



**Background Guide  
For  
International Court of Justice  
Feb 10<sup>th</sup>- 12<sup>th</sup>, 2012  
at**



**London International Model United Nation Conference 2012**

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Dear members of the ICJ,

A very warm welcome to the International Court of Justice (ICJ) committee at LIMUN Conference 2012! Once again, congratulations for being selected, and I look forward to meeting every one of you and having a fruitful discussion with such a strong, focused, and diverse team!

Your two other chairs and I have compiled a guide for you to help you understand what you will be doing for three days in February. In this background guide, you will find 3 main things:

- 1) Schedule for the committee session
- 2) Background information, such as the procedure, the rules
- 3) Papers, you will need during the conference.

I strongly suggest that you bring a copy of this guide with you to the conference, either an electronic copy or in printed form because our committee discussions will be mainly based on this.

From now on, I shall call you Honorable Judges of the ICJ, and see you in February!

Regards,

He-in

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## 1. Schedule

This will make more sense once you have read section 3. The times are just rough guesses for now, and exact details will be provided closer to the conference.

### 10<sup>th</sup> of February (Friday)

16:45 – 18:15 Committee Session I (chaired by the president)

Ice-breaker, Country Allocations, Introduction to the Case from the President,  
Informal

Discussion of the Case

### 11<sup>th</sup> of February (Saturday)

09:15 – 10:30 Committee Session II (chaired by the president)

Discussion about the two memorials and the list of stipulations

10:30 – 11:00 Coffee Break

11:00 – 12:00 Committee Session III (chaired by the co-president)

Start of Judges' Deliberation, Discussion about Jurisdiction and other questions to  
answer

12:00 – 14:00 Lunch Break

14:00 – 16:00 Committee Session IV (chaired by the co-president)

Start answering the questions and start voting

16:00 – 16:30 Tea Break

16:30 – 18:15 Committee Session V (chaired by the registrar)

Start typing up the Decision

### 12<sup>th</sup> of February (Sunday)

09:15 – 10:30 Committee Session VI (chaired by the registrar)

Start rolling into the committee after a good night-out

10:30 – 11:00 Coffee Break

11:00 – 12:00 Committee Session VII (chaired by the registrar)

Finish up the Decision, Write Dissenting and Separate Opinions<sup>1</sup>

12:00 – 14:00 Lunch Break

14:00 – 15:00 Committee Session VIII (chaired by the co-president)

Celebrate the finish, and final words from the president. Head to Closing Ceremony

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<sup>1</sup> I am expecting quite a few separate opinions and dissenting opinions. A separate opinion is what you write when you agree with the general decision of the Court but would like to add your own comments. Dissenting opinion is what you write when you disagree with the decision of the Court.

## 2. What is the ICJ?

ICJ stands for International Court of Justice, the primary judicial organ of the United Nations. Based in The Hague, Netherlands, the Court's role is to settle any legal disputes amongst countries when an official application for proceedings has been submitted, and to provide advisory opinions on legal questions submitted by international organs, agencies, and the UN General Assembly.

The ICJ was established in 1945 by the UN Charter. It consists of 15 judges, as which you will be acting during the LIMUN conference.

## 3. ICJ Procedure for LIMUN 2012

The format of ICJ at LIMUN will be:

### Judges' Deliberation of a Trial Simulation

Quite often, the procedure for the ICJ committee is a trial simulation, where the applicant team (plaintiff) and respondent team (defendant) hold presentations to the judges, and then the judges deliberate and come up with a decision. However, during LIMUN 2012, we will only have the judges' deliberation to bring out the best of us—background in law. All of you will be judges, and everyone including the chairs has a vote (except for me, unless the number of judges at that particular voting time is an even number)<sup>2</sup>.

There will be three chairs: President, Co-president, and Registrar.

