国际海底管理局 ISBA/23/A/INF/1/Rev.1*

大 会

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第二十三届会议

2017 年 8 月 7 日至 18 日，金斯敦

代表太平洋区域环境方案秘书处根据大会议事规则第 82 条第 1 款(d)项提出的观察员地位申请

秘书处的说明

1. 2017 年 1 月 24 日，太平洋区域环境方案秘书处总干事致函国际海底管理局秘书长，请求获得管理局大会观察员地位。申请人提供的信函正文和补充资料见本说明附件一和二。[1]

2. 根据大会议事规则第 82 条第 1 款(d)项，接获大会邀请的政府间组织，如太平洋区域环境方案秘书处，可作为观察员参加大会。

3. 同一规则第 3 和第 4 款还规定，该规则第 1 款(d)项中所提及的观察员，应主席的邀请，就其职权范围内的问题参加大会的审议，并且此类观察员提交的书面说明应由秘书处分发给大会成员。

* 由于技术原因重发。

[1] 附件二仅以原文分发。

请回收

附件一

2017 年 1 月 24 日太平洋区域环境方案秘书处总干事致国际海底管理局秘书长的信

太平洋区域环境方案秘书处谨此请求大会根据国际海底管理局议事规则第 82 条第 1 款(d)项的规定，承认太平洋区域环境方案为国际海底管理局观察员。

太平洋区域环境方案秘书处是由其成员国的政府于 1992 年成立的一个政府间组织，以支持在太平洋环境的保护、管理和可持续发展方面的区域合作和协调。设立南太平洋区域环境方案的协定于 1993 年生效，自此该组织正式成为一个自主机构。太平洋区域环境方案目前有 26 个成员，包括 21 个太平洋岛屿国家和 5 个具有大都市的国家。

太平洋区域环境方案秘书处致力于通过以下四个优先工作领域实现其愿景，即“太平洋环境、维持我们的生计和自然遗产与我们这些国家的文化融合”：

(a) 应对气候变化的能力；

(b) 对生态系统和生物多样性的保护；

(c) 有效的废物管理和污染控制；

(d) 环境治理。

鉴于下列原因，太平洋区域环境方案秘书处对国际海底管理局的工作有浓厚兴趣，并有意成为正式观察员：

(a) 太平洋区域环境方案在太平洋区域内肩负着独特的环境任务；

(b) 太平洋区域环境方案秘书处对海洋承担着广泛的责任，包括海洋监测和观察、海洋酸化、对受到威胁的物种和移栖物种的保护、海洋污染和废弃物的减少以及对国家管辖范围以外生物多样性的保护；

(c) 太平洋区域环境方案秘书处通过用于管理“区域”资源和活动的工具和办法，包括环境影响评估、战略环境评估、海洋空间规划、基于生态系统的管理以及海洋保护区，积极促进和建设能力；

(d) 太平洋区域环境方案中四个成员国(库克群岛、基里巴斯、瑙鲁和汤加)已担保实体申请与国际海底管理局签署在“区域”内进行深海勘探活动的合同；

(e) 为“区域”内深海采矿设立的监管标准可能会影响太平洋区域环境方案成员专属经济区的深海采矿条例。

更多背景资料请参见附件。[a]

[a] 见附件二。

太平洋区域环境方案秘书处认为其可为“区域”内的资源管理以及组织和控制活动提供一个独特和宝贵的视角，因此，请你支持我们的观察员地位申请。

太平洋区域环境方案秘书处

总干事

科西·拉图(签名)

附件二

太平洋区域环境方案秘书处申请国际海底管理局大会观察员地位请求的辅助资料

1. Name of organization

Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)

2. Office address

SPREP
Avele Road
Apia, Samoa

Postal address (preferred)

SPREP
PO Box 240
Apia, Samoa

3. Names of proposed primary representatives

Kosi Latu
Director General
kosil@sprep.org

Clark Peteru
Acting Director, Environmental Monitoring and Governance Division Legal Adviser
clarkp@sprep.org

4. Purposes of the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme

Under the Agreement establishing the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme, the purposes of the organization are to promote cooperation in the South Pacific region and provide assistance in order to protect and improve its environment and to ensure sustainable development for present and future generations (art. 2).

The vision of SPREP is: “A resilient Pacific environment sustaining our livelihoods and natural heritage in harmony with our cultures.”

5. History

The Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme commenced in the late 1970s as a joint initiative of the South Pacific Commission and the South Pacific Bureau for Economic Cooperation, with funding from the Economic and

Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific of the United Nations and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). Following the Conference on the Human Environment in the South Pacific in 1982, the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme was established as a separate entity within the South Pacific Commission, based in Noumea. In 1990, the Programme became the South Pacific component of the UNEP Regional Seas Programme.

