

O. Vidláková: Environmental law - in theory and practice

The origin of environmental law as a special sector of law. The topical situation of environmental law in Czech and Slovak Federal republic after November 1989. The process of drafting new acts on waste management, air pollution, nature protection and a more comprehensive environment protection act. The implementation of environmental law and the activities of newly established ministries for the environment at federal and republic levels. The author argues environmental law should be not isolated from other spheres of law. In her opinion, environmental protection in Czech and Slovak law must take a shift from public law to private law sphere which is a result of the transition to a democratic and free-market orientated society.

K. Tóthová: Responsibility of organs of state administration in the care of human environment

The authoress interprets the responsibility of organs of state administration for the care of human environment as the unity of legal, moral and political-social responsibility. She deals with criminal, disciplinary and material responsibility of the officers of state administration. She pays attention to the problem of inactivity of state administration that is in the sphere of care of the environment undesirable because it moderates the effectiveness of regulational provisions of law. Legal modification of the care of human environment has to be in close connection with the legal modification of the system of responsibility. It ought to include an effective system of responsibility for the care of human environment as well as for possible inactivity in this sphere.

J. Mareček: Regulation of environmental impact Assessment

Recognition of the influence of human activity on the environment is one of the most effective means of protection of human environment used in the sphere of prevention. The methods applied abroad, especially in the USA and in the countries of EEC, Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) are used in different branches, although the centre of their attention is mainly investment construction. In view of foreign experiences and the entrance of CSFR into the Espoo Convention prepared legal regulation of EIA. The article concentrates on possibilities of regulation of the main principles of EIA in our conditions having regard to organization of state administration, regulation of investment construction and single partial regulation of the environmental protection.

L. Zimanová: The law of air protection

In this paper, the new Air Pollution Law is presented, which will come into force

from October 1991. The author assumes a critical attitude towards some parts of the Law, especially that part which is dealing with the juridical status of mobile polluting sources. The problem is presented in detail. Another issue which the author argues about is the so-called adaptative time limit for the existing or old sources, which she considers unrealistic; in this connection, she points out, that the beginning of this time limit is not exactly stated in the Act. The practice only will definitively answer a lot of questions as well as formulate new ones.

E. Adamová: Legal regulation of waste management

The waste management legal regulation has been insufficient until recently. It was scattered into several acts which dealt with some kinds of wastes only. In 1991 a new federal act on wastes no. 238/1991 CoL was passed. This act states basic principles of waste management and put a strong stress on the health and environmental protection. Besides this general regulation the special acts on different kinds of wastes are still in force. In case they do not reflect all necessary conditions of waste treatment the provisions of the federal act on wastes is to be implemented. The act on wastes can be regarded as a legal measure of a great importance aimed at a more effective environmental protection.

E. Romančíková: Means of ecological policy

The means of ecological policy can be divided into normative, free and economical ones. Normative means as commands, prohibitions, rules etc. enable to directly regulate the behaviour of polluters. The advantage of commands and prohibitions is in the possibility to reach improvement of the environment in a short time. Their disadvantage is the economical noneffectiveness. Free means are characterized by the effort to internalize ecological consciousness and to introduce responsibility into decision processes of directing subjects. Economical means follow the formation of economical climate convenient for taking measurements for protection of human environment. Their financial function is connected with defrayment of expenses for protection of human environment. The differentiation of single means need not be always univocal. Information system is the basic condition in making a decision about species, height and mood of function of concrete means.

V. Böhm, P. Némethy, A. Parolková: The problem of protection of underground water of the entrance area of the Torysa

The evaluated area of 240 km² drains the upper part of the entrance area of the Torysa. There are utilizable resources of surface water (water intake in Blažov) and underground water (locality of Brezovica, Brezo-

vička, Vyšný and Nižný Slavkov) joined on water supply in groups Vyšný Slavkov - Prešov. Total yield rate of water resources is ca 405 l.s⁻¹. Hydroecological research shows the possibility of additional increase of water intakes and this fact gives substance to protection of this area.

