



# INAUGURATION OF IUCN ACADEMY OF ENVIRONMENTAL LAW AND THE COIIOQUIUM ON LAW OF ENERGY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

NOVEMBER 4-6, 2003  
Shanghai, China



## A Note on the Pictogram of the Colloquium

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Wang Xi

The symbol of 𠄎 in the pictogram of the colloquium is the oldest Chinese character for the word of “Law” so far China discovered. It was discovered on bronze wares manufactured in China 2000 years ago. It is a pictograph composed of three parts. On the left side, there is a man on the top, with water on the bottom. On the right side, it is a legendary animal called “Zhi”, who plays as a judge with its horn intrude toward the guilty or dishonor side of a dispute in ancient Chinese legendary stories. The water in the pictograph symbolizes the result of the judgment of “Zhi”, i.e. fairness and justice, as surface of water is always in parallel with horizon. The pictogram tells us that “Zhi” helps human being to reach fairness and justice. What a coincidence with the philosophy behind our environmental law today!



## Acknowledgments and Thanks

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The success of the Inauguration of IUCN Academy of Environmental Law and the Colloquium on Law for Energy for Sustainable Development is based upon, the sponsorship, contribution and hard and innovative work of following, among others, organizations and people: IUCN, IUCN Commission on Environmental Law; Shanghai Jiao Tong University, PRC; IUCN Environmental Law Center; UNEP; UNDP; UNITAR; Center for Environmental Legal Studies, Pace University, USA; School of Law, Shanghai Jiao Tong University; Environmental and Resources Law Institute, Shanghai Jiao Tong University; Asia Pacific Center of Environmental Law, National University of Singapore; Nicholas A. Robinson, CEL, IUCN; Xie Shengwu, Shanghai Jiao Tong University; Ye Quyan, Shanghai Jiao Tong University; Johan Scanlon, ELC, IUCN; Richard Ottinger, Pace University; Wang Xi, Shanghai Jiao Tong University; Lal Kurululasuriya, UNEP; Khalid Husain, UNDP; Gilbert Kerlin, Esq., New York; Paddock Lee, Pace University; Koh Kheng Lian, National University of Singapore; Lye Lin Heng, National University of Singapore; Katerina Sarafidou, ELC, IUCN; Alejandro Iza, ELC, IUCN; Nancy Kong, Pace University; Ji Zhaoliang, Dong Yan (Maggie Dong), Luo Xiao, Huang Yi, Ye Fei, Zhao Chunyan, Wu Zhisong, Tang Yu, Li Haixing, Li Xiaoting, Wang Xuejun Shanghai Jiao Tong University; Zhou Xiaoyi, Cypress Hotel, Shanghai.

## A Message to the Participants from the Director General of IUCN



**Achim Steiner**  
**Director General**  
**IUCN – The World Conservation Union**

Dear friends and supporters of the IUCN Academy,

At the outset I wish to congratulate Professor Nicholas Robinson and other colleagues from the IUCN Commission on Environmental Law for their vision and commitment. The concept of an IUCN Academy has taken years to bear fruit, but they have seen this long process through, conducting countless consultations and meetings to refine this idea.

The IUCN Council approved the establishment of the IUCN Academy at its December 2002 meeting, opening the gates to the creation of what will be a leading academic institution in the area of environmental law. Having received the IUCN Council's blessings, the Commission set about developing a vision for how the IUCN Academy could be brought to life at its Preparatory Meeting held in New York in April. It is inspiring to see that so many distinguished professors from around the globe have gathered here in Shanghai to now bring that vision to life.

IUCN deeply values academic work and the strong foundation it provides for the work that we do. IUCN would not be where it is today without the important contribution of the academic community, whose members have worked with us for years through our volunteer networks to develop the knowledge which underpins our policies and programme. The spirit of academic exchange and collaboration that the IUCN Academy will foster bodes well for the strengthening of environmental law, an important discipline without which much of our work in nature conservation will have no solid institutional and legal basis. The IUCN Academy's work will assist in keeping IUCN, and through it the global conservation community, at the cutting edge of researching new approaches to nature conservation and sustainable development.

The topic of your first Colloquium, 'The Law of Energy for Sustainable Development' will provide guidance in the implementation of the outcomes of the Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development, and is well placed to contribute to the International Conference for Renewable Energies in Bonn in 2004 and the future deliberations of the Commission on Sustainable Development.

I would like to thank all of you for volunteering your time and energy into this important endeavour. We look forward to a fruitful relationship between the IUCN Academy and the Union, primarily through collaboration among the IUCN Academy, the IUCN Environmental Law Centre, and the Commission on Environmental Law, whose collective efforts provide the global community with access to the world's most extensive and committed network of environmental lawyers.

Best wishes for a successful Inauguration and Colloquium in Shanghai and, for those of you who are working with IUCN for the first time, welcome to the family!

