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Chapter Eighteen

Environment

Objectives

Recognizing that each Party has sovereign rights and responsibilities with respect to its natural resources, the objectives of this Chapter are to contribute to the Parties' efforts to ensure that trade and environmental policies are mutually supportive, to promote the optimal use of resources in accordance with the objective of sustainable development, and to strive to strengthen the links between the Parties' trade and environmental policies and practices, which may take place through environmental cooperation and collaboration.

Article 18.1: Levels of Protection

Recognizing the sovereign right of each Party to establish its own levels of domestic environmental protection and environmental development priorities, and to adopt or modify accordingly its environmental laws and policies, each Party shall ensure that those laws and policies provide for and encourage high levels of environmental protection and shall strive to continue to improve its respective levels of environmental protection.

Article 18.2: Enforcement of Environmental Laws

1. (a) A Party shall not fail to effectively enforce its environmental laws, through a sustained or recurring course of action or inaction, in a manner affecting trade between the Parties, after the date of entry into force of this Agreement.
 - (b) The Parties recognize that each Party retains the right to exercise discretion with respect to investigatory, prosecutorial, regulatory, and compliance matters and to make decisions regarding the allocation of resources to enforcement with respect to other environmental matters determined to have higher priorities. Accordingly, the Parties understand that a Party is in compliance with subparagraph (a) where a course of action or inaction reflects a reasonable exercise of such discretion, or results from a *bona fide* decision regarding the allocation of resources.
2. The Parties recognize that it is inappropriate to encourage trade or investment by weakening or reducing the protections afforded in their respective environmental laws. Accordingly, each Party shall strive to ensure that it does not waive or otherwise derogate from, or offer to waive or otherwise derogate from, such laws in a manner that weakens or reduces the protections afforded in those laws as an encouragement for trade with another Party, or as an

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encouragement for the establishment, acquisition, expansion, or retention of an investment in its territory.

3. Nothing in this Chapter shall be construed to empower a Party's authorities to undertake environmental law enforcement activities in the territory of another Party.

Article 18.3: Procedural Matters

1. Each Party shall ensure that interested persons may request the Party's competent authorities to investigate alleged violations of its environmental laws, and that each Party's competent authorities shall give such requests due consideration in accordance with its law.

2. Each Party shall ensure that judicial, quasi-judicial, or administrative proceedings are available under its law to provide sanctions or remedies for violations of its environmental laws.

(a) Such proceedings shall be fair, equitable, and transparent and, to this end, shall comply with due process of law, and be open to the public except where the administration of justice otherwise requires.

(b) Tribunals that conduct or review such proceedings shall be impartial and independent and shall not have any substantial interest in the outcome of the matter.

3. Each Party shall ensure that persons with a legally recognized interest under its law in a particular matter shall have appropriate access to the proceedings referred to in paragraph 2.

4. Each Party shall provide persons with a legally recognized interest under its law in a particular matter appropriate and effective access to remedies for violations of that Party's environmental laws or for violations of a legal duty under that Party's law relating to the environment or environmental conditions affecting human health, which may include rights such as:

(a) to sue another person under that Party's jurisdiction for damages under that Party's laws;

(b) to seek injunctive relief where a person suffers, or may suffer, loss, damage, or injury as a result of conduct by another person subject to that Party's jurisdiction;

(c) to seek sanctions or remedies such as monetary penalties, emergency closures, temporary suspension of activities, or orders to mitigate the consequences of such violations; or

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- (d) to request a tribunal to order that Party's competent authorities to take appropriate action to enforce its environmental laws in order to protect the environment or to avoid environmental harm.

5. Each Party shall provide appropriate and effective sanctions or remedies for violations of that Party's environmental laws that:

- (a) take into consideration, as appropriate, the nature and gravity of the violation, any economic benefit the violator has derived from the violation, the economic condition of the violator, and other relevant factors; and
- (b) may include administrative, civil, and criminal remedies and sanctions, such as compliance agreements, penalties, fines, imprisonment, injunctions, closure of facilities, or requirements to take remedial action or pay for the cost of containing or cleaning up pollution.

Article 18.4: Mechanisms to Enhance Environmental Performance

1. The Parties recognize that flexible, voluntary, and incentive-based mechanisms can contribute to the achievement and maintenance of environmental protection, complementing the procedures set out in Article 18.3, as appropriate, and in accordance with its law and policy, each Party shall encourage the development and use of such mechanisms, which may include:

- (a) mechanisms that facilitate voluntary action to protect or enhance the environment, such as:
 - (i) partnerships involving businesses, local communities, non-governmental organizations, government agencies, or scientific organizations,
 - (ii) voluntary guidelines for environmental performance, or
 - (iii) voluntary sharing of information and expertise among authorities, interested parties, and the public concerning: methods for achieving high levels of environmental protection, voluntary environmental auditing and reporting, ways to use resources more efficiently or reduce environmental impacts, environmental monitoring, and collection of baseline data; or
- (b) incentives, including market-based incentives where appropriate, to encourage conservation, restoration, sustainable use, and protection of natural resources and the environment, such as public recognition of facilities or enterprises that are

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superior environmental performers, or programs for exchanging permits or other instruments to help achieve environmental goals.

