

**FORTY-FOURTH PACIFIC ISLANDS FORUM
MAJURO, REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS
3 – 5 SEPTEMBER 2013**

FORUM COMMUNIQUÉ



PACIFIC ISLANDS FORUM SECRETARIAT

PIFS(13)8

**FORTY-FOURTH PACIFIC ISLANDS FORUM
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The Forty-Fourth Pacific Islands Forum was held in Majuro, Republic of the Marshall Islands, from 3 – 5 September 2013 and was attended by Heads of State and Government of the Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of Kiribati, the Republic of Nauru, New Zealand, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Tuvalu. The Republic of Vanuatu and Australia were represented by their Deputy Prime Minister and Deputy Leader of the Government in the Senate respectively. New Caledonia and French Polynesia attended the formal session as Associate Members. Timor-Leste, the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group, Asian Development Bank, the United Nations (UN), the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) and the World Bank attended as Observers. The Council of Regional Organisations of the Pacific (CROP): the Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency (PIFFA); the Pacific Islands Development Program (PIDP); the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC); the South Pacific Tourism Organisation (SPTO); the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP); and the University of the South Pacific (USP) were represented by their respective Heads of Organisations and senior officials. The Forum Leaders' Retreat was held on Eneko Island on 5 September 2013.

2. Leaders expressed their deep gratitude to the President, the Government and people of the Republic of the Marshall Islands for the excellent arrangements made in hosting the 2013 Leaders' meeting, and for the kind hospitality extended to them during their stay in Majuro.

REVIEW OF THE PACIFIC PLAN

3. Leaders welcomed the briefing provided by Sir Mekere Morauta, the Eminent Person who led the review of the Pacific Plan, on the preliminary findings and recommendations from the review. They thanked Sir Mekere Morauta and his Review Team for their extensive consultation and advisory work over the past year and the in-depth analysis that went into their preliminary findings and recommendations. They look forward to the Final Review Report of the Review Team to be submitted to the Secretariat by the end of October 2013, for onward transmission to the Leaders.

4. Leaders tasked the Forum Officials Committee to review and consider the Final Review Report once finalised and to report to Leaders on proposed next steps for their consideration at the Special Leaders' Retreat within six months after receipt of the Final Review Report.

PACIFIC PLAN

5. Leaders recognised the key achievements outlined in the 2013 Pacific Plan Annual Progress Report. They endorsed the relevant recommendations of the Forum Disability Ministers Meeting held in Papua New Guinea in October 2012, namely:

- i) recognising the importance of high-level Pacific representation at the UN High Level Meeting on Disability to be held in New York in September 2013;
- ii) promoting and ratifying the *Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities* and developing and implementing national policies and legislation consistent with the Convention; and
- iii) recognising that a long-term approach is required to support the rights of persons with disability in the Pacific and acknowledging the good work that has been implemented under the Pacific Regional Strategy for Disability.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FORUM COMPACT

6. Leaders reviewed and endorsed the findings of the 2013 Pacific Regional MDGs Tracking Report and the 2013 Tracking the Effectiveness of Development Efforts Report and agreed to reinvigorate their commitment to accelerating the achievement of the MDGs and to send out a call to action to their respective key Ministries to double up efforts on areas where MDGs achievement is feasible. Leaders agreed to maintain strong political leadership and commitment, in close collaboration with Ministers of Finance and National Planning, if improvements to planning, budgeting, public financial management and aid management are to be realised and sustained.

THE POST-2015 DEVELOPMENT AGENDA, DEVELOPMENT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs), AND THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES (SIDS)

7. Leaders reiterated the importance of the discussions on the post-2015 development agenda/SDGs and the opportunity for the Pacific to contribute, as well as to shape, the new development paradigm. Leaders renewed their calls for coherence of the parallel processes, ensuring important priorities that are specific to the Pacific, including disaster risk management, culture, and mental health, are included as goals and targets with indicators that are appropriate for Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs).

8. Leaders noted the vital role of CROP agencies in supporting Pacific Island Countries (PICs) to prepare for the SIDS 2014 Conference, and the need for their greater inclusion in the Conference and its preparatory processes. They also emphasised the importance of an open, transparent and inclusive discussion on the post-2015 development agenda/SDGs, and directed that the Pacific position advocated in the global arena must account for all relevant Pacific regional and national meetings/consultations, including directions provided by Forum Ministers.

REGIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE

9. Leaders noted the generous support of Tonga, and of New Zealand and the European Union, in respectively hosting the Pacific Leaders Energy Summit in Tonga and the Pacific Energy Summit in New Zealand, and welcomed the outcomes of these meetings, including commitments made by development partners.

