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U.S. Authorities and Considerations for the Global Plastics Agreement

Environmental Law Institute

Washington, DC (virtual)

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UNEA RESOLUTION 5/14 (MARCH 2022) SETS OUT ROADMAP

"Full life cycle" analysis, including all aspects for production, use, and disposal.

Address all aspects of "sustainable production and consumption on plastics," including adoption of circular economy approaches (c.f. EU ROHS directive on electronics). This plus life cycle analysis should promote sustainable trade in plastics and products containing plastics

Specific coverage of microplastics.

Differentiation: "flexibility," "taking into account national circumstances"

Roles for "all stakeholders, including the private sector."





CHOICE OF INSTRUMENT EXECUTIVE AGREEMENTS

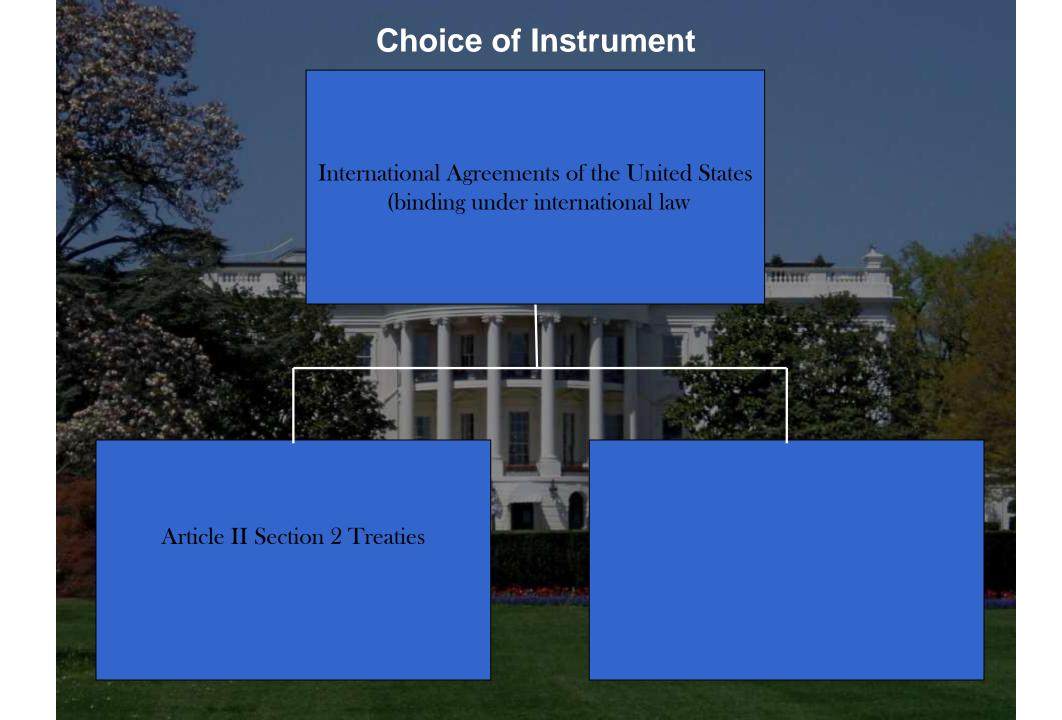
Still unresolved: critical question of choice of instrument – executive agreement (perhaps constrained by existing statutory authority) or article II section 2 treaty (requires Senate advice and consent by 2/3 majority

