

THE INECE NEWSLETTER

February 2004 - Issue 9

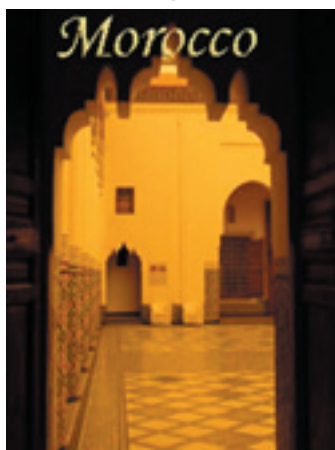
International Network for Environmental Compliance and Enforcement

INECE NEWS

INECE EPC Selects Morocco as Location for 7th International Conference in Spring 2005

INECE has begun planning for its 7th International Conference, which will be held in Morocco in Spring 2005. The Conference will feature a full program of panels, workshops, and field visits for the participants selected to attend this event. Regional network representatives will lead the nomination process for invitations.

The Conference will give special attention to environmental compliance and enforcement indicators as a



means to better measure and manage performance. In addition, the Conference will emphasize INECE's enhanced regional cooperation and networks, adopt new methods for measuring success, and generally raise awareness about the importance of compliance and enforcement efforts. INECE is planning advance training sessions on its "Principles of Environmental Enforcement" in conjunction with the conference.

Previous INECE conferences have successfully showcased emerging work in the field of international environmental enforcement, provided excellent opportunities for professionals to broaden their contact networks, and resulted in the development of enforcement and compliance resources, including the 2002 "Call to Action" and the "Principles of Environmental Enforcement."

This story continues online at <http://www.inece.org/newsletter/9/inecenews.html#morocco>.

INECE AND OECD Team to Strengthen Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Measuring What Matters To Promote Enforcement

To promote effective environmental compliance and enforcement, INECE and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) convened more than 50 high-level practitioners and experts in Paris, France, to advance the development and use of environmental compliance and enforcement indicators in November 2003.

The attendees represented more than 20 developed, transitional, and developing countries as well as international organizations, multilateral environmental agreement secretariats, and non-governmental organizations. This expert workshop, held at OECD headquarters in Paris, featured a lively and insightful discussion and affirmed the clear mandate for the INECE worldwide project on ECE indicators. The workshop participants reached a consensus on the need for additional work, including:

- development of reliable, harmonized, and easily understandable indicators.
- agreement on a common set of definitions regarding environmental compliance and enforcement indicators.
- augmentation of the good practices identified at the workshop with additional experiences with environmental compliance and enforcement indicators.
- publication of guiding principles for the development and use of environmental compliance and enforcement indicators.
- implementation of pilot projects in several countries of diverse economic and geographic scope.

This story continues online at <http://www.inece.org/newsletter/9/inecenews.html#indicators>.



Sladjana Miocic (Croatia), Dave Pascoe (Environment Canada), and Nilvo Luiz Alves Da Silva (IBAMA, Brazil) in attendance at the INECE-OECD Indicators Workshop in Paris, 3-4 November 2003.

WHAT IS INECE?

INECE is an informal network of over 2500 environmental enforcement practitioners from governmental agencies, NGOs and international organizations.

MISSION

INECE's mission is to contribute to a healthy and clean environment, sustainable use of natural resources and the protection of ecosystem integrity through effective compliance and enforcement of environmental laws using regulatory and non-regulatory approaches.

GOALS

INECE's Goals are to develop networks for enforcement cooperation; strengthen capacity for compliance and enforcement; and raise awareness of the importance of environmental compliance and enforcement.

INECE, Environment Agency (England and Wales) To Host Emissions Trading Workshop

In response to the European Union's (EU) decision to cap greenhouse gas emissions and establish an emissions



**ENVIRONMENT
AGENCY**

trading scheme, the England and Wales Environment Agency and INECE will co-sponsor a workshop to discuss and debate enforcement and compliance issues associated with emissions trading schemes in March 2004 at Oxford University.

