This new and fully updated edition of *Principles of International Environmental Law* offers a comprehensive and critical account of one of the fastest growing areas of international law: the principles and rules relating to environmental protection.

Introducing the reader to the key foundational principles, governance structures and regulatory techniques, *Principles of International Environmental Law* explores each of the major areas of international environmental regulation through substantive chapters, including climate change, atmospheric protection, oceans and freshwater, biodiversity, chemicals and waste regulation. The ever-increasing overlap with other areas of international law is also explored through examination of the interlinkages between international environmental law and other areas of international regulation, such as trade, human rights, humanitarian law and investment law.

Incorporating the latest developments in treaty and case law for key areas of environmental regulation, this text is an essential reference and textbook for advanced undergraduate and postgraduate students, academics and practitioners of international environmental law.

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Contents

Foreword xxi
Preface and Acknowledgements to the Fourth Edition xxv
Preface and Acknowledgements to the Third Edition xxxii
Preface and Acknowledgements to the Second Edition xxxix
Preface and Acknowledgements to the First Edition xxxi
Table of Cases xxxiv
Table of Treaties and Other International Instruments xxxix
List of Abbreviations lxxv

PART I THE LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

1 The Environment and International Society: Issues, Concepts and Definitions 3
Chapter Outline 3
Introduction: The Environmental Challenge 3
The Basis for Decision-Making: Science, Economics and Other Values 6
Science 6
Economics 8
Other Social Objectives 9
Sustainable Development 9
The International Legal Order 10
The Functions of International Law 11
Sovereignty and Territory 12
International Actors 13
The Environment and International Law: Defining Terms 14
Challenges for International Environmental Law 16
Further Reading 17
International Environmental Law: Texts, Articles and History 17
Sources of International Environmental Law 19
Primary Materials 19
International Environmental Jurisprudence 20
Secondary Materials – Journals 20
Websites 20
Chapter Outline

2 History 21

Introduction 21
From Early Fisheries Conventions to the Creation of the United Nations 22
From the Creation of the United Nations to Stockholm: 1945–72 26
UNCCUR 26
Development of International Environmental Rules 27
The 1972 United Nations Conference on the Human Environment 29
Stockholm Follow-up 32
From Stockholm to Rio: 1972–92 33
Post-Stockholm: Treaties and Other International Acts 33
1978 UNEP Draft Principles 35
1981 Montevideo Programme 36
1982 World Charter for Nature 37
The Brundtland Report and the Report of the Legal Experts Group 38
Lead-up to UNCED 39
UNCED 40
The Rio Declaration 41
Agenda 21 43
UNCED Follow-up 45
Beyond UNCED: Trends and Directions 46
World Summit on Sustainable Development 48
Rio+20 Summit 48
Post Rio+20 Follow-up: Institutional Reform and the Sustainable Development Goals 49
Conclusions 50
Further Reading 51

3 Governance: States, International Organisations and Non-State Actors 52

Chapter Outline 52
Introduction 52
States 53
International Organisations 55
History of International Organisational Arrangements 55
UNCED, WSSD and the Rio+20 Summit 56
The Function and Role of International Organisations 57
Global Organisations 59
United Nations (www.un.org) 59
Coordination 60
UN General Assembly 61
UN Environment Programme (www.unep.org) 63
UN Development Programme (www.undp.org) 65
International Law Commission (www.un.org/law/ilc) 66
High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (sustainabledevelopment.un.org/hlpf) 67
Other Subsidiary Bodies Established by the General Assembly 68
Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) 69
Security Council 71
Trusteeship Council 72
International Court of Justice (www.icj-cij.org) 72
United Nations Specialised Agencies and Related Organisations 73
Food and Agriculture Organization (www.fao.org) 73
Contents

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (www.unesco.org) 74
International Maritime Organization (www.imo.org) 75
International Labour Organization (www.ilo.org) 76
World Meteorological Organization (www.wmo.int) 76
International Civil Aviation Organization (www.icao.int) 77
UN Industrial Development Organization (www.unido.org) 77
World Health Organization (www.who.int) 77
International Atomic Energy Agency (www.iaea.org) 78
World Bank, International Monetary Fund, and World Trade Organization 79
Cooperative Arrangements 81
Other Global Institutions 81
Regional and Subregional Organisations 82
Europe and the OECD 82
Africa 86
Americas and the Caribbean 86
Asia Pacific 87
Organisations Established by Environmental Treaties 88

Non-State Actors 89
Scientific Community 90
Environmental, Health and Developmental Organisations 91
Legal Groups 92
Corporate Sector 92
Individuals and Indigenous Communities 94
The Media 95

Conclusions 96

Further Reading 97

4 International Lawmaking and Regulation 101

Chapter Outline 101
Introduction 101

Treaties 104
Environmental Treaties 106
The Treaty-Making Process 106
The 1969 Vienna Convention and Legal Issues Relating to Treaties 107
Interpretation 108
Entry into Force 110
Reservations and Interpretative Declarations 111
Relations between International Agreements 113
Amendment 115

Other International Acts 116
Acts of International Organisations 116
Conference Declarations and Other Acts 118

Customary International Law 119
State Practice 120
Opinio Juris 121
Treaties and Custom 122
Persistent Objector 124
Regional Custom 124

General Principles of International Law 125
Equity 126

Subsidiary Sources 127

Introduction to Regulatory Approaches 128
5 Compliance: Implementation, Enforcement, Dispute Settlement 144

Chapter Outline 144

Introduction 144

Implementation 147
National Law 147

National Compliance 148
Reporting 152

International Enforcement 153
Enforcement by States 153
Damage to a State’s Own Environment 154
Damage to the Environment of Another State 155
Damage to the Environment in Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction 155
Enforcement by International Organisations 160
Enforcement by Non-State Actors 163
Enforcement in the National Courts 164
International Enforcement 166