President: He-in Cheong

Limun.icj@gmail.com or he-in.cheong08@imperial.ac.uk

Co-president: Michael Wong

mwukhk@gmail.com

Registrar: Bianca Maria Marin

dont\_touch\_pinkpanther@yahoo.com

The **President** will be responsible for all the paperwork about the conference, so any questions about the socials or the schedule, contact the president. The **Co-President** will be the “guru” of the

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<sup>2</sup>In the real ICJ, there are 13 ordinary judges, a president, a vice-president, and a registrar—who actually doesn't get a vote, but for LIMUN 2012, we will have 15 ordinary judges, a president (who won't be voting instead of the registrar), a co-president, and a registrar.

case and have all the information regarding it. The **Registrar** will be responsible for drafting the decision.

The ICJ will hold the most informal sessions from all the committees of LIMUN in order to have the most effective deliberation. However, each judge will be required to have a professional and objective view during the sessions. There are 15 countries, which will be allocated during the first session. The assigned country does not really matter because as a judge you aren't representing anything but the law. The countries are:

1. Japan
2. Slovakia
3. Sierra Leone
4. Jordan
5. Germany
6. France
7. New Zealand
8. Mexico
9. Morocco
10. Russian Federation
11. Brazil
12. Somalia
13. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
14. People's Republic of China
15. United States of America

Awards: Not that this should matter too much, but two awards will be given at the end of the conference: The Best Delegate Award and an Outstanding Delegate Award. I always find these awards quite ironic because a judge of ICJ isn't supposed to be a delegate of a country and will be doing a bad job if she/he were representing her/his country, yet you get an award for being an outstanding delegate.

#### **4. Case**

The case we will be discussing about is:

"Aerial Herbicide Spraying (Ecuador v. Colombia)"

#### 4.1. Simple Summary

Colombia uses Aerial Herbicide Spraying under the plan name of “Plan Colombia” to kill coca plant fields but has been careless by spraying over the border between Ecuador and Colombia. Ecuador claims that this has caused damage to the Ecuadorian crop fields and population, and wants the ICJ to stop Colombia from careless spraying. The latter claims that ICJ does not have the jurisdiction to do so, and that their herbicides are not as dangerous as Ecuador holds them to be.

#### 4.2. Background Information

Colombia is known as the world leader in coca cultivation and cocaine production. In order to combat this, in 1999 the Colombian government initiated “Plan Colombia”, with financial aid from the United States, as a counter-narcotics plan. A vital part of the plan is the aerial spraying of coca crops from small airplanes and helicopters with chemical herbicides including glyphosate, which is a common ingredient in many herbicides. While glyphosate works by inhibiting a metabolic process which takes place only in plants, there is conflicting scientific data that glyphosate may in fact be toxic to different kinds of living beings.

There is also an increase in evidence that shows that surfactants (in this case polyethoxylated tallowamine, a substance typically used with glyphosate to reduce surface tension) may increase the toxicity of the glyphosate when mixed together.



Figure 1 Aerial Herbicide Spray (courtesy U.S. State Dept)

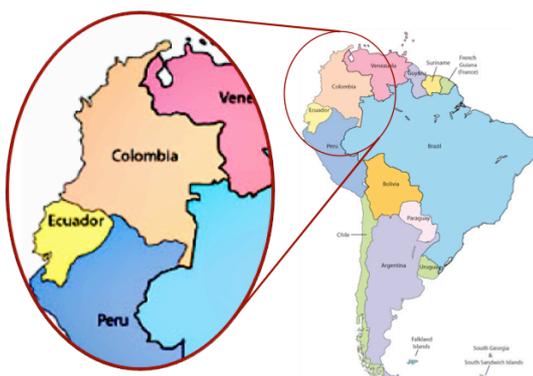


Figure 2 Map of South America

Conflict arose between Ecuador and Colombia when Colombia began to spray near the border. The government of Ecuador claims that the fumigation regime by the Colombian government drifted to the Ecuadorian territory, severely harming its people, property, and environment. There are reports from the Ecuadorian residents of a multitude of adverse health effects, including fever, diarrhea, intestinal bleeding, and nausea,

as well as skin and eye problems. In addition, agricultural crops and vegetation, including yucca, corn, rice, plantains, cocoa, coffee and fruit, were allegedly devastated in the affected regions. Similar claims were made with respect to the indigenous wildlife: reports of poultry, fish, dogs,

horses, cows and other animals becoming ill and dying were made. On the other hand, Colombia states that the fumigation also protects Ecuador from the harmful effects of drug trafficking.