The workshop will be held at Worcester College at Oxford University, in one of the United Kingdom's most beautiful cities, on 17-19 March 2004. Key speakers will include Chairman and Chief Executive Barbara Young of the England and Wales Environment Agency, government ministers, senior officials from the European Commission, high-level officials from environmental agencies, executives from the industrial sector, and representatives of civil society groups. The workshop will also bring together other key stakeholders to provide significant learning and networking opportunities for senior officials.

This story continues online at http://www.inece.org/newsletter/9/inecene_ws.html#emissions.

INECE To Publish New Book on Best of Enforcement and Compliance Literature

Environmental enforcement and compliance has emerged as a distinct and critically important field of study for scholars, practitioners and policymakers. In a new book, INECE will gather the best of the literature from around the world into a definitive work on this dynamic subject.

The book, scheduled for publication later this year, will draw upon past INECE conference proceedings and other published works by renowned authors. It will also select new articles to showcase the leading practices, policies, and scholarship dealing with environmental implementation, enforcement, and compliance around the world.

This story continues online at <http://www.inece.org/newsletter/9/inecenews.html#bestof>.

ENFORCEMENT NEWS

European Initiative Takes Aim at Major Seaports Inspections Reveal Illegal Hazardous Waste Shipments

A new enforcement initiative in Europe designed to improve the enforcement of waste shipment regulations in large seaports detected several illegal shipment during its first series of inspections in September and December 2003.

The Enforcement of Waste Shipment Regulations in Large Seaports Project (the Seaport Project) focuses on waste shipment regulations contained in the Basel Convention and European Union Regulation 259/93 (<http://europe.eu.int/comm/environment/waste/shipments>).

The project is being run by a unit of the Implementation and Enforcement of Environmental Law network (IMPEL), the IMPEL-Transfrontier Shipments of Waste (IMPEL-TFS) network, which links European enforcement authorities overseeing Transfrontier Shipments of Waste.

IMPEL-TFS was established in 1992 to harmonize the enforcement efforts regarding waste shipments into, out of, and through the EU. It is important to note that the project is not sponsored by IMPEL, but is being carried out under its auspices. The Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment, in the Netherlands, is the sponsor and project manager.

Belgium, Germany, Latvia, Poland, the United Kingdom, and The Netherlands are participating in the Seaport Project, which has so far inspected ports in Hamburg, Felixstowe, Antwerp, Rotterdam, and Riga.

This story by Nancy Isarin of the Netherlands Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment (nancy.isarin@minvrom.nl) continues online at <http://www.inece.org/newsletter/9/enforcement.html>.



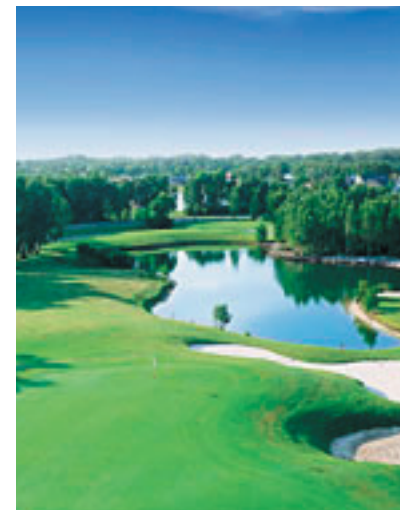
Port at Riga, Latvia

Australian Court Punishes Golf Course for Negligent Release of Dangerous Pesticide

An Australian court found a golf course superintendent and his employer negligent and ordered the employer to pay fines and clean-up costs totaling more than US\$600,000 for the accidental release of a highly toxic pesticide that killed 4.16 tonnes of fish, ducks, and geese in a nearby lagoon.

The New South Wales Land and Environment Court sentenced the golf course superintendent, who plead guilty, to 250 hours of community service on 20 June 2003. On 30 September 2003 the court fined the Warringah Golf Club, Ltd., who plead not guilty, US\$192,500 and ordered them to pay legal costs of \$146,000 and clean-up and investigation costs of approximately US\$43,000. The court also ordered the Golf Club to undertake environmental improvement works worth approximately US\$231,000 and to publish a notice about its offense in its members newsletter.