International Settlement of Disputes 167
Introduction 167

Diplomatic Means of Dispute Settlement 168
Negotiation and Consultation 168
Mediation, Conciliation, Fact-Finding and International Institutions 170
Non-Compliance Procedures 172
Inspection Procedures of Multilateral Development Banks 176
NAFTA Commission on Environmental Cooperation 177

Legal Means of Dispute Settlement 178
Arbitration 178
International Courts 180
International Court of Justice 180
UNCLOS and ITLOS 184
WTO Dispute Settlement Body 186
European Court of Justice and Court of First Instance 187
Human Rights Courts 189
ix | Contents

Conclusions 190
Further Reading 192

PART II PRINCIPLES AND RULES ESTABLISHING STANDARDS

6 General Principles and Rules 197
Chapter Outline 197
Introduction 197
Principles and Rules 199
Sovereignty Over Natural Resources and the Responsibility Not to Cause Damage to the Environment of Other States or to Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction 201
Sovereign Rights Over Natural Resources 202
Sovereignty and Extraterritoriality 203
Responsibility Not to Cause Environmental Damage 206
Conclusion 210
Principle of Preventive Action 211
Cooperation 213
Sustainable Development 217
Introduction 217
Future Generations 221
Sustainable Use of Natural Resources 222
Equitable Use of Natural Resources 225
Integration of Environment and Development 227
Conclusion 229
Precautionary Principle 229
Polluter Pays Principle 240
OECD 241
European Union 242
Principle of Common But Differentiated Responsibility 244
Common Responsibility 245
Differentiated Responsibility 246
Conclusions 248
Further Reading 249

7 Atmospheric Protection 252
Chapter Outline 252
Introduction 252
Milestones in the Development of Atmospheric Regulation 254
Trail Smelter Case 254
Nuclear Testing 255
Customary Law 257
UN Environmental Summits 258
Urban and Transboundary Air Pollution 259
1979 UNECE Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution and Its Protocols 261
1979 LRTAP Convention 261
1984 Monitoring and Evaluation Protocol 262
1985 Sulphur Protocol 263
1988 NOx Protocol 263
1991 Volatile Organic Compounds Protocol 265
1994 Sulphur Protocol 267
1998 Aarhus Protocol on Heavy Metals 268
### Contents

- 1998 Aarhus Protocol on Persistent Organic Pollutants 269
- 1999 Gothenburg Protocol to Abate Acidification, Eutrophication and Ground-Level Ozone 270
- Sulphur Dioxide 272
- Nitrogen Oxides 272
- Ozone 273
- Assessment, Information and Institutions 273
- 2002 ASEAN Agreement on Transboundary Haze Pollution 274
- Aircraft Emissions: ICAO Convention 275
- 2013 Minamata Mercury Convention 276
- **Ozone Depletion** 277
  - 1985 Vienna Convention 279
  - The 1987 Montreal Protocol: Adjustments and Amendments 280
    - Controlled Substances 282
    - Control Measures: Consumption and Production 282
    - Control Measures: Trade in Controlled Substances 286
    - Developing Countries 287
    - Technical, Financial and Other Assistance 288
    - Reporting and Compliance 289
    - Institutional Arrangements 289
- **Outer Space** 290
  - 1967 Outer Space Treaty 291
  - 1979 Moon Treaty 291
  - Outer Space Principles 292
- **Conclusions** 293
- **Further Reading** 294

### 8 Climate Change 295

#### Chapter Outline 295
- **Introduction** 295

**Development of the Climate Change Regime** 299
- 1992 Climate Change Convention 300
  - Preamble, Definition, Objective and Principles 301
  - General Commitments 302
  - Reporting 303
  - Specific Commitments: Sources and Sinks 304
  - Commitments: Financial Resources and Technology Transfer 305
  - Institutional Arrangements 306
  - Implementation and Dispute Settlement 307
- The 1997 Kyoto Protocol 307
  - Emission Reduction Targets and Timetable 308
  - Policies and Measures 309
  - Flexibility Mechanisms: Emissions Trading, Joint Implementation and the CDM 310
  - Sinks 313
  - Developing Countries 315
  - Reporting and Compliance 315
  - Negotiations for a New Climate Treaty Agreement 316

**Paris Agreement** 318
- Preamble and Objectives 319
- Nationally Determined Contributions 321
- Mitigation Commitments 322
- Sinks 323
# Contents

Voluntary Cooperation and Carbon Markets  324  
Adaptation and Loss and Damage  325  
Financial Resources, Technology Transfer and Capacity-Building  327  
Implementation and Compliance  328  
Institutional Arrangements  330  
Post-Paris Developments  330  
**Intersectoral Linkages**  331  
- Emissions from International Aviation  332  
- Emissions from International Shipping  333  
Conclusions  334  
Further Reading  335  

## 9 Freshwater Resources  337  
**Chapter Outline**  337  
Introduction  337  
Customary Law  339  
- *Lac Lanoux* Arbitration  341  
- ILA: 1966 Helsinki Rules  342  
- ILC 2008: Articles on Transboundary Aquifers  344  
- Case Concerning the Gabčíkovo–Nagymaros Project  345  
- The Case Concerning the Pulp Mills on the River Uruguay  351  
- Indus Waters Kishenganga Arbitration  355  
- Costa Rica v. Nicaragua Cases  359  
**Global Rules**  360  
- 1997 Watercourses Convention  361  
- 1992 Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes  363  
**Regional Rules**  366  
- Europe  366  
- Rhine  367  
- Americas  370  
- 1909 Boundary Waters Treaty  371  
- Gut Dam Arbitration  371  
- 1978 Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement  372  
- Africa  374  
- Niger Basin  374  
- Southern Africa, Including the Zambezi River  375  
- Asia  377  
- Mekong River Basin  377  
- Subcontinental Asia  378  
- Middle East  379  
- Israel–Jordan Peace Treaty  380  
- Jordan–Saudi Arabia Al-Sag/Al-Disi Aquifer Agreement  380  
Conclusions  381  
Further Reading  382  

