# Resumé


**Legal and Economic Instruments of Environmental Protection**

The purpose of this thesis is to outline legal and economic instruments of environmental protection. They are considered to be the most important instruments that are applying within environmental policy.

This thesis is conceptually divided into three linked parts, in each of them I am trying to approach both instruments and demonstrate their application in the sphere of air pollution. They are preceded by brief introduction where I explain the importance of environmental protection and outline how to reach it by using different instruments.

Part One deals with the description of legal instruments as the basic instruments of the environmental policy. Legal regulation is primarily based on general legal rules and system of consents and permits based on individual administrative acts, all backed by administrative or criminal sanctions. The another important function of legal regulation is fixing the standards (especially emission and immission limits). The end of this part points out the advantages and disadvantages of legal instruments.

Part Two analyses the second instrument of environmental regulation—economic instruments. There are mentioned different types of economic tools: taxes, charges, subsidies, loans, deposit-refund system, tradable emission certificates and environmental insurance. The essential function of all these instruments is to motivate polluters to minimalize their negative influence on environment economically. There are also presented the strengths and weaknesses of system of economic instruments.

Part Three examines legal and economic instruments that are applying on the protection of the air pollution with regard to current and upcoming legislation. On this example it is shown how important is to combine both types of instruments.

Conclusion presents summary of previous parts. The aim of this thesis is to point out two main categories of instruments of environmental policy and their advantages and disadvantages. Optimal choice instrument depends on the type of environmental problem. The key is to combine those instruments which work well together by comparing efficacy and economic efficiency of each instrument.