China Europe Water Platform
Governance Pillar

Permitting Project Overview

Permitting Project Team:
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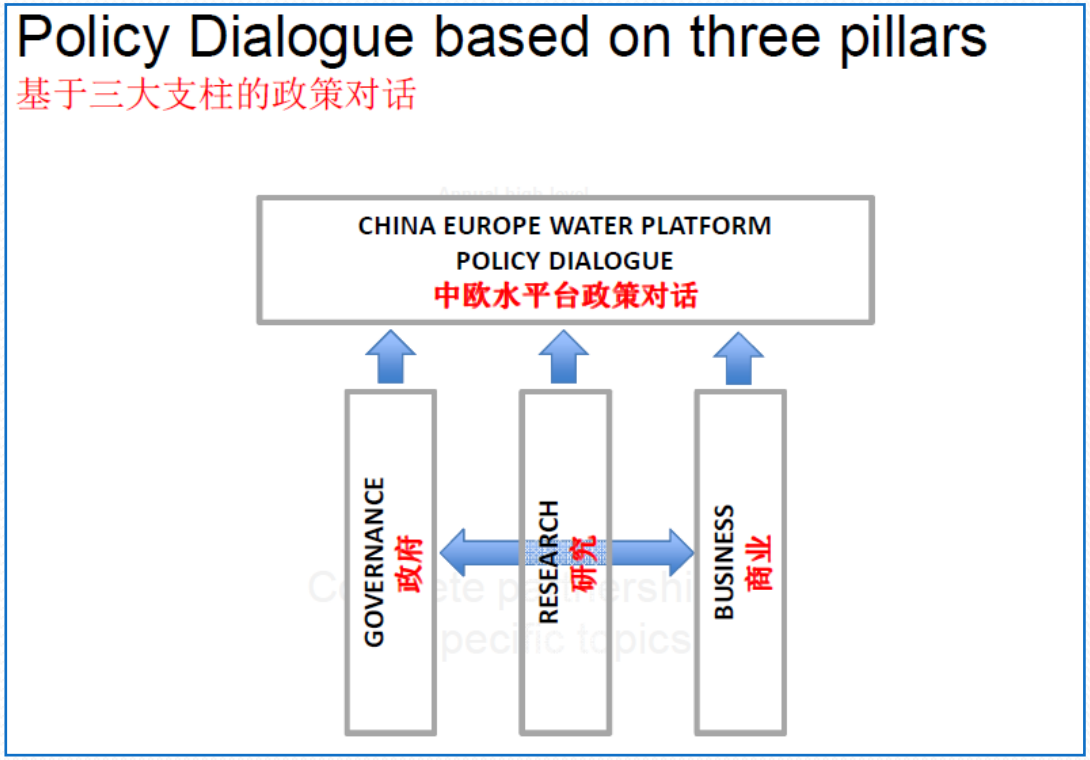
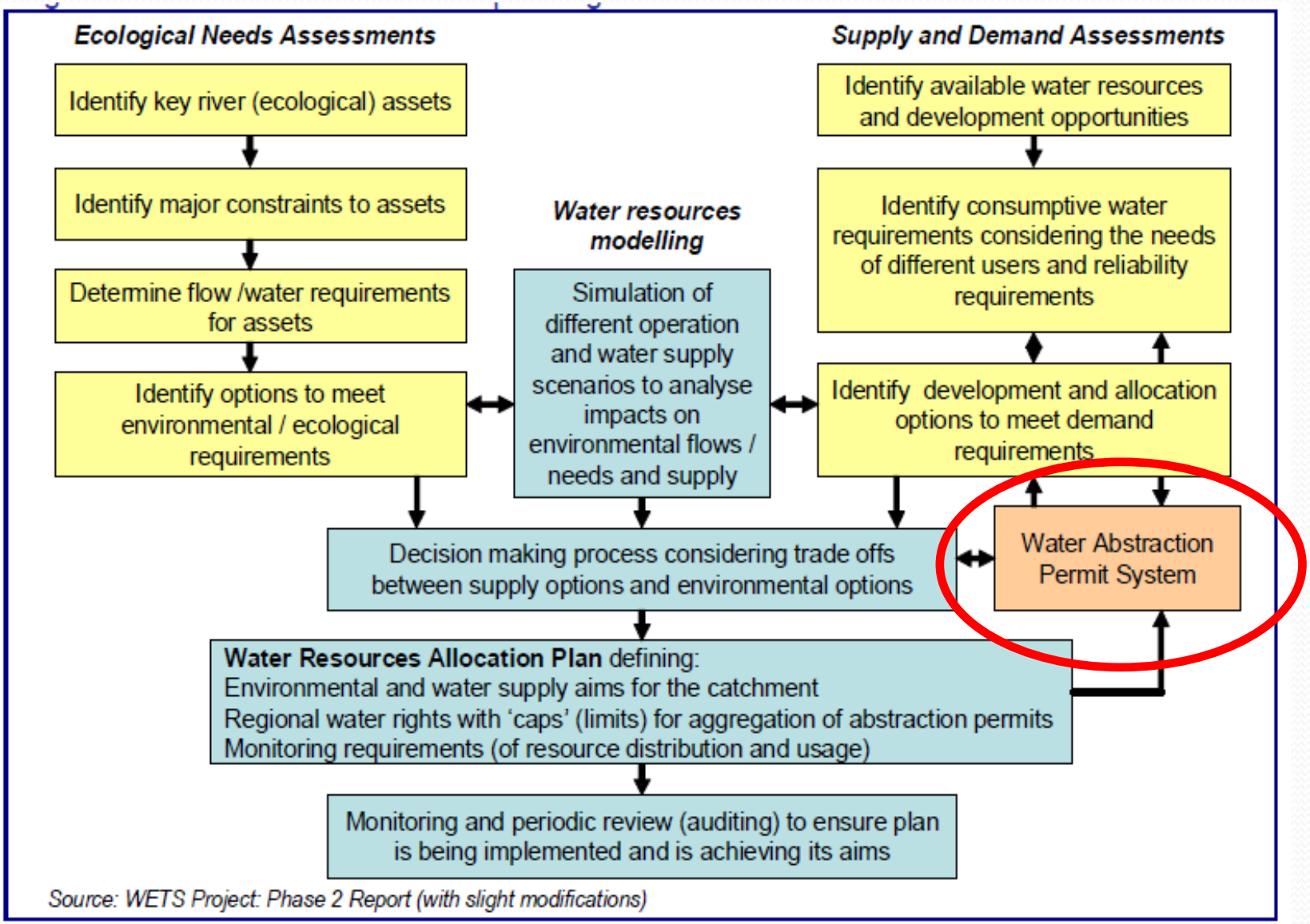
5 March 2014 · Beijing