This story by Christopher McElwain of the New South Wales Department of Environment and Conservation (mcelwainc@epa.nsw.gov.au) continues online at <http://www.inece.org/newsletter/9/enforcement.html#2>.



US Fines Cargo Airline \$6 Million for Illegal Hazardous Waste Transport

Emery Worldwide Airlines pled guilty to charges of violating US hazardous materials transportation laws and has agreed to pay a \$6 million fine, the United States Department of Justice said in September 2003.

US laws and regulations require that pilots are informed when their aircraft are transporting hazardous materials, which include pressurized gasses, flammable liquids, and explosives. On many occasions in 1998 and 1999, Emery intentionally ignored this requirement when transporting hazardous materials on aircraft flying out of its hub at Dayton International Airport in Ohio, the Justice Department said.



As part of its plea, Emery has agreed to prepare and implement a comprehensive compliance plan to ensure this does not happen again, the Justice Department said. In a related move, the Environment and Natural Resources Division of the Justice Department introduced the Hazardous Materials Transportation Initiative in September 2003 to address the illegal transportation of hazardous materials by air, rail, land, and sea. By law, shippers must label and document the transportation of flammable liquids, pressurized gases, explosives, poisons, radioactive materials, and corrosive materials. Choosing to ignore the required precautions is a felony.

This story continues online at <http://www.inece.org/newsletter/9/enforcement.html#4>.

Environmental Enforcement Across Borders: Is the US-Mexico Border an Extreme Case?

Borders can be effective shields against environmental liability. This is certainly the case along the United States-Mexico border, a border across which pass enormous amounts of hazardous waste and materials, and within sight of which are located large and growing populations and a large part of Mexico's most profitable export industry.

Even a cursory investigation shows the nature if not the extent of the problem: an abandoned smelter piled high with slag, disposal of solvents that enter the shared groundwater, truckloads of hazardous waste being shipped to the US for disposal that are found abandoned in an urban

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warehouse, dangerous wastes being shipped to Mexico for "recycling" that instead end up on the ground.

Stories like these play themselves out with regularity along the US-Mexico border. The common thread is the use of the border as a shield to avoid responsibility. The parties responsible for environmental damage and violations of law in one country make sure that they and their assets are across the border in another country, thereby evading liability. How can this be overcome?

The US-Mexico border presents extreme versions of border issues often not present elsewhere. This story by John D. Rothman of the Pacific Southwest Region of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (rothman.john@epa.gov) continues online at <http://www.inece.org/newsletter/9/enforcement.html#5>.

Major Seizures Underline Wildlife Law Enforcement Conference in Australia

Four major seizures of wildlife and wildlife products by Australian Customs provided a timely and appropriate backdrop to the 16th Australasian Wildlife Law Enforcement Conference in Australia, in October 2003.

In the weeks before the conference, Australian Customs seized some 160 kilograms (353 pounds) of illegal wildlife products that were bound for the traditional medicine market in Sydney in early September. Further investigations uncovered endangered tiger, snake, and rhinoceros parts.

Customs also arrested a Swedish tourist trying to smuggle eight snakes in his trousers. The tourist was caught in Sydney after he had allegedly stashed four baby king cobras (all dead on arrival) and four baby emerald tree boas in his pants to avoid detection.



A Sydney student was charged with attempting to traffic 47 native reptiles in illegal air freight cargo bound for the Czech Republic. A British national was arrested in Perth for attempting to export more than 200 reptiles, amphibians and insects.

At the conference, law enforcement agencies including customs, quarantine and federal police, and other departments responsible for wildlife conservation and resource management were represented as were NGOs, the scientific community, and international delegates from Canada, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

This story by Rebecca Brand of the International Fund for Animal Welfare's Asia/Pacific Office (www.ifaw.org) continues online at <http://www.inece.org/newsletter/9/enforcement.html#6>.

