



Odluka u predmetima 766/2018/PL i 1082/2018/PL o tome kako je Europska agencija za kemikalije provela savjetovanje o prijedlogu za ograničenje uporabe olova u streljivu

Odluka

Slučaj 766/2018/PL - **Otvoren** 09/07/2018 - **Odluka donesena** 16/07/2019 - **Predmetna institucija** Europska agencija za kemikalije (Nisu opravdani daljnji upiti) |

Slučaj 1082/2018/PL - **Otvoren** 09/07/2018 - **Odluka donesena** 16/07/2019 - **Predmetna institucija** Europska agencija za kemikalije (Nije utvrđen nepravilan rad uprave) |

Predmet se odnosi na način na koji je Europska agencija za kemikalije (ECHA) provela savjetovanje sa stručnjacima o prijedlogu za ograničenje uporabe olova u streljivu koje se upotrebljava u vlažnim područjima. Podnositelj tužbe izrazio je neslaganje s formulacijom pitanja i činjenicom da je savjetovanje bilo dostupno samo na engleskom jeziku.

Ombudsmanica smatra da su sudionici imali priliku slobodno izraziti svoje mišljenje kroz pitanja i opće komentare. Međutim, što se tiče jezika Ombudsmanica smatra da je opravdanje ECHA-e za korištenje samo engleskog jezika nedostatno.

Stoga Ombudsmanica podržava zalaganje ECHA-e da u budućnosti razmotri prevođenje barem nekih dijelova savjetovanja na druge jezike. Za slučajeve kada ECHA ograniči upotrebu više jezika treba uspostaviti odgovarajuće zaštitne mjere kao što je stavljanje na raspolaganje sažetka na svim službenim jezicima EU-a, stavljanje na raspolaganje odgovarajućih popratnih materijala na što više jezika moguće te povrh svega ECHA treba dati jasno na znanje da se odgovori mogu podnijeti na bilo kojem službenom jeziku EU-a. Potonja stavka smatra se temeljnim pravom.

Ombudsmanica je predmet zatvorila s prijedlogom za ECHA-u da u budućnosti izbjegne slične probleme.

Background to the complaint

1. The complainant, an Irish MEP, took issue with how the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) conducted a consultation of stakeholders on a proposal to restrict the use of lead and its compounds in gunshot used in wetland areas in the EU [1] .

2. In March 2018, the complainant wrote to ECHA to raise its concerns, notably regarding the online platform for taking part in the consultation, the wording of the questions which it considered to be leading questions, and the fact that the consultation was available in



English only.

3. Dissatisfied with ECHA's reply, the complainant turned to the Ombudsman on 19 April 2018.

The inquiry

4. The Ombudsman opened an inquiry into i) the wording of the questions asked by ECHA, and ii) the fact that the consultation was available in English only.

Arguments presented to the Ombudsman

5. ECHA said that the questions were formulated with a view to getting information on different aspects of the overall issue that were considered important. However, nothing prevented participants from making additional and more general comments.

6. Concerning the language, ECHA said that the consultation was not aimed at the general public, but at a targeted audience with relevant scientific and technical expertise. English, it claimed, has become the common language of communication amongst the scientists and stakeholders working on the regulation of chemicals and environmental protection. This is why ECHA uses English as the language for its consultations. That said, participants are free to submit their contributions in any of the official languages of the EU.

7. Notwithstanding this, ECHA acknowledged that making certain parts of a consultation available in languages other than English might, in certain cases, be useful. It will therefore consider drafting parts of its consultations in other EU languages in the future.

The Ombudsman's assessment

Wording of the questions

8. The first part of the consultation [2] provided the background to the proposal to restrict the use of lead and its compounds in gunshot: the scope, the reasoning and the expected results. In these sections, ECHA set out clearly its position and concluded that *"the proposed restriction is implementable (technical feasible alternatives exist), enforceable, manageable for the various actors involved and proportionate"*. In the second part, ECHA invited stakeholders to respond to five questions and various sub-questions, share their experience on several issues and *"submit specific information, in addition to comments on the overall dossier"*.

9. The fact that ECHA set out a position and invited feedback on it is not, in itself, necessarily problematic. By doing this, ECHA gave respondents an opportunity to assess its proposal critically. Moreover, ECHA gave stakeholders the opportunity to submit comments and information on the overall proposed restriction, and not only on the specific questions asked.

10. Therefore, the Ombudsman finds no maladministration as regards this aspect of the



complaint.

Language of the consultation

11. The Ombudsman's view is that where an EU institution or agency carries out a public consultation, it should, as a matter of principle, aim to make the documentation available in all EU official languages at the beginning of the consultation process. [3]

12. Language restrictions may prove necessary in certain circumstances. There may be cases where it is appropriate for a specialised EU agency, such as ECHA, to carry out a consultation in fewer or indeed only one language. Those restrictions should, however, be objectively justified, reasonable and proportionate to the aim pursued [4] .

13. The question for the Ombudsman in this case is whether ECHA's exclusive use of English in its consultation was justified, reasonable and proportionate to the aim pursued.

