European Union Network for
the Implementation and Enforcement
of Environmental Law

IMPEL REVIEW INITIATIVE (IRI)

"A voluntary scheme for reporting and offering advice to environmental authorities"

Report on the IRI that took place in Prague from 08 to 11 September 2015
at the Czech Environmental Inspectorate (CEI).

Title report: IRI Czech Republic	**Number report:** 2015/22.01
Project managers: Simon Bingham (UK) & Lenka Němcová (Czech Republic)	**Report adopted at IMPEL General Assembly:** Written Procedure, Spring 2016.
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Executive summary:

The Czech Environmental Inspectorate is a dedicated organisation that plays a key role in protecting the environment in the Czech Republic. All the building blocks to implementing the Industrial Emissions Directive and the SEVESO Directive are in place.

The peer review showed that the CEI has developed a good website that communicates a lot of information to the public. This is important given the increasing requirements in Europe for openness and transparency but also because of recent evidence to suggest that improved compliance is achieved as a result. The CEI has an excellent coordinating and partnership approach with other state administrations particularly with regard to inspections. The CEI employs a sound, internal intranet too that stores internal regulations, templates and other tools for staff. This is used in combination with an impressive quality control mechanism which requires staff to sign they have read and understood the protocols stored there.

A significant challenge for all regulators in Europe is to ensure that they are outcome focused (environmental improvements are the goal and not simply checking conditions against a permit), that they are evidence led and compliance is achieved using all possible enforcement tools.

The CEI should consider developing clear corporate environmental goals, derived from the Ministry of Environment goals set out in the State Environmental Policy of the Czech Republic 2012 - 2020 that then link down to relevant regional and department levels and then to individual inspectors and other staff via personal targets and a yearly appraisal of performance. In addition, by more fully implementing risk criteria in the CEI's three yearly and annual work planning, to CEI goals and objectives, this would go some way to developing more visible and demonstrable links with environmental outcome and not just output.

The CEI already has many systems in place that capture information. A challenge going forward is to consider how this information can be 'mined' efficiently so that the 'nuggets' of useful data can be used to direct the work of the organisation and help to demonstrate the link between the work of the CEI and environmental outcomes. Many examples exist in IMPEL member countries and this could be a useful starting point for the CEI either to copy or develop their own system.

The CEI has a very limited enforcement toolkit at its disposal compared with many other EU member states and their inspectorates. Three primary tools were identified: the imposition of fines (especially where fines levels are low), the temporary shutting down of an installation or the withdrawal of a licence are rather limited instruments with which to influence change and ultimately protect the environment. In practice,

fines were the most commonly used and oftentimes fines appeared to be quite low. Although designed as a warning they appear to have little deterrence against further non-compliance. Again, other inspectorates in IMPEL member countries use a variety of tools to ensure compliance is achieved. Examples include, advice, guidance, warnings, criminal sanctions, covert inspections, 'Name & Shame', 'Name & Fame' for instance. A variety of tools in the compliance assurance and enforcement toolkit, that are used in an appropriate situation and in a correct manner often lead to improved results.

The review found not only a dedicated organisation but convincing evidence of committed staff that have a strong bond with one another. Staff are highly educated and clearly care about the job they do in the Czech Republic. There also appears to be a good mix of junior and more senior staff too with a variety of experience in the regulatory sector. This is clearly a strength for the CEI to be maintained and built upon.

In Europe where salaries for staff working in the environment sector are usually lower than in other sectors of the economy, there is often a challenge for organisations to recruit new employees and retain more experienced staff who can often stay to develop their skill set but drift away from the public to the private sector in search of higher pay and other opportunities. To tackle this, the CEI could therefore consider a number of things such as more flexible working conditions and a more targeted package of training and development. The establishment of a 'competency framework' that maps out the skills and experiences of CEI's staff and the linkage of this to a more targeted training and development scheme would help the organisation to strategically assess where it skill shortages really are. It would also help to overcome problems such as issue blindness and give individuals an increased sense of worth and a stake in their chosen field of expertise.

The review team considers that the objectives of the area of EU environmental law within the scope of the review of the Czech Environmental Inspectorate are being delivered in the Czech Republic. Furthermore the arrangements for environmental inspection and enforcement are broadly in line with the Recommendation for Minimum Criteria for Environmental Inspections (RMCEI).

Introduction to IMPEL

The European Union Network for the Implementation and Enforcement of Environmental Law (IMPEL) is an international non-profit association of the environmental authorities of the EU Member States, acceding and candidate countries of the European Union and EEA countries. The association is registered in Belgium and its legal seat is in Bruxelles, Belgium.

IMPEL was set up in 1992 as an informal Network of European regulators and authorities concerned with the implementation and enforcement of environmental law. The Network's objective is to create the necessary impetus in the European Community to make progress on ensuring a more effective application of environmental legislation. The core of the IMPEL activities concerns awareness raising, capacity building and exchange of information and experiences on implementation, enforcement and international enforcement collaboration as well as promoting and supporting the practicability and enforceability of European environmental legislation.

During the previous years, IMPEL has developed into a considerable, widely known organisation, being mentioned in a number of EU legislative and policy documents, e.g. the 6th Environment Action Programme and the Recommendation on Minimum Criteria for Environmental Inspections.

The expertise and experience of the participants within IMPEL make the network uniquely qualified to work on both technical and regulatory aspects of EU environmental legislation. Information on the IMPEL Network is also available through its website at www.impel.eu.

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Introduction

The IRI Scheme

The IRI scheme is a voluntary scheme providing for informal reviews of environmental authorities in IMPEL Member countries. It was set up to implement the European Parliament and Council Recommendation (2001/331/EC) providing for minimum criteria for environmental inspections (RMCEI), where it states:

"Member States should assist each other administratively in operating this Recommendation. The establishment by Member States in cooperation with IMPEL of reporting and advice schemes relating to inspectorates and inspection procedures would help to promote best practice across the Community."

Purpose of the IRI

The aims of the IRI are to:

- Provide advice to environmental authorities seeking an external review of their structure, operation or performance by experts from other IMPEL members countries for the purpose of benchmarking and continuous improvement of their organisation
- Encourage capacity building in environmental authorities in IMPEL member countries
- Encourage the exchange of experience and collaboration between these authorities on common issues and problems
- Spread good practice leading to improved quality of the work of environmental authorities and contributing to continuous improvement of quality and consistency of application of environmental law across IMPEL member countries (˝the level playing field˝).

The IRI is an informal review, not an audit process. The IRI is intended to enable the environmental authority and review team to explore how the authority carries out its tasks. It aims at identifying areas of good practice for dissemination together with opportunities to develop existing practice within the authority and authorities in other IMPEL member countries.

Scope of the IRI in the Czech Republic

The IRI uses a questionnaire to review the environmental authority against the requirements of the RMCEI. The IMPEL ˝Doing the Right Things˝ Guidance Book for planning of environmental inspections has been used to help structure the questionnaire and the review. The Guidance Book was developed to support Inspectorates in implementing the RMCEI and describes the different steps of the Environmental Inspection Cycle pursuant to the RMCEI.

The scope of the IRI in the Czech Republic is focussed on the inspection work of the Czech Environmental Inspectorate. The review covered a range of directives including the IED and Seveso Directives and where relevant any other industrial processes that fall under the RMCEI.

Structure

A pre-review meeting was held in Prague on 13 May 2015 in which details for the Review were discussed. The meeting comprised the team leader, rapporteur and the hosts.

The review itself took place at the offices of the CEI in Prague from the 08-11 September 2015. The findings were presented to the General Director of the CEI and other senior management and a representative of the Ministry of Environment. The Review was structured according to the revised IRI questionnaire developed by the IRI review project during 2009. The IRI Review team consisted of 7 different IMPEL member countries and the IMPEL Secretariat.

TABLE 1: IRI CZECH REPUBLIC REVIEW TEAM

Simon Bingham	Team Leader	Scottish Environmental Protection Agency	UK
Michael Nicholson	Rapporteur	IMPEL	IMPEL
Horst Buether	Team member	Regional Government, Cologne	Germany
Romano Ruggeri	Team member	Sardinian Regional Environment Agency	Italy
Armin Heidler	Team member	Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management	Austria
Maria Falcao	Team member	General Inspectorate for the Agriculture, Sea, Environment and Spatial Planning (IGAMAOT)	Portugal
Florije Kqiku	Team member	Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning	Kosovo
Florin Homorean	Team member	National Environmental Guard	Romania

Part A – Defining the regulatory framework of environmental protection in the IMPEL member country.

Overview

The Czech Republic is a mid sized European country of almost 79,000 square kilometres (comparable to Austria and Ireland in size) and is bordered by four countries: Slovakia, Poland, Germany and Austria. It has a population of approximately 10.5 million inhabitants.

The Czech Republic has a Presidential system with a bicameral Parliament (Chamber of Deputies and Senate). Its national Government is led by a Cabinet of Ministers who are answerable to the Parliament. The Chamber of Deputies consists of 200 members, who are elected for four years according to proportional representation. The Senate is composed of 81 members serving six-year terms with one third of its members being replaced using a majority voting system every two years.

The Czech Republic is made up of 14 regions, which in turn mainly oversee the activities of the municipalities. The autonomous competencies of the regions are similar to those of the municipalities but operate at a higher level (e.g. secondary schools, highways, etc.). Significantly, the regional self-governing units may submit draft legislation to Parliament. Regional Authorities are responsible for delivering integrated permits within the Industrial Emission Directive (with the exception of installations with trans-boundary effects) and other environmental permits.

At a local level, three types of municipality act as additional administrative units.