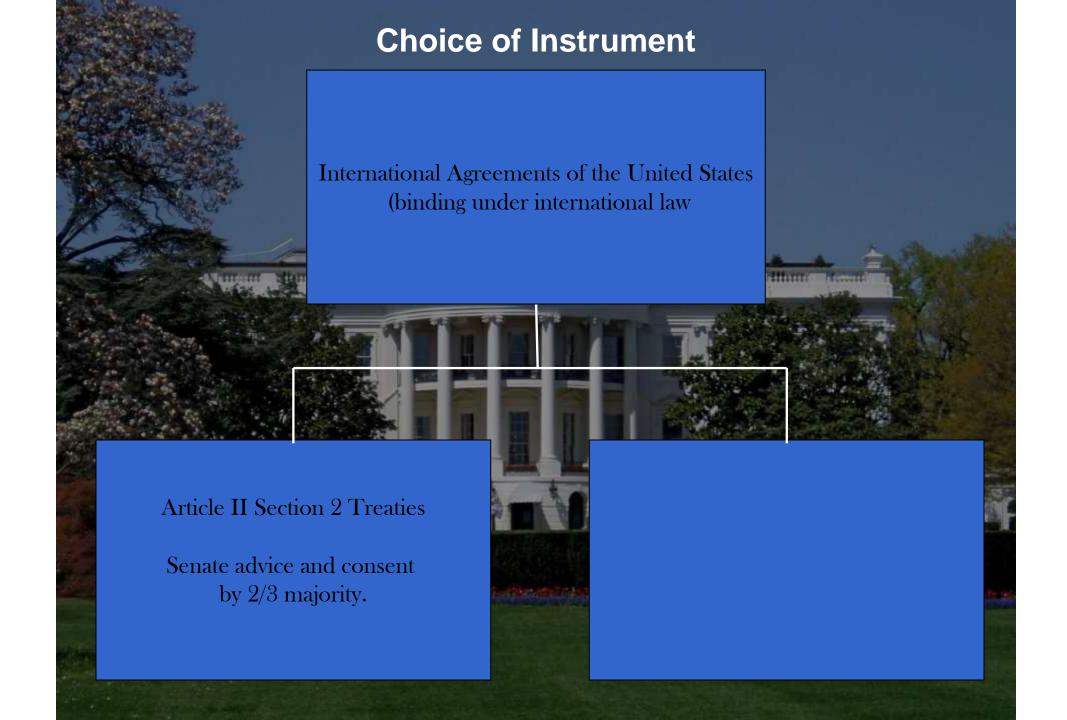
U.S. is modified dualist legal system – international and domestic legal systems decoupled

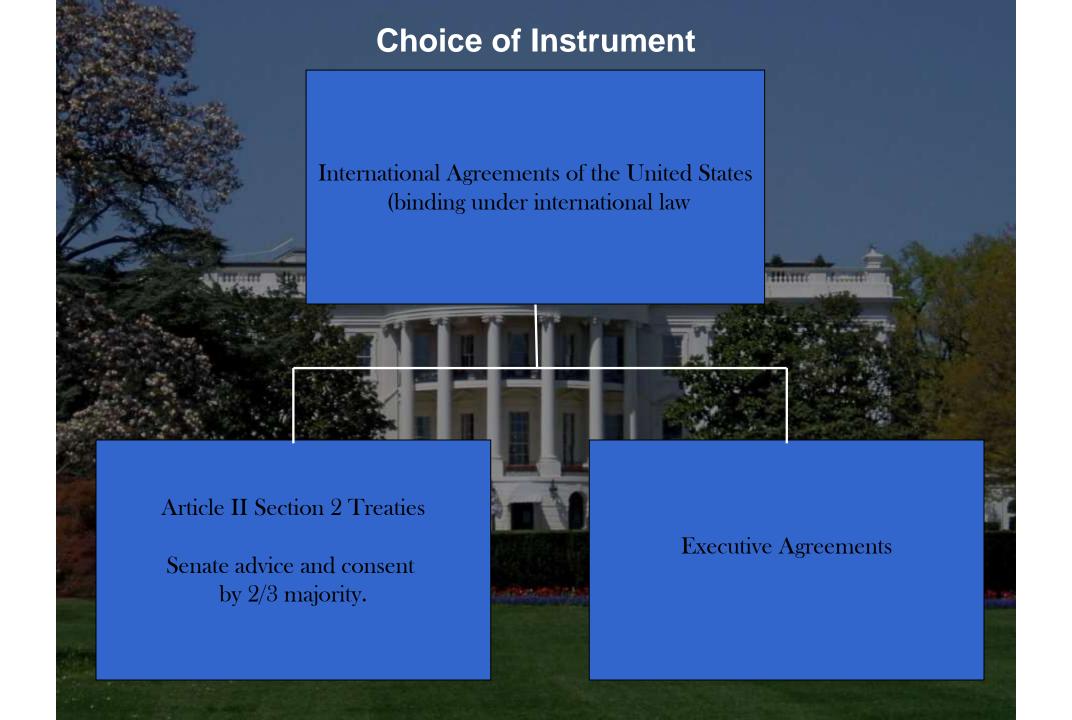
From 1939 through 2012 the United States concluded about 17,300 executive agreements, by contrast with approximately 1,100 treaties in the Constitutional sense – about 93% of all international agreements are executive agreements, no Senate action