Achim Steiner  
30 Oct. 2003

## A Message to the Participants from the President of Shanghai Jiao Tong University



**Professor Xie Shengwu**  
**President of Shanghai Jiao Tong University**

I would like to express my sincere congratulations for the establishment of IUCN Academy of Environmental Law in the golden Autumn of Shanghai.

Law is a new discipline in Shanghai Jiao Tong University (SJTU). SJTU is a university with very strong disciplines of science and technology, including marine engineering, mechanical engineering, electronic information and technology and environmental engineering. The complexity of environmental and other social problems that we are facing today made SJTU realized that it is necessary to provide students with not only knowledge of science and technology but also humane and social science. So SJTU decided to develop the disciplines of humane and social science. A new Law School, which includes the discipline of environmental law, was established in 2002. The Law School and the discipline of environmental law developed very fast since then.

It is a great honor for SJTU to be the host of the historical Inauguration of IUCN Environmental Law Academy and its first Colloquium. The meeting is not only an excellent opportunity for its participants to exchange thoughts and ideas on energy law and sustainable development, not also a rare opportunity for SJTU to learn from all the participating universities and scholars. SJTU highly appreciate the decision of IUCN Commission of Environmental Law to select SJTU as its partner for such a great event in Shanghai. I trust that IUCN Academy of Environmental Law will achieve great success in the future. I am looking forward to more fruitful cooperation in the area of environmental law and other areas of law between SJTU and all the participating universities of the Academy. I wish all the participants having a good time in Shanghai.

Xie Shengwu  
28 Oct. 2003



## Refining the Scope of Environmental Law: A focus for the IUCN Academy of Environmental Law

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**Nicholas A. Robinson**  
Chair, *IUCN COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL LAW*  
*Gilbert & Sarah Kerlin Distinguished Professor of Environmental Law*  
Pace University, New York

The Johannesburg Declaration of the World Summit for Sustainable Development posited that environmental protection is one of the three pillars of sustainable development. Environmental protection is a primary – but not the only – focus of environmental law. The mission of the new IUCN Academy of Environmental Law will be to explore the scope of this new and unique field of law.

The law professors comprising this new Academy will shape environmental law through their research and teaching. With this brief message, may I place the first trail marker on our path? Future study will doubtless refine and recast the views expressed here. Nonetheless, it is useful to outline the scope of environmental law on the eve of the establishment of this new "knowledge network," the IUCN Academy of Environmental Law.

The norms and procedures that characterize environmental law in every nation necessarily have congruence. Of course, national legal systems reflect diverse legal traditions, based as they are upon The Holy Quran in Islamic law, or the principles of Civil Law, the case law of Common Law, or the precepts of Socialist Law, or other various legal foundations. However, when it comes to their stewardship of the natural environment on Earth, these diverse legal traditions have a shared purpose and approach. Their common end is to safeguard the public's health, the biological integrity of ecological systems, and the sustained productivity of nature's resources.

The driving force behind these common functions is the knowledge derived from the environmental sciences. All environmental law must comprehend the natural sciences. Environmental regulation of human activities is effective only when premised on what we learn from the natural sciences. Because the "laws of nature shape environmental law objectively" this field is not purely a construct of social, economic, or political policy.

Most legal systems share another common element. The tools that all employ to apply the norms of environmental law are found in administrative law. While legal systems share common administrative law approaches, one should not confuse environmental law with administrative law. Environmental law exists apart from administrative law generally because it is embedded in our understanding of nature's systems.

As the world's human population grows in the coming decades, all human societies will need to adapt to cope with the consequences of climate change, increased demands for resources, and other challenges. These adaptations will call forth a closer study of the ethical underpinnings of environmental law, and environmental jurisprudence will emerge to make important contributions to advancing a closer, more sustaining human relationship with Earth's natural systems. While we derive utilitarian benefits from nature's systems, if humans are to improve their standards of living, we must fashion ways to better apportion and share the richness of nature in equitable and sustainable ways. This jurisprudence can guide the "common but differentiated responsibilities" of Earth's nations, so that their stewardship of the biosphere advances at all levels, through a continuum of complementary legal measures, in the village, in the nation, in the regional and globally.

The study of environmental law, therefore, will address the biological and physical sciences, the realm of ethics, and the discipline of the law. Administrative legal frameworks apply environmental law, and should not be seen as being identical to environmental law. Moreover, individuals are also at the heart of making environmental effective, and public access to environmental information, public participation in environmental decision-making, and ultimately access to justice, are essential elements of this new field of law.

For these reasons, the IUCN Commission on Environmental Law has constituted the IUCN Academy of Environmental Law, to be "*a learned society examining how law advances a just society that values and conserves nature.*" Henceforth, from this historic Colloquium hosted by Shanghai Jiao Tong University, IUCN's Commission on Environmental Law, and its Council, entrust this new, autonomous Academy to the university law schools, law departments and law faculties of the world. We have every confidence that this new learned society will materially advance the success of Environmental Law, as that field is coming to be recognized in each nation.