2. As appropriate and feasible and in accordance with its law, each Party shall encourage:
 - (a) the maintenance, development, or improvement of performance goals and standards used in measuring environmental performance; and
 - (b) flexible means to achieve such goals and meet such standards.

Article 18.5: Environmental Affairs Council

1. The Parties hereby establish an Environmental Affairs Council (Council). Each Party shall designate a senior level official with environmental responsibilities to represent it on the Council and an office in its appropriate ministry or government entity to serve as its contact point for carrying out the work of the Council.

2. The Council shall:
 - (a) consider and discuss the implementation of this Chapter;
 - (b) provide periodical reports to the Free Trade Commission regarding the implementation of this Chapter;
 - (c) provide for public participation in its work, including by:
 - (i) establishing mechanisms to exchange information and discuss matters related to the implementation of this Chapter with the public,
 - (ii) receiving and considering input in setting the agenda for Council meetings, and
 - (iii) receiving public views and comments on the issues the public considers relevant to the Council's work and requesting public views and comments on the issues the Council considers relevant to its work;
 - (d) consider and discuss the implementation of the environmental cooperation agreement (ECA) signed by the Parties, including its work program and cooperative activities, and submit any comments and recommendations, including comments and recommendations received from the public, to the Parties and to the Environmental Cooperation Commission established under the ECA;

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- (e) endeavor to resolve matters referred to it under Article 18.11.4; and
 - (f) perform any other functions as the Parties may agree.
3. The Council shall meet within the first year after the date of entry into force of this Agreement and annually thereafter, unless the Parties otherwise agree.
4. All decisions of the Council shall be taken by consensus except as provided in Article 18.8.2 and 18.8.7. All decisions of the Council shall be made public, unless the Council decides otherwise.
5. Unless the Parties otherwise agree, each meeting of the Council shall include a session in which members have an opportunity to meet with the public to discuss matters related to the implementation of this Chapter.

Article 18.6: Opportunities for Public Participation

1. Each Party shall promote public awareness of its environmental laws by ensuring that information is available to the public regarding its environmental laws, enforcement, and compliance procedures, including procedures for interested persons to request a Party's competent authorities to investigate alleged violations of its environmental laws.
2. Each Party shall seek to accommodate requests from persons of any Party for information or to exchange views regarding the Party's implementation of this Chapter.
3. Each Party shall provide for the receipt of written submissions from persons of that Party that concern matters related to the implementation of specific provisions of this Chapter. A Party shall respond in writing, except for good cause, to each such submission that states that it is made pursuant to this Article. Each Party shall make such submissions and responses available to the public in a timely and easily accessible manner.
4. Each Party shall convene a new, or consult an existing, national consultative or advisory committee, comprising persons of the Party with relevant experience, including experience in business and environmental matters. Each Party shall solicit the committee's views on matters related to the implementation of this Chapter including, as appropriate, on issues raised in submissions the Party receives pursuant to this Article.
5. Each Party shall solicit public views on matters related to the implementation of this Chapter including, as appropriate, on issues raised in submissions it receives and shall make such views it receives in writing available to the public in a timely and easily accessible manner.

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6. Each time it meets, the Council shall consider input received from each Party's consultative or advisory committee concerning implementation of this Chapter. After each meeting, the Council shall provide the public a written summary of its discussions on these matters and shall, as appropriate, provide recommendations to the Environmental Cooperation Commission on such matters.

Article 18.7: Submissions on Enforcement Matters

1. Any person of a Party may file a submission asserting that a Party is failing to effectively enforce its environmental laws. Such submissions shall be filed with a secretariat or other appropriate body (secretariat) that the Parties designate.¹

2. The secretariat may consider a submission under this Article if the secretariat finds that the submission:

- (a) is in writing in either English or Spanish;
- (b) clearly identifies the person making the submission;
- (c) provides sufficient information to allow the secretariat to review the submission, including any documentary evidence on which the submission may be based and identification of the environmental laws of which the failure to enforce is asserted;
- (d) appears to be aimed at promoting enforcement rather than at harassing industry;
- (e) indicates that the matter has been communicated in writing to the relevant authorities of the Party and indicates the Party's response, if any; and
- (f) is filed by a person of a Party, except as provided in paragraph 3.

