Message from the Dean

Sustainability and the protection of the environment are important values for the Faculty of Law. Not only do we have a large group of Faculty members working in the area and an active group of students interested in applying law to environmental issues, we support a variety of activities and institutions dedicated to the protection of the environment. Read about some of our activities in this newsletter that celebrates the accomplishments of the Centre for Environmental Law and Global Sustainability.

Nathalie Des Rosiers — Dean, Common Law Section

Message from CELGS Co-Directors

We are very proud to publish our third issue as it features some of our latest collaborations with law firms, NGOs and environmental law charities. Partnering with Willms & Shier LLP, the Centre successfully launched the Willms & Shier Speaker Series in Environmental law - our latest initiative that aims at providing our students, partners and members with an opportunity for high-quality continuing education. Our sincere thanks to the honourable Justice Stephen Goudge, keynote speaker during the inaugural event (p.9). CELGS also hosted a number of high profile environmentalists as part of the Centre’s Environmental Law Speaker Series, including Dean Brad Morse, Thompson Rivers University Faculty of Law; Benjamin J. Richardson, University of Tasmania’s Faculty of Law; Vincent Chapaux, Professor of Law at the Université Libre de Bruxelles and Robert Shirkey, Executive Director at Our Horizon. In addition, the Centre proudly sponsored the celebration of the launch of “Cleaner, Greener, Healthier - a Prescription for Stronger Canadian Environmental Laws and Policies” by David Boyd, one of Canada’s leading experts in environmental law and policy (p.15). Finally, the faculty saw a surge of higher education applicants as CELGS maintained its efforts in attracting and recruiting the brightest local and foreign students in order to assist in producing cutting-edge legal research in the field of environmental law and sustainability (pp. 8, 11-13).

We have enjoyed working with our dedicated partners during 2016 and we look forward to our continuing efforts in fighting for environmental justice.

Heather McLeod-Kilmurray & Nathalie Chalifour — CELGS Co-Directors
Sophie Thériault is vice-dean and Professor at the Faculty of Law at the University of Ottawa where she teaches environmental law, aboriginal law and constitutional law. She holds an undergraduate degree, a Masters and a PhD from the University de Laval (LL.B. 2000; LL.M. 2004; LL.D. 2009). She is member of the Quebec Bar. She is also the recipient of several prizes and awards including the Trudeau Foundation Fellowship. Sophie was a visiting scholar at the University of Washington in Seattle (2004-2005) and the Faculty of Law in Victoria (2005-2007) in addition to clerking for the Honourable Louis Lebel at the Supreme Court of Canada (2002-2003).

Professor Thériault’s research deals with environmental justice, food sovereignty and security, aboriginal rights as well as environmental rights and governance of the environment and natural resources. She is the author of several published works, mainly articles and chapters in books. The recent ones focus on the potential and limitations of fundamental human rights in the promotion of a heightened environmental justice; the recognition of aboriginal peoples in the inter-American human rights system; the duty to consult in the mining reforms in Quebec and Ontario and the impact of climate change on aboriginal communities. In 2012, she won the Canadian Association of Law Professors’ best legal paper for an article entitled « Les droits environnementaux dans la Charte des droits et libertés de la personne du Québec : pistes de réflexion », published in collaboration with Professor David Robitaille in the McGill Law Review.

She is currently working on a research project on the application of the duty to consult aboriginal peoples and the negotiation of the “common understanding on repercussions and advantages” in the mining industry in Canada. She is also co-researcher on two major projects financed by the SSRHC, namely the research project “État et cultures juridiques autochtones : un droit en quête de légitimité” (directed by Professor Ghislain Otis), and the project “Environmental Justice in Canadian Environmental Law and Policy” (in collaboration with professors Nathalie Chalifour (lead researcher) et Heather McLeod-Kilmurray). She is also editing a collective work with Nathalie Hervé-Fournereau (Directrice CNRS à l’Université Rennes I, France) entitled « Peuples autochtones et intégrations régionales : pour une durabilité repensée des ressources naturelles, de la biodiversité et des services écosystémiques », which will include a number of articles that were presented at the University of Rennes 1 during an international colloquium on the same theme.