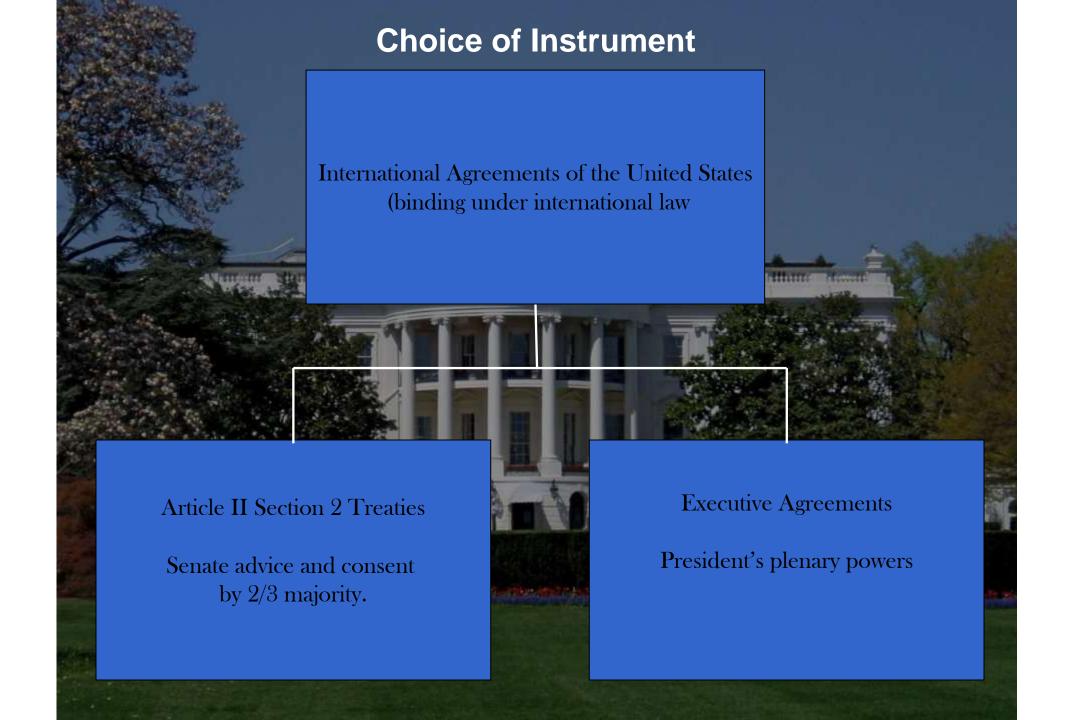


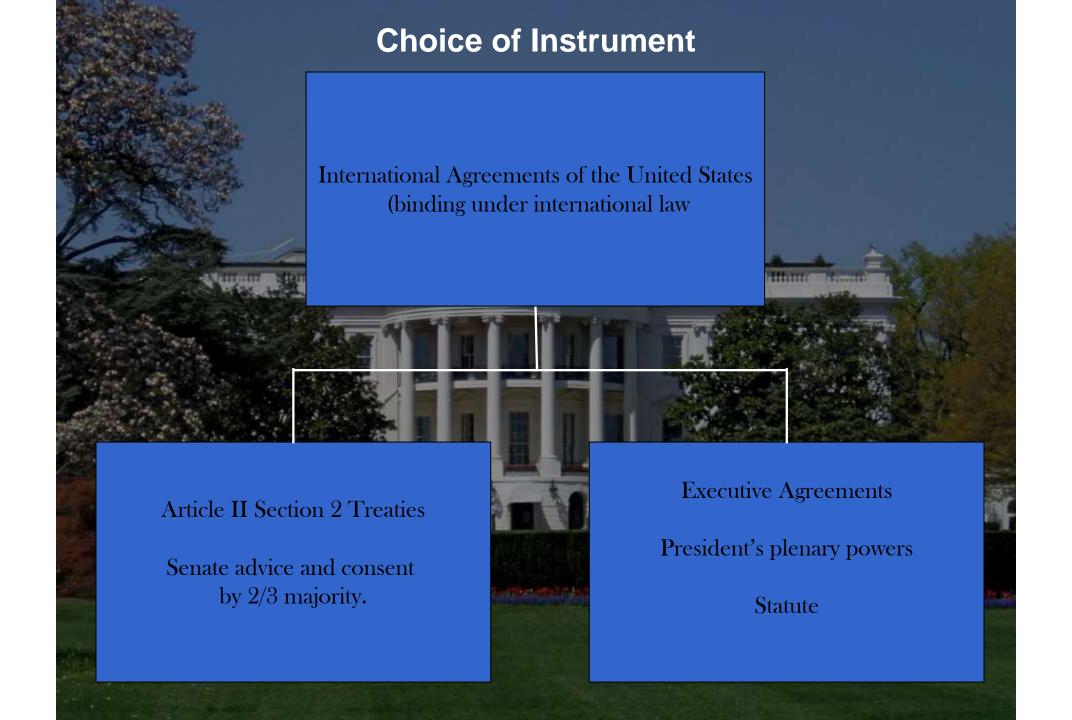


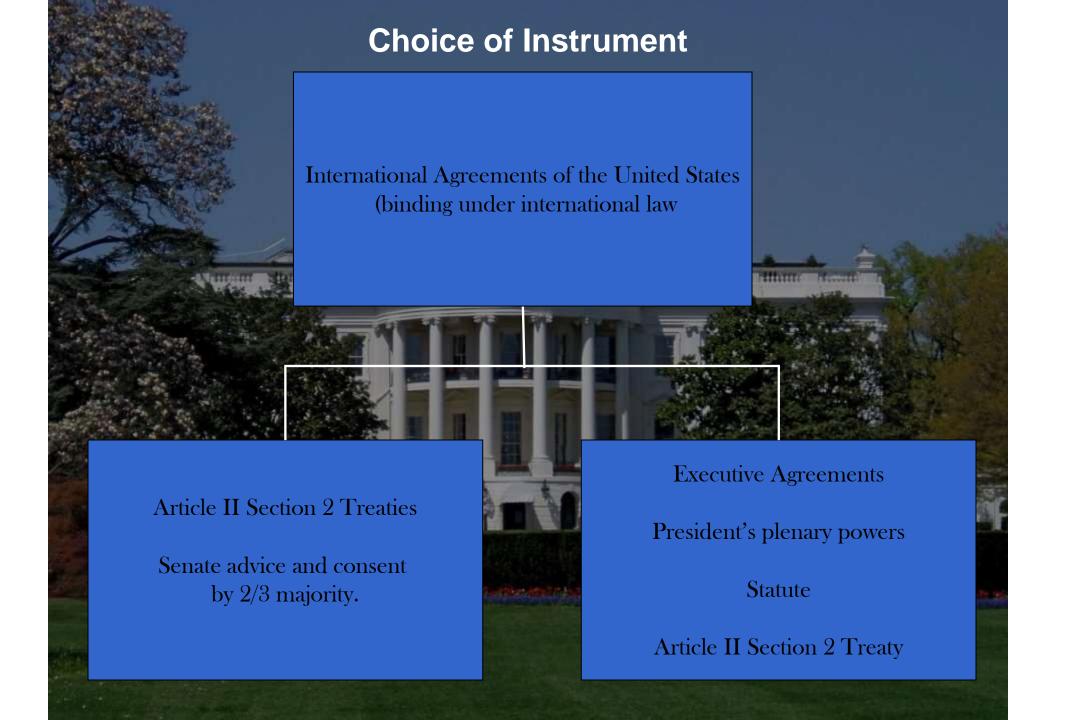


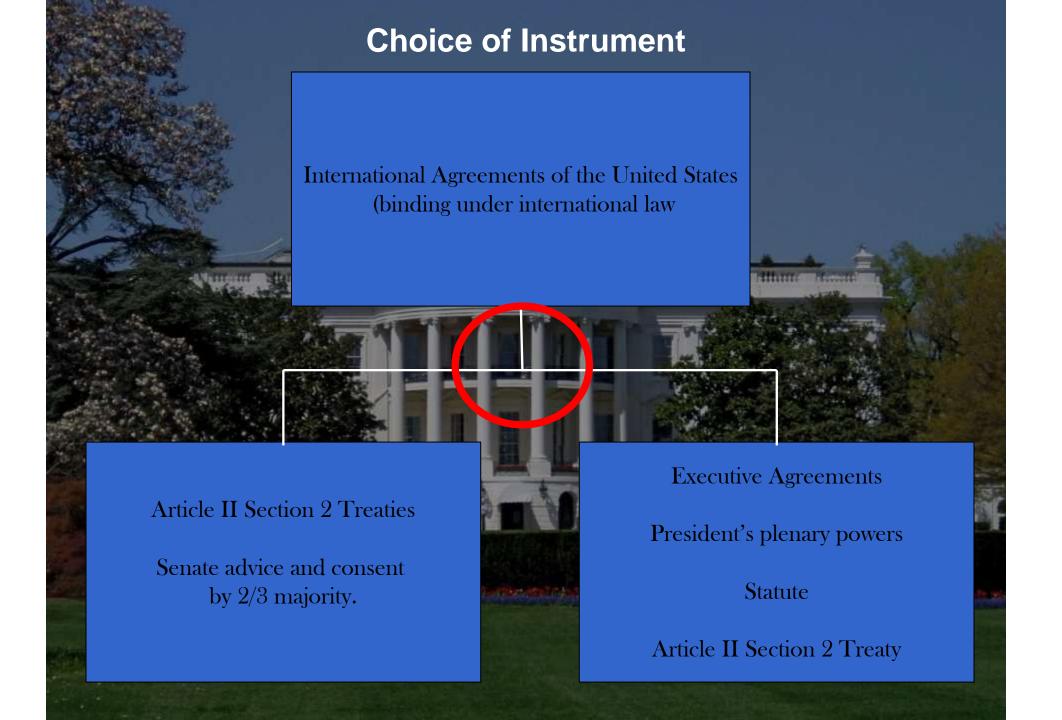




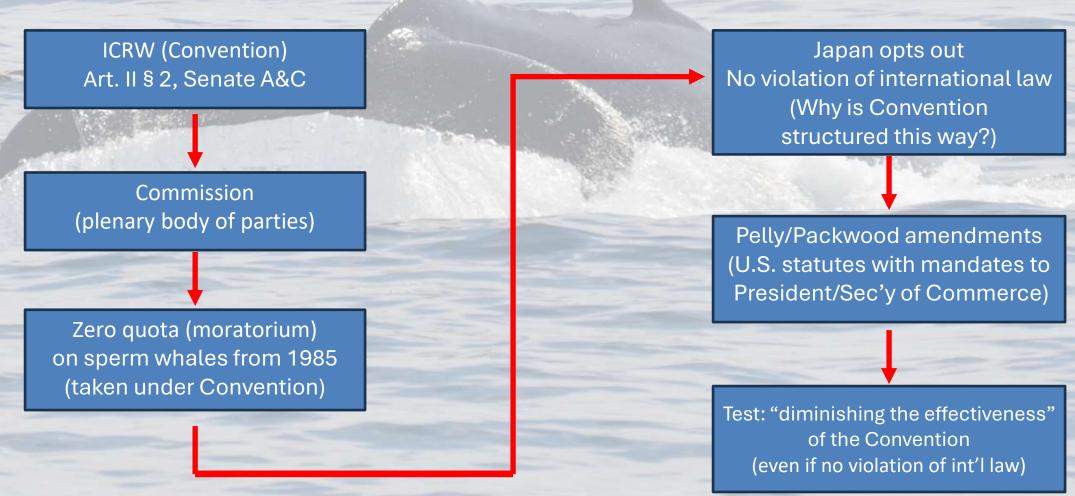


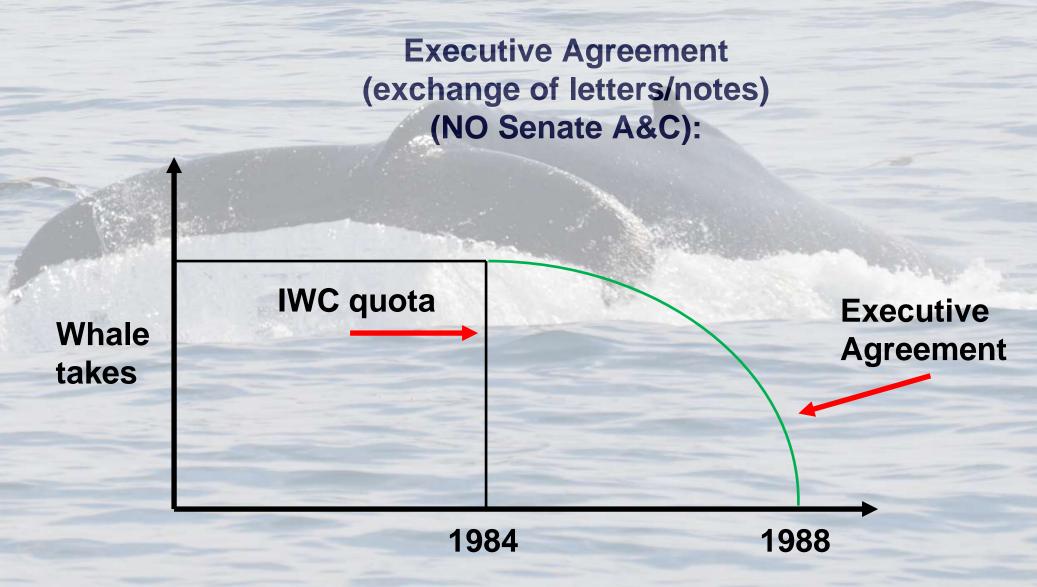






Japan Whaling v. American Cetacean Soc'y 478 U.S 221 (1986)





Japan Whaling: Judicial Review

Procedural History

District Court

American Cetacean Soc'y v. Secretary of Commerce

Japan Whaling Ass'n Intervenors on gov't side

Cetacean Soc'y wins in D. Ct.
Court of Appeals (same caption) affirms

Intervenors petition S. Ct. for writ of certiorari

