



5 September 2018



5 September 2018

The Secretary-General of the Forum Secretariat is permanent chair of the Council of Regional Organisations in the Pacific (CROP). The Forum leaders established the Council of regional Organisations with the Pacific in 1988 to improve cooperation, coordination, and collaboration among the various inter-governmental regional organisations to work towards achieving the common goal of sustainable development in the Pacific region. Members of CROP are the heads of the inter-governmental regional organisations in the Pacific.

Overview of the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme

SPREP is the regional organization established by the Governments and Administrations of the Pacific charged with protecting and managing the environment and natural resources of the Pacific. SPREP has 21 Pacific island member countries and territories (American Samoa, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Northern Marianas, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu and Wallis & Futuna) and 5 developed countries (Australia, France, New Zealand, United Kingdom and United States of America) with direct interests in the region.

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5 September 2018

| Global Pact Article | Instruments Adopted in the Region | Sections Elaborated |
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| <p>Article 2 Duty to take care of the environment</p> <p>Every State or international institution, every person, natural or legal, public or private, has the duty to take care of the environment. To this end, everyone contributes at their own levels to the conservation, protection and restoration of the integrity of the</p> | <p>Regional Treaty of the Convention to Ban the Importation into Forum Island Countries of Hazardous and Radioactive Wastes and to Control the Transboundary Movement and Management of Hazardous Wastes within the South Pacific Region, Waigani, Papua New Guinea (the Waigani Convention), entered into force 21 October 2001</p> <p>http://www.paclii.org/pits/en/treaty_database/1995/1.html</p> | <p>The Treaty implements the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal. The Preamble of the Basel Convention "chktu u" y cv" -Ucvgu" ctg" responsible for the fulfilment of their international obligations concerning the protection of human health and protection and preservation of the gpxktqpo gpv."cpf "ctg"tkcdrg"lp"ceeqtf cpeg'y kj "lpvgtpevkqpcn'hy ø'</p> |
| | <p>Agreement Establishing the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme</p> <p>http://www.paclii.org/pits/en/treaty_database/1993/2.html</p> | <p>Article 2 Purposes</p> <p>The purposes of SPREP are to promote cooperation in the South Pacific Region and to provide assistance in order to protect and improve its environment and to ensure sustainable development for present and future generations.</p> |
| | <p>Convention on Conservation of Nature in the South Pacific</p> <p>http://www.paclii.org/pits/en/treaty_database/1976/7.html</p> | <p>Article 3</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The boundaries of national parks shall not be altered so as to reduce their areas, nor shall any portions of such parks be capable of alienation, except after the fullest examination. 2. The resources of national parks shall not be subject to exploitation for commercial profit, except after the fullest examination. |

Article 3



5 September 2018



5 September 2018

5 September 2018W*BT/F1a8

5 September 2018



5 September 2018

| Global Pact Article | Instruments Adopted in the Region | Sections Elaborated |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| | | <p>Article 13</p> <p>The Parties shall take all appropriate measures to prevent, reduce and control environmental damage in the Convention Area, in particular coastal erosion caused by coastal engineering, mining activities, sand removal, land reclamation and dredging.</p> <p>Article 16</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Parties agree to develop and maintain, with the assistance of competent global, regional and sub-regional organisations as requested, technical guidelines and legislation giving adequate emphasis to environmental and social factors to facilitate balanced development of their natural resources and planning of their major projects which might affect the marine environment in such a way as to prevent or minimise harmful impacts on the Convention Area. 2. Each Party shall, within its capabilities, assess the potential effects of such projects on the marine environment, so that appropriate measures can be taken to prevent any substantial pollution of, or significant and harmful changes within, the Convention Area. 3. With respect to the assessment referred to in paragraph 2, each Party shall, where appropriate, invite: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) public comment according to its national procedures; (b) other Parties that may be affected to consult with it and submit comments. <p>The results of these assessments shall be communicated to the Organisation, which shall make them available to interested Parties.</p> |

5 September 2018



5 September 2018

| Global Pact Article | Instruments Adopted in the Region | Sections Elaborated |
|--|--|---|
| <p>emergencies that are likely to produce sudden harmful effects on the environment of those States. Parties shall promptly cooperate to help concerned States.</p> | | <p>Article 20</p> <p>Parties shall cooperate in the formulation and adoption of appropriate rules and procedures in conformity with international law in respect of liability and compensation for damage resulting from pollution of the Convention Area.</p> |
| | <p>Protocol for the Prevention of Pollution of the South Pacific Region by Dumping</p> <p>http://www.paclii.org/pits/en/treaty_database/1986/16.html</p> | <p>Article 10(1)</p> <p>A Party may issue a special permit as an exception to article 4, in emergencies arising in the Protocol Area, posing unacceptable risk relating to human health and admitting no other feasible solution. Before doing so the Party shall consult any other country or countries that are likely to be affected and the Organisation which, after consulting other Parties, and international organisations as appropriate, shall in accordance with article 15 promptly recommend to the Party the most appropriate procedures to adopt. The Party shall follow these recommendations to the maximum extent feasible consistent with the time within which action must be taken and with the general obligation to avoid damage to the marine environment and shall inform the Organisation of the action it takes. The Parties pledge themselves to assist one another in such situations.</p> |
| <p>Article 8 Polluter Pays</p> <p>Parties shall ensure that prevention, mitigation and remediation costs for pollution, and other environmental disruptions</p> | <p>Convention to Ban the Importation into Forum Island Countries of Hazardous and Radioactive Wastes and to Control the Transboundary Movement and Management of Hazardous Wastes within the South Pacific Region, Waigani, Papua New Guinea</p> <p>http://www.paclii.org/pits/en/treaty_database/1995/1.html</p> | <p>Article 9</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Parties will adopt appropriate national legislation to prevent and punish illegal traffic of waste. 4. If the exporting Party has illegally trafficked hazardous waste, the exporting Party will take back the waste into its own boundaries, or dispose the waste in accordance with the provisions of this |



