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Influence of Environmental Provisions in the Decision-Making Process of Investor-State Arbitration: Viewing through Dworkin's Lens

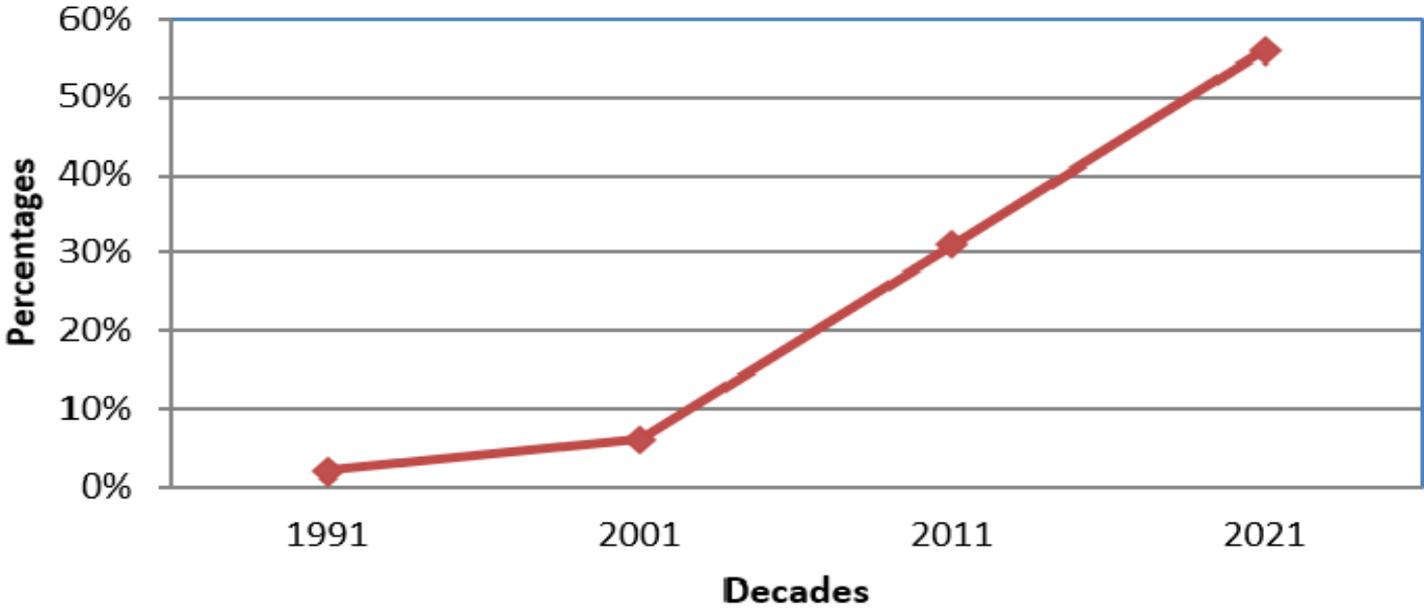
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Post-1992 Rio Earth Summit

Increase of commitments to Environment in IIAs



Read the cases for finding the application of EPPs



Jude Law in the movie 'Enemy at the Gate (2001)'

Reflections on the EPP's application in investor-State arbitrations

Cases	IAs	Environmental commitments	Tribunal's approach
<i>Metalclad v Mexico</i> (2000)	NAFTA, 1992	Preamble Right to regulate for environment. Non-regression Others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investment protection Taking the land for Environmental purpose is the same as that of for school or hospital.
<i>Methanex v US</i> (2005)	NAFTA, 1992	Ditto	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental Justifications considered. Scientific evidence Transparent legislative proceedings No specific inducement for legitimate expectation.
<i>Glamis Gold v US</i> (2009)	NAFTA, 1992	Ditto	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transparent legislative proceedings No specific inducement for legitimate expectation.
<i>Crystallex v Venezuela</i> (2016)	Canada-Venezuela BIT 1996	Right to regulate for environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Right to regulate for environmental protection was considered. But, decided against the State based on the transparency issue in denying the permit.
<i>Eco Oro v Colombia</i> (2021)	Canada-Colombia FTA 2008 [New Generation Treaty]	Non-regression, Corporate Social Responsibility, Right to regulate for environment will not constitute expropriation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tribunal decided that although the State's environmental measure did not breach the investment protection standards, it does not mean that the investor will be disentitled from claiming the payment of compensation.

Findings

1. The existence of environmental commitment in the concerned IIA is immaterial to obtain the tribunal's decision in favour of the State's regulatory power for environmental protection.
2. Tribunals assess the reasonableness of environmental measures through the lens of investment protection standards, not from the lens of environmental protection.

Ronald Dworkin, *Taking Rights Seriously* (London: 1996)

Law= Rules, Principles, and Policies

- Law comprises various rules (for example, rules of international law), which set some **standards** to decide.
- Principles and policies generally are not ‘rules’ although they set some **standards**.
- Achieving some policies (goals) could be framed as principles.

Functions of rules and principles

- Rule directly influences the decision-making process, and principle influences the decision by testing its **justness, fairness and moral dimension**.
- A rule cannot lead the tribunal to a particular decision if it contradicts a principle.
- Contradictory principles work towards the decision-making based on their relative weights.

Application of principles for environmental protection

- **NAFTA, Preamble:** Parties agreed to *UNDERTAKE* everything in a manner consistent with environmental protection and conservation; *PROMOTE* sustainable development; *STRENGTHEN* the development and enforcement of environmental laws and regulations.
- **Canada- Venezuela BIT:** ‘...nothing in this Agreement shall be construed to prevent a Contracting Party from adopting or maintaining ... environmental measures...’.
- **Canada- Colombia FTA, Non-regression:** The Parties recognize that it is inappropriate to encourage investment by relaxing domestic health, safety or environmental measures.

- **Article 31(1)(2), VCLT:** Principles agreed in Preamble shall be applied in interpretation.
- Lastly, decision should be reached based on the relative weights of the principles (for example, legitimate expectation v. non-regression).

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Thanks for your patience hearing