



VANCE CENTRE ENVIRONMENT PROGRAM

Analysis of the Adoption and Implementation of the Environmental Principles in the Proposed Global Pact for the Environment (Global Pact) in multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs)

1. Overview of document

This document provides an analysis of the extent to which the environmental principles in various MEAs correspond with the Global Pact.

2. Analysis

Global Pact Article	MEAs	Articles Elaborated
<p>Article 1 – Right to an ecologically sound environment</p> <p>Every person has the right to live in an ecologically sound environment adequate for their health, well-being, dignity, culture and fulfilment.</p>	<p>1992 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change</p>	<p>Article 3 – Principles</p> <p>In their actions to achieve the objective of the Convention and to implement its provisions, the Parties shall be guided, inter alia, by the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Parties should protect the climate system for the benefit of present and future generations of humankind, on the basis of equity and in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities. Accordingly, the developed country Parties should take the lead in combating climate change and the adverse effects thereof. <p>Article 4: Commitments</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> All Parties, taking into account their common but differentiated responsibilities and their specific national and regional development



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		<p>priorities, objectives and circumstances, shall:</p> <p>f. Take climate change considerations into account, to the extent feasible, in their relevant social, economic and environmental policies and actions, and employ appropriate methods, for example impact assessments, formulated and determined nationally, with a view to minimizing adverse effects on the economy, on public health and on the quality of the environment of projects or measures undertaken by them to mitigate or adapt to climate change;...</p>
<p>Article 2 – Duty to take care of the environment</p> <p>Every State or international institution, every person, natural or legal, public or private, has the duty to take care of the environment. To this end, everyone contributes at their own levels to the conservation, protection and restoration of the integrity of the Earth’s ecosystem.</p>	<p>1992 Convention on Biological Diversity</p> <p>1985 Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer</p> <p>1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea</p>	<p>Article 3 – Principles</p> <p>In accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law, States have the sovereign right to exploit their own resources pursuant to their own environmental policies, and the responsibility to ensure that activities within their jurisdiction or control do not cause damage to the environment of other States or of areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction.</p> <p>Article 2 – General Obligations</p> <p>1. The Parties shall take appropriate measures in accordance with the provisions of this Convention and those protocols in force to which they are party to protect human health and the environment against adverse effects resulting or likely to result from human activities which modify or are likely to modify the ozone layer.</p> <p>Article 61 – Conservation of living resources</p> <p>2. The coastal State, taking into account the best scientific evidence available to it, shall ensure through proper conservation and management measures that the maintenance of the living resources in</p>



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		<p>the exclusive economic zone is not endangered by over-exploitation. As appropriate, the coastal State and competent international organizations, whether subregional, regional or global, shall cooperate to this end.</p> <p>Article 117 – Duty of States to adopt with respect to their nationals measures for the conservation of the living resources of the high seas</p> <p>All States have the duty to take, or to cooperate with other States in taking, such measures for their respective nationals as may be necessary for the conservation of the living resources of the high seas.</p> <p>Article 145 – Protection of the marine environment</p> <p>Necessary measures shall be taken in accordance with this Convention with respect to activities in the Area to ensure effective protection for the marine environment from harmful effects which may arise from such activities.</p>
	<p>1998 Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade</p>	<p>Article 1 – Objective</p> <p>The objective of this Convention is to promote shared responsibility and cooperative efforts among Parties in the international trade of certain hazardous chemicals in order to protect human health and the environment from potential harms and to contribute to their environmentally sound use, by facilitating information exchange about their characteristics, by providing for a national decision-making process on their import and export and by disseminating these decisions to Parties.</p>



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	1992 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	<p>Article 3 – Principles</p> <p>In their actions to achieve the objective of the Convention and to implement its provisions, the Parties shall be guided, inter alia, by the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Parties should protect the climate system for the benefit of present and future generations of humankind, on the basis of equity and in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities. Accordingly, the developed country Parties should take the lead in combating climate change and the adverse effects thereof.
	1997 Kyoto Protocol	<p>Article 3</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Parties included in Annex I shall, individually or jointly, ensure that their aggregate anthropogenic carbon dioxide equivalent emissions of the greenhouse gases listed in Annex A do not exceed their assigned amounts, calculated pursuant to their quantified emission limitation and reduction commitments inscribed in Annex B and in accordance with the provisions of this Article, with a view to reducing their overall emissions of such gases by at least 5 per cent below 1990 levels in the commitment period 2008 to 2012.
	1992 Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes	<p>Article 2 – General Provisions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Parties shall take all appropriate measures to prevent, control and reduce any transboundary impact. 2. The Parties shall, in particular, take all appropriate measures: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) To prevent, control and reduce pollution of waters causing or



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		<p>likely to cause transboundary impact;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (b) To ensure that transboundary waters are used with the aim of ecologically sound and rational water management, conservation of water resources and environmental protection; (c) To ensure that transboundary waters are used in a reasonable and equitable way, taking into particular account their transboundary character, in the case of activities which cause or are likely to cause transboundary impact; (d) To ensure conservation and, where necessary, restoration of ecosystems. <p>Article 3 – Prevention, Control and Reduction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To prevent, control and reduce transboundary impact, the Parties shall develop, adopt, implement and, as far as possible, render compatible relevant legal, administrative, economic, financial and technical measures, in order to ensure, inter alia, that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The emission of pollutants is prevented, controlled and reduced at source through the application of, inter alia, low- and non-waste technology;
	<p>1987 Montreal Protocol on Substances that deplete the Ozone Layer</p>	<p>Article 2 – Control Measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Each Party shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on the first day of the seventh month following the date of the entry into force of this Protocol, and in each twelve-month period thereafter, its calculated level of consumption of the controlled substances in Group I of Annex A does not exceed its calculated level of



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		<p>consumption in 1986.</p> <p>By the end of the same period, each Party producing one or more of these substances shall ensure that its calculated level of production of the substances does not exceed its calculated level of production in 1986, except that such level may have increased by no more than ten per cent based on the 1986 level. Such increase shall be permitted only so as to satisfy the basic domestic needs of the Parties operating under Article 5 and for the purposes of industrial rationalization between Parties.</p>
	<p>1997 UN Convention on the Non-Navigational Uses Of International Watercourses</p>	<p>Article 7 – Obligation not to cause significant harm</p> <p>1. Watercourse States shall, in utilizing an international watercourse in their territories, take all appropriate measures to prevent the causing of significant harm to other watercourse States.</p> <p>Article 20 – Protection and preservation of ecosystems</p> <p>Watercourse States shall, individually and, where appropriate, jointly, protect and preserve the ecosystems of international watercourses.</p> <p>Article 23 – Protection and preservation of the marine environment</p> <p>Watercourse States shall, individually and, where appropriate, in cooperation with other States, take all measures with respect to an international watercourse that are necessary to protect and preserve the marine environment, including estuaries, taking into account generally accepted international rules and standards.</p>