Aim of Governance Pillar

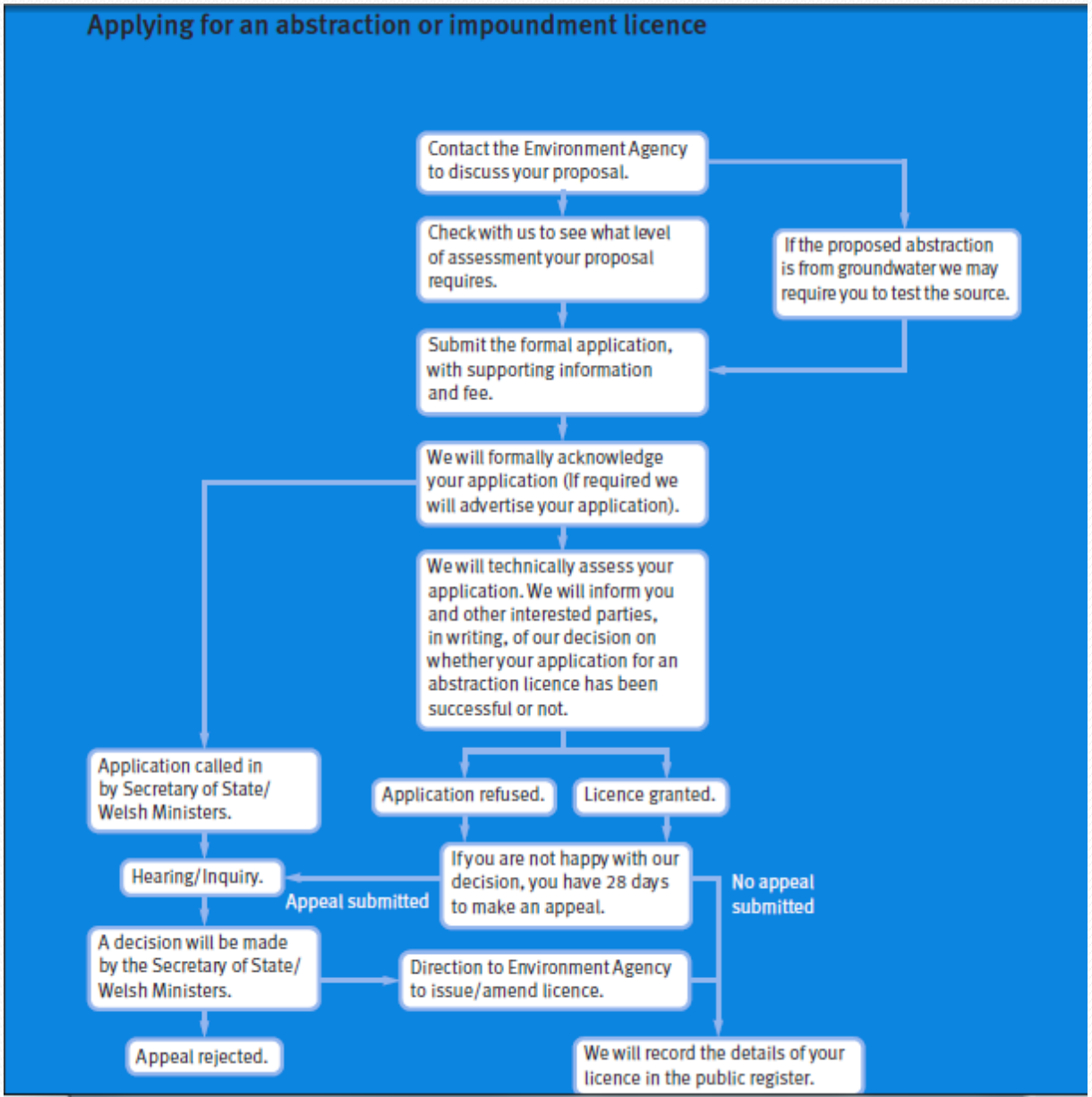
Exchange and share experience and good practice of EU and Chinese water governance