## IUCN ACADEMY OF ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

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*A learned society examining how law  
advances a just society that values and conserves nature*

**Established in November 2003  
At Shanghai, China**

The field of environmental law emerged around the world in the wake of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, convened in Stockholm in 1972. This fledgling discipline grew as communities and nations increasingly came to rely upon environmental law as a foundation for sustainable development. The UN's Conference on Environment & Development, in 1992, expressly called upon academic institutions to cooperate "to provide postgraduate programmes in development and environment law" {Agenda 21, Para. 8.20}, and the UN's World Summit on Sustainable Development called for universities and research institutions to improve "interaction and collaboration" {Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, Para. 100(a)} toward that end.

This new international Academy of Environmental Law is a direct response to these invitations from the United Nations. Through the Academy, universities will cooperate together to strengthen the field of environmental law as one of the sustaining pillars of sustainable development.

IUCN's first Statutes, adopted in 1948, had called for new applications of law to build sustainable yields of natural resources in harmony with nature. Since 1965, the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) actively has pioneered environmental law. With its global network of Members, and a vibrant expert Commission on Environmental Law, IUCN recognized that it should respond affirmatively to assist universities around the world to respond to the United Nations' call for action. The IUCN World Conservation Congress in Amman, Jordan, in 2000 (Resolution 2.24), authorized the IUCN Commission on Environmental Law to establish an international Academy of Environmental Law, and IUCN's Council approved the implementation plan for the new Academy in December of 2002.

IUCN convened a representative group of university professors, gathered from each region of the Earth, assembled in April of 2003 at the UN headquarters in New York and at the Rockefeller Brothers Fund's Pocantico Hills Conference Center, to design concrete proposals for the new Academy's scholarly research programmes, conferences, collaborative teaching, academic publications, and related undertakings. The founding universities of the Academy will act upon these recommendations at the first meeting of the Academy, scheduled to take place on 4-7 November 2003, at Shanghai Jiaotong University, in Shanghai, China.

The Academy will sponsor an international conference on environmental law at a different university each year. Its original research will be interregional, engaging two or more universities in each research project. It will encourage shared teaching and exchanges of faculty and students among universities specializing in environmental law. Annually it will publish its conference proceedings and selected research studies in *The Annals of the IUCN Academy of Environmental Law*.

IUCN invites all States and their universities to participate in the work of this new learned society.



**IUCN ACADEMY OF ENVIRONMENTAL LAW**

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**2003 COLLOQUIUM:  
THE LAW OF ENERGY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

Convened in Shanghai, Peoples Republic of China

with

**The Faculty of Law Shanghai Jiao Tong University**

at

Cypress Hotel, Shanghai, Peoples Republic of China

4-7 November 2003

Colloquium papers to be published in the

**ANNALS OF THE IUCN ACADEMY OF ENVIRONMENTAL LAW**

Volume I Editors, Prof.s Adrian Bradbrook, Rosemary Lyster,

Richard Ottinger and Wang Xi

*Cosponsors:* IUCN, UNEP, UNDP, UNITAR

Energy Project of the Pace University Center for Environmental Legal Studies

Environmental and Resources Law Institute (ERLI, SJTU)

Asia Pacific Centre For Environmental Law (APCEL)



## **Launch of IUCN Academy & 2003 Colloquium Programme** *Law of Energy for Sustainable Development*

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### **4 November 2003 (Tuesday)**

Peony Hall, Cypress Hotel

3:00 p.m. - Official Launch of the IUCN Academy of Environmental Law

- Welcome by Co-Chairs Prof. Ye Qu Yuan, Vice President of SJTU and Prof. Nicholas A. Robinson, Chair, IUCN CEL
- Greetings from The Vice Mayor, City of Shanghai
- Welcome by Prof. Xie Shengwu, President of SJTU on behalf of SJTU and Chinese universities
- Greetings by Prof. Feng Zhijun, Vice Chairman, Committee on Environmental and Resources Protection, National People's Congress
- Greetings by Mr. Wang Yuqing, Vice Administrator, State Environmental Protection Administration, PRC
- Greetings by Prof. Crispus M. Kiamba, Vice Chancellor, University of Nairobi (Kenya), on behalf of all Universities Attending from around the world
- Address: Hans Corell, The Legal Counsel, United Nations (Invited)
- Remarks by Achim Steiner, Director General of IUCN (video message)

4:30 p.m. - Official Photographs Taken

5:00 p.m. - First Academy Public International Lecture on Environmental Law

by Prof. Alexandre Kiss (Strasbourg, France), at Cypress Hotel [Intro by Prof. Robinson]