## 10 Biological Diversity  384  
**Chapter Outline**  384  
Introduction  384  
Convention on Biological Diversity and Its Protocols  388  
- 1992 Convention on Biological Diversity  388  
  - Objectives  389  
  - Preamble and Jurisdictional Scope  389
Contents

Conservation and Sustainable Use 390
Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing 394
Biotechnology and Living Modified Organisms 396
Financial Resources 397
Institutions and Other Mechanisms 397
2000 Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety 397
2010 Nagoya Protocol 403
Evolution of the Biodiversity Convention 404

Other Global Biodiversity-Related Conventions 409
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species 409
CITES Institutions 410
Preamble and Definitions 410
Appendices I–III and International Trade 411
Introduction from the Sea Under CITES 412
Amendments to Appendices 413
Reservations 414
Exemptions and Special Provisions 415
Compliance and Enforcement 416
1979 Bonn Convention on Migratory Species 417
Ramsar Convention 420
1972 World Heritage Convention 422
International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture 424
International Plant Protection Convention 427

Other Instruments Addressing Specific Ecosystems or Species 427
Forests 428
International Tropical Timber Agreement 2006 428
UN Forum on Forests 429
2007 UN Forest Instrument 430
Land and Soil Degradation, and Desertiﬁcation 431
1994 Convention to Combat Desertiﬁcation 433

Birds 434
1950 Birds Convention 435
1970 Benelux Convention 435
Other Animal Species 435
1973 Polar Bear Agreement 435
1979 Vicuna Convention 436

General Instruments of Regional and Subregional Application 436
Africa 437
1968 African Nature Convention 438
2003 Revised African Nature Convention 439
1994 Lusaka Agreement 440
The Americas and the Caribbean 441
1940 Western Hemisphere Convention 441
1978 Treaty for Amazonian Cooperation 442
Pacific Islands Region 443
Europe 444
1979 Berne Convention 444
1982 Benelux Convention 446
1991 Alpine Convention 446
2003 Carpathians Convention 447
Asia 447

Conclusions 449
Further Reading 451
Chapter Outline 455
Protection of the Marine Environment 459

Introduction 459
Development of International Law Rules 460
Global Rules: UNCLOS 462
Regional Arrangements 464
UNEP Regional Seas Programme 465
North-East Atlantic: 1992 OSPAR Convention 472
Baltic Sea: the 1992 Helsinki Convention 474
Pollution from Land-Based Sources 476
Pollution by Dumping 479
Regional Agreements 483
Pollution from Vessels 486
UNCLOS Rules 487
MARPOL 73/78 488
Polar Code 493
Other Agreements on Pollution from Ships 494
Safety Agreements 495
Pollution from Seabed Activities 496
UNCLOS and the International Seabed Authority 497
Regional Agreements 499
Environmental Emergencies 500
1989 Salvage Convention 502
1990 OPRC Convention and 2000 HNS Protocol 503
Regional Agreements 504
Liability and Compensation 505

Conservation of Marine Living Resources 506

Introduction 506
Development of International Law Rules 509
Pacific Fur Seal Arbitration 509
Food and Agriculture Organization 510
The First UN Conference on the Law of the Sea (1958) 511
Fisheries Jurisdiction Cases 512
1972 Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment 513
UNCLOS 513
Territorial Waters, Archipelagic Waters and the Continental Shelf 514
Exclusive Economic Zone 514
High Seas 516
1995 Fish Stocks Agreement and Other Global Arrangements 516
1995 Fish Stocks Agreement 517
1993 Compliance Agreement 519
1995 Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries 520
Regional Fishery Arrangements 520
Fisheries Case Law 526
Estai Case (Canada v. Spain) 527
Southern Bluefin Tuna Cases (New Zealand v. Japan, Australia v. Japan) 528
Swordfish Case (Chile v. EU) 529
South China Sea Arbitration (Philippines v. China) 531
12 Hazardous Substances and Activities, and Waste 569

Chapter Outline 569

Introduction 569

Hazardous Substances 572

Definition of Hazardous Substances 572
Accident Prevention, Preparedness and Response 573
EU Seveso Directive 575
1992 Industrial Accidents Convention 576
Chemicals, Pesticides and Other Dangerous Substances 578
Registration and Classification (Including Labelling and Packaging) 578
Production and Use 580
International Trade 585
Transport 589

Exposure in the Work Environment 590

Hazardous Activities 593

Nuclear Activities and Radioactive Substances 593
Nuclear Safety 595
Transport 597
Protection of Workers and the Public 598
Border Area Cooperation 599
Emergencies 599
Nuclear Weapons and Testing, and Nuclear-Free Zones 601
xv | Contents

Other Hazardous Activities 603
Energy 604
Mining 606
Agriculture 608
Transportation 609
Tourism 609
Wastes 609
Defining Wastes 610
Municipal Waste 610
Hazardous and Toxic Wastes (Industrial, Agricultural and Mining Waste and
Sewage Sludge) 611
Radioactive Waste 613
Prevention and Treatment 613
Disposal 615
Disposal at Sea 615
Disposal into Rivers and Lakes by Other Land-Based Sources 616
Incineration 616
Landfill and Other Land Disposal and Storage 617
Recycling and Reuse 618
International Movement (Including Trade) In Waste 619
The 1989 Basel Convention 620
1991 Bamako Convention 623
1995 Waigani Convention 624
North America 625
and Radioactive Waste Management 625
Conclusions 627
Further Reading 629

13 The Polar Regions: Antarctica and the Arctic 632
Chapter Outline 632
Introduction 632
The Antarctic 633
The Antarctic Treaty Regime 634
1959 Antarctic Treaty 634
1972 Antarctic Seals Convention 635
1980 CCAMLR 635
1988 CRAMRA 637
1991 Environment Protocol 639
Other Treaty Provisions 644
The Arctic 644
The Arctic Council 645
Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Programme 646
Arctic Contaminants Action Program 647
Protection of the Arctic Marine Environment Working Group 647
Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna Working Group 648
Emergency Prevention, Preparedness, and Response Working Group 648
Sustainable Development Working Group 648
Arctic Treaties 649
Conclusions 650
Further Reading 651
PART III  TECHNIQUES FOR IMPLEMENTING INTERNATIONAL PRINCIPLES AND RULES