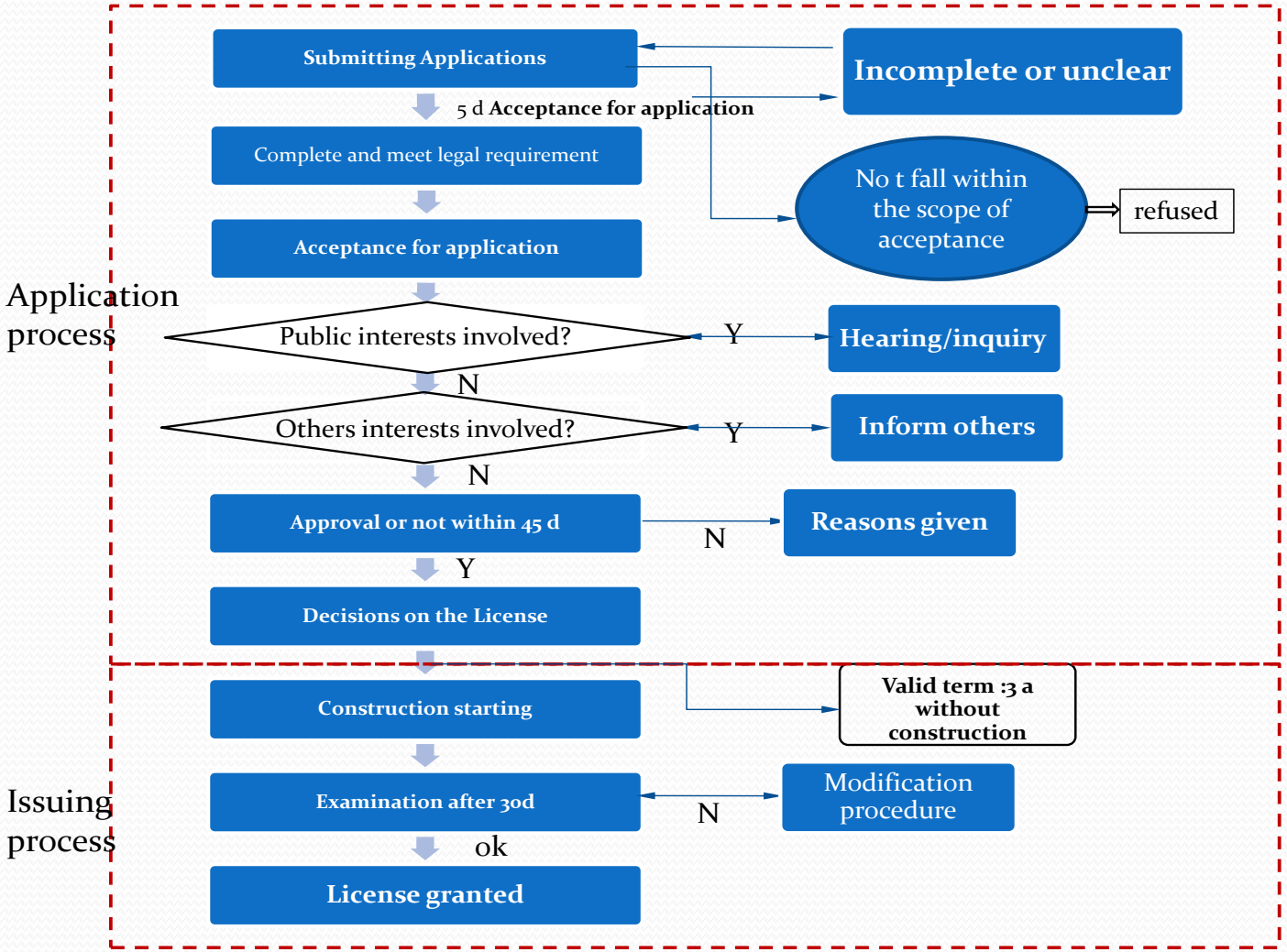
Permitting Context - Water resources allocation planning