10. Leaders supported the initiative by Tonga to establish a Pacific Regional Data Repository for Sustainable Energy for All (SE4All). Leaders noted that Tonga will launch the SE4All Declaration establishing the Repository in the margins of the 68th Session of the United Nations General Assembly.

11. Leaders also welcomed the proposal by SPC and partner agencies to organise a Pacific Energy and Transport Ministers meeting in 2014. The meeting will assess progress in the implementation of: the commitments made at the two Pacific Leaders' Energy Summits in achieving the United Nation's SE4All objectives; the Leaders' declarations on energy and transport; and the Waiheke Declaration. The meeting will also reaffirm the importance of energy security, energy efficiency, and the promotion of clean and affordable energy.

12. Leaders reaffirmed the importance of infrastructure to the sustainable development of the Pacific, and the need for this to be recognised in the shaping of the post-2015 development agenda/SDGs. They urged development partners to provide ongoing support for the development of integrated Infrastructure and Investment Plans at the national and regional levels and for their utilisation as the basis for priority infrastructure maintenance, development and technical assistance.

13. Leaders requested the Forum Secretariat, in coordination with relevant CROP agencies and development partners, to work with officials to explore various funding models (such as blended finance and public-private partnerships) that will support and improve the ability of the private sector to develop, evaluate, execute and monitor infrastructure projects. They also noted the need to develop and expand Information and Communications Technology (ICT) services in the Pacific, and called for development partners' support for identified priority funding areas, and for regular updates on progress in implementing the regional ICT plan.

REGIONAL FISHERIES

14. Leaders noted progress made in the implementation of their decisions in the fisheries sector. They considered the challenges faced in following Leaders' directives, including slow progress in trade negotiations, limited clarity of CROP agencies' role in SIDS preparations, difficulties in meeting export regulations with limited resources, limited information on coastal activities, limited commitment to sea cucumber stock rebuilding in some countries, and difficulties in working with cyclical funding.

15. Leaders noted the collaboration between PIFFA and the SPC in implementing key initiatives to better support members in pursuing strengthened fisheries governance and economic development, and recognised the resources required to provide ongoing support to these agencies' work and to reduce dependency on donor funding.

16. Leaders urged Forum Island Countries (FICs) to continue to support the work of both organisations in delivering services to FICs in the fisheries sector.

CLIMATE CHANGE

17. Leaders endorsed the *Majuro Declaration for Climate Leadership* which is attached as Annex 1. The Declaration is intended to highlight the Leaders' strong political commitment to be the region of Climate Leaders, and is an effort to spark a new wave of climate leadership that accelerates the reduction and phasing down of greenhouse gas pollution worldwide.

18. Climate change was discussed extensively during the meetings of the Leaders including the Smaller Island States Leaders meeting. Leaders recognised the need for strengthened national systems to plan for, access, deliver, absorb and monitor climate change financing. They called on donors and development partners to report on their climate change financing and how they differentiate or integrate such financing with their ODA allocations, noting New Zealand and Australia's existing efforts in this regard.

19. Leaders urged donors to continue to simplify and harmonise their assessment, implementation and reporting processes for funding and assistance to reduce the complexity of current arrangements, and reiterated member countries' preference for using national systems and modalities for channelling climate change finance guided by relevant country owned policies and plans for adaptation, mitigation and risk reduction.

OCEANSCAPE INITIATIVE

20. Leaders noted progress in implementing the Oceanscape initiative, notably the development of a draft implementation plan. Leaders endorsed the concept notes prepared to support the implementation plan, noting that these are subject to further refinement. Leaders also endorsed their use by the Marine Sector Working Group in targeting funding opportunities.

BIODIVERSITY

21. Leaders recalled their decision from their meeting in Rarotonga in 2012 of the importance of effectively dealing with invasive species at both national and regional levels. They agreed that integrated action through effective partnerships was required to actively address the escalating threat of invasive species on Pacific economies and environments, including efforts to enhance climate change adaptation, ecosystem resilience, food security, biological diversity and the development of sustainable economies.

22. Leaders encouraged SPREP and SPC, in collaboration with the Advisory Group of PICTs to further national and regional efforts to eradicate and limit the spread of invasive species.

REGIONAL TRADE

23. Leaders urged FICs that have yet to fully implement the *Pacific Islands Countries Trade Agreement* (PICTA) and to ratify the PICTA Trade In Services Protocol to do so with urgency. They directed trade officials to actively build on the substantial progress made in the PACER Plus negotiations as directed by Forum Trade Ministers. Leaders further directed trade officials to continue to work with the European Union in concluding the negotiations on the Economic Partnership Agreement with the European Union. Leaders also noted the "Regional Culture Strategy – Investing in Pacific Cultures 2010-2020".