14 Environmental Impact Assessment  657
Chapter Outline  657
Introduction  657
Non-Binding Instruments  658
Developments from Stockholm to Rio  658
UN Environmental Summits  660
ILC Draft Articles on Prevention of Transboundary Harm  661
Treaties and Other Binding Instruments  662
1982 UNCLOS  664
1986 Noumea Convention  666
1991 Espoo Convention  667
2003 Strategic Environmental Assessment Protocol  670
1991 Antarctic Environment Protocol  671
1992 Biodiversity Convention  673
Risk Assessment Procedures  673
World Bank and Other Multilateral Lending Institutions  675
International Cases  676
Conclusions  680
Further Reading  681

15 Environmental Information and Technology Transfer  682
Chapter Outline  682
Introduction  682
Environmental Information  683
Information Exchange  685
Reporting and Provision of Information  688
Reports by Organisations  689
Reports Under Treaties or Other Agreements  689
Reports of Events Other than Emergencies  692
Information to and from Non-State Organisations  694
Consultation  694
Prior Informed Consent  697
Notification of Emergency Situations  698
Nuclear Accidents  699
Monitoring and Other Information Gathering  703
Treaty Arrangements  704
Access to Environmental Information and Public Participation  707
1992 OSPAR Convention  708
1998 Aarhus Convention  710
2003 Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers  712
Public Education and Awareness  715
Eco-Labelling  716
Eco-Auditing and Accounting  717
Environmental Accounting  717
Environmental Auditing  719
Technology Transfer and Technical Assistance  720
Soft Law Developments  721
16 Liability for Environmental Damage 735

Chapter Outline 735
Introduction 735
State Liability 737
Introduction 737
General International Law 739
Defining Environmental Damage 741
Threshold at which Environmental Damage Entails Liability 743
Standard of Care 746
Reparation 749
State Practice 752
UN Compensation Commission 755
International Crimes 760
Treaties 762
1972 Space Liability Convention 762
1979 LRTAP Convention 764
1982 UNCLOS 764
1988 CRAMRA and 1991 Antarctic Environmental Protocol 767
1992 Climate Change Convention and 2015 Paris Agreement 768
The Work of the International Law Commission 769
Civil Liability for Environmental Damage Under International Law 771
Nuclear Installations 772
1960 Paris Convention and 1963 Brussels Convention 773
1963 Vienna Convention 775
1988 Joint Protocol 778
1997 Convention on Supplementary Compensation 779
Oil Pollution 779
1992 Civil Liability Convention 780
The 1992 Fund Convention 781
2003 Supplementary Fund Protocol 783
IOPC Fund Practice 784
2001 Bunker Oil Convention 788
Private Compensation Schemes 789
Marine Environment 790
Waste 790
Transport 792
Antarctic 794
1988 CRAMRA 794
1991 Antarctic Environment Protocol 794
Biodiversity 797
General Instruments Relating to Dangerous Goods or Activities 799
1993 Lugano Convention 799
2003 Civil Liability Protocol 801
Conclusions 803
Further Reading 804
PART IV

LINKAGE OF INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL LAW AND OTHER AREAS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

17 Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law 811

Chapter Outline 811
Introduction 811
Human Rights Law 813
Development of International Human Rights Law 813
Environmental Protection and Human Rights 814
Economic, Social and Cultural Rights 817
Civil and Political Rights 825
International Humanitarian Law 828
Military Activities and Environmental Protection 829
International Environmental Law During War and Armed Conflict 829
International Law of War and Armed Conflict: General Rules of Environmental Protection 832
International Law of War and Armed Conflict: Special Rules of Environmental Protection 834
Environmental Security and International Law 836
Conclusions 837
Further Reading 838

18 International Economic Law: Trade, Investment and Intellectual Property 841

Chapter Outline 841
Introduction 841
Trade and Environment 843
Trade Measures in International Environmental Agreements 843
Unilateral Environmental Measures and International Trade 848
WTO/GATT 850
WTO Dispute Settlement 854
Measures for Health and Safety Protection 871
Beef Hormones Disputes (1998 and 2008) 873
Assessment 881
Regional and Bilateral Free Trade Agreements 882
European Union 882
North American Free Trade Agreement 887
African Economic Community 893
Competition and Subsidies 894
Subsidies 895
Anti-Competitive Agreements 898
Anti-Dumping 899
Foreign Investment 900
Investment Treaties 900
Substantive Rules 901
Dispute Settlement 904
Case Law 905
Insurance 916
Intellectual Property Rights 916
Patents and Other Rights 917
Traditional Knowledge 922
Conclusions 924
Further Reading 926
19 Future Developments  930
   Chapter Outline  930
   Introduction  930
   Governance Challenges  933
   Implementation and Enforcement Challenges  936
   Future Regulatory Development  938
   Conclusions  940

Index  941
It is with pleasure that I write a foreword to this timely exposition and analysis of the system of environmental law as a whole, and as it stands after the Rio Conference. If it seems a little bold to call environmental law a ‘system’, it is assuredly not so bold as it would have been before the publication of Philippe Sands’ important work. A main purpose of academic writing should be to perceive and portray patterns and relations in a body of legal rules so as to make it manageable, teachable, comprehensible and usable. The present work succeeds in doing this to a remarkable degree.

The author’s statement that environmental law has a ‘longer history than some might suggest’ might be thought to border on understatement. When something is taken up as a modish ‘concern’, there is often a strong temptation to think of it as a discovery by a newly enlightened generation. It is, therefore, a useful antidote to be reminded that, of the two pioneering decisions, both still leading and much-cited cases, one was the Bering Sea arbitration, of a century ago, and the other, the Trail Smelter arbitration, of half a century ago. Nevertheless, the present-day need for law to protect the environment and to preserve resources is of a scale and urgency far beyond the imagining of the early pioneers.