UK Water Abstraction Permitting Procedures

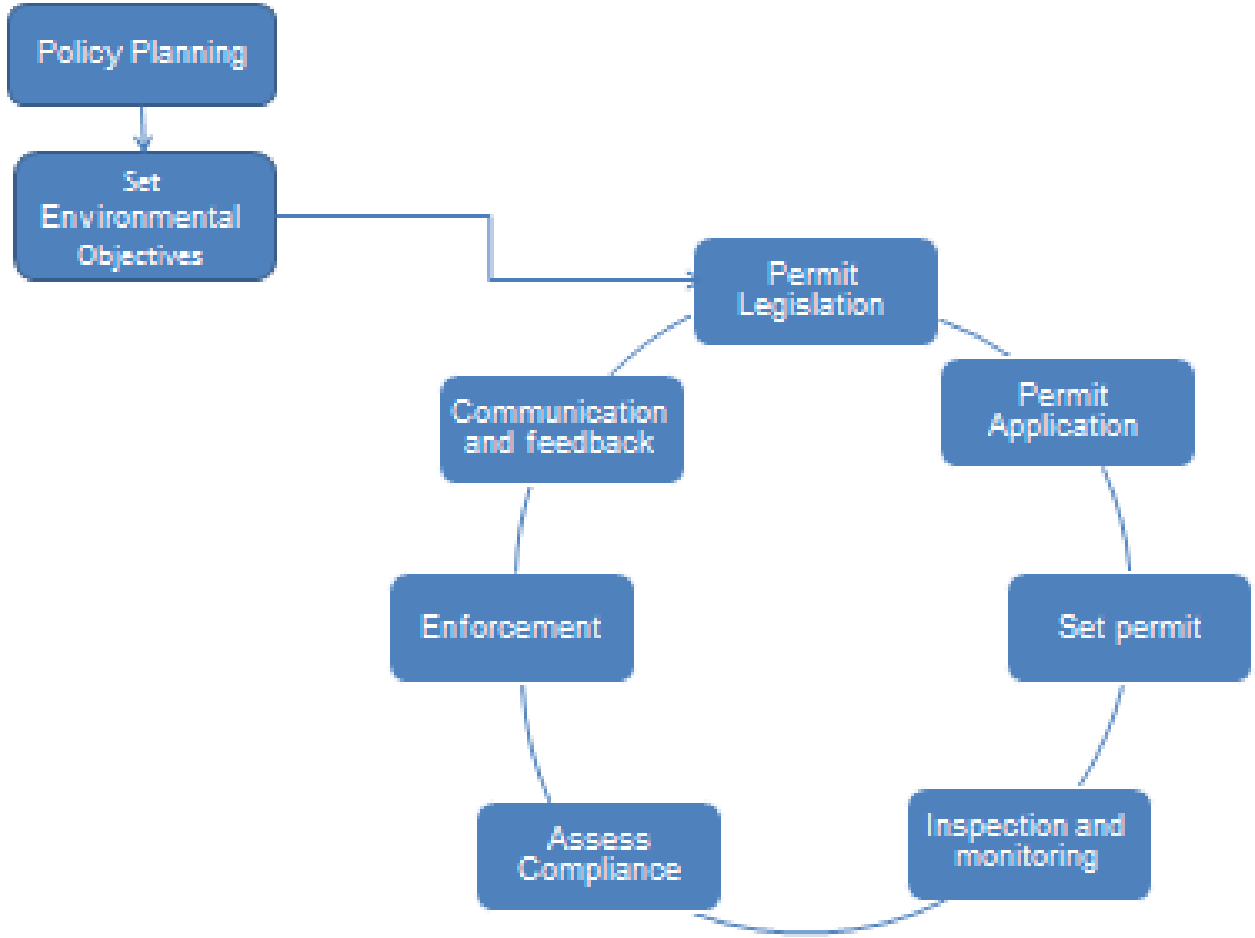


China Water Abstraction Permitting Procedures



Regulation and Behaviour Change

Permitting Context – Focus on the Regulatory Cycle



The Regulatory Cycle (adapted from IMPEL Environmental Inspectors Handbook 1999)

Policy Planning

- China No1 Water Document (2011)
- Most Strict Water Resources Management System(2012)

China No1 Water Document

The most important water management initiative undertaken by China

- To accelerate water resources reform and development across China
- Recognises the need to manage water resources over a long period
- Provides funding of 4000 billion Yuan over 10 Years (= to €470 billion)

Most Strict Water Resources Management System (Three Redlines Policy)

- Redline 1: Control total water consumption
- Redline 2:Control water efficiency
- Redline 3: Control water quality – linking with water function zones

Water Permitting is relevant to Redline1,2,3.

Set Environmental Objectives

- Surface water quality standard (GB 3838-2002)
- Regulation on Water Function Zones (2012)

Surface water quality standard (GB 3838-2002)

Grade I: Head waters, water for the State Nature Reserve;