REGIONAL EDUCATION

24. Leaders acknowledged with gratitude funding from the Governments of Australia and New Zealand for the Pacific Education Development Framework (PEDF). The Framework provides an overarching strategy to guide investments and initiatives in education across the region and at the country level. Leaders encouraged development partners to increase funding for the PEDF to deliver more effective educational outcomes at the national and regional level.

REGIONAL HEALTH INITIATIVES

25. Leaders noted progress made by PICTs in addressing the non-communicable disease crisis and endorsed further actions recommended through the Apia Communiqué by the 10th Pacific Ministers of Health Meeting and the 2013 Forum Economic Ministers Meeting Action Plan. Leaders also acknowledged the significant changes proposed for the governance of regional health developments, including:

- i) the development of a framework to guide health development in the Pacific and its sustainable financing, which will include major interventions outside the health sector;
- ii) the establishment of an annual consultative process involving the Heads of health ministries or departments, which will provide overall governance for the regional health sector and consider the strategic priorities and related policy issues, and advise Health Ministers accordingly;
- iii) the closer alignment of the health development process to Forum processes; and
- iv) the involvement of the Forum Secretariat, together with the SPC and the World Health Organisation, in supporting the health development process.

26. Leaders noted that regional investments in responses to non-communicable diseases have helped countries establish policy and programme settings and urged increased country-level investment and accountability. Leaders also recognised the importance of sports in addressing non-communicable diseases and noted the 3rd Pacific Islands Sports Ministers Meeting Communiqué adopted at Wallis and Futuna.

REGIONAL GENDER INITIATIVES

27. Leaders recognised progress made in implementing the Pacific Leaders' Gender Equality Declaration over the past year. Progress included the enactment of national enabling legislation of the *Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women* in some FICs, introduction of specific measures to increase women's representation in parliament and local government, enactment of domestic violence legislation, and improvement in access to education for girls and women. All these were captured in the Pacific Regional MDG Tracking Report, which was focussed on gender.

28. Leaders called for accelerated efforts to fulfil the Pacific Leaders' Gender Equality Declaration priorities, with specific focus on: addressing gender inequalities; supporting women with disabilities; adopting temporary special measures to improve women's access to employment and economic opportunities; and improving sexual reproductive health services. Leaders agreed to continue to support the integration of gender equality and women's empowerment into sustainable development policies and decisions.

REGIONAL ASSISTANCE MISSION TO SOLOMON ISLANDS (RAMSI)

29. Leaders commended the joint achievements made by the Solomon Islands Government and RAMSI to date. They also noted the progression of RAMSI to a regional policing mission with the withdrawal of its military component, and the shift of RAMSI's civilian development initiatives to bilateral and other donor programmes from 1 July 2013.

30. Leaders noted and supported the recommendations of the 7th Meeting of the Forum Ministerial Standing Committee on RAMSI relating to the future oversight of RAMSI activities, and agreed that the Forum Ministerial Standing Committee on RAMSI will not be required to meet again. They also agreed that the Enhanced Consultative Mechanism (ECM) on RAMSI meet in 2014 to review developments over the year and make recommendations on future arrangements, and that the report of the 2014 ECM on RAMSI be conveyed to the Forum Leaders through the Forum Regional Security Committee and the Forum Officials Committee.

31. Leaders acknowledged with appreciation ongoing financial assistance provided by the New Zealand Government, and the generous and substantial financial commitment by the Government of Australia of AUD499.8 million as continued funding for RAMSI and its successor programmes from 2013 to 2017.

32. Leaders commended with gratitude the assistance provided by all Forum contributing countries towards RAMSI and the Solomon Islands over the last ten years. They noted the experience gained by contributing police personnel and expressed the hope to build on this by countries contributing to future regional and international operations.

33. Leaders also noted the independent review of RAMSI commissioned by the Solomon Islands Government and its intention to present the findings to Forum members in the future.

FIJI

34. Leaders noted the Forum's ongoing work to encourage and support Fiji's return to parliamentary democracy in accordance with the Biketawa Declaration and reiterated the Forum's intention to remain engaged with Fiji. They also noted progress made towards democratic elections to be held no later than September 2014 in line with the Forum's principles, and the reiteration of assurances by the Government to the Forum Ministerial Contact Group on Fiji (MCG) that there would be no media restrictions in relation to the constitutional consultation process, and that elections would be free and fair.

35. Leaders noted the expectations of the people of Fiji and the international community for free and fair elections achieved through: a constitution that credibly reflects public views; an independent elections oversight mechanism and election monitoring; free and fair participation by political parties in the electoral process with fair and timely registration; independent election monitoring; freedom of expression, media and assembly in election preparations; and a general acceptance of the election outcome by the people of Fiji.

