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**VANCE CENTRE ENVIRONMENT PROGRAM****Analysis of the Adoption and Implementation of the Environmental Principles in the Proposed Global Pact for the Environment (Global Pact) in Regional Instruments****Pacific Islands Forum****1. Overview of document**

This document provides an analysis of how the environmental principles in the Global Pact (**Environmental Principles**) have been adopted or recognized in the regional instruments of the Pacific Islands Forum and how they have been implemented.

**2. Overview of the Pacific Islands Forum**

The Pacific Islands Forum is a political grouping with 18 members: Australia, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Niue, Palau, Papa New Guinea, Republic of Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu. There are also a number of current Forum observers such as the Asian Development Bank, Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission, the World Bank, American Samoa, etc.

Since 1989, the Forum has help post-forum dialogues with key dialogue partners at ministerial levels. There are currently 17 partners, being Canada, People's Republic of China, Cuba, European Union, France, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Philippines, Spain, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom and the United states. Pacific Islands Forum was founded in 1971 as the South Pacific Forum and in 2000 its name changed to better reflect the location of its members. The founding members were Australia, Cook Islands, Fiji, Nauru, New Zealand, Tonga, and Western Samoa (now Samoa).

The Secretariat to the Forum was initially established as a trade bureau in 1972 and later became the South Pacific Bureau for Economic Cooperation. In 2000, when the name of the Forum changed, the Secretariat became the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat. The Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat is based in Suva, Fiji. The Forum Secretariat is mandated to coordinate the implementation of the framework for Pacific regionalism. The Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat is an international organization established by treaty, enjoying legal personality in each of its 16 member countries.



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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.

SPREP’s mandate is to get cooperation in the Pacific to protect the environment and to encourage sustainable development into the future. Its four key concerns are around oceans and ecosystems, climate change, effective waste management and pollution control and environmental governance.

### 3. Analysis

Global Pact Article	Instruments Adopted in the Region	Sections Elaborated
<p><b>Article 1 – Right to an ecologically sound environment</b></p> <p>Every person has the right to live in an ecologically sound environment adequate for their health, well-being, dignity, culture and fulfilment.</p>	<p>Not adopted.</p>	<p>Not adopted.</p>



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<p><b>Article 2 – Duty to take care of the environment</b></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 Earth’s ecosystem.</p>	<p><b>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</b> (the Waigani Convention), entered into force 21 October 2001</p> <p><a href="http://www.paclii.org/pits/en/treaty_database/1995/1.html">http://www.paclii.org/pits/en/treaty_database/1995/1.html</a></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 affirms that ‘States are responsible for the fulfilment of their international obligations concerning the protection of human health and protection and preservation of the environment, and are liable in accordance with international law’.</p>
	<p><b>Agreement Establishing the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme</b></p> <p><a href="http://www.paclii.org/pits/en/treaty_database/1993/2.html">http://www.paclii.org/pits/en/treaty_database/1993/2.html</a></p>	<p><b>Article 2 Purposes</b></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><b>Convention on Conservation of Nature in the South Pacific</b></p> <p><a href="http://www.paclii.org/pits/en/treaty_database/1976/7.html">http://www.paclii.org/pits/en/treaty_database/1976/7.html</a></p>	<p><b>Article 3</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>2. The resources of national parks shall not be subject to exploitation for commercial profit, except after the fullest examination.</li> </ol>
<p><b>Article 3 – Integration and Sustainable Development</b></p> <p>Parties shall integrate the</p>	<p><b>Cartegena Protocol on Biosafety on the Convention on Biological Diversity</b></p> <p><a href="http://www.paclii.org/pits/en/treaty_database/2000/10.html">http://www.paclii.org/pits/en/treaty_database/2000/10.html</a></p>	<p><b>Preamble</b></p> <p>Trade and environment agreements should be mutually supportive with a view to achieving sustainable development.</p>