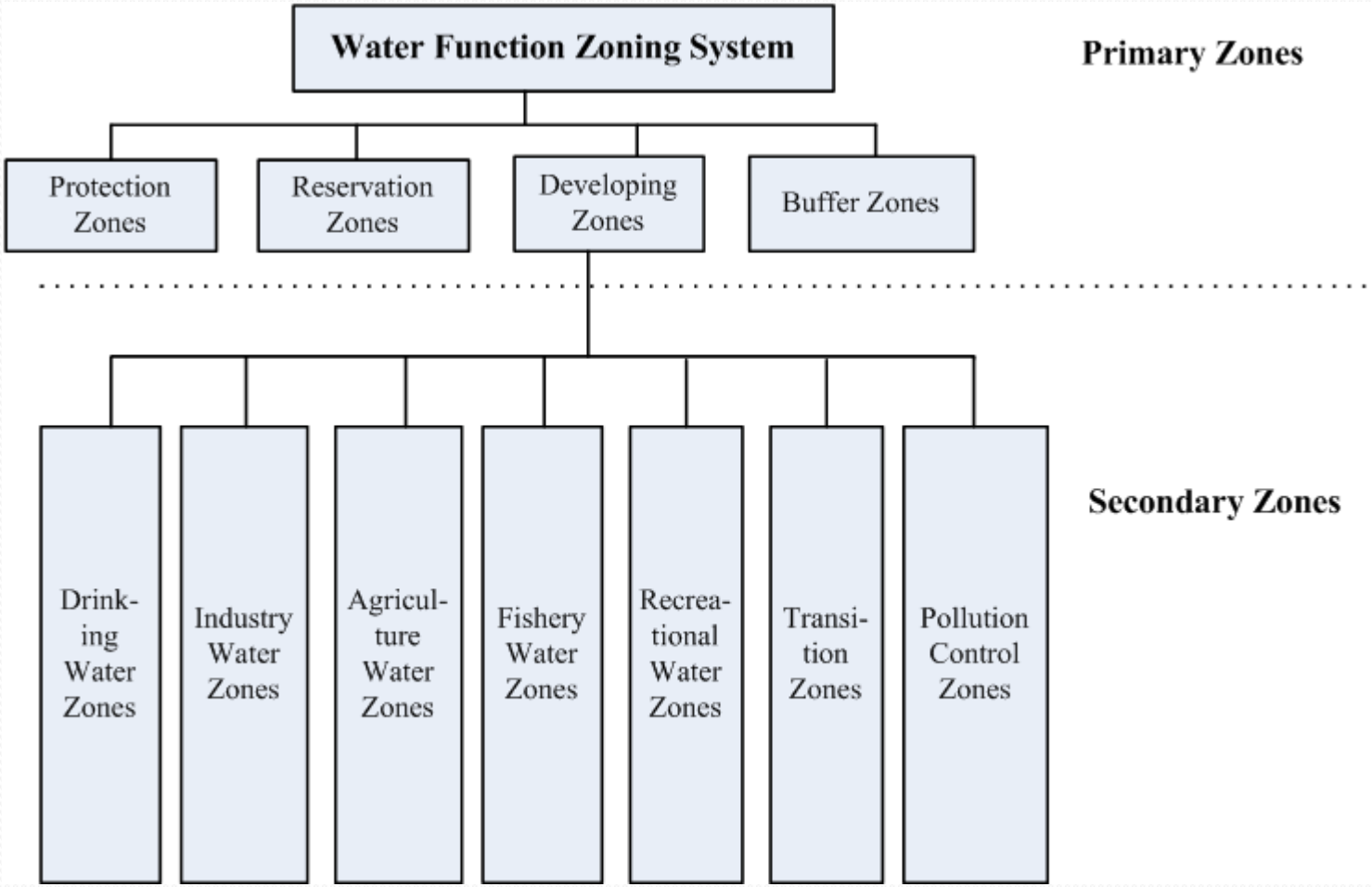
Grade II: Surface waters for centralized supply(domestic use, Level I protection), habitats for rare species, fish and shrimp production field, larvae feeding grounds, etc;

Grade III: Surface waters for centralized supply (domestic use, Level II protection), fish and shrimp wintering grounds, migration routes, aquaculture area, the swimming area;

Grade IV: Waters for general industrial use, recreational use (not for direct contact);

Grade V: Waters for agricultural use, landscape requirements.

Regulation on Water Function Zones (2012)



Permit Legislation

- In general, current legislation is adequate to undertake the majority steps to implement reform in the short to medium term.
- The key issue now and in the medium term, is the inconsistent application to the law and the guidance and implementation that lies beneath it.
- Detailed guidelines on the format of permits, how to set permit conditions, monitor and enforce compliance is critical to bring about reform.

Set Permit

- Content of the permits is not strong and the permit conditions are not always linked to objectives set in the river.
- Permits must be consolidated and tightened to achieve primary river objectives in a phased manner.
- Permits must clearly set out the requirements for process quality assurance, monitoring and other key requirements needed to assure the safe operation of the permit, within the legal requirement.

Inspection and Monitoring of Permits

Principles for the development of national guidance for monitoring permit compliance and the operation or regulated installation:

- Inspection frequency related to the risks that the installation poses and the vulnerability of the receiving environment.
- Permits should encourage water use efficiency and waste minimisation.
- Monitoring and inspection must be targeted to the parameters of maximum significance and analytical and quality assurance methods need to be consistent.
- Operators must be encouraged to assume responsibility for their installation.
- Operator record keeping on plant performance and onward transmission of data to the regulator at prearranged frequency.
- Competency training and awareness for operators and regulators.

Assess Compliance

- Compliance assessment may be undertaken by the regulator or by the operator and reported to the regulator.
- The regulator shall audit performance on a risk basis.
- Open and frequent flow of information between regulator and the regulated is critical for transparency and accountability.
- Compliance information shall be also made available to stakeholders and the public.

Enforcement Options

- Enforcement is currently one of the weakest links.
- Positive progress has been witnessed in China, for example, environment court (Guiyang), environment police (Hangzhou).

Communication

- Effective communication on performance against permit conditions, water resource condition, water saving and the state of the environment is essential to build trust and dialogue on options between the operator, the regulator and the key stakeholders.
- Improved information flow between Government Ministries and Provinces would improve decision making and consistency of regulation across and within river basins.
- Public access shall be improved.

