

ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ ПАРЛАМЕНТ

2004



2009

Комисия по рибно стопанство

2006/0129(COD)

25.1.2007

СТАНОВИЩЕ

на комисията по рибно стопанство

до комисията по околната среда, здравеопазването и безопасността на храните

относно предложението за директива на Европейския парламент и на Съвета за определяне на стандарти за качество на околната среда в областта на политиката за водите и за изменение на Директива 2000/60/ЕС
(COM(2006)0379 – C6-0243/2006 – 2006/0129(COD))

Докладчик по становище: Dorette Corbey

SHORT JUSTIFICATION

I. General context

In 1976, The Community first adopted legislation regarding chemical pollution of waters by the Directive 76/464/EEC on pollution caused by a number of dangerous substances discharged into the aquatic environment of the Community.

Afterwards, more than a few "*Daughter Directives*" were adopted from 1982 until 1990, laying down emission limit values and environmental quality objectives for 18 specific pollutants.

The Water Framework Directive (WFD) 2000/60/EC introduced an updated, comprehensive and effective strategy for chemical pollution of surface waters, at the Article 16. The WFD sets out the general framework for a strategy against pollution of surface waters and requests the Commission to present a proposal with specific measures against pollution of water by individual or groups of pollutants presenting a significant risk to or via the aquatic environment.

As initial step, Decision 2455/2001/EC was adopted, which replaces the previous list communicated by the Commission in 1982; subsequently, the Commission was required to come forward with Environmental Quality Standards (EQS) at the Article 16 paragraph 7 and emission controls, Article 16 paragraphs 6 and 8, for these priority substances. The objective of this proposal of the European Commission is to protect and enhance the quality of the environment in accordance with the principle of sustainable development and at the same time, to take in great consideration the fisheries sector and the communities depending by it.

Furthermore, the proposal, providing for simplification of legislation and accompanying Communication, takes full account of the objectives and provisions of other Community legislation, in particular the chemicals policy including REACH and the Pesticides Directive, the IPPC Directive and the Thematic Strategies, namely those on marine policy and sustainable use of pesticides.

II. Background

Chemical pollution of surface water can disturb aquatic ecosystems, causing loss of habitats and biodiversity.

Pollutants may accumulate in the food chain, and harm predators consuming contaminated fish. Humans are exposed to pollutants through the aquatic environment by fish or seafood consumption, drinking water and possibly recreational activities.

Pollutants may be found in the environment many years after being banned and may be released to the environment from various sources (e.g. agriculture, industry, incineration), as products or as unintended by-products, they may be of historical nature or used daily in household products.

As a first step of the strategy by the Article 16, a list of priority substances was adopted (Decision 2455/2001/EC) identifying 33 substances of priority concern at Community level. This proposal aims to ensure a high level of protection against risks to or via the aquatic environment stemming from these 33 priority substances and certain other pollutants by setting environmental quality standards (EQS).

There are many potential environmental and social benefits from reduction in chemical pollution of water, resulting from compliance with EQS.

In fact, in the commercial and recreational fishing category, the benefits concern the reduction in numbers of fish failing to meet required standards for human consumption, the reduction in negative impact on consumption of fish as a result of perceived health threats, the reduction in exposure to chemical pollutants as a result of fish consumption, the potential increased stocks and variety of stocks and an increased revenue from commercial and recreational fishing. Concerning the fish farming and the shellfisheries categories, benefits from compliance with EQS are an improving productivity in the sector, a reduced accumulation in meat and a reduced exposure of humans to hazardous substances.

Obviously, all this process has a great impact on human health. Benefits from reduction in chemical pollution concern the overall reduction in exposure to dangerous substances, *in primis* for humans, coming from seafood consumption.

This proposal of the European Commission is limited to establishing EQS at Community level. Specific and additional pollution control measures are left to the Member States since many other existing Community acts must be applied to fulfil the requirements of Article 16 paragraphs 6 and 8.

The proposed instrument is a Directive laying down targets for environmental quality to be achieved by 2015.

III. Assessment

With regard to the effects on the sector, a few comments should be made. Lead is a recognised hazardous substance and its emissions in water should be reduced as much as possible. Where the fishing sector itself can contribute to this it should be encouraged. In its impact assessment, the Commission indicated (p.53) that dioxins, furans and PCBs are historic pollutants and adequately controlled. It is difficult to share this optimistic assessment as since the Dioxin Strategy of 2001 the levels in fish have not shown a significant decline and for the Baltic Sea in particular they appear to be static. This may be principally due to sequestering of these pollutants in sediments which are periodically re-suspended. It would thus seem justified to be very concerned about the threat that PCBs pose for the aquatic environment due to illegal disposal.

A third remark concerns the proposed concentration limits of hexachlorobenzene, hexachlorobutadiene and mercury in the natural weight of fish, molluscs, crustaceans and other biota. If a Member State decides to introduce stricter standards in order to reach the levels necessary as provided for under Article 2.3, it will be necessary to coordinate this with other Member States who share the same river basin. When necessary, those other Member States, in particular upstream countries, should adopt the same standards.

