

V. V. PROTSENKO

(Kyiv, T. G. Shevchenko National University, Institute of International Relations)

## **ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION LEGAL ASPECTS (BASED UPON TRANSNISTRIAN MATERIALS)**

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Future of mankind has been connected with economic prosperity and hope that it will not do any harm to the environment and the men's health. In this connection harmonization of inter-relationships of human society and nature, development of effective ways of use of natural resources and environmental protection of the highest level – these are not only the conditions but also a reliable way to overcome the threat of approaching global ecological catastrophe.

For the successful solution of all these complex problems world community should have a strong legislative base both at international and internal state levels.

A system of ecological legislation of Transnistrian Republic consists of two inter-connected sub-systems and meet the demands of international law in the field of environmental protection. The System is represented with Nature Protection Legislation of Transnistrian Republic – Environment Protection Law (1994) and Natural Resources Legislation. The latter includes laws, instructions and regulations: About Depth, About Fine payments for pollution of the environment and improper use of natural resources, About Nature Protection Fund, Water Code, Land Code, Wild Animals Code and others.

Let's examine but only some aspects of Ecological Legislation of Transnistrian Republic. So, when Transnistrian Environment Protection Law was put into action it became possible to coordinate nature protection relations. It also made provisions in solution such tasks as conservation of natural environment, prevention and/or elimination of harmful anthropogenous effects on nature. The Law projects some ways to eliminate contradictions which often

arise between market economy highest development level and ecology.

Ecological safety is also being under Transnistrian republic legislation control and guarantee its protection against both internal and external ecological threats. In order to stop swift process of nature environment destruction in the Republic a complex of legislative acts has been developed alongside with informative and technological measures. These include comprehensive analysis and monitoring of the environment conditions, introduction into common practice of modern technologies friendly to the environment, practical assistance in ecological protection and management, programme of ecological education of civil servants and population as a whole.

However all these strong measures cannot stop a negative effect of the society to the environment. In order to stop swift process of destruction of nature ecology scientists of the state, nature protecting institutions of Transnistrian Republic have developed some hundreds projects and technical instructions on its technical implementation. Experimental information has been put into these groundworks. Implementation of information technologies and ecological sanctions and stimuli made it possible in the period of years 1995–2001 to discover more than seven thousand violations of nature protection legislation, to prevent numerous cases of pollution of the environment with oily and greasy products, flammable substances, arsenic, mercury and other toxic and harmful compounds and components, to protect wild life, plantations and forests.

For the first time among the states in the river Dniester basin (Ukraine, Moldova and Transnistria)

has been developed and turned into practice a cultivation technology of sowing the seeds of Crimean pine-tree and wartlike birch-tree. Even today, in ecological crisis conditions, practically all steep slopes and landslide areas have been green planted. Woodlands and fields protecting belts have been increased by 1,5 % and now reach 8,5 % of a total area of the Republic — minimal area in accordance with world standards.

Great attention is given to perfection of Water Protection Legislation. In accordance with the requirements of Water Code ecology specialists have examined water protecting belt of river Dniester. Together with specialists from Ukraine control and adjustment of spring-summer river Dniester flow from Upper Dniester hydrocomplex (Ukraine) has been established. It has made possible to suspend hydrological and temperature condition changes in eco-systems of Upper Dniester and Dubossari reservoir.

To enrich fish resources Transnistrian side regularly puts out fish young into Goyan bay. Just in period of 2000–2001 years more than 10 tons of fish young were put out into river Dniester. Fish inspection has strengthen its supervision over observance of fish protecting legislation.

However, as world's experience demonstrates there will be little result if only one state follows

the rules of Environmental Protection. It is possible to decrease or even prevent anthropogenous pollution acting together. As an example of fruitful cooperation can be common efforts of Ukraine, Moldova and Transnistrian Republic intended to solve the problem of preservation of bio-variety of ecological systems of the river Dniester drainage-basin. If the project of inter-regional convention is realized it will lead to restoration of ecological system along the river-bed. But in order to preserve originality of natural eco-systems of these states they need developing of an international project to create international nature reserve. This Project now is being under close investigation in World Bank in order to get investments.

So, for the environmental problems to be solved successfully there is a need not only in strong state policy and legislation but also balanced technological mechanism of their realization as well. Besides legislative acts already adopted the Transnistrian Republic for last ten years has signed a wide range of international agreements. All of them are laid into foundation of ecology-oriented policy intended not only on prevention and elimination of intensive anthropogenous effect on nature but also on preservation of biologically healthy environment for the population of the Republic and nearest neighbour countries.