

Report of the Fourth Conference of the Parties to the Waigani Convention

5 September 2008
Pohnpei, Federated States of Micronesia



Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)

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Table of Contents

Introduction	1
Agenda Item 1: Opening of the Conference.....	1
Agenda Item 2: Organisation of the Meeting	1
Agenda Item 3: Adoption of the Agenda.....	1
Agenda Item 4: Presentation of the Report by the Secretariat of Work Undertaken.....	1
Competent Authorities / Focal Points	1
Reporting on transmission of information	2
Cooperation with other Institutions	2
Business Plan for PRC.....	2
Report of STAC2.....	3
Report of SC-PRC1	3
Agenda Item 5: Designation of Competent Authorities and Focal Points.....	3
Agenda Item 6: Reporting and Transmission of information and Illegal traffic.....	3
Agenda Item 7: Financial statements for 2006 and 2007	4
Agenda Item 8: Core Budget for the Biennium 2009-2010	4
Agenda Item 9: Business Plan for the PRC	4
Agenda Item 10: Other Business	5
Agenda Item 11: Date and Venue of the Next Meeting	5
Agenda Item 12: Adoption of the Conference Record	5
Agenda Item 13: Closure of the Meeting	5
Annexes.....	6
Annex 1: List of Participants	6
Annex 2: Opening Statement by SPREP Director	8
Annex 3: Agenda	10
Annex 4: Australia National Report	11
Annex 5: Cook Islands National Report.....	28
Annex 6: Waigani Convention Budget 2009-2010	30
Annex 7: Business Plan of the PRC	31

Introduction

1. The fourth Conference of the Parties to the Convention to Ban the Importation into Forum Island Countries of Hazardous and Radioactive Wastes and to Control the Transboundary Movement and the Management of Hazardous Wastes within the South Pacific Region (Waigani Convention) was held on 5 September 2008 in Pohnpei, Federated States of Micronesia.

2. Representatives of the following Parties attended: Australia, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Tonga. The list of participants is attached as Annex 1.

3. Representatives of Nauru and the Republic of the Marshall Islands attended as observers.

4. Apologies were received from Fiji, New Zealand, Samoa, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.

Agenda Item 1: Opening of the Conference

5. The Representative of the Cook Islands led the Conference in a prayer.

6. The Conference was formally opened by the Representative of the Federated States of Micronesia. He welcomed delegates to the Conference and to Pohnpei. He outlined the importance of the management and storage of hazardous waste, as covered by the Waigani Convention, to all Pacific island countries and territories, and wished the meeting success in its deliberations.

7. The Director, in his opening remarks, extended a welcome to Vanuatu as the newest member of the Convention. He stated that the Convention belongs to the Parties, and that the Secretariat stands ready to act upon the needs identified by members. He outlined the three main goals of the convention and identified steps undertaken in each. He thanked the Government of Australia for their generous assistance to the POPs in PICTs programme, which has gone a long way toward addressing many of these issues. The Director informed the meeting that the Pacific Regional Centre (PRC) had been approached by the Stockholm Convention Secretariat regarding the possibility of the PRC serving as a regional clearinghouse for its activities, and that if successful this should further the efforts to take a holistic approach to hazardous waste management in the region. The address is attached as Annex 2.

8. The Representative of Niue, as Chair of the 2006 COP, served as interim Chair and called the meeting to order. The Secretariat noted that the meeting was one Party short of the required quorum, but that it understood that the Solomon Islands delegation would be joining the meeting later in the day. The Chair advised that the meeting should proceed informally, with a record of the Meeting to be made available to all delegations, including the Solomon Islands delegation when it arrived, for consideration and adoption.

Agenda Item 2: Organisation of the Meeting

9. The Secretariat clarified that since English was the working language of all Parties to the Convention, there would be no translation provided.

10. The floor was opened for nominations of officers. Papua New Guinea and Tonga were elected with acclamation, as Chair and Vice-Chair respectively.

Agenda Item 3: Adoption of the Agenda

11. The agenda was adopted as proposed, and is attached as Annex 3.

Agenda Item 4: Presentation of the Report by the Secretariat of Work Undertaken

12. The Parties considered and noted the Report of the Secretariat outlining work undertaken since the Second Conference of the Parties (WP.4):

a) in response to decisions of the Third Conference of the Parties in 2006;

b) to present the report of the Second Meeting of the Scientific and Technical Advisory Committee (STAC2); and

c) to present the Report of the First Meeting of the Steering Committee of the Pacific Regional Center for Training and Technology Transfer for the joint implementation of the Basel and Waigani Conventions (SC-PRC1).

13. The following comments were made in respect to the above reports:

Competent Authorities / Focal Points

14. The Representatives of Kiribati, the Federated States of Micronesia, Tonga, and Papua New Guinea

informed the meeting of changes or potential changes to the focal points and/or competent authorities as contained in the working paper. The Secretariat took note of the changes and stated it would reflect these in an updated list.

15. The Representative of Australia inquired whether it would be possible to update contact information via email rather than filling out a physical form as at present. He stated that it was particularly critical that such changes be made in a timely fashion and suggested that this may expedite these changes.

16. The Secretariat clarified that it would note changes submitted by email, but advised that the National Focal Points should nonetheless inform the Secretariat officially.

Reporting on transmission of information

17. The Secretariat stated that since 2006 the Convention has not received any written reports from Parties, but that Australia had provided information through the POPs in PICs project. He noted that at previous meetings some delegations had indicated that reports would be forthcoming, but that to date none had been received.

18. The Representative of Niue stated that the issue of reporting is one that recurs not only for the Waigani Convention, but also for most regional conventions. He noted that there had been attempts to streamline reporting, led by Australia's development of a streamlined reporting template. He inquired whether the Secretariat had taken advantage of these methods and whether Australia had furthered their work in this regard.

19. The Representative of Australia responded that it was his understanding that the Basel Convention forms would be sufficient to cover both the Basel and Waigani Conventions, and that completion of two separate forms would not be necessary.

20. The Secretariat clarified that there is an understanding that the information reported by those countries that are party to both Basel and Waigani is acceptable to both Secretariats. He stated that there was currently a project in development in Samoa, and previously in Tonga, to streamline reporting for these and other chemical conventions (i.e. Stockholm and Rotterdam).

21. The Representative of Niue suggested that the meeting make a specific request to Australia as to whether an effort similar to that underway for the

biodiversity cluster of conventions could be extended to the chemical cluster.

22. The Representative of Australia responded that there currently were different reporting requirements for the Basel, Stockholm and Rotterdam Convention, and that the Secretariats of these Conventions would need to complete their efforts to harmonise reporting requirements for each before a more advanced streamlining effort could be undertaken.

23. The Secretariat stated that it had held a very successful awareness-raising activity in Apia in late 2007, and that the Secretariat had worked closely with the SBC and USP to develop a regional strategy.

Cooperation with other Institutions

24. The Representative of Australia thanked the Parties and the Secretariat for preparing the reports, and stated that the steps taken were beginning to bear fruit. He further stated that it had been very encouraging to see the level of activity being undertaken by Parties as well as the Secretariat.

Business Plan for PRC

25. The Secretariat stated that there had been some difficulty in obtaining funds due to varying priorities within the region. However, there had been some successes, notably a Japanese-funded e-waste project involving four countries and Australia's funding of legislative efforts and contributions to several global funds. The Secretariat called the meeting's attention to the full listing of activities as outlined in the working paper, and invited comments from the meeting.

26. The Representative of the Cook Islands expressed his concern over the resources available to the Secretariat to assist countries and suggested that the meeting needs to carefully look at the way forward, including funding and staffing issues. He asked whether donor countries such as Australia and New Zealand could examine how they might assist in providing the resources necessary to the Secretariat to undertake this work.

27. The Representative of Australia replied that one of the main problems the Conventions face is that all are under significant financial pressures, and that funding is not as freely available as in the past. He noted that the same discussion took place at COP9 for the Basel Convention. He added that Australia presently provides as much as it can under its budgets, but that he would take these concerns back to capital. He appealed to Parties to ensure that their

contributions were made in a timely fashion and that arrears were cleared.

28. The Secretariat stated that it had taken steps to group similar regional meetings whenever possible as a way to reduce costs, and cited examples of past efforts in this regard.

Report of STAC2

29. The Representative of Australia, as Rapporteur of the STAC2, endorsed the report as an accurate reflection of the meeting proceedings.

30. The Representative of Kiribati provided detailed comments on a number of elements of the report. With regard to paragraphs 4 and 33, she expressed concern about the lack of follow-up by the Secretariat following these workshops and a general lack of participation at COPs. The Secretariat advised that it intended to field a visit to Kiribati before end of this year to assist with outstanding issues.

31. Referencing page 8, the Representative of Kiribati stated that one of the Secretariat visits was not well coordinated and planned, to which the Secretariat responded that there were unavoidable conflicts with Kiribati national holidays. Referencing the discussion on paragraph 49, the Representative of Kiribati stated that she had not received the CD mentioned. The Secretariat explained that it was regrettably unable to provide the CD to all delegates prior to their departure but that it would transmit the CD upon return to Apia.

32. On paragraph 61, the Representative of Kiribati thanked the Secretariat for provision of legal assistance. On paragraph 98, she reaffirmed need for a clearinghouse mechanism located within SPREP for chemical conventions. The Secretariat noted that there was a dedicated website to disseminate information, but it would be willing to look at other means of ensuring that Kiribati was provided with updated information given its connectivity difficulties.