Moreover, Professor Thériault has participated in a number of major scientific events, including the symposium Justice environnementale et droits humains : comprendre les tensions et explorer les possibilités. Financed by SSHRC, the Human Rights Research and Education Centre and the Centre for Environmental Law and Global Sustainability of the University of Ottawa (CELGS), this colloquium led to a special edition in the Revue générale de droit. In addition to being a member of both these centres, Professor Thériault is researcher at the Centre interuniversitaire d’études et de recherches autochtones (CIÉRA) and is a research chair on food diversity and security project directed by Professor Geneviève Parent of the Faculty of Law at the Université de Laval. She is also a member of the editorial board of the Canadian Law and Society Association.
Sarah Morgan-White is an associate with Farber Robillard Leith LLP, a small law firm in Ottawa where she practices in the areas of commercial and residential real estate, wills and estates. She is also a part-time professor of law with the University of Ottawa’s faculty of law, French common law section where she has taught a number of courses.

In particular, in January 2011, Sarah taught the first ever French Animal Law course at the University of Ottawa. A course she was able to develop by drawing upon her background in environmental sciences, mentorship from Professor David Favre, and experience litigating various animal law cases, studying animal law at Michigan State University, and working as articles and associate editor with the Journal of Animal Law. In addition to examining such topics as the legal status of animals and cruelty, the course also took a more practical approach to animal law touching on such subject areas as an average legal practitioner would encounter. For instance, the students examined provincial residential tenancies laws and jurisprudence, veterinarian professional responsibility, and wills and estates law. Sarah also created a bilingual animal law reference website which she maintains and on which she publishes various articles relating to animal law (although she admits that this project was a huge endeavour and is on the backburner at the moment). In addition to this, Sarah has continued to pursue her interest in animal law by teaching an Animal Law course in the context of the Enrichment Mini-Courses Program at the University of Ottawa and also recently supervised a directed study on the subject of companion animals and their treatment under Ontario trusts and estates law.

Sarah is always reading and taking courses to update and refine her teaching skills. These skills come in handy when teaching courses such as Property Law, Environmental Law and Real Estate Law.

Sarah is always looking for new ways to engage students and make the subject-matter relatable to the students. In the context of her Property Law course, Sarah touches upon foundational topics such as mortgages, bailments, gifts, and wills, in addition to covering some more modern and in some cases, contentious topics such as virtual currencies, sperm and ova donations, and the legal status of animals as property. Environmental Law is an incredibly interesting and complex area of law that Sarah enjoys teaching. People often do not realize how far reaching the area is and how whether you practice in corporate, estates, litigation or bankruptcy you may encounter questions of environmental law in your practice. During her course, Sarah draws from her varied experience and work as geologist, environmental scientist, scuba diver, traveler, gardener, boater, bug-lover, barrister and solicitor to complement the subject-matter. Sarah also draws on her connections in the legal, scientific and political communities to share with the students the realities facing our local, national and international environment.

In addition to her full-time lawyering and part-time teaching, Sarah regularly researches and publishes online. She is currently working on a series of papers on the topic of Ontario heritage properties in light of a recent presentation she gave to the Commons Institute on that topic.
Main Areas of Research and Expertise

CELGS is home to one of the largest concentrations of environmental law researchers and practitioners of any law school in Canada. Their areas of research and expertise span a diversity of domains, including water law, toxic torts, environmental justice, climate change, sustainable agriculture, international environmental law, economic instruments and indigenous law.

Sophie Thériault
Associate Professor

Heather McLeod-Kilmurray
Associate Professor, Co-Director – CELGS

Nathalie Chalifour
Associate Professor, Co-Director – CELGS

Lynda M. Collins
Associate Professor

Ellen Zweibel
Full Professor

Sarah Morgan
Part-time Professor

Stephen Hazell
Part-time Professor, Founder – Ecovision Law

Yves Le Bouthillier
Full Professor, Co-Director – IUCN Academy

Jamie Benidickson
Full Professor, Co-Director – IUCN Academy

Don McRae
Full Professor, Hyman Soloway Chair

Stewart Elgie
Associate Professor

Chidi Oguamanam
Associate Professor

Pierre Sadik
Manager of Law and Policy, Ecojustice Clinic

Jeremy de Beer
Associate Professor

Thomas Burelli
Assistant Professor

Scott McAnsh
Lawyer, Ecojustice Clinic

Professor Vincent Chapaux (Université Libre de Bruxelles, Belgium) taught an intensive course on International Animal Law during the January 2016 semester as IUCN Academy of Environmental Law visitor. The course provided tools to facilitate the understanding of the latest legal events related to international animal law.
Challenge to Genetically Modified Salmon

