

stério da Defesa, and at the *Instituto Superior de Ciências Policiais e Segurança Interna* (ISCPSI), Ministério da Administração Interna. Among other posts held, he was Presi-

dent of the *Instituto Diplomático*, at the Portuguese Ministério dos Negócios Estrangeiros and Director of *Policy Planning* there, and is the President of the General Assembly of

the Portuguese Society of International Law (SPDI). He is the author of fifteen books and some seventy articles, and the member of more than a dozen scientific societies, both in Portugal and abroad.

CONFERENCE PAPERS

The Community Environmental Policy as a contribution to intergenerational justice

by *Pedro Barbosa*

Environmental issues nowadays play a central role in European policy formulation and implementation. A well consolidated body of legislation covers areas as diverse as climate, air quality, chemicals, land use, industrial installations, noise, nature and biodiversity protection, waste management, water, soil, etc. Common to all activities in these fields is an over-arching principle of sustainable development with a strong intergenerational dimension: our societies must be able to satisfy their needs without jeopardising the ability of future generations to satisfy their own needs.

This speaker was not able to provide us with a summary of his presentation. This text corresponds to the abstract published on the website of the conference www.futuregenerations-law-conference.com

Biography:

Pedro Barbosa has been working on European affairs for the last 12 years, as a consultant and then as a European civil servant. Within the European Commission he has worked for the Employment and Fisheries departments before joining the Environment department in 2004.



Currently on mission at the Commission's Representation in Portugal, he deals with the implementation of community environmental legislation.

Pedro studied economics at the University of Porto and European Affairs at the College of Europe in Bruges.

Second Panel: "Intergenerational Justice in European Law": Dr. Maja Göpel, Abel de Campos, Pedro Barbosa and Prof. Dr. Axel Gosseries

CONFERENCE PAPERS

The European Convention on Human Rights and the Right to a Healthy Environment

by *Abel de Campos¹*

One cannot find the right to a healthy environment in the European Convention of Human Rights (ECHR). Furthermore, it cannot be found in its additional protocols, which have added other rights to the original text, such as the protection of property, the right to education or freedom of movement. Nevertheless, there is indirect judicial enforceability for the human right to a healthy environment,

as I will illustrate.

Human rights as enforceable rights

It is widely known that the main contribution of the European system of protection of human rights lies in the then unprecedented judicial machinery that it has created. More than a 'simple' human rights catalogue, the European Convention created a system of judicial enforcement of human

rights at the international level. In 1950, this idea was indeed a revolution: for the first time, the individual was put at the heart of international law; he was no longer a mere object of international law, which dealt with States rather than individuals.

The ECHR is not designed to protect collective rights. It is by the protection of individual rights of European citizens that the European Convention system fulfils its fun-