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OF THE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION LAW

CHAPTER I: GENERAL REGULATIONS

Article 1 — Key concepts

For the purposes of this Law:

1) ‘**environment**’ means the sum of interdependent elements (surface and subsurface, air, water, soil, plants, animals, organic and inorganic substances, anthropogenic components) functioning in nature and the natural and anthropogenic systems uniting them;

2) **protection of the environment** means the protection of the environment from physical, chemical, biological and other effects or consequences resulting from the implementation of plans and programmes, *the* pursuit of economic activities or the use of natural resources;

Amendments to the Article point:

No [XII-2358](#).

17/05/2016,

published in TAR 24/05/2016, i.e. 2016-13919

3) ‘**natural resources**’ means elements of the living or non-living nature (plant, fauna, including habitats, water, land (its surface and depths) which are used or may be used by humans for their own use;

4) ‘**ecosystem**’ means a functional system of living and non-living elements of the environment which are interconnected by the processes of exchange of metabolism and energy;

5) **environmental protection standard** means a digital or logical expression of the permissible environmental impact of economic or other activities validated in accordance with the established procedure;

6) ‘**environmental standard**’ means a normative document, drawn up and approved in accordance with the established procedure, setting out the rules, general principles or characteristics for the protection of the general and reusable environment;

7) **limitation of natural resources** – establishment of norms for the use of natural resources taking into account available data on the amount of natural resources, their renewal and preservation for the future;

8) ‘**harmful (negative) impact on the environment**’ means the weakening or loss of natural functions of an ecosystem or its elements;

9) **environmental monitoring (monitoring)** means systematic monitoring of the state and evolution of the environment and its elements, assessment and prediction of anthropogenic effects;

10) *has ceased to be valid;*

Amendments to the Article point:

No [XIII-530](#).

27/06/2017,

posted in TAR 2017-07-05, i. k. 2017-11563

11. ‘**environmental information**’ means any information stored in written, visual, audio, electronic or other material form concerning: the state of environmental elements, landscape and biodiversity (including genetically modified organisms) and their interactions; factors such as: materials, energy, noise and radiation, and activities or measures (including administrative measures, environmental agreements, policies, legislation, plans and programmes which have or may have an impact on environmental elements, landscape or biodiversity, as well as cost and results and other economic analyses and assumptions relating to environmental decisions); the state of human health and safety, living conditions, the state of cultural objects

and structures where environmental elements, landscape or biodiversity or through these elements the factors, activities or measures listed in this point are or may be affected;

12) **economic activity** – economic and other activities;

Amendments to the Article point:

No [XII-2358](#).

17/05/2016,

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13) ‘**hazardous substances**’ means toxic, harmful, flammable, explosive, corrosive and other substances which may harm human beings and natural processes in the environment;

14) ‘**pollution**’ means the release (discharge, dispersion) of substances, mixtures, organisms and micro-organisms or their compounds (hereinafter referred to as contaminants) into the environment as a result of human activities;

Amendments to the Article point:

No [XIII-2803](#).

28/01/2020,

published in TAR of 7/02/2020, i.e. 2020-02854

15) **genetically modified organism** – understood as defined in the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Genetically Modified Organisms;

Amendments to the Article point:

No [XIII-3263](#).

30.6.2020,

published in TAR 16/07/2020, i.e. 2020-15887

16) ‘**environmental effects**’ means such effects or effects (physical, chemical, etc.) on the environment that cause or are likely to result in significant changes in the natural functions of an ecosystem or its elements;

(17) ‘**strategic environmental assessment**’ means the process of identifying, describing and evaluating the potential effects of the implementation of certain plans and programmes on the environment, during which strategic environmental assessment documents are prepared, consultations are provided, the results of the assessment and consultations are taken into account before the adoption and/or approval of a plan or programme, information relating to the adoption and/or approval of a plan or programme is provided;

18) **plans and programmes** – planning documents defined in the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Strategic Management, the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Territorial Planning, the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Regional Development, the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Local Self-Government and other legal acts defining economic activities, nature management and other environmental protection planning documents, which are drafted, approved and/or adopted in accordance with the applicable legal acts or within the scope of their competence in the implementation of public administration and whose implementation may have significant effects on the environment, including amendments to such plans and programmes;

Amendments to the Article point:

No [XII-2358](#).

17/05/2016,

published in TAR 24/05/2016, i.e. 2016-13919

No [XIII-3097](#).

25/06/2020,

published in TAR 09/07/2020, i.e. 2020-15300

(19) ‘**restoration measures**’ means any action, including mitigation and interim measures, that restores an environment damaged to its original state, its elements and/or degraded functions, or implements equivalent alternatives to those elements of the environment and/or their functions in accordance with the established procedure;

20) **‘measures to prevent environmental damage’** means any measures taken in response to an event, act or omission which gives rise to an imminent threat of environmental damage with a view to preventing or reducing environmental damage;

Amendments to the Article point:

No [XII-2358](#).

17/05/2016,

published in TAR 24/05/2016, i.e. 2016-13919

21. **‘ environmental damage’** means a direct or indirect adverse change in the environment or its elements (surface and subsurface, air, water, plants, animals, other living organisms, organic and inorganic substances, natural and anthropogenic systems uniting them, including protected areas, landscapes, biodiversity, habitats) or a deterioration of their functions and properties (hereinafter referred to as “functions”);

Amendments to the Article point:

No [XII-2358](#).

17/05/2016,

published in TAR 24/05/2016, i.e. 2016-13919

22) **‘ public concerned’** means one or more natural or legal persons affected or likely to be affected by decisions, acts or omissions in the field of the environment and its protection and the use of natural resources, or who have an interest in the process of such decisions. For the purposes of this definition, associations and other public legal persons (with the exception of legal persons established by the state or municipality or their institutions) which are established in accordance with the procedure laid down by legal acts and promote environmental protection shall in all cases be considered to be interested persons;

23) **‘integrated pollution prevention and control permit’** means a written document which, in order to prevent, reduce or eliminate pollution caused by industrial activities, establishes a system of operating conditions including the control of effects on environmental elements and which grants the right to operate the entire installation, combustion plant, waste incineration plant, waste co-incineration plant complying with the criteria laid down in the rules for the issue, amendment and revocation of integrated pollution prevention and control permits approved by the Minister of Environment, or part or parts of such installations in accordance with the procedure laid down by the Minister of Environment. The definitions of an installation, combustion plant, waste incineration plant or waste co-incineration plant shall be defined by the Minister for the Environment;

24) **‘pollution permit’** means a written document granting the right to operate an entire installation complying with the criteria laid down in the Rules for the Issue, Replacement and Revocation of Pollution Permits approved by the Minister of Environment or, in accordance with the procedure laid down by the Minister of Environment, part or several such installations or parts thereof, which are not subject to the requirement to hold a permit referred to in paragraph 23 of this Article, and which lays down the environmental protection conditions for the operation of the installation;

Amendments to the Article point:

No [XIII-704](#).