The AquaAdvantage Salmon is the first genetically modified animal to be approved for human consumption in the world. AquaBounty Canada Inc. applied under the Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA) to commercially produce it in April 2013. They proposed to grow eggs at their existing facility in P.E.I. and ship those eggs to Panama for grow-out to commercial size. They would then sell the salmon in the American market.

Before embarking on that project, AquaBounty required approval from both the Minister of Health and the Minister of Environment and Climate Change under CEPA. The Ministers granted an approval in November 2013 that was much broader than what AquaBounty appears to have requested and what government scientists had recommended. The approval said the salmon could be produced and grown to commercial size at any land-based facility in Canada that met a list of requirements. Government scientists had conducted a peer review of the available data and suggested that permission should be limited to the existing research facility that AquaBounty had in P.E.I. and limited the proposal to only produce eggs in Canada.

Representing the Ecology Action Centre and the Living Oceans Society, Ecojustice lawyers brought a challenge to the approvals in Federal Court. We argued that the Ministers were limited by CEPA in the scope of the approval they could grant. AquaBounty had been given an exemption from providing studies on the invasiveness of AquaAdvantage Salmon based on their ability to contain the salmon at their facility in P.E.I. Ecojustice argued that, as a result, CEPA limited any approvals to that facility. We also argued that the Ministers needed to give reasons for permitting commercial grow-out in Canada, which was not applied for, and that the Ministers did not provide these reasons. Finally, we argued that the Ministers had erred in not publishing a mandatory notice that they had waived certain required studies. Nearly six months later, and well after we filed the lawsuit, the Ministers published notice of this waiver along with many other notices that had not been published as required by CEPA.

The Federal Court issued its decision in December 2015. The Court agreed that AquaBounty was limited to the P.E.I. facility, but denied the application to set aside the approval. Ecology Action Centre, the Living Oceans Society, and Ecojustice were pleased that the Court agreed that the government could not permit AquaAdvantage salmon to be used at unidentified facilities across the country, and that the government could not wait years to publish mandatory notices. However, both the Ecology Action Centre and the Living Oceans Society have appealed the decision because they are concerned that it could create legal uncertainty and allow AquaAdvantage salmon to be used in ways that pose unknown and potentially serious environmental risks.

We are writing up our arguments now and are hoping the Court of Appeal will give clear guidance on how approvals of genetically modified organisms will work in the future. The regulation of genetically modified animals is an important issue, and this is the only time a Court has had the opportunity to interpret the legislation that regulates those animals. We are working to see that the Court gives clear direction to the government, with an emphasis on environmental protection and science-based assessments.

Scott McAnsh, Staff Lawyer

Please visit Ecojustice’s website and read the Latest Newsletter.
Let's be honest: International animal law does not exist. This is not surprising because currently, legal fields are often modeled (in law faculties as much as in the judicial as well as law firms) by divisions made by political powers. These divisions are not objective and have deep influences on social organisation. Let's take a simple example. The law regulates economic relations in a profound way, but there isn’t a single legal discipline that embraces these economic relations in a comprehensive way. More often a division is exploited between economic rights on one hand (which reflect free trade) and social rights (which generally tend to protect the workers). Two legal fields. Two types of legal practitioners. Two networks that barely interact. However, in addressing the animal question in international law, my principal ambition was to reject the legal streams as defined by international political powers. On the contrary, I started from a social phenomenon (relationships between “human animals” and “non-human animals”) in order to assess how international law would contribute to regulating and organizing these relationships.