Bangladesh Building Capacity to Monitor and Enforce Pollution Control Laws

The Bangladesh Department of the Environment has made significant progress towards strengthening its capacity to monitor and enforce the environmental protection and pollution controls laws it is mandated to enforce.

For the past four years, the Canadian International Development Agency-sponsored Bangladesh Environmental Management Project has assisted the Department of the Environment in delivering intensive training on inspections, investigations, the exercise of administrative and criminal enforcement powers and court procedures.



In 2002, judges were appointed to the Environment Court and Environment Appeal Court and special magistrates appointed to try civil and criminal cases under the Bangladesh Environment Conservation Act, 1995 and other specified environmental laws. Numerous cases have been successfully prosecuted before special Mobile Courts and charges are pending in the Environment Court.

Amendments to the ECA and the Environment Court Act, 2000 clarified enforcement powers and jurisdiction over environmental proceedings. An Enforcement Policy Directive clarifies enforcement powers and procedures and specifies criteria for enforcement responses. A detailed Enforcement Procedures Manual, due for completion in 2004, will facilitate more effective, timely enforcement action and enable more nationally consistent enforcement responses.

This story by Linda Duncan of the Bangladesh Environmental Management Project (lfdunca@attglobal.net) continues online at <http://www.inece.org/newsletter/9/enforcement.html#6>

UNEP Developing Manual to Facilitate Guidelines on Compliance with and Enforcement of MEAs

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) is developing a manual to assist countries in implementing and enforcing multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs). The manual is innovative both for its substance and for the process by which UNEP is developing and refining the manual.

The draft Manual on Compliance with and Enforcement of Multilateral Agreements is based on UNEP's Guidelines on Compliance with and Enforcement of MEAs, which was released in 2002. The Guidelines grew out of a decade-long process and incorporated comments from more than seventy governments, as well as MEA secretariats and groups of advisory experts.

Both publications seek to assist governments, MEA secretariats, international, regional, and sub-regional organizations, national enforcement agencies, NGOs, the private sector, and other stakeholders in enhancing implementation of MEAs. The Manual will serve as a "user's manual" to complement the "tool box" of approaches for enhancing compliance with MEAs and strengthening the enforcement of laws implementing those agreements provided in the Guidelines.

The draft Manual is divided into two sections, one on compliance and one on enforcement, as well as a series of appendices that include additional information. The section on compliance addresses tools for preparing for negotiations of MEAs, effective participation in the negotiations, enhancing opportunities for compliance and enforcement through negotiations, reviews of MEA effectiveness, compliance mechanisms, technology transfer, international cooperation, and some matters that overlap with the enforcement section. This section focuses on the international domain: negotiating, implementing, and enforcing commitments at the international level.

In contrast, the section on enforcement emphasizes national-level tools. This includes the development of national laws and regulations that are conducive to implementation and enforcement, effective national institutional frameworks (including coordination and training), education, public participation, and international cooperation.

This story by Carl Bruch of the United Nations Environment Programme's Division of Environmental Policy Implementation (carl.bruch@unep.org) continues online at <http://www.inece.org/newsletter/9/enforcement.html#unep>.

REGIONAL NEWS

Africa Regional News

African Ministerial Conference on the Environment Unveils Bold Action Plan for Africa

From unfurling plans to restore wetlands to devising strategies to promote eco-tourism, representatives of African nations met in December 2003 to launch the Action Plan for the New Partnership for Africa's Development



Environment Initiative, a bold and exhaustive list of activities designed to safeguard Africa's environment, expand its economy, and fight poverty.

The New Partnership for Africa's Development approved a plan that among other things calls on its members to implement a long term ecological monitoring network, develop conservation strategies for West African elephants, control exotic aquatic weeds, conduct environment education training programs, and promote the protection and strategic use of groundwater resources.

The African Ministerial Conference on the Environment developed the Action Plan with the support of the United Nations Environment Programme and the Global Environment Facility. The African Union Summit endorsed the plan in July 2003. The overall objective of the action plan is to complement relevant African processes, including the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment work program established in 1985, with a view of improving environmental conditions in Africa to contribute to achievement of economic growth and poverty eradication.