07/11/2017,

published in TAR 2017-11-14, i.e. 2017-17965

(25) **‘environmental quality standard’** means the requirements laid down in legal acts which must be met by the environment or a specific part thereof during a given period;

26) **a group of pollutants** – understood as specified in the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the Tax on Environmental Pollution;

A paragraph has been added as follows:

No [XII-2296](#).

14/04/2016,

published in TAR 2016-04-26, i. k. 2016-10400

27) **p rioritesubstances** – understood as defined in the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Water;

A paragraph has been added as follows:

No [XII-2296](#).

14/04/2016,

published in TAR 2016-04-26, i. k. 2016-10400

(29) **‘ozone depleting substances’** means ‘controlled substances’ and ‘new substances’ as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 September 2009 on substances that deplete the ozone layer (OJ 2009 L 286, p. 1), as last amended by Commission Regulation (EU) No 1088/2013 of 4 November 2013 (OJ 2013 L 293, p. 29);

A paragraph has been added as follows:

No [XII-2296](#).

14/04/2016,

published in TAR 2016-04-26, i. k. 2016-10400

30) **use of bodies of water for the extraction of water without the right to do** means the use of water bodies without an integrated pollution prevention and control permit, pollution permit or other water extraction document issued in accordance with the procedure laid down by legal acts or exceeding the amount of water abstraction **specified in the integrated pollution prevention and control permit, pollution permit or other document permitting abstraction issued in accordance with the procedure laid down by legal acts;**

A paragraph has been added as follows:

No [XII-2296](#).

14/04/2016,

published in TAR 2016-04-26, i. k. 2016-10400

31) **collection, transport, storage, treatment, introduction, import of waste into the territory of the Republic of Lithuania, export from the territory of the Republic of Lithuania or transit through the territory of the Republic of Lithuania without the right to do so** – collection, transport, storage, treatment, introduction of waste into the territory of the Republic of Lithuania, exportation, export from the territory of the Republic of Lithuania or transport in transit through the territory of the Republic of Lithuania without holding permits and/or licences issued in accordance with the procedure laid down by legal acts; in a way other than that specified in the permit or licence; waste not covered by the permit or licence; exceeding the quantities of waste specified in the permit; or without registering in the State Register of Waste Managers in accordance with the procedure laid down by legal acts;

A paragraph has been added as follows:

No [XII-2296](#).

14/04/2016,

published in TAR 2016-04-26, i. k. 2016-10400

32) **imminent threat of environmental damage** means a sufficient (real) probability that environmental damage will occur in the near future;

A paragraph has been added as follows:

No [XII-2358](#).

17/05/2016,

published in TAR 24/05/2016, i.e. 2016-13919

33) **radiological environmental monitoring** – understood as defined in the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Environmental Monitoring;

A paragraph has been added as follows:

No [XIII-3363](#).

05/11/2020,

published in TAR 20.11.2020, i.e. 2020-24519

34) **‘natural framework’** means a coherent network of natural ecological compensation areas ensuring ecological balance of landscape, natural links between protected areas, other areas of environmental

importance or habitats, as well as the migration of plants and animals between them;

A paragraph has been added as follows:

No [XIV-2351](#).

14/12/2023,

published in TAR 23.12.2023, i.e. 2023-25322

(35) ‘ **green infrastructure**’ means natural, semi-natural elements, technological engineering systems and installations, other measures whose structure and functioning are based on natural processes and which perform landscape ecological compensation functions, contribute to adaptation to climate change and reduce its impact, enable the maintenance and enhancement of biodiversity, improve the quality of human living environments, and develop other ecosystem services;

A paragraph has been added as follows:

No [XIV-2351](#).

14/12/2023,

published in TAR 23.12.2023, i.e. 2023-25322

(36) ‘ **ecological network**’ means the part of the natural framework connecting habitats of the highest bioecological importance, their environment and animal and plant migration corridors;

A paragraph has been added as follows:

No [XIV-2351](#).

14/12/2023,

published in TAR 23.12.2023, i.e. 2023-25322

37) other terms used in this Law shall be understood as defined in the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Civil Protection, the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Energy, the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Territorial Planning, the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Construction and the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Plantations.

A paragraph has been added as follows:

No [XIV-1433](#).

29.9.2022,

published in TAR 4/10/2022, i.e. 2022-20225

Amendments to the Article point:

No [XIV-2351](#).

14/12/2023,

published in TAR 23.12.2023, i.e. 2023-25322

Amendments to the Article:

No [I-1352](#), 96.05.28, Žin., 1996, No [57-1335](#) (96.06.19)

No [VIII-1637](#), 00.04.18, Knowledge, 2000, No [39-1093](#) (00.05.12)

No [IX-677](#), 20.12.2001, Žin., 2002, No [2-49](#) (09-01-2002)

No [IX-2032](#), 19 February 2004, Žin., 2004, No [36-1179](#) (07-03-2004)

No [X-147](#), 24.3.2005, Žin., 2005, No [47-1558](#) (12.4.2005)

No [XI-858](#), 28 May 2010, Official Gazette 2010, No [70-3472](#) (2010-06-17)

No [XII-287](#), 9.5.2013, Žin., 2013, No [55-2727](#) (2013-05-28)

Article 2 — Purpose of the Law

This Law regulates public relations in the field of the environment, establishes the fundamental rights and duties of legal and natural persons in preserving biodiversity, ecological systems and landscape characteristic of the Republic of Lithuania, ensuring a healthy and clean environment, rational use of natural resources in the Republic of Lithuania, its territorial waters, continental shelf and economic zone, liability, economic sanctions for violations of legal acts regulating the protection of the environment and the use of natural resources by legal persons with a view to effective prevention of such violations and provisions on proceedings concerning the imposition of economic sanctions.