The teaching and speaking events that I had the pleasure to offer at the university of Ottawa in the winter of 2016 provided me with an opportunity to present a mapping exercise of “animals and international law”. My conclusions can be summarized as follows: International animal law is structured around a fundamental rule - the right of humans to own and enjoy non-human animals in an unrestricted way. This principle emanates from various international law precepts. Human rights treaties for instance do not provide for any limits on property rights (the only prohibition is owning another human being of course). This implicitly includes the right to own an animal. Laws that followed decolonisation provide that humans have complete ownership and control over animals - which are labelled as “natural resources”. Recently, intellectual property laws refined and expanded the rights that humans have over animals as it allowed the ownership of genetically modified organisms. In fact, intellectual property has allowed humans to own a species in its entirety as long as the human has altered its genome in a substantial way. In turn, non-human animals fit within the definition of merchandise as prescribed by international commercial law and any attempts to constrain their trade based on the impact on endangered species have generally been met with scepticism by the dispute settlement body within the WTO. Therefore, non-human animal property is exclusive to humans. Regulation around animal trade is very extensive and is often reinforced by further para-legal rules to ensure compliance.

Humans have enacted some mechanisms for animal protection, particularly for better protection of endangered species such as whales, seals, migratory birds, etc. In reality, these protections have been put in place by humans as a necessity to their survival. There are however some exceptions, such as the International Whaling Convention (which was recently interpreted in favour of cetaceans by the International Court of Justice).

Generally speaking, these regimes are not as integrated and precise as those pertaining to trade. Furthermore, these protection laws are rarely strengthened by conflict resolution mechanisms.

In light of the way international law is structured, it can be deduced that the system is designed to facilitate the domination of non-human animals by human animals. It is an anthropocentric system. Two recent developments have coloured this finding. On one hand, the fact that the WTO recently recognized the legitimacy of the European Union to prohibit any seal by-products on its territory based on concerns associated with abusive seal hunting practices. This may be a new course towards an international regime that takes into account animal welfare. On the other hand, several internal legal regimes are already starting to propose normative alternatives that may potentially positively impact international law. For instance in Argentina, courts have recognized that animals are rights holders. Similarly in India, the Supreme Court ruled in 2014 that animals are holders of fundamental rights and are to be protected against any mistreatment (except for certain human activities as prescribed by applicable legislation).

The actual system is therefore changing. In the meantime, my mapping exercises will continue, aiming at exploring the international hybrid standards, including well-being standards by the International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO); Codex Alimentarius rules by the UN’s Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the World Health Organization and the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE). These rules are qualified as soft law or global administrative law but do contribute to some extent in standardizing the relationship between human animals and non-humans. As soon as this new cartography is ready, I will be back to talk about it.
After graduating from St. Francis Xavier University in 2011 with a Bachelor of Arts in English, Courtney spent the next two and a half years studying International Development and Globalization here at the University of Ottawa. Upon completing a Bachelor of Social Science, her firm belief that development and environmental sustainability are mutually inclusive practices led her to where she is today: currently enrolled in the new, cutting-edge, Master’s of Science in Environment Sustainability program at the Institute of the Environment.

Now in her second year of the program, Courtney is working to complete her thesis work in preparation for a summer defense. Her research (under the supervision of Dr. Melissa Marschke Redwood of the School of International Development and Global Studies) looks at social-ecological aspects of small-scale fisheries in Thailand, and is informed by data collected during her four month stay in the country (in the small fishing village of Khan Krada, in Prachuap Khiri Khan province). Funding for this research was made possible through the New Directions in Environmental Governance (NDEG) project out of York University, Toronto. As part of this larger project, Courtney has already had the opportunity to present her preliminary findings here in Ottawa in October 2015 at the Canadian Council of Southeast Asian Studies Conference, and she will have yet another opportunity to present her results this coming July 2016 at the Political Ecologies of Conflict, Capitalism and Contestation conference in The Netherlands.

