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Center for International Environmental Law

Presentation to the Training Program in Judicial Specialization for Protection of Environmental Rights Supreme Court of Justice of the United Mexican States

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Defending the Right to a Healthy Planet



Two Questions:

 What is an International Court?

 What is Environmental Law

- Answers are largely a matter of context and perspective
- Simplest answers are rarely the most useful



What is an International Court? ...

- Judicial and Quasi Judicial International bodies....
 - International Court of Justice
 - Intl Arbitration Mechanisms (PCIA)
 - Tribunals established by Treaty (ITLOS, Trade Panels)
 - International Criminal Courts
 - Human Rights Courts
 - Accountability Mechs within International Institutions (World Bank, IFC, RDBs, CDM)
 - Implementing and compliance bodies within treaties (CITES Standing Committee, Montreal Protocol Compliance mechanism)
- Important, but not covered here
 Domestic courts applying international and foreign law



What is an International Court? Presentment...

- Request for Opinion (No Dispute)
- State to State
- Individual-to-State
 - Individual seeking redress via intl mech
- Individual-to-IGO
- Intl Community to Individual (International criminal cases)
- International Private Law
 - Individual-to-Individual (e.g. Commercial arbitrations)
- Domestic courts applying international or foreign law
 - State to Individual or Goods (Seizures or prosecutions)
 - Individual-to-State (Transboundary litigation in domestic courts)





Unique Challenges of State to State Mechanisms



Finding a proper forum Getting access to the forum Jurisdiction Political and economic challenges States face in challenging other States. Compliance

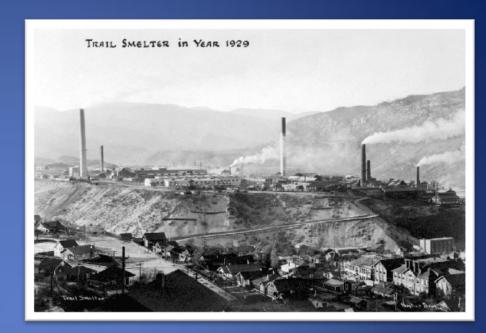


Individual v. State

- No political constraint in initiating the case;
- Challenge is in finding a court that would accept the case and obtaining a binding judgment.
- But a even nonbinding opinion can still be useful.

Three Early Cases

- Trail Smelter
 - The "No Harm" Rule
- Lac Lanoux
 - Shared watercourses
 - Consider interests of other states
- Icelandic Fisheries
 - New limits for "freedom of the seas" in a era of limited and exhaustible resources







International Court of Justice (ICJ)

- 15 Judges/15 countries
- Up to 2 addl judges from each Party.
- Disputes between States
 - Permissive jurisdiction
 - Compulsory jurisdiction
- Advisory Opinions
- Effect of Decisions
 - Binding on Parties to the Dispute
 - Not binding on non-Parties (no principle of stare decisis)
 - Authoritative statement of international law
 - Often instrumental in crystallizing emerging norms





ICJ: Nuclear Weapons Cases

- Australia v. France, & New Zealand v. France
- Advisory Opinion on the threat of nuclear weapons
- Compelling cases for the value of good dicta









ICJ: Gabcikovo/Nagymaros

Hungary v. Slovakia



ICJ: Pulp Mills

Argentina v. Uruguay





ICJ: Palau

- Initiative for UNGA Resolution requesting Adv Op from ICJ
- Responsibility of States with respect to GHG emissions that cause harm in other States



International Tribunal on the Law of the Sea

- Jurisdiction
- Southern Bluefin Tuna



Treaty Mechanisms

- Example: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
- Article 14
 - Any party can invoke
 - Applies to disputes over 'interpretation or application'
 - Obligation to seek a settlement via negotiation or other means
 - After 12 months, any party can request conciliation
 - Conciliation commission comprised of appointees from 2 sides, plus jointly selected chair
 - Conciliation Panel to render recommendatory award





Trade: State-to-State

• Shrimp/Turtle



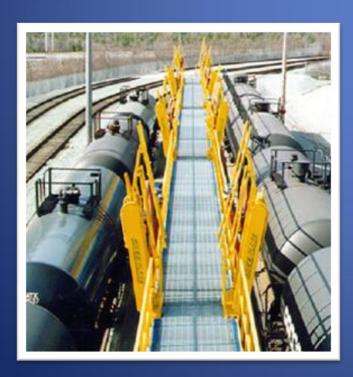






Trade: Individual/Corporation-to-State

- Methanex
- Metalclad
- Pacific Rim (ongoing)







Human Rights Bodies

• IACHR



- Awas Tingni
- Individual petition
- Precautionary Measures
 - Gold Corp (Guatemala)

• ECHR



- Affaire Tătar c. Roumanie
- TaĜkın and Others v.
 Turkey
- Okyay and Others v.
 Turkey





Conclusion

