

Open Letter: EU-Vietnam Investment Protection Agreement contravenes the EU's human rights obligations

Brussels, 7 November 2018

Dear Ms. Malmström,

FIDH and VCHR wish to express their concern over the draft EU-Vietnam Investment Protection Agreement that was made public in late September 2018, which, to our view, fails to provide sufficient human rights safeguards, and as a consequence, puts the EU in violation of EU law, such as Articles 205 and 207 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU), Article 21 of the Treaty on European Union (TEU), and the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU.

These developments have occurred notwithstanding the opinion of the Court of Justice, which has provided insights regarding the extent of the EU's obligations, compelling the European Commission to review and enrich its new generation of trade and investment agreements. In the context of the Free Trade Agreement (FTA) between the EU and Singapore dated 16 May 2017 the Court opined that the principles enshrined in Article 21 of the TEU are an integral part of the common trade policy and imply **“the obligation on the European Union to integrate those objectives and principles into the conduct of its common commercial policy,”** which **“is apparent from the second sentence of Article 207(1) of the TFEU read in conjunction with Article 21(3) of the TEU and Article 205 of the TFEU”**. The court added that Article 21 of the TEU reflects the “need to ensure in an effective manner that those commitments are complied with in the course of such trade.”

Firstly, the text of the EU-Vietnam Investment Protection Agreement (IPA) does not mention human rights -with the exception of a vague reference in its preamble. It lacks provisions that: create obligations for the parties to respect international human rights standards; make reference to the obligation of businesses to comply with international human rights law in their operations; effectively prevent the agreement's negative impact on human rights; and establish redress mechanism when human rights violations result from the application of the investment agreements.

The European Ombudsman, in case 1409/2014/MHZ on the EU-Vietnam FTA, found

that the preamble of the EU-Vietnam FTA and other traditional tools, such as the ‘essential element’ clause, the human rights dialogue, and the development cooperation, may be insufficient to adequately respect EU obligations, especially with regard to countries like Vietnam where legislation and practice are not in line with international human rights standards (1). On 26 February 2016, the European Ombudsman concluded that the European Commission’s failure to carry out a prior human rights impact assessment (HRIA) of the EU-Vietnam FTA constitutes a case of maladministration. Since then, the EU has negotiated with Vietnam an IPA without carrying out a HRIA, and without integrating human rights standards and protection. In our view, this amounts once again to a case of maladministration on the EC’s part.

Secondly, the “linkage clause” (2) - recognised by the European Ombudsman as potentially insufficient to make trade and investment agreements compliant with EU human rights obligations raises doubts regarding its triggering in the context of an IPA. The EU suspension of the IPA is unlikely because it would imply the lifting of protection that the EU provides to its own investors in Vietnam in connection with human rights violations occurring in the country. A suspension or termination of the IPA may also raise legal issues regarding the termination clause or other provisions of the agreements (3).

Thirdly and as a consequence, the current draft IPA confirms the spirit and structure within which trade and investment agreement have been developing in the past, and thus confirms approaches that have prevented remedies in situations where such agreements may have committed human rights violations.

The draft IPA confirms an approach where human rights is considered in the context of bilateral political human rights dialogues and through development cooperation, avenues that are insufficient to deal with the impact of investment agreements on human rights. As a matter of fact, during the EU-Vietnam IPA negotiation process, the human rights situation significantly deteriorated. In response to the skepticism of Members of the European Parliament on that matter, the European Commission commended the promises made by the Vietnamese government to address human rights, even if these promises had been made without any guarantees and only with regard to labour rights.

The IPA confirms the investor-state dispute settlement approach that has governed the highly problematic *Chevron v. Ecuador* arbitration award dated 30 August 2018. The *ad-hoc* arbitration tribunal, which was set up in the framework of the US-Ecuador bilateral investment agreement, denied the rights of approximately 30,000 people - who were non-parties to the arbitration - to seek remedy for the negative impact they suffered as a result of a large-scale environmental disasters that involved oil spillage into 4,400 square kilometers of the Amazon rainforest in Ecuador. The arbitration

award ruled against the separation of powers by requiring the government of Ecuador to oppose to the enforcement of the US\$9.5 billion judgment rendered by a domestic court against Chevron in 2011. It ruled against third parties to the case denying people affected by Chevron's operations their fundamental human right to obtain redress. And ruled against third parties to the investment agreement by requiring that no part of the 2011 judgment should be recognized or enforced by any states.