In addition to pursuing her own research agenda, Courtney has strived to take full advantage of the numerous other opportunities afforded to students in the Masters of Environmental Sustainability program. This includes everything from attending the weekly seminar series, to networking within the Institute of Environment and with its affiliates. One of these affiliates - Sustainable Prosperity (a national green economy think tank, housed in the same building as the Institute of the Environment) was where Courtney secured a student research assistant position during the 2015 winter semester. Here, she worked with Director of Policy, Michelle Brownlee, on the Linking Natural Capital and Productivity (NKP) project, which looks at the relationship between the economy and the environment by exploring the linkages between changes in our natural capital and measures of productivity. Although the project uses the forestry sector as a case study to explore the issues, Courtney was able to draw parallels between Canada’s forest products and Thailand’s fisheries and consider how questions from the NKP project (such as how we can better incorporate natural resource use into economic metrics) apply to this sector.

The connections Courtney made through the Master’s program and her time with Sustainable Prosperity provided her with the unique opportunity to attend the climate change negotiations in Paris in December 2015 under the Forest Products Association of Canada’s credentials. By attending COP21, Courtney was not only able to put into context all that she had learned over the course of her first year in the program but also become more informed on a number of topics ranging from forests to oceans to international negotiation process itself.
The Centre for Environmental Law and Global Sustainability (CELGS) partnered with Willms & Shier LLP to launch the Willms & Shier Environmental Law Speaker Series in the fall of 2015. The series will feature distinguished experts in the field of environmental law. The goal of the event is not only offer valuable insight about environmental law for our students, but to also provide a wider audience, our partners and members with an opportunity for high-quality continuing education.

We had the honor and privilege to have the Honourable Justice Stephen T. Goudge as the keynote speaker for our inaugural event. Justice Goudge’s contribution to legal practice as a practitioner and his experience on the bench is unparalleled.

Justice Goudge’s presentation dealt with the legacy of the Berger Inquiry. The Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry, chaired by Justice Tom Berger, began its hearings in 1975, some forty years ago. The impact on the north, its aboriginal peoples, its environment and indeed all of Canada was immense. The Honourable Stephen Goudge, Q.C. was assistant counsel to the Commissioner. He reflected on the Inquiry, what it meant then, what its legacy has been since, and what it may mean for the future of environmental assessment and relations with the aboriginal peoples of Canada.
Environmental Law Students’ Association

ELSAs had a productive year cleaning up the environment, getting law students informed about the types of careers they can have in the field and raising funds for our favorite non-profit, Ecojustice. We had our annual Shoreline Cleanup at the end of September, cleaning debris from the banks of the Rideau River. Our most interesting find: a portable barbeque grill. What people will leave behind…Then in October we were fortunate enough to have a diverse set of experienced and talented environmental lawyers working for Nature Canada, Ecojustice, the law firm of Willms & Shier and Global Affairs Canada (formerly DFATD) speak to us about careers in Environmental Law. With Bridgehead as our coffee sponsor, we also managed to raise over $80 at the beginning of the winter semester selling savory goods that some of our members rustled up. Our Open-Mic fundraiser, held at the end of February, was our greatest success. In addition to our very special guest Professor Lynda Collins and Scott McAnsh of Ecojustice, a number of the law students offered their musical talents and performed at Father & Sons, helping us raise over $200. All of the money raised will be donated to Ecojustice to help them continue in their fight against environmental injustices. With a new team in place for 2016-2017, ELSA looks forward to outdoing itself next year.

Centre for Environmental Law and Global Sustainability (CELGS) is the University of Ottawa’s forum for research, teaching, discussion and advocacy related to environmental law. The Centre aims to:

• Promote policy-relevant environmental law research and teaching.
• Encourage collaboration amongst faculty and students on research, teaching and community outreach relating to environmental law.
• Recruit, assist and train the best environmental law researchers and students.

Find out more about us at celgs, or contact us at celgs@uottawa.ca
Thomas Burelli is a PhD candidate at the University of Ottawa under the supervision of Professor Sophie Thériault. He completed his civil law degree at the University of Toulouse I in France and a Diploma in Common Law from University College Dublin in Ireland. He later completed a Masters degree at the University of Ottawa while conducting research in the area of water law under the direction of Professor Jamie Benidickson. He also completed two French Master degrees in Anthropology of the law (under the direction of Professor Alain Rochegude) and in industrial property (under the supervision of Professor Hélène Gaumont-Prat).