36. Leaders reaffirmed their longstanding offer to support Fiji's early return to parliamentary democracy, including through the provision of appropriate assistance, consistent with the Forum's underlying principles and values for respect for democracy, good governance and the rule of law. Leaders welcomed the successful visit of the Forum Ministerial Contact Group on Fiji on 12 April 2013 and considered the Group's report to

Forum Leaders, including the MCG Chair's additional report on the situation in Fiji since the Group's visit in April 2013.

37. Leaders welcomed the report by the MCG that Fiji has continued to make progress towards holding national elections by September 2014.

38. Leaders welcomed the release of Fiji's new constitution on 22 August 2013, and its imminent approval by the President of Fiji. They noted that this was an important step towards free and fair elections.

39. Leaders expressed a commitment to revisit Fiji's suspension from the Forum after free and fair elections in accordance with guidance from the Special Leaders' Retreat in 2009 and the expectations set by the MCG during their visit in April 2013, and looked forward to inviting Fiji back to the Leaders' Meetings.

TRANSNATIONAL AND BROADER SECURITY ISSUES

40. Leaders noted the ongoing threats to the region including from transnational organised crime groups. They emphasised the importance of interagency cooperation and information sharing at national, regional and international levels to prevent and mitigate these threats, and acknowledged the work by regional law enforcement agencies.

41. Leaders also noted the ongoing threats posed by Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) and the activities undertaken to implement the Regional Unexploded Ordnance Strategy. Leaders encouraged Members, the Forum Secretariat, development partners, international bodies and clearance service providers to continue coordinating efforts to assist affected communities.

42. Leaders welcomed the *Agreement on Strengthening Implementation of the Niue Treaty on Cooperation in Fisheries Surveillance and Law Enforcement in the South Pacific*. They encouraged Members to sign and ratify the Agreement to allow its entry into force, enhancing fisheries and wider law enforcement activities, and facilitate sharing of fisheries data and intelligence.

43. Leaders commended the constructive role played by Forum Member States of the United Nations in the UN negotiations for an *Arms Trade Treaty* (ATT), consistent with the call by Forum Leaders in 2011 for Members to 'ensure a strong and proactive voice in ATT negotiations'. They recalled the strong common position taken on the ATT by the Forum and the Treaty's recent adoption and opening for signature in New York. Leaders welcomed the number of Forum members who had already signed the ATT and noted New Zealand's intention to draft model implementing legislation and to invite Forum members to attend a regional workshop to discuss this later this year. Leaders encouraged all Forum and United Nations members to consider signing the ATT as soon as practicable.

44. Leaders encouraged all States to sign and ratify the *Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty* (CTBT) as a practical step towards nuclear disarmament, and noted the practical value and potential of the CTBT verification system, including for earthquake and tsunami warning networks in the Pacific.

45. Leaders also welcomed the outcomes of the inaugural South Pacific Defence Ministers Meeting in Nuku'alofa, Tonga, including the importance of integrating the dialogue into the wider regional architecture.

46. Leaders were informed of the region's progress in addressing corruption through increased engagement with the *United Nations Convention Against Corruption* (UNCAC), and committed to increasing efforts to address corruption, including through ratification and implementation of UNCAC.

47. Leaders noted the establishment of a Pacific Islands Forum Reference Group on Women, Peace and Security to monitor and oversee the implementation of the Regional Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security, which seeks to increase the participation of women in preventing, managing, and resolving conflicts. They also acknowledged the work of the Pacific Islands Forum Reference Group to Address Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) and reinforced that all forms of SGBV should not be tolerated, and that police and community agencies have an important role in addressing SGBV.

48. Leaders noted the range of work being undertaken at the regional level to mainstream youth issues, increase youth training and employment and support youth participation in conflict prevention.

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS IN THE REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS

49. Leaders recalled that the Republic of the Marshall Islands was placed by the international community under the trusteeship of the United Nations administered by the United States of America, both of which therefore have ongoing obligations to encourage a final and just resolution for the Marshallese people. They welcomed the recommendations in the Special Rapporteur's report submitted to the UN Human Rights Council in September 2012 following the Special Rapporteur's missions to the Republic of the Marshall Islands and the United States of America in March and April 2012.

50. Leaders supported bilateral and multilateral action to assist the Republic of the Marshall Islands in its efforts to engage the United States towards a justified resolution to the U.S. Nuclear Testing Programme and considered submitting letters to the U.S. Government urging the United States to take action to meaningfully address the ongoing impacts resulting from the U.S. Nuclear Testing Programme, and to the United Nations Secretary-General to address the ongoing impacts of nuclear testing in the Pacific.

