E-waste), health-care waste, plastic waste, construction and demolition waste, and household hazardous waste,

Noting the outcome of the Sixth Regional 3R Forum in Asia and the Pacific (2015, Maldives) on the potential of 3R as an economic industry,

Recalling that the Rio+20 outcome – *The Future We Want*, which recognized sustainable and resilient cities as one of the priority areas for sustainable development, called for environmentally sound management of wastes through new innovative partnerships among the stakeholders,

Noting the post-2015 development agenda and the outcome document "*Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*", which was adopted at the United National summit held at the United Nations headquarters in New York from 25 to 27 September 2015, and the calls therein made by the Heads of State and Government and High-Level Representatives at the 70th Session of the UN General Assembly for implementation of the new global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs),

Noting further the Goal 11 of SDGs on making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable and the underlined targets which specifically call, among others, to reduce adverse per capita environmental impact of cities including paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management (Target 11.6),

Noting further the Goal 12 of SGDs on sustainable consumption and production and the underlined targets which specifically call, among others, to achieve by 2030 sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources (Target 12.2) and substantial reduction of waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse (Target 12.5),

Noting further the Goal 14 on conservation and sustainable use of the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development and the underlined targets which specifically call, among others, to prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution (Target 14.1),

Noting further the Goal 17 on strengthening the means of implementation and revitalizing the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development and the underlined targets which specifically call, among others, to enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism (Target 17.6) and to encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships (Target 17.17).

Recognizing that the rapid urbanization, unsustainable consumption and production, resource depletion, resource equity together with lasting supply of natural resources, climate change, environmental and ecosystem degradation, among others, which will form the most critical road blocks to realizing sustainable societies in post-2015 development era, and thereby, acknowledging the fact that advancing sustainable waste management and resource efficient economic development measures with appropriate policies, institutions, technological choice and adaptation, 3R infrastructures development, and wide range of partnerships is crucial in addressing these challenges,

Recognizing further the significance of regional cooperation and network for waste exchange and resource recovery and their potential to create new partnerships and circular economic development opportunities in post-2015 development era, and to that regard, acknowledging the important role the local and municipal authorities, business and industry sectors, scientific and research community, NGOs and citizens can play in realizing sound resource recirculation and resource efficient societies,

Recognizing that the countries of the Eurasian Economic Community (EAEC) develop on the way of improvement their own environmental legislation, evolving priority wastes recycle before dumping, develop and make significant amendments to environmental legislation which is directed to usage of the best available technologies and environmental practices, reducing landfill burial, formation of the wastes recycling industry, the introduction of extended producer responsibility for produced products recycling and the development of separate wastes collection, the formation of a unified state information system in the field of waste management,

hereby express our good-will and voluntary intention to –

1. work collectively to promote regional cooperation and various partnership options towards waste exchange, resource recovery and recirculation in the interest of material and resource efficiency;
2. support policies and institutions towards efficient use of resources, water and energy, and promote usage of all forms of recyclable waste materials and renewable energy, including waste to energy, in order to achieve waste prevention and minimization;
3. work collectively towards creating a strong science-policy-business-community interface to promote 3R and waste management as an circular economic industry;
4. work collectively towards building state-of-the-art resource recovery facilities and 3R infrastructures for progressively phasing out of landfilling with better choice and better adaptation of technologies through South-South and North-South cooperation;
5. work collectively to promote consumers' awareness towards green purchasing or consumerism, which is a critical driver for promoting sustainable urban practices and related green business opportunities for circular economic development;
6. work collectively to foster various partnership and cooperation models that enhance trade, connectivity and investment in such a way that opportunities for sustainable resource management, waste minimization and low-carbon development are mainstreamed into development agendas;
7. utilize IPLA and other relevant platforms to promote country-country cooperation in exchanging valuable experiences and ideas, transferring knowledge and technologies, including development of collaborative projects and public-private-partnerships (PPP) for 3R infrastructure development, such as eco-industrial zones, science parks, eco-towns, waste-to-energy schemes, waste recovery and recycling schemes, composting schemes in rural areas, among others;
8. utilize IPLA and other relevant platforms to foster city-city, sister city and inter-municipal cooperation, both at national and international levels, in exchanging practical experiences and ideas in 3R and waste management areas leading to circular economic development opportunities;
9. utilize IPLA and other relevant platforms to explore multi-sector partnerships and collaboration in policymaking and promotion of sustainable business models, involving the public, private and business sectors, and Scientific and Research Institutions; including exchange of information on sustainable financing models for 3Rs;

10. utilize IPLA and other relevant platforms to foster industry-industry cooperation, both at national and international level, for creating local and regional markets for recyclable products; and
11. explore every opportunity to tap various expertise, knowledge, technical knowhow and best practices available in 3R and waste management areas by accessing various national and international processes, sources, knowledge platforms and clearing house mechanisms such as SCP Clearing House of the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production (10YFP), UNIDO Green Industry Initiative for Sustainable Industrial Development, Technology Facilitation Mechanism coordinated by the United Nations, UN DESA Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform, Regional 3R Forum in Asia and the Pacific, and the other United Nation bodies; and
12. put efforts towards operationalizing mutual coordination and collaborative mechanisms with the involvement of municipal authorities, scientific and research community, and business community for the protection of freshwater resources (both ground and surface) as well as coastal and ocean resources and species (flora and fauna) through development and application of appropriate waste and pollution prevention measures and technologies.

Moscow, Russian Federation, 7 October 2015