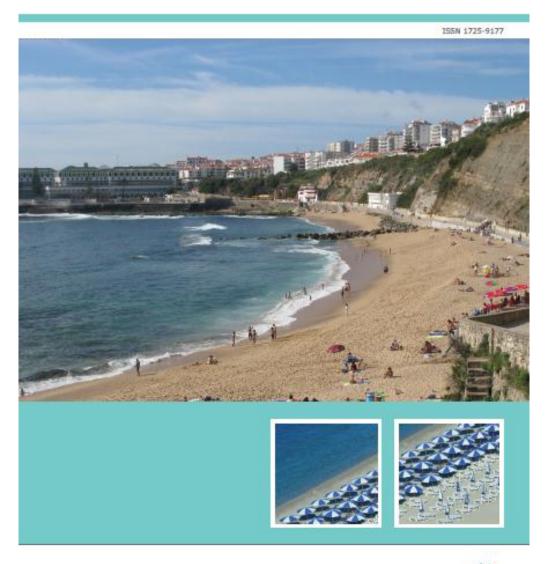
Nuclear Safety The EU legislative approach: civil society's expectations

Richard Adams: European Economic and Social Committee



European bathing water quality in 2012





3 Bathing water quality and trends in the 2012 season

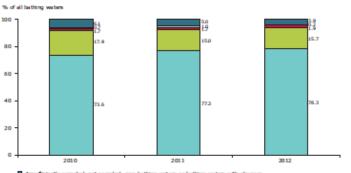
3.1 Overall bathing water quality in the European Union

In 2012, the quality of 94 % of all bathing waters in the EU met the minimum water quality standards set by the Bathing Water Directives (Figure 3.1). Bathing water quality increased by 1.8 percentage points compared with results from 2011, and increased by 2.5 percentage points compared to 2010. The proportion of bathing waters with excellent quality (or complying with the most strict 'guide' values) increased by one percentage point compared to 2011, reaching 78.3 %.

The share of non-compliant bathing waters or waters with poor water quality in 2012 was 1.9 %, which represented a 0.2 percentage point increase from 2011. In 2012, 40 bathing waters were banned or closed (0.2 %), a significant drop in the number and share of banned waters from 2011 when 207 bathing waters were banned. The reasons a bathing water site would be closed or classed as having poor quality, are typically pollution due to heavy rain or public construction works close to the bathing water site (for more explanation of the causes of pollution and poor quality, see Chapter 5).

In 2012, it was not possible to classify the status of 3.9 % of bathing waters either because of insufficiently sampled waters, not sampled bathing waters, new bathing waters or bathing waters with changes. This represented a 1.1 percentage point decrease from 2011.

Figure 3.1 Bathing water quality in the European Union in the 2010, 2011, and 2012 bathing



Insufficiently sampled, not sampled, new bathing waters or bathing waters with changes

Source: WISE bathing water quality database (data from annual reports by EU Member States).

Banned/closed

Not compliant with mandatory values or poor quality

Compliance with mandatory and not guide values or good and sufficient quality and not excellent quality

