

International environmental obligations and liabilities in deep seabed mining

Sun, L.

Citation

Sun, L. (2018, June 26). *International environmental obligations and liabilities in deep seabed mining. Meijers-reeks*. Retrieved from https://hdl.handle.net/1887/63218

Version:	Not Applicable (or Unknown)	
License:	<u>Licence agreement concerning inclusion of doctoral thesis in the</u> <u>Institutional Repository of the University of Leiden</u>	
Downloaded from:	https://hdl.handle.net/1887/63218	

Note: To cite this publication please use the final published version (if applicable).

Cover Page



Universiteit Leiden



The handle <u>http://hdl.handle.net/1887/63218</u> holds various files of this Leiden University dissertation.

Author: Sun, L. Title: International environmental obligations and liabilities in deep seabed mining Issue Date: 2018-06-26 International Environmental Obligations and Liabilities in Deep Seabed Mining

International Environmental Obligations and Liabilities in Deep Seabed Mining

PROEFSCHRIFT

ter verkrijging van de graad van Doctor aan de Universiteit Leiden, op gezag van Rector Magnificus prof. mr. C.J.J.M. Stolker, volgens besluit van het College voor Promoties te verdedigen op dinsdag 26 juni 2018 klokke 12.30 uur

door

Linlin Sun

geboren te Jiangxi, China

in 1983

Promotoren:	prof. dr. N.J. Schrijver prof. dr. E.C.P.D.C. De Brabandere
Promotiecommissie:	prof. dr. N.M. Blokker prof. dr. M.M.T.A. Brus (Groningen University) prof. dr. E. Lijnzaad (Maastricht University) prof. dr. S. Trevisanut (Utrecht University)

Lay-out: AlphaZet prepress, Bodegraven Printwerk: Ipskamp Printing

© 2018 Linlin Sun

Behoudens de in of krachtens de Auteurswet van 1912 gestelde uitzonderingen mag niets uit deze uitgave worden verveelvoudigd, opgeslagen in een geautomatiseerd gegevensbestand of openbaar gemaakt, in enige vorm of op enige wijze, hetzij elektronisch, mechanisch, door fotokopieën, opnamen of enig andere manier, zonder voorafgaande schriftelijke toestemming van de auteur.

No part of this book may be reproduced in any form, by print, photoprint, microfilm or any other means without written permission of the author.

Acknowledgements

It was at the Xiamen Academy of International Law in the summer of 2011 where I met Professor Nico Schrijver for the first time. That initial acquaintance led me to do this PhD research in Leiden, starting in September 2012. As my supervisor, Professor Schrijver set a high academic standard for me to meet but at the same time left me the needed space to develop on my own. During the five years of my stay in Leiden, Professor Schrijver has provided me with generous help and strong support. I would like to express my whole-hearted gratitude to him for all he has done for me. I would also like to extend my deep gratitude to my second promotor Professor Eric de Brabandere. I thank him for his always timely responses to my questions and requests, for the many discussions of my chapters, and above all, for his confidence in me.

I also benefited from talks with many individuals who are highly knowledgeable in either international law or marine sciences. Specifically, first, I greatly benefited from the discussions with Professor Blokker in the writing of section 3(F) of Chapters 2, section 7.1 of Chapter 5 and section 3 of Chapter 7. Second, the discussion with Professor Rene Lefeber at Amsterdam University on the environmental liability issue was inspiring for the writing of the liability part of this research. Third, the discussions with the senior legal officer at the International Maritime Organization (IMO) Mr Ian de Boer, the legal counsel of International Oil Pollution Compensation Funds (IOPC Funds) Mr Kensuke Kobayashi and an officer of the IOPC Funds were helpful in revising section 3 of Chapter 4 and section 3 of Chapter 6. Fourth, in writing Chapter 8, I was helped by Saskia Lemeire, Patricia Uribe Granados and Laura Lallier to overcome the language barrier. Fifth, the long talks with marine geologist Dr Sven Peterson at GEOMAR (Kiel, Germany) were very valuable for me to have a basic understanding of marine sciences. Sixth, I also benefited from the talks with the Secretary-General of the International Seabed Authority (ISA) Mr Michael Lodge on various occasions. Seventh, a part of the published article titled 'Dispute Settlement relating to Deep Seabed Mining: A Participant's Perspective' was incorporated in section 1 of the Introduction, section 6 of Chapter 5, and sections 2.5 and 3.3 of Chapter 7. That article was completed under the supervision of the associate legal officer Dr Naomi Burke during my internship at the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS).