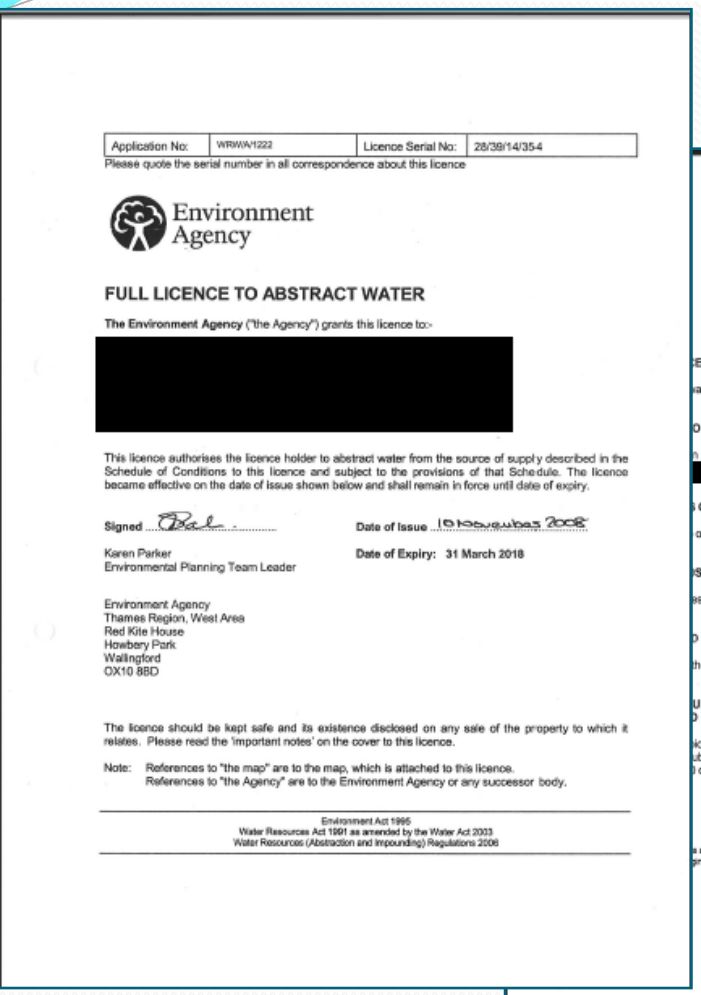
Progressive Environmental Improvement

Possible Approach

Consolidate and set water environment improvement programme

Year 1	**Year 5**	**Year 10**	**Year 15+**
Consolidate existing quality and flow standards and increase monitoring	Maintain or increase environmental flow; Reduce pollution by 50%	Move to ‘River Needs’ standards based on flow and chemistry	Instigate and implement biological standards equivalent to EUWFD

Translate into permit conditions



Application No:	WRWA/1222	Licence Serial No:	28/39/14/354

Please quote the serial number in all correspondence about this licence

Environment Agency

FULL LICENCE TO ABSTRACT WATER

The Environment Agency ("the Agency") grants this licence to:-

[redacted]

This licence authorises the licence holder to abstract water from the source of supply described in the Schedule of Conditions to this licence and subject to the provisions of that Schedule. The licence became effective on the date of issue shown below and shall remain in force until date of expiry.

Signed ..... Date of Issue 16 November 2008

Karen Parker
Environmental Planning Team Leader

Date of Expiry: 31 March 2018

Environment Agency
Thames Region, West Area
Red Kite House
Howbery Park
Wallingford
OX10 8BD

The licence should be kept safe and its existence disclosed on any sale of the property to which it relates. Please read the 'important notes' on the cover to this licence.

Note: References to "the map" are to the map, which is attached to this licence.
References to "the Agency" are to the Environment Agency or any successor body.

Environment Act 1995
Water Resources Act 1991 as amended by the Water Act 2003
Water Resources (Abstraction and Impounding) Regulations 2006

Licence Serial No: 28/39/14/354

SCHEDULE OF CONDITIONS

E OF SUPPLY

[redacted]

OF ABSTRACTION

National Grid References [redacted]

OF ABSTRACTION

of maximum output not exceeding 105.6 litres per second.

SE OF ABSTRACTION

eservoir and use in wetland reserve.

D OF ABSTRACTION

he months November to March inclusive.

UM QUANTITY OF WATER TO BE ABSTRACTED DU
D SUBJECT TO CONDITION 9

ic metres per hour
ubic metres per day
cubic metres per year

a any period of 60 consecutive minutes, a day means any period of 24 consecu
gnning on 1 April and ending on 31 March.