6:15 p.m. - Banquet in Honor of Launch of Academy (Lotus Room)

With internationally renowned SJTU orchestra

## **ACADEMY COLLOQUIUM ON THE LAW OF ENERGY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

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### **5 November 2003 (Wednesday)**

Peony Hall, Cypress Hotel

9:00 a.m. - Colloquium Convened - Prof. Wang Xi, Director Environmental and Resource Law Institute and Associate Dean, Shanghai Jiaotong University School of Law

9:10 a.m. - Welcoming remarks, Professor Tong Zhiwei, Vice Dean, Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Law

9:15 a.m. - Keynote Address: "The Imperative of Energy for Sustainable Development" - Dr. Thomas Johansson (Sweden)  
[Intro by Prof. Wang Xi]

10:00 a.m. - Lecture: "China's Legislation Initiative on Energy for Sustainable Development" - Mr. Feng Zhijun, Vice Chairman, Committee on Environmental and Resources Protection, National People's Congress [Intro by Prof. Ottinger]

10:30 a.m. - Lecture: "Issues in Privatization and Electricity Restructuring" - Mr. Peter Bradford, Regulatory Assistance Project; former Chairman, New York Public Service Commission (US) [Intro by John Scanlon]

11:00 a.m. - Tea/coffee break

11:20 a.m. - Panel: **Perspectives on Conditions Necessary for Energy for Sustainable Development**

Chair: Dr. Jorge Caillaux, President Peruvian Society for Environmental Law, Lima, Peru [Intro by Prof. Robinson]

- Policy Implications - Mr. Kui-Nang (Peter) Mak, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN)
- Ethical Implications - Prof. Klaus Bosselman, New Zealand Centre for Environmental Law, Faculty of Law, University of Auckland (NZ)
- Technological Perspectives - Dr. William Chandler, Senior Staff Scientist; Director, Advanced International Studies Unit, Battelle Pacific Northwest Laboratories (USA)
- Education & Training - Mary Sancy, Senior Programme Officer, UNITAR

**Luncheon 12:30 - 1:45 p.m.**

1:45 - 2:15 p.m. - Lecture: "Energy Assessment: Chinese Perspectives" - Dr. Zhou Dadi, Director, Energy Research Institute, State Development and Reform Commission of P.R.C. [Intro by Prof. Ottinger]

**2:15 p.m. Panel: International Initiatives for Energy for Sustainable Development**

Chair: Prof. Andrew Waite, Berwin Leighton Paisner, London, U.K. [Intro by Prof. Wang Xi]

- European Community Energy Initiatives - Prof. Dr. Bernard Nagel, University of Kassel (Germany)
- Policy Perspectives - Rusong Li, Programme Officer, UNDP Beijing
- IUCN Perspectives - John Scanlon, Head, IUCN Environmental Law Programme
- Developing Country Perspectives and Summary - Kilaparti Ramakrishna, Deputy Director and Sarah Shallenberger Brown Chair in Environmental Policy, Woods Hole Research Center (USA)

3:30 p.m. Tea/coffee Break

**3:50 p.m. - Panel: Comparative Law Evaluations of Energy Regimes**

Chair: William Futrell, Sustainable Development Law Associates, Washington, D.C. [Intro by Prof. Ottinger]

- European Union - Andrew Warren, Director Association for the Conservation of Energy (UK)
- Australia - Ms. Rosemary Lyster, Australian Centre for Environmental Law, University of Sydney Law School
- Brazil - Prof. Antonio Herman Benjamin, Director, Brazilian Environmental Law & Policy School, Law for a Green Planet Institute
- China - Prof. Wang Xi, SJTU Law School, Associate Dean, Director, SJTU Environmental Law Institute
- Africa - Prof. Ibibia Worika, Senior Lecturer-in-Law, Faculty of Law, Rivers State University of Science & Technology (Nigeria)

5:15 - 5:30 p.m. Evaluating the Dialogue of the Presentations

5:40 p.m. Bus departure for Faculty Club, SJTU at the front of Cypress Hotel

5:50 - 7:20 p.m. Banquet (Faculty Club, SJTU), Hosted by School of Law, SJTU, Chaired by Professor Tong Zhiwei, Associate Dean

**EVENING: *Second Academy Public International Lecture on Environmental Law***

7:30 P.M By Prof. Alexandre Kiss (Strasbourg, France), at SJTU, Xuhui Campus, Room 102, first floor, Haoran High Tech Building [Intro by Prof. Wang Xi]

**6 November 2003 (Thursday)**

Peony Hall, Cypress Hotel

9:00 a.m. - Lecture: Shanghai's Programme for Energy for Sustainable Development [senior official of Shanghai City] (Invited) [Intro by Prof. Robinson]