Amendments to paragraph:

No [XII-2296](#).

14/04/2016,

published in TAR 2016-04-26, i. k. 2016-10400

Other laws and other legal acts regulating the use of natural resources and environmental protection shall be adopted on the basis of this Law.

This Law is intended to ensure the implementation of the legal acts of the European Union specified in the Annex to this Law.

Amendments to the Article:

No. [I-1352](#), 96.05.28, Žin., 1996, [No 57-1335](#) (96.06.19)

No [IX-2032](#), 19 February 2004, Žin., 2004, No [36-1179](#) (07-03-2004)

No [X-147](#), 24.3.2005, Žin., 2005, [No 47-1558](#) (12.4.2005)

Article 3 — Object of environmental protection

The object of environmental protection shall be the environment situated in the territory of the Republic of Lithuania and the natural resources under the jurisdiction of the Republic of Lithuania.

Article 4 — Principles of environmental protection

The protection of the environment in the Republic of Lithuania shall be the concern and duty of the whole state and of every resident thereof.

Environmental management policies and practices must direct public and private interests to improve the quality of the environment, encourage users of natural resources to find ways and means to avoid or reduce negative impacts on the environment and green production.

Natural resources must be used in a rational and complex manner, taking into account the possibilities of environmental conservation and restoration and the peculiarities of nature and economy of the Republic of Lithuania.

Environmental protection is based on comprehensive, fair and timely information on the environment.

Amendments to the Article:

No [IX-677](#), 20.12.2001, Žin., 2002, No [2-49](#) (09-01-2002)

Article 5 — Competence of the Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania in the field of environmental protection

When forming state policy of environmental protection, the Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania shall:

1) establish the main directions of development of the policy of environmental protection and use of natural resources by approving the State Progress Strategy and adopting laws;

Amendments to the Article point:

No [XIII-3097](#).

25/06/2020,

published in TAR 09/07/2020, i.e. 2020-15300

2) approve national agendas for environmental protection;

Amendments to the Article point:

No [XIII-3097](#).

25/06/2020,

published in TAR 09/07/2020, i.e. 2020-15300

3) approve the state budget appropriations to finance environmental protection measures;

4) ratify and denounce the most important international treaties of the Republic of Lithuania on environmental protection and use of natural resources;

5) perform other functions established by laws.

Amendments to the Article:

No. [I-1352](#), 96.05.28, Žin., 1996, [No 57-1335](#) (96.06.19)

Article 6 — State Environmental Management System

State management of environmental protection in the Republic of Lithuania shall be carried out by the Government, the Ministry of Environment, and other authorised state institutions.

The management of environmental protection in municipal territories shall be carried out by appropriate institutions of local self-government in accordance with the procedure laid down by laws.

Each of these institutions shall be responsible for carrying out the functions assigned to them by this Law.

When implementing the state policy of environmental protection, the Government of the Republic of Lithuania shall:

1) in the National Progress Plan, set strategic objectives and/or progress targets in the field of environmental protection and use of natural resources, national development programmes implementing these objectives, national agenda plans, state schemes for the use of natural resources and environmental protection;

Amendments to the Article point:

No [XIII-3097](#).

25/06/2020,

published in TAR 09/07/2020, i.e. 2020-15300

2) in accordance with the procedure laid down by laws, form a system of state institutions implementing the policy of environmental protection and use of natural resources;

3) coordinate the activities of state and local self-government management institutions in the field of environmental protection and use of natural resources;

4) conclude and implement cross-border agreements of the Republic of Lithuania in the field of environmental protection and use of natural resources;

5) perform other functions established by laws.

When implementing environmental protection management and state regulation of the use of natural resources, the Ministry of the Environment of the Republic of Lithuania shall:

1) draw up national development programmes and plans of national agendas implementing the objectives of progress in the field of environmental protection and use of natural resources, organise, coordinate and control their implementation;

Amendments to the Article point:

No [XIII-3097](#).

25/06/2020,

published in TAR 09/07/2020, i.e. 2020-15300

2) organise and coordinate the preparation of environmental protection schemes of national importance and other environmental protection measures, also prepare such schemes and measures, provide for a mechanism for their implementation (application) and monitor their implementation (application);

3) prepare draft laws, resolutions of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania and other legal acts on environmental protection and use of natural resources, organise the preparation of the general plan of the state territory, general plans for parts of the state territory and documents of special territorial planning on environmental issues at the state level, coordinate, within the scope of its competence, drafts of legal acts of state and municipal institutions and agencies regulating economic and other activities and territorial planning documents so that they comply with laws on environmental protection and other legal acts;

Amendments to the Article point:

No [XII-2358](#).

17/05/2016,

published in TAR 24/05/2016, i.e. 2016-13919

4) within the scope of its competence, draw up and approve norms, norms, standards and rules of environmental protection and use of natural resources;

5) within the scope of its competence, establish limits and conditions for the use of natural resources, the procedure for granting permits, regulate and control the accounting of natural resources, organise the establishment and management of state cadastres and registers assigned to the competence of the Ministry;

6) submit to the Government of the Republic of Lithuania projects for the establishment of protected areas;

7) regulate and control activities in protected areas, organise the management of state reserves, national and regional parks, compile and revise the Red Book, organise and carry out works related to the conservation and growth of rare and endangered plants, fungi and animals, regulate the import, export, transit, international trade in rare and endangered species of plants and animals, as well as the procedure for keeping animals in captivity;

8) establish and control the norms and accounting procedure for emissions (released and dispersed) of pollutants (except radionuclides), establish the procedure for issuing permits to discharge (discharge, disseminate) pollutants (except for radionuclides) and registration of installations;

Amendments to the Article point:

No [XIII-704](#).

07/11/2017,

published in TAR 2017-11-14, i.e. 2017-17965

9) lay down requirements for the management of chemical substances and chemical mixtures, waste management and the use of genetically modified organisms;

Amendments to the Article point:

No [XIII-2803](#).

28/01/2020,

published in TAR of 7/02/2020, i.e. 2020-02854

10) establish the procedure for assessing whether the production complies with environmental protection requirements and organise this work;

11) draw up and approve methodologies for calculating damage to the environment;

12) organise and coordinate environmental monitoring, with the exception of radiological environmental monitoring, by which the computerised information system for environmental protection and the use of natural resources is continuously supplemented, and uses this information;

Amendments to the Article point:

No [XIII-3363](#).

