

	Earth's Crust Act (2004)	Water Act (1994)	Waste Act (2004)	Fishing Act (1995)+ Regulation No 122 of the Minister of Environment (2011)	Nature Conservation Act (2004) + Regulation No 69 of the Minister of Environment (2005)	Hunting Act (2002) + Regulation No 48 of the Minister of Environment (2003)	Forest Act (2006)	Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control Act (2001)
Scope of the act	Extraction of minerals, mining activities	Water use	Waste	Fishing	Nature protection: system of protected areas, rules for protection of species etc	Hunting	Forestry	Integrated pollution (IPPC)
Competent Authorities	Environmental Inspection - collects the compensation for environmental damage (§ 74 (5)) <u>The Environmental Inspection can not eliminate the damage by itself or organise it, this is only possible in case the damage is caused during the reparation works of extraction of mineral.</u>	Environmental Inspection or Health Board may eliminate the damage by themselves or organise it, if the obliged person is not eliminating it by him/herself during the term (§ 40 (2) and (3)) or it has to be eliminated immediately Environmental Board - in some cases determines third person to eliminate the damage with enforcing the compensation of environmental harm from faulty person (§ 39.1 (2))	Environmental Inspection or the local municipality - obliges the owner of the land to remove illegal waste or case the polluter has been not identified (§ 128 (4)) Environmental Board - in very specific cases it is obliged to handle and organise the decontamination (§ 128 (5)) <u>The Environmental Inspection or municipality can eliminate the damage by themselves or organise it.</u> The Environmental Inspection or municipality can eliminate the damage by themselves or organise it. (§ 119 lg 8 of the Substitutive Enforcement and Penalty Payment Act)	Environmental Inspection - monitors of following the requirements of legal acts and conditions of fishing permit (§ 24 (1)) + calculates the size of damage according to Regulation No 122 of the Minister of Environment <u>The Environmental Inspection may not eliminate the damage by itself or organise it.</u>	Environmental Inspection prepares the specific document about the size of the damage / compensation claim according to Regulation No 69 of the Minister of Environment Administrator of a protected natural object or Environmental Inspection - may file an action to the court for enforcing the compensation of environmental harm (§ 77 (2)) <u>The Environmental Inspection can not eliminate the damage by itself or organise it.</u>	Environmental Inspection (§ 55 (1)) monitors + prepares the specific document about the size of the damage / compensation claim according to Regulation No 48 of the Minister of Environment <u>The Environmental Inspection can not eliminate the damage by itself or organise it.</u>	Environmental Inspection - collects/enforces the compensation of environmental harm damage (§ 67 (12)) Substitutive Enforcement and Penalty Payment Act will be applied, therefore <u>The Environmental Inspection can eliminate the damage by themselves or organise it</u> (§ 1 lg 3)	Environmental Inspection - if the operator is not eliminating the contamination, it will be organised by Environmental Inspection (§ 35 (2)) Substitutive Enforcement and Penalty Payment Act will be applied, therefore <u>The Environmental Inspection can eliminate the damage by themselves or organise it</u> (§ 35 lg 2)
Scope/Damage covered	Damage to mineral reserves, mineral resources, Earth's crust, soil, forest. Earth's Crust Act gives a list of activities that cause damage to environment (activities associated with extraction of minerals) (§ 74 (1))	Damage to body of around water or surface water (§ 39.1 (1)) Changing water to unusable condition (§ 39.1. (3))	Damage caused by taking the waste into the environment or by contamination of waste (§ 128 (1))	Damage caused to fish stock (§ 25)	Damage that is caused to protected natural object or other natural object (by destroying or damaging protected natural objects, and specimens of protected species, or of other species of animals or by introduction of live specimens of non-native species in the wild (§ 77 (1)) However, list of species, damaging of whom is considered to be environmental damage, is specified by the Regulation No 69. Additionally, Nature Conservation Act gives a list about the activities which cause the environmental damage (mostly, it includes illegal activities) (§ 77 (3) + Regulation No 69 §§ 3-7)	The environmental damage that is caused by illegal killing, destruction or damage of habitat of wild game (§ 56)	Damage to forest soil, trees and bushes, culture of forest etc. Forest Act gives a list of activities that cause damage to the environment (basically list of requirements, breaching of which is considered as causing damage - for example, the method of cutting and age of cutting) (§ 67 (2))	Contamination (§ 35) as general term, not defined as damage
Extent of damage required/Thresholds	Not defined	Not defined	Not defined	Not defined	Not defined	Not defined	Not defined	Contamination is considered to compromise the human health and environment and cause material damage, harm or disturb the use of environment for recreational or other legal purposes (§ 2 (1))