Thomas Burelli is recipient of SSHRC’s Joseph-Armand Bombardier Canada Doctoral Scholarship (2013). In 2105, he also received the Nicole Senécal graduate scholarship in international law. He has published several scientific papers in French and English in legal and interdisciplinary journals. He regularly appears on various media outlets due to his expertise. His involvement and publications earned him the 2013 ACFAS outreach competition as well as an honourable mention with his colleague Charlotte Chicoine Wilson in the context of the SSHRC’s annual Storytellers contest. His work has a considerable impact on the evolution of the law in his field. In fact, he wrote a very detailed commentary on title IV of a French draft bill on biodiversity which was distributed to the French legislators. The commentary was supported by Le collectif contre la biopiraterie and WWF France with whom he collaborated for the formulation of amendments that were discussed the French national assembly. Some of these amendments were inserted into the bill. His work was also utilized in 2010 in the preparation of a bill related to the safeguarding of indigenous heritage in New Caledonia under the direction of Régis Lafargue, Supreme Court justice (as he was then). This opportunity allowed him to review and critique some of the sections. The bill is currently being adopted.

In 2012, he highlighted a case with respect to a patent by the “Institut de recherche français” regarding a molecule extracted from a plant that had been used by the Kanaks for centuries - the plant was discovered through the Kanaks, an indigenous population in New Caledonia during ethnobotanical surveys. In this particular case, the Kanaks were not introduced as part of the patent and were not entitled to the benefits of the patent. Thomas submitted his observations to the European Office for patents (OEB) and published several articles in order to mobilize the scientific community and the public in general. The case made headlines in 2014 with the publication of an article in Le Monde. The abusive patent application was withdrawn in January 2016.

In 2015, Thomas identified another case of biopiracy in Guyana. He then opposed the patent application in collaboration with France Libertés and the French lawyer Cyril Costes. The patent pertained to a molecule extracted from a Guyanese plant (Quassia Amara), identified through traditional knowledge. The patent had been filed without the knowledge or consent of the local communities. An important media campaign was launched in 2016 which forced the patent holder l’Institut de Recherche pour le Développement to announce a future agreement with Guyana which will ensure that the patent’s proceeds are shared with both parties. This has led to the reform of ethical standards at the Institut and has in fact led to some serious debates across the entire French scientific community.

In 2016, Thomas will be recruited as an assistant professor in environmental law in the civil section at the University of Ottawa. He will be teaching international environmental law during the 2017 winter semester.
STUDENTS

Current Graduate Students

These profiles represent just a few of the many graduate students working in environmental law

Uchenna Ijoma, Ph.D Candidate
Uchenna’s research interests are in the areas of gender inclusiveness, energy, environmental sustainability, sustainable development and human rights. Her doctoral dissertation investigates ways and means of planning development that satisfy the basic human need for access to energy service and produce efficient energy use that takes the environment into consideration, with the ultimate aim of attaining sustainable development. She was called to the Supreme Court of Nigeria in 2007. Uchenna has extensive practice experience in the field of corporate, civil and criminal law and was the best graduating Master of Laws student University of Lagos in 2012/2013 Session.

Angela Lee, LLM Candidate
Angela Lee is currently an LLM candidate in the Faculty of Law (Common Law section) at the University of Ottawa. Prior to commencing graduate studies, Angela completed both her BA and JD at the University of British Columbia. Angela’s research considers the intersection between technology, the environment, and the law, taking a critical perspective on an overly technocentric approach to tackling pressing social and environmental concerns. Angela is interested in interrogating the epistemological foundations of the current liberal, technoscientific paradigm in order to better craft legal and policy tools to address the problems that have arisen in its wake. She will be staying with us to do her PhD.

