Proposal on Wilful Environmental Damage

The European Parliament has backed a Danish proposal that all European Union States should criminalise intentional acts causing serious environmental damage. Adoption of the relevant decision will require consensus within the European Council.

One reason behind the Danish government’s initiative is known to be the lack of progress on the Convention on the Protection of the Environment Through Criminal Law, adopted by the Council of Europe in November 1998. Of the fifteen EU Member States, nine have signed the Agreement, but none have ratified.

The draft proposal would commit EU States to ratify the Convention as soon as possible, while introducing requirements for harmonisation of criminal law, including an aligned definition of “serious environmental crime.”

Other obligations would cover cross-border cooperation and exchange of information together with the creation of a register of special skills of know-how on combating serious environmental crime.

However, these measures would entail a shift of power away from the Parliament and the Commission. They would be taken through an intergovernmental agreement within the EU Council of Ministers, under EU Treaty powers, which largely exclude both the European Parliament and the Executive – i.e., the European Commission – from involvement in criminal justice affairs. As the format suggested for the proposal is for a “Framework Decision,” this would clear the way for follow-up initiatives. The proposal that the “skills register” should be maintained by the Secretariat of the EU Council of Ministers, would represent a further shift of responsibility away from the Parliament and the Commission.

The parliamentary vote met the requirement for a formal opinion from the Parliament on the proposal. Forty amendments suggested by the Parliament are non-binding. Many of these refer to the need for action under criminal law against companies, as well as individuals, with the option of prison sentences for company executives.

The parliamentarians also want fines to be set at a level that would make the offence “uneconomic,” and they suggested that the statute of limitations should not be a bar to punishment of serious environmental crimes, “which may be detected over a long period of time.”

Speaking for the Parliament’s Environment Committee, Inger Schörling (Sweden) said her colleagues regarded the proposal as “a useful instrument to combat the increasing scale and frequent cross-border effects of environmental crime” in line with EU Treaty commitments to pursue balanced and sustainable development. However, those objectives also required flanking measures such as “effective legislation on environmental liability and a policy of publishing information on finalised cases,” she said.

The reaction of the Commission to the draft proposal was guarded. A spokesperson welcomed in principle the idea that serious damage to the environment be criminalised, but suggested that the Council should also address the problem of widespread non-compliance and defective implementation of existing EU environmental legislation by national governments.

Johannes Blokland, a Dutch MEP, said the final version would probably bear little resemblance to the Danish government’s original draft. In this respect, he referred to reports that some of the substantive Danish proposals had been stripped out of the text in the course of preliminary examination by working groups within the Council. He added that, “if the Council ends up with a much weakened draft, it would be better to have no decision at all.” (MJ)

Caribbean

SPAW Protocol in Force

The Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife (SPAW) in the Caribbean has entered into force. The aim is to respond to the depletion and destruction of coastal and marine resources by setting out detailed provisions for the establishment of protected areas for conserving wildlife and the implementation of other cooperative measures for protecting flora and fauna. Many of the region’s economies are highly dependent on their coastlines for tourism and fishing, and it is these very same resources that are disappearing or are seriously threatened.

The Protocol responds to this problem through detailed provisions addressing the establishment of protected areas and buffer zones for the conservation of wildlife; both national and regional cooperative measures for the protection of wild flora and fauna; the introduction of non-native or genetically altered species; environmental impact assessment; research; education and other topics.

The Protocol has taken nearly a decade to enter into force, following its adoption in 1990 by 28 countries that were Parties to the Cartagena Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment in the Wider Caribbean Region.
It is one of three Protocols to the Convention – the other two deal with cooperation to combat oil spills, adopted in 1983, and land-based marine pollution, adopted in October 1999. The Convention and its Protocols constitute a legal commitment by the countries of the region to protect, develop and manage their common coastal and marine resources individually and jointly.

The Agreement takes a broader ecosystem approach to conservation, and stresses the importance of protecting habitats as an effective means of protecting endangered species. The area covered includes the Gulf of Mexico, the Caribbean Sea and the adjacent areas of the Atlantic Ocean. Protection is focused on fragile and vulnerable ecosystems as a whole, rather than on individually threatened species.

As of June 2000, Colombia, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, the Netherlands, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Panama, Venezuela, Trinidad and Tobago, and Saint Lucia are Parties to the Agreement. Other countries have signed the Treaty (France, Guatemala, Jamaica, Mexico, the United Kingdom and the United States) but have not yet ratified. (MJ)

Sustainable Use of Oceans

The US President has signed legislation to establish a high-level commission to recommend policies to promote “the protection and sustainable use of America’s oceans and coastal resources.”

The Law will take effect on 20 January 2001, and calls for the establishment of a Commission on Ocean Policy with 16 members, including representatives of state and local governments, universities, ocean-related industries, and the conservation and scientific communities. The President will appoint members, with 12 members drawn from nominees submitted by Congress.

The Commission will examine federal ocean policy and environmental and economic trends affecting oceans and coasts. It is also to submit recommendations to Congress and the President within 18 months of its appointment.

A White House spokesman stated that the Commission is to recommend ways: to promote responsible stewardship of fisheries and other marine resources; to protect the marine environment; to enhance marine-related commerce and transportation; to expand human knowledge of the marine environment; to protect life and property; to preserve America’s international leadership on ocean issues; and increase cooperation among federal, state, and local governments and with the private sector.

Under the new law, the Commission will be required to hold public hearings throughout the country, release a draft report for public review, and consult with the Governors of coastal states.

The President is to use the Commission’s report as the basis for proposals to Congress for the responsible use and stewardship of ocean and coastal resources. (MJ)