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<p>Article 3 – Integration and Sustainable Development</p> <p>Parties shall integrate the requirements of environmental protection into the planning and implementation of their policies and national and international activities, especially in order to promote the fight against climate change, the protection of oceans and the maintenance of biodiversity. They shall pursue sustainable development. To this end, they shall ensure the promotion of public support policies, patterns of production and consumption both sustainable and respectful of the environment.</p>	<p>1992 Convention on Biological Diversity</p>	<p>Article 6 – General Measures for Conservation and Sustainable Use</p> <p>Each Contracting Party shall, in accordance with its particular conditions and capabilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Develop national strategies, plans or programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity or adapt for this purpose existing strategies, plans or programmes which shall reflect, inter alia, the measures set out in this Convention relevant to the Contracting Party concerned; and (b) Integrate, as far as possible and as appropriate, the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies.
	<p>1992 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change</p>	<p>Article 3 – Principles</p> <p>4. The Parties have a right to, and should, promote sustainable development. Policies and measures to protect the climate system against human-induced change should be appropriate for the specific conditions of each Party and should be integrated with national development programmes, taking into account that economic development is essential for adopting measures to address climate change.</p> <p>Article 4 – Commitments</p> <p>All Parties ... shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (b) Formulate, implement, publish and regularly update national and, where appropriate, regional programmes containing measures to mitigate climate change by addressing anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases not controlled



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		<p>by the Montreal Protocol, and measures to facilitate adequate adaptation to climate change;</p> <p>(f) Take climate change considerations into account, to the extent feasible, in their relevant social, economic and environmental policies and actions, and employ appropriate methods, for example impact assessments, formulated and determined nationally, with a view to minimizing adverse effects on the economy, on public health and on the quality of the environment, of projects or measures undertaken by them to mitigate or adapt to climate change;</p>
	1997 Kyoto Protocol	<p>Article 2</p> <p>1. Each Party included in Annex I, in achieving its quantified emission limitation and reduction commitments under Article 3, in order to promote sustainable development, shall:</p> <p>(a) Implement and/or further elaborate policies and measures in accordance with its national circumstances, such as:</p> <p>(i) Enhancement of energy efficiency in relevant sectors of the national economy;</p> <p>(ii) Protection and enhancement of sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, taking into account its commitments under relevant international environmental agreements; promotion of sustainable forest management practices, afforestation and reforestation;</p>



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		<p>Article 10</p> <p>All Parties, taking into account their common but differentiated responsibilities and their specific national and regional development priorities, objectives and circumstances, without introducing any new commitments for Parties not included in Annex I, but reaffirming existing commitments under Article 4, paragraph 1, of the Convention, and continuing to advance the implementation of these commitments in order to achieve sustainable development, taking into account Article 4, paragraphs 3, 5 and 7, of the Convention, shall:</p> <p>(a) Formulate, where relevant and to the extent possible, cost-effective national and, where appropriate, regional programmes to improve the quality of local emission factors, activity data and/or models which reflect the socio-economic conditions of each Party for the preparation and periodic updating of national inventories of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, using comparable methodologies to be agreed upon by the Conference of the Parties, and consistent with the guidelines for the preparation of national communications adopted by the Conference of the Parties;</p>



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	1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea	<p>Article 119 – Conservation of the living resources of the high seas</p> <p>1. In determining the allowable catch and establishing other conservation measures for the living resources in the high seas, States shall:</p> <p>(a) take measures which are designed, on the best scientific evidence available to the States concerned, to maintain or restore populations of harvested species at levels which can produce the maximum sustainable yield, as qualified by relevant environmental and economic factors, including the special requirements of developing States, and taking into account fishing patterns, the interdependence of stocks and any generally recommended international minimum standards, whether subregional, regional or global; ...</p>
	1994 United Nations Convention to combat Desertification in Countries experiencing serious Drought and/or Desertification	<p>Article 11 – Subregional and regional action programmes</p> <p>Affected country Parties shall consult and cooperate to prepare, as appropriate I in accordance with relevant regional implementation annexes, subregional and/or regional action programmes to harmonize, complement and increase the efficiency of national programmes. The provisions of article 10 shall apply mutatis mutandis to subregional and regional programmes. Such cooperation may include agreed joint programmes for the sustainable management of transboundary natural resources, scientific and technical cooperation, and strengthening of relevant institutions.</p>
	2001 Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants	<p>Article 4 – Implementation plans</p> <p>2. The Parties shall, where appropriate, cooperate directly or through global, regional and subregional organizations, and consult their national stakeholders, including women’s groups and groups involved in the health of children, in order to facilitate the development,</p>



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		<p>implementation and updating of their implementation plans. 3. The Parties shall endeavour to utilize and, where necessary, establish the means to integrate national implementation plans for persistent organic pollutants in their sustainable development strategies where appropriate.</p>
<p>Article 4 – Intergenerational Equity</p> <p>Intergenerational equity shall guide decisions that may have an impact on the environment. Present generations shall ensure that their decisions and actions do not compromise the ability of future generations to meet their own needs</p>	<p>1979 Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals</p>	<p>Preamble</p> <p>...</p> <p>Aware that each generation of man holds the resources of the earth for future generations and has an obligation to ensure that this legacy is conserved and, where utilized, is used wisely;</p>
	<p>Protocol on Water and Health to the 1992 Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes</p>	<p>Article 5: Principles and approaches</p> <p>In taking measures to implement this Protocol, the Parties shall be guided in particular by the following principles and approaches:</p> <p>(d) Water resources shall be managed so that the needs of the present generation are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs;</p>
	<p>1997 UN Convention on the Non-Navigational Uses Of International Watercourses</p>	<p>Preamble</p> <p>Expressing the conviction that a framework convention will ensure the utilization, development, conservation, management and protection of international watercourses and the promotion of the optimal and sustainable utilization thereof for present and future generations,...</p>



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<p>Article 5 – Prevention</p> <p>The necessary measures shall be taken to prevent environmental harm. The Parties have the duty to ensure that activities under their jurisdiction or control do not cause damage to the environments of other Parties or in areas beyond the limits of their national jurisdiction. They shall take the necessary measures to ensure that an environmental impact assessment is conducted prior to any decision made to authorise or engage in a project, an activity, a plan, or a program that is likely to have a significant adverse impact on the environment. In particular, States shall keep under surveillance the effect of an above-mentioned project, activity, plan, or program which they authorise or engage in, in view of their obligation of due diligence.</p>	<p>1992 Convention on Biological Diversity</p>	<p>Article 3 – Principle</p> <p>In accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law, States have the sovereign right to exploit their own resources pursuant to their own environmental policies, and the responsibility to ensure that activities within their jurisdiction or control do not cause damage to the environment of other States or of areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction.</p> <p>Article 14 – Impact Assessment and Minimising Adverse Impacts</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Each Contracting Party, as far as possible and as appropriate, shall: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Introduce appropriate procedures requiring environmental impact assessment of its proposed projects that are likely to have significant adverse effects on biological diversity with a view to avoiding or minimizing such effects and, where appropriate, allow for public participation in such procedures; (b) Introduce appropriate arrangements to ensure that the environmental consequences of its programmes and policies that are likely to have significant adverse impacts on biological diversity are duly taken into account...
	<p>1997 Kyoto Protocol</p>	<p>Article 2</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. The Parties included in Annex I shall strive to implement policies and measures under this Article in such a way as to minimize adverse effects, including the adverse effects of climate change, effects on international trade, and social, environmental and economic impacts on other Parties, especially developing country Parties and in particular those identified in Article 4, paragraphs 8 and 9, of the Convention,



