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History of Environmental Law

- 1. First Norms: 1550-1964
- 2. Import Substitution: 1964-1973
- 3. Free Market: 1973-1989
- 4. New Constitution 1980
- 5. Transition to democracy: 1990-1994
- 6. Birth of institutionality: 1994-1997
- 7. Development of institutionality: 1997-2010
- 8. New institutionality: 2010-Present

The traditional approach to development has been:

- The more, the better
- Economic Growth vs. Development.
- The objective is employment
- Fumes were a sign of growth







But something happened in 2004









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And everything started to change



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But this was not an isolated event; the world was changing...









Why are projects brought to Courts?

- 1. Magnitude of the projects?
- 2. More Public Participation?
- 3. More environmental conscience?
- 4. Implementation of the ILO Convention N°169?
- 5. Wrong environmental Assessment?
- 6. More interest from judges?
- 7. ONGs?
- 8. All of the above?

<u>Not Granted</u>

1985 – Lago Chungará

1990 – Bahía Chañaral

1997 – Trillium

2002 – Itata

2009 – Campiche

2010 – Expo Pork

2012 – El Morro

2012 – Hidroaysén

2012 - Rio Cuervo

2012 – Bocamina II

2012 - Castilla

2013 – Pascua Lama

2013-14 – Punta Alcalde

2014 Maitencillo

2014 SQM

2014 Sierra Gorda

2014 Los Pumas

2014 CA Caserones

2014 Rio Cuervo

2014 Neltume

2014 CS El Morro

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Change in the development paradigm?

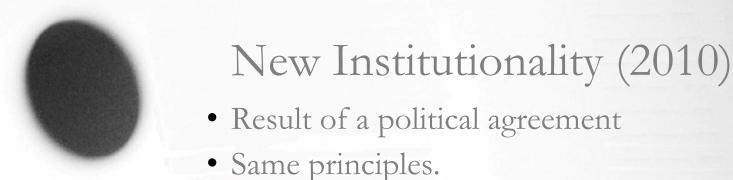
- Nimby: Not in my back yard
- Nope: Not on Planet Earth
- Banana: Build Absolutely Nothing Anything Near Anything
- Cave: Citizens against virtually Everything





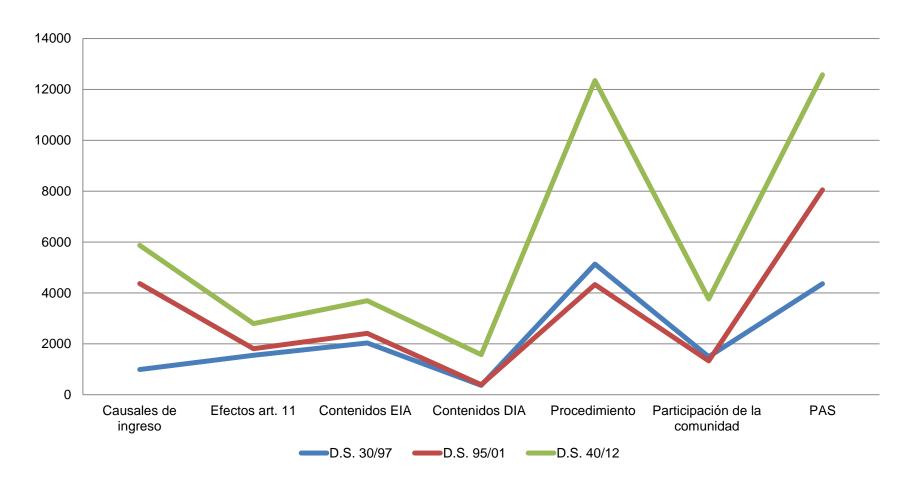






- Reform:
 - Institutional (Ministry; Counsel for Sustainability, EA, Agency of Compliance and EC).
 - SEIA: Technical process; increased public participation.
- ME, CfS and EA: 2010
- AC: 2012
- EC required a new law: 2013

Density of environmental regulations







Changes in the decision making process:

Preventive approach

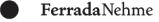
Inclusive to communities

Top Down – Bottom up

It is NOT enought to comply with the law

Self-regulation

Best practices





The gap between what the law mandates and what society requires must be bridged

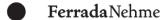




Achieve legitimacy

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Improve competitiveness



Provide Substantive legal certainty

Obtain Social License

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