

Injunctive relief Action en cessation environnementale

Context

Belgium does not comply with EU Pesticide Regulation 1107/2009 in that it authorizes the marketing of pesticides that have not been the subject of a prior long-term toxicity study.

Action

Prohibitive or mandatory injunctions

Legal basis

- Law of 12 January 1993 regarding the right of action for environmental protection
- Article 17 of the Belgian Judicial Code
- New Municipal Law



Injunctive relief



Type of procedure

Summary proceedings ("comme en référé"), i.e. expedited format but where urgency is presumed and the judge rules on the merits of the case

Material jurisdiction

President of the Court of first instance

Territorial jurisdiction

To be determined depending on status of plaintiffs and defendants

Expertise

If possible, bring the claim in front of a court with environmental law expertise, e.g. Court of Mons

Duration

1 year (first instance) depending on backlog of seized court

Who can take action?

Legal entities

1

Non-profit organizations (asbl/aisbl) whose corporate purpose is the protection of the environment.

Public authorities

2

Municipalities and Regions, as regards their territory.

Citizens

3

Citizens can act in the name or on behalf of their municipality if the latter decides not to.

Public prosecutor

4

Who can take action?

Legal entities

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Non-profit organizations (asbl/aisbl) whose corporate purpose is the protection of the environment. \rightarrow PAN Europe

Speciality

Personal, direct and legitimate interest - Materiality

Personal, direct and legitimate interest - Territory

PAN Europe's Articles of Association - Article 3:

"the promotion of activities aimed at reducing and eliminating pesticides and other chemical products (...) and, in general, the prevention of the proliferation of all dangerous pesticides (...)"

"in Belgium and abroad (...)"

Who to take action against?

The State

The state governs the marketing of pesticides.

Walloon and Flanders Regions

The Regions govern the use of pesticides.



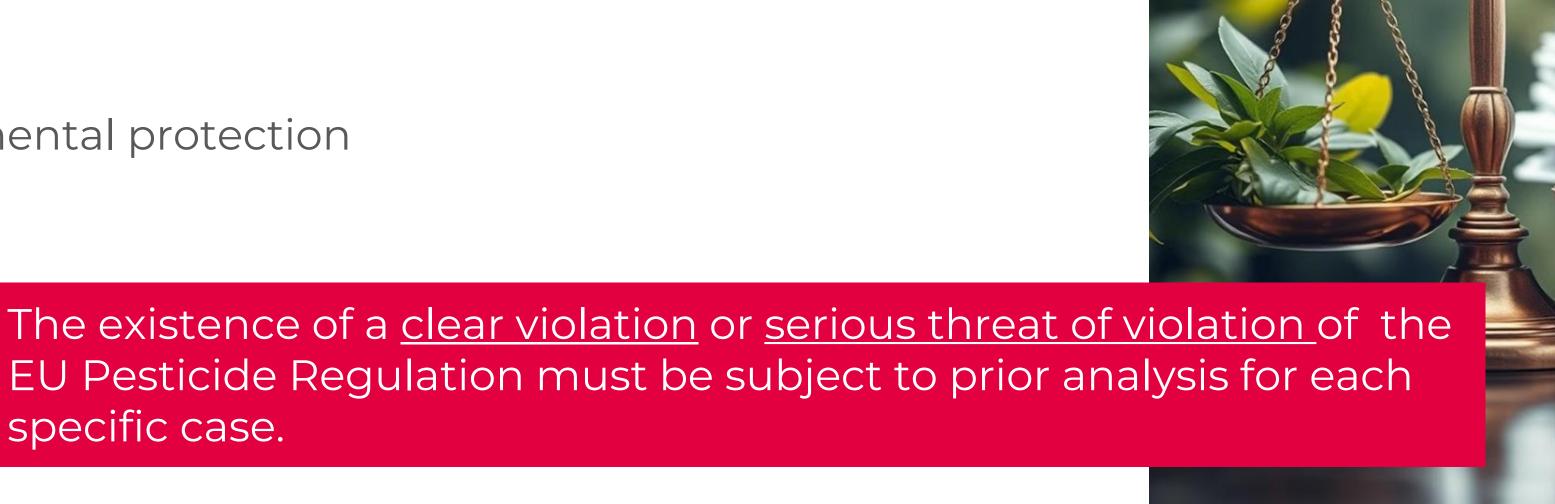
What violations can be asserted?

Injunctive relief requires the demonstration of:

- a clear violation or a serious threat of violation
- of one or more provisions of the laws, decrees, orders, or regulations

specific case.

relating to environmental protection



What environmental damage can be asserted?

Broad definition

Environnement = encompasses all aspects of the living environment.

Concrete impact

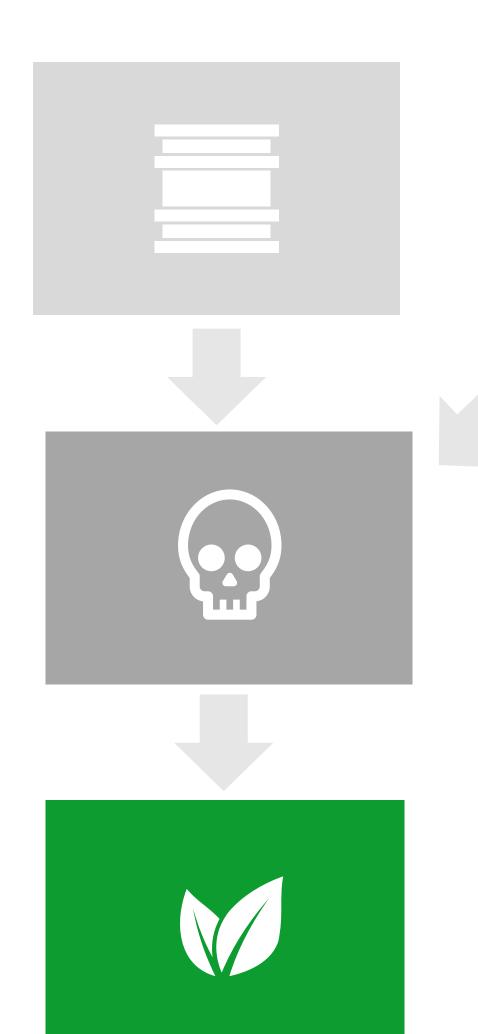
Judges must consider the violation's concrete environmental consequences.

Presumption of damage

Following case law, in relation to environmental impact studies, the absence of a study gives rise to the presumption that the relevant product is harmful and its use detrimental to the environment

Tangible evidence

Demonstrate for each molecule that the relevant pesticide is likely to have harmful consequences for health and the environment.





What injunctions could be requested?

Cessation



Prevention



Limits: separation of powers

What injunctions could be requested?

Compliance with EU Pesticide Regulation 1107/2009



Withdrawal (2 years) of all authorisations previously granted for pesticides that have not been the subject of a prior long-term study





Prohibition to authorise the marketing of pesticides that have not been subject to a prior long-term toxicity study



Subject to penalties for noncompliance

Legal Procedure

Initiation

Case brought by summons ("citation") or petition ("requête"), i.e. faster and cheaper (no bailiff)

Conciliation

Attempt at conciliation precedes debates

Debates

Written pleadings followed by oral pleadings

Judgment

Decision enforceable notwithstanding appeal

Compliance deadline

The judge may grant time to comply with the injunctions.

Adjournment

Possibility to request adjournment and periodic reviews