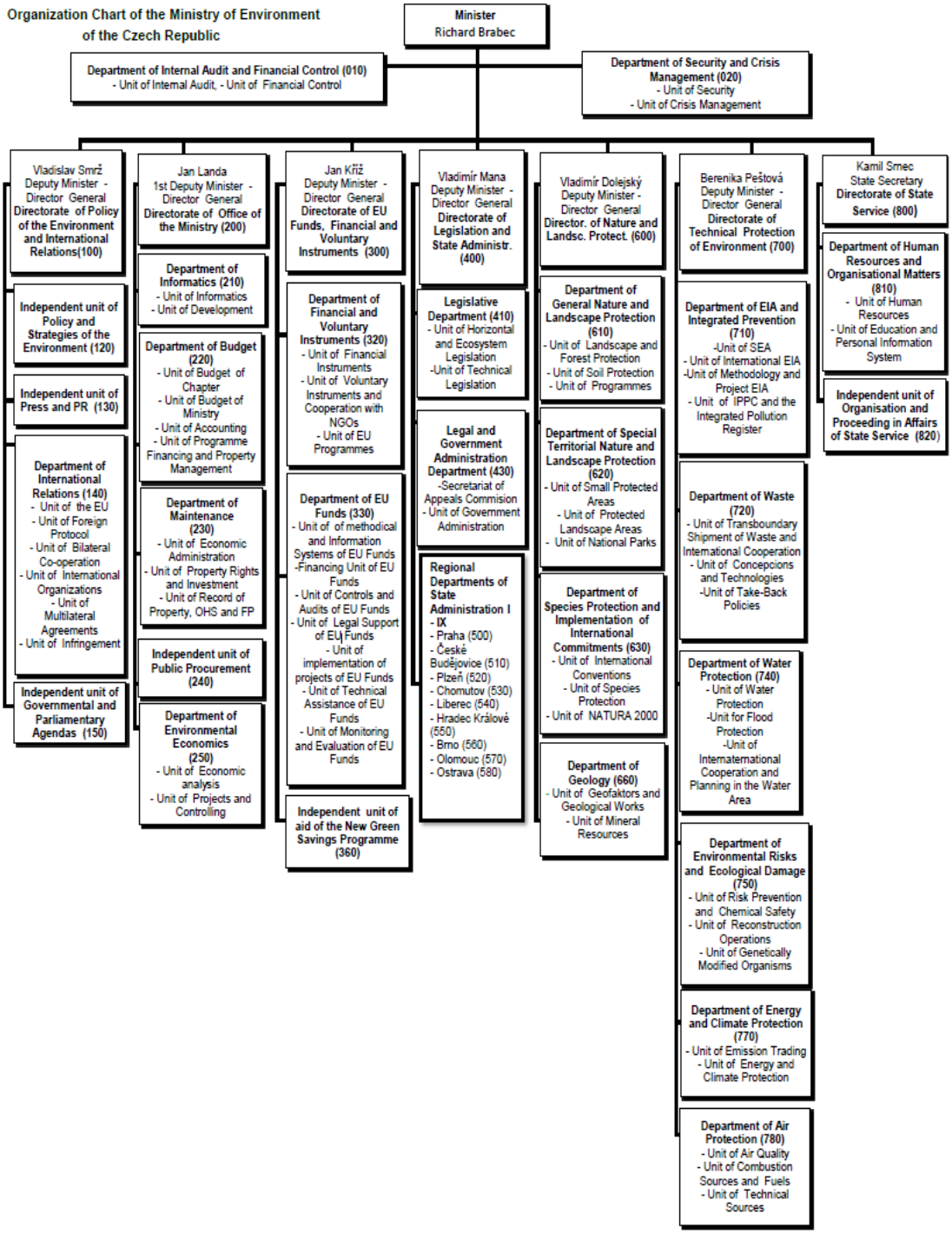
Picture 1: Map of Regions, Czech Republic

Ministry of Environment

The Ministry of Environment of the Czech Republic (MoE) is the central state administrative authority in the following fields:

- Protection of natural water accumulation
- Protection of water resources and the quality of groundwater and surface water
- Air protection
- Nature and landscape protection
- Conservation of agricultural land
- Operation of the National Geological Survey
- Protection of the rock environment, including mineral resources and groundwater
- Geological works and environmental supervision of mining
- Waste management
- Environmental impact assessment of activities and their consequences, including trans-boundary
- Game-keeping, fisheries and forestry in national parks
- National environmental policy.

Picture 3: Organisation Chart of the MoE



The MoE coordinates the activities of other Ministries and Central State Administrative authorities of the Czech Republic in environmental matters. In some sectors the MoE shares the responsibility with other Ministries:

- In the water sector and on sewage sludge, where the responsibility is shared with the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Industry and Trade, Ministry of Defence, as well as the Ministry of Transport
- On hazardous waste, where responsibility is shared with the Ministries of Health and Agriculture
- On packaging waste, where responsibility is shared with the Ministry of Industry and Trade
- In the chemical sector, where responsibility is shared with the Ministries of Interior, Health, Trade and Industry

- Noise issues, where responsibilities are shared among the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Industry and Trade.

The MoE oversees several organisations and state bodies of which the CEI is just one:

- Agency for Nature Conservation and Landscape Protection
- Cave Administration
- CENIA – Czech Environmental Information Agency
- **Czech Environmental Inspectorate**
- Czech Geological Survey
- Czech Hydrometeorological Institute
- T.G. Masaryk Water Research Institute
- Podyjí National Park
- Šumava National Park
- Krkonoše National Park
- České Švýcarsko National Park
- Silva Tarouca Research Institute for Landscape and Ornamental Gardening
- State Environmental Fund of the Czech Republic.

Policy

Article 7 of the Czech Constitution states: "The State attend[s] to a prudent utilisation of natural resources and protection of natural wealth". The State Environmental Policy of the Czech Republic 2012 - 2020 sets out a plan for the implementation of effective environmental protection in the Czech Republic to 2020. The main objective is to ensure a healthy and good environment for citizens and contribute to the efficient use of all resources and minimise the negative impacts of human activities on the environment, including trans-boundary impacts and contribute to improving the quality of life in Europe and worldwide. The Policy can and does change. It is also available to download on the MoE website.

Relationship with Ministry of Environment

The MoE is directly responsible for the CEI. The Director of CEI is appointed by the State Secretary and is supervised by the Minister of Environment. The Director of CEI attends some Ministry meetings.

According to the 'Act on the Inspection of Environmental Protection', the environmental inspectorate was established to control compliance with environmental protection regulations and examine the state of the environment. The Director of the CEI has overall responsibility for inspection of environmental protection in the Czech Republic.

Czech Environment Inspectorate

The Czech Environmental Inspectorate (CEI) is an expert body within the state administration and subordinate to the MoE that primarily deals with environmental legislation and enforcement. It also supervises legal compliance of administrative decisions taken by other public administration bodies in the area of the environment. Set up in 1991, the CEI includes a central Directorate (HQ) based in Prague, 10 Regional Inspectorates and two branches (a territorial sub-division).

The activities of the CEI can be divided into five core areas: air protection, waste management, nature, water and forest protection. The CEI has gradually been assigned additional responsibilities: protection of the Earth's ozone layer, supervision over the handling of chemical substances, industrial accident prevention, packaging management and genetically modified organisms (GMOs).

Overview of CEI activities:

- Supervision on adherence to legal regulations on environmental protection
- Inspection work
- Imposition of fines for non-compliance with environmental law

- Inspection of trade in and handling of endangered animal and plant species and products (confiscation of illegally acquired specimens and objects).
- Imposing remedial measures
- Restriction and/or suspending operations
- Tackling historic environmental problems
- Providing information on the basis of applications pursuant to effective legal provisions
- Providing information to the public and media as well as state administration bodies on environmental data acquired in the course of inspection activities
- Draw up statements or expert reports for other state administration bodies
- Tackling environmental accidents
- Determination of charges for wastewater discharge and groundwater abstraction.

Picture 4: Regional Inspectorates & Branches of the CEI

Legislation

The main pieces of legislation that the CEI is responsible for enforcing in the Czech Republic is listed in annex 2.

Financial & Human resources

The CEI derives its financial resources from the State Budget of the Czech Republic. The CEI's annual budget for 2015 is 302,366.611 CZK (approx. € 10,945.149):

- Wages – 185,424.213 CZK
- Obligation to the state – 63,188.141 CZK
- Training – 1,497.000 CZK
- Travel 2,200.000 CZK
- Services 23,090.000 CZK
- Expertise, analysis, opinions 1,433.000 CZK
- Other non-investment 25,534.257.

The CEI employs 551 people (as of 31.12.2014).

Inspectors & Installations - an overview

The main industrial sectors in the Czech Republic belong to the chemical, engineering, food and metallurgical industries. Major industries are also in energy and construction. Industry accounts for 35% of the Czech economy.

Approximately 1800 installations fall into the IPPC regime. These installations are numbered, categorised and details are publicly available on the Internet at: http://www.mzp.cz/www/ippc4.nsf/appliances.xsp

On Seveso, there are approximately 213 establishments (as of September 2014):

- 90 Group A (Lower-tier)
- 123 Group B (Upper-tier)

Each year approximately 150 establishments are inspected, all Group B establishments and some Group A.

Table 1: Number of inspectors in the departments of technical protection of environment and coordinators IPPC and number of IPPC installations

Directorate Regional Inspectorate Branch	APD	WPD	WMD	CIPPC	Number of installations in total	Number of installations in 2014	Region
Directorate	8 +1	5 + 1	7 + 1	1			
Brno	9 + 1	9 + 1	8 + 1	2	283	201	Jihomoravský
Zlín branch	1	1	1			82	Zlínský
České Budějovice	5 + 1	5 + 1	5 + 1	1	141	141	Jihočeský
Havlíčkův Brod	6 + 1	5 + 1	5 + 1	1	75	75	Vysočina
Hradec Králové	8 + 1	7 + 1	7 + 1	2	237	91	Královehradecký
						146	Pardubický
Liberec	4 + 1	4 + 1	4 + 1	2	56	56	Liberecký
Olomouc	6 + 1	5 + 1	5 + 1	2	100	100	Olomoucký
Ostrava	9 + 1	9 + 1	7 + 1	2	168	168	Moravskoslezský
Plzeň	7 + 1	7 + 1	7 + 1	1	102	102	Plzeňský
Praha	9 + 1	12 + 1	15 + 1	2	267	36	Hlavní město Praha
						231	Středočeský
Ústí nad Labem	9 + 1	7 + 1	8 + 1	2	235	203	Ústecký
Karlovy Vary branch	1	2 + 1	2			32	Karlovarský
In total	**82 + 11**	**78 + 11**	**80 + 11**	**18**	**1664**		

Explanatory notes:

- APD – Air Protection Department
- WPD – Water Protection Department
- WMD – Waste Management Department
- CIPPC - Coordinator IPPC.