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<p>requirements of environmental protection into the planning and implementation of their policies and national and international activities, especially in order to promote the fight against climate change, the protection of oceans and the maintenance of biodiversity. They shall pursue sustainable development. To this end, they shall ensure the promotion of public support policies, patterns of production and consumption both sustainable and respectful of the environment.</p>	<p><b>Convention on Conservation of Nature in the South Pacific</b></p> <p><a href="http://www.paclii.org/pits/en/treaty_database/1976/7.html">http://www.paclii.org/pits/en/treaty_database/1976/7.html</a></p>	<p><b>Article 2</b></p> <p>1. Each Contracting Party shall, to the extent it is itself involved, encourage the creation of protected areas which together with existing protected areas will safeguard representative samples of the natural ecosystems occurring therein (particular attention being given to endangered species), as well as superlative scenery, striking geological formations, and regions and objects of aesthetic interest or historic, cultural or scientific value.</p>
	<p><b>Samoa Pathway</b></p> <p><a href="http://www.sids2014.org/content/documents/336SAMOA%20Pathway.pdf">http://www.sids2014.org/content/documents/336SAMOA%20Pathway.pdf</a></p>	<p><b>Preamble</b></p> <p>6. ...We also reaffirm the need to achieve sustainable development by promoting sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth, creating greater opportunities for all, reducing inequalities, raising basic standards of living, fostering equitable social development and inclusion, and promoting the integrated and sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystems that supports, inter alia, economic, social and human development while facilitating ecosystem conservation, regeneration and restoration and resilience in the face of new and emerging challenges.</p> <p>9. We reaffirm our commitment to move the sustainable development agenda forward...</p>
	<p><b>Protocol for the Prevention of Pollution of the South Pacific Region by Dumping</b></p> <p><a href="http://www.paclii.org/pits/en/treaty_database/1986/16.html">http://www.paclii.org/pits/en/treaty_database/1986/16.html</a></p>	<p><b>Article 3</b></p> <p>1. The Parties shall take all appropriate measures to prevent, reduce and control pollution in the Protocol Area by dumping.</p>



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	<p><b>Agreement Establishing the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme</b></p> <p><a href="http://www.paclii.org/pits/en/treaty_database/1993/2.html">http://www.paclii.org/pits/en/treaty_database/1993/2.html</a></p>	<p><b>Preamble</b></p> <p>Seeking to ensure that resource development takes proper account of the need to protect and preserve the unique environmental values of the region and of the principles of sustainable development...</p>
<p><b>Article 4 – Intergenerational Equity</b></p> <p>Intergenerational equity shall guide decisions that may have an impact on the environment. Present generations shall ensure that their decisions and actions do not compromise the ability of future generations to meet their own needs</p>	<p><b>Convention for the Protection of the Natural Resources and Environment of the South Pacific Region</b></p> <p><a href="http://www.paclii.org/pits/en/treaty_database/1986/15.html">http://www.paclii.org/pits/en/treaty_database/1986/15.html</a></p>	<p><b>Preamble</b></p> <p>Conscious of their responsibility to preserve their natural heritage for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations...</p>
	<p><b>Agreement Establishing the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme</b></p> <p><a href="http://www.paclii.org/pits/en/treaty_database/1993/2.html">http://www.paclii.org/pits/en/treaty_database/1993/2.html</a></p>	<p><b>Preamble</b></p> <p>Conscious of their responsibility to preserve their natural heritage for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations and their role as custodians of natural resources of global importance...</p>
<p><b>Article 5 – Prevention</b></p> <p>The necessary measures shall be taken to prevent environmental harm. The Parties have the duty to ensure that activities under their jurisdiction or control do not cause damage to the environments of other Parties or in areas beyond the limits of their national jurisdiction. They shall take the necessary measures to ensure that an</p>	<p><b>Convention for the Protection of the Natural Resources and Environment of the South Pacific Region</b></p> <p><a href="http://www.paclii.org/pits/en/treaty_database/1986/15.html">http://www.paclii.org/pits/en/treaty_database/1986/15.html</a></p>	<p><b>Article 2(a)</b></p> <p>The “Convention Area” shall comprise:</p> <p>(i) The 200 nautical mile zones established in accordance with international law off: American Samoa; Australia (East coast and Islands to eastward including Macquarie Island); Cook Islands; Federated States of Micronesia; French Polynesia; Guam; Kiribati; Marshall Islands; Nauru; New Caledonia and Dependencies; New Zealand; Niue; Northern Mariana Islands; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Pitcairn Islands; Solomon Islands; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu; Wallis and Futuna; Western Samoa;</p>