L. Zajac: Toxic impact of aluminium in natural waters and soil solutions on the ecosystem

An extent acidification of environment by acid rain causes also the increase of aluminium content in natural waters and soil solutions that may be toxic for different life forms on the Earth. From different forms of aluminium dissolved in water the most toxic is AL³⁺ cation and inorganic monomeric Al-complexes. Toxical manifestation of increased content of dissolved Al may we observe in forest stands, ecosystems of brooks and lakes, in certain cases also in human beings.

J. Jeník: Man and the Biosphere

Also Czecho-Slovak experts took part in the third European Conference of National Committees for the Inter-governmental Programme UNESCO/Man and the Biosphere in Strasbourg held 2. - 6. September 1991. European National Committees of MaB do not work in the same way and they have different results. The conference ought to develop interdisciplinary and international cooperation especially by creation and stabilization of coordinational networks. The programme MaB contributes to the solution of global ecological problems mainly by integrating the investigations in ecological and economical branches.

L. Halada: International course on geographical information systems

It was held in September 1991 in the Research Station of the Institute of Landscape Ecology, in Východná. The main initiator of the training school was Mr. D. Bartlett from the University of Cork (Ireland). The participants from the countries of Eastern Europe learned to use two program systems GIS - INDRIC and SPANS.

M. Kozová: Planning and protection of the environment in Belgium

The authoress gives information about the present situation in the field of planning and protection of the environment in Belgium on the basis of her visit in two institutions of good repute. They are joined in the cooperation of European scientific institutions for nature protection and ecology and they are interested also in further cooperation. The Institute of planning of towns and regions of the Catholic University in Leuven in the past years began to deal with the study of ecological development and planning in the countries of the former Eastern block.

S. Mlčoch: New law on natural resources protection in the Czech Republic

The author interprets the law of protection of natural resources as a complex of laws for protection of nature, forest, soil, water and highlands. He presents the new law of the Czech Parliament about nature protection that substituted the present unsuitable law 35 years old. The new law starts out from new principles of modern comprehension of nature including protection and formation of territorial system of ecological stability. Attention is paid also to execution of state administration in nature protection that needs certain changes, especially for transference of certain administrative activities to administration of protected landscape areas. In conclusion there are mentioned legislative advices in the sphere of protection of forest and agricultural land and ecological control of production.

M. Rajčok, P. Jančovič: Final liquidation of the N. P. S. VI in Jaslovské Bohunice

The final liquidation of the N. P. S. V-1 Jaslovské Bohunice has been proposed. The main aspects influencing the final liquidation are explained. On the base of this analysis and dependence on actual radiation conditions the optimal way of the liquidation of the N. P. S. V-1 has been proposed.

E. Kružiková: Environmental legislation in the European Community

The EC environmental legislation began to develop in the 1960's. However only the Single European Act from 1987 provided a basis for specific measures for environmental protection in the EC. The environmental legislation could be divided into six groups, according to the subject of regulation. First group covers general legal instruments of the environmental protection. The most important of these instruments is the environmental impact assessment. Other groups concern the protection of air, water, nature, waste and chemical substances management and protection against noise and vibrations.

B. Valocká, M. Sabová, M. Lišková: Soil and plant nematodes as a part of ecosystems and edaphon

Nematodes react sensitively to different changes in the environment and therefore attention is paid to the structure and character of their populations in natural and artificial ecosystems. In a stable environment of natural ecosystems these populations are in natural equilibrium in comparison with modified or damaged ecosystems where they are exposed to more drastic changes. Certain species are used for biomonitoring of water or air pollution.

G. Kaliská, Z. Tóthová: Complexity to ecological legislation

The authoresses give a critical evaluation of certain passed laws in the field of human environment. Many executive rules are wanting in passed legal modifications about institutional ensurance of the care of human environment. First of all the theory of law in human environment must be elaborated and new rules must be passed complexly, i. e. in time and objective relation of federal and republican rules up to the level of executing rules.

Z. Kasanická: Biological agriculture and its economic aspects

Biological agriculture takes into account ecological relations and advantages and applies them in agricultural production. Realization of these ways of management is the task not only of agriculture. If the consumer is interested in ecologically perfect products he has to remunerate the farmer's work by higher prices for the sake of health of population. According to investigation abroad the 3/4 of Europeans agree with higher prices for healthy food. Governments of the well-developed countries support biological agriculture by different ways and this way of management is going to be introduced to CSFR.

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