Relationships between CEI & other State Bodies

On IPPC, the CEI cooperates with Regional Offices and Regional Health Authorities. The Regional Offices, which are the permitting authority for IPPC, informs the CEI and Regional Health Office about planned reviews, results of reviews, fines and remedial measures. Regional Offices may also invite the CEI and Regional Health Office to review Decisions. Regional Health Authorities control IPPC Permit conditions relating to public health e.g. noise, vibration, working environment, and inform the CEI and Regional Office about planned inspections and imposed fines. The CEI informs Regional Offices and the Regional Health Authorities about planned inspections, imposed fines and remedial measures.

The CEI cooperates with:

- Ministry of the Environment
- Ministry of Industry and Trade
- Ministry of Agriculture
- Customs Authority
- Police
- Fire Rescue Service
- Czech Trade Inspection Authority
- State Navigation Authority
- Mining Authority
- Court Authorities
- Regional and Municipal Authorities
- Protected Landscape Area
- National Park Managements
- Regional Health Authorities
- State Labour Inspection Offices.

On SEVESO, the key actors and interactions are between the:

- Ministry of the Environment which is the central authority in the area of prevention of major accidents
- State Mining Authority that acts as a contact point for reporting of major accident in accordance with international treaties
- Czech Environmental Inspectorate, which processes and discusses the draft annual control plan, manages how operators comply with the legislation, prepares the final report of the inspection and the annual summary report on inspections carried out. The CEI sends this report to the Ministry of Environment
- Regional Authorities, which are the relevant administrative authorities in the field of prevention of major accidents when spatial planning documentation is discussed. Regional Offices approve, register and impose measures, provide processing of external emergency plan, keep records of liability insurance for damages resulting from a major accident submitted by the operators, provide written reports about the occurrence of serious accidents to the Ministry of the Interior
- State Labour Inspection Office
- Administrative Authorities in the field of fire protection, civil protection and integrated rescue system
- Regional Health Authorities.

Picture 5: Key SEVESO actors and their interaction

The CEI develops and discusses a draft annual inspection plan together with:

- State Labour Inspection Office
- Administrative authorities in the area of fire prevention, population protection and the integrated rescue system
- Czech Mining Authority
- Regional public health authorities
- Regional authorities.

The CEI then submits the draft to the MoE for approval. Based on the annual inspection plan, the CEI prepares a procedure for each planned inspection, containing information on the operator, the name of regional authority and the integrated prevention authorities that will carry out the check together with the CEI, focus of the inspection (e.g. implementation of MoE recommendations, elimination of issues identified in previous checks, changes to building or equipment ownership), and dates on which the inspection will be carried out.

External interaction

The general public can be involved in IPPC decision making, if they have registered themselves in writing to the permitting authority within 8 days of the day of publication of a brief summary of information about the application. The public can also participate in the Environmental Impact Assessment process by submitting an opinion or attending a public hearing.

Operators can appeal against CEI decisions (e.g. on penalties, remedial measures, halting of operations) to the MoE who has the power to arbitrate. Though the operator is involved in these administrative proceedings, the public is not. Both the public and the operator may file requests for information in line with Czech legislation: *Free Access to Information Act* and the *Right to Environmental Information Act*.

The MoE has a responsibility for dealing with integrated permits applications for facilities that may have trans-boundary impacts.

The CEI website informs the general public about a number of activities:

- On the CEI website, there is information about the work of CEI
- There is an English language portal on the CEI website: http://www.cizp.cz/lang/l2
- Annual inspection plans
- There are Annual reports that highlight the activities of the CEI

- Short reports from the IPPC inspections are available on the website of the Ministry of Environment.
- Full inspection reports are generally not publicly available, but can be obtained on demand.
- Events of major accidents. There is an 'out of hours' phone number for reporting accidents.
- Discussion forum to answer questions from the public
- There is a 'Frequently Answered Questions' page on the website on main topics of work of the CEI
- There is a 'Green line' that provides direct and free contact with the CEI. The line is used to inform the public on the CEI's competences and to receive motions and complaints. The line is in operation every day from 8:00 am to 4:00 pm. It is a general phone number on information to the public. The Green Line usually receives about 2 calls per day.
- The phone numbers of local offices and personnel are on the website and members of the public often call their local offices directly to deal with a question or query complaint
- Emergency service – the phone numbers of local offices are on the website when an accident occurs
- There is a 'Practical Guide' for the public which, amongst other things, that provides essential information for those who wish to appeal against decisions of the CEI or for those who want to complain about its activities
- Motions and complaints
- There is also section on international cooperation, which outlines what was done during the year in terms of bilateral cooperation and other information concerning international issues. There is also a section on IMPEL in the Czech language including main documents and guidelines translated into Czech language.

Formal / Informal management system

There are elements of an informal management in operation at the CEI. Every time there is a new procedure / document / protocol, CEI staff have to sign it to show they have read and understood it. There is an internal electronic document management system, which stores numbered versions of protocols, templates and procedures for example.

Part B – Permitting activities

Overview

The CEI is not the Competent permitting authority (for IPPC, EIA & SEVESO) in the Czech Republic.

On IPPC and the setting of permit conditions, the CEI issues 'Statements' on proposed permit requirements to the regional authorities (the permitting authorities), and it may propose additional operating requirements. The permitting authority can either incorporate the statement in its decision or it has to justify why it has not done so. The CEI cannot appeal against an IPPC decision made by the permitting authority, but it can file a request to review the integrated permit.

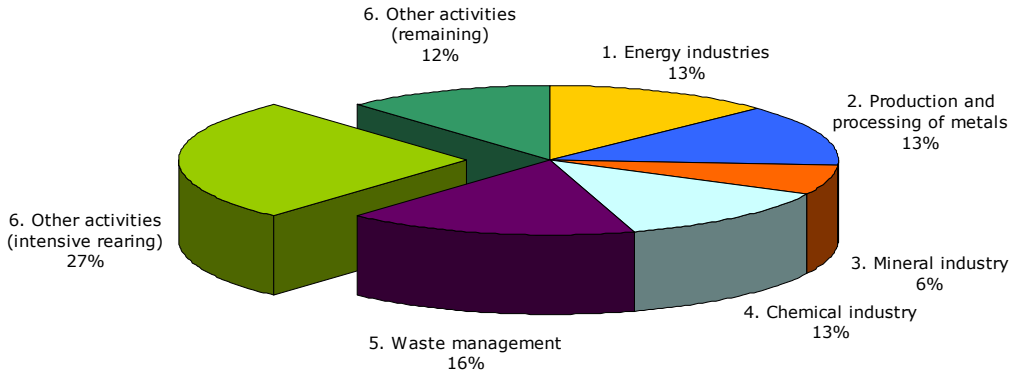
IPPC inspection reports are made based on integrated permit checks and their short form is published on the integrated prevention information system (run by the MoE). It is publicly accessible on the website www.mzp.cz/ippc. In addition, if the public makes a request for information, it may be informed about the inspection results, or administrative proceedings in more detail. A list of the IPPC installations and details of each can be found at: http://www.mzp.cz/www/ippc4.nsf/procedure_current.xsp

Process for issuing, reviewing and revoking of permits

General principles on IPPC permitting in the Czech Republic:

- Integration – IPPC Permit replaced several permits in the field of air, water protection and waste
- New permit - Every existing IPPC Installation had to obtain a new permit and went through full scale permitting process
- Subsidiarity - Permitting itself is done on regional level, regional authorities are supported on central level by MoE and CENIA (expert agency)
- Individual approach - Every permit is a result of individual permitting and its binding conditions are unique (taking into account the scale of production, technical characteristics of technology and local situation). However, minimal requirements have to be respected
- Dialogue with operator - Permit conditions are the result of dialogue between the operator, state administrations and the general public
- Access to information - All permits and brief summary documents are available from CENIA from permitting as well as BREF documents (in Czech) are available on the Internet
- Application of BAT - The permit should ensure that operation of installation is in line with relevant BAT requirements.

The Czech Republic is a highly industrialised country. There are about 1800 IPPC Permits, almost all are Annex I activities.



The Region is the highest-level administrative unit. There are thirteen regions and one capital city of Prague with regional status. An average region has about 700,000 inhabitants with about 120 IPPC Permits, about 2 - 5 officers responsible for the IPPC agenda and very often, strong representation from one branch of industry (e.g. chemistry, production of metals, intensive rearing).

The institutional set up, and their role in, permitting involves the following organisations:

- Regions
    - Permitting authority
    - Inspection of IPPC installations
- Czech Environmental Inspectorate
    - Statement on application in permitting process
    - Inspection of IPPC installations in relation with environment
- Regional Public Health Authorities
    - Statement on application in permitting process
    - Inspection of IPPC installations in relation with public health
- CENIA - Czech Environmental Information Agency
    - Expert support of permitting authority (technical experts)
    - Statement on application in permitting process (BAT)
- Ministry of Environment
    - Supreme state supervision and the central body of state in IPPC
    - Highest level of appeal
    - Expert support of permitting authority (legal experts)
- Ministries of Industry & Trade, Agriculture and Health
    - Organisation of information exchange of BAT
    - Statement on appeal.

The permitting procedure takes, on average from 117 to 185 days.

There are several steps taken in the IPPC permitting process in the Czech Republic:

- Identification of an installation
- Pre-negotiation Request
- Consultation
- Visiting of the installation
- Understanding the problems
- Application Request
- Control of Documents
- Application is Complete – Circulate to authorities for their opinions
- Circulated to CENIA for Comparison BAT and Draft Conditions
- Release brief summary of Request for Information System (web site MofE).

Once the first set of steps is complete, the next phase of the permitting process begins:

- Introduction to the Applicant via Statement
- *Possible* Oral Hearing
- Agreement on Conditions
- Payment of an Administrative Fee (approximately 1,200 EUR)
- Integrated Authorisation
- Possible Appeal
- Release of the integrated permit
- *Completion Time - on average six to twelve months*.

Upon review, 'Substantial Change' to an installation is dealt with by producing an integrated permit. Unsubstantial changes are dealt with in a Short Procedure (approximately one to two months) and by the

Regional Offices.

Cancellation of a permit can take place if the permit has never been used (for more than 4 years) or if the operator has ceased activities. If environmental monitoring indicates that the permitted conditions are met then the permit can be cancelled or if the Baseline Report has been satisfied.

Sanctions

The CEI can impose sanctions up to CZK 50,000.000 (approximately 1.85 million €), impose remedial measures or order a reduction or a halt to a facility's operation. On IPPC, the CEI may impose sanctions up to CZK 10,000.000. On SEVESO, the CEI may impose sanctions up to CZK 5,000.000. A typical fine is around 50,000 CZK. The average sum imposed in 2014 was 53,226 CZK.

