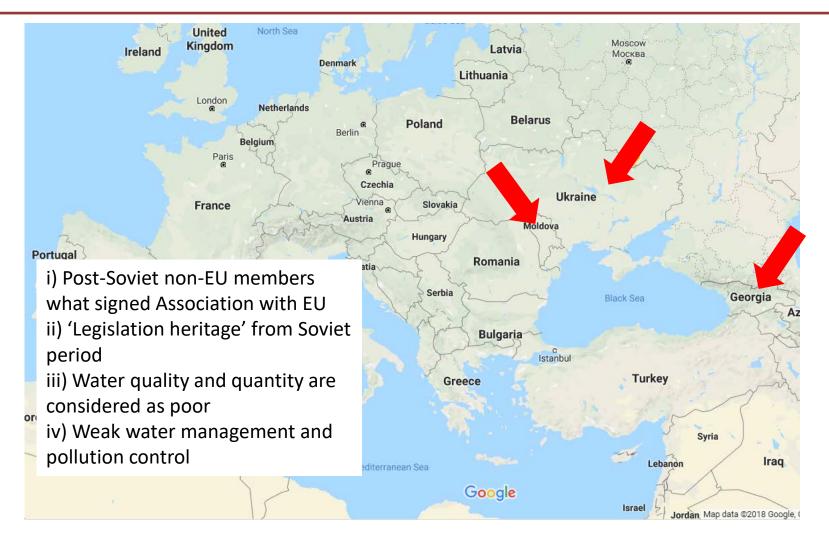


# Water laws of Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine:current problems and integration with EU legislation

YULIYA VYSTAVNA Czech Republic BIOLOGY CENTRE AS CR

#### Introduction



Vystavna Y., Cherkashyna M., van der Valk M.R., 2018. Water laws of Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine: current problems and integration with the EU legislation. *Water International 43 (3), 424-435*.

## General overview of water legislation

#### Soviet period

Principle law 'Fundamentals of Water Legislation of the USSR and Union Republics' (1971)

National water law in the form of 'Water Acts' (focused on interests of economic sectors)

**Independent states** adapted 'Water Acts' considering regional water balance and economic structure (not very different from these established during the Soviet period):

Law of Georgia on Water 1997
Law of the Republic of Moldova on Water 2011
Water Code of Ukraine 1995

- -include only general legislative provisions without direct measures and implementation
- -base for governmental regulations, standards, building codes, norms and other regulatory documents
- -payment for water extraction and discharge was applied in a form of taxes

### Water governance

Water governance is provided by state authorities, environmental ministries and agencies



Highly fragmented by multiply institutions with overlapping responsibilities



No comprehensive database and linkage between institutions



Reduce efficiency of water management and regulation in countries

## **Property rights to water resources**

#### ...are key queries that identify directions of water management

Water is a public good but individuals or legal entities have rights to use it in a framework of the legislation

#### **Private ownership:**

Ukraine: water bodies can be rented and small confined reservoir can be owned

Moldova: land under the water bodies can be a subject of public and private ownerships

Georgia: water is only public and even the land under the water cannot be private

## Property rights are contradictory across different legislative acts that leads to disputes between users

## Water quality and quantity standards

#### Water quality standards

#### **Environmental safety standards**

Permissible standards for water pollutants discharge

#### Branch standards for water contaminants for economic sectors

...1000 water quality parameters based on maximum allowable concentrations 1980





#### Developed for certain type of the water use

On practice, only 80 parameters are monitored due to the lack of financing

 If one parameter is exceeded then water body cannot be used for certain purposes
 Maximum allowable discharge, as a mass load of pollutants per time, is developed to achieve water quality standards

Water quality standards are too strict for most of water uses and cannot be achieved, so water uses prefer to pay taxes instead of investments

## Adaptation to EU water legislation

...according to the signed EU integration acts, Ukraine, Moldova and Georgia should develop environmental legislation that more closely aligns with EU legislation

### **Main discrepancies with EU:**

\*terminology is dissimilar

\*participation of water users, public authorities, civil society and other stakeholders in planning and decision making regarding use and protection of water resources is weakly considered in the legislation

\*water quality monitoring and control are different in term of organization, methods and measured parameters

## **Terminology**

	Ukraine	EU
Pollution	is an entry of water pollutants into a receiving water body	direct or indirect introduction, as a result of human activity, of substances or heat into the air, water or land which may be harmful to human health or the quality of aquatic ecosystems or terrestrial ecosystems
Pollutant	is substance that is introduced into water body as a result of human activity	is any substance liable to cause pollution, listed as 'hazardous' and 'priority' groups
Water quality	is a characteristic of water consumption and properties that defines its suitability for particular purpose of water use	'Environmental quality standard' means the concentration of a particular pollutant or a group of pollutants in water, sediment or biota that should not be exceeded to protect human health and the environment

## Summary

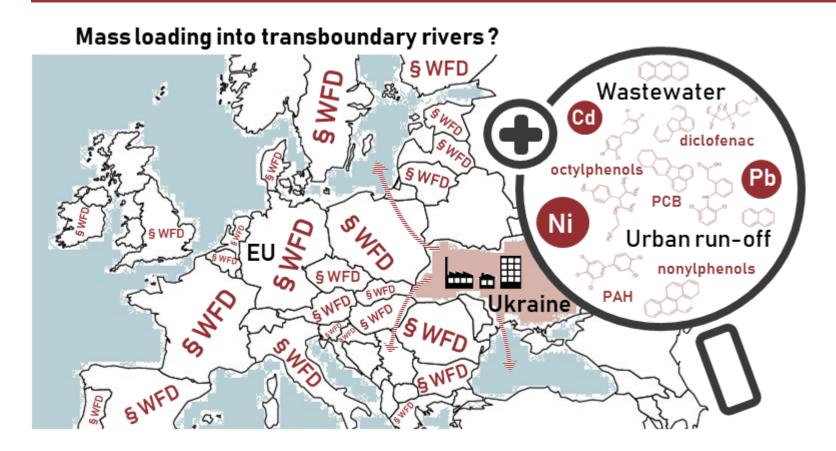
Water legislation in Ukraine, Moldova and Georgia is under transformation from Soviet to EU standards

It requires significant changes in terminology, structure and content of water laws

#### Main shortcomings of these legislations:

- \*Fragmentation and poorly defined responsibilities
- \*Discrepancies on property rights and responsibilities of water users
- \*Outdated water quality standards

## **Transboundary contamination**



## Think about your neighbors!

Vystavna Y., Frkova Z., Celle-Jeanton H., Diadin D., Huneau F., Steinmann M., Crini N., Loup C., 2018. Priority substances and emerging pollutants in urban rivers in Ukraine: Occurrence, fluxes and loading to transboundary European Union watersheds. Science of the Total Environment 637-638C, 1358-1362