This story continues online at <http://www.inece.org/newsletter/9/regional/africa.html>.

Americas Regional News

Brazil Officials Study Enforcement Techniques Balkans Are Next for INECE Principles Course

Around the world, environmental enforcement is gaining more and more attention as the public, governments, and industry take action to prevent and reduce the health and environmental consequences of pollution. Governments are increasingly recognizing that effective enforcement to compel and encourage compliance with these requirements is essential to the success of environmental programs.

Brazilian judges, prosecutors, and environmental officials participated in an INECE Principles of Environmental Enforcement training course held in Brasilia, Brazil, from 17-20 December 2003. The course was conducted by a team representing the US Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA), Law for a Green Planet Institute (a Brazilian Non-governmental Organization), The World Bank Institute, the US State Department, and the International Network for Environmental Compliance and Enforcement (INECE).

The "Principles of Environmental Enforcement" training course presents basic principles of environmental enforcement that have contributed to successful environmental management in the United States, the Netherlands, and other countries during the past twenty years. The exercises, role-playing games, and case-study materials that comprise the course were developed in 1992 by the US EPA in cooperation with Poland's Environment Ministry and the Dutch Ministry to assist policymakers in any international or domestic setting to develop the institutional capacity for designing and implementing effective programs for compliance with environmental requirements.

This story continues online at <http://www.inece.org/newsletter/9/regional/americas.html>.

Principles of Enforcement Training Courses

Principles training courses help government officials to augment their environmental enforcement and compliance efforts, which in turn helps achieve the following goals: protecting environmental quality and public health; building and strengthening the credibility of environmental requirements; ensuring fairness under the law; and reducing costs and liability.

Protecting environmental quality and public health. Compliance is essential to achieving the goals of protecting public health and environmental quality envisioned by environmental laws. Public health and the environment will be protected only if environmental requirements get results.

This story continues online at <http://www.inece.org/newsletter/9/regional/americas.html> or you may contact Davis Jones at the US EPA (jones.davis@epa.gov).

Asia And Pacific Regional News

Visayan Sea Squadron Begin Philippine Patrols

A team of volunteers known as the Visayan Sea Squadron began a continuous tour in January 2004 of this threatened, ecologically-rich body of water in the Philippines to watch for violations of environmental laws and conduct a broad-based information campaign to help protect the region.

The Visayan Sea is a relatively shallow body of water at the heart of the Sulu Sulawesi Marine Triangle and contains some of the richest biodiversity in the world. Running from the Philippine Islands down to Borneo, Malaysia, and across Indonesia, the triangle is so rich in fish and coral life that one square kilometer of its coral reef contains more species of coral than all the coral of the Caribbean Sea. Its marine populations include more than 12,000 species of fish - an abundance that once seemed so limitless it was referred to as the "Alaska of the Philippines" only 40 years ago.

But harmful, unsustainable human practices now threaten the area's biodiversity, bringing it to the verge of near total collapse. Blast and cyanide fishing methods and general overfishing have depleted the Visayan Sea by as much as 95 percent of its marine life and 99 percent of its coral.

This story continues online at <http://www.inece.org/newsletter/9/regional/asia.html>. For more information, contact INECE's Asia Regional Network leader Tony Oposa at oposa@axti.com.



A Navy gunboat joined the marine blockade established during the launch of the Visayan Sea Law Enforcement Operations on 30 November 2003.

Changing Face of Enforcement in Philippines

Two recent environmental enforcement news stories: "Dynamite Fisher Ordered To Serve As Fish Warden" and "Makers of Blasting Caps Given 3-Month Reprieve From Arrest," demonstrate how the innovative efforts of Antonio Oposa, Jr., an environmental lawyer and INECE EPC member, are changing the way environmental laws are enforced in the Philippines.



*EPC Member and Asia
Regional Network Leader
Antonio Oposa of the
Philippines.*

Both stories report on environmental crimes committed in the Visayan Sea, a relatively shallow body of water in the Philippines that is one of the most ecologically diverse - and threatened - areas in the world. Blast fishing, cyanide fishing, and general overfishing have severely depleted the area's fisheries and coral.