Fines are usually divided between the State Environmental Fund and the municipality (or Regional Authority in case of IPPC installation) in which the offence was committed.

Involvement of the public

There is public involvement in the EIA process, and IPPC:

- Publication of the Application
- Oral Hearing
- Publication of short inspection reports.

General Binding Rules

Case Study:
Northern Ireland and Scotland have a joint portal http://www.netregs.org.uk/ where guidance for lower risk activities or small and medium sized enterprises is given. This shows both good practices and statutory requirements.

In Germany, pollution limit values on noise are set in the technical decree on noise for different urban areas, like habituated areas, commerce areas, industrial areas and the operators have to apply to the limit values even if they are not fixed in the permit. The inspection authority can oblige the operator to introduce additional measure to keep these limit values. The same is true for odour (smells). If a certain amount of smell hours are not kept in the surroundings of the installation the inspection authority has to act. The limit values are set in the odour pollution decree (in German the abbreviation is: girl). This decree shall be put into the Technical Decree on Air in the future.

Part C – Performing inspection tasks (Environmental Inspection Cycle)

Planning of inspections

1a. Describing the context

Overview

According to the Czech IPPC Act, an environmental inspection plan should include the following:

- A general assessment of relevant significant environmental issues
- The geographical area covered by the inspection plan
- A register of the installations covered by the plan
- Procedures for drawing up programmes for routine environmental inspections
- Procedures for non-routine environmental inspections.

Installations posing the greatest risk are inspected every year and 3 years for installations posing the lowest risk. For this reason, an inspection is performed at every installation with an integrated permit at least once every 3 years. Every IPPC installation is classified.

An **inspection plan** (a framework plan based on the environmental significance of facilities) is developed for three-year periods. The current period, 2014-2016, can be reviewed every year and updated if needed. Based on the plan, an **inspection programme** is developed every year (list of facilities to be inspected, incl. definition of inspection scope, approximate date, guarantor, etc.).

1b. Setting priorities

The CEI uses general and auxiliary criteria to help determine frequency of inspections.

The General Criteria:

a) Operation of the Installation:

- With a significant impact on human health and the environment (water protection, air protection, waste management) = inspection frequency once a year
- With a potential impact on human health and the environment (water protection, air protection, waste management) = inspection frequency once every 2 years
- Without a significant impact on human health and the environment (water protection, air protection, waste management) = inspection frequency once every 3 years.

b) Compliance with emission limits:

- Emission limit or integrated permit requirements are violated repeatedly, or an IP requirement or an emission limit has been violated historically with a major environmental impact = inspection frequency once a year
- Emission limit or integrated permit requirements have been violated historically in isolated cases without a major environmental impact = inspection frequency once every 2 years
- Emission limit or integrated permit requirements are not violated = inspection frequency once every 3 years.

c) Emission type and level:

- May have a significant environmental impact also in reference to sensitivity of the local environment = inspection frequency once a year
- May affect the environment also in reference to sensitivity of the local environment = inspection frequency once every 2 years
- Have no environmental impact also in reference to sensitivity of the local environment = inspection frequency = inspection frequency once every 3 years.

d) Risk of accident:

- Increased risk or an accident or non-standard situations historically (5 years back) with a major environmental impact = inspection frequency once a year
- Risk of accident or an accident or non-standard situations historically without a major environmental impact = inspection frequency once every 2 years
- Minimal risk of accident or non-standard situation, and no accident or non-standard situations historically with an environmental impact = inspection frequency once every 3 years.

Auxiliary criteria:
In addition, the CEI use "auxiliary risk criteria" that can be applied based on local knowledge of regional inspectorates.

a) Environmental impact criteria:

- Quantity of hazardous substances in the installation
- Impacts on the environment and human health (only justified complaints!), accidents, fires and other incidents in the last 5 years
- Air emissions (type and quantity)
- Water emissions (to sewerage and watercourses)
- Waste produced
- Local environmental quality
- Local environmental sensitivity (protected sites, protected groundwater accumulation sites, etc.).

b) Criteria describing the operator's behaviour:

- Tackling of accidents and incidents
- Attitude to legislative compliance and measures and obligations imposed
- Possesses EMAS, ISO 14 000, etc.
- CEI findings from previous inspections in the last 5 years
- Category A or B, SEVESO Directive.

The CEI divides risk category of installations into the following categories:

- Category I – annual inspection
- Category II – an inspection every 2 years
- Category III – an inspection every 3 years.

Based on the assessment of general and auxiliary criteria, a numerical value (1, 2 or 3) is assigned to each installation to determine inspection frequency. An inspection plan is then developed defining how often the installation will be inspected. From this an inspection programme for the given year is developed. The programme also sets out the scope of the inspections based on this assessment (e.g. a full inspection or part of the integrated permit).

The average inspection duration is approximately 2 to 5 days for the Water Protection, Waste Management and Air Protection Departments. This time includes inspection preparation and administration connected with the inspection. Generally, 40-45% of the inspector's time is planned for inspection activities. The rest of the inspection activity capacity is left for handling tasks that occur in the course of the year and that the Inspectorate is obliged to deal with (unplanned inspections, alerts, component thematic tasks operatively assigned by the Ministry of the Environment). Inspectors are obliged to deal with all complaints.

IPPC inspections are carried out jointly by multiple or all technical environmental protection departments. These inspections make up approximately 75-80% of the potential inspection capacity. Site inspections on IPPC installations often last a day but can last longer for more complex activities.

The duration of administrative proceedings from their initiation to the issuance of a decision varies in length; the average length of an administrative proceeding is approximately 1 to 2 months). The time

demand for processing an administrative proceeding is most often estimated to be 3-5 days, but sometimes the most difficult cases take weeks / months.

Non-routine inspections:

- Complaints
- Follow-up inspections
- Component thematic tasks operatively assigned by the Ministry of the Environment
- In cooperation with other authorities
- Accident investigation.

For IPPC installations, approximately 75% of inspections are routine and 25% are non-routine.

On SEVESO, the CEI's competences are underpinned by legislation. The competent authorities for SEVESO are:

- CEI
- Regional Authorities
- Authorities of integrated inspection:
    - Regional Health Authority
    - Fire Rescue Service
    - Regional Labour Inspection Office
    - District Mining Authority.

Facility categories:

- Category A (lower tier) installations receive an inspection every 3 years
- Category B (upper tier) installations receive an annual inspection
- An 'Extraordinary Inspection' is undertaken if infringements, accidents or complaints, occur.

There are 90 facilities under Category A and 123 facilities in Category B in the Czech Republic.
There is no risk assessment for SEVESO inspections.

The CEI regional inspectorates submit Annual Inspection Plan Proposals to the central Directorate and then the MoE for approval. Once approved, the CEI then coordinates with all competent authorities on how to carry out the inspection, the focal points involved, legal changes and any other relevant points.

The CEI coordinates an integrated inspection with all of the Integrated Authorities mentioned above. There are often more than 20 persons involved in the inspections and takes on average 3 days. Each authority has their own report and information in carrying out the inspection. All reports and information are sent to the CEI, who then prepares the final inspection report. This is sent to the facility operator and the other Integrated Authorities.

The CEI prepares a summary annual review of all SEVESO activities.

Case Study: ***use of the beamer during inspection visits in Italy***
During on site inspections (lasting one or more days), a minute is drafted daily and signed, at the end of the day, by operator and inspectors (people who attended the inspection).
Minute contains the detailed description of the activities carried out during the inspection, what has been observed by inspectors and the declarations of the operator. The structure of the minute follows the checklist prepared in advance to plan the inspection. No conclusions are set in the minute according to the findings.
The minute is drafted on the basis of a digital template; to save time and come up straight to the sharing of the content of the minute between inspector and operator, the document is projected by means of a beamer and compiled step by step in front of the operator that has the chance to read it meanwhile and amend it.

This practice allows time to be saved (otherwise the operator needs to read the whole document at the end of the day before sign it) and to immediately share the content with the operator who has the chance to include his considerations.
Therefore, there is no need to go through the document at the end of the day; it will be printed in 2 copies (in a mobile printer available in the inspectors equipment or in a printer of the operator) and signed.

One is for the operator and the second one for the inspectors; this will be scanned and uploaded in the internal database.

1c. Defining objectives and strategies

IPPC inspections are carried out on the basis of assigned tasks by the Ministry of Environment, on complaints and, since 2014, on basic risk assessment and historic compliance levels, though expert (inspector) judgment still plays a role to a certain extent. The CEI appears to be considering implementing a more sophisticated risk assessment tool developed within IMPEL.

1d. Planning and review

The CEI bases it's planning on a three yearly cycle. Its inspection plan is developed for three-year periods (the first & current period is 2014-2016) will be reviewed every year and updated if needed. Based on the plan, an inspection programme is developed every year (list of facilities to be inspected, incl. definition of inspection scope, approximate date). Based on inspection results, other findings and additional experience with the installation (complaints, accidents), the plan can be reviewed, which is then reflected in the inspection programme for the year. This is usually done annually.

Execution framework

Protocols – Guidance

Working instructions for routine and non-routine inspections:

a) Routine inspection
   I. Long term planning, creating a team, preparation of control-related information
   II. Focussing on the whole permit of an installation, or whole issue (e.g. waste treatment, air protection)

b) Non routine inspection
   I. Complaints submitted by citizens e.g. on air quality, odour
   II. Focussing on only part of the installation.

The procedure for issuing notices and imposing sanctions is set out in law. Fines are payable within 15 days and are usually collected the Customs Office. Income from fines according to the Act on IPPC is split between the State Environment Fund and the region in which the activity took place.

Case Study: ***Penalties regime in Romania (the National Environmental Guard - NEG)***
Penalties in Romania are applied through a penalty report. The report sets out the amount of the penalty and all related payment details e.g. the bank and bank account, and the deadline for the paying. All revenues go to the State Budget.

Operators have the option to pay half of the penalty within 48 hours or the full penalty within 15 days. Appealing the penalty report suspends the payment of penalty though if the court upholds the NEG's decision the operator has to pay the penalty within 15 days.

If the penalty is not paid in time, the National Authority for Fiscal Administration (NAFA) enforces the

penalty and regularly informs the NEG on the status of collection of the penalty. The National Environmental Guard keeps a register, both on paper and in electronic format, of all penalties applied. The register helps the inspector in fulfilment of their duty to follow the collection of penalties. The register is shown below.