33. Regarding paragraph 74 of the report, the Representative of Niue inquired whether SPREP was aware of, or involved in developing, a recent GEF PIF proposal for POPs undertaken by the University of the South Pacific (USP), in light of the mandate of SPREP as the regional agency responsible for POPs.

34. The Secretariat clarified that this initiative came about through the Stockholm Convention Secretariat in collaboration with UNEP. He explained that the implementing agency chose USP as the regional partner because it had access to greater

scientific and research resources appropriate to the project. He added that SPREP only became aware of the project very late in the process, by which time the PIF proposal had already been developed.

35. The meeting endorsed the report as contained in the working paper.

Report of SC-PRC1

36. The meeting considered and endorsed the report as contained in the working paper.

Agenda Item 5: Designation of Competent Authorities and Focal Points

37. The Parties reviewed the list contained in WP.5 and agreed to inform the Secretariat of any changes as soon as possible. The Secretariat also noted the suggestion by Australia about receiving changes through email, but reminded Parties that they are still required to follow formal notification processes.

Agenda Item 6: Reporting and Transmission of information and Illegal traffic

38. The Secretariat tabled a paper compiling national Reports received from Parties as well as a report on illegal traffic (WP.6). It noted that it had received the report from Australia and urged other Parties to submit their reports. Australia's report is included as Annex 4.

39. The Representative of the Cook Islands advised the meeting that the Cook Islands was in the process of completing its draft report and that it would be finalised and submitted to the Secretariat. This is contained in Annex 5.

40. The Representative of Kiribati informed the meeting that Kiribati had sought the Secretariat's assistance in facilitating its report compilation.

41. The Representative of Australia highlighted the fact that there were no illegal activities in the region reported for the period. He offered to circulate this report to other Parties for their information.

42. The Representative of the Federated States of Micronesia advised that it had not submitted its report, but that it had submitted a report to the Basel Convention in 2006 and that it would update this report and submit to both Basel and Waigani.

43. The Representative of the Solomon Islands stated that he would like to see several issues raised by other countries to further strengthen the Convention: First, support for the EIA process from the Secretariat. He stressed that this was important in regulating development for sustainable development and environmental management. Second, there was the need for a regional approach to capacity building to better advocate the Convention requirements. Third, provision of technical resources and support for effective environmental pollution monitoring was a major need with increasing development activities.

Agenda Item 7: Financial statements for 2006 and 2007

44. The audited Financial Statements for the Waigani Convention for the 2006 and 2007 financial years were tabled (WP.7), and the Parties adopted the relevant parts of the Secretariat's audited Financial Statements for 2006 and 2007.

45. In response to a request by the Representative of Niue for clarification on the differences in the amounts of contributions received from Parties from one year to the next, the Secretariat advised that it reflected a general practice by Parties to direct their payments first to settle their SPREP contributions with the remaining balance to be applied toward their Convention contributions.

Agenda Item 8: Core Budget for the Biennium 2009-2010

46. The Secretariat introduced the Work Programme and Budget (WP.8). It advised that the only new budget items included for the next biennium were for STAC and SCM, totalling US \$35,000.00.

47. The Representative of Kiribati advised that, due to the late receipt of the meeting documentation, her government was still considering its position on the budget proposal for the next biennium.

48. The Representative of Australia suggested that Parties currently in arrears might consider instalment payments, to which the Secretariat responded positively.

49. The Representative of the Cook Islands shared his experiences in managing contributions whereby he had established good working relationships and communications with the relevant ministries, such as Finance and Foreign Affairs, on fulfilling the Cook Islands obligations to the various MEAs and Conventions to which it is party.

50. The Representative of Tonga noted that recent events domestically had prevented his government from meeting its financial commitments, but that he would follow up on the issue upon his return to capital.

51. In response to a question by the Representative of Papua New Guinea relating to the billing system used by SPREP, the Secretariat advised that the billing differed according to the requirements and procedures of the concerned country, but that it would look into the possibility of issuing the billing invoices all at once on a certain date, followed by regular reminders.

52. There being no further comment, the meeting adopted the budget for the next biennium. The budget is attached as Annex 6.

Agenda Item 9: Business Plan for the PRC

53. The Secretariat tabled the business plan for the PRC for consideration by Parties (as contained in WP.9).

54. The Representative of the Cook Islands stated that, while he was in support of the report, he sought clarification as to whether his country was eligible to participate in the planned e-waste initiative. Specifically, he asked whether the Secretariat could provide assistance in surveying levels of e-waste in his country. He also provided an update on the Cook Islands undertakings in regard to the national waste management plan, and sought SPREP assistance in completing the plan.

55. The Secretariat responded that the Cook Islands is included in the second sub-activity stage and that the requested activities could be undertaken as part of that stage. The Secretariat added that it would stand ready to lend assistance in the presentation of the national report when presented with the formal request.

56. The Representative of Kiribati sought clarification as to the plans for recruitment of additional staff and provision of funding to carry out the activities outlined in the business plan. The Secretariat responded that the Government of Australia has pledged some funds to assist in mobilising funds, and that the Secretariat of the Waigani Convention will work closely with the Secretariats of other treaty bodies and donor agencies.

57. The Representative of Niue referenced several existing projects that he believed were similar to those described in the proposal and sought clarification.

tion from the Secretariat as to how it might work to avoid duplication. To this the Secretariat responded that these represent some of the cooperative undertakings previously described, and that it would seek to partner with other activities as appropriate.

58. The Representative of Australia encouraged Parties to look for other funding options to support implementation of the plan and that the Parties might wish to consider a funding model for the plan.

59. The Representative of Tonga acknowledged the Plan and stated that he was encouraged that it was also consistent with his country's needs relating to hazardous waste. He stated that, in light of the problems Tonga was currently facing in relation to recycled materials from products containing hazardous components, it supported the Plan and urged its early implementation.

60. In terms of the asbestos activity, the Representative of Niue proposed that guidelines be developed for asbestos disposal. The Secretariat positively responded by saying that it had already developed the guidelines for managing asbestos and that these were available from the SPREP web site.

61. The Conference endorsed the Business Plan of the PRC as presented. This is attached as Annex 7.

Agenda Item 10: Other Business

62. The Representative of Niue recalled that the GEF-PAS discussions in Palau in March 2008 also tried to address how to use countries' national implementation plans (NIPs) for POPs to leverage additional resources from donors for implementation purposes, particularly in anticipation of the next GEF funding cycle.

63. In response, the Secretariat advised that one of the problems was that not all of the countries had completed their NIPs and that the GEF required countries to have their NIPs completed. The Secretariat noted that the next GEF funding cycle was approaching and that the Secretariat would stand ready to support those countries which have yet to complete their NIPs.

64. The Representative of Kiribati noted her concern regarding the late distribution of meeting papers, given that there were important issues that countries needed to make decisions upon.

65. In its role as an observer, the Republic of the Marshall Islands noted that it had completed its NIP. In terms of pushing the NIP for GEF funding for the

next GEF funding cycle, she stated it was important to ensure that activities were complementing key relevant national priorities and strategies and that any regional proposal must clearly identify a budget for regional coordination and national implementation.

66. The Representative of the Federated States of Micronesia sought clarification on whether countries could submit project requests directly to the GEF. To this, the Representative of the Marshall Islands stated that it was her understanding that countries could go directly to the GEF national focal points, if the country deems it necessary and appropriate to submit a national proposal. The Secretariat agreed with the advice that countries could approach the GEF directly, but where there were common issues and activities for a number of countries the Secretariat could be in a position to facilitate such a process and help develop a regional project, as it had done for the PACC and PIGGAREP projects.

67. The Representative of Niue noted that there was a GEF PAS meeting in New Zealand next week and that it was important that countries begin to consider these issues so that their national priorities could be better reflected in upcoming GEF consultations. He noted that Niue would raise the regional concept for NIPs at this GEF meeting, a proposal which the meeting endorsed.

Agenda Item 11: Date and Venue of the Next Meeting

68. The Secretariat outlined that, in accordance with past practise, the next meeting of the COP will be held in the same location and time as the 2010 SPREP Meeting. The venue will be confirmed once a host is confirmed for the 21st SPREP Meeting.

Agenda Item 12: Adoption of the Conference Record

69. A quorum being present, the record of the proceedings of the Conference was adopted.

Agenda Item 13: Closure of the Meeting

70. The Chair thanked the delegates for their contributions to the discussion and the Secretariat for its support during the Conference.

Annex 1: List of Participants

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Annex 2: Opening Statement by SPREP Director

Distinguish delegates from the Parties to the Waigani Convention, non-parties, invited observers, my fellow SPREP officers, ladies and gentlemen:

I have the honor and privilege to sit before and formally welcome you all once again to this gathering for this the Fourth Meeting of the Conference of Parties to the Convention to Ban the Importation into Forum Island Countries of Hazardous and Radioactive Wastes and to control the Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Waste and the Management of Hazardous Waste within the South Pacific Region, or more simply known as the Waigani Convention. I thank you all for making the sacrifice to leave your work and the comforts of your homes and families behind to come here and be part of the growing process of this Convention – kalahngan!

Before I continue, although not present with us today, let us all put our hands together to welcome our newest member, Vanuatu, who only became a Party to the Convention on February 17th this year.

I am sure you will all appreciate that the Waigani Convention is a young Convention (entered into force on October 21 2001) and is still going through its ‘teething’ phase and your participation through the various activities such as this meeting, as directed by the Conference of Parties and organized by your Secretariat, gives us the encouragement that the Parties to the Convention are genuine in their commitment to the Convention.