According to Ecuador, there have been several attempts made by its government since July 2000 to reconcile this transboundary dispute with Colombia, attempts which appeared to be unsuccessful. Even joint scientific committees including both Ecuadorian and Colombian officials, formed in 2003, 2005, and 2007, ended without an agreement or consensus on the issue.

For these reasons, on March 31, 2008, Ecuador turned to the ICJ and made an application for the proceeding of this dispute between itself and Colombia.

## **5. List of Stipulations, Memorial, and Counter-memorial<sup>3</sup>**

This is the section that our discussion will mainly be based on. So it's really important that you bring this section with you to the conference! There are three types of "paperwork" we will be looking at:

- 1) List of Stipulations
- 2) Memorial from Ecuador, the applicant
- 3) Counter-memorial from Colombia, the respondent

The list of stipulations consists of facts or information that both parties agree on.

Memorial is the document that the applicant submits to apply for the case and to ask the court for certain decisions.

Counter-memorial is the document that the respondent submits to respond to the application and through which tries to prove its innocence.

### **5.1. List of Stipulations**

1. In 1999 the Colombian government initiated "Plan Colombia" to eliminate illegal narcotics production, mainly coca crops.
2. Colombia uses aerial herbicide spraying under the title of "Push into Southern Colombia", which is the main focus of "Plan Colombia". The targets of this fumigation regime are the southern provinces.

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<sup>3</sup> Usually, for this section evidence is usually expected. For sake of time and saving paperwork, we will assume most of the information is true. More on this during the conference!

3. The U.S. government has been financing the aerial spraying of coca crops in Colombia since 2000.<sup>4</sup>
4. According to a March 2007 International Narcotics Control Strategy Report released by the U.S. State Department, in 2006 the Colombian National Police's Anti-Narcotics Directorate sprayed over 171 thousand hectares of illegally grown coca and opium poppy.
5. On 1<sup>st</sup> of March 2008 Colombia undertook a cross-border attack (also known as the Incursion of the Colombian Military into Ecuador), to kill a commander of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), the anti-government guerrilla group that had taken refuge in the hinterlands of Ecuador. This raid had cost 20 Ecuadorian residents' lives. Colombia's action was condemned in resolutions by the Organization of American States (OAS) and by the Rio Group<sup>5</sup> and Colombia apologized in both resolutions, and promised not to violate Ecuadorean sovereignty again.
6. Ecuador and Colombia have previously worked together to resolve this matter.

## 5.2. Memorial

1. The targets of Plan Colombia are the southern provinces including Putumayo and Nariño, which abut the northern Ecuadorian provinces of Sucumbios, Carchi and Esmeraldas.
2. From October 2000 the spraying over the borders has been witnessed by Ecuadorian villagers, who have reported feeling the mist sense on their skin. They have suffered adverse reactions, including skin lesions and rashes, burning eyes, nausea, dizziness, respiratory problems, intestinal bleeding, and even death.
3. According to an Ecuadorian study, the villagers of Putumayo (Colombia) have been experiencing the same problems as those reported in Ecuador.
4. In addition, since the start of the spraying there have been deaths of poultry and fish, while dogs, horses, cows, and other animals were reported to have become ill.
5. Four years after the spraying began, some crop varieties disappeared and/or their yields were considerably diminished.
6. The water sources around the border have been polluted, which negatively impacted on the health and food security of the border population.
7. It must be noted that the border region is extremely poor—most of the population lives off subsistence farming. Destroying traditional crops threatens their livelihood and increases poverty in the area.