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		<p>taking into account Article 3 of the Convention. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol may take further action, as appropriate, to promote the implementation of the provisions of this paragraph.</p>
	<p>1997 UN Convention on the Non-Navigational Uses Of International Watercourses</p>	<p>Article 21 – Prevention, reduction and control of pollution</p> <p>2. Watercourse States shall, individually and, where appropriate, jointly, prevent, reduce and control the pollution of an international watercourse that may cause significant harm to other watercourse States or to their environment, including harm to human health or safety, to the use of the waters for any beneficial purpose or to the living resources of the watercourse. Watercourse States shall take steps to harmonize their policies in this connection.</p>
	<p>1991 Espoo Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context</p>	<p>Preamble</p> <p>...Mindful of the need and importance to develop anticipatory policies and of preventing, mitigating and monitoring significant adverse environmental impact in general and more specifically in a transboundary context,...</p> <p>Article 2(1) – General Provisions</p> <p>The parties shall, either individually or jointly, take all appropriate and effective measures to prevent, reduce and control significant adverse transboundary environmental impact from proposed activities.</p>
	<p>1992 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change</p>	<p>Article 3 – Principles</p> <p>3. The Parties should take precautionary measures to anticipate, prevent or minimize the causes of climate change and mitigate its adverse effects. Where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing such measures, taking into account that policies and measures to deal</p>



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		<p>with climate change should be cost-effective so as to ensure global benefits at the lowest possible cost. To achieve this, such policies and measures should take into account different socio-economic contexts, be comprehensive, cover all relevant sources, sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases and adaptation, and comprise all economic sectors. Efforts to address climate change may be carried out cooperatively by interested Parties.</p>
<p>Article 6 – Precaution</p> <p>Where there is a risk of serious or irreversible damage, lack of scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing the adoption of effective and proportionate measures to prevent environmental degradation.</p>	<p>1992 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change</p>	<p>Article 3 – Principles</p> <p>3. The Parties should take precautionary measures to anticipate, prevent or minimize the causes of climate change and mitigate its adverse effects. Where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing such measures, taking into account that policies and measures to deal with climate change should be cost-effective so as to ensure global benefits at the lowest possible cost. To achieve this, such policies and measures should take into account different socio-economic contexts, be comprehensive, cover all relevant sources, sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases and adaptation, and comprise all economic sectors. Efforts to address climate change may be carried out cooperatively by interested Parties.</p>
<p>Article 7 – Environmental Damages</p> <p>The necessary measures shall be taken to ensure an adequate remediation of environmental damages. Parties shall</p>	<p>1997 Espoo Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context</p>	<p>Article 5 – Consultation on the basis of the environmental impact assessment documentation</p> <p>The Party of origin shall, after completion of the environmental impact assessment documentation, without undue delay enter into consultations with the affected Party concerning, inter alia, the potential transboundary impact of the proposed activity and measures to reduce or eliminate its impact.</p>



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<p>immediately notify other States of any natural disasters or other emergencies that are likely to produce sudden harmful effects on the environment of those States. Parties shall promptly cooperate to help concerned States.</p>	<p>2000 Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety</p>	<p>Article 27 – Liability and redress</p> <p>The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall, at its first meeting, adopt a process with respect to the appropriate elaboration of international rules and procedures in the field of liability and redress for damage resulting from transboundary movements of living modified organisms, analysing and taking due account of the ongoing processes in international law on these matters, and shall endeavour to complete this process within four years.</p>
<p>Article 8 – Polluter Pays</p> <p>Parties shall ensure that prevention, mitigation and remediation costs for pollution, and other environmental disruptions and degradation are, to the greatest possible extent, borne by their originator.</p>	<p>1992 Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes</p>	<p>Article 2 – General Provisions</p> <p>5. In taking the measures referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article, the Parties shall be guided by the following principles:</p> <p>(b) The polluter-pays principle, by virtue of which costs of pollution prevention, control and reduction measures shall be borne by the polluter;</p>
<p>Article 9 – Access to Information</p> <p>Every person, without being required to state an interest, has a right of access to environmental information held by public authorities. Public authorities shall, within the framework of their national legislations, collect</p>	<p>1992 Convention on Biological Diversity</p>	<p>Article 17 – Exchange of Information</p> <p>1. The Contracting Parties shall facilitate the exchange of information, from all publicly available sources, relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, taking into account the special needs of developing countries.</p>
	<p>2001 Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants</p>	<p>Article 10 – Public information, awareness and education</p> <p>...</p>



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<p>and make available to the public relevant environmental information.</p>		<p>2. Each Party shall, within its capabilities, ensure that the public has access to the public information referred to in paragraph 1 and that the information is kept up-to-date</p>
	<p>1992 Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes</p>	<p>Article 16 – Public Information</p> <p>1. The Riparian Parties shall ensure that information on the conditions of transboundary waters, measures taken or planned to be taken to prevent, control and reduce transboundary impact, and the effectiveness of those measures, is made available to the public. For this purpose, the Riparian Parties shall ensure that the following information is made available to the public:</p> <p>Water-quality objectives;</p> <p>...</p>
	<p>1998 Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade</p>	<p>Article 14 – Information exchange</p> <p>1. Each Party shall, as appropriate and in accordance with the objective of this Convention, facilitate:</p> <p>(b) The provision of publicly available information on domestic regulatory actions relevant to the objectives of this Convention;</p>
<p>Article 10 – Public Participation</p> <p>Every person has the right to participate, at an appropriate stage and while options are still open, to the preparation of</p>	<p>1994 United Nations Convention to combat Desertification in Countries experiencing serious Drought and/or Desertification</p>	<p>Article 5 – Obligations of effected country Parties</p> <p>In addition to their obligations pursuant to article 4, affected country Parties undertake to:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(d) promote awareness and facilitate the participation of local populations,</p>



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<p>decisions, measures, plans, programmes, activities, policies and normative instruments of public authorities that may have a significant effect on the environment.</p>		<p>particularly women and youth, with the support of non-governmental organizations, in efforts to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought; and</p>
	<p>Protocol on Water and Health to the 1992 Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes</p>	<p>Article 5. Principles and approaches</p> <p>In taking measures to implement this Protocol, the Parties shall be guided in particular by the following principles and approaches:</p> <p>(i) Access to information and public participation in decision-making concerning water and health are needed, inter alia, in order to enhance the quality and the implementation of the decisions, to build public awareness of issues, to give the public the opportunity to express its concerns and to enable public authorities to take due account of such concerns. Such access and participation should be supplemented by appropriate access to judicial and administrative review of relevant decisions;</p>
<p>Article 11 – Access to Environmental Justice</p> <p>Parties shall ensure the right of effective and affordable access to administrative and judicial procedures, including redress and remedies, to challenge acts or omissions of public authorities or private persons which contravene environmental law, taking into consideration the provisions of the present Pact.</p>		