05/11/2020,

published in TAR 20.11.2020, i.e. 2020-24519

13) organise and coordinate, within the scope of its competence, scientific research related to natural resources and their use and protection of the environment;

14) use the funds of the Environmental Protection Support Programme in accordance with the established procedure;

15) in accordance with the established procedure, maintain relations with relevant institutions and international organisations of foreign states and international organisations, draft international treaties, sign these agreements, organise their implementation, also represent the Republic of Lithuania in foreign states or international organisations on the instructions of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania or the Prime Minister;

16) draw up reports on the state of the environment in the Republic of Lithuania, coordinate and, within the limits of its competence, organise public environmental education and information, take care of the improvement of the qualification of environmental protection specialists;

17) exercise state control of environmental protection and use of natural resources, establish the procedure for carrying out state control of environmental protection and use of natural resources;

18) submit proposals on the formation of an economic system for the protection of the environment and the use of natural resources, participate in the establishment of a customs policy on imported and exported natural resources;

19) organise the implementation and control of other environmental protection measures;

20) perform other functions established by laws.

The functions of other state institutions in the field of environmental protection shall be established by other laws and regulations of these institutions.

When organising the implementation of environmental protection laws, regulatory acts adopted by the Government and the Ministry of Environment, local self-government institutions shall:

- 1) manage, use and protect natural resources and environmental objects assigned to them;
- 2) allocate state natural resources according to the limits set for municipalities;
- 3) prepare, approve and implement municipal programmes, schemes and other environmental protection measures for environmental protection and use of natural resources;
- 4) in accordance with the established procedure, use the funds of the Special Programme for Support of Environmental Protection of Municipalities, approve appropriations for environmental protection;
- 5) establish and manage, in accordance with the procedure laid down by laws, the protected areas and landscape objects of the municipality;
- 6) participate and submit conclusions and proposals in the environmental impact assessment and selection processes of the proposed economic activity;

Amendments to the Article point:

No [XIII-530](#).

27/06/2017,

posted in TAR 2017-07-05, i. k. 2017-11563

7) organise and/or carry out the protection, maintenance and management, state monitoring, creation of new plantations and plantations in the territory of the municipality of plantations and plantations in the territories of the municipality, plantations and plantations, irrespective of the form, inventory and accounting of the ownership of the land on which they are located, dendrologically, ecologically, aesthetically valuable trees and bushes which are of importance for cultural heritage and landscape;

Amendments to the Article point:

No [XIV-200](#).

23/03/2021,

published in TAR 08/04/2021, i.e. 2021-07417

8) establish stricter than state standards in its territory, in coordination with the state institutions which have approved them;

9) within the scope of its competence, take decisions and control the implementation thereof;

10) perform other functions established by laws.

Amendments to the Article:

No [I-1352](#), 96.05.28, *Žin.*, 1996, No [57-1335](#) (96.06.19)

No [IX-677](#), 20.12.2001, *Žin.*, 2002, No [2-49](#) (09-01-2002)

No [IX-1610](#), 10.6.2003, *Žin.*, 2003, No [61-2763](#) (2003-06-27)

No [IX-2113](#), 13.4.2004, *Žin.*, 2004, No [60-2121](#) (2004-04-24)

No [X-147](#), 24.3.2005, *Žin.*, 2005, No [47-1558](#) (12.4.2005)

No [XI-783](#), 27.4.2010, *Gazette 2010*, No [54-2646](#) (11.5.2010)

No [XI-1538](#), 28.6.2011, *Gazette, 2011*, No [91-4315](#) (19-07-2011)

CHAPTER II: RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF CITIZENS OF THE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA, THE PUBLIC CONCERNED, OTHER LEGAL AND NATURAL PERSONS

The title of the chapter is strange:

No [IX-677](#), 20.12.2001, *Žin.*, 2002, No [2-49](#) (09-01-2002)

No [XI-858](#), 28 May 2010, *Official Gazette 2010*, No [70-3472](#) (2010-06-17)

Article 7 — Rights of the public concerned, other legal and natural persons

One or more natural or legal persons, the public concerned shall have the right to:

- 1) to obtain environmental information in accordance with the established procedure;
- 2) to participate, in accordance with the established procedure, in the process of selection of the proposed economic activity for the purposes of environmental impact assessment and environmental impact assessment and to submit proposals;
- 3) to request the cessation of harmful effects of economic activity on the environment;
- 4) organise and participate in the implementation of public environmental control;
- 5) to require state government and administration institutions to organise environmental education

and training, as well as to unrestricted dissemination of environmental protection ideas;

6) file a complaint (application) in accordance with the procedure laid down by laws of the Republic of Lithuania, demanding that appropriate actions be taken to avoid or reduce damage to the environment or restore the state of the environment to the original state, and requiring the punishment of persons guilty of harmful effects on the environment and officials whose decisions or actions (omissions) have violated the rights of citizens, the public concerned, other legal and natural persons or interests protected by law;

7) to visit natural areas, with the exception of those whose visit is prohibited or restricted;

8) to apply to a court in accordance with the procedure laid down by laws of the Republic of Lithuania if it considers that his/her application, submitted in accordance with the procedure laid down by legal acts regulating the right to receive environmental information, has been unlawfully rejected, has been partially or completely inadequately answered or the application has not been duly taken into account in accordance with the legal acts regulating the right to receive environmental information.

Amendments to paragraph:

No [XIII-530](#).

27/06/2017,

posted in TAR 2017-07-05, i. k. 2017-11563

2. The public concerned shall have the right, in accordance with the procedure laid down by the laws of the Republic of Lithuania, to apply to the court for the protection of the public interest by challenging the substantive or procedural legality of decisions, acts or omissions in the field of the environment and its protection and use of natural resources.

Amendments to the Article:

No [I-1352](#), 96.05.28, Žin., 1996, [No 57-1335](#) (96.06.19)

No [VIII-1637](#), 00.04.18, Knowledge, 2000, [No 39-1093](#) (00.05.12)

No [IX-677](#), 20.12.2001, Žin., 2002, [No 2-49](#) (09-01-2002)

No [X-147](#), 24.3.2005, Žin., 2005, [No 47-1558](#) (12.4.2005)

No [XI-858](#), 28 May 2010, Official Gazette 2010, [No 70-3472](#) (2010-06-17)

Article 8 — Duties of State authority, management and control institutions in ensuring the rights of citizens, the public concerned, other legal and natural persons

State authorities, management and control institutions shall, within the scope of their competence:

1) monitor changes in the quality of the environment and inform the public thereof, establish environmentally sound and technically implemented standards and standards of environmental quality;

2) to satisfy or reasonably reject proposals of citizens, the interested public, other legal and natural persons on environmental protection issues;

3) *repealed with effect from 1 May 2024*

Erasure of point of article:

No [XIV-2219](#).