Liability /Accountability	Person that damaged the environment (§ 74 (4.1))	Natural or legal persons (§ 39.1 (1)) Person faulty (§ 39.1 (2)) Person that caused damage (§ 39.1 (1)) The offender (§ 39.1 (3))	Person that brought waste into the environment (polluter) (§ 128 (1)) In some cases the municipality must pay the costs of decontamination (§ 128 lg 6)	Not defined	Not defined	Not defined	Person that caused the harm (§ 67 (1))	Operator that has or must have the integrated pollution permit (§ 35 (1))
Preventive or Response Actions required	Preventive: implementation of measures that damage would be minimum, and obligation to prevent the environmental damage (§ 24) Response: compensation for damage (§ 74 (4.1))	Preventive: eliminating the hazard of the damage to occur again (§ 39.1 (1)) Response: elimination of damage (§ 39.1 (1)) Compensation for damage (§ 39.1 (3)) and compensation for costs of decontamination (§ 39.1 (2))	Preventive: Prevention of waste in result of every activity (§ 21 and 22) + decreasing the environmental disturbances (§ 29) + prevention of hazard that is caused by hazardous waste (§ 60-62) Response: compensation for damage and covering the costs of decontamination (§ 128 (1)) Handling of waste that has been taken into the environment illegally, and removal of this waste (§ 128 (2))	Preventive: special purpose fishing for prevention of death of fish (§ 14) Response: compensation for damage (§ 25)	Response: compensation for environmental damage (§ 77 (1))	Response: compensation for environmental damage (§ 56 (1))	Preventive: prevention of damage to forest because of recreational use (possibility to restrict the use of forest, § 40 (9)) Response: compensation for damage (§ 67 (1))	Response: decontamination (§ 35 (1))
Liability Regime	Fault-based liability	Fault-based liability (the person at fault would pay for costs of damage) (§ 39.1 (2))	General rule: fault-based liability In some cases, the owner of the land where the illegal waste is locating, regardless of fault (§ 128 (4)).	Fault-based liability	Fault-based liability	Fault-based liability	Fault-based liability	Strict liability: for causing the contamination unintentionally, as well as or negligently (§ 35 (1))
Costs to be covered	The amount of damage is calculated under specific method that depends on limits of environmental charges, price of extraction or costs of eliminating the damage (§ 74 sections 2-3)	Costs of eliminating the damage (§ 39.1 section 2) If the water is changed to unusable condition, the restitution would be calculated under specific method that depends on fee/charge for the special use of water (§ 39.1 (3))	Not determined	The amount of damage is calculated under specific method (§ 25 sections 4 and 6, Regulation No 122 § 2) that depends on limit or in some cases on market price (Regulation No 122 § 1 sections 2 and 3) Limits: 1,3-96 EUR per individual (depends on the species) or 0,84-60 EUR per kilogram (depends on the species).	The amount of damage is calculated under specific method that depends on limits in Regulation No 69 (§ 9 and following) Limits depends on category of protected species and feature (§ 77 sections 4-10.1) and on other indicators of the object (square meters, mass)	3,20-2000 EUR per individual animal or bird (amount is depending on species) In some cases, the damage is calculated under specific method that depends on limits set in Regulation No 48 (§ 3 (2); § 6 (2))	0,12-972,3 EUR per tree (depending on species and the diameter of the stump), or 260-1800 EUR per ha (depending on species and the age of specific forest part) (Annexes 2 and 3 of the Forest Act) In some cases, the damage is calculated under the specific method that depends on other limits (§ 67 sections 4, 6-11). In some cases, the limits may depend on extent of damage (§ 67 (5))	Not determined
Access to Justice and Claims for Compensation	Not determined	Not determined	Not determined	Not determined	Not determined	Not determined	Not determined	Not determined
Burden of proof	In some cases, it is necessary to prove the damage, but in some cases, the harmful consequence does not have been occurred and proved - the damage is concluded to be caused just in case of certain activity	The damage must be proved	The damage must be proved as a general rule	The damage must be proved	In some cases, it is necessary to prove the damage, but in some cases, the harmful consequence does not have been occurred and proved - the damage is concluded to be caused just in case of certain activity	The damage must be proved	In some cases, it is necessary to prove the damage, but in some cases, the harmful consequence does not have been occurred and proved - the damage is concluded to be caused just in case of certain activity	The contamination must be proved
Financial security	Not determined	Not determined	Not determined	Not determined	Not determined	Not determined	Not determined	Not determined
Time limits for presentation of claims	Not defined	Not defined	Not defined as general rule Special case: if the person dumping illegal waste is not ascertained during one year since the procedure of offences was initiated, the owner of the land that illegal waste is located, would be obliged to remove it (§ 128 (4))	Not defined	Not defined	Not defined	Not defined	Not defined