Normally, environmental enforcement stories involve fines, imprisonments, and court-ordered cleanups. But in this case, the Philippine court suspended a 5-year prison sentence for a man convicted of using blasting caps and instead ordered him to perform an extraordinary kind of community service - he must now help enforce the laws he violated.

"We're not just putting people in jail," said Oposa, whose environmental enforcement patrol group caught the man in January 2003. "We're sending a message."

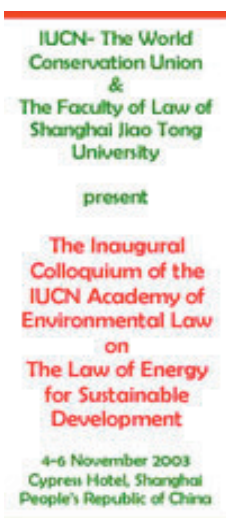
This story continues online at http://www.inece.org/newsletter/9/regional_asia.html. For more information, contact INECE's Asia Regional Network leader Tony Oposa at oposa@axti.com.

IUCN Inaugurates Environmental Academy in China with Colloquium on Energy

The International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) launched a new scholarly network of environmental law faculties and professors in November 2003 to strengthen independent scholarly and professional research in environmental law.

IUCN inaugurated the IUCN Academy of Environmental Law at Shanghai Jiao Tong University in China with its 1st Colloquium on Energy Law for Sustainable Development. United Nations Secretary-General Kofi A. Annan presided over the inaugural ceremony, which included more than 150 professors, representing 90 university law faculties from 41 nations.

Secretary-General Annan welcomed the establishment of a "new global network of university law departments" dedicated to environmental law, which he described as "the principles and rules that states have adopted in order to protect precious ecosystems and resources upon which all life and progress depend."



The Colloquium sought to examine the energy reforms advocated at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg, South Africa, in 2002 as part of the Academy's effort to implement the recommendations made at the 1992 "Earth Summit" in Rio de Janeiro.

This story continues online at http://www.inece.org/newsletter/9/regional_asia.html.

INECE Participant Marcia Mulkey Visits China

Long-time INECE member and participant Marcia E. Mulkey conveyed the INECE message and distributed INECE materials as part of her recent extended visit to China in her role as Visiting Professor of Law at Temple University's Beasley School of Law.

Professor Marcia Mulkey delivered a keynote address at the International Conference of Pesticide Registration and Management on 18-19 November 2003. The conference was hosted by the Chinese pesticide regulatory agency, the ICAMA, which is housed in the Ministry of Agriculture. Her speech was entitled Developing Pesticide Regulatory Compliance and Enforcement Programs. She also attended the IUCN 1st Colloquium on Energy Law for Sustainable Development in Shanghai, China.

This story continues online at http://www.inece.org/newsletter/9/regional_asia.html. For more information, contact Marcia Mulkey at marcia.mulkey@temple.edu.

Europe Regional News

EECCA Enforcement and Compliance Network Sets Productive Agenda for 2003-2006

At the Fifth Annual Meeting of the Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Network in Eastern Europe, Caucasus, and Central Asia (EECCA), enforcement officers and environmental policy makers from the region endorsed the draft Work Programme of the Network for 2003-2006 and agreed to give the network a new name - the Regulatory Environmental Programme Implementation Network (REPIN).

Experts and practitioners from OECD countries and international institutions joined enforcement and policy-making officials at the meeting held in Kiev, Ukraine, from 16-18 October 2003. Representatives of non-governmental organizations, business, and industry were observers. The Ministry of Environmental Protection and the State Environmental Inspectorate of Ukraine hosted the meeting, which was organized within the framework of the Environmental Action Programme Task Force located at the OECD.

This story continues online at http://www.inece.org/newsletter/9/regional_europe.html.

REPIN Seeks To Optimize Self-Monitoring System in Kazakhstan

As part of the Regulatory Environmental Programme Implementation Network's (REPIN) efforts to facilitate access to best practices and

efficient environmental management tools, the network is working to optimize the self-monitoring system in Kazakhstan.