9/11/2023

published in TAR 2023-11-21, i.e. 2023-22365

Amendments to the Article point:

No [XIII-530](#).

27/06/2017,

posted in TAR 2017-07-05, i. k. 2017-11563

No [XIV-2219](#).

9/11/2023

published in TAR 2023-11-21, i.e. 2023-22365

4) to prevent economic operators from violating laws, norms and standards of environmental protection;

5) where the proposed economic activity is selected for environmental impact assessment in accordance with the provisions of the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Environmental Impact Assessment of the Proposed Economic Activity, to assess and take into account the proposals of the public concerned to carry out an environmental impact assessment of the proposed economic activity;

Amendments to the Article point:

No [XIII-530](#).
27/06/2017,
posted in TAR 2017-07-05, i. k. 2017-11563

6) to assess and take into account the proposals of the public concerned regarding the environmental impact assessment of the proposed economic activity and the potential impact of the proposed economic activity on the environment;

Amendments to the Article point:

No [XIII-530](#).
27/06/2017,
posted in TAR 2017-07-05, i. k. 2017-11563

7) to ensure that compensation is paid for the damage caused or negative impact on the environment, and that the persons responsible for the damage caused to the environment by illegal activities are punished;

8) organise environmental education and training, provide environmental information in accordance with the established procedure;

9) to encourage citizens, interested society, other legal and natural persons to participate in the adoption and implementation of decisions in the field of environmental protection;

10) in accordance with the established procedure, require responsible persons to take preventive, environmental restoration or other environmental protection measures, as well as control the implementation of these measures.

Amendments to the Article:

No [I-1352](#), 96.05.28, *Žin.*, 1996, No [57-1335](#) (96.06.19)
No [VIII-1637](#), 00.04.18, *Knowledge*, 2000, No [39-1093](#) (00.05.12)
No [IX-677](#), 20.12.2001, *Žin.*, 2002, No [2-49](#) (09-01-2002)
No [X-147](#), 24.3.2005, *Žin.*, 2005, No [47-1558](#) (12.4.2005)
No [XI-858](#), 28 May 2010, *Official Gazette* 2010, No [70-3472](#) (2010-06-17)

Article 9: Duties of citizens, the public concerned, other legal and natural persons

Citizens, the public concerned, other legal and natural persons must protect the environment, conserve natural resources and respect the rights and interests of other users of natural resources.

Amendments to the Article:

No [IX-677](#), 20.12.2001, *Žin.*, 2002, No [2-49](#) (09-01-2002)
No [XI-858](#), 28 May 2010, *Official Gazette* 2010, No [70-3472](#) (2010-06-17)

Article 10 — Rights and Obligations of Foreign Nationals and Stateless Persons

Foreign citizens and stateless persons must fulfil the duties of citizens of the Republic of Lithuania established by this Law and shall have all the rights of citizens of the Republic of Lithuania established by this Law, unless other laws of the Republic of Lithuania provide otherwise.

CHAPTER III: USE AND ACCOUNTING OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Article 11 — Object of exploitation of natural resources

The object of the exploitation of natural resources shall be the natural resources under the jurisdiction of the Republic of Lithuania.

Article 12 — Protected areas

The protection of protected areas and the use of natural resources therein shall be regulated by this Law, the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Protected Areas, other laws and other legal acts regulating the protection of the environment and the use of natural resources in protected areas.

Amendments to the Article:

No [XIV-2351](#).
14/12/2023,
published in TAR 23.12.2023, i.e. 2023-25322

Article 12¹. Natural frame

Protected areas of natural nature and other environmentally important and natural areas, which guarantee the overall stability of the landscape, are connected by nature frames to the overall system of ecological compensation zones for landscape management.

The objectives of the establishment of the natural framework shall be:

- 1) to create a coherent network of natural ecological compensation areas ensuring the geo-ecological balance of the landscape and natural links enabling the preservation of biodiversity;
- 2) to combine habitats of the greatest ecological importance, their environment and areas necessary for the migration of animals and plants;
- 3) to protect the natural landscape and natural recreational resources;
- 4) increase the country's forest cover;
- 5) to optimise the development of landscape urbanisation, technogenisation and agriculture.

The natural framework consists of the following structural parts, which may be at European, national, regional and local levels:

1) 'geo-ecological divides' means the strips of territories connecting particularly ecologically important and sensitive areas: upstream rivers, watercourses, highland lakes, hills, wetlands, coastal areas, areas of intensive feeding and coffin distribution of groundwater. They distinguish large natural ecosystems and maintain the overall ecological balance of the natural landscape;

2) ranges and axes of internal stabilisation of geosystems – areas capable of changing lateral runoffs or other natural migration flows, as well as masses and groups of plantations of significant biodiversity, natural grasslands, marshes, other valuable ecotopes of large geosystems. These areas compensate for the negative ecological impact on natural geosystems;

3) migration corridors – valleys, ragweeds and dubaclones, other areas where intensive circulation of material, energy and natural information flows and migration of plant and animal species takes place.

According to the degree of naturalness and the ability to perform ecological compensation functions, natural frame areas shall be classified as areas with reliable, limited, weak, damaged or severely damaged ecological potential.

For the protection of biodiversity in natural frame areas, an ecological network may be distinguished, linking habitats of the highest bioecological importance, their environment, animal and plant migration corridors. Such important landscape features include those which, by virtue of their linear or continuous structure or their connecting function, are essential for the migration, spread and genetic exchange of wild species.

The natural framework system shall be distinguished, the objectives of the structural parts of the different level of the natural framework shall be established, the ecological potential shall be assessed in accordance with the regulations of the Natural Frame approved by the Minister of Environment.

An Article has been added:

No [XIV-2351](#).