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<p>environmental impact assessment is conducted prior to any decision made to authorise or engage in a project, an activity, a plan, or a program that is likely to have a significant adverse impact on the environment. In particular, States shall keep under surveillance the effect of an above-mentioned project, activity, plan, or program which they authorise or engage in, in view of their obligation of due diligence.</p>		<p>(ii) Those areas of high seas which are enclosed from all sides by the 200 nautical mile zones referred to in sub-paragraph (i);</p> <p>(iii) Areas of the Pacific Ocean which have been included in the Convention Area pursuant to Article 3.</p> <p><b>Article 6</b></p> <p>The Parties shall take all appropriate measures to prevent, reduce and control pollution in the Convention Area caused by discharges from vessels, and to ensure the effective application in the Convention Area of the generally accepted international rules and standards established through the competent international organisation or general diplomatic conference relating to the control of pollution from vessels.</p> <p><b>Article 7</b></p> <p>The Parties shall take all appropriate measures to prevent, reduce and control pollution in the Convention Area caused by coastal disposal or by discharges emanating from rivers, estuaries, coastal establishments, outfall structures, or any other sources in their territory.</p> <p><b>Article 8</b></p> <p>The Parties shall take all appropriate measures to prevent, reduce and control pollution in the Convention Area resulting directly or indirectly from exploration and exploitation of the seabed and its subsoil.</p> <p><b>Article 9</b></p> <p>The Parties shall take all appropriate measures to prevent, reduce and control pollution in the Convention Area resulting from discharges into the atmosphere from activities under their jurisdiction.</p>



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		<p><b>Article 10</b></p> <p>The Parties shall take all appropriate measures to prevent, reduce and control pollution in the Convention Area caused by dumping from vessels, aircraft, or man-made structures at sea, including the effective application of the relevant internationally recognized rules and procedures relating to the control of dumping of wastes and other matter. The Parties agree to prohibit the dumping of radioactive wastes or other radioactive matter in the Convention Area. Without prejudice to whether or not disposal into the seabed and subsoil of wastes or other matter is “dumping”, the Parties agree to prohibit the disposal into the seabed and subsoil of the Convention Area of radioactive wastes or other radioactive matter.</p> <p>2. This article shall also apply to the continental shelf of a Party where it extends, in accordance with international law, outward beyond the Convention Area.</p> <p><b>Article 11</b></p> <p>The Parties shall take all appropriate measures to prevent, reduce and control pollution in the Convention Area resulting from the storage of toxic and hazardous wastes. In particular, the Parties shall prohibit the storage of radioactive wastes or other radioactive matter in the Convention Area.</p> <p><b>Article 12</b></p> <p>The Parties shall take all appropriate measures to prevent, reduce and control pollution in the Convention Area which might result from the testing of nuclear devices.</p>



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		<p><b>Article 13</b></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><b>Article 16</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>3. With respect to the assessment referred to in paragraph 2, each Party shall, where appropriate, invite:             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) public comment according to its national procedures;</li> <li>(b) other Parties that may be affected to consult with it and submit comments.</li> </ol> </li> </ol> <p>The results of these assessments shall be communicated to the Organisation, which shall make them available to interested Parties.</p>