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<p>Article 12 – Education and Training</p> <p>The Parties shall ensure that environmental education, to the greatest possible extent, is taught to members of the younger generation as well as to adults, in order to inspire in everyone a responsible conduct in protecting and improving the environment. The Parties shall ensure the protection of freedom of expression and information in environmental matters. They support the dissemination by mass media of information of an educational nature on ecosystems and on the need to protect and preserve the environment.</p>	<p>1992 Convention on Biological Diversity</p>	<p>Article 13 – Public Education and Awareness</p> <p>The Contracting Parties shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Promote and encourage understanding of the importance of and the measures required for, the conservation of biological diversity, as well as its propagation through media, and the inclusion of these topics in educational programmes; and (b) Cooperate, as appropriate, with other States and international organizations in developing educational and public awareness programmes, with respect to conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.
	<p>1994 United Nations Convention to combat Desertification in Countries experiencing serious Drought and/or Desertification</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Parties recognize the significance of capacity-building - that is to say, institution-building, training and development of relevant local and national capacities - in efforts to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought. They shall promote, as appropriate, capacity-building: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) through the full participation at all levels of local people, particularly at the local level, especially women and youth, with the cooperation of non-governmental and local organizations; (b) by strengthening training and research capacity at the national level in the field of desertification and drought; (c) by establishing and/or strengthening support and extension services to disseminate relevant technology methods and techniques more effectively, and by training field agents and members of rural organizations in participatory approaches for the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources;



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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (d) by fostering the use and dissemination of the knowledge, know-how and practices of local people in technical cooperation programmes, wherever possible; (e) by adapting, where necessary, relevant environmentally sound technology and traditional methods of agriculture and pastoralism to modern socio-economic conditions; (f) by providing appropriate training and technology in the use of alternative energy sources, particularly renewable energy resources, aimed particularly at reducing dependence on wood for fuel; (g) through cooperation, as mutually agreed, to strengthen the capacity of affected developing country Parties to develop and implement programmes in the field of collection, analysis and exchange of information pursuant to article 16; (h) through innovative ways of promoting alternative livelihoods, including training in new skills; (i) by training of decision makers, managers, and personnel who are responsible for the collection and analysis of data for the dissemination and use of early warning information on drought conditions and for food production; (j) through more effective operation of existing national institutions and legal frameworks and, where necessary, creation of new ones, along with strengthening of strategic planning and management; and



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		<p>(k) by means of exchange visitor programmes to enhance capacity-building in affected country Parties through a long-term, interactive process of learning and study.</p> <p>...</p> <p>3. The Parties shall cooperate with each other and through competent intergovernmental organizations, as well as with non-governmental organizations, in undertaking and supporting public awareness and educational programmes in both affected and, where relevant, unaffected country Parties to promote understanding of the causes and effects of desertification and drought and of the importance of meeting the objective of this Convention.</p>
	<p>2001 Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants</p>	<p>Article 10 – Public information, awareness and education</p> <p>Each Party shall, within its capabilities, promote and facilitate:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(c) Development and implementation, especially for women, children and the least educated, of educational and public awareness programmes on persistent organic pollutants, as well as on their health and environmental effects and on their alternatives;...</p>
	<p>1992 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change</p>	<p>Article 4 – Commitments</p> <p>All Parties ... shall:</p> <p>(i) Promote and cooperate in education, training and public awareness related to climate change and encourage the widest participation in this process, including that of non-governmental organizations;...</p>



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		<p>Article 6 – Education, training and public awareness</p> <p>In carrying out their commitments under Article 4, paragraph 1(i), the Parties shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Promote and facilitate at the national and, as appropriate, subregional and regional levels, and in accordance with national laws and regulations, and within their respective capacities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the development and implementation of educational and public awareness programmes on climate change and its effects;
	<p>2000 Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety</p>	<p>Article 23 – Public awareness and participation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Parties shall: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Promote and facilitate public awareness, education and participation concerning the safe transfer, handling and use of living modified organisms in relation to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, taking also into account risks to human health. In doing so, the Parties shall cooperate, as appropriate, with other States and international bodies; (b) Endeavour to ensure that public awareness and education encompass access to information on living modified organisms identified in accordance with this Protocol that may be imported. 2. The Parties shall, in accordance with their respective laws and regulations, consult the public in the decision-making process regarding living modified organisms and shall make the results of such decisions available to the public, while respecting confidential information in accordance with Article 21. 3. Each Party shall endeavour to inform its public about the means of



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		public access to the Biosafety Clearing-House.
	1997 Kyoto Protocol	<p>Article 10</p> <p>All Parties, taking into account their common but differentiated responsibilities and their specific national and regional development priorities, objectives and circumstances, without introducing any new commitments for Parties not included in Annex I, but reaffirming existing commitments under Article 4, paragraph 1, of the Convention, and continuing to advance the implementation of these commitments in order to achieve sustainable development, taking into account Article 4, paragraphs 3, 5 and 7, of the Convention, shall:</p> <p>(e) Cooperate in and promote at the international level, and, where appropriate, using existing bodies, the development and implementation of education and training programmes, including the strengthening of national capacity building, in particular human and institutional capacities and the exchange or secondment of personnel to train experts in this field, in particular for developing countries, and facilitate at the national level public awareness of, and public access to information on, climate change. Suitable modalities should be developed to implement these activities through the relevant bodies of the Convention, taking into account Article 6 of the Convention;</p>
	1979 Geneva Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution	<p>Article 7 – Research and Development</p> <p>The Contracting Parties, as appropriate to their needs, shall initiate and cooperate in the conduct of research into and/or development of:</p> <p>(f) Education and training programmes related to the environmental aspects of pollution by sulphur compounds and other major air pollutants.</p>



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Global Pact Article	MEAs	Articles Elaborated
<p>Article 13 – Research and Innovation</p> <p>The Parties shall promote, to the best of their ability, the improvement of scientific knowledge of ecosystems and the impact of human activities. They shall cooperate through exchanges of scientific and technological knowledge and by enhancing the development, adaptation, dissemination and transfer of technologies respectful of the environment, including innovative technologies.</p>	<p>1992 Convention on Biological Diversity.</p>	<p>Article 12 – Research and Training</p> <p>The Contracting Parties, taking into account the special needs of developing countries, shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Establish and maintain programmes for scientific and technical education and training in measures for the identification, conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and its components and provide support for such education and training for the specific needs of developing countries; (b) Promote and encourage research which contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, particularly in developing countries, inter alia, in accordance with decisions of the Conference of the Parties taken in consequence of recommendations of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice.
	<p>1985 Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer</p>	<p>Article 3 – Research and systematic observations</p> <p>The Parties undertake, as appropriate, to initiate and co-operate in, directly or through competent international bodies, the conduct of research and scientific assessments on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The physical and chemical processes that may affect the ozone layer; The human health and other biological effects deriving from any modifications of the ozone layer, particularly those resulting from changes in ultra-violet solar radiation having biological effects (UV-B); (c) Climatic effects deriving from any modifications of the ozone layer; (d) Effects deriving from any modifications of the ozone layer and any