The ultimate goal of the Kazakhstan project is to help set up a reliable self-monitoring system to manage environmental and financial risks related to production processes.

To launch the project, REPIN held a meeting on the 18 November 2003 in Astana, the Kazakhstan capital. Ms. Aitkul Samakova, the Kazakh Environment Minister, opened the meeting, which was attended by the representatives of the Ministry and its territorial offices, other ministries and departments, representatives of the industry and NGOs.

This story continues online at http://www.inece.org/newsletter/9/regional_europe.html.

'IMPEL at Work' Conference Focuses on Practical Enforcement Aspects

At the second conference of the European Union Network for the Implementation and Enforcement of Environmental Law (IMPEL), participants emphasized the importance of practical experiences in its feedback to regulators in Maastricht, The Netherlands, 6-8 October 2003.

Participants discussed different aspects of practical work in the fields of permit-making, inspections and enforcement. They also sought to develop new ways to improve work quality and create new policy instruments to improve inspections, strengthen networks, and build capacity for relevant organizations.

This story continues online at http://www.inece.org/newsletter/9/regional_europe.html. For more information, please email Ed Eggink (e.eggink@prvlimburg.nl) or Annelie Kohl (annelie.kohl@minvrom.nl).

Effective Enforcement Needs Solid Legal Base IMPEL Better Legislation Initiative and Management Reference Book for Environmental Inspectorates

The European Union Network for the Implementation and Enforcement of Environmental Law (IMPEL) Plenary Meeting in Rome in November 2003 adopted the final report on the "IMPEL Better Legislation Initiative" and the "IMPEL Management Reference Book for Environmental Inspectorates." The IMPEL Better Legislation Initiative was established to examine the challenges that IMPEL members have faced in the practical implementation of European Union (EU) legislation and to suggest recommendations for legislative improvement. The project covered a range of issues relating to the practical implementation of legislation, such as clarity, coherence, and proportionality.

The report includes a bookmark with IMPEL's fourteen principles for better lawmaking and is available from the IMPEL Web site <http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/impel/reports.htm>.

This story by Sabine Sommer of the European Commission (sabine.sommer@cec.eu.int) continues online at http://www.inece.org/newsletter/9/regional_europe.html

IMPEL Project Establishing Energy Efficiency in Environmental Permits in Europe

An European Union Network for the Implementation and Enforcement of Environmental Law (IMPEL) project studying energy efficiency in environmental permits concluded that European Union Member States have not included very many energy efficiency provisions in environmental permits under the European Directive on Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control.

The objective of the IMPEL project "Energy Efficiency in Environmental Permits" was to identify good practices in determining energy efficiency in IPPC permits.

This story by Marianne Lindström (Marianne.Lindstrom@ymparisto.fi), Mikko Attila, and Jaana Pennanen from the Finnish Environment Institute and Elise Sahivirta from the Finnish Ministry of the Environment continues online at http://www.inece.org/newsletter/9/regional_europe.html.

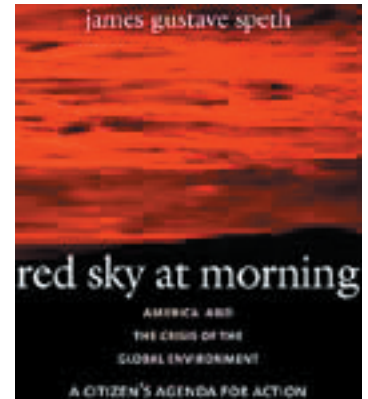
RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Red Sky at Morning: Americans and the Crisis of the Global Environment, by James Gustave Speth, is a comprehensive look at international environmental problems and how best to address them.

As founder and president of the World Resources Institute, co-founder of the Natural Resources Defense Council, former adviser to Presidents Carter and Clinton, and former Chief Executive Officer of the United Nations Development Programme, Speth draws on years of experience in his groundbreaking analysis of a global system that perpetuates rather than ameliorates environmental degradation.