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	<p><b>Protocol for the Prevention of Pollution of the South Pacific Region by Dumping</b></p> <p><a href="http://www.paclii.org/pits/en/treaty_database/1986/16.html">http://www.paclii.org/pits/en/treaty_database/1986/16.html</a></p>	<p><b>Article 3</b></p> <p>1. The Parties shall take all appropriate measures to prevent, reduce and control pollution in the Protocol Area by dumping.</p>
	<p><b>Agreement Establishing the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme</b></p> <p><a href="http://www.paclii.org/pits/en/treaty_database/1993/2.html">http://www.paclii.org/pits/en/treaty_database/1993/2.html</a></p>	<p><b>Preamble</b></p> <p>Wishing to establish a comprehensive Programme to assist the region in maintaining and improving its environment and to act as the central coordinating point for environmental protection measures within the region...</p>
<p><b>Article 6 – Precaution</b></p> <p>Where there is a risk of serious or irreversible damage, lack of scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing the adoption of effective and proportionate measures to prevent environmental degradation.</p>	<p><b>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)</b></p> <p><a href="http://www.paclii.org/pits/en/treaty_database/1995/1.html">http://www.paclii.org/pits/en/treaty_database/1995/1.html</a></p>	<p><b>Article 13(3)</b></p> <p>The first meeting of the Conference of the Parties shall consider the adoption of any additional measures in accordance with the Precautionary principle relating to the implementation of this Convention.</p>
<p><b>Article 7 – Environmental Damages</b></p> <p>The necessary measures shall be taken to ensure an adequate remediation of environmental damages. Parties shall immediately notify other States of any natural disasters or other</p>	<p><b>Convention for the Protection of the Natural Resources and Environment of the South Pacific Region</b></p> <p><a href="http://www.paclii.org/pits/en/treaty_database/1986/15.html">http://www.paclii.org/pits/en/treaty_database/1986/15.html</a></p>	<p><b>Article 15(2)</b></p> <p>When a Party becomes aware of a case in which the Convention Area is in imminent danger of being polluted or has been polluted, it shall immediately notify other countries and territories it deems likely to be affected by such pollution, as well as the Organisation. Furthermore it shall inform as soon as feasible, such countries and territories and the Organisation of any measures it has itself taken to reduce or control pollution or the threat thereof.</p>

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<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><b>Article 20</b></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><b>Protocol for the Prevention of Pollution of the South Pacific Region by Dumping</b></p> <p><a href="http://www.paclii.org/pits/en/treaty_database/1986/16.html">http://www.paclii.org/pits/en/treaty_database/1986/16.html</a></p>	<p><b>Article 10(1)</b></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><b>Article 8 – Polluter Pays</b></p> <p>Parties shall ensure that prevention, mitigation and remediation costs for pollution, and other environmental disruptions</p>	<p><b>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</b></p> <p><a href="http://www.paclii.org/pits/en/treaty_database/1995/1.html">http://www.paclii.org/pits/en/treaty_database/1995/1.html</a></p>	<p><b>Article 9</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Parties will adopt appropriate national legislation to prevent and punish illegal traffic of waste.</li> <li>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</li> </ol>



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<p>and degradation are, to the greatest possible extent, borne by their originator.</p>	<p><b>Protocol for the Prevention of Pollution of the South Pacific Region by Dumping</b></p> <p><a href="http://www.pacii.org/pits/en/treaty_database/1986/16.html">http://www.pacii.org/pits/en/treaty_database/1986/16.html</a></p>	<p>Convention, to be disposed an environmentally sound manner.</p> <p>This is an exact adoption of the spirit and tenor of the Environmental Principle of the Global Pact. It calls for Parties to take responsibility for and dispose of in a proper fashion the waste that they produce.</p> <p><b>Article 4</b></p> <p>2. Where a Contracting Party in its urgent national interest, deletes or restricts the boundaries of a wetland included in the List, it should create additional nature reserves for waterfowl and for the protection, either in the same area or elsewhere, of an adequate portion of the original habitat.</p>
<p><b>Article 9 – Access to Information</b></p> <p>Every person, without being required to state an interest, has a right of access to environmental information held by public authorities. Public authorities shall, within the framework of their national legislations, collect and make available to the public relevant environmental information.</p>	<p><b>Cartegena Protocol on Biosafety on the Convention on Biological Diversity</b></p> <p><a href="http://www.pacii.org/pits/en/treaty_database/2000/10.html">http://www.pacii.org/pits/en/treaty_database/2000/10.html</a></p>	<p><b>Article 23</b></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 information.</p>