Seeing these questions, however, in a proper historical perspective does help to warn against the dangers of treating environmental law as a specialisation, which can be made a separate study; or, on the other hand, of regarding environmental law – and here I borrow Philippe’s words – as a ‘marginal part of the existing legal order’. A perusal of this book will readily reveal to the reader the fallacy of both of these attitudes. Part I of the book – which is entitled ‘The Legal and Institutional Framework’ – comprises illuminating treatments of such basic subjects of international law as the legal nature of states, international organisations, non-governmental organisations, treaties and other international acts such as resolutions of the General Assembly and other international bodies, EC regulations and directives, the nature and uses of customary law, the general principles of law, and general problems of compliance, implementation and enforcement, and dispute settlement. These pages amply demonstrate that the environmental lawyer has to be equipped with a good basic knowledge of general international law before he can even get properly started on the study of environmental law. Likewise, the general student of international law will, in these pages, find illumination in plenty on these basic questions of general public international law; and indeed also of EC law. He will also find, in the later pages, valuable light upon such difficult questions as ‘sovereignty over natural resources’, the actio popularis, ‘standards’ and ‘soft law’; techniques to encourage compliance, such as reporting; the
position in war and armed conflict; general principles of liability and reparation, as well as specifically environmental notions such as the so-called ‘polluter pays’ principle.

It is in Part II of the book that the author broaches the immense task of setting out, and analysing in some detail, the developing substantive law for the protection of the environment and for the conservation of resources, and of biological diversity. Here, again, when it comes to classifying the areas for purposes of exposition, some of the general headings are familiar to every international lawyer: the atmosphere and outer space; oceans and seas; freshwater resources; hazardous substances and activities; waste; the polar regions; and European Community environmental law. It is in itself a valuable lesson to be able thus to see the shape and dimensions of environmental law as a whole. To establish the boundaries of a subject is an important step towards its intellectual comprehension.

It is a trite observation that environmental problems, though they closely affect municipal laws, are essentially international; and that the main structure of control can therefore be no other than that of international law. Yet one result of this study of environmental law as a whole is to show that the environmental factor has already so infiltrated so many of the traditional areas of public international law that it is no longer possible adequately to study many of the main headings of public international law without taking cognisance of the modifying influence in that particular respect of the principles, laws and regulations of environmental law. There are many instances; one that might not be the first possibility that comes to mind is the law concerning foreign investment. Many readers will remember the controversies of the 1960s and 1970s over the efforts to strike some sort of balance between the principle of national sovereignty over a nation’s natural resources, and the competing principles limiting the sovereign rights of expropriation without proper compensation for the foreign investment in those resources. At the present time, this is an area of the law which can no longer be appreciated without adding the considerable factor of the need to protect the environment and therefore the need to limit certain kinds of exploitation, whether foreign or domestic, which cause international waste and harm. The problem of the destruction of tropical rainforests is probably the most dramatic and best known example of a national resource itself becoming an international problem.

Another matter that needs to be thought about is how to make the law of the environment more efficient. The existing principles, laws, case law, regulations, standards, resolutions and so on, already constitute a vast and complicated apparatus of paper and of powers conferred upon certain bodies or persons. When it is considered that the existing law is, however, also seemingly quite inadequate to the problem and that much more may be needed, one is bound to ask questions about how much of the world’s resources, wealth, energy and intellect is to be spent on this task of regulation and control. Pollution resulting from an excess of the complication and sheer number of laws, regulations and officials is by no means the least of the threats to our living environment. This book is an important first step towards rationalisation, for it does, by its very able and effective exposition, enable one to see the dimensions of the problem and to get some sort of conspectus of the existing legal apparatus.

Another matter of concern is the need to keep laws and regulations in this area reasonably flexible and open when necessary to changes of direction. Good laws on the environment are driven, or should be driven, by the lessons to be learned from the natural sciences and from technology. But scientists are not by any means always in agreement. It is reasonable to assume, moreover, that the enormous sums spent upon further scientific and technological research
imply that the scene of scientific ‘fact’ is liable to change importantly and even suddenly; for, if not, it is difficult to see what this expensive endeavour is about. For an example of this kind of effect, it is necessary only to mention how new scientific knowledge of the dangers from dioxins have put into a wholly new perspective erstwhile schemes for conserving non-renewable sources of energy using instead the combustion of mixed wastes. We need, therefore, a law of the environment that can change with the changes in the scientific world; otherwise it will quickly and most damagingly be enforcing outmoded science. But to achieve change in international regulations, without thereby merely adding more layers of regulation, is technically by no means an easy task or even always a possible one.

But the matter goes deeper than these preoccupations, important as they are. Humanity is faced with a multifaceted dilemma. There seems to be an urgent need for more and more complex regulation and official intervention; yet this is, in our present system of international law and relations, extremely difficult to bring about in a timely and efficient manner. The fact of the matter surely is that these difficulties reflect the increasingly evident inadequacy of the traditional view of international relations as composed of pluralistic separate sovereignties, existing in a world where pressures of many kinds, not least of scientific and technological skills, almost daily make those separate so-called sovereignties, in practical terms, less independent and more and more interdependent. What is urgently needed is a more general realisation that, in the conditions of the contemporary global situation, the need to create a true international society must be faced. It needs in fact a new vision of international relations and law. This is a matter that takes us beyond the scope of this book. But those who doubt the need for radical changes in our views of, and uses of, international law should read Philippe Sands’ book and then tell us how else some of these problems can be solved. After all, this is not just a question of ameliorating the problems of our civilisation but of our survival.

