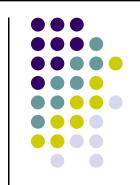
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

llona Jancarova

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

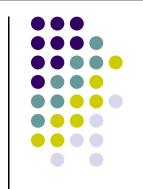


- 1998 Aarhus convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decisionmaking and Access to Justice in Environmental matters
- 2003 Protocol on the Pollution Release and Transfer Register (Kijev)

ACCESS TO ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

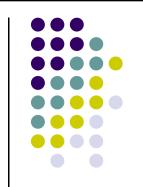
- 1990 Directive 90/313/EEC on the freedom of access to information on the environment
- 2003 Directive 2003/4/EC on public access to environmental information and repealing Council Directive 90/313/EEC

AARHUS CONVENTION



- Public natural or legal persons as well as their associations, organizations or groups
- Public concerned those who are affected or likely to be affected by or having an interest in the environmental decision-making

AARHUS CONVENTION



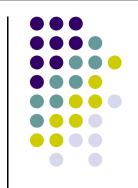
The Aarhus Convention stands on three "pillars":

- access to information
- public participation
- access to justice.

ACCESS TO INFORMATION

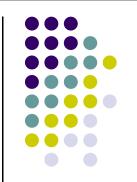
- Active access the right of the public to receive information and the obligation of authorities to collect and disseminate information of public interest without the need for a specific request.
- Passive access the right of the public to seek information from public authorities and the obligation of public authorities provide information in response to a request

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION



- participation of the public that may be affected by or is otherwise interested in decision-making on a specific activity (Article 6)
- participation of the public in the development of plans, programmes and policies relating to the environment (Article 7)
- participation of the public in the preparation of laws, rules and legally binding norms. (Article 8)

ACCESS TO JUSTICE



- Enforcement of the right to environmental information
- Enforcement of the right to participation of public
- Enforcement of environmental law