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<p><b>Article 10 – Public Participation</b></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><b>Cartegena Protocol on Biosafety on the Convention on Biological Diversity</b></p> <p><a href="http://www.paclii.org/pits/en/treaty_database/2000/10.html">http://www.paclii.org/pits/en/treaty_database/2000/10.html</a></p> <hr/> <p><b>Samoa Pathway</b></p> <p><a href="http://www.sids2014.org/content/documents/336SAMOA%20Pathway.pdf">http://www.sids2014.org/content/documents/336SAMOA%20Pathway.pdf</a></p>	<p><b>Article 23</b></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 information.’</p> <hr/> <p><b>Article 24</b></p> <p>...In order to achieve sustained, inclusive and 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><b>Article 11 – Access to Environmental Justice</b></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>



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<p><b>Article 12 – Education and Training</b></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><b>Cartegena Protocol on Biosafety on the Convention on Biological Diversity</b></p> <p><a href="http://www.paclii.org/pits/en/treaty_database/2000/10.html">http://www.paclii.org/pits/en/treaty_database/2000/10.html</a></p>	<p><b>Article 23</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Parties should             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) 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 human health. In doing so, the Parties shall cooperate, as appropriate, with other States and international bodies;</li> <li>(b) Endeavour to ensure that public awareness and education encompass access to information on living modified organisms identified in accordance with this Protocol that may be imported.</li> </ol> </li> <li>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 information.’</li> </ol>
<p><b>Article 13 – Research and Innovation</b></p> <p>The Parties shall promote, to the best of their ability, the improvement of</p>	<p><b>Cartegena Protocol on Biosafety on the Convention on Biological Diversity</b></p> <p><a href="http://www.paclii.org/pits/en/treaty_database/2000/10.html">http://www.paclii.org/pits/en/treaty_database/2000/10.html</a></p>	<p><b>Article 26</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Parties are encouraged to cooperate on research and information exchange on any socio-economic impacts of living modified organisms, especially on indigenous and local communities.</li> </ol>



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<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><b>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</b></p> <p><a href="http://www.paclii.org/pits/en/treaty_database/1995/1.html">http://www.paclii.org/pits/en/treaty_database/1995/1.html</a></p>	<p><b>Article 10</b></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>
	<p><b>Convention for the Protection of the Natural Resources and Environment of the South Pacific Region</b></p> <p><a href="http://www.paclii.org/pits/en/treaty_database/1986/15.html">http://www.paclii.org/pits/en/treaty_database/1986/15.html</a></p>	<p><b>Article 17</b></p> <p>Parties shall co-operate, either directly or with the assistance of competent global, regional and sub-regional organisations, in scientific research, environmental monitoring, and the exchange of data and other scientific and technical information related to the purposes of the Convention, and also develop and coordinate research and monitoring programmes relating to the Convention area.</p>
	<p><b>Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat</b></p> <p><a href="http://www.paclii.org/pits/en/treaty_database/1971/3.html">http://www.paclii.org/pits/en/treaty_database/1971/3.html</a></p>	<p><b>Article 4</b></p> <p>3. The Contracting Parties shall encourage research and the exchange of data and publications regarding wetlands and their flora and fauna. Article 4(5) further states that Contracting Parties shall promote the training of personnel competent in the fields of wetland research, management and wardening.</p>
	<p><b>The Convention for the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific</b></p> <p><a href="http://www.paclii.org/pits/en/treaty_database/2000/4.html">http://www.paclii.org/pits/en/treaty_database/2000/4.html</a></p>	<p><b>Article 10</b></p> <p>1. Without prejudice to the sovereign rights of coastal States for the purpose of exploring and exploiting, conserving and managing highly migratory fish stocks within areas under national jurisdiction, the functions of the Commission shall be to:</p>