ИЗМЕНЕНИЯ

Комисията по рибно стопанство приканва комисията по околната среда, здравеопазването и безопасността на храните, като водеща комисия, да включи в доклада си следните изменения:

Текст, предложен от Комисията¹

Изменения, внесени от Парламента

Изменение 1 СЪОБРАЖЕНИЕ 7 А (ново)

(7a) Някои вещества са много вредни за рибите, ако са налице в повърхностни води, но те не фигурират в списъците на стандартите за качеството на околната среда в областта на политиката за водите. Тези вещества включват по-специално перфлуорооктан сулфонат и тетрабромобисфенол -А (ТВВР-А). При необходимост Комисията следва да представи и за тези вещества предложения за приемане на стандарти за качество на околната среда в областта на политиката за водите.

Justification

PCBs, dioxins, PFOS and Tetrabromobisphenol are very damaging to the environment and should be included in the lists of substances to which environmental quality standards apply.

Изменение 2 СЪОБРАЖЕНИЕ 11 А (ново)

(11a) Оловото, използвано в риболовното оборудване както за любителски, така и за професионален риболов, представлява източник на замърсяване на водите. С цел намаляване на нивото на съдържание на олово в риболовните води,

¹ Все още непубликуван в ОВ.

държавите-членки следва да насърчават риболовния сектор да замести използването на олово с по-малко опасни алтернативи.

Изменение 3
СЪОБРАЖЕНИЕ 11 Б (ново)

(11б) Полихлорираниите бифенили(PCBs) и диоксините са две групи токсични вещества, които са устойчиви и биоаккумулятивни. И двете групи вещества представляват голям риск за човешкото здраве и околната среда и имат силно отрицателно въздействие върху водните видове и, следователно, върху жизнеспособността на риболовния сектор. В допълнение, Комисията подчерта многократно необходимостта от включване на тези вещества в списъка с приоритетни вещества. Следователно, в настоящата директива следва да се предвиди бъдещото им включване в списъка с приоритетни вещества.

Изменение 4
ЧЛЕН 2, ПАРАГРАФ 3, АЛИНЕЯ 2

С оглед упражняване на контрол и наблюдение относно спазването на стандартите за качество на околната среда по отношение на веществата, изброени в първата алинея, държавите-членки следва да въведат по-строги стандарти по отношение на водата, заменящи изброените в част А на приложение I стандарти, или установяват допълнителен стандарт по отношение на живата част на екосистемата.

С оглед упражняване на контрол и наблюдение относно спазването на стандартите за качество на околната среда по отношение на веществата, изброени в първата алинея, държавите-членки следва да въведат по-строги стандарти по отношение на водата, заменящи изброените в част А на приложение I стандарти, или установяват допълнителен стандарт по отношение на живата част на екосистемата. **Когато районът на речния басейн попада на територията на няколко държави-членки, тези държави-членки следва, по целесъобразност, да прилагат едни и същи стандарти.**

Изменение 5
ЧЛЕН 4 А (НОВ)

Член 4а

**Включване на диоксините и
полихлорираните бифенили (PCBs)**

*Съгласно член 16 от Директива
2000/60/ЕО и не по-късно от 31 януари
2008 г., Комисията следва да представи
предложение за преразглеждане на
настоящата директива, с оглед
включване на полихлорираните
бифенили (PCBs) и диоксините в
списъка с приоритетни вещества в
приложение II и да включи
съответните стандарти за качество
на околната среда в приложение I.*

PROCEDURE

Title	Proposal for a directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on environmental quality standards in the field of water policy and amending Directive 2000/60/EC
References	COM(2006)0397 – C6-0243/2006 – 2006/0129(COD)
Committee responsible	ENVI
Opinion by Date announced in plenary	PECH 5.9.2006
Enhanced cooperation – date announced in plenary	
Drafts(wo)man Date appointed	Dorette Corbey 27.9.2006
Previous drafts(wo)man	
Discussed in committee	20.11.2006 20.12.2006 0.0.0000
Date adopted	25.1.2007
Result of final vote	Unanimously
Members present for the final vote	James Hugh Allister, Stavros Arnautakis, Elspeth Attwooll, Marie-Hélène Aubert, Iles Braghetto, Niels Busk, Luis Manuel Capoulas Santos, David Casa, Zdzisław Kazimierz Chmielewski, Carmen Fraga Estévez, Ioannis Gklavakis, Pedro Guerreiro, Ian Hudghton, Heinz Kindermann, Albert Jan Maat, Rosa Miguélez Ramos, Philippe Morillon, Seán Ó Neachtain, Willi Piecyk, Dirk Sterckx, Catherine Stihler, Daniel Varela Suanzes-Carpegna
Substitute(s) present for the final vote	Duarte Freitas, James Nicholson
Substitute(s) under Rule 178(2) present for the final vote	
Comments (available in one language only)	...