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Global Pact Article	MEAs	Articles Elaborated
		<p>consequent change in UV-B radiation on natural and synthetic materials useful to mankind;</p> <p>(e) Substances, practices, processes and activities that may affect the ozone layer, and their cumulative effects;</p> <p>(f) Alternative substances and technologies;</p> <p>(g) Related socio-economic matters;</p> <p>and as further elaborated in annexes I and II.</p>
	<p>1992 Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes</p>	<p>Article 5 – Research and Development</p> <p>The Parties shall cooperate in the conduct of research into and development of effective techniques for the prevention, control and reduction of transboundary impact. To this effect, the Parties shall, on a bilateral and/or multilateral basis, taking into account research activities pursued in relevant international forums, endeavour to initiate or intensify specific research programmes, where necessary, aimed, inter alia, at:</p> <p>(a) Methods for the assessment of the toxicity of hazardous substances and the noxiousness of pollutants;</p> <p>(b) Improved knowledge on the occurrence, distribution and environmental effects of pollutants and the processes involved;</p> <p>(c) The development and application of environmentally sound technologies, production and consumption patterns;</p>
	<p>1985 Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer</p>	<p>Article 4 – Co-operation in the legal, scientific and technical fields</p> <p>1. The Parties shall facilitate and encourage the exchange of scientific, technical, socio-economic, commercial and legal information relevant to this Convention as further elaborated in annex II. Such information</p>



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Global Pact Article	MEAs	Articles Elaborated
		<p>shall be supplied to bodies agreed upon by the Parties. Any such body receiving information regarded as confidential by the supplying Party shall ensure that such information is not disclosed and shall aggregate it to protect its confidentiality before it is made available to all Parties</p>
	<p>1997 Kyoto Protocol</p>	<p>Article 10</p> <p>All Parties, taking into account their common but differentiated responsibilities and their specific national and regional development priorities, objectives and circumstances, without introducing any new commitments for Parties not included in Annex I, but reaffirming existing commitments under Article 4, paragraph 1, of the Convention, and continuing to advance the implementation of these commitments in order to achieve sustainable development, taking into account Article 4, paragraphs 3, 5 and 7, of the Convention, shall:</p> <p>(d) Cooperate in scientific and technical research and promote the maintenance and the development of systematic observation systems and development of data archives to reduce uncertainties related to the climate system, the adverse impacts of climate change and the economic and social consequences of various response strategies, and promote the development and strengthening of endogenous capacities and capabilities to participate in international and intergovernmental efforts, programmes and networks on research and systematic observation, taking into account Article 5 of the Convention;</p>
	<p>1992 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change</p>	<p>Article 4 – Commitments</p> <p>(g) Promote and cooperate in scientific, technological, technical, socio-economic and other research, systematic observation and development of data archives related to the climate system and intended to further the understanding and to reduce or eliminate the remaining</p>



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Global Pact Article	MEAs	Articles Elaborated
		<p>uncertainties regarding the causes, effects, magnitude and timing of climate change and the economic and social consequences of various response strategies;</p> <p>Article 5 – Research and systematic observation</p> <p>Support and further develop, as appropriate, international and intergovernmental programmes and networks or organizations aimed at defining, conducting, assessing and financing research, data collection and systematic observation, taking into account the need to minimize duplication of effort;</p> <p>(b) Support international and intergovernmental efforts to strengthen systematic observation and national scientific and technical research capacities and capabilities, particularly in developing countries, and to promote access to, and the exchange of, data and analyses thereof obtained from areas beyond national jurisdiction;...</p> <p>Article 9(2): Subsidiary Body for scientific and technological advice</p> <p>Under the guidance of the Conference of the Parties, and drawing upon existing competent international bodies, this body shall:</p> <p>a) Provide assessments of the state of scientific knowledge relating to climate change and its effects;</p> <p>b) Prepare scientific assessments on the effects of measures taken in the implementation of the Convention;</p> <p>c) Identify innovative, efficient and state of the art technologies and know-how and advise on the ways and means of promoting</p>



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Global Pact Article	MEAs	Articles Elaborated
		<p>development and/or transferring such technologies;</p> <p>d) Provide advice on scientific programmes, international cooperation in research and development related to climate change, as well as on ways and means of supporting endogenous capacity-building in developing countries; and</p> <p>e) Respond to scientific, technological and methodological questions that the Conference of the Parties and its subsidiary bodies may put to the body.</p>
	<p>1987 Montreal Protocol on Substances that deplete the Ozone Layer</p>	<p>Article 9 – Research, Development, Public Awareness and Exchange of Information</p> <p>1. The Parties shall co-operate, consistent with their national laws, regulations and practices and taking into account in particular the needs of developing countries, in promoting, directly or through competent international bodies, research, development and exchange of information on:</p> <p>(a) Best technologies for improving the containment, recovery, recycling or destruction of controlled substances or otherwise reducing their emissions;</p> <p>(b) Possible alternatives to controlled substances, to products containing such substances, and to products manufactured with them; and</p> <p>(c) Costs and benefits of relevant control strategies.</p>



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Global Pact Article	MEAs	Articles Elaborated
	<p>1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea</p>	<p>Article 143 – Marine Scientific Research</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Marine scientific research in the Area shall be carried out exclusively for peaceful purposes and for the benefit of mankind as a whole, in accordance with Part XIII. 2. The Authority may carry out marine scientific research concerning the Area and its resources, and may enter into contracts for that purpose. The Authority shall promote and encourage the conduct of marine scientific research in the Area, and shall coordinate and disseminate the results of such research and analysis when available. 3. States Parties may carry out marine scientific research in the Area. States Parties shall promote international cooperation in marine scientific research in the Area by: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) participating in international programmes and encouraging cooperation in marine scientific research by personnel of different countries and of the Authority; (b) ensuring that programmes are developed through the Authority or other international organizations as appropriate for the benefit of developing States and technologically less developed States with a view to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) strengthening their research capabilities; (ii) training their personnel and the personnel of the Authority in the techniques and applications of research; (iii) fostering the employment of their qualified personnel in research in the Area;



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Global Pact Article	MEAs	Articles Elaborated
		<p>(c) effectively disseminating the results of research and analysis when available, through the Authority or other international channels when appropriate.</p> <p>Article 144 – Transfer of Technology</p> <p>1. The Authority shall take measures in accordance with this Convention:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) to acquire technology and scientific knowledge relating to activities in the Area; and (b) to promote and encourage the transfer to developing States of such technology and scientific knowledge so that all States Parties benefit therefrom. <p>2. To this end the Authority and States Parties shall cooperate in promoting the transfer of technology and scientific knowledge relating to activities in the Area so that the Enterprise and all States Parties may benefit therefrom. In particular they shall initiate and promote:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) programmes for the transfer of technology to the Enterprise and to developing States with regard to activities in the Area, including, inter alia, facilitating the access of the Enterprise and of developing States to the relevant technology, under fair and reasonable terms and conditions; (b) measures directed towards the advancement of the technology of the Enterprise and the domestic technology of developing States, particularly by providing opportunities to personnel from the Enterprise and from developing States for training in marine science and technology and for their full participation in activities in the Area.



