

A comprehensive water pollution control act was passed in France in 1964. It includes all French waters including underground and coastal waters. It is not limited to discharges but covers "any activity likely to cause or increase pollution by altering the physical, chemical, biological, or bacteriological characteristics of the water."⁸ The French act is very broad and leaves the details of implementation to the executive branch of the Federal Government.

In the United Kingdom, legislation passed during the last 10 years has greatly strengthened the power of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government and the river boards in the field of pollution control. The Tidal Waters Act of 1960 extended control of water pollution to tidal rivers and estuaries. The 1951 Rivers' Prevention of Pollution Act has exempted from control all pre-1951 discharges which had not materially changed in quantity or quality. The Public Health Act of 1961 requires applications for consent for the continuation of pre-1951 discharges. The 1961 act and the Water Resources Act of 1963 greatly strengthen the role of the river boards and changes the name to "river authorities."^{9 10}

Yugoslavia has no comprehensive Federal water pollution law now. Pre-1940 legislation in the various Yugoslav republics still apply except in Slovenia and Macedonia. Comprehensive Federal legislation establishing water quality standards and classifications are now being drafted.¹¹

INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONSHIPS

Federal legislation in the United States has, during the recent years, caused a significant shift in Federal-State relations, particularly in the field of enforcement. It is interesting to review briefly this area of intergovernmental relations in European water pollution law.

As mentioned above, in Yugoslavia the prewar water laws of the Republic prevail at this time. Only two of these Republics, Slovenia and Macedonia, have recently passed water pollution regulations enforceable within their own territories. They explicitly provide for the treatment of wastes. The other Republics, if they had any pre-Second World War water pollution control laws or regulations at all, these were very general or nonexistent. Each of the Republics has its own regulations for the protection of fisheries and these may require the installation of treatment facilities. In the field of industrial wastes, there is a Federal law which requires that no industrial enterprise may be set up or altered in any way without authorization of its investment program by the Federal Government. This includes consideration of industrial wastes pollution problems and they are, in that context, considered by the Federal Government.¹²

As mentioned above, Germany, in 1960, adopted a comprehensive Federal water pollution law which has now been, in principle, declared unconstitutional as it was attacked in court by three of the German States. Prior to that time and presumably still in force are the statutes of each of the former German States which existed before the

⁸ Litwin, op. cit., pp. 25, 96.

⁹ Garner, J. F., in Litwin, op. cit., p. 149.

¹⁰ Lyon, W. A., and Maneval, David. "The Control of Pollution From the Coal Industry and Water Quality Management in Five European Countries," Pennsylvania Department of Health, Division of Sanitary Engineering, Publication No. 13, 1966, p. 1.

¹¹ Stjepanovic, Nikola in Litwin, op. cit., p. 170.

¹² Stjepanovic, op. cit., p. 180.