This precedent demonstrates the necessity to avoid that IPAs prevent victims of human rights violations from seeking and obtaining reparation, while allowing investors to continue to conduct activities that result in violations of those rights without any obligation to provide any remedies.

We consequently strongly urge the European Commission to negotiate an additional protocol and interpretative declaration to the current IPA with Vietnam, to ensure that the IPA:

- Requires the parties to the IPA as well as companies and investors protected by the IPA to **respect international human rights standards and obligations**, in addition to those arising from domestic laws. Provides for an **independent monitoring and complaint mechanism** that can be seized by affected populations and that has the authority to make binding rulings with regard to the negative impact that trade and investments agreements may have on human rights, including when these impacts result from their dispute settlement
- Contains a **'clean hands provision'** that requires investors to respect international human rights standards during the entire duration of their investment and to remedy any negative impacts, before having access to any form of Investor-State-Dispute-Settlement.
- Creates an obligation for the parties to **protect CSOs that seek to address the negative human rights impacts** stemming from trade and investment agreements from any attacks, including strategic lawsuit against public participation (SLAPP)
- Unequivocally states that the right to regulate encompasses any activity that aims at **respecting, protecting, and fulfilling, international human rights obligations (4)**

Creates an obligation for the parties to **protect CSOs that seek to address the negative human rights impacts** stemming from trade and investment agreements from any attacks, including strategic lawsuit against public participation (SLAPP) actions.

Unequivocally states that the right to regulate encompasses any activity that aims at

respecting, protecting, and fulfilling, international human rights obligations⁴

We also reiterate our call on the European Commission to carry out independent HRIAs and conduct prior consultation with individuals and communities who may be affected by trade and investment agreements as part of negotiations for trade and investment agreements.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter. We look forward to hearing from you. Sincerely yours,

Gaëlle Dusepulchre, FIDH
Vo Van Ai, VCHR

[See PDF file here](#)



Open letter

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These developments have occurred notwithstanding the opinion of the Court of Justice, which has provided insights regarding the extent of the EU's obligations, compelling the European Commission to review and enrich its new generation of trade and investment agreements. In the context of the Free Trade Agreement (FTA) between the EU and Singapore dated 16 May 2017 the Court opined that the principles enshrined in Article 21 of the TEU are an integral part of the common trade policy and imply **“the obligation on the European Union to integrate those objectives and principles into the conduct of its common commercial policy,”** which **“is apparent from the second sentence of Article 207(1) of the TFEU read in conjunction with Article 21(3) of the TEU and Article 205 of the TFEU”**. The court added that Article 21 of the TEU reflects the “need to ensure in an effective manner that those commitments are complied with in the course of such trade.”

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The European Ombudsman, in case 1409/2014/MHZ on the EU-Vietnam FTA, found that the preamble of the EU-Vietnam FTA and other traditional tools, such as the ‘essential element’ clause, the human rights dialogue, and the development cooperation, may be insufficient to adequately respect EU obligations, especially with regard to countries like Vietnam where legislation and practice are not in line with international human rights standards¹. On 26 February 2016, the European Ombudsman concluded that the European Commission's failure to carry out a prior human rights impact assessment (HRIA) of the EU-Vietnam FTA constitutes a case of maladministration. Since then, the EU has negotiated with Vietnam an IPA without carrying out a HRIA, and without integrating human rights standards and protection. In our view, this amounts once again to a case of maladministration on the EC's part.

¹European Ombudsman, *Decision in case 1409/2014/MHZ on the European Commission's failure to carry out a prior human rights impact assessment of the EU-Vietnam free trade agreement*, 26 February 2016

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² EU-Vietnam IPA, Art. 4.16 § 2

³ Art 4.15

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Thank you for your attention to this important matter. We look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,

Gaëlle Dusepulchre, FIDH

Vo Van Ai, VCHR

⁴ Art 2.2

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- (1) European Ombudsman, Decision in case 1409/2014/MHZ on the European Commission's failure to carry out a prior human rights impact assessment of the EU-Vietnam free trade agreement, 26 February 2016
 - (2) EU-Vietnam IPA, Art. 4.16 § 2
 - (3) Art 4.15
 - (4) Art 2.2