Compliance with guide values or excellent quality

Annex 1 Bathing water quality results in 2012

All bathing waters	As sessment type	Total number of bathing waters	Compliance with guide values or excellent quality		Compliance with mandatory and not guide values or good and sufficient quality		Non- complying or poor		Banned or closed		Insufficiently sampled or not sampled/new bathing waters /bathing waters with changes	
			Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
AT (Austria)	Transition	266	196	73.7	69	25.9	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
BE (Belglum)	New	123	73	59.3	34	27.6	16	13.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
BG (Bulgaria)	Transition	93	59	63.4	33	35.5	1	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
CY (Cyprus)	New	112	112	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
CZ (Czech Republic)	New	160	122	76.3	25	15.6	4	2.5	2	1.3	7	4.4
DE (Germany)	New	2 295	2 022	88.1	159	6.9	8	0.3	9	0.4	97	4.2
DK (Denmark)	New	1 090	794	72.8	221	20.3	34	3.1	0	0.0	41	3.8
EE (Estonia)	New	54	35	64.8	15	27.8	0	0.0	1	1.9	3	5.6
ES (Spain)	New	2 156	1 786	82.8	264	12.2	81	3.8	8	0.4	17	0.8
FI (Finland)	New	320	267	83.4	25	7.8	3	0.9	0	0.0	25	7.8
FR (France)	Transition	3 322	1 979	59.6	915	27.5	74	2.2	7	0.2	347	10.4
GR (Greece)	New	2 155	2 010	93.3	139	6.5	6	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
HU (Hungary)	New	232	154	66.4	34	14.7	5	2.2	5	2.2	34	14.7
IE (Ireland)	Transition	136	91	66.9	41	30.1	4	2.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
IT (Italy)	Transition	5 509	4 688	85.1	600	10.9	65	1.2	1	0.0	155	2.8
LT (Lithuania)	New	114	84	73.7	21	18.4	0	0.0	1	0.9	8	7.0
LU (Luxembourg)	New	11	11	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
LV (Latvia)	New	46	21	45.7	24	52.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.2
MT (Malta)	New	87	84	96.6	3	3.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
NL (Netherlands)	New	696	468	67.2	156	22.4	45	6.5	3	0.4	24	3.4
PL (Poland)	Transition	221	151	68.3	66	29.9	1	0.5	2	0.9	1	0.5
PT (Portugal)	New	526	456	86.7	50	9.5	4	0.8	0	0.0	16	3.0
RO (Romania)	Transition	49	4	8.2	45	91.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
SE (Sweden)	New	448	309	69.0	88	19.6	8	1.8	0	0.0	43	9.6
SI (Slovenia)	Transition	47	30	63.8	17	36.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
SK (Slovakia)	New	33	24	72.7	8	24.2	0	0.0	1	3.0	0	0.0
UK (United Kingdom)	Transition	629	366	58.2	224	35.6	36	5.7	1	0.2	2	0.3
EU		20 930	16 396	78.3	3 276	15.7	398	1.9	40	0.2	820	3.9
O1 (Switzerland)	Transition	335	34	10.1	12	3.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	289	86.3
HR (Croatia)	New	919	876	95.3	27	2.9	3	0.3	0	0.0	13	1.4
Europe		22 184	17 306	78.0	3 315	14.9	401	1.8	40	0.2	1 122	5.1

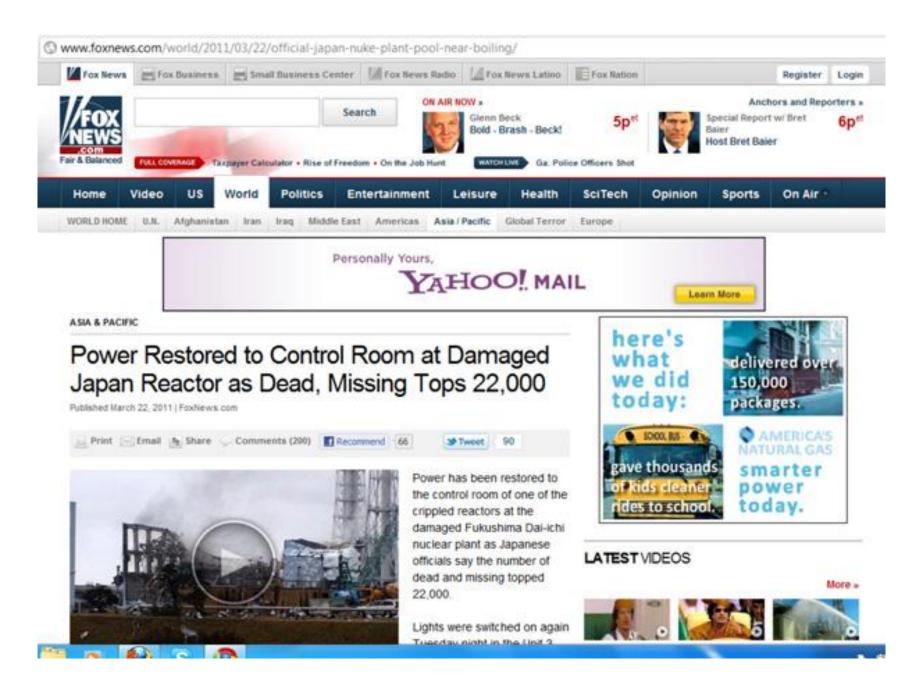
Note: New Indicates assessment under Directive 2006/7/EC. Transition indicates assessment under the transition period rules.