51. Leaders also agreed to stand in solidarity with the peoples of the Republic of the Marshall Islands as they face the challenges of overcoming the nuclear legacy.

POST-FORUM DIALOGUE PARTNERS

52. Leaders agreed to admit Cuba as the fifteenth Post-Forum Dialogue Partner, and noted that they will attend the 2014 Post-Forum Dialogue Plenary.

53. Leaders agreed to defer consideration of Spain's application for Post-Forum Dialogue membership to their next meeting.

NEW CALEDONIA

54. Leaders welcomed the successful visit of the Forum Ministerial Committee to New Caledonia on 17 – 19 July 2013, and endorsed the Forum Chair’s report on the visit.

SIXTH PACIFIC LEADERS MEETING (PALM 6)

55. Leaders welcomed Japan’s support for the Pacific Islands Forum and its intention to promote coordination between the Pacific Islands Forum and the PALM processes to further enhance cooperation with the Pacific region. Leaders welcomed Japan’s initiative to hold the second Ministerial Interim Meeting in 2013 in order to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the key PALM 6 outcomes.

COUNTRY INITIATIVES

56. Leaders noted the Prime Minister of the Cook Islands’ briefing on, and agreed to monitor, the Nansen Initiative and Ocean 21 initiative.

CANDIDACIES

57. Leaders reaffirmed support for New Zealand’s candidature for the United Nations Security Council to maintain a Pacific voice in the world’s primary body to address international peace and security. Australia thanked Forum members for their support in its successful bid for United Nations Security Council membership.

OUTCOMES OF THE SIS LEADERS MEETING

58. Leaders endorsed the outcomes of the SIS Leaders Meeting held in Majuro on 3 September 2013.

OTHER MATTERS

59. Leaders noted with concern the situation in Syria. They expressed their abhorrence at the use of chemical weapons by the Syrian Government. They called on all members of the United Nations Security Council, individually and collectively, to provide leadership in resolving this significant threat to international peace and security and to holding the Syrian Government to account for its actions.

APPRECIATION

60. Leaders commended the outgoing Chair, Honourable Henry Puna, Prime Minister of Cook Islands, and his Government for their leadership of the Forum over the past year.

VENUE FOR NEXT MEETING

61. Leaders welcomed the offer of the Republic of Palau to host the 2014 Forum.

MAJURO DECLARATION FOR CLIMATE LEADERSHIP

1. Climate change has arrived. It is the greatest threat to the livelihoods, security and well-being of the peoples of the Pacific and one of the greatest challenges for the entire world.
2. There is an overwhelming scientific consensus that escalating greenhouse gas emissions continue to cause the sharp rise in average global temperatures over the past century, the alarming acidification of our oceans, the rapid loss of polar sea ice, sea-level rise, and the striking incidence of more frequent and extreme weather events all over the world.
3. On 9 May 2013, atmospheric concentrations of carbon dioxide measured near the summit of Mauna Loa in Hawai'i exceeded 400 parts per million for the first time since measurements began. In crossing this historic threshold, the world entered a new danger zone. Unless we quickly change course, global average temperatures are projected to rise by 4°C or more above pre-industrial levels by the end of the Century, resulting in unprecedented human and environmental impacts.
4. We, the Leaders of the Pacific Islands Forum, underline the need for urgent action at all levels to reduce greenhouse gas emissions commensurate with the science and to respond urgently and sufficiently to the social, economic and security impacts of climate change to ensure the survival and viability of all Pacific small island developing States, in particular low-lying atoll States, and other vulnerable countries and regions worldwide.
5. At the same time, we recognize that the necessary energy revolution and economic transformation to low-carbon development is an unprecedented opportunity to enhance our security, protect and ensure the sustainability of our natural resources and environment, and to improve our people's health.

Our Responsibility to Act

6. We confirm the responsibility of all to act to urgently reduce and phase down greenhouse gas pollution in order to avert a climate crisis for present and future generations.
7. The responsibility of all to act falls to every government, every company, every organization and every person with the capacity to do so, both individually and collectively.

Our Commitment to be Climate Leaders

8. We commit to be Climate Leaders.
9. To lead is to act. In supporting this Declaration, a government, economic entity, company, civil society organization or individual commits to **demonstrate climate leadership** through action that contributes to the urgent reduction and phase down of greenhouse gas pollution.
10. Recognizing our unique vulnerability to climate change, the predicted catastrophic impacts on the security and livelihoods of our people, and the significant benefits that come

with our transition to renewable, clean and sustainable energy sources, we, the Leaders of the Pacific Islands Forum, confirm our climate leadership in the form of the commitments listed at the end of this Declaration. We also want to do more.

