CAMBRIDGE STUDIES IN INTERNATIONAL AND COMPARATIVE LAW

The International Law of Environmental Impact Assessment

Process, Substance and Integration

NEIL CRAIK



The International Law of Environmental Impact Assessment

The central idea animating environmental impact assessment (EIA) is that decisions affecting the environment should be made through a comprehensive evaluation of predicted impacts. Notwithstanding their evaluative mandate, EIA processes do not impose specific environmental standards, but rely on the creation of open, participatory and information-rich decision-making settings to bring about environmentally benign outcomes.

In light of this tension between process and substance, Neil Craik assesses whether EIA, as a method of implementing international environmental law, is a sound policy strategy, and how international EIA commitments structure transnational interactions in order to influence decisions affecting the international environment.

Through a comprehensive description of international EIA commitments and their implementation within domestic and transnational governance structures, and drawing on specific examples of transnational EIA processes, the author examines how international EIA commitments can facilitate interest coordination, and provide opportunities for persuasion and for the internalization of international environmental norms.

NEIL CRAIK is an associate professor at the Faculty of Law, University of New Brunswick, where he teaches and researches in the fields of international environmental law and domestic (Canadian) environmental law. Prior to his academic appointment, Professor Craik practised environmental and land use law with a major Canadian law firm.

Established in 1946, this series produces high quality scholarship in the fields of public and private international law and comparative law. Although these are distinct legal sub-disciplines, developments since 1946 confirm their interrelation.

Comparative law is increasingly used as a tool in the making of law at national, regional and international levels. Private international law is now often affected by international conventions, and the issues faced by classical conflicts rules are frequently dealt with by substantive harmonisation of law under international auspices. Mixed international arbitrations, especially those involving state economic activity, raise mixed questions of public and private international law, while in many fields (such as the protection of human rights and democratic standards, investment guarantees and international criminal law) international and national systems interact. National constitutional arrangements relating to 'foreign affairs', and to the implementation of international norms, are a focus of attention.

The Board welcomes works of a theoretical or interdisciplinary character, and those focusing on the new approaches to international or comparative law or conflicts of law. Studies of particular institutions or problems are equally welcome, as are translations of the best work published in other languages.

General Editors James Crawford SC FBA

Whewell Professor of International Law, Faculty of Law, and Director, Lauterpacht Research Centre for International Law,

University of Cambridge Iohn S. Bell FBA

Professor of Law, Faculty of Law, University of Cambridge

Editorial Board Professor Hilary Charlesworth Australian National University

Professor Lori Damrosch Columbia University Law School

Professor John Dugard Universiteit Leiden

Professor Mary-Ann Glendon Harvard Law School

Professor Christopher Greenwood London School of Economics

Professor David Johnston University of Edinburgh Professor Hein Kötz Max-Planck-Institut, Hamburg Professor Donald McRae University of Ottawa Professor Onuma Yasuaki University of Tokyo

Professor Reinhard Zimmermann Universität Regensburg

Advisory Committee Professor D. W. Bowett QC

Judge Rosalyn Higgins QC Professor J. A. Jolowicz QC

Professor Sir Elihu Lauterpacht CBE QC

Professor Kurt Lipstein Judge Stephen Schwebel

A list of books in the series can be found at the end of this volume.

The International Law of Environmental Impact Assessment

Process, Substance and Integration

Neil Craik

University of New Brunswick





CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS

Cambridge, New York, Melbourne, Madrid, Cape Town, Singapore, São Paulo, Delhi

Cambridge University Press

The Edinburgh Building, Cambridge CB2 8RU, UK

Published in the United States of America by Cambridge University Press, New York

www.cambridge.org

Information on this title: www.cambridge.org/9780521879453

© Neil Craik 2008

This publication is in copyright. Subject to statutory exception and to the provisions of relevant collective licensing agreements, no reproduction of any part may take place without the written permission of Cambridge University Press.

First published 2008

Printed in the United Kingdom at the University Press, Cambridge

A catalogue record for this publication is available from the British Library

ISBN 978-0-521-87945-3 hardback

Cambridge University Press has no responsibility for the persistence or accuracy of URLs for external or third-party internet websites referred to in this publication, and does not guarantee that any content on such websites is, or will remain, accurate or appropriate.

Contents

	Acknowledgments	page xi
	Table of cases	xiii
	Table of international instruments	xvi
Part I	Introduction	
1	Introduction and overview	3
	1.1 EIAs and the process and substance of	
	international law	3
	1.2 Proceduralism, transnationalism and integration	6
	1.3 EIAs and compliance	11
	1.4 Overview	14
	1.5 Method	16
Part II	Background norms	
2	Domestic origins of international EIA commitments	23
	2.1 Introduction	23
	2.2 Elements of domestic EIA processes	25
	2.3 Domestic EIA structure: process and substance	34
	2.4 The roles of domestic EIA processes	37
	2.5 EIA in developing countries	42
	2.6 Application of domestic EIA beyond the state	45
	2.7 Conclusion	51
3	EIAs and general principles of international	
	environmental law	54
	3.1 Introduction	54
	3.2 Nondiscrimination	55
	3.3 The harm principle	59

viii CONTENTS

	3.4	The duty to cooperate	68
	3.5	The proceduralization of the harm principle	72
	3.6	Sustainable development	77
	3.7	Conclusion	82
Part III	EIA	commitments in international law	
4	Sour	cces of international EIA commitments	87
	4.1	Introduction	87
	4.2	Explicit EIA commitments	90
		4.2.1 Formally non-binding instruments	90
		4.2.2 MEAs as a source of international EIA	96
		4.2.3 EIA guideline documents	105
	4.3	International organizations	108
	4.4	EIA and interstate disputes	111
	4.5	Customary obligations to perform EIAs	120
	4.6	Elaboration of existing EIA commitments	126
	4.7	Conclusion	129
5	The	structure of international EIA commitments	132
	5.1	Introduction	132
	5.2	Screening	133
	5.3	Scoping and the contents of EIA reports	139
	5.4	Notification and consultation	141
	5.5	Public participation	146
	5.6	Final decisions	150
	5.7	Post-project monitoring	153
	5.8	Strategic environmental assessment	155
	5.9	Implementation	159
	5.10	Conclusion	161
		5.10.1 Determinants of international EIA	
		commitments	161
		5.10.2 Structure of EIA commitments	167
Part IV	The	role of EIA commitments in international law	
6		and compliance	175
U	6.1	Introduction	175
	6.2	Implementation, compliance and effectiveness	175
	6.3	Process-oriented compliance models	178
	0.0	6.3.1 The managerial model	182
		6.3.2 Transnational legal process	182
		6.3.3 Legitimacy and compliance	187
		0.3.3 Degramacy and compliance	189