In addition, this research could not have been completed without the support of the following institutions and individuals. This research programme was funded by the China Scholarship Council for a period of four years, from September 2012 to August 2016. From the Peace Palace Library at The Hague, I got almost all the books I needed. The Grotius Centre for International Legal Studies is the best academic home I could ever imagine. I am much indebted to the former principal legal officer of the ISA Dr Kening Zhang, Professor Yuwen Li at Erasmus University Rotterdam, and my dear friends and fellow PhD candidates Floris, Ruben, Vid, Andrea, Hanna, Xuechan, Yudan, Hilde, Qiuying, and Xiang for their support of various kinds. Mr. Stephen Machon carefully edited this very PhD manuscript; to him I owe my sincere gratitude. Most importantly, the unreserved love, sacrifice and expectations of my family are the fundamental source of strength for me to overcome all kinds of difficulties in this long journey of PhD.

Table of Contents

Ackn	OWLE	EDGEMENTS	V
List o	F Ав	BREVIATIONS	XV
List o	F TRI	EATIES	XIX
List o	F CA	SES	XXI
Intro	DUCI	TION	1
1	Bac	kground: development of deep seabed mining and the	
		al regime	1
2	<u> </u>	earch questions and the scope	3
		minology	4
		Obligation	4
		Liability	5
		Participants in DSM	11
		DSM legal regime	12
4		thodology, validity and limits of the research	13
		acture and outline of the research	14
1 Co	омм	on Heritage of Mankind and the Protection of the	
		E ENVIRONMENT	19
		oduction	19
		ments of the common heritage of mankind in the context	
		leep seabed mining	20
		The Area and its resources as global commons subject	
		to international administration	21
	2.2	Common interest, benefit-sharing and preferential	
		treatment of developing States	23
	2.3	Peaceful use of the Area and its resources	26
		Protection of the marine environment	26
	2.5	Conclusions	27
3	Cor	nmon heritage of mankind in comparison with related	
		cepts and in related fields	28
		Common interest/heritage of mankind in outer space	28
		Common interest of mankind in Antarctica	31
		Common interests of the international community as a	
		whole in international law	34

4	Third-party effect of the principle of the Common Heritage	
	of Mankind and the international DSM regime	37
	4.1 Community interests as the bases of third-party effect	
	of the international DSM regime	37
	4.2 Customary international law status of the principle of	
	the Common Heritage of Mankind	40
5	Protection of the marine environment in deep seabed mining	45
	5.1 The conceptual level: marine environmental protection	
	as obligation erga omnes	45
	5.2 The operational level: the significant role of marine	
	sciences	49
6	Conclusions	55
TE	ie International Seabed Authority and its function	
	PROTECT THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT	57
	Introduction	57
	Nature of the International Seabed Authority	57
3	Composition, functions and powers, and decision-making	
	procedures of the ISA's organs	59
	A The Assembly	59
	B The Council	60
	C The Legal and Technical Commission	63
	D The Secretariat	65
	E The Finance Committee	67
	F The Enterprise	68
4	Powers and obligations relating to marine environmental	-1
	protection	71
	4.1 Power to adopt regulations	72
	4.1.1 Scope of the power	72
	4.1.2 Exercise of the power: organs and procedures	74
	4.2 Issuing recommendations for guidance with regard to	
	an environmental impact assessment	75
	4.3 Safeguarding the marine environment while administering	
	resources	76
	4.3.1 Approval of plans of work	76
	4.3.2 Supervising the implementation of contracts	78
	4.4 Responding to an environmental emergency	81
	4.5 Obligations to apply a precautionary approach and best	07
	environmental practices	82
-	4.6 Encouraging and promoting marine scientific research	84
5	Ongoing development of the Exploitation Regulations	86
	5.1 Drafting process	86
	5.2 Challenge and responses: the assessment of marine	<u>ç</u> 0
6	scientific knowledge Conclusions	89 93
6	COLICIUSIONS	70

