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The example of how the UN Compensation Commission used experts in its review of environmental damage claims resulting from the 1990-1991 Gulf War is helpful. The final report of the environmental panel stated:

> In view of the complexity of the issues raised by the claims and the need to consider scientific, engineering and cost issues, the Panel sought the assistance of a multidisciplinary WHDP RI LQGHSHQGHQW H[SHUWV UHWDLQHG E\ WKH &RQWUROOHU DQG WKH 3DQHO¶V H[SHUW FRQVXOWDQWV ZHUH UHWDLQHG LQ botany, biology, agriculture, forestry, plant pathology, soil fauna, landscape ecology, terrestrial and marine remediation techniques, marine ecology, coastal ecology and geomorphology, geology, hydrogeology, water quality, chemistry, water treatment engineering, coastal and civil engineering, veterinary toxicology, natural resource and economic damage assessment, cultural heritage, ecological and health risk assessment, economics, statistics, remote sensing, modelling of the transport of airborne pollutants, epidemiology, toxicology, demography, internal medicine, cardiovascular and pulmonary medicine, endocrinology, vascular medicine and haematology, reproductive health, mental health, orthopaedic surgery, psychiatry, prosthetic devices, infant and child health, oncology and health care economics.[6]

This list of the fields of expertise that were necessary to understand the environmental consequences of war illustrates both the complexity of the task and the advisors that can help prosecutors, defense counsel, and judiciary do their jobs. The respondents in the UNCC cases also DYDLOHG LWVHOI RI DQ DGYLVRU\ WHDP ³FRPSULVHG RI D GHFKQLFDO H[SHUWV IURP DOO WKH GLVFLSOLQHV RI GLVFLSOLQHV´ Parallel proceedings.

As environmental war crimes are a new territory, it is all the more important to adopt appropriate practices for investigation and prosecution.

How to consider environmental crimes when putting into practice the principle of complementarity and engaging in international cooperation: Parallel proceedings

Although complementarity has been most often discussed in the ICC context as the respective roles of national courts taking responsibility for criminal prosecution and the ICC acting when national courts do not, parallel civil and criminal proceedings are a related and important matter that also can be discussed in the policy paper as needing a complementary or perhaps cooperative and coordinated approach.

7KH ,&& KDV SUHYLRXVO\ FRPPLWWHG WR ³FRPELQLQJ WKH MXULVGLFWLRQV ZLWKLQ D FRPSOHPHQWDU\ V\VWHP RI FRRSHUDWLRQ´ DQG JHQXLQH QDWLRQDO SURFHHGLQJV E\ UHOHYDQW 6WDWHV assistance to States, upon request, with respect to conduct which constitutes a serious crime under national law, such as the illegal exploitation of natural resources, should be considered in GHWHUPLQLQJ ZKHWKHU WKH HQYLURQPHQWDO GDPDJH ZDUUDQWHG WKH

[6] UNCC, Report and Recommendations Made by the Panel of Commissioners Concerning the Fifth Instalment of ³) ´ & O DLPV S/AC.26/2005/10, para. 88. UNCC official documents are available from the Dag Hammerskjöld Library.