9:30 a.m. - Lecture: The Legal Framework for Energy for Sustainable Development - Prof. Richard L. Ottinger, School of Law, Pace University (USA) [Intro by Prof. Parvez Hassan]

10:00 a.m. Tea/Coffee Break



10:20 Panel: **Financing Energy for Sustainable Development**

Chair: Mark Christenson, Anderson Lloyd Caudwell, Christchurch, New Zealand

[Intro by Prof. Wang Xi]

- UN - Dr. J. Gururaja - Senior Interregional Adviser, Energy & Transport Branch, UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs
- Multilateral Investment - Alan Miller - Senior Environmental Specialist, Climate Change Programme, Global Environmental Facility
- The Business Case and Approach to Sustainable Energy - Nick Wood, External Affairs Director for Shell Companies in China
- Clean Development Mechanism & UNFCCC /Kyoto Protocol Development - Maria Socorro Manguiat, Legal Officer, IUCN Environmental Law Centre

12:30-1:45 p.m. Lunch

1:45 p.m. - **Panel: Pitfalls and Options in the Path to Energy for Sustainable Development**

Chair: Lica Grethgel Aguilar, San Jose, Costa Rica [Intro by Prof. Ottinger]

- Integration with Air & Water Environmental Laws - Prof. Nicholas A. Robinson, Chair, IUCN Commission on Environmental Law (IUCN)
- Representative from Japan (to be invited)
- Marakesh Accords & Kyoto Protocol - Prof. David R. Hodas, Widener University Law School (US)
- Access to Justice and Citizen Enforcement of Environmental Law - John Bonine, Prof. of Law, University of Oregon (USA)

3:00 p.m. - Tea/coffee break

3:20 p.m. - **Panel: Building Capacity for Compliance & Enforcement - A Prerequisite to Successful Management of Sustainable Energy Regimes**

Chair: Prof Koh Kheng Lian, Director, Asia Pacific Center for Environmental Law, National University of Singapore (Singapore) [Intro by Prof. Parvez Hassan]

- The Role of the Judiciary - Justice Paul Stein, AM, Judge, Court of Appeals, Supreme Court of New South Wales (Australia)
- The Role of Civil Society - Prof. Svitlana Kravchenko, Lviv National University Environmental Law Center & President, Ecopravo-Lviv (Ukraine)
- Government Ministries - Dr. Bharat Desai, School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nerhu University, New Delhi (India)
- Capacity Building - Lal Kurukulasuriya (Sri Lanka), Chief, Environmental Law Branch, Division of Policy Development & Law, UNEP, Nairobi, Kenya
- Foundations in University Education - Prof. Michael Jeffery QC, Director, Centre for Environmental Law, Macquarie University, Sidney (Australia)

5:00 p.m. - **Third Public International Lecture in Environmental Law**

by Prof. Alexandre Kiss (Strasbourg, France), at Cypress Hotel

[Intro by Prof. Charles Okidi]

6:30 p.m. Closing Ceremony

Peony Hall, Cypress Hotel

- Chair: Prof. Wang Xi, School of Law, SJTU
- Prof. Ye Qu Yuan, Vice President of SJTU
- John Scanlon, Head, IUCN Environmental Law Programme
- Prof. Charles Okidi, University of Nairobi
- Prof. Nicholas A. Robinson, Pace Law School; Chair IUCN Commission on Environmental Law

6:30 - 8:30 Closing Banquet

Jasmine Room

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Post-Colloquium:

7 November 2003 - Reserved for Meeting of the Collegium of the IUCN Academy

Magnolia Room

## Co-Sponsors

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### IUCN

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IUCN Headquarters  
IUCN - The World Conservation Union  
Rue Mauverney 28  
1196 Gland  
Switzerland  
Phone: ++41-22-999-0000  
Fax: ++41 (22) 999-0002  
mail@hq.iucn.org  
Website: www.iucn.org

Founded on 5 October 1948 as the International Union for the Protection of Nature (IUPN), following on an international conference in Fontainebleau, France. The organization changed its name into International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) in 1956. In 1990 it was shortened to IUCN -The World Conservation Union.

IUCN is a unique Union. Its members from some 140 countries include over 70 States, 100 government agencies, and 750-plus NGOs. More than 10,000 internationally recognized scientists and experts from more than 180 countries volunteer their services to its six global commissions. Its 1000 staff members in offices around the world are working on some 500 projects.

The Mission of IUCN is "to influence, encourage and assist societies throughout the world to conserve the integrity and diversity of nature and to ensure that any use of natural resources is equitable and ecologically sustainable."

The vision of IUCN is "A just world that values and conserves nature"

IUCN builds bridges between governments and NGOs, science and society, local action and global policy. It is truly a world force for environmental governance. IUCN's six Commissions are principal sources of guidance on conservation knowledge, policy and technical advice and are implementers of the programme. The Commissions are networks of expert volunteers entrusted to develop and advance the institutional knowledge and experience and objectives of IUCN. Since 1948 IUCN's databases, assessments, guidelines and case studies prepared by its global membership, Commissions and Secretariat are among the world's most respected and frequently cited sources of information and reference on the environment.