2

3	In	TERN	ATION	AL]	Environmental Obligations of the Sponsoring	
	St	State and the Contractor				
	1 Introduction					95
	2	Inte	rnatio	nal	environmental obligations of the sponsoring State	95
					ciple of sustainable development	95
					ciple of prevention	98
			2.2.1		e general rule of the principle of prevention	98
					From the 'no harm principle' to 'Principle 21/2'	
					to the 'principle of prevention'	98
				В	The International Law Commission's clarification	
					of the principle of prevention	100
			2.2.2	Th	e sponsoring State's obligation of prevention	
					the context of DSM	105
		2.3	The p		autionary principle/approach	107
			-		eneral rule of the precautionary approach	108
					The emergence, development and the	
					application of the precautionary approach	108
				В	The nature and meaning of the precautionary	
					approach	113
				С	Relationship with the principle of prevention	
					and the legal status of the precautionary	
					approach	116
			2.3.2	Th	e sponsoring State's obligation to apply the	
					ecautionary approach in the context of DSM	119
		2.4	Envir	-	nental Impact Assessment	121
			2.4.1		e development, application and interpretation	
					EIA	121
				А	The inception of EIA in the 1969 US NEPA	
					and the follow-up	122
				В	The 1985 EC EIA Directive	123
				С	The 1987 UNEP Goals and Principles of EIA	124
					The 1991 Espoo Convention	125
				Е	The 2001 ILC Draft Articles on Prevention	129
				F	The application and interpretation of EIA in	
					international proceedings	132
			2.4.2	Th	e sponsoring State's obligation concerning EIA	
					the context of DSM	134
				А	Legal basis and clarification	134
				В	EIA in the global commons: differentiation	
					from transboundary EIA	135
		2.5	Other	ob	ligations	138
	3				environmental obligations of the contractor	138
		3.1	Cond	uct	ing EIAs	139
		3.2	Oblig	atic	on with respect to environmental emergency	140
		3.3	-		ligations	141
	4 Conclusions				142	

4	D	efinition and Measure of Environmental Damage	145
	1	Introduction	145
	2	Definitions of 'marine environment' and 'marine	
		environmental damage'	146
	3	Measure of environmental damage – experience of the	
		International Oil Pollution Compensation Funds (IOPC Funds)	148
		A Definition of 'pollution damage' under the Civil Liability	
		Convention and the Fund Convention	148
		B Criterion for admissibility of claims for environmental	
		damage	149
		C Costs of reinstatement measures	152
		D Costs of post-spill environmental impact studies	153
		E Costs of preventive measures	154
		F Conclusions and comments	155
	4	Measure of environmental damage – experience of the 'F4'	100
	1	claims before the United Nations Compensation Commission	
		(UNCC)	156
		A Clarification of 'directness': heads of environmental damage	157
		B Costs of monitoring and assessment activities	159
		C Costs of preventive measures	161
		D Costs of reinstatement measures (primary restoration)	162
		E Losses of natural resources without commercial value	10-
		(compensatory restoration)	163
		F Conclusion and comments	165
	5	Measure of environmental damage in US and EU laws and	100
	U	discussion in the context of the Convention on Biological	
		Diversity	166
		A Measure of damage to natural resources in US law	166
		B Remediation of environmental damage in EU law	168
		C Liability and redress in the context of the Convention	
		on Biological Diversity	169
	6	Recommendations on a method for the measure of	
	Ũ	environmental damage	170
	7	Measure of environmental damage in the context of DSM	173
	8	Determination of the threshold of environmental damage	1.0
	Ũ	in the context of DSM	175
	9	Conclusions	177
	-	Conclusions	
5	In	ternational Environmental Liability of the Contractor	179
)	1	Introduction	179
	2	Channelling liability to the Contractor	180
	3	The polluter-pays principle	183
	4	Establishment of international environmental liability	
		of the contractor	189
		4.1 Environmental damage	189
		4.2 Internationally wrongful acts of the contractor	189