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Global Pact Article	MEAs	Articles Elaborated
	<p>1994 United Nations Convention to combat Desertification in Countries experiencing serious Drought and/or Desertification</p>	<p>Article 17 – Research and development</p> <p>1. The Parties undertake, according to their respective capabilities, to promote technical and scientific cooperation in the fields of combating desertification and mitigating the effects of drought through appropriate national, subregional, regional and international institutions.</p> <p>Article 18 – Transfer, acquisition, adaption and development of technology</p> <p>1. The Parties undertake, as mutually agreed and in accordance with their respective national legislation and/or policies, to promote, finance and/or facilitate the financing of the transfer, acquisition, adaptation and development of environmentally sound, economically viable and socially acceptable technologies relevant to combating desertification and/or mitigating the effects of drought, with a view to contributing to the achievement of sustainable development in affected areas.</p>
	<p>2001 Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants</p>	<p>Article 9 – Information exchange</p> <p>Each Party shall facilitate or undertake the exchange of information relevant to:</p> <p>(a) The reduction or elimination of the production, use and release of persistent organic pollutants; and (b) Alternatives to persistent organic pollutants, including information relating to their risks as well as to their economic and social costs. 2. The Parties shall exchange the information referred to in paragraph 1 directly or through the Secretariat. 3. Each Party shall designate a national focal point for the exchange of such information.</p> <p>...</p>



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Global Pact Article	MEAs	Articles Elaborated
		<p>Article 11 – Research, development and monitoring</p> <p>1. The Parties shall, within their capabilities, at the national and international levels, encourage and/or undertake appropriate research, development, monitoring and cooperation pertaining to persistent organic pollutants and, where relevant, to their alternatives and to candidate persistent organic pollutants, including on their:</p> <p>(a) Sources and releases into the environment; (b) Presence, levels and trends in humans and the environment; (c) Environmental transport, fate and transformation; (d) Effects on human health and the environment; (e) Socio-economic and cultural impacts; (f) Release reduction and/or elimination; and (g) Harmonized methodologies for making inventories of generating sources and analytical techniques for the measurement of releases.</p>
	<p>1998 Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade</p>	<p>Article 14 – Information exchange</p> <p>1. Each Party shall, as appropriate and in accordance with the objective of this Convention , facilitate; (a) The exchange of scientific, technical, economic and legal information concerning the chemical s within the scope of this Convention, including toxicological, ecotoxicological and safety information;...</p>
	<p>1997 UN Convention on the Non-Navigational Uses Of International Watercourses</p>	<p>Article 9 – Regular exchange of data and information</p> <p>1. Pursuant to article 8, watercourse States shall on a regular basis exchange readily available data and information on the condition of the watercourse, in particular that of a hydrological, meteorological, hydrogeological and ecological nature and related to the water quality as well as related forecasts.</p>



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Global Pact Article	MEAs	Articles Elaborated
	<p>1979 Geneva Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution</p>	<p>Article 7 – Research and Development</p> <p>The Contracting Parties, as appropriate to their needs, shall initiate and co-operate in the conduct of research into and/or development of:</p> <p>(a) Existing and proposed technologies for reducing emissions of sulphur compounds and other major air pollutants, including technical and economic feasibility, and environmental consequences;</p> <p>...</p> <p>Article 8 – Exchange of information</p> <p>The Contracting Parties, within the framework of the Executive Body referred to in article 10 and bilaterally, shall, in their common interests, exchange available information on:...</p>
	<p>1980 Convention on Antarctic Marine Living Resources</p>	<p>Article IX</p> <p>The function of the Commission shall be to give effect to the objective and principles set out in Article ii of the Convention. To this end, it shall:</p> <p>(a) facilitate research into and comprehensive studies of Antarctic marine living resources and of the Antarctic marine ecosystem;</p> <p>(b) compile data on the status of and changes in population of Antarctic marine living resources and on factors affecting the distribution, abundance and productivity of harvested species and dependent or related species or populations;...</p> <p>(c) ensure the acquisition of catch and effort statistics on harvested populations;</p>



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Global Pact Article	MEAs	Articles Elaborated
		<p>(d) analyse, disseminate and public the information referred to in sub-paragraphs (b) and (c) above and the reports of the Scientific Committee;...</p> <p>Article XV(1)</p> <p>The Scientific Committee shall provide a forum for consultation and co-operation concerning the collection, study and exchange of information with respect to the marine living resources to which this Convention applies. It shall encourage and promote co-operation in the field of scientific research in order to extend knowledge of the marine living resources of the Antarctic marine ecosystem.</p> <p>Article V(2)</p> <p>The Scientific Committee shall conduct such activities as the Commission may direct in pursuance of the objective of this Convention and shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) establish criteria and methods to be used for determinations concerning the conservation measures referred to in Article ix of this Convention; (b) regularly assess the status and trends of the populations of Antarctic marine living resources; (c) analyse data concerning the direct and indirect effects of harvesting on the populations of Antarctic marine living resources; (d) assess the effects of proposed changes in the methods or levels of harvesting and proposed conservation measures; (e) transmit assessments, analyses, reports and recommendations to the Commission as requested or on its own initiative regarding measures and research to implement the objective of this Convention;



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Global Pact Article	MEAs	Articles Elaborated
		(f) formulate proposals for the conduct of international and national programs of research into Antarctic marine living resources.
	1991 Espoo Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context	<p>Article 9 – Research Programmes</p> <p>The Parties shall give special consideration to the setting up, or intensification of, specific research programmes aimed at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Improving existing qualitative and quantitative methods for assessing the impacts of proposed activities; b) Achieving a better understanding of cause-effect relationships and their role in integrated environmental management; c) Analysing and monitoring the efficient implementation of decisions on proposed activities with the intention of minimising or preventing impacts; d) Developing methods to stimulate creative approaches in the search for environmentally sound alternatives to proposed activities, production and consumption patterns; e) Developing methodologies for the application of the principles of environmental impact assessment at the macro-economic level. <p>The results of the programmes listed above shall be exchanged by the Parties.</p>
<p>Article 14 – Role of Non-State Actors and Subnational Entities</p> <p>The Parties shall take the necessary measures to encourage</p>	1980 Convention on Antarctic Marine Living Resources	<p>Article XXIII(3)</p> <p>The Commission and the Scientific Committee shall seek to develop co-operative working relationships, as appropriate, with inter-governmental and nongovernmental organisations which could contribute to their work,</p>