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		<p>(a) to compile and disseminate accurate and complete statistical data to ensure that the best scientific information is available, while maintaining confidentiality, where appropriate, and</p> <p>(b) obtain and evaluate scientific advice, review the status of stocks, promote the conduct of relevant scientific research and disseminate the results thereof.</p> <p><b>Article 12</b></p> <p>1. The Scientific Committee is established to ensure that the Commission obtains for its consideration the best scientific information available.</p>
<p><b>Article 14 – Role of Non-State Actors and Subnational Entities</b></p> <p>The Parties shall take the necessary measures to encourage the implementation [of this Pact] by non-State actors and subnational entities, including civil society, economic actors, cities and regions taking into account their vital role in the protection of the environment.</p>	<p><b>Agreement Establishing the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme</b></p> <p><a href="http://www.pacii.org/pits/en/treaty_database/1993/2.html">http://www.pacii.org/pits/en/treaty_database/1993/2.html</a></p> <hr/> <p><b>Samoa Pathway</b></p> <p><a href="http://www.sids2014.org/content/documents/336SAMOA%20Pathway.pdf">http://www.sids2014.org/content/documents/336SAMOA%20Pathway.pdf</a></p>	<p><b>Preamble</b></p> <p>Recognising the need for co-operation within the region with the competent international, regional and sub-regional organisations in order to ensure co-ordination and co-operation in efforts to protect the environment and use the natural resources of the region on a sustainable basis...</p> <hr/> <p><b>Article 26</b></p> <p>We acknowledge that the implementation of sustainable development depends primarily on national action and leadership. We recognize that the private sector plays an increasingly important role in achieving sustainable economic development, including through public-private partnerships. We recognize that sustainable development will also depend, inter alia, on intergovernmental cooperation, international cooperation and the active engagement of both the public and the private sectors.</p>



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<p><b>Article 15 – Effectiveness of Environmental Norms</b></p> <p>The Parties have the duty to adopt effective environmental laws, and to ensure their effective and fair implementation and enforcement.</p>	<p><b>Nauru Agreement Concerning Cooperation in the Management of Fisheries of Common Interest</b></p> <p><a href="http://www.paclii.org/pits/en/treaty_database/1982/5.html">http://www.paclii.org/pits/en/treaty_database/1982/5.html</a></p>	<p><b>Article 2</b></p> <p>The Parties shall seek to establish a coordinated approach to the fishing of the common stocks in the Fisheries Zones by foreign fishing vessels, and in particular:</p> <p>Shall establish principles for the granting of priority to applications by fishing vessels of the Parties to fish within the Fisheries Zones over other foreign fishing vessels.</p> <p><b>Article 3</b></p> <p>The Parties shall seek to standardize their respective licensing procedures and in particular:</p> <p>Seek to establish and adopt uniform measures and procedures relating to the licensing of foreign fishing vessels, including application formats, licensing formats and other relevant documents.</p> <p>Explore the possibility of establishing, without prejudice to the respective sovereign rights of the Parties, a centralized licensing system of foreign fishing vessels.</p> <p>Article 3 also seeks to standardize respective licensing procedures and explores a centralised licensing system.</p> <p><b>Article 7</b></p> <p>Parties shall seek to develop cooperative and coordinated procedures to facilitate the enforcement of fisheries law, including reciprocal enforcement.</p>





