

## Hydropower energy is not a perfect solution for nature

*An event organised in the European Parliament shows how hydroelectricity is often wrongly perceived as a green energy despite its important impacts on the environment.*



Organised by the **Recreational Fisheries and Aquatic Environment Forum** in the European Parliament on the 10th of November, the conference entitled “How green is hydropower?” addressed a widely unknown aspect of “renewables” in a time of crucial decisions for the future climate and energy policies.

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*“To reach the CO<sub>2</sub>-emission and renewable goals we will depend on the contribution of hydropower but we should not play down or ignore the unwanted effects on the aquatic environment or even on our climate.”*

*Ulrike Rodust, Member of the European Parliament*

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Different speakers from the scientific community and environmental NGOs such as WWF highlighted how the presence of dams affects water quality and makes fish migration almost impossible, upholding the impoverishment of European rivers. Some engineering works are built to mitigate these effects but water level fluctuations still cause important damages on fish populations and biodiversity balance (vegetation, river banks filling, stream banks alterations, invertebrates and young fish mortality...). It is also proved that dams contribute to release methane - a greenhouse gas - in the atmosphere.

The European anglers, who organised this event, consider that this important information should be taken into consideration when assessing the role that hydropower can play to reach the EU



energy and climate targets or when deciding on new hydropower projects funded with public money.

The reviews of the implementation of the European Union's environmental legislation show that the state of the rivers in Europe is alarming, with failing fish populations being one of the most common reasons for failure in the Water Framework Directive and that hydroelectricity has much to do with this. When all EU's biggest rivers are already dammed, the development of hydropower now mainly concerns small scale plants in little rivers endangering fragile ecosystems while producing only a small amount of energy. For example, around 7300 of the 8000 hydropower plants in Germany are small hydropower plants producing 8-10% of the total generated electricity from hydropower and covering only 0.05% of the total electricity consumption in Germany. What is more, many projects to build new plants are under way, included inside Natura 2000 areas, where the most valuable and threatened species and habitats in the EU can be found.

The next Recreational Fisheries Forum's event will focus on the Danube River and its endangered ecosystem including the iconic *Huchen* (Danube salmon).

For more information on the Forum and pictures of the event, click [here](#).



Members of the European Parliament Mircea Diaconu, Maria Noichl and Ricardo Serrão Santos with one of the speakers, U. Eichelmann from Riverwatch.