

Protection of the environment by the European Courts: comparing IIva (CJEU) with Cordella (ECtHR)

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ERA, 24 September 2025



Why compare IIva with Cordella?

Two judgments on the **same environmental problem**, Ilva by the CJEU and Cordella by the ECtHR → **significant differences** → allows **interesting comparisons** in terms of their respective:

- Legal basis
- Approach
- Scope
- Impact

Allowing conclusions to be drawn on the **pros and cons of** each approach and their **mutual relationship**.



The environmental problem in a nutshell:

- IIva Plant in Taranto: the largest industrial steelworks in Europe.
- Since 1990 identified as being of high environmental risk → decontamination plan requested.
- Causal link between the plant's emissions and adverse health effects confirmed by several reports and studies.
- Since 2012, all **deadlines** for implementing the **environmental plan** have been several times **extended**.
- In 2011, the **CJEU** ruled that Italy **failed to meet its obligations** under Directive 2008/1/EC on pollution prevention and control (*Commission v. Italy, C-50/10*).
- → In short: a never ending **environmental disaster.**



The proceedings before the European Courts:

- <u>Ilva and Others (25.6.2024, C-626/22)</u>: collective action brought by **300,000 residents** seeking protection of their rights to **health and a sustainable environment**.
 - Applicants requested the closure of the plant's "hot zone" or cessation of specific activities until compliance with environmental standards is achieved.
 - The Milan District Court requested a preliminary ruling from the CJEU on the requirements which
 the operating permit issued to the Ilva steelworks must meet under Directive 2010/75 on
 industrial emissions.
- Cordella and Others v. Italy (24.1.2019, 54414/13): 180 applicants complaining under Articles
 8 and 13 of the Convention about failure by Italy:
 - to adopt legal and statutory measures to protect their health and the environment
 - to provide them with **information** concerning the pollution and the attendant risks for their health.
 - > more general complaint, alleging failures as regards the duty of protection of the authorities.



The judgments of the European Courts

<u>Ilva (25.6.2024)</u>:

- **Procedures for granting an operation permit** must take into account a **prior assessment** of the effects of the activity on the **environment** and **human health**.
- Permits must account for all harmful emissions, including those not initially assessed.
- Repeated extensions of compliance deadlines are prohibited when significant risks to health and the environment are identified. Operations must be suspended in such cases.

Cordella (24.1.2019):

- Violations of Articles 8 and 13: failure by the authorities to take adequate measures + to properly inform the population
- Indications under **Article 46** concerning the **execution** of the judgment:
 - No full execution without decontamination of the area
 - as an urgent priority
 - > Committee of Ministers to remain active until completion of the decontamination



Differences

- Legal basis
- Scope
- Factual findings
- Operative part
- Implementation
- → Conflict, complementarity or duplication of work?



1. Legal basis

Cordella

- Fundamental rights → general provisions
 - ✓ Articles 8 (private and family life + home)
 - ✓ Article 13 (effective remedy)
 - ✓ Article 46 (execution of judgments)
- Covering the whole situation, past, present and future

- Secondary law → detailed prescriptions
 - ✓ **Directive** 2010/75 on industrial emissions
 - ✓ Read in the light of:
 - Articles 191 and 192 TFEU (environment)
 - Articles 35 and 37 EU-Charter (health and environment)
- Covering a particular aspect of the situation:
 - ✓ Whether the permit was validly granted
 - ✓ Whether the operation of steelworks should be suspended



2. Scope of the judgment

Cordella

- General, covering all aspects of the situation
 - ✓ Decontamination of the site as the general objective, which covers all the causes of the pollution at stake

- Specific, focused on the procedure for granting or reconsidering a permit to operate such an installation
 - ✓ Judgment **focused on the future**: conditions for the granting of permits
 - ✓ Including the possibility of a suspension of the operation

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3. Factual findings

Cordella

- ECtHR relying in part on domestic findings (§ 160)
 - ✓ Notably on the reports on the causal link between air pollution and health damages
- But making its own findings → making its own assessment of the causes of the situation:
 - ✓ Extreme **slowness** of the authorities
 - ✓ Government interventions to ensure the continuation of the activity
 - ✓ Administrative and criminal immunities
 - ✓ Situation « at an impasse »
- → judgment on the merits → deciding the case
 at last instance → European judicial authority

- Preliminary ruling (267 TFEU) → pure interpretation of Directive 2010/75 → no factual findings by the CJEU
- Instead, reliance on the referring court
 - ✓ For the factual information (§§ 98, 100, 101, 120, 124)
 - ✓ For the **implementation of the judgment**: "it is for the referring court to **assess** whether the special rules ... had the effect of **excessively deferring** ... the implementation of the measures ..." (§ 131)
- → the CJEU is not taking a stand → evaluations on the merits left to national courts

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4. Operative part

Cordella

- Indications under Article 46 as to how the judgment is to be implemented:
 - ✓ General objective: decontamination of the steelworks and the area as an urgent priority
 - ✓ Not for the ECtHR to dictate the modus operandi
 - ✓ Rather:
 - o under the supervision of the
 Committee of Ministers → flexibility
 - on the basis of the environmental plan by the national authorities

Ilva

- Detailed prescriptions on the relevant criteria under Directive 2010/75 for granting or reconsidering a operation permit
- Application and assessment left to the referring court
- Emphasis on the suspension of the operation of the steelworks as ultima ratio
- No general decontamination obligation
- → Obligation of means → short-term measure

→ Obligation of result → long-term objective



5. Implementation

Cordella

- By the national authorities in general
- Always under the supervision of the Committee of Ministers
 - + Comprehensive
 - Not judicial
 - Slow
 - - No penalties
- Infringement proceedings exceptional (Art. 46 § 6 of the Convention)

- By the referring court
- Infringement proceedings (258-260 TFEU) as a possibility
 - - Not systematic
 - - At the initiative of the European Commission
 - - Limited in scope
 - - Heavy
 - + Judicial in the end (before the CJEU)
 - + Fines and penalties as a possibility



Conclusion: conflict, complementarity or duplication?

- The Strasbourg approach is
 - more comprehensive but less detailed and slower
 - it helps not to lose sight of the **global picture**, i.e. the **global challenge** which environmental pollution represents
- The Luxembourg approach is
 - less comprehensive, more detailed and quicker
 - very helpful for the work of the **Committee of Ministers**, who is referring to the CJEU in its resolutions
- In addition, there is **cross-fertilisation**:
 - Both **European Courts** refer to each other in their respective judgments
 - The Committee of Ministers is placing hopes in the implementation of Ilva at domestic level
- Conclusion: neither conflict nor duplication, but <u>necessary</u> complementarity: not too much to bring about change!

Thank you!

More information on the interplay between the Convention and EU law on:

www.johan-callewaert.eu