SPREP left the South Pacific Commission in Noumea in 1992 and relocated to Samoa. It achieved autonomy as an independent intergovernmental organization, with the signing of the Agreement establishing the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme, in Apia, on 16 June 1993.

SPREP is recognized as the Pacific region's key intergovernmental organization for the environment and sustainable development and it functions as the secretariat for two regional conventions: the Convention for the Protection of the Natural Resources and Environment in the South Pacific Region (Noumea Convention); and the Convention to Ban the Importation into Forum Island Countries of Hazardous and Radioactive Wastes and to Control the Transboundary Movement and Management of Hazardous Wastes within the South Pacific Region (Waigani Convention).

6. Recent activities

With respect to its environmental mandate, the SPREP secretariat provides national-level technical advice, programme support, human and institutional capacity-building, and coordinated regional responses to global issues and international agreements, for example, the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals and the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships.

Since 2011, SPREP has collaborated with the South Pacific Commission-European Union Deep Sea Minerals Project and has provided technical input to support the development of the Regional Legislative and Regulatory Framework for Deep Sea Minerals Exploration and Exploitation, the Regional Environmental Management Framework for Deep Sea Minerals Exploration and Exploitation and the Regional Scientific Research Guidelines for Deep Sea Minerals. The secretariat was invited by the South Pacific Commission to deliver presentations on environmental impact assessments, strategic environmental assessments, risk assessments, environmental best practices and the precautionary approach at the Workshop on Environmental Management of Deep Sea Mineral Activities, held in Fiji in October 2015.

In 2015, SPREP prepared a submission to the International Seabed Authority with regard to the development of a regulatory framework for mineral exploitation in the Area.

Throughout 2016, SPREP has been working alongside the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, the Pacific Community and the Forum Fisheries Agency to provide technical and policy support for the Pacific small island developing States at the United Nations in negotiations on the development of an international legally binding instrument under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction. SPREP support has been provided in line with the organization's mandate on environmental matters and the core activities of the secretariat under the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Nagoya Protocol and in relation to environmental planning tools (e.g., environmental impact assessments, strategic environmental assessments and marine spatial planning).

SPREP has also undertaken spatial analysis of ecologically or biologically significant marine areas and deep sea mining contract areas in areas beyond national jurisdiction.

7. Descriptive statement of the extent to which the purpose of the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme relates to that of the International Seabed Authority and the contribution that the Programme can make to the progress of the Authority

The purpose of the SPREP secretariat in promoting cooperation among the Programme's members and providing assistance with protecting and improving the environment ensuring sustainable development for present and future generations is aligned with the responsibility of the International Seabed Authority to organize and control activities in the Area and ensure that the marine environment is protected from the potential harmful effects of deep seabed mining.

As the Pacific region's intergovernmental environment agency, SPREP has the acknowledged lead in the following areas relevant to the work of the Authority:

- Ocean monitoring and observation
- Marine protected areas
- Protection of threatened and migratory species
- Reduction of marine pollution
- Reduction of marine debris
- Marine spatial planning

- Environmental impact assessments and strategic environmental assessments
- Protection of biodiversity beyond national jurisdiction

8. Structure

SPREP is an intergovernmental organization with two organs, the SPREP Meeting and the secretariat. The SPREP Meeting elects a chair from among its members who remains in office until the following Meeting.

The SPREP Meeting is convened by the SPREP Director General, who is the head of the secretariat and holds responsibility for the administration and management of SPREP.

The secretariat is located in Apia and plays the lead role in implementing the strategic plan of SPREP, with cooperation and support from the Programme's members.

The Programme's broad portfolio of ocean responsibilities, as listed above, is spread across and integrated among all technical programmes of the secretariat, and the secretariat's Blue Team is the mechanism through which much of this integration is carried out.

9. SPREP members

SPREP members are American Samoa, Australia, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Cook Islands, Fiji, France, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Vanuatu and Wallis and Futuna.

10. Affiliated organizations

SPREP is one of several intergovernmental agencies comprising the Council of Regional Organizations in the Pacific. The other agencies are the Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency, the Pacific Community, the Pacific Islands Development Programme, the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, the Pacific Power Association, the South Pacific Tourism Organization and the University of the South Pacific.

The agencies of the Council of Regional Organizations in the Pacific work together to ensure that regional organizations pursue their collective aim of achieving sustainable development in Pacific island countries and territories in the most effective and efficient manner.