14/12/2023,

published in TAR 23.12.2023, i.e. 2023-25322

Article 12². Principles for the development of the natural framework system

The natural framework system shall be developed in accordance with the following principles:

1) landscape knowledge – the natural framework system is formed, specific measures of protection, management and planning shall be selected after consideration of the natural nature of the landscape and the factors changing it, on the basis of the data on monitoring of the state of natural systems and landscape, taking into account the composition of structural parts of the higher level of the natural framework, the geographical location of the territory, the cultural identity of the region, the area;

2) ensuring the functionality of the European ecological network – when planning and restoring the structures of the natural framework it is necessary to ensure the functioning of the European ecological network Natura 2000, its integrity, the favourable conservation status of animal or plant species of Community interest, the aim must be to create or preserve landscape features that are important for wild fauna and flora;

3) sustainable development – areas entering the natural framework must be managed and used in

coordination of ecological, economic, social functions and visual protection of landscapes;

4) in the areas of adequacy – natural or semi-natural structures, natural processes and elements of natural landscape, the totality of which would be able to adapt to changing climatic and environmental conditions, ensure the stability and resilience of ecosystems, effectively perform ecological compensation functions, protect ecologically sensitive areas;

5) landscape integrity – the structure of the natural framework must be characterised by the integrity (connectivity) of natural communications and interconnections, the continuity of migratory communications within it and the ability to ensure natural regulatory functions;

6) sustainable care – in natural frame areas, maintenance and management practices that support and enhance the ecological value of the landscape, increase biodiversity and strengthen the cultural identity of the area, selected taking into account the general geographical context, the structural parts of the natural framework, the nature of the relief and soils, the ecological needs of species and the need to increase the geo-ecological potential of the territory must be applied and developed;

7) in the areas of the maintenance and enhancement of landscape and biodiversity – natural framework areas, the landscape characteristic of the area must be preserved and restored, and landscape features characterised by biodiversity must be increased.

An Article has been added:

No [XIV-2351](#).

14/12/2023,

published in TAR 23.12.2023, i.e. 2023-25322

Article 12³. Planning of the natural framework

The natural framework system is formed in state-level complex territorial planning documents. The boundaries of the structural parts of the natural framework shall be detailed in municipal and local-level general plans, documents of special territorial planning of protected areas, land use planning documents of special territorial planning, detailed plans in accordance with the Law on Territorial Planning and the Natural Frame Regulations. When detailing the boundaries of the structural parts of the natural framework in the territorial planning documents at the local level, the area of natural frame areas set out in the general plan at municipal level may not be reduced.

When planning a natural framework, its ecological potential must be assessed. Actions and measures necessary to maintain ecological potential, restore the ecological potential of weak, damaged and seriously damaged natural framework areas and measures in territorial planning documents must be differentiated according to the position of the planned territory in the natural framework system, in accordance with the Law on Territorial Planning and the Regulations of the Natural Frame.

In urbanised areas, a plantation system is planned as part of the natural framework. The formation of this system, the protection, maintenance and management of plantations and plantations, the creation of plantations and the breeding of plantations are regulated by the Law on Plantations.

An Article has been added:

No [XIV-2351](#).

14/12/2023,

published in TAR 23.12.2023, i.e. 2023-25322

Article 12⁴. Protection of the natural frame

Requirements for the protection and management of relief forms of areas falling within the natural framework shall be laid down in the documents of land use planning and/or special territorial planning of municipal and local level complex territorial planning and/or special territorial planning and/or special territorial planning, taking into account the natural nature of the landscape, the characteristics of the soil, the risk of flooding in the territory, and the aesthetic value of the landscape. The municipal executive institution may lay down requirements for the protection and management of the relief of the natural frame.

Measures to enhance natural diversity must be implemented on cultivated land falling within the natural framework of limited, weak, damaged ecological potential. The requirements for the establishment of plantations and other natural landscape features on agricultural land shall be established by the Minister of Environment and the Minister of Agriculture when drawing up special territorial planning, land management documents and landholding projects.

Valuable landscape features in natural frame areas are identified in detailed plans, construction projects, greening plans.

The development of engineering infrastructure in natural frame areas preserves ecologically and aesthetically valuable landscape elements, their functionality (separately protected trees or their alleys, relief shapes, natural meadows, marshes, surface water bodies, elements important for the integrity of wildlife migration routes) and ensures the restoration of equivalent landscape features in other places if they are destroyed. Measures for the preservation of valuable landscape features and their functionality and/or territories in which valuable landscape features will be restored shall be specified in territorial planning documents and/or construction projects.

It shall be prohibited to change the main purpose of land use and/or the method(s) of use of the natural framework in recreational areas, forestry and agricultural land for other purposes in order to:

- 1) to build construction works with installations and/or install facilities for which integrated pollution prevention and control permits are required;
- 2) plan compactly built-up areas.

Landscape status monitoring shall be carried out in selected natural frame areas to monitor changes in ecological potential. Observations shall be organised in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Environmental Monitoring.

An Article has been added:

No [XIV-2351](#).

14/12/2023,

published in TAR 23.12.2023, i.e. 2023-25322

Article 12⁵. Green infrastructure

The planning and deployment of GI shall aim to:

- 1) to increase the integrity of the natural framework and the plantation system, to maintain and strengthen the ecosystem functions of regulation and maintenance in both these structures;
- 2) to compensate for the negative impact of economic activity and urban development;
- 3) to strengthen the ecological potential of natural frame areas, to provide for additional greening measures in areas where separate and dependent greening standards have not been met;
- 4) to increase resilience to the consequences of climate change;
- 5) to protect and enhance landscape and biodiversity;
- 6) to reduce the consumption of energy and various natural resources;
- 7) to improve the social, aesthetic and ecological quality of the living environment, to strengthen cultural ecosystem services.

Green infrastructure at state and municipal level is planned according to the natural framework solutions of territorial planning documents, except for cities and towns. In cities and towns, green infrastructure is planned according to the solutions of the natural framework and/or plantation system of territorial planning documents. Green infrastructure is also included in the planning of engineering, transport, agricultural systems, engineering and social infrastructure, public spaces, buildings and their environment.

Greening plans can be developed for urbanised and urbanised areas. These plans set greening targets and measures to improve the landscape and biodiversity of urbanised and urbanised areas. Greening plans may be designed to:

- 1) to establish in cities and towns the measures and actions that would ensure the implementation of the natural framework and/or plantation system solutions provided for in territorial planning documents;
- 2) to identify in the system of plantations or part thereof specified in territorial planning documents specific places where the norms of the plantations have not been reached and/or the number of plantations and plantations to be increased, and to present a set of actions and measures to solve this problem;
- 3) to identify, investigate areas where the quality, diversity and ecological status of the landscape deteriorate and the consequences of climate change arise, and to provide for specific measures and actions to solve these problems, where such solutions are not detailed in the approved territorial planning documents.