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Global Pact Article	MEAs	Articles Elaborated
<p>the implementation [of this Pact] by non-State actors and subnational entities, including civil society, economic actors, cities and regions taking into account their vital role in the protection of the environment.</p>	<p>1994 United Nations Convention to combat Desertification in Countries experiencing serious Drought and/or Desertification</p>	<p>including the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research, the Scientific Committee on Oceanic Research and the International Whaling Commission.</p> <p>1. The Parties recognize the significance of capacity-building – that is to say, institution-building, training and development of relevant local and national capacities - in efforts to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought. They shall promote, as appropriate, capacity-building:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) through the full participation at all levels of local people, particularly at the local level, especially women and youth, with the cooperation of non-governmental and local organizations; (b) by strengthening training and research capacity at the national level in the field of desertification and drought;
<p>Article 15 – Effectiveness of Environmental Norms</p> <p>The Parties have the duty to adopt effective environmental laws, and to ensure their effective and fair implementation and enforcement.</p>	<p>1992 Convention on Biological Diversity</p>	<p>Article 11 – Incentive Measures</p> <p>Each Contracting Party shall, as far as possible and as appropriate, adopt economically and socially sound measures that act as incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of components of biological diversity.</p>
<p>Article 16 – Resilience</p> <p>The Parties shall take necessary measures to maintain and restore the diversity and capacity of ecosystems and human communities to withstand environmental disruptions and</p>	<p>1992 Convention on Biological Diversity</p>	<p>Article 8 – In-situ Conservation</p> <p>Each Contracting Party shall, as far as possible and as appropriate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Establish a system of protected areas or areas where special measures need to be taken to conserve biological diversity; (b) Develop, where necessary, guidelines for the selection, establishment and management of protected areas or areas where special measures



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Global Pact Article	MEAs	Articles Elaborated
<p>degradation and to recover and adapt.</p>		<p>need to be taken to conserve biological diversity;</p> <p>(c) Regulate or manage biological resources important for the conservation of biological diversity whether within or outside protected areas, with a view to ensuring their conservation and sustainable use;</p> <p>...</p> <p>Article 9 – Ex-situ Conservation</p> <p>Requires similar measures as Article 8 but in relation to ex-situ (out of the State’s territory) conservation.</p>
<p>Article 17 – Non-regression</p> <p>The Parties and their sub-national entities refrain from allowing activities or adopting norms that have the effect of reducing the global level of environmental protection guaranteed by current law.</p>		
<p>Article 18 – Cooperation</p> <p>In order to conserve, protect and restore the integrity of the Earth’s ecosystem and community of life, Parties shall cooperate in good faith and in a spirit of global</p>	<p>1992 Convention on Biological Diversity</p>	<p>Article 5 – Cooperation</p> <p>Each Contracting Party shall, as far as possible and as appropriate, cooperate with other Contracting Parties, directly or where appropriate, through competent international organizations, in respect of areas beyond national jurisdiction and on other matters of mutual interest, for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.</p>



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Global Pact Article	MEAs	Articles Elaborated
<p>partnership for the implementation of the provisions of the present Pact.</p>	<p>1987 Montreal Protocol on Substances that deplete the Ozone Layer</p>	<p>Article 3 – Principles</p> <p>5. The Parties should cooperate to promote a supportive and open international economic system that would lead to sustainable economic growth and development in all Parties, particularly developing country Parties, thus enabling them better to address the problems of climate change. Measures taken to combat climate change, including unilateral ones, should not constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination or a disguised restriction on international trade.</p>
	<p>1992 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change</p>	<p>Article 3 – Principles</p> <p>5. The Parties should cooperate to promote a supportive and open international economic system that would lead to sustainable economic growth and development in all Parties, particularly developing country Parties, thus enabling them better to address the problems of climate change. Measures taken to combat climate change, including unilateral ones, should not constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination or a disguised restriction on international trade.</p>
	<p>1997 Kyoto Protocol</p>	<p>Article 2</p> <p>(b) Cooperate with other such Parties to enhance the individual and combined effectiveness of their policies and measures adopted under this Article, pursuant to Article 4, paragraph 2(e)(i), of the Convention. To this end, these Parties shall take steps to share their experience and exchange information on such policies and measures, including developing ways of improving their comparability, transparency and effectiveness. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall, at its first session or as soon as practicable thereafter, consider ways to facilitate such cooperation, taking into account all relevant information.</p>



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Global Pact Article	MEAs	Articles Elaborated
	1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea	<p>Article 118 – Cooperation of States in the conservation and management of living resources</p> <p>States shall cooperate with each other in the conservation and management of living resources in the areas of the high seas. States whose nationals exploit identical living resources, or different living resources in the same area, shall enter into negotiations with a view to taking the measures necessary for the conservation of the living resources concerned. They shall, as appropriate, cooperate to establish subregional or regional fisheries organizations to this end.</p>
	1992 Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes	<p>Article 9: Bilateral and Multilateral Cooperation</p> <p>The Riparian Parties shall on the basis of equality and reciprocity enter into bilateral or multilateral agreements or other arrangements, where these do not yet exist, or adapt existing ones, where necessary to eliminate the contradictions with the basic principles of this Convention, in order to define their mutual relations and conduct regarding the prevention, control and reduction of transboundary impact. The Riparian Parties shall specify the catchment area, or part(s) thereof, subject to cooperation. These agreements or arrangements shall embrace relevant issues covered by this Convention, as well as any other issues on which the Riparian Parties may deem it necessary to cooperate.</p>
	Protocol on Water and Health to the 1992 Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes	<p>Article 11 – International cooperation</p> <p>The Parties shall cooperate and, as appropriate, assist each other:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) In international actions in support of the objectives of this Protocol; (b) On request, in implementing national and local plans in pursuance of this Protocol.



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Global Pact Article	MEAs	Articles Elaborated
	1992 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	<p>Article 4 – Commitments</p> <p>All Parties ... shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (c) Promote and cooperate in the development, application and diffusion, including transfer, of technologies, practices and processes that control, reduce or prevent anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol in all relevant sectors, including the energy, transport, industry, agriculture, forestry and waste management sectors; (h) Promote and cooperate in the full, open and prompt exchange of relevant scientific, technological, technical, socio-economic and legal information related to the climate system and climate change, and to the economic and social consequences of various response strategies;
	1994 United Nations Convention to combat Desertification in Countries experiencing serious Drought and/or Desertification	<p>Article 4 – General obligations</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Parties shall implement their obligations under this Convention, individually or jointly, either through existing or prospective bilateral and multilateral arrangements or a combination thereof, as appropriate, emphasizing the need to coordinate efforts and develop a coherent long-term strategy at all levels. 2. In pursuing the objective of this Convention, 'the Parties shall: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (d) promote cooperation among affected country Parties in the fields of environmental protection and the conservation of land and water resources, as they relate to desertification and drought; (e) strengthen subregional, regional and international cooperation; (f) cooperate within relevant intergovernmental organizations;