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<p><b>Article 16 – Resilience</b></p> <p>The Parties shall take necessary measures to maintain and restore the diversity and capacity of ecosystems and human communities to withstand environmental disruptions and degradation and to recover and adapt.</p>	<p><b>The Convention for the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific</b></p> <p><a href="http://www.paclii.org/pits/en/treaty_database/2000/4.html">http://www.paclii.org/pits/en/treaty_database/2000/4.html</a></p>	<p><b>Article 5</b></p> <p>Parties are to adopt measures in order to conserve and manage highly migratory fish stocks to ensure long-term stability and optimise their utilisation. These measures caution against over-fishing and excess fishing capacity.</p>
<p><b>Article 17 – Non-regression</b></p> <p>The Parties and their sub-national entities refrain from allowing activities or adopting norms that have the effect of reducing the global level of environmental protection guaranteed by current law.</p>	<p><b>Convention for the Protection of the Natural Resources and Environment of the South Pacific Region</b></p> <p><a href="http://www.paclii.org/pits/en/treaty_database/1986/15.html">http://www.paclii.org/pits/en/treaty_database/1986/15.html</a></p>	<p><b>Article 5</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Parties shall endeavour, either individually or jointly, to take all appropriate measures in conformity with international law and in accordance with this Convention and those Protocols in force to which they are party to prevent, reduce and control pollution of the Convention Area, from any source, and to ensure sound environmental management and development of natural resources, using for this purpose the best practicable means at their disposal, and in accordance with their capabilities.</li> </ol>
<p><b>Article 18 – Cooperation</b></p> <p>In order to conserve, protect and restore the integrity of the Earth’s ecosystem and community of life, Parties shall cooperate in</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><a href="http://www.paclii.org/pits/en/treaty_database/1989/2.html">http://www.paclii.org/pits/en/treaty_database/1989/2.html</a></p>	<p><b>Article 10</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Parties shall co-operate with each other in order to improve and achieve environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes and other wastes.</li> <li>To this end, the Parties shall:             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Upon request, make available information, whether on a</li> </ol> </li> </ol>



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<p>good faith and in a spirit of global partnership for the implementation of the provisions of the present Pact.</p>		<p>bilateral or multilateral basis, with a view to promoting the environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes and other wastes, including harmonization of technical standards and practices for the adequate management of hazardous wastes and other wastes;</p> <p>(b) Co-operate in monitoring the effects of the management of hazardous wastes on human health and the environment;</p> <p>(c) Co-operate, subject to their national laws, regulations and policies, in the development and implementation of new environmentally sound low-waste technologies and the improvement of existing technologies with a view to eliminating, as far as practicable, the generation of hazardous wastes and other wastes and achieving more effective and efficient methods of ensuring their management in an environmentally sound manner, including the study of the economic, social and environmental effects of the adoption of such new or improved technologies;</p> <p>(d) Co-operate actively, subject to their national laws, regulations and policies, in the transfer of technology and management systems related to the environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes and other wastes. They shall also co-operate in developing the technical capacity among Parties, especially those which may need and request technical assistance in this field;</p> <p>(e) Co-operate in developing appropriate technical guidelines and/or codes of practice.</p>



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	<p><b>South Pacific Forum Fisheries Agency Convention</b> <a href="http://www.paclii.org/pits/en/treaty_database/1987/6.html">http://www.paclii.org/pits/en/treaty_database/1987/6.html</a></p>	<p><b>Preamble</b> Desiring to promote regional cooperation and coordination in respect of fisheries policies...</p> <p><b>Article 5</b> 2. In particular the Committee shall promote intra-regional coordination and co-operation in the following fields:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Harmonisation of policies with respect to fisheries management;</li> <li>(b) Cooperation in respect of relations with distant water fishing countries;</li> <li>(c) Cooperation in surveillance and enforcement;</li> <li>(d) Cooperation in respect of onshore fish processing</li> <li>(e) Cooperation in marketing</li> <li>(f) Cooperation in respect of access to the 200 mile zones of other parties.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Agreement Establishing the South Pacific Applied Geoscience Commission</b> <a href="http://www.paclii.org/pits/en/treaty_database/1990/7.html">http://www.paclii.org/pits/en/treaty_database/1990/7.html</a></p>	<p><b>Preamble</b> Wishing to continue the cooperative joint activities in the prospecting, research and development of the non-living resources in these areas...</p> <p><b>Article 2</b> The purpose of the commission shall be:</p>