Greening plans must not contradict the solutions of approved territorial planning documents and landholding projects. Greening plans shall be approved by representative bodies of municipalities.

The greening plan consists of an analytical chart (map) on the need for GI and an action plan for the

greening plan. The content and composition of greening plans, the procedure for their coordination and approval, and qualification requirements for producers of greening plans shall be established by the Minister of Environment.

The preparation of greening plans and the implementation of the green infrastructure measures provided for in these plans on state-owned land, including state-owned land managed by the right of trust or use, may be financed:

- 1) funds of the municipal budget;
- 2) with the funds of the Special Programme for Support of the Environment of Municipalities;
- 3) funds of the state budget;
- 4) from the Structural Funds of the European Union.

An Article has been added:

No [XIV-2351](#).

14/12/2023,

published in TAR 23.12.2023, i.e. 2023-25322

Article 13: State accounting of natural resources

The procedure for State accounting, cadastre management and reporting of natural resources shall be established by the Government of the Republic of Lithuania.

Amendments to the Article:

No. [I-1352](#), 96.05.28, Žin., 1996, [No 57-1335](#) (96.06.19)

Article 13¹. Cadastre of rivers, lakes and ponds of the Republic of Lithuania

1. The register of rivers, lakes and ponds of the Republic of Lithuania is a state cadastre.

2. The register of rivers, lakes and ponds of the Republic of Lithuania shall be established, reorganised and liquidated in accordance with the procedure laid down by the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on State Registers and the Government of the Republic of Lithuania. The cadastre of rivers, lakes and ponds of the Republic of Lithuania shall be managed by the leading cadastral management body – the Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania and the cadastral management body – the Environmental Protection Agency.

3. The following surface water bodies shall be registered in the cadastre of rivers, lakes and ponds of the Republic of Lithuania in accordance with the procedure laid down by the Government of the Republic of Lithuania:

- 1) rivers the length of which is not less than 3 km or the area of the basin shall not be less than 5 square kilometres;
- 2) lakes and ponds with a water surface area of at least 0.5 hectares;
- 3) rivers, lakes, ponds, canals and artificial non-flowing surface water bodies designated as inland water bodies of national importance or in which state environmental monitoring is carried out;
- 4) surface water bodies connecting the objects of the cadastre of rivers, lakes and ponds of the Republic of Lithuania referred to in subparagraphs 1-3 of this paragraph.

An Article has been added to the Law:

No [X-1744](#), 6.10.2008, Žin., 2008, No [120-4550](#) (18 October 2008)

Article 14 — Users of natural resources

Legal and natural persons can be users of natural resources.

The basis for the exploitation of natural resources is the right of ownership or exploitation.

Users of natural resources must:

- 1) to assess the potential impact of economic activity on the environment at its own expense;
- 2) rational and economical use of natural resources and compliance with environmental protection requirements;
- 3) implement measures that eliminate or reduce the negative impact on the environment;
- 4) if it transpires that there is a danger to the environment, take measures to prevent it and, in the event of harmful consequences, eliminate them without delay and inform the relevant environmental protection officers and institutions;
- 5) not violate the rights and legitimate interests of other users of natural resources;

- 6) compensation for damage caused to the environment by an unlawful act;
- 7) to comply with the legitimate requirements of authorised environmental protection institutions and their officials.

Amendments to the Article:

No [X-147](#), 24.3.2005, *Žin.*, 2005, [No 47-1558](#) (12.4.2005)

CHAPTER IV: REGULATION OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Article 15 — Planning and permitting of economic activities likely to have an impact on the environment

When planning to carry out an economic activity for which the procedures laid down in the Law on Environmental Impact Assessment of Planned Economic Activities are to be carried out, decisions restricting the choice of alternatives in advance may not be adopted in relation to this activity – the possible alternatives are examined and the most appropriate is (are) chosen in the during the strategic environmental impact assessment and/or environmental impact assessment of the proposed economic activity (hereinafter referred to in this Article as ‘environmental impact assessment’).

State authorities and the mayor of the municipality or the director of the municipal administration authorised by him/her, participating in the process of environmental impact assessment of the planned economic activity (hereinafter referred to in this Article as "environmental impact assessment") or screening of the environmental impact assessment of the planned economic activity (hereinafter referred to in this Article as "screening") in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Law on Environmental Impact Assessment of Planned Economic Activities, shall, in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Law on Environmental Impact Assessment of Planned Economic Activities, assess the submitted environmental impact assessment documents and, in accordance with their competence, provide conclusions or a reasoned decision on the environmental impact of the planned economic activity, or submit proposals concerning the information necessary for the screening process for the environmental impact assessment of the planned economic activity (hereinafter referred to as "the screening information") and/or the assessment of the environmental impact of the planned economic activity.

The economic activity for which the procedures laid down in the Law on Environmental Impact Assessment of Planned Economic Activities are to be carried out, permits established by laws (a building permit, a permit to use subsurface resources or cavities, an integrated pollution prevention and control permit, a pollution permit and other permits specified in this or other laws) are issued or amended or the installations are registered or their registration data are adjusted only having a valid decision of the competent authority on the environmental impact of the planned economic activity, according to which the planned economic activity complies with the requirements of legal acts and will not have a significant negative impact on the environment (hereinafter referred to in this Article as ‘the environmental impact decision’), or the conclusion of the screening for environmental impact assessment stating that the environmental impact assessment is not mandatory (hereinafter referred to in this Article as the “screening conclusion”), except in cases where the integrated pollution prevention and control permit or the pollution permit is amended or the registration data of the installation are adjusted for reasons not related to the change or extension of the nature or functioning of the installation which may have significant adverse effects on human health or the environment, as laid down in the Law on Environmental Impact Assessment of Planned Economic Activities. If the planned economic activity for which the procedures laid down in the Law on Environmental Impact Assessment of the Proposed Economic Activity are to be carried out does not require the permits provided for in this Law or other laws, the economic activity may be commenced only upon having a valid environmental impact decision or screening conclusion.