Ladies and gentlemen: This is **your** Convention and the Secretariat is only here to serve you but if we are to serve you properly and effectively, you the Parties, need to give us a road map or plan on how you want to be served. The Conference of the Parties and its associated meetings such as the Scientific and Technical Advisory Committee or the STAC meetings are the avenues through which you can tell us what your needs are – this is where we need to encourage each other all to take time to engage in healthy debates of the issues that are before us in this meeting. Let us be critical, analytical and strategic in your interventions but above all, be sensitive to the needs of others and assist the Secretariat in putting together what your real needs are so we can assist you effectively and properly with your needs.

At the Secretariat we have a vision – a Pacific region in which human health and the environment are no longer threatened by toxic chemicals.

I point out that I refer to “toxic chemicals” – not all chemicals are bad. Chemicals are part of our daily

lives, and many will be necessary for achieving sustainable development.

But the use of some is clearly not sustainable in some cases. The Waigani Convention which is the regional mirror to the globally orientated Basel Convention was put in place to address Pacific specific issues on hazardous waste with the purpose to:

- reduce or eliminate trans-boundary movements of hazardous and radioactive wastes into and within the Pacific Forum region;
- minimise the production of hazardous and toxic wastes in the Pacific Forum region;
- ensure that disposal of wastes is done in an environmentally sound manner and as close to the source as possible; and
- assist Pacific Forum developing countries in the environmentally sound management of hazardous and other wastes they generate.

The scope of this Convention is wide – it covers toxic, poisonous, explosive, corrosive, flammable, ecotoxic, infectious and radioactive wastes – which translate that much work needs to be put in if we are to fulfill the purpose of this Convention and manage all these wastes.

There are many reasons why the Waigani Convention is important for our region:

- It provides an effective protective mechanism to stop waste traders from making the Pacific an international waste dump.
- It will prevent ships from using the Pacific as a highway for hazardous waste
- It will create a regional mechanism to facilitate the clean up of hazardous and radioactive wastes in the region – such as the very practical and successful POPs in PICs project – for which we join the delegation from the Cook Islands in thanking to the Government of Australia for the generous financial and technical assistance.

The major benefit will be the establishment of a system to prevent hazardous and radioactive waste entering the region or being dumped in your country. A significant but less tangible direct benefit will be the reduced risk from a potential hazardous and nuclear waste disaster. Parties will feel secure in the knowledge that the risk of a shipping disaster will be far less likely.

Our work today is to progress this work.

In our region, waste volumes are rising with our economic growth. More importantly, the waste is also increasing in its toxicity and non-biodegradability as we leave traditional lives and materials behind. Unfortunately, as you all know too well, waste is not a problem that we can fix – we must manage it and its negative impacts every day, for now and forever. Those unrelenting natures of waste often seem insurmountable, but surmount it if we must, or else we will get buried by it.

Because in environmental protection in the real world, no one group, approach or action in isolation can achieve the goal. This is where partnerships or synergistic approaches are necessary in managing hazardous chemicals and wastes.

In the environment, everything is linked. And so the actions to deal with threats to the environment must also be linked. And all sectors and the community must be involved.

The different players may take different approaches, but it is important that these approaches are coordinated, are in step, and that each knows what the other is doing – at both the national and regional levels. This is where you as national coordinators or facilitators come in.

At the regional level, much work has already taken place to make this happen. The Secretariat on your collective behalf has established partnerships and collaborative initiatives with institutions such as the Secretariats of the Basel and Stockholm Conventions, SAICM, WHO, UNITAR and USP. Many of you will also be aware that SPREP is the host of the Pacific Regional Centre for the Training and Technology Transfer (PRC) for the Joint Implementation of the Basel and Waigani Conventions and has been approached by the Secretariat of the Stockholm Convention to be the Pacific Regional Centre for that Convention as well – these will help Pacific Island countries develop the capacity to manage their wastes in an environmentally sound manner.

It is these synergistic approaches that will help in addressing the hazardous waste issues in a more holistic manner instead of the current 'piece meal' or ad hoc approaches.

It is worth remembering that the Waigani Convention like the Basel Convention provides the framework for dealing with the hazardous waste issue, and the Stockholm Convention sets out what needs to be done about the latter while the Rotterdam

Convention provides a framework that deal with chemical trade issues, among other things.

As in the real world, we have participants from differing sectors with different interests and responsibilities but the main aim is to make sure that issues that affect your countries are well reflected in the meeting outcomes and recommendations.

I thank you once again for your commitment and effort and wish you all a successful and productive week.

Soifua.

Annex 3: Agenda

Agenda Item 1: Opening of the Meeting

Agenda Item 2: Organisation of the Meeting

- Rules of Procedure
- Election of Officers
- Organisation of Work

Agenda Item 3: Adoption of the agenda

Agenda Item 4: Presentation of Reports by the Secretariat of Work Undertaken

Agenda Item 5: Competent Authorities and Focal Points

Agenda Item 6: Reporting and Transmission of Information & Illegal Traffic

Agenda Item 7: Financial Statements for 2006 and 2007

Agenda Item 8: Consideration and Adoption of Core Budget for the Biennium 2009-2010

Agenda Item 9: Consideration and Adoption of the Business Plan for the PRC

Agenda Item 10: Other Business

Agenda Item 11: Date and Venue of the Next Meeting

Agenda Item 12: Adoption of the Meeting Record

Agenda Item 13: Closure of the Meeting

**Secretariat of the Convention to
Ban the Importation into Forum Islands Countries
of Hazardous and Radioactive Wastes and to
Control the Transboundary Movement and
Management of Hazardous Wastes within the South
Pacific Region
(Waigani Convention)**

**Questionnaire on “Transmission of Information”
in accordance with Articles 7 & 14 of the
Waigani Convention**

Reporting for the year 2006

Country: Australia

Date when form completed: 27/8/2008

Name of the person who completed the questionnaire: Emily Harris

Title: Assistant Director, Hazardous Waste Section

Address: Hazardous Waste Section, Department of Environment, Water,
Heritage and the Arts, GPO Box 787, Canberra, Australian Capital Territory,
Australia 2601

Telephone no: +61 2 6274 2814

Fax no: +61 2 6274 1164

E-mail: emily.e.harris@environment.gov.au

To request an electronic version of this questionnaire, to return the completed questionnaire by e-mail, or for further information and clarification, please contact:

Secretariat of the Waigani Convention

SPREP

PO Box 240, Apia

Samoa

Tel : (685) 21 929

Fax : (685) 20 231

Email : sprep@sprep.org.ws

INTRODUCTION

The Parties to the Waigani Convention are required, in accordance with Articles 7 and 14 of the Convention, to inform each other, through the Secretariat of the Waigani Convention, on issues related to the implementation of the Waigani Convention. To facilitate reporting by Parties, under both the Basel and Waigani Conventions, the secretariat has revised and adapted the questionnaire on "Transmission of Information" as developed under the Basel Convention to meet the reporting requirements under the Waigani Convention. The questionnaire consists of two parts, namely:

- Part I: Status of information and;
- Part II: Annual reporting.

All Parties should complete Part I: Status of Information of the questionnaire for a certain calendar year which might only need to be updated for any subsequent year.

Part I: Status of information covers issues such as designation of Competent Authority and Focal Point; national definition of waste; national definition of hazardous waste; restrictions on transboundary movement of hazardous and radioactive wastes; control procedure of the transboundary movement of waste; reduction and/or elimination of the generation of hazardous wastes; reduction of the amount of hazardous wastes subject to transboundary movement; effect on human health and the environment; bilateral, multilateral or regional agreements or arrangements; disposal and recovery facilities and sources of assistance.

Part II: Annual reporting covers those issues for which reporting is required on an annual basis. For the ease of electronic reporting and processing of the reported data/information, Part II: Annual reporting is divided into two sections namely, Section A and Section B.

Part II: Section A covers issues such as export/import hazardous wastes and radioactive wastes and the generation of hazardous wastes .

Part II: Section B covers issues such as disposals, which did not proceed as intended and accidents occurring during the transboundary movement and disposal of hazardous wastes.

Some of the general guidelines to fill in the questionnaire are:

- Complete the questionnaire in English.
- Ensure that all quantities are in metric tonnes.
- Complete the questionnaire by providing information/data in the required format.
- Provide an electronic version of the completed questionnaire, if possible or handwritten in block letter for legibility.

The questionnaire and the manual are available both in hard copy as well as in electronic version from the Waigani Convention Secretariat

PART I: STATUS OF INFORMATION (for the year...)

Note: If there is any update to the pre-filled answer provided in the middle column by your country to this query since the last update, please indicate so on the right column and update all relevant information accordingly!