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<sup>4</sup> See the Progress Report

<sup>5</sup> An organization of Latin American States

8. The active ingredient in the herbicide is believed to be glyphosate, known to be toxic not only for humans, but for any living being.<sup>6</sup>
9. The International Crisis Group reported that aerial spraying of coca plants is largely ineffective.
10. Although resorting to litigation, Ecuador confirms its role as a partner against the cultivation and trafficking of illegal drugs, as the only Andean country with virtually no coca crop.
11. This lawsuit is unrelated to the recent “Incursion of Colombian Military into Ecuador” on the 1<sup>st</sup> of March 2008.
12. Ecuador would like to direct the ICJ to the following articles:
  - a. Art. 13, Paragraph 1 (a) of the Charter of the UN and Art. 3 2001 Draft Articles on the Prevention of Transboundary Harm from Hazardous Activities (hereinafter, “Draft Articles”)<sup>7</sup>, embracing the *sic utere*<sup>8</sup> principle:  
 “The State of origin shall take all appropriate measures to prevent significant transboundary harm or at any event to minimize the risk thereof.”
  - b. Art. 1 of the Draft Articles states that these articles apply to:  
 “Activities not prohibited by international law which involve a risk of causing significant transboundary harm through their physical consequences.”
  - c. Art. 2 of the Draft Articles defines the term “Risks taking the form of a high probability of causing significant transboundary harm.”
  - d. Art. 9 and 10 on requiring consultation of the parties and listing factors involved in an equitable balance of states’ interests, respectively, as reflecting customary international law.
13. There are two previous ICJ cases that need to be considered:
  - a. *The Gabčíkovo - Nagymaros Project (Slovakia v. Hungary)*, where the Court recognized that both parties should consider the environmental implications of the project.<sup>9</sup>
  - b. *The Corfu Channel Case (United Kingdom v. Albania)*, where the Court ruled that Albania was to pay the reparations to Great Britain.<sup>10</sup>
14. Ecuador believes the Court has jurisdiction
  - a. by virtue of the operation of the American Treaty on Pacific Settlement of Disputes, Bogotá, 30 April 1948 (“Pact of Bogotá”)<sup>11</sup>, Article XXXI, which provides:

<sup>6</sup> See the Environment and Human Health Assessment of the Aerial Spray Program for Coca and Poppy Control in Colombia

<sup>7</sup> See the Draft Articles

<sup>8</sup> Principle *sic utere tuo ut alienum non laedas*: Use what is yours in a way that you don’t harm others. For better understanding, see Stockholm Declaration 1972

<sup>9</sup> A quick summary on this case: Czechoslovakia and Hungary decided to build a dam near Gabčíkovo and then Hungary decided to unilaterally abandon the construction. ICJ decided that Hungary should continue the project.

<sup>10</sup> A quick summary on this case: During the Cold War, the Royal Navy of the UK suffered injuries in the Corfu Channel due to Albanian fortifications and mines. ICJ ruled that Albania is to pay the UK for the damages.

“In conformity with Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, the High Contracting Parties declare that they recognize, in relation to any other American State, the jurisdiction of the Court as compulsory ipso facto, without the necessity of any special agreement so long as the present Treaty is in force, in all disputes of a juridical nature that arise among them concerning:

- (a) The interpretation of a treaty;
- (b) Any question of international law;
- (c) The existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute the breach of an international obligation;
- (d) The nature or extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international

obligation, and Ecuador and Colombia are both parties to the Pact of Bogotá;

- b. In accordance with the provisions of the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances<sup>12</sup> (“1988 United Nations Drug Convention”), Article 32 of which provides:

“Any such dispute [relating to the interpretation or application of the Convention] which cannot be settled in the manner prescribed in paragraph 1 of this article [that is, by negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, recourse to regional bodies, judicial process or other peaceful means of the parties’ choosing] shall be referred, at the request of any one of the States Parties to the dispute, to the International Court of Justice for decision.”

