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**Don Alfonso de Sevalaz-Escalera**, Doctor of Law,  
Doctor of History, Doctor of Political Science,  
Professor, Militia Academy, Viscount de Ayala  
and Marquis de La Floresta,  
Grand Kingdom of Spain, Spain

### **ECOLOGICAL SAFETY AS AN ELEMENT OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY**

Climate change and the fight against global warming are one of the global challenges that the global community faces today. Article 14 of the Paris Agreement provides for a so-called global summing up. The outcome of the global summing up should serve as an information basis for the Parties, with the strengthening of nationally determined contributions in accordance with the provisions of the Paris Agreement (UNFCCC, 2015).

At the same time, Swiss climatologist (Rogelj, Joeri et al, 2016, pp.187) scares the devastating weather anomalies in the coming years. Improving the legal regulation of information in the field of environmental protection will allow the development and implementation of new principles of information law in the field of the environment, which will solve the problems of preventing environmental threats and obligations assumed by Spain after the ratification of the Paris Agreement on Climate, 2015. However, from August 2015 to September 2017 Spain was disconnected from the Register by the International Journal of Transactions on anthropogenic emissions and removals of greenhouse gases (Spanish Register of Carbon Units, 2017).

We offer an interdisciplinary approach: integration of information law, environmental law, international law, human rights and national security. This will allow us to form a conceptual understanding of the legal regulation of information on the environment as an object of realization of information human rights and a component of national security in the context of environmental threats.

Article 50 of the Constitution of Spain guarantees the right of free access to information on the state of the environment, the quality of food products and household items, as well as the right to distribute it. This information may not be made secret (Constitution of Spain, 1996). Thereby (Kregul et al, 2012, pp.84), citizens of Spain have the right: to receive information on emergencies

related to environmental pollution, which have arisen or may arise, and about the necessary security measures; for compensation of damage caused to their health and property as a result of emergency situations related to the pollution of the environment of man-made and natural nature.

The subject of public interest is information that indicates a threat to state sovereignty, territorial integrity of Spain; ensures the realization of constitutional rights, freedoms and responsibilities; indicates the possibility of violation of human rights, misleading the public, harmful ecological and other negative consequences of activity (inactivity) of individuals or legal entities, etc. (Article 29 of the Law of Spain “On Information”).

According to Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters of June 25, 1998 (Aarhus Convention, 1998) environmental information means any information in writing, audiovisual, electronic or any other material form about:

a) the state of such components of the environment as water, its components, its compliance with existing sanitary and hygienic norms, including genetically modified organisms and the interaction between these elements;

b) factors such as substances, energy, radiation, as well as activities or measures, including administrative measures, drinking water supply agreements, policies, legislation, plans and programs that affect or may affect the component indicators, which include: cost-benefit analysis and other economic analysis and assumptions used in the decision-making process on matters relating to the environment;

c) the state of health and safety of people, impact on people’s lives (Convention on Access to Information, 1998).

In the context of the divergence of the definitions contained in laws and the Aarhus Convention, definition contained in the Convention should be applied, because provisions of international treaties ratified by Spain have a higher legal force than laws of Spain if there are disagreements between their norms.

To ensure sustainable development of Spain and the EU, we are developing an understanding of the information rights of people – it is the right to collect, disseminate, use and store information on the basis of which informational relations arise, are fundamental, natural in nature, necessary for formation and development of individual for the proper functioning of the state (Vitiv, 2015).

Directive 2003/4/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2003 on public access to environmental information and repealing Council Directive 90/313/EEC provides citizens with the right to environmental information stored or produced by public authorities, including information on the state of the environment, as well as on policy or activities, or how this can affect the health and safety of people. Applicants are entitled to receive this information within one month from the time they ask for and not saying why they need it. In addition, there are public authorities which have to actively disseminate information on environmental information in their possession

(Directive 2003/4/EC, 2003).

The European Commission monitors the implementation of EU legislation in EU member states to ensure that the laws are implemented in accordance with their intended objectives and that all EU countries comply with the agreed rules through reporting and monitoring using Shared Environmental Information System (SEIS). The European Environment Agency of course plays a crucial role in collecting and providing environmental information, with the help of its European environment information and observation network (EIONET). EIONET is a network of some 900 experts from over 300 national environment agencies and other bodies dealing with environmental information in 37 European countries, as well as five European Topic Centres (ETCs) working on specific environmental themes (European Environment Information..., 2017).

Society is informed about: the state of the environment (e.g., air limits, water conditions, etc.), emissions (for example, in the European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register), pressure (for example, according to the Marine Strategy Framework Directive), individual activities (e.g., in accordance with the Nitrate Directive), plans and programs (e.g. air quality management plans, river basin management plans, etc.), market surveillance (e.g. according to REACH), costs and benefits of actions.

Improve informational and legal component of legislation by adopting the Regulation on the activities of territorial subdivisions of the State Security on the principle of ecological resources and ecologically-technogenic districts, local communities during the performance of the functions of environmental control (landslide, control of objects of the Natural Reserve Fund of local significance, hunting, poaching, waste management);

The introduction of an integrated electronic environmental management system, taking into account European approaches to the management of environmental information, will eliminate the "dispersion" of environmental information between various executive authorities, ensuring the availability of information not only about emissions to the environment, but also about permits, limits, decisions on impact assessments on the environment, etc. in a single database.

The system of e-government will also optimize and improve the efficiency of public administration in the field of environmental protection, reduce the reporting, permissive burden on business entities.

Environmental governance envisages the introduction of common state classifications in the field of environmental protection taking into account EU classifiers, development and implementation of the unified national identification system for objects that affect or can affect the environment, development and implementation of integrated electronic services for obtaining permits and submission of reports by environmental users.