11. We call on our partners to enhance, accelerate and ensure the effective delivery of their support for the design and implementation of the commitments of the Pacific small island developing States.

12. We also call on others, in particular our Post-Forum Dialogue Partners, to contribute to the urgent reduction and phase down of greenhouse gas pollution. Those who support this Declaration will list specific commitments that contribute more than previous efforts to the urgent reduction and phase down of greenhouse gas pollution, and will submit them to the Chair of the Pacific Islands Forum for listing with this Declaration.

13. This Declaration is a platform for an upward spiral of action to urgently reduce and phase down greenhouse gas pollution. Those who support this Declaration are strongly encouraged to continue to scale-up their efforts by submitting for listing further specific commitments that contribute more than previous efforts to the urgent reduction and phase down of GHG pollution.

14. In addition, we commit to accelerate and intensify our efforts to prepare for and adapt to the intensifying impacts of climate change, and to further develop and implement policies, strategies and legislative frameworks, with support where necessary, to climate-proof our essential physical infrastructure, adapt our key economic sectors and ensure climate-resilient sustainable development for present and future generations.

15. This Declaration will be presented by the Chair of the Pacific Islands Forum to the Secretary-General of the United Nations as a contribution to his efforts to catalyze ambitious climate action and mobilize political will for a universal, ambitious and legally-binding climate change agreement by 2015.

16. This Declaration and the actions under it are intended to complement, strengthen and augment processes under way and commitments already made, including those under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and its Kyoto Protocol.

17. We agree to review the status and implementation of this Declaration at the 45th Pacific Island Forum Leaders' meeting.

Adopted in Majuro, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, on this, the 5th day of September, 2013.

ANNEX 2

Country	Subject of Commitment	Target or action	Where reflected	Year
Australia	Emissions reductions	Australia will unconditionally reduce its emissions by 5% below 2000 levels by 2020, and by up to 15% by 2020 if there is a global agreement which falls short of securing atmospheric stabilisation at 450 ppm carbon dioxide equivalent (CO ₂ -eq) under which major developing economies commit to substantially restrain emissions and advanced economies take on commitments comparable to Australia's. Australia will reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by 25% on 2000 levels by 2020 if the world agrees to an ambitious global deal capable of stabilising levels of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere at 450 ppm CO ₂ -eq or lower	Letter of 27 January 2010 from Australia's Minister for Climate Change and Water to UNFCCC Executive Secretary: http://climatechange.gov.au/sites/climatechange/files/files/UNFCCC-letter-Jan-2010.pdf	2010
	Renewable Energy	20% of electricity generation from renewables by 2020.	Australian Government, Department of Industry, Innovation, Climate Change, Science, Research, and Tertiary Education website, at http://www.climatechange.gov.au/reducing-carbon/renewable-energy/renewable-energy-target	

Cook Islands	Renewable Energy	<p>50% of inhabited islands electricity needs to be provided by renewable energy in 2015, and 100% by 2020, through implementing the Cook Islands Renewables Energy Chart with key strategies that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure the use of proven renewable electricity technology options 2. Ensure the policy and regulatory environment is aligned with the 50% by 2015 and 100% by 2020 renewable energy goal 3. Ensure ongoing education, awareness and advocacy for renewable energy and energy efficiency 4. Strengthen the required capacity to implement the Cook Islands renewable energy targets 	<p>UNFCCC prototype NAMA registry, available at https://unfccc.int/cooperation_support/nama/items/6982.php</p> <p>Barbados Declaration on Achieving Sustainable Energy for All in Small Island Developing States (SIDS), available at http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/Environment%20and%20Energy/Climate%20Change/Barbados-Declaration-2012.pdf</p>	<p>2013</p> <p>2012</p>
Federated States of Micronesia	Emissions reduction Renewable Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decrease the import and use of imported petroleum fuels by 50% by 2020. • 10% of electricity in urban centres and 50% in rural areas will be generated using renewable energy sources by 2020. • FSM will have a net gain of area covered by forests between now and 2020. • FSM will have a net gain of area and health status of coral reefs between now and 2020 • FSM will remain a net importer of GHG through 2020. 	<p>FSM Strategic Development Plan (2004-2013), pp. 301-305, available at http://www.mra.fm/pdfs/news_StrategicPlan.pdf</p>	2004