More data on bathing water quality are available at http://www.eea.europa.eu/themes/water/interactive/bathing.

Source: EEA.

Council Resolution of 22 July 1975 on the technological problems of nuclear safety

- "the technological problems relating to nuclear safety, particularly in view of their environmental and health implications, call for appropriate action at Community level"
- "a harmonized approach to the problem at Community level"
- "it is incumbent on the Commission to act as a catalyst"



Contents

Foreword4							
Executive summary5							
1	1 Europeans demand safe bathing waters6						
2	EU bathing water legislation and its implementation in 2012						
3	Bathing water quality and trends in the 2012 season 10 3.1 Overall bathing water quality in the European Union 10 3.2 Coastal bathing water quality in the European Union in 2012 11 3.3 Inland bathing water quality in the European Union 12 3.4 Bathing water quality by country in the 2012 season 13						
4	Information on bathing water quality to public14 4.1 Interactive information on bathing water quality — WISE and Eye on Earth14						
5	Bathing water quality and pollution 16 5.1 Controlling pollution in Europe's water 16 5.2 Major sources of bathing water pollution 17 5.3 Short-term pollution 18 5.4 Management measures implemented during the 2012 season 18 5.5 The Blueprint to safeguard Europe's waters 20						
Annex 1 Bathing water quality results in 201222							
Annex 2 Coastal bathing water quality results in 201223							
Annex 3 Inland bathing water quality results in 201224							



Brussels, 4.10.2012 COM(2012) 571 final

COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE COUNCIL AND THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT on the comprehensive risk and safety

assessments ("stress tests") of nuclear power plants in the European Union and related activities

{SWD(2012) 287 final}

What EESC will look for...

- Supports an ambitious revision of the Nuclear Safety Directive including the human aspects that affect workers and the public, including health, stress, psychological issues and distress.
- Supports a stronger approach to harmonisation amongst Member States.
 Problematic that not all MS have independent safety authorities with regulatory responsibilities.
- Public information and participation could be based on support for applying the Aarhus Convention.
- Strongly supports rigorous, EU level monitoring and verification mechanisms.
- Close cooperation and information sharing, between operators, vendors, regulators and European institution to be extended to the public and to staff particularly in border areas.

ENEF Transparency Working Group

- Establish a clear link with other EU legislation on governance principles, particularly relating to hazardous materials, the precautionary principle, the polluter pays principle, health protection and the protection of worker's rights and human rights.
- Ensure consistency with the Radioactive Waste Management Directive ensuring the provision of public information and participation in relation to nuclear safety.
- Ensure 'transparency' is emphasised a broader subject than just information to the public – include access to information and publications of public or private experts.
- Require MS to ensure that public and civil society organisations are actively supported in developing, with the regulatory authority, participative processes for establishing public involvement in planning, review and decision-making.
- Require Member States to ensure adequate off-site, post-emergency planning, and communication, including provision for EU-wide and international co-operation.

More and better dialogue

- To converge and integrate at EU level
- National recognising differing cultural and energy future landscapes
- Multi-level, integrating national, regional, metropolitan and local
- Reconciling conflicting goals
- A European Energy Dialogue all energies, total systems

Thank you for your attention

