

EIA in French Courts: scope of judicial review

EU environmental Impact Assessment Directive – challenges and perspectives in the light of the past experiences and the recent proposal for amendment

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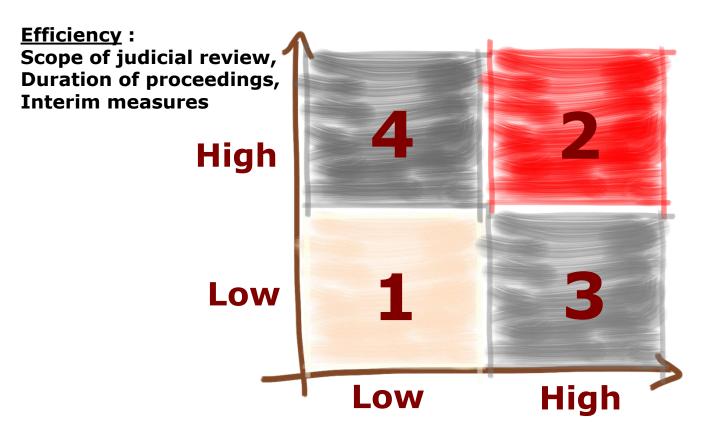


EIA and environmental cases in French Courts

- Mainly in 3 domains :
 - Industrial emissions
 - Large infrastructures (or not so large ...)
 - Hunting
- EIA is required for a wide scope of projects
- Almost always used by complainants and opponents to projects



Scope of judicial review: efficiency vs. openness



Openness: Access to justice, Role of civil society, Collective actions



EIA: what do French judges control?

- French environmental case-law: full control of administrative decision by judges
 - Possibility to modify an administrative authorization ("plein contentieux")
 - Evaluation of content of the EIA and not only procedural steps
 - Balance of arguments: general public interest and environmental protection



Balance of interests



- Gorges du Verdon (French Conseil d'Etat 10 July 2006 n°288108)
 - EIA is correct
 - Balance between the need to connect with power lines the South of France and the protection of the Area of the "Gorges du Verdon" (landscape protection)
 - No derogation justified to the obligation to underground power lines



EIA: Content of the impact study

- If the public and the authorities have not been correctly informed then the administrative decision is quashed (French Conseil d'Etat 14 October 2011 Société Ocreal n°323257)
- Evaluation of completeness of the study :
 - CAA Lyon 28 March 2013 Association Armure: authorisation of quarry annulled due to lack of impact study of project on archaeological elements



EIA: difficult points Expertise vs. expertise

- Burden of proof rule ?
 - Complainant
 - Limited role of the precautionary principle
- Limited role of additional expertise requested by the judge
 - Possibilities in the French code of administrative justice
 - Not very often asked by complainants



French EIA vs. EU EIA?

- The French approach is mainly driven by thresholds ...
 - Legal security
 - But need to adopt low thresholds and some potential marginal gaps
- As a consequence, no cases related to the "screening decisions"