5 September 2018

| Global Pact Article | Instruments Adopted in the Region | Sections Elaborated |
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| <p>Article 10 Public Participation</p> <p>Every person has the right to participate, at an appropriate stage and while options are still open, to the preparation of decisions, measures, plans, programmes, activities, policies and normative instruments of public authorities that may have a significant effect on the environment.</p> | <p>Cartegena Protocol on Biosafety on the Convention on Biological Diversity</p> <p>http://www.paclii.org/pits/en/treaty_database/2000/10.html</p> <hr/> <p>Samoa Pathway</p> <p>http://www.sids2014.org/content/documents/336SAMOA%20Pathway.pdf</p> | <p>Article 23</p> <p>2. The Parties shall, in accordance with their respective laws and regulations, consult the public in the decision-making process regarding living modified organisms and shall make the results of such decisions available to the public, while respecting confidential</p> <hr/> <p>Article 24</p> <p>í k"qtf gt"q"cej kxg"uwuclpgf."kpenwukxg"cpf "equitable growth with full and productive employment, social protection and creation of decent work for all, SIDS, in partnership with the international community, will seek to increase investment in the education and training of their people.</p> |
| <p>Article 11 Access to Environmental Justice</p> <p>Parties shall ensure the right of effective and affordable access to administrative and judicial procedures, including redress and remedies, to challenge acts or omissions of public authorities or private persons which contravene environmental law, taking into consideration the provisions of the present Pact.</p> | <p>Not adopted.</p> | <p>Not adopted.</p> |



5 September 2018

| Global Pact Article | Instruments Adopted in the Region | Sections Elaborated |
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| <p>Article 12 Education and Training</p> <p>The Parties shall ensure that environmental education, to the greatest possible extent, is taught to members of the younger generation as well as to adults, in order to inspire in everyone a responsible conduct in protecting and improving the environment. The Parties shall ensure the protection of freedom of expression and information in environmental matters. They support the dissemination by mass media of information of an educational nature on ecosystems and on the need to protect and preserve the environment.</p> | <p>Cartegena Protocol on Biosafety on the Convention on Biological Diversity</p> <p>http://www.paclii.org/pits/en/treaty_database/2000/10.html</p> | <p>23</p> <p>ies should</p> <p>Promote and facilitate public awareness, education and participation concerning the safe transfer, handling and use of living modified organisms in relation to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, taking also into account risks to hum0unt6.37 335.42 260 16.37 335.42 67.17 21m0 196.</p> |



5 September 2018

| Global Pact Article | Instruments Adopted in the Region | Sections Elaborated |
|---|---|---|
| <p>scientific knowledge of ecosystems and the impact of human activities. They shall cooperate through exchanges of scientific and technological knowledge and by enhancing the development, adaptation, dissemination and transfer of technologies respectful of the environment, including innovative technologies.</p> | <p>Convention to Ban the Importation into Forum Island Countries of Hazardous and Radioactive Wastes and to Control the Transboundary Movement and Management of Hazardous Wastes within the South Pacific Region, Waigani, Papua New Guinea</p> <p>http://www.pacii.org/pits/en/treaty_database/1995/1.html</p> <p>Convention for the Protection of the Natural Resources</p> | <p>Article 10</p> <p>2. Parties shall upon request make information available, whether on a bilateral or regional basis, with a view to promoting the environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes, including harmonisation of relevant technical standards and practices.</p> |



5 September 2018

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|---|---|---------------------|
| <p>Article 15 Effectiveness of Environmental Norms</p> <p>The Parties have the duty to adopt effective environmental laws, and to ensure their effective and fair implementation and enforcement.</p> | <p>Nauru Agreement Concerning Cooperation in the Management of Fisheries of Common Interest</p> <p>http://www.paclii.or.49]</p> | |

5 September 2018



5 September 2018





5 September 2018





5 September 2018

| Global Pact Article | Instruments Adopted in the Region | Sections Elaborated |
|--|---|---|
| | | <p>Article 99</p> <p>We also call for enhanced international cooperation, including North-South, South-South, triangular and especially SIDS-SIDS.</p> |
| <p>Article 19 Armed Conflicts</p> <p>States shall take pursuant to their obligations under international law all feasible measures to protect the environment in relation to armed conflicts.</p> | <p>Not adopted.</p> | <p>Not adopted.</p> |
| <p>Article 20 Diversity of National Situations</p> <p>The special situation and needs of developing countries, particularly the least developed and those most environmentally vulnerable, shall be given special attention. Account shall be taken, where appropriate, of the differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in light of different</p> | <p>Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal Adopted by the Conference of the Plenipotentiaries on 22 March 1989</p> <p>http://www.pacii.org/pits/en/treaty_database/1989/2.html</p> | <p>Article 10</p> <p>3. The Parties shall employ appropriate means to cooperate in order to assist developing countries in the implementation of subparagraphs a, b, c and d of paragraph 2 of Article 4.</p> <p>4. <u>Taking into account the needs of developing countries</u>, cooperation between Parties and the competent international organisations is encouraged to promote, inter alia, public awareness, the development of sound management of hazardous wastes and other wastes and the adoption of new low-waste technologies.</p> |
| | <p>Cartegena Protocol on Biosafety on the Convention on Biological Diversity</p> <p>http://www.pacii.org/pits/en/treaty_database/2000/10.html</p> | <p>Preamble</p> <p>Taking into account the limited capabilities of many countries, particularly developing countries, to cope with the nature and scale of known and potential risks</p> |

