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LEGAL WAYS FOR THE SUSPENSION OF WATER POLLUTION IN UKRAINE

One of the most important challenges of the twenty-first century is the global pollution of the environment. Natural resources are reduced every year and the most significant one is water. In Ukraine, water supplies are in critical condition not only because their minimal stocks, but also due to the fact that factories produce a lot of chemicals and pour it into rivers, so they poison water.

The Dnipro - the country's largest waterway - is annually poured out about 370 million cubic meters of chemicals or 14% of the total amount in the country. As well as the Dnipro River is used by industrial enterprises very intensively that is why the quality of water and fish productivity is reduced and it can lead to the loss of the Dnipro as a supplier of drinking water. In this case, 36 million people in Ukraine in the near future may remain without drinking water. It could be noticed that the most polluted rivers are the Western Bug, the Azov, the Seversky Donets. The average annual content of the pollution in the waters of the Western Bug, Poltava, Kalchik, Kalmius, Krynka, Bulavin, Udi, Mius, Lopan, Kryviy Torets, Bakhmut, Lugan rivers exceeds the maximum legal concentration. [1, p.58]

In addition, water management is well-developed in Ukraine, which allows us to use water for people needs in such spheres as industry, agriculture, transport and other sectors of the economic. The Water Code is stated that water users can be enterprises, organizations and citizens of Ukraine, as well as foreign legal entities, individuals and stateless persons. Industry is on the first place of water users in Ukraine, it counts 45% of the total amount of water consumption. Consequently, water objects are mostly polluted by factory chemicals. In recent years, the tendency to large-scale contamination of water with manganese, copper, chromium and nitrogen is increasing, while immediately after the waste dumping by enterprises they exceed in 20-30 times the maximum legal norms.

Furthermore, the contravention of water code can lead to the administrative, criminal, disciplinary or civil liability. As for me, today there is a very low liability for the damage that causes to water resources every year. Most water users are brought to administrative liability under Articles 59-62 of the Code of Administrative Offenses. They are fined from five to eight tax-free minimum incomes. The Criminal Code has only 2 articles (242, 243), which could lead to liability for breach of the rules of water protection and sea pollution. Imprisonment up to 5 years is the most severe punishment provided in the Ukrainian law.

To sum up, it is necessary to implement a European model of state environmental control to eliminate the existing problem in Ukraine. It should be enshrined in the Law of Ukraine "On Environmental Protection" and it could be established severe fines for violating or the enterprise can be banned their work until elimination of the problem. It is also necessary to increase the penalty for violating the legislation requirements in the field of environmental protection increasing the amount of fines in the area of water

usage, and also to make amends to the Criminal Code to fix the maximum liability for water pollution, namely to determine such as imprisonment up to 10 years. As a result, these measures will be able to stabilize the critical situation with water resources in Ukraine.

REFERENCES

1. Grin D. S. (2016). National report about the state of the environment in Ukraine in 2014. - K .: Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine, 58-59.