Penalty report registration number	Operator	Legal provisions violated (law, article, paragraph, etc.)	No of penalties imposed	Penalties amount	The amount paid		Warning letter	Complementary penalties imposed				Date/status of appeal	Date of sending to/status of collection by NAFA	Inspector name
					50%	100%		Seizure of goods	Suppression of illegal constructions	Closing of installation	Suspension of operation			

To help inspection and enforcement, the MoE prepares a methodological instruction issued in the *Journal of the Ministry of Environment* that is used by all state organisations. For IPPC inspections, internal instructions are issued by the CEI Directorate in Prague to harmonise procedures across regional inspectorates. On SEVESO, there is a methodological instruction for inspection work according to the Major Accident Prevention Act.

Protocols for communication with the public (access to information) and with operators:

a) Public
   I. Handling complaints
   II. Motions and petitions
b) Operators
   I. Formal communication set out by the Rules of Administrative Procedure
   II. Informal communication (e.g. Personal contact, conferences, expert working groups)

On SEVESO, there is guidance for handling complaints, motions and petitions, which is set out in law. There is also a template decision on penalty, template protocol and report and a methodological instruction for inspection work according to the Major Accident Prevention Act for routine as well as non-routine inspections.

Information management and exchange

The CEI uses what is known as a Central Information System (CIS). This is a database that highlights all cases and collects information relating to decisions and protocols on SEVESO for example.

As information exchange (within the organisation and with partner organisations) the CEI informs the authority and the regional public health authority about planned checks and penalties and remedial measures imposed.

On SEVESO, the Regional Authorities send a note on all decisions according to the Major Accident Prevention Act. They then send the safety reports, programmes and emergency plans proposals for assessment during the approval process.

The MoE organises a meeting of the “Regions and IPPC” working group twice a year in which the CEI and CENIA are also invited to discuss legislative issues, practical application of the law and methodological

guidance issued by the MoE. It is also an opportunity for an informal meeting with colleagues. The MoE website hosts the integrated prevention information system containing information about facilities (integrated permits, self-monitoring reports, inspection reports, etc.).

The Inspection Programme is not publicly available on the CEI website.

The Czech IPPC Act obliges the CEI to inform the permitting authorities and regional public health authorities about planned inspections, penalties and remedial measures imposed.

Press Conferences organised several times per year to inform the media and public about key cases that have been tackled by the CEI.

Case Study: ***Self Monitoring reporting in Italy***
Below are links to documents drafted by the National Environmental Agency, ISPRA in Italy with the minimum content for a self-monitoring report. This is a template used by the operator:

- http://www.isprambiente.gov.it/files/pubblicazioni/manuali-lineeguida/ippc-2007/ippcc-prevenzione-e-riduzione-integrata-dell-inquinamento.pdf
- http://www.isprambiente.gov.it/it/pubblicazioni/manuali-e-linee-guida/ippc-prevenzione-e-riduzione-integrata

Equipment

Inspectors are equipped with mobile phones, laptops, cameras, mobile printers and they can use CEI cars in their inspection work. The CEI has a fully equipped van for carrying out air emissions monitoring. They are able to monitor directly (with devices for continual monitoring) the emissions of basic pollutants and are able to take samples for heavy metals or PCDD/DF. The analysis of these samples has to be carried out by an external laboratory.

Qualifications

When recruiting inspectors, the CEI requires a degree in natural sciences, engineering, technical, agricultural and forestry specialisation or equivalent. Open advertisement of positions is published on the CEI and state employment website.

On SEVESO, There is no special qualifications requirement for the major Accident Prevention inspectors. They recruit from the water protection department (are members of water protection department). The common practice is, that new inspectors do the inspections in cooperation with the more experienced ones.

Ethics

CEI inspectors must comply with the rules of Civil Servants ethics.

Training

The CEI carries out some training for its staff though it is often dependent on the budget available. In the last few years, training has been minimised. Training is developed on an annual basis.

The CEI trains its new staff / inspectors:

- There is compulsory training for newly admitted inspectors
- Training on administrative law and inspection rules / legislation
- Through the *Institute for Public Administration*
- By sending them to meetings & conferences.

Inspectors from different regions meet in larger gatherings to share knowledge and expertise once per year.

Every year, CEI organises training for each department, which lasts for several days. This training is focused on technical developments and the refreshment of skills and knowledge of existing and new inspectors.

On SEVESO in particular, a diverse mix of controlled installations reduce risk of "issue-blindness". Further more, a larger number of people performing the inspections (integrated inspection authorities) also helps against "issue-blindness".

Guidance

The CEI rarely pay for external expertise to help them carry out their work, preferring instead to seek support from CENIA and MoE.

On SEVESO, inspectors obtain advice from the MoE and the Research Institute of Safety Labour. Exchange of experiences with other integrated inspection authorities, Slovak Environmental Inspectorate and other European inspection bodies and participation in the IMPEL projects, is also common.

The rules for inspection procedures primarily contain specific acts for different areas. The law describes plans, inspection performance, reports, and operator information. All inspectors must follow the Code on Administration and Code on Control when carrying out his/her duties and can achieve support from the CEI Legal Service Department on an ad hoc basis as needed.

Execution and reporting

Carrying out inspections

Routine inspections – general principles:

- Based on annual inspection programme – planned for each quarter of the year
- Always includes site visit
- Usually announced in advance
- Regional office and Regional Health authority are informed
- Broader period of time involved (compliance being assessed up to 3 years to the last inspection)
- Carried out by one or more departments at the same time.

Non-routine inspections – general principles:

- Based on alerts or complaints from public or legal entities or on accidents announced by the operator or other person
- Always includes site visit
- Not announced in advance
- Usually, the Regional Office & Regional Health Authority are not informed
- Usually focused on particular issue and shorter period of time.

Inspection overview:

- Commencement of inspection
    - Announcement in advance (typically routine inspections)
    - By the submission of an inspection permit / ID pass to the inspected party (typically non-routine inspections)
- Site visit
- Conclusion of the inspection
- (Enforcement Measures)
- (Reporting).

How are routine inspections carried out?

- Notice on commencement of inspection according to the Inspection Code
- Inspection is commenced by the delivery of this notice
- Copy of the notice is sent to the Regional Office and Regional Health Authority (to give them the opportunity to attend as well)
- Organisational information
    - Contact person
    - Date, time and place of the meeting
    - List of demanded documents
- Formal requirements
    - Legal authorisation of CEI
    - Identification of inspected party
    - Identification of fields of inspection
    - Information about rights and duties of inspected party.

Site Visits:

- Prepared blank report (protocol) based on valid permission
- 2 – 4 inspectors present
- Similar procedure both for routine and non-routine inspections
    - Legal requirements (ID passes, recording devices, protective clothing, etc.)
    - Inspection of the installation (critical points, monitoring points, etc.)
    - Inspection of documents
- Partial report ('end of day')
    - Contains the detailed description of the activities carried out during the inspection, what has been observed that particular day and inspection findings for that day.
    - Contains information about following procedure
    - List of required additional documents or statements
    - No conclusions are set in this report
    - Signed both by inspectors and the operator
- Final report (Inspection report)
    - All relevant inspection findings
    - Conclusion about compliance.
    - Signed both by inspectors and the operator
    - The operator has 15 days to notify the CEI of any objections to the inspection findings.

Performance monitoring

The CEI Directorate has, the review team were informed, recently asked the regions to develop some performance indicators for use by the inspectorate. However, up until now, the annual report that is produced by the CEI has been used to show the work of the CEI. The report includes information such as:

- How many inspections carried out: Number of routine inspections, non routine and total inspections
- Number of days spent on inspection
- IPPC inspections carried out
- Work done in other inspection regimes
- Work carried out in relation to a change of permit
- Cooperation with other authorities e.g. Statements issued
- How many fines issued & the amount of fines imposed in CZK
- Amount of complaints responded to
- Number of accidents responded to.

This data is compiled manually using information such as the inspection reports. A written report is then produced to summarise the information.

Case Study:
IMPEL projects on indicators:

'Developing performance indicators for environmental inspection systems'
http://impel.eu/wp-content/uploads/2010/04/2009-03-Developing-performance-indicators-for-environmental-inspection-systems-FINAL-REPORT-.pdf

'Exploring qualitative and quantitative assessment tools to evaluate the performance of environmental inspectorates across the EU'
http://impel.eu/wp-content/uploads/2012/06/Adopted-Final-Report_Exploring-Assessment-Tools_2012-03-30.pdf

Case Study from Scottish EPA:

- http://www.sepa.org.uk/media/150327/annual-operating-plan-2015-2016.pdf
- http://www.environment.scotland.gov.uk/get-interactive/map-view/

Part D – Site visit

During the IRI no site visits were carried out.

Summary of findings

Good Practices

Part A

- The State Administrations appear to each have well defined roles and tasks with little overlap between agencies, which help to set out how different organisations cooperate and interact. It was noted that there are no formal written links e.g. Memorandum of Understanding, but there seems to be good informal contacts.

- The inspectorate can hire external assistance if required e.g. legal or seek support from the Environment Agency or Ministry of the Environment. This is a good use of resourcing and resource sharing. It is likely to become more prevalent around Europe in future years.

- The Czech Republic has an 8-year State Environmental Policy that is updated if and when required. It is published on the Internet and is also translated into English. This provides a strong overall basis for the CEI.

- The Czech Republic has implemented a Civil Service Act, which sets out basic laws including a Code of Ethics. It contains a requirement to pass an exam to become a civil servant as well as many other good practices. It is useful that it applies to all civil servants rather than each agency having to create their own.

- The CEI have a very good website that also has an English version of some sections. Given the large number of industrial sites owned by multi nationals this is useful for those new to Czech.

- The CEI publishes a lot of information on its website to help inform the public about what it is doing. Specific examples of good practice include:
    - A 'Green Line' & Emergency phone lines for the public to report incidents that is manned 24/7, 365 days per year
    - A forum for the public where questions can be posted
    - A 'Questions & Answers' section
    - A 'Frequently Answered Question's' section
    - A yearly summary of CEI activities (in English)

  Each of these should be considered as good practice in their own right. The number and quality of these examples shows strong commitment to public engagement.

- The establishment of methodological guidance for complaint handling for the use of CEI staff. This process has strong internal regulation with clear steps.

Part B

- Permit applications contain information about decommissioning. This is useful for operators so that they can see in advance what they will be required to do to surrender a permit.