1	Competent Authority and Focal Point	Updated?														
1a	<p>Is there a designated Competent Authority to the Waigani Convention?</p> <p> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> In preparation </p> <p>If yes, please provide:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">Name</td> <td>Damien Hall</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Title:</td> <td>Director</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Address:</td> <td>Hazardous Waste Section Department of Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts GPO Box 787 Canberra ACT 2601 Australia</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tel:</td> <td>+61 2 6274 1411</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fax:</td> <td>+61 2 6274 1164</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E-mail:</td> <td>Damien.Hall@environment.gov.au</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Official Web site:</td> <td>www.environment.gov.au</td> </tr> </table>	Name	Damien Hall	Title:	Director	Address:	Hazardous Waste Section Department of Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts GPO Box 787 Canberra ACT 2601 Australia	Tel:	+61 2 6274 1411	Fax:	+61 2 6274 1164	E-mail:	Damien.Hall@environment.gov.au	Official Web site:	www.environment.gov.au	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Name	Damien Hall															
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Address:	Hazardous Waste Section Department of Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts GPO Box 787 Canberra ACT 2601 Australia															
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Fax:	+61 2 6274 1164															
E-mail:	Damien.Hall@environment.gov.au															
Official Web site:	www.environment.gov.au															
1b	<p>Is there a designated Focal Point to the Waigani Convention?</p> <p> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> In preparation </p> <p>If yes, please provide:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">Name:</td> <td>Damien Hall</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Title:</td> <td>Director</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Address:</td> <td>Hazardous Waste Section Department of Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts GPO Box 787 Canberra ACT 2601 Australia</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tel:</td> <td>+61 2 6274 1411</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fax:</td> <td>+61 2 6274 1164</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E-mail:</td> <td>Damien.Hall@environment.gov.au</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Official Web site:</td> <td>www.environment.gov.au</td> </tr> </table>	Name:	Damien Hall	Title:	Director	Address:	Hazardous Waste Section Department of Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts GPO Box 787 Canberra ACT 2601 Australia	Tel:	+61 2 6274 1411	Fax:	+61 2 6274 1164	E-mail:	Damien.Hall@environment.gov.au	Official Web site:	www.environment.gov.au	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Name:	Damien Hall															
Title:	Director															
Address:	Hazardous Waste Section Department of Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts GPO Box 787 Canberra ACT 2601 Australia															
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Fax:	+61 2 6274 1164															
E-mail:	Damien.Hall@environment.gov.au															
Official Web site:	www.environment.gov.au															
2	Wastes Controlled for the Purpose of Transboundary Movement	Updated?														
2a	<p>Is there a national definition of <u>waste</u> used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste?</p> <p> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> In preparation </p> <p>If yes, please provide the text of the national definition of waste (use additional space/attachment, if required):</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No														

Waste means a substance or object that:
 is proposed to be disposed of; or
 is disposed of; or
 is required by a law of the Commonwealth, a State or a Territory to be disposed of.

2b	Is there a national definition of hazardous waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> In preparation If yes, please provide the text of the national definition of hazardous waste (use additional space/attachment, if required):		
Hazardous waste means: (a) waste prescribed by the regulations, where the waste has any of the characteristics mentioned in Annex III to the Basel Convention; or (b) wastes covered by paragraph 1(a) of Article 1 of the Basel Convention; or (c) household waste; or (d) residues arising from the incineration of household waste; but does not include wastes covered by paragraph 4 of Article 1 of the Basel Convention. Note 1: Section 4A provides for an extended meaning of hazardous waste. The extended meaning relates to the following matters: (a) a case where a foreign country has classified a particular substance or object as hazardous waste; (b) a case where a foreign country has classified waste collected from households as hazardous waste. Note 2: Section 4F provides for an extended meaning of hazardous waste. The extended meaning relates to substances or objects subject to notification or control under Article 11 arrangements.		
2c	Does your country regulate/control any additional wastes as hazardous that are not included in Art. 2 (1)a of the Waigani Convention and would be controlled for the purpose of transboundary movements pursuant to Art. 2 (1)b?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> In preparation If yes, please specify those wastes (use additional space/attachment, if required):		
2d	Are there any wastes other than those identified in above questions 2b and 2c that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> In preparation If yes, specify (use additional space/attachment, if required):		

3	Restrictions on Transboundary Movement Wastes and Radioactive Wastes	Updated?
3a	<p>Have the provisions of Article 4.1 (a) or (b) of the Waigani Convention, where applicable, been implemented in your country?</p> <p> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> In preparation </p> <p>Remarks:</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

3b	Are there any restrictions on the <u>export</u> of hazardous and radioactive wastes for <u>final disposal</u> (Annex V) in your country?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> In preparation	
	If yes, please provide the following:	
(i)	Specify relevant legislation and its entry into force: Section 17 of the Hazardous Waste (Regulation of Exports and Imports) Act 1989. Section 18A also provides that the Minister must not grant a Basel export permit if the applicant proposes that the hazardous waste will be disposed of by a method that is within the scope of Section A of Annex IV to the Basel Convention, unless the Minister is satisfied that there are exceptional circumstances. In deciding whether there are exceptional circumstances the Minister must have regard to the following: whether there will be significant risk of injury or damage to human beings or the environment if the permit is not granted; whether the waste is needed for research into improving the management of hazardous waste; and whether the waste is needed for testing for the purposes of improving the management of hazardous waste. The Minister also has discretion to decide not to grant a permit under the Act if there is reason to believe that the hazardous waste could be disposed of safely, efficiently and in an environmentally sound manner at a facility in Australia. Entry into force: 12 December 1996.	
(ii)	Specify country/region and/or waste which would be covered by this restriction:	
	This restriction covers all countries and regions and all hazardous wastes.	
(iii)	Remarks:	
3c	Are there any restrictions on the <u>export</u> of hazardous and radioactive wastes for <u>recovery</u> (Annex V B) in your country?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> In preparation	
	If yes, please provide the following:	
(i)	Specify relevant legislation and its entry into force: Section 17A of the Hazardous Waste (Regulation of Exports and Imports) Act 1989 Entry into force: 12 December 1996	
(ii)	Specify country/region and/or waste which would be covered by this restriction:	
	This restriction covers all countries and regions and all hazardous wastes.	
(iii)	Remarks:	
3d	Are there any restrictions on the <u>import</u> of hazardous wastes and radioactive wastes for <u>final disposal</u> (Annex V A) in your country?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> In preparation	
(i)	If yes, please provide the following: Specify relevant legislation and its entry into force:	

	Section 17 of the Hazardous Waste (Regulation of Exports and Imports) Act 1989 Entry into force: 12 December 1996	
(ii)	Specify country/region and/or waste which would be covered by this restriction: This restriction covers all countries and regions and all hazardous wastes.	
(iii)	Remarks:	
3e	<p>Are there any restrictions on the <u>import</u> of hazardous and radioactive wastes for <u>recovery</u> (Annex V B) in your country?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> In preparation</p> <p>If yes, please provide the following:</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
(i)	Specify relevant legislation and its entry into force: Section 17 of the Hazardous Waste (Regulation of Exports and Imports) Act 1989 Entry into force: 12 December 1996	
(ii)	Specify country/region and/or waste which would be covered by this restriction: This restriction covers all countries and regions and all hazardous wastes.	
(iii)	Remarks:	
3f	<p>Are there any restrictions on the <u>transit</u> of hazardous wastes and radioactive wastes through your country?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> In preparation</p> <p>If yes, please provide the following:</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
(i)	Specify relevant legislation and its entry into force: Section 17A of the Hazardous Waste (Regulation of Exports and Imports) Act 1989 Entry into force: 12 December 1996	
(ii)	Specify country/region and/or waste which would be covered by this restriction: This restriction covers all countries and regions and all hazardous wastes.	
(iii)	Remarks:	

4	Control Procedure of the Transboundary Movement of Wastes	Updated?
4a	<p>Are the Notification and Movement document forms of the Waigani Convention used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> In preparation</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p>
(i)	<p>If yes, have there been any problems in the usage of the Notification and Movement document forms?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If you have encountered any problem, please explain:</p>	
(ii)	<p>Provide information on any other forms which are used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous.</p>	
	<p>OECD and Basel Convention forms are also used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movements of hazardous and other wastes.</p>	

4b	<p>Is the border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes was established?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> In preparation</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p>
(i)	<p>Is the Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization used?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> In preparation</p>	
(ii)	<p>Remarks:</p>	

5	Reduction and/or Elimination of the <u>Generation</u> of Hazardous Wastes	Updated?
(i)	<p>Describe measures taken for the reduction and/or elimination of the amount of hazardous wastes generated:</p> <p>National strategies/policies:</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
	<p>In Australia, municipal waste management is generally the responsibility of state, territory and local governments. The eight Australian States and Territories have economic measures/initiatives in place to reduce and/or eliminate the generation of hazardous wastes and other wastes.</p> <p>Sector specific product stewardship arrangements: Through the Environment Protection and Heritage Council (EPHC), Australian governments are working with the relevant industry associations to negotiate co regulatory product stewardship arrangements for the tyre, television and computer sectors. A voluntary scheme is already in place for mobile phones. If agreed, the co-regulatory product stewardship arrangements would recognise these products are part of national markets and deliver through sector wide agreements nationally coordinated voluntary solutions for these products at end-of-life. The arrangements would provide for regulation of those companies that choose not to participate in the voluntary schemes. This would ensure those parties participating in the voluntary schemes are not competitively disadvantaged in the market place. Also, through the EPHC, governments are considering how Australia might harmonise with current international efforts to restrict the use of certain hazardous materials in electronic products that include TVs, computers and mobile phones. One option that is being explored in earnest is a voluntary industry Code of Practice.</p> <p>Australia's EnviroNET is a directory of Australia's environment industries including databases of environment management expertise, industry applications for environmental technologies, environmental education; plus a range of other resources to support development and uptake of Australian solutions to industry's environmental issues.</p>	
(ii)	<p>Legislation, regulations and guidelines:</p>	
(iii)	<p>Economic instruments/initiatives:</p> <p>Product Stewardship Arrangements for Used Oil: These arrangements were introduced in 2001 by the Australian Government to provide incentives to increase used oil recycling. The arrangements comprise a levy-benefit system, where a 5.449-cent per litre levy on new lubricating oil underwrites benefit payments to used oil recyclers and a 7-year \$34.5 million transitional assistance grants scheme. The Arrangements, administered by the Australian Taxation Office and the Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts aim to encourage the environmentally sustainable management and re-refining of used oil and its re-use. In the year 2006 Australians recycled approximately 214 million litres of their used oil which is a slight drop from the 221 million litres reported for 2005.</p>	
(iv)	<p>Measures taken by industries/waste generators:</p>	
(v)	<p>Others:</p>	

