# Summary


**Legal Regulations of Air Protection from Pollution from Stationary Sources**

The diploma paper is focused on the legal regulations related to air pollution with regard to pollution stationary sources, principally the large and special stationary sources. The diploma paper describes competence of the public administrative authorities in the air pollution area as well as means of air protection. The objective of the diploma paper consisted in comparison of the stationary sources air protection legislation of the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic.

Lately, air quality has belonged to the major issues solved within the environmental area. Pollution load of the population, having evincible negative impact on health, is a significant problem.

The diploma paper is divided into individual chapters: Legal regulations of air protection on international, European and national levels; Means of control of pollution reduction in terms of economic and conceptual tools. The diploma paper also deals with the environmental-legal liability and damage caused by operations, then with actions of the public administration authorities in air protection area, and air information systems.

Air protection is a global issue and has to be globally solved by the unified procedure adopted by all countries in the world. One of the major means, utilised in the air protection area, is law. There have been many contracts signed on the international level; at present, the successor document of the Kyoto Protocol has been under discussion. The European Union deals with the air protection mainly by regulations. Currently, the industrial emission regulation, which shall step up the requirements for the large stationary sources, is being produced. The stricter emission standards are also included in the national emission ceiling regulations. One of the key measures for solving the air protection issue within the thematic strategy of air pollution is the new European Union regulations concerning air quality, i. e. the regulations handling external air quality and clean air for Europe.

The first legal regulations of air protection in the Czech Republic territory have been developed in 1966-1967. At present, the act No. 86/2002 Coll., Air Protection Act, as amended, with the number of consecutive rules of practice, serves as a fundamental

source. During 2010, the Act should be replaced with a new air pollution act, principally aimed at simplification and streamlining of the air protection legal regulations.

In comparison to the Slovak Republic, the Czech legal regulations related to the stationary sources air pollution has not essentially differed as all countries, having entered the EU, had to modify their legal regulations in order to put them in line with the regulations and provisions of the Council and European Parliament.

Conclusion: Deteriorating air quality has recently been one of the major discussed issues. With regard to its scope and character, it cannot be solved, neither physically, or legally, only by national means. The solution has to engage also transnational tools. The EU and national policies, however, focus more on the large stationary sources in their regulations, but the air quality situation can be more complicated by increasing traffic, i. e. by mobile sources which have not been practically dealt with in the legal area yet.