Nsikan-Abasi Umana Odong, Ph.D. Candidate
Nsikan-Abasi’s research is on “The 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria as an Impediment to the Environmental Well-Being of the Niger-Delta.” The purpose of his thesis is to examine the provisions of the Constitution that hinder the protection of the Niger-Delta’s environment. The necessity of the research stems from the fact, among others, that Nigeria practices constitutional democracy where the Constitution is the supreme authority, as provided in section 1 of the Constitution and is therefore crucial to environmental protection in Nigeria.
Alumni Spotlight: Dr. Kazuki Hagiwara

Dr. Kazuki Hagiwara obtained his Doctor of Laws degree from Yokohama National University (Japan) in 2009. His thesis work was related to Article 60 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties which concluded with the publication of four articles as a fully revised edition in the Yokohama Law Review. Currently Dr. Hagiwara joined the Faculty of Law at Fukuoka University, Japan as an Assistant Professor in April 2016. He teaches several undergraduate and graduate courses related to International Law and Legal Studies. After completing his Ph.D. program in Japan, Kazuki relocated to Canada along with his family and he registered to the LL.M. program of the Faculty of Law at the University of Ottawa. His LL.M thesis work focused on clarifying the functions and limitations of treaty interpretation in achieving sustainable development in international jurisprudence. He obtained his Master of Laws degree in 2013.

After completing his LL.M. program, Kazuki collaborated with the Secretariat of the IUCN Academy of Environmental Law as an International Membership Development Officer. His duties were to develop and translate the Academy’s brochures into Japanese, for presenting the Academy to Japanese professional societies and to initiate first contact and correspondence with Japanese institutes interested in joining the institutional membership. Also Kazuki made academic contributions to the Academy by publishing a country report on Japan’s environmental law in the Academy’s annual online journal. The country report reviewed the developments in Japan’s environmental laws and policies in 2014. This was the first country report on Japan’s law for the journal.

Kazuki offered a special lecture in International Environmental Law Course in March, 2015. The topic was “International Legal and Political Frameworks on Sustainable Use of Marine Living Resources and Japan’s Related Policies.” The lecture introduced the recent international judgment on whaling and international negotiations on marine living resources such as eels and tuna. Since 2011 Kazuki has been working at the Canadian Foreign Service Institute (CFSI), which is a governmental institute for federal officers. He provided Japanese language training for prospective Canadian diplomats who were scheduled to join the diplomatic missions in Japan. The training was specially designed for diplomats’ professional purposes.

Kazuki’s new work place, Fukuoka University, is located in the center of the metropolitan area of Fukuoka City (3 million population, the largest city in Kyushu region of Japan) and has about 20,000 students, 9 faculties and 10 graduate schools. The Faculty of Law offers a 4-year LL.B. program in which more than 2,000 students are enrolled. For professional legal education, Fukuoka University offers two graduate programs: J.D. program strictly designed for Japan’s national bar exam and the J.D. degree which test takers of the bar exam are required to obtain to be eligible; the LL.M. and Ph.D. programs are research oriented programs for legal studies. Kazuki is teaching graduate and undergraduate courses for both programs; his future plans are to develop an international graduate program at the Faculty of Law of the Fukuoka University, and to develop new collaborations with his colleagues from Canadian universities, the IUCN and other professional associations.
Environmental Law Speaker Series

During the 2015-16 academic year, CELGS hosted a number of speakers who presented their research on significant current issues in environmental law.

“Doing Time: Aligning Environmental Decisions with Natural Time Scales” — Benjamin J. Richardson, Professor, University of Tasmania’s Faculty of Law and the Institute for Marine and Antarctic Studies, October 22nd, 2015.

“The Intersections of Environmental, Indigenous and International Law: Personal Perspectives about Global Opposites” — Dean Brad Morse, Thompson Rivers University Faculty of Law, November 4th, 2015. * Hosted in collaboration with the International Law Group and the Centre of Environmental Law and Global Sustainability (CELGS).

“The Enduring Anthropocentrism of International Law” — Vincent Chapaux, Professeur, Université Libre de Bruxelles - Centre de droit international, January 18th, 2016.

“Demystifying Causation in Canadian Tort Law” — The Honourable Mr. Justice Russell Brown of the Supreme Court of Canada, February 8th, 2016. ** Hosted by the Faculty of Law.

Environmental Law Symposia

“Environmental inspections and enforcement actions: On-site and in court” - February 26-27, 2016. The event was organized by the Canadian Institute of Resources Law, Faculty of Law, University of Calgary; the Faculty of Law, University of Ottawa, and the Ontario Bar Association.