## UNDP

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United Nations Development Programme  
United Nations Plaza  
New York, NY 10017  
USA  
Website: [www.undp.org](http://www.undp.org)

UNDP brings together governments, civil society, multinational corporations and multilateral organizations around particular issues of development concern and looks for innovative ways to address them. On the ground in 166 countries, UNDP uses its global network to help the UN system and its partners to raise awareness and track progress on reaching the UN Millennium Summit Development Goals which set clear targets for reducing poverty, hunger, disease, illiteracy, environmental degradation and discrimination against women by 2015 while it connects countries to the knowledge and resources needed to achieve these goals.

UNDP's substantive focus is on helping countries build and share solutions to the challenges of democratic governance, poverty reduction, crisis prevention and recovery, energy and environment, information and communications technology and prevention of HIV/AIDS. In each of these six practices, UNDP advocates for the protection of human rights and especially the empowerment of women.

UNDP's annual Human Development Report focuses the global debate on key development issues, providing new measurement tools, innovative analysis and often controversial policy proposals. It is guided by the belief that development is ultimately "a process of enlarging people's choices", not just raising national incomes. Developing countries and their international partners use the Report to gauge results and shape new policies.

The global Report's analytical framework and inclusive approach carry over into regional, national and local Human Development Reports, also supported by UNDP. So far, more than 420 National Human Development Reports have been published in 135 countries. These Reports are created by national experts and intellectuals who draw on UNDP's global network for advice and inspiration; their success shows how quality research and advocacy can spur policy debates, draw political attention to pressing issues, and help countries build their own development solutions.

## UNEP

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United Nations Environment Programme  
United Nations Avenue, Gigiri  
PO Box 30552, Nairobi  
Kenya  
Tel: (254-2) 621234  
Fax: (254-2) 624489/90  
Website: [www.unep.org/](http://www.unep.org/)

The mission of the United Nations Environment Programme is to provide leadership and encourage partnership in caring for the environment by inspiring, informing, and enabling nations and peoples to improve their quality of life without compromising that of future generations.

UNEP, established in 1972, is the voice for the environment within the United Nations system. UNEP acts as a catalyst, advocate, educator and facilitator to promote the wise use and sustainable development of the global environment. To accomplish this, UNEP works with a wide range of partners, including United Nations entities, international organizations, national governments, non-governmental organizations, the private sector and civil society.

UNEP assesses global, regional and national environmental conditions and trends; develops international and national environmental instruments; works to strengthen institutions for the wise management of the environment; facilitates the transfer of knowledge and technology for sustainable development; and encourages new partnerships and mind-sets within civil society and the private sector.

UNEP's global and cross-sectoral outlook is reflected in its organizational structure, its activities and its personnel. Being based in Africa gives UNEP a clear advantage in understanding the environmental issues facing the world's developing countries.

To ensure its global effectiveness UNEP supports six regional offices, plus a growing network of centres of excellence. UNEP also hosts several environmental convention secretariats including the Ozone Secretariat and the Montreal Protocol's Multilateral Fund, CITES (the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora), the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Convention on Migratory Species, and a growing family of chemicals-related agreements, including the Basel Convention on the Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and the recently negotiated Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs).

## **UNITAR**

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UNITAR Palais des Nations  
CH - 1211 Genève 10  
Switzerland  
Tel. : 41 22 917 1234  
Fax : 41 22 917 8047  
website: <http://www.unitar.org>

The United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) was established in 1965 as an autonomous body within the United Nations with the purpose of enhancing the effectiveness of the Organization through appropriate training and research. UNITAR is governed by a Board of Trustees and is headed by an Executive Director. The Institute is supported by voluntary contributions from governments, intergovernmental organizations, foundations, and other non-governmental sources.

UNITAR conducts training programs in multilateral diplomacy and international cooperation for diplomats accredited to the United Nations and national officials involved in work related to United Nations activities. It carries out a wide range of training programs in the field of social and economic development. It develops pedagogical materials including distance learning training packages, work books, as well as software and video training packs. UNITAR works to establish and strengthen cooperation with other inter-governmental organizations, faculties and academic institutions, in particular for the development of research on and for training.

## Shanghai Jiao Tong University (SJTU)

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President, Prof. Xie Shengwu

Office of the President  
Shanghai Jiao Tong University  
1954 Huashan Road  
Shanghai, 200030  
China  
Website: [www.sjtu.edu.cn](http://www.sjtu.edu.cn)

Shanghai Jiao Tong University (SJTU), formerly the Nan Yang Public School founded in 1896, now directly under the administration of the Ministry of Education, is a key university of China. A great number of outstanding Chinese statesmen, scientists and engineers are graduated from SJTU. Of all the academicians of China's Academy of Engineering, about 200 are the alumni of SJTU.