14. Regarding the aim, ECHA was preparing a so-called 'restriction dossier' [5] for the European Commission, which was of the view that measures might be called for at EU level to control the use of lead in gunshot in wetland areas.

15. ECHA's website says that consultations in restriction procedures are public [6] and addressed not only to industry-related stakeholders, but also to civil society and to individual citizens [7] . Likewise, the Commission, when explaining the restriction procedure on its website, refers to these consultations as public and invites anyone to participate [8] . While ECHA sets out that it uses the term 'public consultation' to emphasise that it is done in a transparent "public" manner, the Ombudsman contends that this is not the generally understood meaning of the term.

16. ECHA contended that it was justified in carrying out this consultation in English only, because the target audience was a specialised group of stakeholders, and not the general public. ECHA stated that *"English has become the common language of communication amongst the scientists and stakeholders working on the regulation of chemicals and environmental protection"* .

17. Given that ECHA's website states that consultations in restriction procedures are public and addressed not only to industry-related stakeholders, but also to civil society and to individual citizens, the Ombudsman finds this justification to be inadequate. The restriction proposal had a direct impact on gun owners, many of whom seem to be farmers. While the complainant represents a community that largely speaks English, the same is unlikely to be true of similar individuals and organisations in other EU countries.

18. The Ombudsman further draws ECHA's attention to the negative consequences for other EU languages where one language, in this case English, is given a privileged position in a particular domain. [9] All EU institutions, agencies and bodies need to be alert to the 'self-fulfilling prophecy' of English increasingly being used because of arguments that it has become the dominant language in a particular field, thus weakening the case even further



for using other EU languages.

19. The Ombudsman welcomes ECHA's commitment to explore the possibility of translating part of its consultations in future in as many languages as necessary. Where ECHA restricts the use of languages, it should put in place relevant safeguards such as making available a summary in all EU official languages, making relevant supporting material available in as many languages as possible and, above all, making clear that responses can be submitted in any EU official language. This latter element is a fundamental right. [10]

20. While ECHA's failure to justify adequately its exclusive use of English in this case is a shortcoming, there is no indication that groups or individuals who wanted to provide input did not have an opportunity to do so. As set out in detail in ECHA's reply to the Ombudsman, ECHA engaged extensively with stakeholders, proactively reaching out to seek maximum participation across Europe.

21. The Ombudsman therefore closes this case on the grounds that no further inquiries are justified. To avoid similar problems occurring in the future, she will set out a suggestion for improvement to ECHA.

Conclusion

Based on the inquiry, the Ombudsman closes this case with the following conclusion:

While the Ombudsman finds that ECHA failed to give an adequate justification for its exclusive use of English in this consultation, no further inquiries are justified at this stage.

Suggestion for improvement

The Ombudsman will be writing shortly to all EU institutions, bodies, offices and agencies to seek feedback on her draft guidelines on the use of EU official languages when communicating with the public. The Ombudsman encourages the European Chemicals Agency to engage in this process, as it has already done in response to her public consultation on the matter. Once the guidelines are adopted, the Ombudsman expects ECHA to review its practices.

The complainant and the European Chemicals Agency will be informed of this decision .

Emily O'Reilly

European Ombudsman

Strasbourg, 16/07/2019



[1] The European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) submitted a report proposing “a restriction on gunshot for shooting with a shot gun within a wetland or where spent gunshot would land within a wetland”. This followed a consultation that took place between 21 June and 21 December 2017. More information available at:

<https://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/d7fb96cf-7956-7406-3568-399ca20151e0> .

[2] Available at:

<https://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/d7fb96cf-7956-7406-3568-399ca20151e0> .

[3] See, for instance, the Ombudsman’s decision in case 640/2011/AN, para. 69, available at: <http://www.ombudsman.europa.eu/en/cases/decision.faces/en/12009/html.bookmark>

[4] See the opinion of Advocate-General Poiares Maduro in Case C-160/03, paragraphs 38-44:

<http://curia.europa.eu/juris/showPdf.jsf?text=&docid=49769&pageIndex=0&doclang=EN&mode=lst&dir=>

[5] Restriction procedures are regulatory measures to protect human health and the environment from unacceptable risks posed by chemicals. Restrictions may limit or ban the manufacture, placing on the market or use of a substance. The procedures are set out in Articles 69 – 73 of Regulation 1907/2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) and establishing a European Chemicals Agency. Available at:

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/en/TXT/?qid=1532936325230&uri=CELEX:02006R1907-20180509>
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[6] The consultation in this case was entitled ‘Public consultation’.

[7] ECHA’s website on public consultations in restriction procedures defines the target audience as “companies, organisations representing industry or civil society, individual citizens, as well as public authorities”. Available at:

<https://echa.europa.eu/public-consultations-restrictions-related> ;

[8] The European Commission’s website explaining REACH restriction procedures, available at: https://ec.europa.eu/growth/sectors/chemicals/reach/restrictions_en

[9] See paragraph 14 of the Ombudsman’s recent decision in case 1128/2018/TM available at: <https://www.ombudsman.europa.eu/en/decision/en/115820>

[10] Article 41(4) of the Charter of the EU.