中华人民共和国

取水许可证

取水（粤鼎）字[2009]第00012号

取水权人名称：广东鼎湖山泉有限公司　　法定代表人：吴木生

取水地点：鼎湖山老龙潭、天湖水源　　退水地点：广东省肇庆市鼎湖区鼎湖大道31园区

取水方式：引水　　退水方式：自流排放

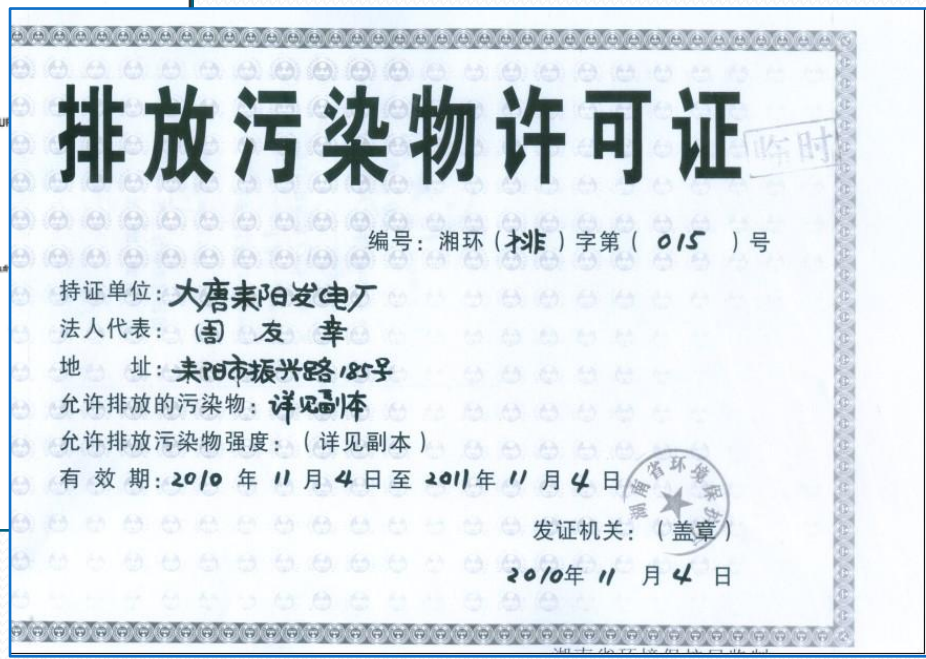
取 水 量：年最大伍拾捌万立方米　　退 水 量：最大4万立方米/年

取水用途：生产桶(瓶)装饮用水　　退水水质要求：必须按国家颁布标准排放污水

水源类型：地表水

有效期限：自 2009 年 7 月 13 日
至 2012 年 7 月 13 日

审批机关（印章）
2009 年 8 月 5 日



排放污染物许可证

临时

编号：湘环（排）字第（015）号

持证单位：大唐耒阳发电厂

法人代表：（国友幸

地　　址：耒阳市振兴路185号

允许排放的污染物：详见副本

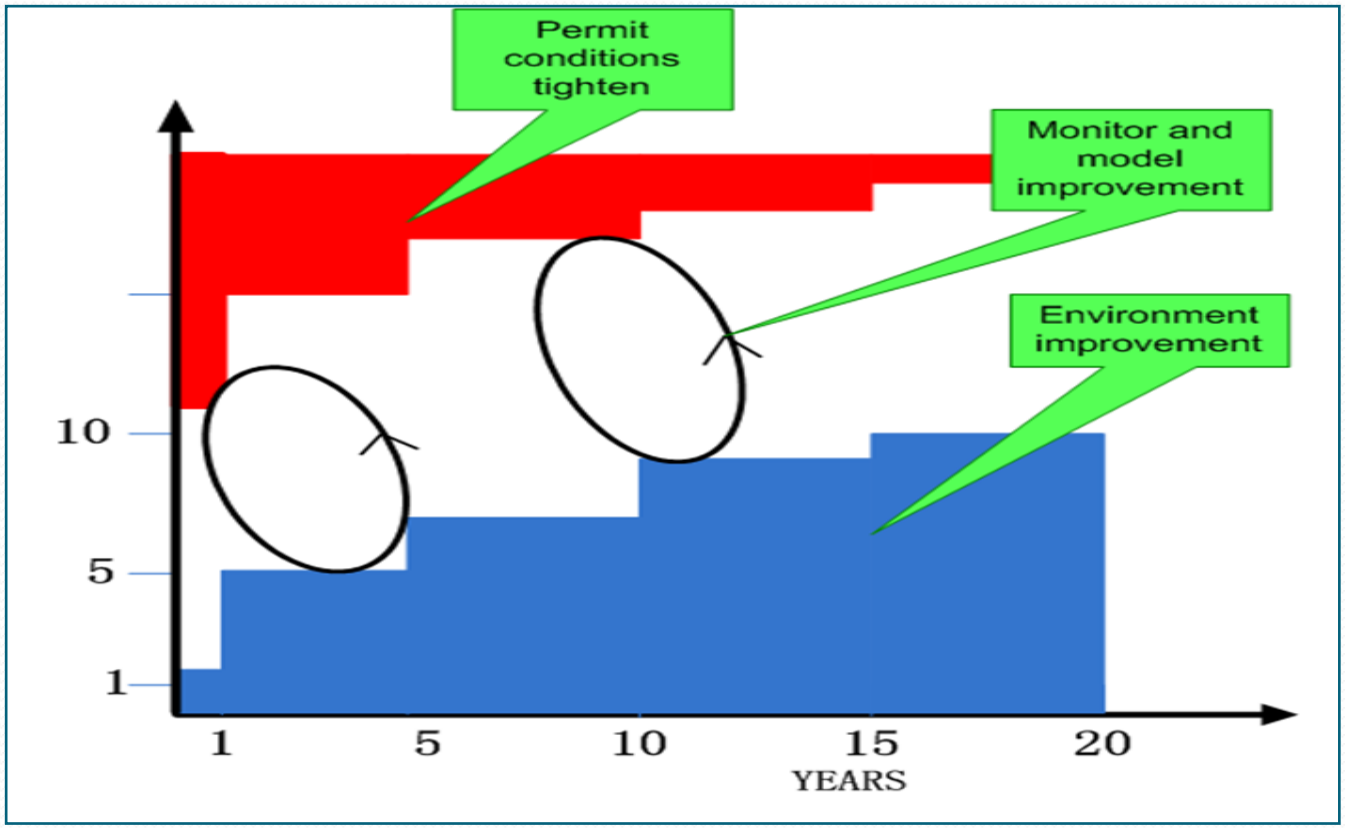
允许排放污染物强度：（详见副本）

有 效 期：2010 年 11 月 4 日至 2011 年 11 月 4 日

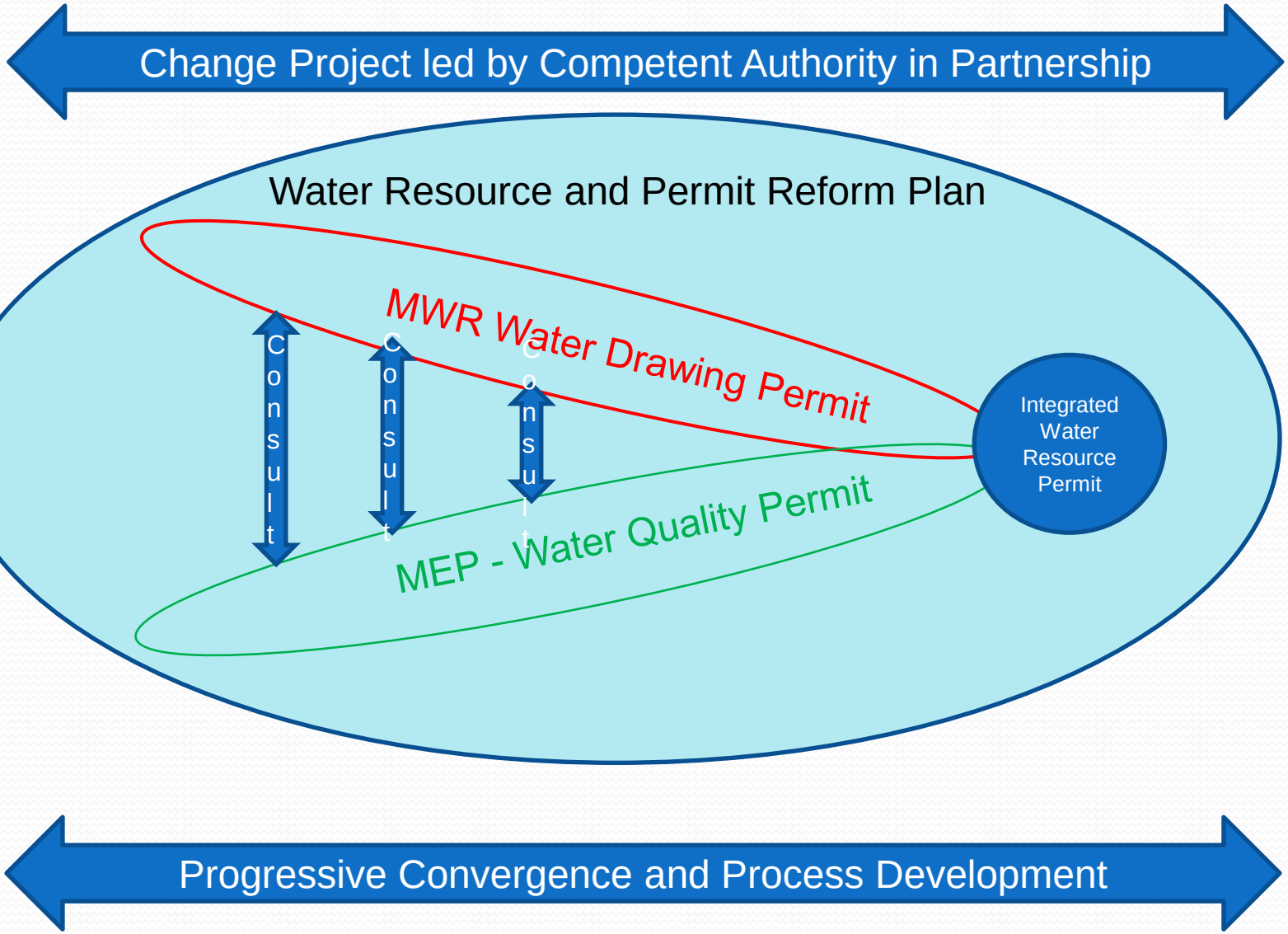
发证机关：（盖章）

2010年 11 月 4 日

Permits drive water resource Improvement Programmes



Water Resource Permit Alignment and Integration



Permitting Study – 2013 – Aims and report

- Share experience of water resource regulation and permitting
- Produce a report on current EU and Chinese permitting practice
- Provide options for future permit development and implementation in China

Permitting Study – 2013 – Working Method

- Undertaken in close partnership with EU and Chinese Experts
- To widen knowledge exchange and thinking in China on water resource management
- To assist with training water resource managers in China
- Undertaken briefings and workshops with key water management groups in China
- Support the October CEWP-PDSF Study Assignment and Internship on these issues
- Close contact with Research and Business Pillar

Permitting Study – 2013 – Inner Mongolia Training

Permitting Study – 2013 – Assignment in Europe

Potential Future Work

- Pilot Study in association with some Provinces, already linked to study assignment
- Capacity building, training and dissemination
- Bring ‘implementation’ team of experts to work together
- Test and compare methods on a real examples