- There is a staged hierarchical process for permitting (in other words, operators receive must receive their EIA & IPPC permits before they receive their building permit) ensuring all technical permissions are in place prior to building on the ground.

- There is a hierarchical appeals process for both permitting (regional authorities) and inspections and enforcement (CEI). The Ministry of the Environment is part of this formal appeal process at a

high level. Where technical information on BAT is concerned the appeal chain may contain the Ministry of Agriculture or Trade & Industry. There is also an independent ombudsman.

- Standard software is used to calculate financial cost benefits for BAT derogations. This is useful to aid consistency of approach on a national basis.

- IED text transposed into Czech legislation without significant changes giving added transparency. This should help the regulated community and regulators meet the spirit of the legislation.

- The Czech authorities consolidate / codify IPPC permits and publish them on the website but also include original permits and subsequent changes. This is useful for the regulated, regulators, control authorities and public and is one of the most transparent examples of this in Europe.

- The owner of the land can be (depending upon the opinion of regional authority) part of the permit process. This is useful as there is a potential that the owner of the land could be left with the clean up should the company become insolvent and they can also compare any tenancy agreement meets the proposed use. This appears to be a good opportunity to be a routine practice to all regional authorities.

- The Inspectorate may request that the permitting authority to change a condition / vary a permit and this is set out in law. This ability is often missing in many states making the regulatory cycle for it.

- Guidance has been developed on the expected contents of operator reports and baseline reports. This should improve quality and deliver better consistency of returns.

- The Czech Environmental Information Agency (CENIA) provides support during the permitting process. The Ministry of the Environment provides legal advice too.

- When there is an application for BAT Derogation, then this is considered as a 'Substantial Change' and then the permitters are able to review the whole permit.

- There are established meetings between regional authorities and the MoE to help with knowledge sharing and best practice.

- Baseline reports and compliance with other permit conditions are always used when assessing surrender applications.

Part C

- The CEI has developed systems to enable compliance with Article 23 of IED such as public reporting of findings (web); inspection plan and risk criteria including those required by IED etc.

- The CEI uses site-specific criteria for its risk assessment rather than more generic sectoral criteria. Although this takes more time initially to set up the system it gives a much truer assessment of risk across a balance of sectors, installation size, local environment and compliance levels etc.

- The CEI uses some elements of IMPEL's IRAM tool for defining risk criteria.

- Database of inspection findings on the intranet. This is useful as it allows an inspector in one area to look at a sector or specific company in another. This will aid consistency.

- All inspectors are educated to university degree level as a minimum.

- Inspectors are well equipped to allow working in the field such as laptops and mobile printers.

- CEI are the authority responsible for coordinating all SEVESO inspections. CEI develop inspection plans that are shared with all competent authorities to ensure they can be suitable resourced at the right time by all parties.

- Inspection frequency is set out in law and is stricter than the SEVESO Directive requirements

- The physical process of inspecting a SEVESO site is very thorough with multiple agencies with multiple members of staff.

- Although multi agencies carryout the inspections the results are coordinated to give an integrated report. This ensures that any advice or direction given does not conflict with that of another agency.

- Annual report of findings includes sectoral / issue analysis. This is used to feed into future planning of inspections.

- All competent authorities meet prior to inspection to discuss on site tactics. This facilitates a professional coordinated approach to be taken.

- Fines are split between the environmental fund and the regional authority where the pollution took place.

- All documents such as procedures and senior management decisions are on the intranet (the CEI's internal network) to aid transparency. When a document is updated all users must sign to say they understand that the document has been revised. Positive mechanisms to ensure staff use the right data sources.

- Penalties that are imposed by the CEI are collected by the Customs Agency allowing CEI to focus on environmental matters rather than 'debt' recovery.

- Special training related to SEVESO for inspectors is provided by the T.G. Masaryk Water Research Institute which is a body under the MoE.

- The CEI has protocols for communication with the public and operator.

- To aid professional development and consistency of approach there is some exchange of inspectors with other regions and the possible opportunity to take part in International meetings.

- The Inspectorate involved with approval process of safety reports, programmes and emergency plans. In many countries this task lie solely (environment) with the permitter.

- New inspectors are paired / 'buddied' with more experienced inspectors. This helps to train inexperienced and newly qualified inspectors more quickly.

- Good networking framework with working with other organisations and public. A map of interactions between different bodies has been created. There are established communication channels between authorities.

- Checking compliance with emission limit values of the permit is verified by CEI and is based on measurements carried out by accredited labs. Many authorities rely solely on operator returns but audit sampling is useful to have further confidence in the level of compliance.

- In the Czech Republic there is a law regarding the environmental information companies are obliged to publish on their own websites e.g. their annual report. This is a very interesting compliance assurance approach which is currently not widely used.

- There are tailor made emission limit values according to the area/region. For example, conditions are used for wastewater discharges allowing for lower tier and upper tier or gross failure.

- Water discharge results are checked to work out the companies tax levy to the government. This is a good example of cross agency working keeping costs on the public purse lower.

- There is a wide network of ambient air monitoring stations around the Czech Republic. Many are located around the larger sites. The information is available on the web in almost real time.

- The availability of IED reports helps to demonstrate a compliance history. There is a database of inspection results, which is accessible by all CEI staff and public, stored on the MoE website.

- The CEI uses a formal template for its inspection reporting. Main findings, non-compliances and enforcement actions are included in general terms. This helps with consistent reporting.

- Thanks to historically high levels of training many of the inspectors are highly skilled and knowledgeable.

- Other competent authorities have the opportunity to join the inspection (because they have been informed in advance of the inspection.)

- Out of office hour's inspections are carried out (not just 9-5).

- National inspection plan subdivides into regional, team and individual units.

- The CEI has successfully organised press conferences to inform the public about successful cases.

Opportunities for Development

- Consider how the CEI can create a multi-annual training plan rather than annual training plans and tie this into a competency framework where skills and abilities of all staff have been mapped across the CEI. This will help the organisation to understand where it has skill shortages and where training needs to be targeted. This could help the organisation to be more resilient to changes in staff levels but also save money.

- In line with the previous point, consider ways to increase training by finding smarter ways to provide that training e.g. online training modules, in-house training, 'train the trainer' approaches, using networks such as IMPEL. One area to consider improving training on was in technical English and sampling.

- Consider developing a contact list (CEI & Permitters) of staff specialisms that all staff can access and use. This helps to improve consistency of approach between different regions e.g. when permitting installations in different regions without standard conditions, but also when inspecting similar processes.

- CEI have placed shortened IPPC/IED inspections on the website. This has the potential to yield large compliance assurance benefits (e.g. 20% improvement in compliance rate in Iceland). Consider putting all inspection reports on website and going beyond just IPPC.

- Consider how like the point discussed above how other compliance assurance tools and approaches could be used to help get more sites compliant. There are numerous examples from around the world (See IMPEL mapping the regulatory toolkit project 2016) that could be applied. Using examples from around other IMPEL member countries; consider ways to enhance the CEI's regulatory toolkit especially other than just enforcement.

- Inspection reports appear quite large. The opportunity exists to reflect on the resource put into the development of drafting these reports and the time and ability of the regulated community to read and correctly interpret the importance of these reports.

- It was noted that the legal team in CEI was quite small compared to the number of administrative procedure / decision appeals. More legal advice e.g. could reduce the number of appeals however consider ways to enhance legal departments and legal support in the regions.

- The process for an operator of going from business intent concept to reality is a lengthy process. There is potential to discuss how to merge the procedure of environmental impact assessment and IED permit and even building permission to streamline the procedure and reduce the administrative burden on all. A 'one-stop-shop' approach.

- Consider ways to enhance the consistency of licence conditions by for example using a national database.

- Currently Public Health Authorities are responsible for noise. Competency for noise emanating from a regulated site often lies with the environmental regulator. Consider how this competency could be integrated into the CEI especially for IED sites.

- The website has some very good components to it however it is thought this could be enhanced through the integration of GIS into the website.

- Consolidate the codified permits practice to other regimes and not just IPPC. What you have is state of the art and it is thought that this good practice could successfully be applied across all environmental regimes.

- Currently there are only informal ways to put pressure on regional authorities to take into account the views of the CEI. Consider putting this into a legal / formal context.

- Site-specific risk criteria have been successfully applied to IED installations. Consider applying site-specific risk criteria to all permitted activities across all regimes.

- At present, all non-compliances are categorised with the same seriousness and are fined accordingly whereas one would suggest some are more/less serious compared to each other e.g. litter on site vs. emission limit breaches. Consider developing a Compliance Assessment Classification scheme that distinguishes between major/minor breaches of permit conditions. Such a system really helps an operator know how far they have to go to be a compliant site. This could also help to reduce the amount of time required on follow up actions by focussing primarily on the more serious. It was noted that variable fines can be applied in cases of serious non-compliance. However this does not relate to how the CEI classify the non-compliance.

- The State environmental policy has within it clear goals. Consider how the CEI can be more outcome focused aligned to these goals. The site specific risk criteria may also need to be modified to help you meet these.

- It is suggested that you build just one single inspection plan for all regimes and not several separate plans. This will help with resource planning especially aligned to risk. It appears that the current planning process is quite complicated and time consuming.

- The good work in coordinating an inspection form between agencies for SEVESO inspections was noted. It is suggested that the shared form is shared back to all your SEVESO partners.

- All environmental regulators around Europe are under financial pressures. Consider how you could alleviate it this for instance by charging for inspections or a fee based on non-compliance to recover costs where possible.

- Enhance the importance of State of the Environment as weighting criteria in risk assessment (move it from auxiliary to main criteria).

- It was noted that in SEVESO inspections there may be between 10-25 inspectors from the various agencies at site inspection. This is considered to be very high with the norm being often less than 5 (e.g. Germany 3-5)

- Consider developing a complaints register that logs / catalogues all complaints received, when, who, details etc. Then consider ways to categorise, quantify and tier the importance of responses to those complaints. Though attending to all complaints is a noble quest, it takes a significant amount of time that is perhaps better spent elsewhere on more important casework. Consider also possibly not attending all complaints

- It was identified that 1-2 SEVESO major accidents to the environment (MATTE) incidents occur on average each year. Consider how you could deliver a concerted campaign to reduce this – the goal should be zero.

- Although the regional inspectors are organised thematically (e.g. water, waste) it is thought that where certain industries are densely located even across regions then the use of inspectors specialised in one type of industry could be used to enhance consistency.