“WCEL’s Federal Environmental Assessment Reform Summit” - May 1-3, 2016. The three-day Federal Environmental Assessment Reform Summit was organized by West Coast Environmental Law.
BOOK LAUNCH - Cleaner, Greener, Healthier

The CELGS proudly sponsored the launch of Cleaner, Greener, Healthier: A Prescription for Stronger Canadian Environmental Laws and Policies by Professor David R. Boyd, published by UBC press.

David R. Boyd is one of Canada’s leading experts in environmental law and policy. He is an Adjunct Professor in Resource and Environmental Management at Simon Fraser University, and is a former Trudeau Scholar at the Institute for Resources, Environment and Sustainability at the University of British Columbia. Boyd has advised many governments—from Canada to Sweden—on environmental and constitutional issues. He is the co-chair of Vancouver’s Greenest City Action Team along with Mayor Gregor Robertson. (Source - davidrichardboyd.com).

David Boyd gave a talk to faculty members and law students about his latest book. A number of representatives from the medical and environmental health departments were also in attendance. Professor Boyd briefly mentioned his other book the Optimistic Environmentalist during the launch - copies of both books were available for sale.

“A MUST-READ FOR ALL CANADIANS”
(Professor Lynda Collins)

Bibliographic info:
Climate change warning labels on gas pumps!

Our Horizon is a national not-for-profit climate change organization that empowers people and communities across Canada to change the world. We think globally and act municipally.

Robert Shirkey is a Toronto-based lawyer, founder of the non-profit Our Horizon, and a recognized global authority on the subject of climate change warnings on gas pumps. He has given lectures on the topic across North America and has been featured in media all over the world. His proposal has been endorsed by over a hundred academics and leaders in various disciplines from universities across North America.

In early 2015, West Vancouver Council unanimously passed a resolution “that all vendors of retail petroleum products in Canada be legislated to provide warning labels on all pump handles”. In Ontario, the resolution has been formally endorsed by city councils in Oakville, Waterloo, and Guelph. This September, mayors and councillors from across British Columbia voted at the Union of British Columbia Municipalities’ annual convention to support the climate change labels and to implement the idea where possible. At present, North Vancouver is in the process of passing the labels into law. The concept is also being pursued in San Francisco, Berkeley, Santa Monica, and Seattle. With similar labels on tobacco packages all over the world, Rob believes that the idea has been primed to go global. Rob’s talk gathered insights from psychology, sociology, economics, and law to build the case for climate change labelling legislation. His trial experience as a lawyer and his playful sense of humour make him a compelling and entertaining speaker.
CELGS faculty and students are looking forward to another exciting year in 2016-2017. We will once again be offering a wide range of courses including the practically-oriented Environmental Law Clinic, offered in conjunction with Ecojustice. We are also particularly looking forward to the continuation of the Willms & Shier Speaker Series.

**FALL**

- CML3369 - Environmental Law : Prof. Stephen Hazell
- CML3180F - Environmental Law Clinic : Prof. to be determined
- CML3180A - Clinique de droit de l’environnement : Prof. to be determined

**WINTER**

- CML3180W - Environmental Law Clinic : Prof. Martin Olszynski
- CML3180H - Clinique de droit de l’environnement : Prof. to be determined
- CML4134 A – Studies in Environmental Law : Sustainability and Law Prof. McLeod-Kilmurray
- CML3161 – International Environmental Law : Prof. Jamie Benidickson
- CML4521 – Droit international de l’environnement : Prof. Yves Le Bouthillier
- CML3182 – Water Law : Prof. Benidickson
- CML105H - First Year Thematic Course : International Trade & Climate Change : Worlds Converging or Colliding ? : Prof. Debra Seger
- CML3769 - Droit de l’environnement : Prof. Sarah Morgan

**JANUARY**

- CML1105C - First Year Thematic Course : Climate change and legal change - Prof. Heather McLeod-Kilmurray
- CML3180J - Environmental Law Clinic/Clinique de droit de l’environnement - Prof. to be determined

*This newsletter was designed and translated by Kenza Salah, the Coordinator for the Centre. Donations in support of the work of CELGS should be so marked and sent to Development Office, University of Ottawa.*

Centre for Environmental Law and Global Sustainability

**CELGS** email us: **CELGS@uOttawa.ca**