X_____

		A Interpretation of 'internationally wrongful acts'	189
		B In contrast to strict liability4.3 Causal link between environmental damage and	191
		wrongful acts	195
	5	Forms and content of liability: remediation of marine	
		environmental damage	197
	6	1 5	
	_	of the contractor	198
	7	Special liability issues of the Enterprise as contractor and	0.01
		States as contractors	201 202
		7.1 The Enterprise as contractor7.2 States as contractors	202
	8	Conclusions	200
6	A	lternative Regimes to International Environmental	
	Lı	ABILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR	209
	1	Introduction: a paradigm shift from civil liability to other	
		regimes	209
		Compulsory insurance or financial security schemes	210
	3	Compensation fund for environmental damage	216
		3.1 Existing compensation funds A The IOPC Funds	217 217
		B The 2010 HNS Fund	217
		C Compensation funds for nuclear damage	219
		D Fund under the 2005 Antarctic Liability Annex	221
		3.2 Conceptual clarification: relationship between	
		compensation fund and liability regimes	222
		3.3 Trust fund for marine environmental damage in the	
		context of DSM	224
	4	Administrative approach to international environmental	225
		liability of the contractor	225
		4.1 Regulatory environmental liability under the 2010 Supplementary Protocol	226
		4.2 International regulatory liability of the contractor in	220
		the situation of an environmental emergency	233
	5	Conclusions and potential ways to opt for the Exploitation	
		Regulations	237
7		TERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL LIABILITIES OF THE SPONSORING	
		TATE AND THE INTERNATIONAL SEABED AUTHORITY	241
	1	Introduction	241
	2	International environmental liability of the sponsoring State	
		 commentary notes on the Seabed Disputes Chamber's 2011 Advisory Opinion 	241
		2.1 Establishment of international environmental liability of	41
		the sponsoring State	241
		1 0	

Table o	f Contents

		2.1.1	Related provisions	241
			The condition of an internationally wrongful act	
			of the sponsoring State	242
		2.1.3	The conditions of environmental damage and the	
			causal link	244
	2.2	Differ	rentiation of State liability ex delicto from State	
		respo	nsibility	245
		2.2.1	Departure from the fundamental principle of State	
			responsibility	245
		2.2.2	State liability <i>ex delicto</i> as a hybrid between State	
			responsibility and liability and as a lex specialis	248
	2.3		ection between international environmental	
			ties of the sponsoring State and of the contractor	250
	2.4		s and content of liability: the full reparation principle	
			vironmental damage	251
	2.5		ation of liability of the sponsoring State: <i>locus standi</i>	254
		2.5.1	The issue of invocation under the ILC's 2001	
			Articles on State Responsibility	254
		2.5.2	Invocation of liability of the sponsoring State in	
			the context of deep seabed mining	259
			A Invocation by States	259
			B Invocation by the International Seabed	
	•		Authority	261
•			lusions	262
3			nal environmental liability of the International	
			athority	263
	3.1		lishment and content of international environmental	
	~ ~		ity of the ISA	263
	3.2		lity of member States for the acts of international	0(1
		0	nizations	264
		3.2.1	Account of the general rule	264
			A The 'no liability of member States rule'	265
			B Situations where member States are responsible	0/7
		2 2 2	for the acts of international organizations	267
		3.2.2	Liability of members of the ISA for the acts of the ISA	272
	\mathbf{r}	Invior		272 274
			ation of liability of the ISA lusions	274 274
	3.4	Conci	lusions	2/4
NL		TAT I T	GISLATION ON DEEP SEABED MINING	277
1			on: the <i>raison d'être</i> , scope and purpose of this	277
T		pter	on the raison a circ, scope and purpose of this	277
			track regulatory system and roles of the sponsoring	211
	1.1	State	and regulatory system and roles of the sponsoring	277
	12		e and purpose of this Chapter	280
	1.4	Scope	and purpose of this chapter	200