6	Reduction of the Amount of Hazardous Wastes <u>Subject to the Transboundary Movement</u>	Updated?
	Describe measures taken for the reduction of the amount of hazardous wastes <u>subject to the transboundary movement</u>:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
(i)	National strategies/policies: The measures taken for reduction of the amount of hazardous wastes and other wastes subject to the transboundary movement are same as the measures taken for reduction and/or elimination of hazardous waste generation.	
(ii)	Legislation, regulations and guidelines:	
(iii)	Economic instruments/initiatives:	
(iv)	Measures taken by industries/waste generators:	
(v)	Others:	
7	Effect on Human Health and the Environment	Updated?
	Please provide information relevant to your country (e.g. activities, effects, regions, period covered and the sources of data/information) relevant to your country on any available statistics, studies, monitoring reports, etc. which have been compiled on the effects of the generation, collection, handling, transportation and disposal of hazardous wastes on human health and the environment or alternatively provide contact information on where this could be found:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
	Information may be obtained from the following websites: http://www.environment.gov.au/ http://www.tams.act.gov.au/live/environment http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/ http://www.nreta.nt.gov.au/ http://www.epa.qld.gov.au/ http://www.epa.sa.gov.au/ http://www.dtae.tas.gov.au/ http://www.epa.vic.gov.au/ http://www.dec.wa.gov.au/	

Table 2

Disposal Facilities Operated within the National Jurisdiction

Please provide the following information

OR indicate the source from where such information could be obtained:

Facility/operation or process (Name, address, organization/company, etc.)	Description of the facility, operation or process	Disposal operation (Annex VA) D code	Capacity of the facility (in metric tonnes)	Updated?	
				Yes	No
					Does the facility treat wastes imported Yes/No
OR					
Sources of information from where such information could be obtained:	A complete list may be obtained from the following websites: http://www.environment.gov.au/ http://www.tams.act.gov.au/live/environment http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/ http://www.mreta.nt.gov.au/ http://www.epa.qld.gov.au/ http://www.epa.sa.gov.au/ http://www.diae.tas.gov.au/ http://www.epa.vic.gov.au/ http://www.dec.wa.gov.au/				
Remarks:					

Table 3

Recovery Facilities Operated within the National Jurisdiction

Please provide the following information

OR indicate the source from where such information could be obtained:

Facility/operation or process (Name, address, organization/company, etc.)	Description of the facility, operation or process	Recovery operation (Annex VB) R code	Capacity of the facility (in metric tonnes)	Updated?	
				Yes	No
OR					
Sources of information from where such information could be obtained:	A complete list may be obtained from the following websites: http://www.environment.gov.au/ http://www.tams.act.gov.au/live/environment http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/ http://www.nreta.nt.gov.au/ http://www.epa.qld.gov.au/ http://www.epa.sa.gov.au/ http://www.dfae.tas.gov.au/ http://www.epa.vic.gov.au/ http://www.dec.wa.gov.au/				
Remarks:					

Table 4
Sources of Technical Assistance
 Please list institutions (e.g. governmental bodies, universities, research centers etc.) to contact within your country for technical assistance and training; technical and scientific know-how, and for advice and expertise in various fields of assistance specified below:

Name and address of institutions	Field of Assistance						Updated?		
	Notification system	Management of hazardous wastes	Environmentally sound technologies	Assessment of disposal capabilities and sites	Monitoring of hazardous wastes	Emergency response	Identification of cases of illegal traffic	Yes	No

OR

Sources of information from where such information could be obtained:

A complete list may be obtained from the following websites:

<http://www.environment.gov.au/>
<http://www.tams.act.gov.au/live/environment>
<http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/>
<http://www.nreta.nt.gov.au/>
<http://www.epa.qld.gov.au/>
<http://www.epa.sa.gov.au/>
<http://www.dtae.tas.gov.au/>
<http://www.epa.vic.gov.au/>
<http://www.dec.wa.gov.au/>

Remarks:

<p style="text-align: center;">Table 5 Sources of Financial Assistance</p> <p>Please list institutions within your country that could be contacted by other Parties for financial assistance, if required:</p>							Updated?	
							Yes	No
Name and address of institutions	Field of Assistance						Identification of cases of illegal traffic	
	Notification system	Management of hazardous wastes	Environmentally sound technologies	Assessment of disposal capabilities and sites	Monitoring of hazardous wastes	Emergency response		
OR								
Sources of information from where such information could be obtained:	Information may be obtained from the following websites: http://www.environment.gov.au/ http://www.tams.act.gov.au/live/environment http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/ http://www.nmeta.nt.gov.au/ http://www.epa.qld.gov.au/ http://www.epa.sa.gov.au/ http://www.dtae.tas.gov.au/ http://www.epa.vic.gov.au/ http://www.dec.wa.gov.au/							
	Remarks:							

PART II: ANNUAL REPORTING
SECTION A
TABLE 8B
Generation of hazardous wastes and other wastes by Y-categories in 2006

If possible, please fill in the quantities for the categories Y1 - Y47

CATEGORIES		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
	Waste streams (Annex I to Basel Convention)										
Y1	Clinical wastes from medical care in hospitals, medical centres and clinics										56228
Y2	Wastes from the production and preparation of pharmaceutical products										2925
Y3	Waste pharmaceuticals, drugs and medicines										3596
Y4	Wastes from the production..... of biocides and phytopharmaceuticals										1668971
Y5	Wastes from the manufacture..... of wood preserving chemicals										2743
Y6	Wastes from the production, formulation and use of organic solvent										612
Y7	Wastes from heat treatment and tempering operations containing cyanides										163
Y8	Waste mineral oils unfit for their originally intended use										124174
Y9	Waste oils/water, hydrocarbons/water mixtures, emulsion										245443
Y10	Waste substances ...containing or contaminated with PCBs, PCTs, PBBs										16644
Y11	Waste tarry residues ... from refining, distillation and any pyrolytic treatment										2603
Y12	Wastes from production..... of inks, dyes, pigments, paints, etc										52242
Y13	Wastes from production.....resins, latex, plasticizers, glues, etc										12891
Y14	Waste chemical substances arising environment are not known										3473
Y15	Wastes of an explosive nature not subject to other legislation										613
Y16	Wastes from production, formulation and use of photographic chemicals...										5307
Y17	Wastes resulting from surface treatment of metals and plastics										153231
Y18	Residues arising from industrial waste disposal operations										139477

CATEGORIES		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Y19	Wastes having as constituents (Annex I to Basel Convention)										
	Metal carbonyls										
Y20	Beryllium; beryllium compounds										3101
Y21	Hexavalent chromium compounds										38246
Y22	Copper compounds										17915
Y23	Zinc compounds										22237
Y24	Arsenic; arsenic compounds										11588
Y25	Selenium; selenium compounds										2941
Y26	Cadmium; cadmium compounds										9088
Y27	Antimony; antimony compounds										1
Y28	Tellurium; tellurium compounds										0
Y29	Mercury; mercury compounds										383
Y30	Thallium; thallium compounds										0
Y31	Lead; lead compounds										220918
Y32	Inorganic fluorine compounds excluding calcium fluoride										8825
Y33	Inorganic cyanides										22
Y34	Acidic solutions or acids in solid form										68502
Y35	Basic solutions or bases in solid form										92203
Y36	Asbestos (dust and fibres)										245789
Y37	Organic phosphorus compounds										10727
Y38	Organic cyanides										0
Y39	Phenols; phenol compounds including chlorophenols										2023
Y40	Ethers										81
Y41	Halogenated organic solvents										2076
Y42	Organic solvents excluding halogenated solvents										10217
Y43	Any congener of polychlorinated dibenzo-furan										0
Y44	Any congener of polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin										0
Y45	Organohalogen compounds other than ... (e.g. Y39, Y41, Y42, Y43, Y44)										46
	Categories of wastes requiring special consideration (Annex II to Basel Convention)										3258266
Y46	Wastes collected from households										
Y47	Residues arising from the incineration of household wastes										

Cook Islands Convention on Biological Diversity and Marine Pollution Report
Noumea Convention
Federal State of Micronesia 2008
By Vaitoti Tupa

Species Conservation and Ecosystems Management

Cook Islands are still continuing support to the work programs and activities under the Noumea Convention regarding the Biological Diversity. The programs on the Year of the Turtle and other related activities that are being funded through SPREP.

Cook Islands would also like to commend the support and work that the SPREP Team have provided to the PICs during the CBD COP9 in Bonn, Germany. We believe that this one time, SPREP successfully demonstrated the technical support expected of a regional organisation at this level that led to many small islands including Caribbean countries to acknowledge heartfelt thanks. We would also like to take this opportunity to thank the other members of the Team assisting SPREP and the PICs during COP9 like New Zealand, FIELD, SPC, USP, TNC.

It is Cook Islands hope that the Pacific Island Countries through SPREP and its partners in biodiversity would be able to draw out a plan of action leading up to the Japan COP10, in 2010, to achieve our 2010 Targets under CBD. We acknowledge the efforts of other countries like Kiribati, the Micronesia Challenge etc, and as a region, our contribution to global efforts can be greater.