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		(a) To promote, facilitate, undertake, coordinate, advise on, and cooperate in, the prospecting of an research into, the non-living resources in the offshore, coastal and onshore areas of those countries whose Governments are Members of the Commission as well as in the other oceanic areas of the South Pacific region.
	<p><b>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</b></p> <p><a href="http://www.paclii.org/pits/en/treaty_database/1995/1.html">http://www.paclii.org/pits/en/treaty_database/1995/1.html</a></p>	<p><b>Article 10</b></p> <p>Parties shall cooperate with one another, non-Parties and relevant international organisations to facilitate the availability of adequate treatment and disposal facilities and to improve and achieve the environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes.</p>
	<p><b>Nauru Agreement Concerning Cooperation in the Management of Fisheries of Common Interest</b></p> <p><a href="http://www.paclii.org/pits/en/treaty_database/1982/5.html">http://www.paclii.org/pits/en/treaty_database/1982/5.html</a></p>	<p><b>Article 2</b></p> <p>Parties shall seek to establish a coordinated approach to the fishing of the common stocks in the Fisheries Zones by foreign fishing vessels.</p>
	<p><b>Convention for the Protection of the Natural Resources and Environment of the South Pacific Region</b></p> <p><a href="http://www.paclii.org/pits/en/treaty_database/1986/15.html">http://www.paclii.org/pits/en/treaty_database/1986/15.html</a></p>	<p><b>Article 5</b></p> <p>3. Parties shall cooperate in the formulation and adoption of other Protocols proscribing agreed measures, procedures and standards to prevent, reduce and control pollution from all sources or in promoting environmental management in conformity with the objectives of this Convention.</p>
	<p><b>Samoa Pathway</b></p> <p><a href="http://www.sids2014.org/content/documents/336SAMOA%20Pathway.pdf">http://www.sids2014.org/content/documents/336SAMOA%20Pathway.pdf</a></p>	<p><b>Article 97</b></p> <p>We call for the increase in all forms of partnerships with and for SIDs.</p>



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		<p><b>Article 99</b></p> <p>We also call for enhanced international cooperation, including North-South, South-South, triangular and especially SIDS-SIDS.</p>
<p><b>Article 19 – Armed Conflicts</b></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><b>Article 20 – Diversity of National Situations</b></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 Parties’ common but 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><a href="http://www.paclii.org/pits/en/treaty_database/1989/2.html">http://www.paclii.org/pits/en/treaty_database/1989/2.html</a></p> <p><b>Cartegena Protocol on Biosafety on the Convention on Biological Diversity</b></p> <p><a href="http://www.paclii.org/pits/en/treaty_database/2000/10.html">http://www.paclii.org/pits/en/treaty_database/2000/10.html</a></p>	<p><b>Article 10</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ol> <p><b>Preamble</b></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 associated with living modified organisms...</p>



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national circumstances.		<p><b>Article 22</b></p> <p>1. The Parties shall cooperate in the development and/or strengthening of human resources and institutional capacities in biosafety, including biotechnology to the extent that it is required for biosafety, for the purpose of the effective implementation of this Protocol, in developing country Parties, in particularly the least developed and small island developing States among them, and in Parties with economies in transition, including through existing global, regional, subregional and national institutions and organisations and, as appropriate, through facilitating private sector involvement.</p> <p><b>Article 28</b></p> <p>4. Parties shall also take into account the needs of the developing country Parties, in particular the least developed and the small island developing States among them, and of the Parties with economies in transition, in their efforts to identify and implement their capacity-building requirements for the purposes of the implementation of this Protocol.</p>