8

-		
2	Study of national legislation	282
	A Pacific Community and Small Pacific Island countries	282
	(1) Pacific Community	282
	(2) Nauru and Fiji	283
	(3) Tonga, Tuvalu and Kiribati	286
	B Asian and Oceanian countries	289
	(4) China	289
	(5) Singapore	292
	(6) New Zealand	294
	C European countries	295
	(7) Germany	295
	(8) Belgium	298
	(9) United Kingdom	299
	(10) Czech Republic	301
3	Common elements, features and problems of national	
	legislation	302
	3.1 Identification of common elements and features	302
	3.2 Common problems faced by Small Pacific Island	
	countries and possible solutions	304
	A The indemnification requirement	304
	B Delegation of powers and functions	305
	C Argument based on 'the special interests of	000
	developing countries'	307
4	Conclusions	308
Т	Conclusions	500
Conc	LUSIONS	311
1	The principle of CHM and roles of the participants in DSM	311
2	The role of marine scientific knowledge and the response	511
2	to its limitations	313
2		313
3 4	International environmental obligations International environmental liabilities	314
		517
5	Final observations about the future development of the	201
	DSM legal regime	321
C		205
SELEC	TED BIBLIOGRAPHY	325
0		220
Summ	IARY	339
0		~
SAME	nvatting (summary in Dutch)	341
~		
CURR	iculum Vitae	345

List of Abbreviations

AJIL	American Journal of International Law
ARIO	Articles on the Responsibility of International
	Organizations
ASR	Articles on State Responsibility
ATCM	Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting
AustYBIL	Australian Yearbook of International Law
B.C. Envtl. Aff. L. Rev.	Boston College Environmental Affairs Law
	Review
B.C. Int'l & Comp.	Boston College International and Comparative Law
BATs	Best Available Technologies
BEPs	Best Environmental Practices
BYIL	British Yearbook of International Law
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CCZ	Clarion-Clipperton Fracture Zone of the Area
CEE	Comprehensive Environment Evaluation
CHM	Common Heritage of Mankind
CIL	Customary international law
CJIL	Chinese Journal of International Law
Cornell Int'L. J.	Cornell International Law Journal
CRAMRA	Convention on the Regulation of Antarctic
	Mineral Resource Activities
CUP	Cambridge University Press
DSM	Deep Seabed Mining – exploration for and
	exploitation of the mineral resources on the
	seabed area beyond national jurisdiction
	(the Area)
ECJ	European Court of Justice
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EISs	Environmental Impact Statements
EJIL	European Journal of International Law
EU	European Union
FinnishYBIL	Finnish Yearbook of International Law
Geo. Envtl. L. Rev.	Georgetown International Environmental Law
	Review
GRIR	The Geneva Papers on Risk and Insurance
	Review
HarvIntlLJ	Harvard International Law Journal
HNS	Hazardous and Noxious Substances
ICJ	International Court of Justice