Cook Islands congratulate SPREP in this area and we hope this continues into the future, as we know we do make an impact in the global negotiations with a lot cooperation and leadership.

Ship-Based Marine Pollution

With respect to marine pollution, the major development for the Cook Islands in this area during the last 3 years, is the accession by the Cook Islands in 2006 to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships 1973 and the Protocols of 1978 (MARPOL 73/78). In addition to this MARPOL, Cook Islands also acceded to the 1992 Protocol to International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage (CLC) and the 1992 Protocol to the International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage (FUND).

Other developments since then include the acquirement by Cook Islands of a set of oil spill equipment, where training in the use of this equipment was provided for the ports and oil industry person by the former SPREP Pollution Advisor Sefanaia Nawadra and an representative from the New Zealand National Oil spill.

Cook Islands has been raising the issue of asbestos during the SPREP meetings for the last 5 years and there was no support to tackle the problems of asbestos.

As was regionally publicised, Cook Islands disposed 159 tonnes of asbestos sheets into the ocean. This was not an easy decision to make by the Ministry of Transport, administrators of the Prevention of Marine Pollution Act 1998. However as there was no other option available, the Cook Islands Investment Cooperation (CIIC), Department responsible for the asbestos pursued with Ministry of Transport and the National Environment Service the option of ocean disposal. A permit outlined within the London Convention was issued for the disposal to undergo during the scuttling of a Cook Island ship. The scuttling occurred at a depth of 3000 meters.

Further ocean disposal of asbestos has been proposed but currently on hold as alternative options other burying investigated.

Upcoming developments:

It is currently part of the Ministry of Transport planned activity in conjunction with the National Environment Service to review the Prevention of Marine Pollution Act 1998 to bring it online with new national, regional and international requirements.

It is expected that the developed National Oil Plans will be presented to Cabinet for approval during the 2008/09 fiscal year. Delay on this was due to the departure of the person responsible for the programme which now has returned under the responsibility of the Director of Marine.

National Cooperation.

The Marine Division of the Ministry of Transport, administrators of the Prevention of Marine Pollution Act 1998 and international conventions stated will continue to work on programmes to satisfy its international and regional obligations which can only be achieved effectively by working closely with national agencies such as the National Environment Service, Cook Island Investment Corporation (CIIC), National Non-government and other entities.

WAIGANI CONVENTION BUDGET
2009 & 2010

EXPENDITURE (USD)**1 5th Conference of the Parties, 2010**

Per diem - participants (Small Island States)

- Cook Islands	2 days	420	
- Kiribati	2 days	420	
- Niue	2 days	420	
- Tuvalu	2 days	420	1,680

Resource person x 2 1,800

Other Meeting Costs

- Secretariat Support		4,358	
- Communications		500	
- Photocopying and stationery		500	
- Catering (Morning/Afternoon teas)		150	
- Other costs (venue, cocktails etc)		2,000	7,508

\$ 10,988**2 Technical Advisory Services and Support to Parties, 2007-2008****\$ 8,000****3 3rd STAC (STAC3) and 2nd Steering Committee Meeting (SCM2)****\$ 35,000****TOTAL EXPENDITURE****\$ 53,988****WAIGANI CONVENTION CONTRIBUTIONS FOR 2009-2010**

Australia	40.000%	21,595
Cook Islands	2.000%	1,080
Federated States of Micronesia	2.000%	1,080
Fiji	2.000%	1,080
Kiribati	2.000%	1,080
New Zealand	40.000%	21,595
Niue	2.000%	1,080
Papua New Guinea	2.000%	1,080
Samoa	2.000%	1,080
Solomon Islands	2.000%	1,080
Tonga	2.000%	1,080
Tuvalu	2.000%	1,080

TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS**\$ 53,988**

Pacific Regional Centre Business Plan: 2009 - 2010

Introduction:

The Pacific Regional Centre for Training and Technology Transfer for the joint implementation of the Basel and Waigani Conventions for the countries in the Pacific region established within the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environmental Programme (SPREP) is located at Apia, Samoa. Just as the Waigani Convention was developed within the framework of Article 11 of the Basel Convention and thus shares common and overlapping objectives with it, the establishment of the Pacific Regional Centre is not only seen as a mechanism to improve SPREP's work as the Secretariat of the Waigani Convention in assisting the Parties in the region but also as a great opportunity to foster better cooperation with the Secretariat of the Basel Convention in the implementation of both Conventions' objectives. The establishment of the Centre is also seen as a great opportunity to extend this cooperation to other secretariats of relevant multilateral environmental agreements, including Stockholm, Rotterdam, SAICM and IMO Conventions.

The governance of the Centre through the Conference of the Parties and the Steering Committee automatically ensures direct control of the Countries Party to both the Basel and Waigani Conventions over the related activities of the Centre.

The agreement establishing the Centre was officially signed between the SBC and SPREP on the 18 December 2003 in Geneva. It is operated under the joint authority of the Parties to the Basel and Waigani Conventions in the Pacific region.

The Pacific Regional Centre operates under the Directorship of the Director of SPREP and has a number of core staff that dedicate part of their time attending to the Centre's activities which assists SPREP to perform its role as the Secretariat of the Waigani Convention. The staffing of the regional Centre is governed by the SPREP staff regulations.

The funding of the basic activities of the Centre are primarily through mechanisms set up by the Waigani financial regulations and financial mechanisms under the Basel Convention. The voluntary funding envisaged under the Basel Convention and the Waigani Convention' Financial Regulations may affect the stability needed for a smooth operation of the Centre according to a longer-term workplan.

A mechanism needs to be developed to co-finance the activities of the Centres: Waigani Trust fund, Basel Trust Fund; Basel technical Trust Fund. This will need to be formalized in project documents signed by Secretariat of the Basel Convention (UNEP) and the Secretariat of the Waigani Convention (SPREP). SWC in collaboration SBC and on behalf of the Contracting Parties will mobilize funding from individual countries, donor agencies and organizations, private sector for the financing of the activities of the Center.

The Centre provides services for the implementation of the Basel and Waigani Conventions to the Parties to the Basel or Waigani Conventions consenting to be served. These includes the provision of services through capacity building activities and

initiatives, specific projects and the transfer of appropriate technologies for the environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes, to achieve the fulfilment of the objectives of the Conventions. Any other non-Party States to the Basel or Waigani Conventions from the Pacific region may at any time express their consent to be served by the Centre through a written communication to the Centre, SBC and SPREP.

Subject to the agreement of the Regional Centre's Steering Committee any non-Party State to the Basel and Waigani Conventions outside the Pacific region, non-governmental organisation, entity, private sector organisation, academic institution, or other organisation may participate in the activities of the Centre.

The Centre will implement activities in accordance with the relevant decisions of the Conferences of the Parties to the Basel and Waigani Conventions and the Business Plan that is developed by the Regional Centre Steering Committee.

The activities of the Centre will to be carried out under the general guidance and supervision of SBC and SPREP who will also coordinate the activities of the Centre with the relevant activities of other Basel Convention Regional Centres or of the Parties to the Basel and Waigani Conventions, as well as with international organisations, programmes and other global and regional conventions. The overall monitoring of the Center's activities against the Business Plan will be the function of the Regional Centre Steering Committee

A Steering Committee which has now been established will advise on the development and implementation of the activities of the Centre and to enhance national support to its work from countries served by the Centre. It is also charged with the responsibility of developing the Business Plan of the Centre and overseeing its implementation.

The Steering Committee is composed of five (5) members nominated by the countries to be served by the Centre through a process of consultation, for a period of four (4) years with the members being experts of recognized standing and with experience in the environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes and other wastes. The representative of SBC, SPREP and the Director of the Centre will participate in the meetings of the Committee *ex officio*.

The members of the Committee will elect by consensus the Chairperson and the Vice-Chairperson of the Committee from among its members for a period of four (4) years. The Chairperson, will then in consultation with SBC, SPREP and the Director of the Centre, convene the ordinary meetings of the Committee at least every two years. Extraordinary meetings may be convened by the Chairperson, when required, in consultation with SBC and SPREP. The current members of the Steering Committee are: Chair – Australia; New Zealand, PNG representing the Melanesian sub-region, FSM representing the Micronesian sub-region and Samoa representing the Polynesian sub-region.

Donors and other stakeholders, including any non-governmental organisations, entities, private sector organisations, academic institutions, or other organisations may be invited to the meetings of the Committee as observers.

Planned Activities

The Pacific Regional Centre Business Plan for 2009/2010 will concentrate on the following Strategic Plan Focus Areas:

Activity 1: Development and implementation of region-specific hazardous and other wastes minimization programmes in Pacific Island countries

Sub-activity 1: Assessment of e-wastes in the Pacific

Countries: Fiji, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Tuvalu

Time frame: 18 months – 2009/2010

Budget: US\$80,000

Retain activity. Exclude the 4 countries already conducting pilot projects.