Japan Whaling Ass'n v. Am. Cetacean Society
Petitioners Respondents

Executive Agreements: Judicial Review

Adequacy of domestic legal authority is reviewable, a question of law...

...but, what is the standard of review?

West Virginia v. EPA, U.S. (June 30, 2022)
Set aside Obama Clean Power plan, relying on "major questions" doctrine

Loper Bright Enterprises, Relentless, U.S. (June 14, 2024)
Overruled Chevron v. NRDC (1984) and
deference to agency interpretations of questions of law

Both have dampening effect on exercise of executive agreement power, but...



Judicial Review

...substantial deference to Executive (President) in foreign relations law

E.g., Harold Honju Koh, Why the President (Almost) Always Wins in Foreign Affairs, 97 YALE L.J. 1255–342 (1988)

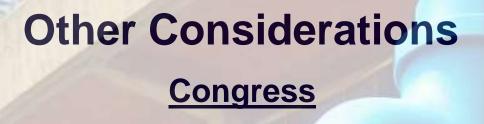
President is commander in chief, chief executive, as well as diplomat in chief

Lack of judicial expertise in areas literally "beyond the waters' edge" (e.g., political question doctrine)

Separation of powers: avoid appearance or actuality of regulating (or constraining) President's conduct of foreign affairs

Executive agreement continues in force as international law (binding treaty) even if court finds absence of underlying legal authority

→ Near total absence of judicial decisions finding domestic legal authority lacking (cf. Japan Whaling, typical in harmonizing executive agreement and statute)



-oversight?

-Senate as institution has no role in executive agreements, gets cut out in executive agreement format (and House out of implementing legislation – also quite important)

-Especially pronounced in situations of divided government, political as well as legal skepticism about President of opposite party (e.g., Paris Agreement, 2015)

and...