Ecuador and Colombia are parties to the 1988 United Nations Drug Convention.

15. Ecuador claims:

- a. By aerially spraying toxic herbicides at locations at, near, and over its border with Ecuador, with harmful effects and irreversible consequences; and
- b. By failing to prevent and to take precaution

16. Ecuador believes Colombia has violated:

- a. Customary and Conventional International Law – By placing Ecuador’s citizens under health risk due to exposure to glyphosate, Colombia is responsible for a “crime” committed against Ecuador
- b. Territory Sovereignty – The crimes were committed on the Ecuadorian side of the border, and therefore constitute a violation of Ecuador’s national sovereignty and territorial jurisdiction over its land.

17. Ecuador requests the ICJ to adjudge and declare that:

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<sup>11</sup> See the Pact of Bogotá

<sup>12</sup> See UN Drugs Convention

- a. Colombia has violated its obligations under international law by causing or allowing the deposit on the territory of Ecuador of toxic herbicides that have caused damage to human health, property and the environment;
- b. Colombia shall indemnify Ecuador for any loss or damage caused by its breach of international law, namely the use of herbicides, including by aerial dispersion, and in particular:
  - i. Death or injury to the health of any person or persons arising from the use of such herbicides; and
  - ii. Any loss of or damage to the property or livelihood or human rights of such persons; and
  - iii. Environmental damage or the depletion of natural resources; and
  - iv. The costs of monitoring to identify and assess future risks to public health, human rights and the environment resulting from Colombia's use of herbicides; and
  - v. Any other loss or damage; and
- c. Colombia shall:
  - i. Respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ecuador; and
  - ii. Forthwith, take all steps necessary to prevent, on any part of its territory, the use of any toxic herbicides in such a way that they could be deposited onto the territory of Ecuador; and
  - iii. Prohibit the use, by means of aerial dispersion, of such herbicides in Ecuador, or on or near any part of its border with Ecuador [.]<sup>13</sup>

### 5.3. Counter-memorial

1. Aerial fumigation plays a vital role in Colombia's counter-narcotic efforts. Since Plan Colombia began in 2000, coca cultivation has decreased.
2. This also supported a decrease in violence. The Colombian government forces are gaining more control of the country and the paramilitaries are being demobilized. The FARC has also been weakened.
3. Due to the geography of the region, Colombia finds aerial spraying to be the most efficient technique for the eradication of the coca crop in the area. The difficult terrain makes it challenging for other methods to work. Eradication by hand has also proven to be effective, but aerial fumigation can cover more territory on the mountainous terrain. Moreover,

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<sup>13</sup> Number 17 has been taken directly from the official Application. Most of this section has gotten information from the Application.

eradication by hand is not only a dangerous task, but also impractical in some remote regions