Sir Robert Jennings QC

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Preface and Acknowledgements
to the Fourth Edition

In its fourth edition, *Principles of International Environmental Law* affirms the consolidation of international environmental law as a central part of the international legal order. Major treaty regimes cover virtually all environmental issues, with new treaties now in place for mercury pollution (2013 Minamata Mercury Convention) and climate change (2015 Paris Agreement). Case law on environmental and natural resource issues continues to grow, and there is considerable evidence that practitioners and judges are engaging more fully with questions regarding science and expert evidence in factually complex and technical disputes. In the period since the third edition, linkages between international environmental law and other areas of international law have deepened and broadened. This is also reflected in policy instruments, such as the 2015 United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, which bring together issues of development, poverty eradication and disaster management with environmental protection in an international sustainable development agenda for the period up to 2030. However, as we noted in the third edition preface, extensive legal development in the field has not satisfactorily addressed the most pressing environmental problems. With the exception of the ozone treaty regime – hailed as a success for its role in reversing ozone depletion – international environmental law has not provided a solution in the key areas of climate change, marine pollution and biodiversity loss. More than ever, the subject of international environmental law is approaching a critical point: can it deliver real protections, or will its impact be merely marginal or cosmetic?

Like the previous editions, this edition is intended to provide a comprehensive overview of those rules of public international law that have as their object the protection of the environment. We have sought to state the law as of March 2017. Necessarily, given the vast breadth of the subject and the level of detail now available on some specific topics (climate change, oceans, trade, biodiversity are leading examples here), the book’s account of the subject area cannot be exhaustive. In this edition, we have sought to improve the book’s coverage of important areas such as climate change (with a new chapter which incorporates the latest developments under the Paris Agreement), oceans and fisheries, and biodiversity. In respect of the latter two topics, the book has again benefited from the serious contributions made by the expert and experienced authors of these revised chapters, Ruth MacKenzie (Chapter 10) and Adriana Fabra (Chapter 11), to whom we extend our deep appreciation. We have also strengthened the critical dimension of our analysis of developments in international environmental law, including the case law, which is integrated with the central themes and challenges for the field identified in Chapters 1 (introduction) and 19 (future developments). Finally, we have streamlined content to make
clearer the connections between different topics (e.g. hazardous substances and wastes in Chapter 12, environmental information and technology transfer in Chapter 15, and trade, investment and intellectual property rights treated collectively in Chapter 18 on international economic law and the environment), and introduced ‘chapter outline’ and ‘further reading’ sections in each chapter to provide guidance to readers on the chapter content, as well as areas for further research.

Like the third edition, this edition is co-authored, by Philippe Sands at University College London and Jacqueline Peel of Melbourne University, Australia. There are many people from London, Melbourne and elsewhere who deserve particular thanks for their assistance with the work for this edition.

In London, we express our thanks to Raj Bavishi, Remi Reichhold, Josh Roberts and Christine Wortmann for their superb and timely research assistance, and to Liz Milner and Louise Rands for admirable administrative support. Thanks also to Dean Hazel Genn and the Faculty of Law at University College London for the continued support, including financial support, to cover the costs of research assistance.

At Melbourne, the book – and particularly the new climate change chapter – benefited enormously from the research assistance offered by Katherine Lake. Also deserving of many thanks are students in the Melbourne Law School’s Library Research Service supervised by Robin Gardiner. Our gratitude and recognition go to Chris Kaias who worked on finding all the latest environmental cases and Stephen Polesel who tracked down numerous treaty developments.

For Chapter 11, on oceans, seas and marine living resources, we wish to acknowledge and offer thanks for the research assistance of Daria Shvets, PhD Researcher at the Faculty of Law, University Pompeu Fabra, in Barcelona.

At Cambridge University Press we would like to thank Finola O’Sullivan, Marta Walkowiak and Caitlin Lisle. As ever, such errors or omissions as might have crept in remain our full responsibility.

We express our deep appreciation to Tom Hammick for permission to reproduce on the cover a copy of his artwork, ‘Two Beds’.

Finally, our greatest thanks are to our families: in Australia, Michael Findlay, Aly and Will; and, in London, Natalia, Katya, Lara and Leo.

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31 March 2017
Preface and Acknowledgements to the Third Edition

This third edition of *Principles of International Environmental Law* provides further confirmation that international environmental law is ‘well established’ and ‘a central part of the international legal order’, as the second edition already recognised. In the intervening decade, our appreciation of the complexity of environmental problems, and their deep interlinkages with other issue areas, particularly in the economic field, has grown. In response, international environmental law has also developed increasing complexity, although largely through the consolidation and expansion of existing regimes rather than through the creation of new instruments. Case law on environmental and natural resource issues continues to be a burgeoning area of international litigation, confronting practitioners and judges with difficult new questions such as how to approach science and expert evidence in factually complex and technical disputes. Despite the myriad of legal developments, the most complex environmental problems facing international law remain some of the most pressing, particularly, climate change, marine pollution and biodiversity loss. In a certain sense, the subject of international environmental law is about to meet the point at which the rubber hits the road: can it deliver real protections, or will its impact be only marginal and cosmetic?

Like the previous editions, this edition is intended to provide a comprehensive overview of those rules of public international law that have as their object the protection of the environment. We have sought to state the law as of July 2011. Necessarily, given the vast breadth of the subject and the level of detail now available on some specific topics (climate change, fisheries, trade, biodiversity are leading examples here), the book’s account of the subject area cannot be exhaustive. We have, however, sought to improve the book’s coverage of key areas such as atmospheric protection and climate change, oceans and fisheries and biodiversity. In respect of the latter two topics, the book has benefited enormously from the serious contributions made by the expert and experienced authors of these revised chapters, Adriana Fabra (Chapter 9) and Ruth MacKenzie (Chapter 10), to whom we extend our deep appreciation. We have also introduced a more critical dimension to our analysis of developments in international environmental law, including the case law, and sought to tie this analysis to central themes or challenges for the field, detailed in Chapter 1. Finally, the book includes a new concluding chapter (Chapter 21) that considers the future directions for and challenges facing international environmental law, matters on which we remain sanguine.
This edition is co-authored, in contrast to previous editions, with the introduction of Jacqueline Peel of Melbourne University, Australia, who builds on her previous role and now comes on board as a second author.

There are many people from both London and Melbourne who deserve particular thanks for their assistance with the work for this edition.