- It was noted that many key personnel are located within CEI and the regional permitters. Consider how succession planning and knowledge transfer occur prior to the departure (perhaps unexpectedly) of key staff.

- The review felt that the current regional structure of permitting in the Czech Republic could create a lack of uniformity across permits. Explore opportunities to make permit conditions permits more consistent across the country such as building a national database for permit conditions; templates for standard conditions & General Binding Rules; cross regional permitting teams; or virtual centres of permitting excellence.

- Adaptation of new BAT are currently only considered during the permitting process and when it is a substantial change. This should also be included as standard within each inspection with findings fed back to the permitter where required.

- Consider the development of more frequent and structured meetings between inspectors and permitters, there are likely to be more significant improvements to the environmental inspection cycle and ultimately to environmental outcomes.

- It is recommended that self-monitoring results be checked before the inspection. It is suggested that more focus be placed on the analysis of self-monitoring data returns and consider placing more responsibility on operator. More attention to sampling, audit of monitoring data & analysis of operator.

- Due to the potential issues with regard to a level playing field within permits and wider emerging practices elsewhere in Europe consider placing the focus of inspections not only on compliance but also on site management and improvement.

- Evaluate possibilities to have a general IED inspectorate team with more specialist knowledge.

- Explore the possibility of using NGO information in driving inspection plan/programme if it is useful to do so.

- The level of fines issued was considered to be not particularly high and may not act as a real deterrence. Consider raising the fine level & index link this over time.

- Data on installations from measurements and samples are not published on Internet. Publishing this information could yield similar benefits to that of the inspection results. The results of desk surveys could also be made publicly available along with other inspections.

- Explore how to get accredited labs to send copy of results directly to the CEI. This may require legislative changes.

- Use EMAS or ISO 14001 registers of non-conformities during inspection. They may help point you into looking at any issues more quickly.

- Once a non-compliance is rectified, consider making this known via the Internet and explaining that the site is now compliant. Updating the short report and publish on the Internet after the administrative proceedings are finished. This is another compliance assurance approach and often sees non-compliances rectified more quickly.

- Consider including in the inspection reports suggestions for improvement and a section for comments to the permitter. This last section need not be shared with the operator.

- Consider using positive comments e.g. 'good' etc in summaries that are made available to the public. Going further, consider how the CEI could motivate the operators to go beyond compliance or at the least strive for better results.

- It is thought that although it is often advisable to pre-announce an inspection it is not the norm to pre-announce the subject of the inspection (i.e. specifics). It is thought that the use of this practice as the norm could potentially be reviewed.

- The material placed onto the website is all good practice. Consider how to automate inspection protocol generation so that they may be placed on the internet with less administration burden on CEI.

- Re-consider allowing photographic evidence as part of prosecutions. It is understood that this may be due to rules outwith CEI however this practice is commonplace elsewhere and systems can be put in place to treat even electronic images as tamper proof evidence.

- Consider a reduction in the number of inspectors taking part during IED inspections. Although the reason are understood such as knowledge, avoidance of corruption etc there are mechanisms that could be employed that saved you resource to place elsewhere and prevent secondary issues arising.

- There appears to be a high reliance on MS Excel spreadsheets that can be easily corrupted. Consider using other systems / databases to store and record data.

- Make inspection more focused based on the risk assessment process. If water is the major issue at the site focus on water this can be linked with the number and knowledge of inspectors attending an inspection.

- More integrated inspections for non-IED activities e.g. joining water air inspections where appropriate) reduce burden for companies and CEI.

- The CEI does not have a formal (ISO, for example) management system in place. If this is not about to change, consider developing further the informal management system already in place to align it more towards a quality management system..

- Consider how to fully quantify the effort placed into the CEI workload planning processes.

- Inspection planning is currently reviewed annually. With a less burdensome system this could be reviewed as and when required (e.g. inspector on long term sick/change in prioritisation).

- Consider developing and using performance indicators to help drive planning of inspections and demonstrating performance of CEI.

- Consider how to link the MoE environmental strategy to personal goals and targets. This could be achieved by developing the goals and aims of the CEI by linking it to the MoE Strategy. The CEI Strategy can then be changed depending on the changing MoE priorities and national goals. Then the individual performance targets and goals for inspectors could be linked to the wider organisational goals. There is the potential to then develop a more thorough system of evaluation of inspectors and managers based on individual performance targets.

- Consider developing a classification scheme for environment 'events' such as *unsubstantiated* through to *major*.

- Find a way to force all integrated authorities to take part in inspections where they are required. Currently if they don't have enough resource they can choose not to attend.

- Inspectors are not routinely informed if fines imposed on a company have been paid or not. Consider how a centralised system / feedback can be developed to do this automatically.

- Consider reviewing the enforcement strategy, and specifically by adding to the existing powers. The enforcement toolkit is a subset of the wider compliance assurance toolkit.

- Consider increasing the number of unannounced planned inspections. It is always useful to have random unexpected inspections in your armoury.

- It is thought that the salaries for new recruits is low and lack of flexibility in employment terms of conditions (e.g. flexible working/reduced hours etc) may contribute to staff leaving as soon as they have been trained. Consider how you can build in a package that is attractive for new recruits and existing staff. It is often not always about the money (e.g. training and competency maintenance.)

- Consider ways to best manage permits and BAT that are out of date.

Conclusions

The Czech Environmental Inspectorate is a dedicated organisation that plays a key role in protecting the environment in the Czech Republic. All the building blocks to implementing the Industrial Emissions Directive and the SEVESO Directive are in place.

The peer review showed that the CEI has developed a good website that communicates a lot of information to the public. This is important given the increasing requirements in Europe for openness and transparency but also because of recent evidence to suggest that improved compliance is achieved as a result. The CEI has an excellent coordinating and partnership approach with other state administrations particularly with regard to inspections. The CEI employs a sound, internal intranet too that stores protocols, templates and other tools for staff. This is used in combination with an impressive quality control mechanism which requires staff to sign they have read and understood the protocols stored there.

A significant challenge for all regulators in Europe is to ensure that they are outcome focused (environmental improvements are the goal and not simply checking conditions against a permit), that they are evidence led and compliance is achieved using all possible enforcement tools.

The CEI should consider developing clear corporate environmental goals, derived from the Ministry of Environment goals set out in the State Environmental Policy of the Czech Republic 2012 - 2020 that then link down to relevant regional and department levels and then to individual inspectors and other staff via personal targets and a yearly appraisal of performance. In addition, by more fully implementing risk criteria in the CEI's three yearly and annual work planning, to CEI goals and objectives, this would go some way to developing more visible and demonstrable links with environmental outcome and not just output.

The CEI already has many systems in place that capture information. A challenge going forward is to consider how this information can be 'mined' efficiently so that the 'nuggets' of useful data can be used to direct the work of the organisation and help to demonstrate the link between the work of the CEI and environmental outcomes. Many examples exist in IMPEL member countries and this could be a useful starting point for the CEI either to copy or develop their own system.

The CEI has a very limited enforcement toolkit at its disposal compared with many other EU member states and their inspectorates. The imposition of fines (especially where fines levels are low), the temporary shutting down of an installation or the withdrawal of a permit are rather blunt instruments with which to influence change and ultimately protect the environment. Again, other inspectorates in IMPEL member countries use a variety of tools to ensure compliance is achieved. Examples include advice, guidance, warnings, criminal sanctions, covert inspections, 'Name & Shame', 'Name & Fame' for instance. A variety of tools in the enforcement toolkit, that are used in an appropriate situation and in a correct manner often lead to improved results.

The review found not only a dedicated organisation but strong evidence of competent staff that have a strong bond with one another. Staff are highly educated and clearly care about the job they do in the Czech Republic. There also appears to be a good mix of junior and more senior staff too with a variety of experience in the regulatory sector. This is clearly a strength for the CEI to be maintained and built upon.

In Europe where salaries for staff working in the environment sector are usually lower than in other sectors of the economy, there is often a challenge for organisations to recruit new employees and retain more experienced staff who can often stay to develop their skill set but drift away from the public to the private sector in search of higher pay and other opportunities. To tackle this, the CEI could therefore consider a number of things such as more flexible working conditions and a more targeted package of training and development. The establishment of a 'competency framework' that maps out the skills and experiences of CEI's staff and the linkage of this to a more targeted training and development scheme would help the organisation to strategically assess where its skill shortages really are. It would also help to overcome

problems such as issue blindness and give individuals an increased sense of worth and a stake in their chosen field of expertise.

The review team considers that the objectives of the area of EU environmental law within the scope of the review of the Czech Environmental Inspectorate are being delivered in the Czech Republic. Furthermore the arrangements for environmental inspection and enforcement are broadly in line with the Recommendation for Minimum Criteria for Environmental Inspections (RMCEI).

Lessons learnt from IRI process

Lessons learnt from this IRI review are:

- There was a discussion among review team members about examples of good practice and opportunities for development at the conclusion of each day
- Active contributions from all team members with examples of how they do things in their own countries enable a sharing of ideas. A great team who are engaged in the process make the whole event run more smoothly and give a much better outcome.
- Local establishments for lunch and coffee in the room helped with time keeping.
- The vast majority of presentations were available in advance of the review so that they could be examined before the start of the IRI. Possessing copies of documents and presentations in advance helps the review team to prepare and consider questions before arriving in the host country. It also greatly assists the rapporteur to prepare and become familiar with material to be discussed that will likely appear in the end report. This should be the norm.