Kiribati	Renewable Energy	<p>Fuel reduction target for electricity generation in Kiribati by 2025:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. South Tarawa: 45% 2. Kiritimati: 60% 3. Rural public infrastructure: 60% 4. Rural public and private institutions: 100% 	IRENA profile on Kiribati, available at http://www.irena.org/REmaps/countryprofiles/kiribati.pdf	
Nauru	Renewable Energy	<p>50% of electricity generation to be provided by renewable energy by 2020.</p> <p>Long-term milestone - Viable power generating capacity including alternative renewable energy sources by 2025.</p>	Barbados Declaration on Achieving Sustainable Energy for All in Small Island Developing States (SIDS), available at http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/Environment%20and%20Energy/Climate%20Change/Barbados-Declaration-2012.pdf	2012

New Zealand	Emissions reduction	Reduce emissions by 5 per cent below 1990 levels by 2020	http://www.beehive.govt.nz/release/new-zealand-commits-2020-climate-change-target	2012
	Emissions reduction	<p>New Zealand is prepared to take on a GHG emissions reductions target of between 10 per cent and 20 per cent below 1990 levels by 2020, if there is a comprehensive global agreement. This means that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The global agreement sets the world on a pathway to limiting temperature rise to no more than 2° C; 2. Developed countries make comparable efforts to those of New Zealand; 3. Advanced and major emitting developing countries take action fully commensurate with their respective capabilities; 4. There is an effective set of rules for land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF); and 5. There is full recourse to a broad and efficient international carbon market. 	<p>UN document FCCC/SB/2011/Inf.1/Rev.1, p. 6, available at http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2011/sb/eng/inf01r01.pdf</p>	2010

	Emissions reduction	The Emissions Trading Scheme is New Zealand's primary tool to help reduce New Zealand's emissions and help New Zealand meet its international obligations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The NZ ETS has ensured New Zealand will meet its binding emissions reduction commitment under the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol. It will be a key tool to help NZ meet its 2020 target and any future targets, and will continue to develop through a series of independent reviews	http://www.climatechange.govt.nz/emissions-trading-scheme/	2008
	Renewable energy	New Zealand quantitative renewable energy targets are: 1. 90% of electricity generation from renewable sources by 2025 (in an average hydrological year), providing this does not affect security of supply 2. By 2025, utilise up to 9.5 PJ per year of energy from woody biomass or direct use geothermal additional to that used in 2005.	New Zealand Energy Strategy 2011-2021 and New Zealand Energy Efficiency and Conservation Strategy 2011-2016 http://www.med.govt.nz/sectors-industries/energy/strategies	2011
Niue	Renewable Energy	100 % of electricity generation from renewables by 2020.	IRENA country profile for Niue, available at http://www.irena.org/REmaps/countryprofiles/pacific/niue.pdf	2011

Palau	<p>Energy Access</p> <p>Renewable Energy</p> <p>Energy Efficiency</p>	<p>Deliver clean, secure and affordable energy for all citizens of Palau while treating the environment responsibly. Respond to the risk of climate change by adaptation to changes and by mitigation through reducing greenhouse gases caused by the production and use of energy.</p> <p>A vision for a reliable and resilient energy sector delivering sustainable low emission energy services by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Providing clear policy direction on the future of Palau's energy sector 2. Appropriate regulations to secure energy services at competitive prices 3. Maximizing cost efficient energy efficiency and renewable energy resources and conservation of energy while safeguarding the environment 4. Promoting environmentally sustainable energy technologies with the aim to substitute fossil fuels 5. Supporting consumers through the transition towards renewable energy 	<p>Barbados Declaration on Achieving Sustainable Energy for All in Small Island Developing States (SIDS), available at http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/Environment%20and%20Energy/Climate%20Change/Barbados-Declaration-2012.pdf</p>	2012
	Renewable Energy	<p>20% contribution of renewable energy to the energy mix by 2020.</p> <p>30% reduction in energy consumption through energy efficiency and conservation</p>	<p>Palau Strategic Action Plan Energy Sector, p. 9, available at http://www.rep5.eu/files/pages/file/Palau/ESSAP%20Final%20Draft.pdf</p>	2009

Papua New Guinea	Emissions Reduction	Decrease GHG emissions at least 50% before 2030 while becoming carbon neutral before 2050.	UN Document FCCC/AWGLCA/2011/INF.1, pp. 38-40, available at http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2011/awglca14/eng/inf01.pdf	2011
Republic of the Marshall Islands	Emissions Reduction Renewable Energy Energy Efficiency Energy Access	Pursuant to the Republic of Marshall Islands 2009 National Energy Policy and Energy Action Plan, the 2011 National Climate Change Policy Framework and Joint National Action Plan (for climate change adaptation, energy security and disaster risk reduction), and the Green Energy Micronesia initiative: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A 40% reduction in CO2 emissions below 2009 levels by 2020; 2. Electrification of 100% of urban households and 95% of rural outer atoll households by 2015; 3. The provision of 20% of energy through indigenous renewable resources by 2020; 4. Improved efficiency of energy use in 50% of households and businesses, and 75% of government buildings by 2020; 5. A 20% efficiency improvement in transportation sector fuel use by 2020; 6. Feasibility studies and internationally supported financing plans for innovative 'game-changing' renewable energy and sustainable development opportunities including Majuro atoll waste-to-energy and Kwajalein/Ebeye atoll OTEC plants undertaken by 2015 	Barbados Declaration on Achieving Sustainable Energy for All in Small Island Developing States (SIDS), available at http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/Environment%20and%20Energy/Climate%20Change/Barbados-Declaration-2012.pdf	2012