In London, we express our thanks to Raj Bavishi, Remi Reichhold, Josh Roberts and Christine Wortmann for their superb and timely research assistance, and to Liz Milner and Louise Rands for admirable administrative support. Thanks also to Dean Hazel Genn and the Faculty of Law at University College London for the continued support, including financial support to cover the costs of research assistance.

At Melbourne, the book benefited enormously from the tireless research assistance offered by Emma Cocks. Also deserving of many thanks is the team of students in the Melbourne Law School’s Library Research Service supervised by Robin Gardiner. Their extensive efforts to provide updates on legal developments and to track down all the latest relevant treaties warrant our gratitude and recognition: they are Christopher Lum, Cosima McRae, Nahal Zebarjadi, Harvey Liu, Jenny Huynh and Claire Kelly. The Melbourne Law School also provided important support for the project in other ways, most particularly through the provision of seed funding to allow the employment of research assistance.

At Cambridge University Press we would like to thank Finola O’Sullivan and Sinéad Moloney. As ever, such errors or omissions as might have crept in remain our full responsibility.

We express our deep appreciation to Miquel Barceló for permission to reproduce a copy of his etching Elefantret, and also to Victoria Comune for her support.

Finally, our greatest thanks are to our families: in Australia, Michael Findlay, Aly and Will; and, in London, Natalia, Katya, Lara and Leo.

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30 November 2011
Preface and Acknowledgements
to the Second Edition

The second edition of *Principles of International Environmental Law* indicates that the legal aspects of international environmental issues are of growing intellectual and political interest, and that they have moved beyond the situation I described nearly ten years ago as reflecting ‘an early phase of development’. It is apparent from the new material which this edition treats – new conventions, new secondary instruments, new (or newly recognised) norms of customary law, and a raft of new judicial decisions – that international environmental law is now well established and is a central part of the international legal order. It is also clear that international environmental law has reached new levels of complexity, in particular as it has become increasingly integrated into other social objectives and subject areas, particularly in the economic field. The burgeoning case law, and the increased involvement of practitioners, suggests that it can no longer be said that international environmental law is, as a branch of general public international law, at an early stage of practical development.

Like the first edition, this edition (together with the accompanying volume of international documents for students) is intended to provide a comprehensive overview of those rules of public international law which have as their object the protection of the environment. Those rules have become more numerous and complex, but also more accessible: the advent of the Internet often means that material which was previously difficult to track down – for example, information as to the status, signature and ratification of treaties, and acts and decisions of Conferences of the Parties and subsidiary bodies – is now relatively easy to obtain. But the Internet also increases the danger of becoming overwhelmed by the sheer quantity of material that is now available, a risk which is exacerbated by the very extensive (and growing) secondary literature which is produced every year, only a small proportion of which may really be said to indicate real insights into new developments. This background necessarily means that what is gained on breadth may be lost – at least in some areas – on depth. This comprehensive account cannot address all of the details that now dominate specific areas – trade, fisheries and climate change spring immediately to mind – and the reader will need to refer to more detailed accounts of particular sectors, and the websites of various conventions, to obtain many of the details. Over the past decade, the body of law has again increased dramatically; I have sought to state the law as it was on 1 January 2003.

This second edition has largely been inspired by my endeavours as an academic and practitioner over the last eight years, in particular contact with my academic colleagues at London and New York Universities and professional contact in connection with the various international cases I have been fortunate to be involved in. Again, it is impossible to acknowledge here all the...
Preface and Acknowledgements to the Second Edition

sources of input and generous support received since 1995. It is appropriate, however, to acknowledge those colleagues and friends who have exercised particular influence, directly or indirectly. At London University, Matt Craven and Michael Anderson have provided great support, as have many other colleagues at SOAS, together with Richard McCrory, Jane Holder and Jeffrey Jowell at my new home at University College London, with help too from Ray Purdue and Helen Ghosh. At New York University, I could not have wished for greater collegiality and friendship than that offered by Dick Stewart, together with the support offered over many years by Tom Franck, Andy Lowenfeld, Eleanor Fox, Iqbal Ishar, Norman Dorsen, Ben Kingsbury, Radu Popa, Vicki Been and Ricky Revesz, as well as Jane Stewart, and for heaps of administrative support from Jennifer Larmour. At the Project on International Courts and Tribunals, Shap Forman, Ruth MacKenzie, Cesare Romano, Thordis Ingadottir and Noemi Byrd have also provided unstinting support. My former colleagues at FIELD have continued to provide support and assistance, including Jake Werksman, Farhana Yamin, Jurgen Lefevre, Alice Palmer and Beatrice Chaytor.

Many of my students and former students at London and New York Universities have provided long hours of patient assistance. Two colleagues have provided particular support, to whom I extend special thanks and appreciation: Jacqueline Peel, now at the Melbourne University Faculty of Law, who has expended great efforts in assisting with research and in drafting of the highest quality and who, I hope, might become the co-author of this book in its third edition; and Paolo Galizzi, now at Imperial College London, who is co-authoring the student edition of basic documents to accompany this volume. Thanks also go to Valeria Angelini, Lauren Godshall, Ed Grutzmacher, Victoria Hallum, Miles Imwalle, Jimmy Kirby, Lawrence Lee, Bruce Monnington, Lillian Pinzon, Katarina Kompri, Denise Ryan, Anna-Lena Sjolund, Eva Stevens-Boenders and Mimi Yang. Thanks also go to Tim Walsh for electronic wizardry, and – once again – to Louise Rands in deepest Devon for helping to bring the manuscript in on time.

In other places – courts and tribunals and conferences – I have benefited inestimably from the learning and experience offered to me by James Crawford and Pierre-Marie Dupuy, and from Boldizsar Nagy, Vaughan Lowe, Chris Thomas, Laurence Boisson de Chazournes and Adriana Fabra. My colleagues at Matrix Chambers have created an environment which encourages ideas to be generated and tested, supportive of both the environmental law and the international law elements which make up this book and the experience it reflects.

Finally, I would like to thank Finola O’Sullivan and Jennie Rubio at Cambridge University Press. Needless to say, such errors or omissions as might have crept in remain my full responsibility.