4. Colombia does not see it as necessary to provide any details on the chemical ingredients of the herbicides. However, Colombia can reassure the Court that its aerial fumigation meets the precautions required under the 1992 Rio Declaration on Environment and Development<sup>14</sup>.
5. Glyphosate inhibits an enzyme found only in actively growing plants, which makes many of Ecuador's statements to the Court inadmissible. Hence, Ecuador cannot prove that the aerial herbicide spraying is harming either its population or its economy.
6. The Organization of American States's study determines the harmlessness of the chemicals used in Colombia's aerial dispersion campaign.
7. Colombia stresses the inescapable need to eradicate illicit crops that formed an essential aspect of the fight against the global drug problem.
8. ICJ lacks the jurisdiction to entertain this case because the US involvement in the Plan Colombia makes the issue more appropriately to be addressed by the OAS.
9. The proposed buffer zone on the Colombian side of the border, would prevent the Colombian government from addressing the drug problem in a significant part of its territory, as the border regions have a very high coca production.
10. Colombia would like to direct the ICJ to the following references:
  - a. Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances – Under Article 2, “Each Party shall adopt such measures as may be necessary to establish as a criminal offence under its domestic law, when committed intentionally, the possession, purchase or cultivation of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances.” Therefore, Colombia's aerial herbicide spraying is completely justified.
  - b. ICJ Case: Argentina v. Uruguay: Pulp Mills on the River Uruguay<sup>15</sup> – Under precedent from this case, the aerial herbicide spraying is a legitimate exercise of the Colombian government.
  - c. ICJ Case: Slovakia v. Hungary: The Gabčíkovo - Nagymaros Project – Under precedent from this case, Ecuador should support Colombia in the combat against narcotics. Moreover, it must be kept in mind that there was a necessity involved—combating narcotics problem within South America.
  - d. International Law Commission Draft Articles on State Responsibility<sup>16</sup>– Article 25 states:

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<sup>14</sup> See 1992 Rio Declaration

<sup>15</sup> A quick summary of this case: Uruguay was building two pulp mills on the River Uruguay, which flows between both countries, and supposedly according to Argentina the mills were going to have detrimental effects on the quality of the water and the areas affected by the river. However, the ICJ found that the circumstances did not require the grant of provisional measures.

“A state of necessity may not be invoked by a State as a ground for precluding the wrongfulness of an act of that State not in conformity with an international obligation of the State unless: (a) the act was the only means of safeguarding an essential interest of the State against a grave and imminent peril; and (b) the act did not seriously impair an essential interest of the State towards which the obligation existed.” There was an “essential interest” of combating coca crops, which is a “grave and imminent peril”.

- e. Protocol to the 1979 Convention of Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution on Persistent Organic Pollutants – Glyphosate is not listed as an organic pollutant (Annex I) that could cause potential damage to the environment. Therefore, the United Nations does not presently recognize the environmental damage that Ecuador alleges glyphosate causes.

## 6. Questions for Us to Consider

1. Is the ICJ the best forum for such a case? Does it have the jurisdiction?
2. To what extent—if any—will a nation have to take responsibility for the effects, direct or indirect, of its actions (irrelevant of intentions) when the effect crosses transnational borders? Can Colombia be held responsible for the alleged environmental crimes against Ecuador via aerial herbicide spraying?
3. What kind of proof of the effects will be needed to hold the acting nation responsible for them?
4. Can the effects of the actions be justified if the actions were taken to for the purpose of drug control? (In other words, does the end justify the means?)
5. What are the declarations that the ICJ can and cannot make when dealing with cases about environmental integrity vs. security and drug control?

## 7. Further Reading

In addition to this background guide, you will be receiving a zip folder containing the following “Further Reading” materials. You are advised to read the official application (6.1.1.) to clearly comprehend the case. We will also use this as additional information during the conference.

You are also advised to read the three previous ICJ cases that may be relevant when coming up with a decision for this case, to better understand ICJ Jurisprudence in International Environmental Law.

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<sup>16</sup> See the Articles on Responsibility

You are welcome to do further reading for your own understanding, but I would like to ask you not to bring in further information to the committee and not to base your opinion/judgment on outside information.

### 7.1. UN Documents/Press Releases

1. Official Application in the name of the Republic of Ecuador instituting proceedings against the Republic of Colombia on the case of Aerial Herbicide Spraying.  
<http://www.icj-cij.org/docket/files/138/14474.pdf>
2. Other ICJ Cases related to territorial integrity:
  - a. The Gabčíkovo - Nagymaros Project (Slovakia v. Hungary) 1993  
Judgment: <http://www.icj-cij.org/docket/files/92/7375.pdf>
  - b. The Corfu Channel Case (United Kingdom v. Albania) 1947  
Judgment: <http://www.icj-cij.org/docket/files/1/1663.pdf>
  - c. Pulp Mills on the River Uruguay (Argentina v. Uruguay) 2010  
Judgment: <http://www.icj-cij.org/docket/files/135/15877.pdf>