Annex 1

Terms of Reference for IMPEL project

TOR Reference No.: 2015/22	Author(s): Lenka Nemcova & Michael Nicholson
Version: 4	Date: 13/02/15

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR WORK UNDER THE AUSPICES OF IMPEL

1. Work type and title

1.1 Identify which Expert Team this needs to go to for initial consideration	
Industry	☑
Waste and TFS	☐
Water and land	☐
Nature protection	☐
Cross-cutting – tools and approaches -	☑
1.2 Type of work you need funding for	
Exchange visits	☐
Peer reviews (e.g. IRI)	☑
Conference	☐
Development of tools/guidance	☐
Comparison studies	☐
Assessing legislation (checklist)	☐
Other (please describe):	☐
	☐
1.3 Full name of work (enough to fully describe what the work area is)	
IMPEL Review Initiative of the Czech Environmental Inspectorate	
1.4 Abbreviated name of work or project	
IRI	

2. Outline business case (why this piece of work?)

2.1 Name the legislative driver(s) where they exist (name the Directive, Regulation, etc.)	
The European Parliament and Council Recommendation on Providing Minimum Criteria for Environmental Inspections in Member States (2001/331/EC)	
2.2 Link to IMPEL MASP priority work areas	
1. Assist members to implement new legislation	☑
2. Build capacity in member organizations through the IMPEL Review Initiatives	☑
3. Work on 'problem areas' of implementation identified by IMPEL and the European Commission	

	☑

2.3 Why is this work needed? (Background, motivations, aims, etc.)

The IRI scheme is a voluntary scheme providing for informal reviews of environmental authorities in IMPEL member countries. It was set up to implement the European Parliament and Council Recommendation (2001/331/EC) providing for minimum criteria for environmental inspections (RMCEI), where it states: "Member States should assist each other administratively in operating this Recommendation. The establishment by Member States in cooperation with IMPEL of reporting and advice schemes relating to inspectorates and inspection procedures would help to promote best practice across the Community."

This IRI will focus on the work of the Czech Environmental Inspectorate, specifically its work with IPPC installation and Seveso issues. Regional authorities carry out permitting so the review will not cover that directly, just the relationship between the Inspectorate and those authorities.

The potential benefits of the IRI include:

- Providing advice to environmental authorities seeking an external review of their structure, operation or performance by experts from other IMPEL member countries
- Encouraging capacity building in environmental authorities in IMPEL member countries
- Encouraging the exchange of experience and collaboration between these authorities on common issues and problems
- Spreading good practice leading to improved quality of the work of inspectors and other officials working within environmental authorities
- Environmental authorities and contributing to continuous improvement of quality and consistency of application of quality and consistency of application of environmental law across the EU ("the level playing-field").

2.4 Desired outcome of the work (what do you want to achieve? What will be better / done differently as a result of this project?)

The IRI will focus on IPPC and SEVESO. The IRI will be undertaken by a review team consisting of 7 IMPEL members who will carry out the review to identify good practices and opportunities for development.

This particular IRI will include the following aspects:

- Give an overview of the main national environmental polices applicable to the authority
- Legal and constitutional setting of the authority
- Structure and managerial organisation, including funding, staffing and lines of authority and responsibility for regulatory and policy functions
- Procedures for assessment of training needs and provisions for training and maintaining current awareness
- Qualification skills and experience of inspection staff
- Setting the priorities for IPPC installations
- Procedures, criteria and guidance for the development and revision of inspection plans and inspection schedules
- Procedure for carrying out of routine and non-routine inspections, including follow up and reporting
- Procedures related to penalties in cases of non- compliances with permits or illegal activities
- Performance monitoring: evaluation of the output and where feasible environmental outcome of inspection activities. The arrangement for internal assessment of the quality of inspection.

2.5 Does this project link to any previous or current IMPEL projects? (state which projects and how they are related)

Other IRIs – please see: http://impel.eu/

3. Structure of the proposed activity

3.1 Describe the activities of the proposal (what are you going to do and how?)

• Pre-meeting of the review team leader and rapporteur with the host authority to finalise the scope and timing of the review
• Czech Environmental Inspectorate to develop 'Part A' of the review questionnaire in advance of the main IRI meeting and then circulate this to the review team
• The IRI will take place over a period of 3,5 days comprising:
  ○ 2,5 days for review and assessment
  ○ 0,5 day for comparison and collation of team views
  ○ 0,5 days for feedback, discussion and presentation of the main findings of the review team.
A report will then be prepared and sent to the review team after the IRI meeting has taken place.

3.2 Describe the products of the proposal (what are you going to produce in terms of output / outcome?)
A final report containing the main list of Good Practices and Opportunities for Development.
3.3 Describe the milestones of this proposal (how will you know if you are on track to complete the work on time?)
3.4 Risks (what are the potential risks for this project and what actions will be put in place to mitigate these?)

4. Organisation of the work

4.1 Lead (who will lead the work: name, organisation and country) – this must be confirmed prior to submission of the TOR to the General Assembly)
Lenka Němcová, Czech Environmental Inspectorate, Czech Republic.
4.2 Project team (who will take part: name, organisation and country)
Review team will consist of a review team leader, rapporteur and approximately five experts from different Member States. The nomination of the team members will be decided upon in agreement with the Czech Environmental Inspectorate and an IRI ambassador. The review team will work closely together with the project manager, Lenka Němcová.
4.3 Other IMPEL participants (name, organisation and country)
4.4. Other non-IMPEL participants (name, organisation and country)

5. High level budget projection of the proposal. In case this is a multi-year project, identify future requirements as much as possible

	Year 1 (exact)	**Year 2**	**Year 3**	**Year 4**
How much money do you require from IMPEL?	6,400.			
How much money is to be co-financed				
Total budget	6,400.			

6. Detailed event costs of the work for <u>year 1</u>

	Travel € (max €360 per return	**Hotel € (max €90 per night**	**Catering € (max €25 per day**	**Total costs €**

	journey			
Event 1	2 x 360	2 x2x 90		1080
<Type of event>				
<Data of event>				
<Location>				
<No. of participants>				
<No. of days/nights>				
Event 2	7 x 360	7 x 4 x 90	7 x 4 x 10	5320
<Type of event>				
<Data of event>				
<Location>				
<No. of participants>				
<No. of days/nights>				
Total costs for all events	3240	2880	280	6400

7. Detailed other costs of the work for year 1

7.1 Are you using a consultant?	☐ Yes ☑ No
7.2 What are the total costs for the consultant?	
7.3 Who is paying for the consultant?	
7.4. What will the consultant do?	
7.5 Are there any additional costs?	☑ Yes ☐ No Namely:
7.6 What are the additional costs for?	Host country will cover: • Meeting facilities for the project • Costs for the hard copies • Coffee breaks • 1 official welcome dinner in Pre-meeting and 1 in Review Cost be confirmed depending on approval but will not exceed 1 200 €
7.7 Who is paying for the additional costs?	Czech Environmental Inspectorate
7.8. Are you seeking other funding sources?	☐ Yes ☑ No Namely:
7.9 Do you need budget for communications around the project? If so, describe what type of activities and the related costs	☐ Yes ☑ No Namely:

8. Communication and follow-up (checklist)

	What		By when
8.1 Indicate which communication materials will be developed throughout the project and when ***(all to be sent to the communications officer at the IMPEL secretariat)***	TOR˅* Interim report˅* Project report˅* Progress report(s) ˅ Press releases News items for the website˅* News items for the e-newsletter Project abstract˅* IMPEL at a Glance ˅ Other, (give details):	☑ ☐ ☑ ☐ ☑ ☐ ☐ ☑ ☑ ☐	
8.2 Milestones / Scheduled meetings (for the website diary)			
8.3 Images for the IMPEL image bank	☑ Yes ☐ No		
8.4 Indicate which materials will be translated and into which languages			
8.5 Indicate if web-based tools will be developed and if hosting by IMPEL is required	No		
8.6 Identify which groups/institutions will be targeted and how	<u>CEI</u> • CEI will benefit from an expert review of its systems and procedures with particular focus on conformity with the RMCEI • The participants in the review team will broaden and deepen their knowledge and understanding of environmental inspection procedures <u>Other Members States</u> Other Member States will benefit through the dissemination of the findings of the review through the IMPEL network.		
8.7 Identify parallel developments / events by other organizations, where the project can be promoted	IMPEL national group meeting, Meeting of the directors of CEI, Management meeting of the Ministry of Environment.		

*˅) Templates are available and should be used. *) Obligatory*

9. Remarks

Is there anything else you would like to add to the Terms of Reference that has not been covered above?

Annex 2

Main legislation that CEI enforces in the Czech Republic

List of directives in the field of environment transposed into Czech Legislation and managed by the CEI:

- Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 November 2010 on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control).
- Directive 2004/35/CE of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 April 2004 on environmental liability with regard to the prevention and remedying of environmental damage (Liability Directive)
- Regulation (EC) No 166/2006 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 18 January 2006 concerning the establishment of a European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register and amending Council Directive 91/61/EC (PRTR Regulation)
- DIRECTIVE 2003/87/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 13 October 2003 establishing a scheme for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Community and amending Council Directive 96/61/EC
- DIRECTIVE 2001/80/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 23. October 2001 on the limitation of emissions of certain pollutants into the air from large combustion plants (LCP Directive)
- COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 1999/13/EC of 11 March 1999 on the limitation of emissions of volatile organic compounds due to the use of organic solvents in certain activities and installations
- Regulation (EC) No1005/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 September 2009 on substances that deplete the ozone layer,
- Directive 2008/50/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2008 on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe (Air Quality Framework Directive)
- Regulation (EU) 517/2014 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 16 April 2014 on fluorinated greenhouse gases and repealing Regulation (EC) No 842/2006
- DIRECTIVE 2006/11/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 15 February 2006 on pollution caused by certain dangerous substances discharged into the aquatic environment of the Community
- Council Directive 91/271/EEC of 21 May 1991 concerning urban waste-water treatment
- The Water Framework Directive - Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy
- Council Directive 96/82/EC of 9 December 1996 on the control of major accident hazards involving dangerous substances (Seveso Directive)
- European Parliament and Council Directive 94/62/EC of 20 December 1994 on packaging and packaging waste (further amended)
- Council Directive 1999/31/EC of 26 April 1999 on the landfill of waste
- Directive 2002/96/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 27 January 2003 on waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE Directive)¨
- DIRECTIVE 2006/66/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 6 September 2006 on batteries and accumulators and waste batteries and accumulators and repealing Directive 91/157/EEC
- Council Directive 87/217/EEC of 19 March 1987 on the prevention and reduction of environmental pollution by asbestos (further amended)
- Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives (Waste Framework Directive)
- Directive 2006/21/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 15 March 2006 on the management of waste from extractive industries and amending Directive 2004/35/EC

- Directive 200/53/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 18 September 2000 on end of life vehicles (further amended)
- Council Directive 96/59/EC of 16 September 1996 on the disposal of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB´s Directive)
- REGULATION (EC) No 1907/2006 ODF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), establishing a European Chemicals Agency, amending Directive 1999/45/EC and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1488/94 as well as Council Directive 76/769/EEC and Commission Directives 91/155/EEC, 93/67/EEC, 93/105/EC and 2000/21/EC (REACH Regulation).