Sub-activity 2: Follow up work for countries that are already conducting pilot projects

Sub-activity 3: Environmentally Sound Management of ULABs in the Pacific

Countries: Cook Islands, Fiji, FSM, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Tuvalu

Time frame: 18 months – 2009/2010

Budget: US\$80,000

Sub-activity 4: Pilot project for a partnership on ESM of Used Oils in the North Pacific

Countries: FSM, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru and Palau

Time frame: 18 months – 2009/2010

Budget: US\$70,000

Sub-activity 5: Ongoing Assessment of asbestos in the Pacific

Countries: Cook Islands, Niue, Samoa, and Tonga, Solomon Islands, Kiribati

Time frame: 18 months – 2009/2010

Budget: US\$40,000

Sub-activity 6: Pilot project on the management of non-POPs wastes including laboratory chemicals and healthcare waste (expired pharmaceuticals)

Countries: Cook Islands, Fiji, FSM, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Tuvalu

Time frame: 24 months – 2009/2010

Budget: US\$80,000

Activity 2: The operation of the PRC-SPREP as one of the main regional delivery mechanism for the concrete Implementation of the Strategic Plan

Sub-activity 7: Training on National Waste Definitions and Hazardous Waste Data Collection

Countries: Cook Islands, Fiji, FSM, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Tuvalu
Time frame: 1 week during 2009/2010
Budget: US\$45,000

Sub-activity 8: Training of focal points, competent authorities and relevant staff and other stakeholders on various aspects of the implementation of the Basel and Waigani Conventions

Countries: Cook Islands, Fiji, FSM, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Tuvalu
Time frame: 18 Months
Budget: US\$45,000

Sub-activity 9: Replication of the Training of legal officers to develop the concept of a national regulatory framework for the synergistic implementation of the 4 chemical conventions (Waigani, Basel, Stockholm, Rotterdam)

Countries: 5 PICs to be determined
Time frame: 18 Months
Budget: US\$60,000

Activity 3: Development and implementation of programme activities concerning the environmentally sound management of priority waste streams

Sub-activity 10: National hazardous waste management plans development

Countries: 4 PICs to be determined
Time frame: 18 Months
Budget: US\$30,000
Sub-activities 1, 2, 4, 6, 7 and 8 will also contribute to this section's output.

Activity 4: Implementation of the control of trans-boundary movements of hazardous wastes

Sub-activity 11: Establishment of association with Pacific Customs Organization (PCO) and develop an MOU between the Secretariat and OCO, training programme

Countries: Cook Islands, Fiji, FSM, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Tuvalu
Time frame: 24 Months
Budget: US\$5,000

Sub-activity 12: Strengthening the synergies between Customs Officials, relevant law enforcement agencies and the Basel and Waigani Convention Competent Authorities (and other relevant chemical MEAs)

Countries: 4 PICs to be determined

Time frame: 18 Months

Budget: US\$30,000

Sub-activity 7 and 8 will also contribute to this section.

In addition to these priority activities, other relevant support functions such as general backstopping activities, dissemination and management of relevant information, legal and technical advice on hazardous waste management matters will be provided by SPREP staff as part of the general functions of the Secretariat of the Waigani Convention. The matrix in Annex I outlines a more detailed description of what each of the Activities will be aiming to do and who the proposed partners will be in their implementation.

A. Outputs

The main outputs envisaged to be accomplished at the end of 2009 are:

Activity 1: Development and implementation of region-specific hazardous and other wastes minimization programmes in Pacific Island countries

- Framework legislation on wastes and hazardous wastes, including waste definitions developed and in place in 4 countries
- Appropriate systems for the control of trans-boundary movements of hazardous wastes, including the control of illegal traffic developed and in place in 4 countries.
- Assessment of hazardous waste problems (e-wastes, asbestos, ULABs, non-POPs chemicals and healthcare waste, and Waste Oils) undertaken and completed in at least 4 Parties.
- Conclusion of ESM ULAB in the 5 pilot countries.

Activity 2: The operation of the PRC-SPREP as one of the main regional delivery mechanism for the concrete Implementation of the Strategic Plan

- Training packages and manuals prepared for various aspects, as specified in the work plan in Annex I of the implementation of the Basel and Waigani Conventions
- National plans for hazardous waste management developed for 4 countries
- 4 National train-the-trainers courses conducted on hazardous waste management and enforcement
- 2 Regional workshops on awareness raising, education and outreach programmes conducted
- 1 Regional workshop conducted to assist countries in the enhancement of regional and national capacities for the collection, management and dissemination of data and information
- 1 Regional workshop conducted to assist countries in the development of waste definitions and national inventories

- 4 Countries assisted in developing and implementing pilot projects on hazardous waste management, including application and use of cleaner technologies

It should be noted that in all these activities, relevant stakeholders including other government line agencies, non-governmental and community groups will also be included

Activity 3: Development and implementation of programme activities concerning the environmentally sound management of priority waste streams

- National inventories of hazardous wastes in 4 countries completed or updated
- Appropriate systems for the control of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes that include classifications, definitions, standards and procedures developed and in place in 4 countries
- 4 pilot plans for specific hazardous wastes developed and in place in 4 countries
- National programmes for identifying and cleaning up of obsolete stocks of hazardous wastes (e.g. PCBs, pesticides) developed and operational in 2 countries
- 4 Pilot projects on priority hazardous waste streams developed and implemented including application and use of cleaner technologies

Activity 4: Implementation of the control of trans-boundary movements of hazardous wastes

- Agreement established between PRC-SPREP and PCO to as part of strengthening the regional cooperation between the SWC and SBC and the Pacific Customs Organization (PCO)
- 1 Regional workshop conducted for customs and other relevant enforcement officers based on training guidelines and manuals developed by PRC-SPREP, SWC and SBC for the Pacific region
- Synergies between Customs Officials and the Basel and Waigani Convention Competent Authorities (as well as competent authorities of other relevant chemical MEAs) strengthened in 4 countries

B. Endorsements

In Article VIII paragraph 2 of the agreement establishing the Regional Centre of Training and Technology Transfer for the Waigani and Basel Conventions in the Pacific Region, it stipulates, “*the Steering Committee shall develop the Business Plan of the Centre and oversee its implementation.*”

At the Third Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Waigani Convention 2006, under Agenda item 8 (paras 34-41), the meeting agreed that the 5 members of the SC-PRC be appointed according to the following formula: Australia 1, New Zealand 1, and 1 each for the sub-regions of Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesian.

The Steering Committee was thus formed and consists of a member each from Australia, New Zealand, Melanesia (PNG), Micronesia (FSM) and Polynesia (Samoa). This committee, under the Chairmanship of Australia, met in April 2008 and put together a Business Plan for the Centre which is now being presented for noting and endorsing at this Conference of Parties to the Waigani Convention.

Consistent with the text of the agreement the Steering Committee will also be overseeing the implementation of this Business Plan and other relevant duties that the Steering Committee is put in place to administer.

C. Assumptions and Uncertainties

The assumptions and uncertainties outlined here are based on the experience the Secretariat has worked with when addressing hazardous waste management projects over the last 5-7 years in the region:

- Cooperation and formal agreements obtained from all participating governments with all agreeing to participate fully
- All governments in the region has fully dedicated and operational officers or agency to deal with hazardous waste management at the national level
- Trained officers remain in their jobs and progress the hazardous waste management work at the national level
- Inter-agency collaboration at the national level is operational
- Government lead agencies for all waste management matters also recognise hazardous waste as an important
- Regional experts and agencies cooperating with the implementation of the Business Plan
- An active Steering Committee which has now been established under the Chairmanship of Australia and includes membership from New Zealand, Melanesia (PNG), Micronesia (FSM) and Polynesia (Samoa)
- Mobilization and availability of adequate funding

D. Financial Plan for the period of 2009/2010

Please refer to Attachment II for an elaborate financial plan for the implementation of the Business Plan for the PRC-SPREP for the period of 2009/2010. It should be noted that the activities that have been identified in the work plan currently do not have any secured funding so the Secretariat will mobilise resources as part of the implementation of the work plan.

E. Resource Mobilisation

The principles that are followed and advocated for the implementation of this Business Plan for the period of 2009/2010 are:

- a multi-stakeholder approach, involving representatives from various government ministries as well as concerned parties outside of government, such as industry, research institutions, labour, and public interest groups;
- a country-driven process through which partner countries assess and identify their chemicals and hazardous waste management needs and link their related activities to national environmental and developmental objectives; and
- an inter-sectoral approach to chemicals and hazardous waste management in order to facilitate chemical risk reduction and pollution prevention across all stages of the life cycle.

- The PRC-SPREP will work closely with the following organizations and agencies to mobilize the resources needed for the implementation of the Business Plan for the Centre:
 - Secretariat of the Basel Convention
 - Secretariat of the Stockholm Convention
 - Secretariat of the Rotterdam Convention
 - Secretariat of the Strategic Approaches to International Chemical Management (SAICM)
 - South Pacific Applied Geoscience Commission (SOPAC)
 - The Pacific Island Forum Secretariat (PIFS)
 - United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP)
 - United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
 - Government of Japan
 - Government of Australia
 - Government of New Zealand
 - Regional training institutions such as the University of the South Pacific, University of Papua New Guinea and other Universities and colleges in the Pacific region dealing with chemical and hazardous waste management issues
 - The Pacific Islands non-governmental organizations
 - Relevant Pacific Island regional organizations such as the Pacific Customs Organizations, Pacific Ports Authorities, Police Associations etc
 - Other relevant regional and national NGO's that have an interest in hazardous waste management.

All the listed governments, organizations and agencies will be contacted and advised about the vision, objective and aim of the Business Plan of the Pacific Regional Centre and encouraged to be a partner in the implementation of the plan itself over the period of 2009/2010.

F. Monitoring and Evaluation

As mentioned earlier the monitoring and evaluation of the operations of the Centre and the implementation of the Business Plan will be a key role of the Steering Committee. The staff of the Centre will perform the function of reporting on the overall project activities.

The key monitoring role for Steering Committee will be in ensuring quality control by the Centre staff at all stages of the operations of the Centre as well as in the implementation of the projects.