3. The Parties recognize that the *North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation* (NAAEC) provides that a person or organization residing or established in the territory of the United States may file a submission under that agreement with the Secretariat of the NAAEC Commission for Environmental Cooperation asserting that the United States is failing to effectively enforce its environmental laws.² In light of the availability of that procedure, a

¹ The Parties shall designate the secretariat and provide for related arrangements through an exchange of letters or understanding between the Parties.

² Arrangements will be made for the United States to make available in a timely manner to the other Parties all such submissions, U.S. written responses, and factual records developed in connection with those submissions. At the request of any Party, the Council shall discuss such documents.

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person of the United States who considers that the United States is failing to effectively enforce its environmental laws may not file a submission under this Article. For greater certainty, a person of a Party other than the United States who considers that the United States is failing to effectively enforce its environmental laws may file a submission with the secretariat.

4. Where the secretariat determines that a submission meets the criteria set out in paragraph 2, the secretariat shall determine whether the submission merits requesting a response from the Party. In deciding whether to request a response, the secretariat shall be guided by whether:
- (a) the submission is not frivolous and alleges harm to the person making the submission;
 - (b) the submission, alone or in combination with other submissions, raises matters whose further study in this process would advance the goals of this Chapter and the ECA, taking into account guidance regarding those goals provided by the Council and the Environmental Cooperation Commission established under the ECA;
 - (c) private remedies available under the Party's law have been pursued; and
 - (d) the submission is drawn exclusively from mass media reports.

Where the secretariat makes such a request, it shall forward to the Party a copy of the submission and any supporting information provided with the submission.

5. The Party shall advise the secretariat within 45 days or, in exceptional circumstances and on notification to the secretariat, within 60 days of delivery of the request:
- (a) whether the precise matter at issue is the subject of a pending judicial or administrative proceeding, in which case the secretariat shall proceed no further; and
 - (b) of any other information the Party wishes to submit, such as:
 - (i) whether the matter was previously the subject of a judicial or administrative proceeding,
 - (ii) whether private remedies in connection with the matter are available to the person making the submission and whether they have been pursued, or

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- (iii) information concerning relevant capacity-building activities under the ECA.

Article 18.8: Factual Records and Related Cooperation

1. If the secretariat considers that the submission, in light of any response provided by the Party, warrants developing a factual record, the secretariat shall so inform the Council and provide its reasons.
2. The secretariat shall prepare a factual record if any Member of the Council instructs it to do so.
3. The preparation of a factual record by the secretariat pursuant to this Article shall be without prejudice to any further steps that may be taken with respect to any submission.
4. In preparing a factual record, the secretariat shall consider any information furnished by a Party and may consider any relevant technical, scientific, or other information:
 - (a) that is publicly available;
 - (b) submitted by interested persons;
 - (c) submitted by national advisory or consultative committees;
 - (d) developed by independent experts; or
 - (e) developed under the ECA.
5. The secretariat shall submit a draft factual record to the Council. Any Party may provide comments on the accuracy of the draft within 45 days thereafter.
6. The secretariat shall incorporate, as appropriate, any such comments in the final factual record and submit it to the Council.
7. The secretariat shall make the final factual record publicly available, normally within 60 days following its submission, if any member of the Council instructs it to do so.
8. The Council shall consider the final factual record in light of the objectives of this Chapter and the ECA. The Council shall, as appropriate, provide recommendations to the Environmental Cooperation Commission related to matters addressed in the factual record, including recommendations related to the further development of the Party's mechanisms for monitoring its environmental enforcement.

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9. The Council shall, after five years, review the implementation of this Article and Article 18.7 and report the results of its review, and any associated recommendations, to the Commission.

Article 18.9: Environmental Cooperation

1. The Parties recognize the importance of strengthening their capacity to protect the environment and of promoting sustainable development in concert with strengthening their trade and investment relations.

2. The Parties are committed to expanding their cooperative relationship on environmental matters, recognizing it will help them achieve their shared environmental goals and objectives, including the development and improvement of environmental protection, practices, and technologies.

3. The Parties are committed to undertaking cooperative environmental activities pursuant to the ECA, including activities related to implementation of this Chapter. Activities that the Parties undertake pursuant to the ECA will be coordinated and reviewed by the Environmental Cooperation Commission established under the ECA. The Parties also acknowledge the importance of environmental cooperation activities in other fora.

4. Each Party shall take into account public comments and recommendations it receives regarding cooperative environmental activities undertaken pursuant to this Chapter and the ECA.

5. The Parties shall, as appropriate, share information on their experiences in assessing and taking into account environmental effects of trade agreements and policies.

Article 18.10: Biological Diversity

1. The Parties recognize the importance of the conservation and sustainable use³ of biological diversity and their role in achieving sustainable development.