For her efforts on a day-to-day basis – and every day – my greatest thanks are to Natalia Schiffirin, for all her help, and for continuing to remind me of what is important in life and what isn’t. And of course this time she has had a little help from Leo, Lara and Katya, each of whom has contributed uniquely over the last eight years.

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Preface and Acknowledgements to the First Edition

*Principles of International Environmental Law* marks the culmination of that aspect of my professional activities which was triggered by the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, on 26 April 1986. At that time I was a research fellow at the Research Centre for International Law at Cambridge University, working on international legal aspects of contracts between states and non-state actors, and not involved in environmental issues. With the active support of the Research Centre's Director, Eli Lauterpacht, I began to examine the international legal implications of the Chernobyl accident, which indicated that the legal aspects of international environmental issues were of intellectual and political interest, and still in an early phase of development. This led to several research papers, a book and various matters involving the provision of legal advice on international environmental issues. My interest having been aroused, the implications of environmental issues for public international law provided a rich seam which has sustained me for several years, and resulted in my founding, with James Cameron, what is now the Foundation for International Environmental Law and Development (FIELD). That, in turn, has provided me with the fortunate opportunity to participate in a number of international negotiations, most notably those preparatory to UNCED and the Climate Change Convention, and to develop an international legal practice which is varied, unpredictable, entertaining, often challenging and occasionally frustrating.

This book, together with the accompanying volumes of international documents (Volumes IIA and IIB) and EC documents (Volume III), is intended to provide a comprehensive overview of those rules of public international law which have as their object the protection of the environment. I hope that it will be of some use to lawyer and non-lawyer alike, whether working for government, international organisations, non-governmental organisations and the private sector, or having an academic or other perspective. Its structure and approach reflect my belief that international environmental efforts will remain marginal unless they are addressed in an integrated manner with those international economic endeavours which retain a primary role in international lawmaking and institutional arrangements, and unless the range of actors participating in the development and application of international environmental law continues to expand. In that regard, it is quite clear that international environmental law remains, as a branch of general public international law, at an early stage of practical development, in spite of the large body of instruments and a burgeoning literature. Over the past decade the body of law has increased dramatically, and only the best-equipped researchers will be able to keep up with all developments as they occur. I have sought to state the law as it was on 1 January 1993, although
Preface and Acknowledgements to the First Edition

the diligent reader will note that on some aspects more recent developments have also been treated.

Principles of International Environmental Law therefore marks the culmination of an initial phase of my endeavours as an academic and practitioner. Its roots run deep and wide, and it is impossible to acknowledge here all the sources of input and generous support which I have received over the past several years. It seems to me to be quite appropriate, however, to acknowledge those teachers, colleagues and friends who have exercised particular influence, directly or indirectly.

The fact that I became interested in international law at all is largely due to my first teacher of international law, Robbie Jennings, then in his final year at Cambridge before moving to The Hague: I am hugely grateful for his inspiring encouragement and support ever since, particularly for taking the view that the environment was, even several years ago, properly a subject for consideration in its international legal aspect. Eli Lauterpacht gave me my first professional ‘break’ and taught me, in particular, the value of a practical approach and the importance of rigour. Even at a distance, Philip Allott constantly reminds me of the need to think about the bigger picture. And lest I should slip, David Kennedy has been a critical inspiration in reminding me that there is another way.

Colleagues at London University (particularly Ian Kennedy at King’s College and Peter Slinn at the School of Oriental and African Studies) have provided great support in allowing me the flexibility to combine teaching with practical efforts. I would also like to record my debt to Tom Franck for introducing me to New York University Law School, and to Dean John Sexton for giving me a more regular perch from which to base my forays to the United Nations.

I am tremendously indebted to all my colleagues at FIELD. I would like to thank the Board of Trustees, and especially John Jopling, the Chairman, for allowing me to devote considerable time to this project, as well as Marian Bloom, Frances Connelly, Rona Udall and Roger Wilson for their administrative support. Many FIELD interns provided long hours of patient assistance, and I want especially to thank Carolyn d’Agincourt, Mary Beth Basile and Kiran Kamboj for going way beyond the call of duty during their extended internships, and Joanna Jenkyn-Jones, Hugo Jolliffe and Penny Simpson for helping me to get over the final hurdles more easily. But it is to FIELD’s lawyers that I extend especially warm thanks for helping me to fulfill my other obligations and for always being available to provide information and critical insights on those areas in which they are expert. James Cameron is an inspirational friend, colleague and co-founder of FIELD, and I feel fortunate to have found a working partner who is able to provide me with the space and support to get on with my own efforts while reminding me that I also have, in all senses, broader responsibilities. Greg Rose (now at the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade), Jake Werksman and Farhana Yamin have been outstanding colleagues and friends. Richard Tarasofsky and Mary Weiss, my collaborators on Volumes II and III, assisted also in the preparation of this volume. FIELD’s many supporters have also contributed, indirectly but significantly, to the production of this book, and I would like to thank, in particular, Janet Maughan (Ford Foundation), Mike Northrop (Rockefeller Brothers Fund), Ruth Hennig (John Merck Fund) and Marianne Lais Ginsburg (German Marshall Fund) for supporting FIELD’s efforts and enabling me to participate in some of the important international legal developments since 1989. At my chambers, I want to thank Ailsa Wall for her magnificent typing efforts, and Paul Cooklin for his accommodation of my rather peripatetic needs.
For their efforts on a day-to-day basis my deepest gratitude, however, is reserved for two individuals without whose support it is unimaginable that this book could have been completed. Louise Rands has run my office for the past two and a half years with the greatest efficiency, effectiveness and humour anyone could hope to benefit from, maintaining order (and priorities) in the maelstrom of activities and obligations that frequently engulf FIELD’s offices. Natalia Schiffen has been absolutely fabulous in putting up with the demands that the book placed on our daily routine, and reminding me of what is important in life and what isn’t.

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Philippe Sands
London
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