SBC will also provide monitoring assistance and quality assurance through the provision of technical advice on the implementation of the projects, and by ensuring that conditions of the funding agencies are adhered to rigidly.

The proposed Business Plan will be building on the work the Centre has already undertaken over the preceding three years (2004-2008). The list of activities accomplished by the Centre over that period include:

- Successful holding of the first Scientific and Technical Advisory Committee (STAC) meeting for the Waigani Convention (2004)
- The development of the document titled: "Preliminary Elements for the development of an Integrated Waste Management Strategy for the Pacific Island

States” (SWC-SBC, 2005)

- The successful completion of the trailing of the concept of a national regulatory framework for the synergistic implementation of the 3 chemical conventions (Basel, Stockholm, Rotterdam) in Tonga.
- Development of national hazardous waste inventories in 13 Pacific Island countries and the successful regional transboundary movement of hazardous waste materials to Australia for destruction purposes as part of the POPs in PICs project that is administered regionally by SPREP and funded by the Government of Australia
- Successful holding of the Pacific regional training workshop on reporting and inventories of hazardous wastes
- Development of a dedicated web page for legal matters on the SPREP homepage where all the Waigani Convention and hazardous waste documents are posted and updated.
- The formal establishment of the Steering Committee for the Centre.
- The Pacific regional awareness raising meeting on the SAICM process

Attachment I

Activity 1: Development and implementation of hazardous and other wastes minimization programmes in developing country Parties in the Pacific region			
Sub-activities	Measurable Outputs	SWC's and SBC's role in assisting the PRC-SPREP	Possible Partners
1. Providing legal and technical assistance to Parties to develop framework legislation on wastes and hazardous wastes, including waste definitions	4 Pacific Island countries	Facilitate national consultation process as and when requested;	IGOs/related MEAs
2. Providing assistance to countries to develop systems for the control of trans-boundary movements of hazardous wastes, including the control of illegal traffic	4 Pacific Island countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate access to experts and bilateral/multilateral funding; • Provide information on similar standards and procedures available in other countries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Donors • CROP agencies • IGOs • Related MEAs • Regional experts
3. Providing assistance to countries in the assessment of hazardous waste problems (e-wastes, asbestos, ULABs, non-POPs chemicals and healthcare waste, and Waste Oils). The assistance would also include work on waste definitions, national inventory, generation and stockpiles etc	4 Pacific Island countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate regional meetings Coordinate with other concerned IGOs, NGOs and regional bodies • Facilitate access to experts and bilateral/multilateral funding; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Donors • CROP agencies • IGOs • Related MEAs • Regional experts
Activity 2: The operation of the PRC-SPREP as one of the main regional delivery mechanism for the concrete Implementation of the Strategic Plan			
Sub-activities	Measurable Outputs	SWC's and SBC's role in assisting the PRC-SPREP	Possible Partners
1. Provide technical assistance and contribute towards the development and preparation of training manuals, curricula, procedures for monitoring and enforcement and decision support tools undertaken by the SWC and SBC: (a) Revised manual on national legislation (b) Training package on implementation of the Basel Convention (c) Training package on national waste definitions and inventories of hazardous wastes (d) Training package on the preparation of national hazardous waste management plan (e) Guidance manual for customs, port, police and other enforcement officers (f) Training packages for environmentally sound management of specific priority	(a) 1 manual to be completed (b) 1 training package to be completed (c) 1 training package to be completed (d) 1 training package to be completed (d) 1 training package to be completed (d) 1 training package to be completed (e) Training	Providing expertise, coordination and support in document preparation Organize regional/ national meetings as required Seek input and build up partnership with relevant bodies (IGOs, NGOs, industry) Testing of the applicability of the manual together with the PRC-SPREP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NGOs • IGOs • Industry

waste streams (e.g. asbestos, waste oils, health-care wastes, used lead acid batteries, etc)	packages for each waste stream to be completed		
2. Development of national plans and prioritized regional programmes	1 national action plan completed in 4 countries (building on the NIPs for SC), and at least 3 regional programmes completed	Providing expertise, coordination and support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Related IGOs • National Govts
3. Training of trainers on hazardous waste management (including toxic chemicals) and enforcement	4 training courses completed	Coordination and support Participate as experts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Related MEAs • CROP agencies • Regional training institutions • Regional experts
4. Awareness, education and outreach programmes and activities	2 regional workshops; trained journalists; publication/ media mix	Providing expertise, coordination and support materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National govts • Related IGOs • Regional training institutions • Industry • Mass media
5. Assisting countries in the enhancement of regional and national capacities for the collection, management and dissemination of data and information	1 regional workshop held	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing expertise, coordination and support • Providing funding from bilateral and multilateral sources • Training material preparation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National govts • Mass media
6. Assist in the development of waste definitions and national inventories on hazardous wastes	1 regional workshops held	Providing expertise, coordination and support Industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National govts • Regional training institutions
7. Assist the SWC and SBC in providing technical assistance to countries in developing and implementing pilot projects on hazardous waste management, including application and use of cleaner technologies	4 countries assisted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing expertise, coordination, support and project monitoring; • Build up partnership with stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IGOs/related MEAs Industry

Activity 3: Development and implementation of programme activities concerning the environmentally sound management of priority waste streams			
Sub-activities	Measurable Outputs	SWC's and SBC's role in assisting the PRC-SPREP	Possible Partners
1. Providing assistance to countries in the assessment of priority hazardous waste streams (national waste definitions, national inventory, generation and stockpiles)	4 Parties completed inventories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate regional meetings Coordinate with other concerned 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IGOs NGOs Regional bodies Industry
2. Providing assistance to countries to develop systems for the control of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes that include classifications, definitions, standards and procedures	4 countries assisted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate access to experts and bilateral/multilateral funding; Provide information on similar standards and procedures available in other countries 	IGOs/related MEAs
3. Assistance to countries to develop hazardous waste management plans	4 pilot plans are developed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate access to experts, funding and assist in development of the plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IGOs Related MEAs Regional expert
4. Assisting countries in the programme for identifying and cleaning up of obsolete stocks of hazardous wastes (e.g. PCBs, pesticides)	2 countries assisted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing expertise, coordination and support Build up partnership with stakeholders Manual preparation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IGOs NGOs Industry
5. Technical assistance to countries in developing and implementing pilot projects on hazardous waste management (priority waste streams), including application and use of cleaner technologies	4 pilot projects conducted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing expertise, coordination, support and project monitoring; Build up partnership with stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National govts Industry NGOs
Activity 4: Implementation of the control of trans-boundary movements of hazardous wastes			
Sub-activities	Measurable Outputs	SWC's and SBC's role in assisting the PRC-SPREP	Possible Partners
1. Strengthening of regional cooperation between the SWC and SBC and the Pacific Customs Organization (PCO)	Agreement between PRC-SPREP and PCO established	Coordination between PRC-SPREP, national governments and PCO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Govts Pacific Customs Organization (PCO)
2. Preparation of manuals and guidelines (simple but comprehensive) for the Customs Officials and other relevant enforcement officers in-country.	1 regional training workshop conducted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate access to experts and bilateral/multilateral funding; Provide information on similar procedures available in other countries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Governments IGOs/related MEAs PCO

3. Strengthening synergies between Customs Officials and the Basel and Waigani Convention Competent Authorities	4 countries assisted in strengthening the synergies	Coordinate with other concerned IGOs and Regional bodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional bodies IGOs/related MEAs National governments
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Attachment II

Model for BCRC estimate expenditures for the year 2009/2010:

PRC-SPREP - ESTIMATED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR 2009/2010			
EXPENDITURE (ESTIMATE)	2009	2010	Total
CORE			
Personnel			
Subcontracts			
Travel and Subsistence	20,000	20,000	40,000
Training/Learning	60,000	50,000	110,000
Equipment, supplies and premises	5,000	5,000	10,000
General operating expenses	5,000	5,000	10,000
Subtotal	90,000	80,000	170,000
PROJECT			
Assessment of e-waste in the Pacific	50,000	30,000	80,000
Assessment of ULABs in the Pacific	50,000	30,000	80,000
Assessment of asbestos in the Pacific	30,000	10,000	40,000
Pilot project for a partnership on the ESM of used oils in the North Pacific	50,000	20,000	70,000
Pilot project on the management of non-POPs waste including laboratory chemicals and healthcare waste (expired pharmaceuticals)	70,000	30,000	100,000
Subtotal	340,000	200,000	540,000
MANAGEMENT FEES			
UNEP (13% of the project subtotals)	44,200	26,000	70,200
Subtotal	44,200	26,000	70,200
Total Expenditure	384,200	226,000	610,200
INCOME (ESTIMATE)			
Carry forward from previous year core	10,000		10,000
CONTRACTED CORE INCOME			
From BC Trust Fund			
From Technical Cooperation Trust Fund			
Core allocations from SPREP	20,000	20,000	40,000
Subtotal	30,000	20,000	50,000
CONTRACTED PROJECT INCOME			
From BC Trust Fund	50,000		50,000
From Technical Cooperation Trust Fund			
Core allocations from SPREP	10,000	10,000	20,000
Management fee income to SBC			
Subtotal	60,000	10,000	70,000
Under negotiation (CORE)	100,000	70,000	170,000
Under negotiation (Projects)	194,200	126,000	320,200
Total Income	384,200	226,000	610,200
PROJECTED YEAR END SURPLUS	NIL	NIL	NIL