ICLQ	International and Comparative Law Quarterly
IDI	International Law Institute (Institut de Droit
	International)
IEE	Initial Environment Evaluation
IEL	International Environmental Law
IJMCL	International Journal of Marine and Coastal Law
ILA	International Law Association
ILC	International Law Commission
ILM	International Legal Materials
IMO	International Maritime Organization
Ind. J. Global Legal Stud.	Indiana Journal of Global Legal Studies
INEA	International Environmental Agreements:
	Politics, Law and Economics
IOLR	International Organizations Law Review
IOPC	International Oil Pollution Compensation
ISA	International Seabed Authority
ITLOS	International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea
IMLC	Journal of Maritime Law and Commerce
JYIL	Japanese Yearbook of International Law
La. L. Rev.	Louisiana Law Review
LJIL	Leiden Journal of International Law
LTC	Legal and Technical Commission (of the ISA)
MaxPlanckUNYB	Max Planck Yearbook of United Nations Law
Mich. J. Int'l L.	Michigan Journal of International Law
Mich. L. Rev.	Michigan Law Review
MJECL	Maastricht Journal of European and
WJECE	-
MJIL	Comparative Law Melbourne Journal of International Law
MPEPIL	-
WIF EFIL	Max Planck Encyclopedia of Public International Law
MPIL	Max Plank International Law
MSR	Marine Scientific Research
N.I.L. Rev.	Netherlands International Law Review
N.Y.U. Envtl. L. J.	New York University Environmental Law Journal
NEPA	the US National Environmental Policy Act of
INEFA	1969
Nordials Tidealswift Int'l Dat	Nordisk Tidsskrift for International Ret
Nordisk Husskrift Int I Ket	
NIVII	(Nordic Journal of International Law) Netherlands Yearbook of International Law
NYIL NZYIL	New Zealand Yearbook of International Law
Ocean Coast Manag. OceanDev&IntlL	Ocean & Coastal Management
OUP	Ocean Development and International Law
	Oxford University Press Permanent Court of Arbitration
PCA	r ermanent Court of Arbitration

PCIJ	Permanent Court of International Justice
RdČ	Hague Academy (of International Law)
	Collected Courses (Recueil des cours de
	l'Académie de la Haye)
RECIEL	Review of European Community &
	International Environmental Law
RIAA	Reports of International Arbitral Awards
SDC	Seabed Disputes Chamber of the ITLOS
SEA	Strategy Environmental Assessment
SIMPLY	The Scandinavian Institute's Maritime and
	Petroleum Law Yearbook
SJILC	Syracuse Journal of International Law and
	Commerce
Stan. Envtl. L. J.	Stanford Environmental Law Journal
TexIntlLJ	Texas International Law Journal
UN	United Nations
UNCC	United Nations Compensation Commission
UNCLOS	United Nations Convention on the Law of the
	Sea
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
US	The United States
Utrecht L. Rev.	Utrecht Law Review
VaJIntlL	Virginia Journal of International Law
Vand. L. Rev.	Vanderbilt Law Review
WULQ	Washington University Law Quarterly
YILC	Yearbook of International Law Commission
YIntlEnvL	Yearbook of International Environmental Law

List of treaties

- United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, adopted on 10 December 1982 (Montego Bay, Jamaica), entered into force on 16 November 1994.
- Implementation Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982, adopted o 28 July 1994, entered into force 28 July 1996.
- Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage Resulting from Exploration for and Exploitation of Seabed Mineral Resources, adopted on 1 May 1977 (London, UK), not in force (being obsolete).
- Annex VI to Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty Liability Arising From Environmental Emergencies, adopted on 17 June 2005 (Stockholm, Sweden), not yet into force.
- Protocol on Liability and Compensation for damage resulting from transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and their disposal, adoption on 10 December 1999 (Basel, Switzerland), not in force (It is not expected that this Protocol will ever enter into force).
- Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context, adopted on 25 February 1991 (Espoo, Finland), entered into force on 10 September 1997.
- Council of Europe, Convention on Civil Liability for Damage Resulting from Activities Dangerous to the Environment, adopted on 8 March 1993 (Lugano, Switzerland), not in force.
- Nagoya-Kuala Lumper Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, adopted on 15 October 2010, not yet into force.
- Convention on the Law of the Non-Navigational Uses of International Watercourses, adopted on 21 May 1997 (New York, the United States), not in force.
- Protocol on Civil Liability and Compensation for Damage Caused by the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents on Transboundary waters, adopted on 21 May 2003 (Kiev, Ukraine), not in force.
- The 1969 International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution damage, as superseded by the Protocol of 1992, entered into force on 30 May 1996.
- International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage, 1971, 1992, 2003.
- International Convention on Civil Liability for Bunker Oil Pollution Damage (BUNKER), adopted on 23 March 2001, entered into force on 21 November 2008.