### 7.2. Resources

The most important documents will be those that will help us answer the question of jurisdiction and write the decision,

1. Statute of the International Court of Justice  
<http://www.icj-cij.org/documents/index.php?p1=4&p2=2&p3=0>
2. Rules of Court (1978)  
<http://www.icj-cij.org/documents/index.php?p1=4&p2=3&p3=0>
3. Charter of the United Nations  
<http://www.icj-cij.org/documents/index.php?p1=4&p2=1&p3=0>
4. American Treaty on Pacific Settlement (aka Pact of Bogotá) 1948  
[http://avalon.law.yale.edu/20th\\_century/intam09.asp](http://avalon.law.yale.edu/20th_century/intam09.asp)
5. 1988 United Nations Drug Convention  
[http://www.unodc.org/pdf/convention\\_1988\\_en.pdf](http://www.unodc.org/pdf/convention_1988_en.pdf)
6. Draft Articles on Prevention of Transboundary Harm from Hazardous Activities (2001)  
[http://untreaty.un.org/ilc/texts/instruments/english/draft%20articles/9\\_7\\_2001.pdf](http://untreaty.un.org/ilc/texts/instruments/english/draft%20articles/9_7_2001.pdf)
7. Draft articles on Responsibility of States for Internationally Wrongful Acts (2001)  
<http://www.ilsa.org/jessup/jessup06/basicmats2/DASR.pdf>

The following documents will be additional evidence that we may take into consideration during the deliberation and writing up the decision. Any other information may not be used as evidence, unless the entire court decides to do so during the conference.

8. Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution on Persistent Organic Pollutants  
<http://www.official-documents.gov.uk/document/cm67/6757/6757.pdf>
9. Rio Declaration on Environment and Development 1992  
[http://www.unesco.org/education/information/nfsunesco/pdf/RIO\\_E.PDF](http://www.unesco.org/education/information/nfsunesco/pdf/RIO_E.PDF)
10. “Environment and Human Health Assessment of the Aerial Spray Program for Coca and Poppy Control in Colombia” Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) of the Organization of American States, Washington, D.D.; 31 March 2005.  
<http://scm.oas.org/pdfs/2007/CP17420E.pdf>
11. Note from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ecuador on the Resumption of Spraying of Glyphosate and Auxiliary Substances in a Border Area Near Ecuador to the Permanent Council of OAS (December 20, 2006)  
[scm.oas.org/doc\\_public/ENGLISH/HIST\\_06/CP17403E06.doc](http://scm.oas.org/doc_public/ENGLISH/HIST_06/CP17403E06.doc)
12. Statement by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Ecuador at the Permanent Council Meeting of OAS (January 9, 2007)  
[scm.oas.org/doc\\_public/ENGLISH/HIST\\_07/CP17426E13.doc](http://scm.oas.org/doc_public/ENGLISH/HIST_07/CP17426E13.doc)
13. Speech by the Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs of Colombia at the Permanent Council Meeting of OAS (January 9, 2007)  
[www.oas.org/council/Documents%20INF2010.asp](http://www.oas.org/council/Documents%20INF2010.asp)
14. Plan Colombia: A Progress Report (June 22, 2005)  
<http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/row/RL32774.pdf>
15. Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (also known as Stockholm Declaration) (1972)  
<http://www.unep.org/Documents.Multilingual/Default.asp?documentid=97&articleid=1503>

## **7. Bibliography**

1. Williams, Thomas D. July 19, 2009. “US Role in Massive Aerial Herbicide Spraying Revealed” The Public Record. <http://pubrecord.org/world/2547/aerial-herbicide-spraying-colombia/>
2. All the others are mentioned on UN Documents and Resources