Today SJTU has 21 schools and 2 directly subordinate departments. There are 2100 specialized teachers in the university including 600 professors, among with 21 are academicians of the Academy of Sciences and Academy of Engineering. Now SJTU's total enrollment of full-time students comes to 29,800 of which 16,000 are undergraduates and 13,600 candidates for Master's and Doctor's Degree. In addition, there are 1,200 overseas students in the university.

Currently the university has developed a relatively comprehensive and coordinated disciplinary system focusing on engineering, science and management system, and also the development of humanities and social science. Recently, the high jumping-off Law School and Medical School has also been established in the university. The university has 149 masters-degree programs, 93 Ph.D programs, 21 post-doctorate research centers, 16 State key disciplines and 6 State key laboratories and National engineering research centers. Owing to the support of the state, SJTU has made rapid progress in science, technology, engineering and social science. The university actively involves in academic exchange and cooperation with many world-class universities and research centers of other countries. Up till now, SJTU has established relations of exchange and cooperation with more than 100 universities abroad as well as a large number of foreign research institutions and corporations. SJTU is the nodal point of "China Education Science and Research Networks" in east China region, and through computer networks, SJTU has faster and closer connection with universities, scientific research institutions and corporations both at home and abroad.

Faced with the endless challenges from today's rapidly progressive science and technology, SJTU is aiming at developing into a comprehensive, research-typed, international university, and further build the university into a world-class university.

## Environmental and Resources Law Institute (ERLI)

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Director, Prof. Wang Xi

School of Law  
Shanghai Jiao Tong University  
1954 Huashan Road  
Shanghai, 200030  
China  
Tel: 86 21 6293 2250  
Fax: 86 21 6293 2250  
Email: [wangxi@sjtu.edu.cn](mailto:wangxi@sjtu.edu.cn)



Environmental and Resources Law Institute (ERLI) of Shanghai Jiao Tong University is a leading institute specialized in education, research, and consultation in environmental law in China.

ERLI has Ph.D and LL.M programs in Environmental Law and offers various courses of environmental law, including courses of Chinese environmental law, International Environmental Law, Comparative Environmental Law, Environmental Management, Natural Resources Law, Environmental Economics and Ecology.

ERLI offers a special International Environmental Law Training Course co-sponsored by United Nations Institute of Training and Research (UNITAR). Students who pass the examination of the course study in ERLI and submit to and get approval of their thesis (in English or French) from UNITAR can apply for an UNITAR Certificate for International Environmental Law Training.

ERLI publishes an authoritative annual book entitled International and Comparative Environmental Law Review since 2002.

ERLI has a close working relationship with the Environment and Resources Protection Committee of the National People's Congress and the State Environmental Protection Administration as well as their counterparts in Shanghai City. ERLI works closely with the Standing Committee of the People's Congress and the Environmental Protection Bureau of Shanghai City. ERLI provides legal consultation for governments, industrial sectors, and communities.

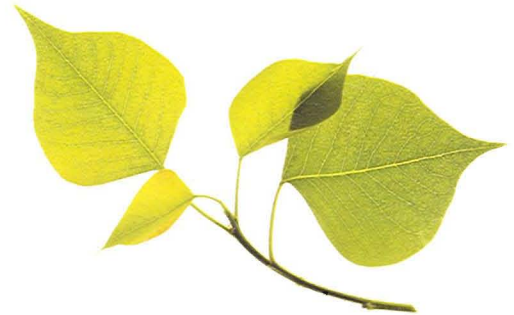
ERLI is a Center of Excellence of Environmental Law recognized by IUCN in China. ERLI works closely with Commission on Environmental Law and Environmental Law Center of IUCN, IUCN China Program, Law and Policy Department of UNEP, Environmental Law Training Program of UNITAR and a number of well-known environmental law centers of the world.

## **Pace Law School The Center for Environmental Legal Studies**

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Co-Directors: Prof. Richard L. Ottinger and Nicholas A. Robinson

Pace University School of Law  
78 North Broadway  
White Plains, NY 10603 USA  
Tel: 1 914 422 4244  
Fax: 1 914 422 4261  
Email: [nrobinson@law.pace.edu](mailto:nrobinson@law.pace.edu)  
Website: <http://www.law.pace.edu/environment/index.html>



Since 1978, Pace University School of Law has provided internationally acclaimed education in environmental law. Its hallmark is a dedicated faculty who have been pioneers in establishing environmental law and who continue to serve as national and worldwide leaders. Its programs are consistently ranked among the top in the United States. No other law school today offers the depth and breadth of environmental legal education available at Pace.