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Global Pact Article	MEAs	Articles Elaborated
		<p>...</p> <p>Article 12 – International Cooperation</p> <p>Affected country Parties, in collaboration with other Parties and the international community, should cooperate to ensure the promotion of an enabling international environment in the implementation of the Convention. Such cooperation should also cover fields of technology transfer as well as scientific research and development, information collection and dissemination and financial resources.</p>
	1979 Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals	<p>Article 2 – Fundamental Principles</p> <p>3. In particular, the Parties:</p> <p>a) should promote, co-operate in and support research relating to migratory species;</p>
	1997 UN Convention on the Non-Navigational Uses Of International Watercourses	<p>Article 8 – General obligation to cooperate</p> <p>1. Watercourse States shall cooperate on the basis of sovereign equality, territorial integrity, mutual benefit and good faith in order to attain optimal utilization and adequate protection of an international watercourse.</p>
	1979 Geneva Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution	<p>Preamble</p> <p>Determined to promote relations and cooperation in the field of environmental protection,...</p>
	1980 Convention on Antarctic Marine Living Resources	<p>Article 11</p> <p>The Commission shall seek to co-operate with Contracting Parties which may exercise jurisdiction in marine areas adjacent to the area to which this</p>



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Global Pact Article	MEAs	Articles Elaborated
		Convention applies in respect of the conservation of any stock or stocks of associated species which occur both within those areas and the area to which this Convention applies, with a view to harmonising the conservation measures adopted in respect of such stocks.
	1980 Convention on Antarctic Marine Living Resources	<p>Preamble</p> <p>The Contracting Parties,</p> <p>...</p> <p>believing that the conservation of Antarctic marine living resources calls for international cooperation with due regard for the provisions of the Antarctic Treaty and with the active involvement of all States engaged in research or harvesting activities in Antarctic waters;...</p>
<p>Article 19 – Armed Conflicts</p> <p>States shall take pursuant to their obligations under international law all feasible measures to protect the environment in relation to armed conflicts.</p>		
<p>Article 20 – Diversity of National Situations</p> <p>The special situation and needs of developing countries, particularly the least developed and those most environmentally vulnerable, shall be given special attention.</p>	1992 Convention on Biological Diversity	<p>Article 12 – Research and Training</p> <p>The Contracting Parties, taking into account the special needs of developing countries, shall:</p> <p>(a) Establish and maintain programmes for scientific and technical education and training in measures for the identification, conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and its components and</p>



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Global Pact Article	MEAs	Articles Elaborated
<p>Account shall be taken, where appropriate, of the Parties' common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in light of different national circumstances.</p>		<p>provide support for such education and training for the specific needs of developing countries;</p> <p>Article 21 – Financial Mechanism</p> <p>1. There shall be a mechanism for the provision of financial resources to developing country Parties for purposes of this Convention on a grant or concessional basis the essential elements of which are described in this Article.</p>
	<p>1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea</p>	<p>Article 148 – Participation of developing States in activities in the Area</p> <p>The effective participation of developing States in activities in the Area shall be promoted as specifically provided for in this Part, having due regard to their special interests and needs, and in particular to the special need of the land-locked and geographically disadvantaged among them to overcome obstacles arising from their disadvantaged location, including remoteness from the Area and difficulty of access to and from it.</p>
	<p>1994 United Nations Convention to combat Desertification in Countries experiencing serious Drought and/or Desertification</p>	<p>Article 3 – Principles</p> <p>In order to achieve the objective of this Convention and to implement its provisions, the Parties shall be guided, inter alia, by the following:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(d) the Parties should take into full consideration the special needs and circumstances of affected developing country parties, particularly the least developed among them.</p>



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Global Pact Article	MEAs	Articles Elaborated
		<p>Article 6 – Obligations of developed country Parties</p> <p>In addition to their general obligations pursuant to article 4, developed country Parties undertake to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) actively support, as agreed, individually or jointly, the efforts of affected developing country Parties, particularly those in Africa, and the least developed countries, to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought; (b) provide substantial financial resources and other forms of support to assist affected developing country Parties, particularly those in Africa, effectively to develop and implement their own long-term plans and strategies to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought;
	<p>2001 Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants</p>	<p>Article 12 – Technical assistance</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Parties recognize that rendering of timely and appropriate technical assistance in response to requests from developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition is essential to the successful implementation of this Convention. 2. 5. The Parties shall, in the context of this Article, take full account of the specific needs and special situation of least developed countries and small island developing states in their actions with regard to technical assistance.



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Global Pact Article	MEAs	Articles Elaborated
	<p>1998 Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade</p>	<p>Preamble</p> <p>...</p> <p>Taking into account the circumstances and particular requirements of developing countries and countries with economies in transition, in particular the need to strengthen national capabilities and capacities for the management of chemicals, including transfer of technology, providing financial and technical assistance and promoting cooperation among the Parties...</p> <p>Article 16 – Technical Assistance</p> <p>The Parties shall, taking into account in particular the needs of developing countries and countries with economies in transition, cooperate in promoting technical assistance for the development of the infrastructure and the capacity necessary to manage chemicals to enable implementation of this Convention...</p>
	<p>1992 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change</p>	<p>Article 4 – Commitments</p> <p>(a) Each of these Parties shall adopt national policies and take corresponding measures on the mitigation of climate change, by limiting its anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases and protecting and enhancing its greenhouse gas sinks and reservoirs. These policies and measures will demonstrate that developed countries are taking the lead in modifying longer-term trends in anthropogenic emissions consistent with the objective of the Convention, recognizing that the return by the end of the present decade to earlier levels of anthropogenic emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol would contribute to such modification, and taking into account the differences in these Parties’</p>



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Global Pact Article	MEAs	Articles Elaborated
		<p>starting points and approaches, economic structures and resource bases, the need to maintain strong and sustainable economic growth, available technologies and other individual circumstances, as well as the need for equitable and appropriate contributions by each of these Parties to the global effort regarding that objective. These Parties may implement such policies and measures jointly with other Parties and may assist other Parties in contributing to the achievement of the objective of the Convention and, in particular, that of this subparagraph;</p>
	<p>1997 UN Convention on the Non-Navigational Uses Of International Watercourses</p>	<p>Preamble Aware of the special situation and needs of developing countries,...</p>

Scope of work

As part of the scope of preparing this chart, the MEAs we agreed to review are set out in the list below. We have not reviewed other MEAs outside of this scope.

- 1992 Convention on Biological Diversity
- 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
- 1994 United Nations Convention to combat Desertification in Countries experiencing serious Drought and/or Desertification
- 2001 Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants
- 1966 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
- 1985 Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer
- 1987 Montreal Protocol on Substances that deplete the Ozone Layer



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- 1992 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
- 1997 Kyoto Protocol
- 1992 Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes
- 1999 Protocol on Water and Health
- 2000 Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety
- 1973 Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
- 1979 Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals
- 1998 Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade
- International Covenant on Social and Economic Rights (this is the analogue to the Civil & Political Rights Covenant)
- 1979 Geneva Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution
- 1980 Convention on Antarctic Marine Living Resources
- 1997 Espoo Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context
- 1997 UN Convention on the Non-Navigational Uses Of International Watercourses