2. Accordingly, the Parties remain committed to promoting and encouraging the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and all its components and levels, including plants, animals, and habitat, and reiterate their commitments in Article 18.1.

3. The Parties recognize the importance of respecting and preserving traditional knowledge and practices of indigenous and other communities that contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.

³ For purposes of this Chapter, sustainable use means non-consumptive or consumptive use in a sustainable manner.

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4. The Parties also recognize the importance of public participation and consultations, as provided by domestic law, on matters concerning the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity. The Parties may make information publicly available about programs and activities, including cooperative programs, it undertakes related to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.

5. To this end, the Parties will enhance their cooperative efforts on these matters, including through the ECA.

Article 18.11: Environmental Consultations

1. A Party may request consultations with another Party regarding any matter arising under this Chapter by delivering a written request to a contact point designated by the other Party for this purpose.

2. The consultations shall begin promptly after delivery of the request. The request shall contain information that is specific and sufficient to enable the Party receiving the request to respond.

3. The consulting Parties shall make every attempt to arrive at a mutually satisfactory resolution of the matter and may seek advice or assistance from any person or body they deem appropriate in order to fully examine the matter at issue.

4. If the consulting Parties fail to resolve the matter pursuant to paragraph 3, a consulting Party may request that the Council be convened to consider the matter by delivering a written request to the contact point of each of the other consulting Parties.⁴

5. The Council shall promptly convene and shall endeavor to resolve the matter expeditiously, including, where appropriate, by consulting governmental or outside experts and having recourse to such procedures as good offices, conciliation, or mediation.

6. If the matter concerns whether a Party is conforming to its obligations under Article 18.2.1(a) of this Chapter, and the consulting Parties have failed to resolve the matter within 60 days of a request under paragraph 1, the complaining Party may request consultations under Article 21.4 (Consultations) or a meeting of the Commission under Article 21.5 (Intervention of the Commission) and, as provided in Chapter Twenty-One (Dispute Settlement), thereafter have recourse to the other provisions of that Chapter. The Council may inform the Commission of

⁴ For purposes of paragraphs 4, 5, and 6, the Council shall consist of senior level officials with environmental responsibilities of the consulting Parties or their designees.

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how the Council has endeavored to resolve the matter through consultations.

7. No Party may have recourse to dispute settlement under this Agreement for any matter arising under any provision of this Chapter other than Article 18.2.1(a).
8. No Party may have recourse to dispute settlement under this Agreement for a matter arising under Article 18.2.1(a) without first seeking to resolve the matter in accordance with this Article.
9. In cases where the consulting Parties agree that a matter arising under this Chapter would be more appropriately addressed under another agreement to which the consulting Parties are party, they shall refer the matter for appropriate action in accordance with that agreement.

Article 18.12: Relationship to Environmental Agreements

1. The Parties recognize that multilateral environmental agreements to which they are all party, play an important role globally and domestically in protecting the environment and that their respective implementation of these agreements is critical to achieving the environmental objectives thereof. The Parties further recognize that this Chapter and the ECA can contribute to realizing the goals of those agreements. Accordingly, the Parties shall continue to seek means to enhance the mutual supportiveness of multilateral environmental agreements to which they are all party and trade agreements to which they are all party.
2. To this end, the Parties shall consult, as appropriate, with respect to negotiations on environmental issues of mutual interest.
3. Each Party recognizes the importance to it of the multilateral environmental agreements to which it is a party.

Article 18.13: Definitions

For purposes of this Chapter:

environmental law means any statute or regulation of a Party, or provision thereof, the primary purpose of which is the protection of the environment, or the prevention of a danger to human, animal, or plant life or health, through:

- (a) the prevention, abatement, or control of the release, discharge, or emission of pollutants or environmental contaminants;
- (b) the control of environmentally hazardous or toxic chemicals, substances, materials, and wastes, and the dissemination of information related thereto; or

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- (c) the protection or conservation of wild flora or fauna, including endangered species, their habitat, and specially protected natural areas,⁵

in areas with respect to which a Party exercises sovereignty, sovereign rights, or jurisdiction, but does not include any statute or regulation, or provision thereof, directly related to worker safety or health.

For the United States, **statute or regulation** means an act of Congress or regulation promulgated pursuant to an act of Congress that is enforceable by action of the central level of government.

For Colombia and Peru, **statute or regulation** means a law of Congress or Decree or Resolution promulgated by the central level of government to implement a law of Congress that is enforceable by action of the central level of government.

For Colombia and Peru, **indigenous and other communities** means those communities which are defined in Article 1 of Andean Decision 391.

⁵ The Parties recognize that such protection or conservation may include the protection or conservation of biological diversity.