Speth starts by explaining why current approaches to critical global environmental problems-climate change, biodiversity loss, deterioration of marine environments, deforestation, water shortages, and others-don't work. He goes on to offer intriguing insights into why we have been able to address domestic environmental threats with some success while largely failing at the international level. Although efforts to protect Earth's environment are not succeeding, the challenges are not insurmountable. The book concludes with eight concrete suggestions for a sustainable future including the development of environmentally benign technologies, modification of consumption patterns, good governance, and education.

Speth is currently the dean and a professor at the Yale School of Forestry and Environmental Studies. The book is scheduled for release in March 2004. Ordering information available from Yale University Press at <http://www.yale.edu/yup/books/102321.htm>.



Analysis of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, by Marco Antonio Olsen, was published in 2003.

Prepared under the auspices of the United Nations Environment Programme Chemical Division, the treaty is the first international legal instrument to focus attention on the dangers of persistent organic pollutants (POPs) -chemicals that are commonly used as pesticides in agriculture and to control insect-causing diseases like malaria.

Olsen chronicles the Stockholm Convention negotiations, discusses the treaty's intricacies, and looks at the role of nongovernmental organizations in its negotiation. In addition, he explains the fundamentals of Pops, their chemical properties, toxicology, common and/or historical uses, and examples of their harmful effects.

Olsen is a law professor at the Federal University of Espirito Santo Law School in Brazil. Ordering information may be found at: http://www.oceanalaw.com/main_product_details.asp?ID=343

The Trade in Wildlife: Regulation for Conservation, by Sara Oldfield, provides a timely and broad-based critical assessment of how the international trade in wildlife is currently regulated and how these regulations are enforced.

Through analysis of key case studies and a comparative look at the trade in other illegal goods, Oldfield highlights the weaknesses in the current system, shows where it is failing, and clearly outlines what must be done if conservation efforts are to be supported by trade regulations rather than undermined by them.



This book is a comprehensive resource for academics and students in economics, environmental studies, law and politics and a critical text for conservationists, policy-makers and NGOs. Available through Earthscan Press at <http://www.earthscan.co.uk/asp/bookdetails.asp?key=3840>.

Bases Fundamentales de Derecho Ambiental Mexicano ("Fundamental Basis of Mexican Environmental Law"), by Carla Aceves-Avila, will be available in February 2004.

Aceves-Avila provides an overview of the federal environmental legislation in Mexico in five parts:

1. An introduction to elementary concepts on the environment, ecology, environmental history and legal philosophy, as well as the Constitutional and administrative basis of Mexican environmental law.
2. The legal protection of natural resources and habitat in Mexico with brief comments on the legislation applicable to biodiversity and wildlife, land, water and air pollution, and non renewable

resources.

3. The applicable regulations of activities that produce any kind of environmental pollution including hazardous waste control and management.
4. The obligations of the federal agencies of environmental protection in Mexico.
5. A brief comment on administrative procedure and environmental justice in Mexico, including federal environmental crimes.

Aceves-Avila is a law professor in several public and private universities in Mexico, as well as a private environmental counselor for domestic and international affairs. Ordering information may be found at <http://www.porrua.com>.

The Environmental Negotiator Handbook, by Alexandre Timoshenko, provides a definitive look at environmental negotiation and the establishment of international rules and standards.

Timoshenko describes the process of creating international legislation from pre-negotiation to adoption and signature to implementation. The book is a resource for government officials, representatives of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, lawyers, and academics to improve their understanding of and ability to contribute to environmental negotiations.

As Timoshenko says in the preface, "the overall goal is to help ensure a meaningful and constructive participation in the negotiation and thereby to strengthen the coherence and effectiveness of new international legal instruments aiming at sustainable development."

The Handbook is available through Kluwer Law International/Aspen Publishers <http://www.aspenpublishers.com/Product.asp?catalog%5Fname=Aspen&category%5Fname=&product%5Fid=9041120165&Mode=SEARCH&ProductType=P&cookie%5Ftest=1>

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