The Pace Environmental Law Program is focused on four areas of strength: pollution laws and enforcement; international and comparative environmental laws; land use; and practical experience highlighted by its clinical and externship programs.

Beyond its core preparation, Pace School of Law offers a range of advanced endeavors: The Pace Environmental Law Review; joint degree programs with the Yale School of Forestry and Environmental Studies and Bard College's Center for Environmental Policy; a National Environmental Moot Court Competition; the Pace Environmental Law Society; a Brazil Comparative Law course that includes study in Brazil and a semester-long student exchange program with two Brazilian universities; research opportunities with the Center for Environmental Legal Studies; the Energy Project; and the Land Use Law Center.

Pace's Center for Environmental Legal Studies offers J.D., LL.M., and S.J.D. candidates an opportunity to work directly with Pace law professors in advanced environmental law research and law reform. Since 1982, the Center has developed sustained programs in Energy Law and in International Environmental Law, as well as undertaking funded research programs in a number of subjects. The Center is co-directed by Dean Richard L. Ottinger, Professor Nicholas A. Robinson and other environmental law professors at Pace and coordinates funded research projects. The Center is a member of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN); Professor Robinson currently serves as the Chair of its Commission on Environmental Law (CEL), Lee Paddock, Director of Environmental Law Programs, serves as Chair of the CEL Specialist Group on Enforcement and Compliance and Dean Richard Ottinger serves as Chair of the CEL Climate and Energy Specialist Group. GreenLaw is a news journal, published biannually by the Center.

### **The Pace Energy Project**

Founder: Dean Richard L. Ottinger,  
Dean Emeritus

Pace University School of Law  
78 North Broadway  
White Plains, NY 10603 USA  
Tel: 1 914 422 4121  
Fax: 1 914 422 4180  
Email: [rottinger@law.pace.edu](mailto:rottinger@law.pace.edu)  
Website: <http://www.law.pace.edu/energy/index.html>

The Pace Energy Project operates out of the research arm of the law school's environmental program, the Pace Center for Environmental Legal Studies. Founded by Dean Richard L. Ottinger in 1987, the Project is recognized as a leader in devising legal reforms for promoting economic investments in energy efficiency and renewable resources, in order to abate acid rain, contain global warming and reduce urban smog and other environmental damage associated with the production and delivery of electric energy services. The Project serves the national and international environmental community. It uses restructured electricity markets in the Northeast of the United States as its laboratory for national policy innovation. It works with UNDESA, UNDP, UNEP and IUCN to assist developing countries adopt energy programs for sustainable development.

## **APCEL**

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Director: Prof. Koh Kheng Lian

National University of Singapore  
13 Law Link  
Singapore 117590  
Tel: 65 6874 6246  
Fax: 65 68721937/ 67790979  
Email: [lawkohkl@nus.edu.sg](mailto:lawkohkl@nus.edu.sg)  
Website: <http://law.nus.edu.sg/apcel/index.htm>

The Asia-Pacific Centre for Environmental Law (APCEL) was established in 1996 by the Faculty of Law, National University of Singapore on the initiative of the Faculty of Law and the Commission on Environmental Law (CEL) of the World Conservation Union (IUCN), in collaboration with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

APCEL was established in response to the need for environmental legal education and the need for promotion of awareness in environmental issues. It is currently working closely with IUCN's Commission on Environmental Law, UNEP, the Asian Development Bank, the World Bank Institute, the Singapore Ministry of the Environment, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other institutions in several projects and programmes. With the encouragement and support of the various bodies of the United Nations and other organizations, APCEL hopes to achieve its objectives and emerge as a regional centre of excellence in environmental law.

APCEL is situated in the Faculty of Law and supported by the National University of Singapore. The Faculty of Law has established itself as one of the best law schools in the region, with one of the leading law libraries in the common law jurisdiction. As a premier institution, the Faculty seeks to achieve excellence in teaching and research.

## First Series of Public International Lecture on Environmental Law IUCN Academy of Environmental Law

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Shanghai, 4-6 November 2003

Delivered by



**Professor Alexandre Kiss**

Director of Research emeritus of the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (France), Professor of the University Robert Schuman of Strasbourg and the Law School of the University of Santa Clara (California). President of the European Council for Environmental Law, Vice-President of the International Institute of Human Rights, Vice Chair of the Commission on Environmental Law of IUCN, President of « Environnement sans frontière ». Consultant with different international institutions involved in environmental protection (UN, UNEP, WMO, OECD, Council of Europe, European Union etc.) as well as with the French and Hungarian Governments.



2419 Hong Qiao Road,  
Shanghai, China  
Post Code: 200335  
Tel: (86)(21)62688868  
Fax: (86)(21)62681878  
E-mail: [sales@cypresshotel.com](mailto:sales@cypresshotel.com)  
<http://www.cypresshotel.com>