- International Convention on Liability and Compensation for Damage in connection with the Carriage of Hazardous and Noxious Substances by Sea (HNS), adopted on 3 May 1996, not in force, superseded by 2010 Protocol, adopted on 30 April 2010, not yet in force.
- OECD, Paris Convention on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy, adopted on 29 July 1960, entered into force on 1 April 1968, as amended by the 1964 Protocol (entered into force on 1 April 1968), the 1982 Protocol (entered into force on 7 October 1988), and the 2004 Protocol (adopted on 12 February 2004, not yet entered into force).
- Convention on the Liability of Operators of Nuclear Ships, adopted on 25 May 1962, not yet in force.
- IAEA, Vienna Convention on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage, adopted on 21 May 1963, entered into force on 12 November 1977, as amended by the 1997 Protocol (entered into force on 4 October 2003).

List of cases

Arbitral awards

- *Trail smelter case (United States v. Canada),* Awards on 16 April 1938 and 11 March 1941, UNRIAA, Vol. III, 1905-1982.
- Alabama claims of the United State of America against Great Britain, Award of 14 September 1872, UNRIAA, Vol. XXIX, 125-134.

Iron Rhine Railway (Belgium v. the Netherlands), Award of 24 May 2005.

ICJ

- North Sea Continental Shelf Cases (Federal Republic of Germany/Denmark; Federal Republic of Germany/Netherlands), Judgment of 20 February 1969.
- *The Barcelona Traction, Light and Power Co., Ltd (second phase) (Belgium v. Spain),* Judgment of 5 February 1970.
- Request for an Examination of the Situation in Accordance with Paragraph 63 of the Court's Judgment of 20 December 1974 in the Nuclear Tests (New Zealand v. France), Order of 22 September 1995.
- *Legality of the Threat and Use of Nuclear Weapons,* Advisory Opinion of 8 July 1996.
- *Gabčíkovo-Nagymaros Project (Hungary/Slovakia),* Judgment of 25 September 1997.
- *Pulp Mills on the River Uruguay (Argentina v. Uruguay),* Judgment of 20 April 2010.
- Whaling in the Antarctic (Australia v. Japan: New Zealand intervening), Judgment of 31 March 2014.
- Certain Activities Carried out by Nicaragua In the Border Area (Compensation Owed by The Republic of Nicaragua to The Republic of Costa Rica) (Costa Rica v. Nicaragua), Judgment of 2 February 2018.

ITLOS

- Southern Bluefin Tuna Cases (New Zealand v. Japan; Australia v. Japan), Provisional Measures (case No. 3&4), Order of 27 August 1999.
- *The MOX Plant (Ireland* v. *United Kingdom)*, Provisional Measures (case No. 10), Order of 3 December 2001.
- Case concerning Land Reclamation by Singapore in and around the Straits of Johor (Malaysia v. Singapore), Provisional Measures (case No. 12), Order of 8 October 2003.
- Seabed Disputes Chamber of the ITLOS, *Responsibilities and Obligations of State Sponsoring Persons and Entities with respect to Activities in the Area* (case No. 17), Advisory Opinion of 1 February 2011.

PCIJ

Factory at Chorzow case (merits)(Germany/Poland), Judgment of 26 July 1927, Series A, No. 13, 1928.

ECJ

The ERG and others, Case C-378/08, Judgment of 9 March 2010.

U.S.

Ohio v. United Stated Department of the Interior, U.S. District Columbia Circuit Court of Appeals, 880 F. 2d 432 (D. C. Cir. 1989)

Commonwealth of Puerto Rico et al., v. the Ss Zoe Colocotroni, U.S. Court of Appeals for the First Circuit – 628 F.2d 652 (1st Cir. 198)