	Emissions Reduction	40% reduction of CO2 emissions below 2009 levels by 2020, pursuant to the 2009 National Energy Policy and Energy Action Plan, and with subject to the provision of adequate international support.	UN Document FCCC/AWGLCA/2011/INF.1, p. 30, available at http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2011/awglca14/eng/inf01.pdf	2010
Samoa	Renewable Energy Energy Efficiency	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To reduce the growth rate in the volume of imported fossil fuels by 10% by 2016. The high level indicators for this overarching goal/objective are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Energy Sector Plan launched and implemented with at least 75% of targets achieved by 2016; b. Increase in the contribution of RE to total energy consumption by 10% by 2016; c. Increase in the supply of RE for energy services by 10% by 2016; 2. Increase Public and Private investment on Renewable Energy in transport fuels and electricity generation. 3. Energy regulatory function established. 	<p>Barbados Declaration on Achieving Sustainable Energy for All in Small Island Developing States (SIDS), available at http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/Environment%20and%20Energy/Climate%20Change/Barbados-Declaration-2012.pdf</p> <p>http://www.mof.gov.ws/Portals/195/Energy/Samoa%20Energy%20Sector%20Plan-Final%20Version-Master.pdf</p>	2012
Solomon Islands	Energy Access Renewable Energy Energy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Replace current use of imported fossil fuel for electricity generation by 100% by Year 2030 2. Increase access to reliable, affordable and stable electricity grid by 50% from the current 12% by Year 2030 3. Reduce the price of electricity by half the 	<p>Rio+20 website, indicating voluntary commitment by Solomon Islands under the Barbados Declaration on Achieving Sustainable Energy for All in Small Island Developing States (SIDS), available at: http://www.uncsd2012.org/index.php?page=view&type=1006&menu=153&nr=250</p>	

	Efficiency	<p>present tariff rate by 2020</p> <p>4. Increase access to Solar-Home-Systems by remote rural dwellers located far from electricity grid from current 8.7% to 30% by Year 2020.</p>		
	Renewable Energy	50% of electricity generation from renewables by 2015.	IRENA country profile for Solomon Islands, available at http://www.irena.org/REmaps/countryprofiles/pacific/SolomonIslands.pdf	
Tonga	Renewable Energy Energy Efficiency Energy Access	<p>1. To reduce Tonga's greenhouse gas emissions and improve energy security through 50% renewable energy mix in the Energy Transformation sector by the end of the Tonga Energy Roadmap 2010-2020 [TERM] implementation period.</p> <p>2. To improve efficiency of electricity supply and demand sides by 18% by the end of the TERM implementation period.</p> <p>3. All Tongans shall access to clean, reliable and affordable energy services by the end of TERM implementation period.</p> <p>Establish phased, comprehensive set of action plans to put in place a long-term institutional arrangement, which provides strong leadership and coordination of energy sector activities.</p>	Barbados Declaration on Achieving Sustainable Energy for All in Small Island Developing States (SIDS), available at http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/Environment%20and%20Energy/Climate%20Change/Barbados-Declaration-2012.pdf	2012

Tuvalu	Renewable Energy Energy Efficiency	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Power Generation – 100% renewable energy between 2013 and 2020 2. Implementation Principles <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Solar PV 60 – 95% of demand - Wind 0 – 40% of demand (if feasible) - Biodiesel 5% of demand (import) <p>Energy Efficiency – improvements of 30% of current annual demand of Funafuti.</p>	Barbados Declaration on Achieving Sustainable Energy for All in Small Island Developing States (SIDS), available at http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/Environment%20and%20Energy/Climate%20Change/Barbados-Declaration-2012.pdf	2012
Vanuatu	Renewable Energy	<p>100% of energy from renewables.</p> <p>40% of power generation through renewables by 2015</p> <p>65% of power generation through renewables by 2020</p>	IRENA country profile for Vanuatu, available at http://www.irena.org/REmaps/countryprofiles/pacific/vanuatu.pdf	