Where a natural person, a legal person or a subdivision thereof (including a foreign legal person or other organisation, as well as a subdivision thereof) (hereinafter referred to in this Article, in Articles 19, 19¹, 19² and 19³ of this Law – a natural or legal person) holds a valid building permit or permit to use subsurface resources or cavities issued during the period of validity of the decision on environmental impact or selection conclusion, issue of an integrated pollution prevention and control permit, pollution permit or other permit under which the economic activity listed in the environmental impact decision or the screening conclusion

will be carried out or when registering an installation, the provisions of paragraph 3 of this Article shall not apply.

The content of the permits referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article and the conditions for the pursuit of economic activities and/or the completion of economic activities, where they are laid down in the permits, must comply with the conditions for the implementation of the proposed economic activity set out in the decision on environmental impact, the extent, physical and technical characteristics of the economic activity and the measures laid down to prevent, reduce, compensate and/or restore significant adverse effects on the environment, or the scale, physical and technical characteristics of the economic activity specified in the screening conclusion and the measures laid down to prevent and/or prevent significant adverse effects on the environment.

The permits referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article or the registration data of an installation shall contain a reference to the environmental impact decision published by the responsible authority on the basis of which the permit has been granted or amended or the installation is registered.

A natural or legal person planning, carrying out or completing an economic activity must ensure that the conditions for the implementation of the proposed economic activity and/or the measures to prevent, reduce, compensate and/or restore significant adverse effects on the environment, set out in the decision on the environmental impact of the proposed economic activity, are implemented at the stages of preparation for carrying out the planned economic activity and/or completion of the economic activity and/or completion of the economic activity, or the measures to prevent and/or prevent significant adverse effects on the environment set out in the screening conclusion.

A natural or legal person preparing projects specified in the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Construction in which it is planned to carry out an economic activity likely to have an impact on the environment must provide for measures to rationally use natural resources, design measures to prevent, prevent, reduce, compensate for and/or restore a breach of natural resources in accordance with the decision on environmental impact or screening conclusion referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article.

The State institutions referred to in the Law on Construction which have examined the environmental impact assessment documents or screening information and the municipal administration, when verifying the conformity of the projects of the structures in which the economic activity subject to an environmental impact assessment or screening will be carried out, shall, within their competence, verify whether the conditions necessary for the implementation of the environmental impact decision at a particular stage of construction will be implemented and the measures necessary to avoid, reduce, compensate and/or restore significant adverse effects on the environment, as set out in the decision on environmental impact at a specific stage of construction, or the measures necessary to implement and/or prevent significant adverse effects on the environment as set out in the screening conclusion at a particular stage of construction, are designed. In addition, an institution authorised by the Minister of Environment shall, when examining the design of such structures, verify whether:

1) the period of validity of the decision on environmental impact or screening conclusion has not expired;

2) the design documentation of a construction works complies with the scale, physical and technical characteristics of the economic activity recorded in the decision on environmental impact or screening conclusion;

3) the design documentation of a construction works complies with the requirements of legal acts regulating environmental protection.

A state and municipal institution and agency which has issued or amended the permit referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article for the planned economic activity subject to an environmental impact assessment or adopted a decision to refuse to issue it (including the registration of installations) or has registered an installation or revised its registration data, shall, in accordance with the procedure laid down by the legal acts regulating the issue and/or amendment of such permits, but not later than within five working days, inform the public, the responsible institution, the entities for environmental impact assessment specified in the decision on the environmental impact of the environmental impact, where an assessment of the transboundary effects of the proposed economic activity on the environment has been carried out, and the environmental protection institution authorised by the Government and coordinating the process of transboundary environmental impact assessment by referring to the published permit or its amendment, or a decision

refusing to issue a permit (including the registration of installations) or a decision to refuse to issue a permit (including registration of installations) or registration data.

Upon receipt of the information specified in paragraph 10 of this Article, the environmental protection institution authorised by the Government and coordinating the process of transboundary environmental impact assessment shall inform the Member State of the European Union participating in the transboundary environmental impact assessment procedures and/or a foreign State, which has acceded to the 1991 United Nations Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context (hereinafter referred to as the Espoo Convention) in accordance with the procedure laid down by the Minister of Environment, of the issued permit or its amendment, whether a decision has been taken to refuse to grant it (including the registration of installations) or the registration of an installation or to revise its registration data.

If, during the transboundary environmental impact assessment, in accordance with Article 7(1) of the Espoo Convention, it is agreed with a Member State of the European Union and/or a foreign State involved in transboundary environmental impact assessment procedures, not a Member State of the European Union which has acceded to the Espoo Convention, that the planned economic activities which have been subject to transboundary environmental impact assessment procedures will be subject to the monitoring of transboundary effects, the monitoring programme and the report shall be drawn up, coordinated and submitted in accordance with the procedure laid down by the Minister of Environment.

Where, according to the results of environmental monitoring (monitoring) or state control of environmental protection, it is established that, when a natural or legal person plans, carries out or closes an economic activity, the conditions for the implementation of the proposed economic activity and the measures to prevent, reduce, compensate and/or restore significant adverse effects on the environment laid down in the decision on the environmental impact of the proposed economic activity, or the measures to prevent and/or prevent significant adverse effects on the environment set out in the screening conclusion, are insufficient and exceed the environmental protection standards laid down in legal acts, the natural or legal person planning, carrying out or completing an economic activity must, in accordance with the procedure laid down by the Minister of Environment and an institution authorised by the Minister of Environment, apply the measures agreed with the institution authorised by the Minister of Environment to prevent, reduce, compensate and/or restore or prevent significant adverse effects on the environment.

The provisions of paragraph 13 of this Article shall not apply to the conditions of implementation of the proposed economic activity set out in the decision on the impact on the environment and to measures to prevent, reduce, compensate and/or restore significant adverse effects on the environment, or the measures set out in the screening conclusion to prevent and/or prevent significant adverse effects on the environment, which are transferred to the terms of the integrated pollution prevention and control permit or pollution permit and shall be amended in accordance with the provisions of Articles 19¹ or 19² of this Law.

Amendments to the Article:

No [XIII-530](#).

27/06/2017,

posted in TAR 2017-07-05, i. k. 2017-11563

No [XIII-2795](#).

28/01/2020,

published in TAR of 7/02/2020, i.e. 2020-02846

No [XIV-2219](#).

9/11/2023

published in TAR 2023-11-21, i.e. 2023-22365

Article 16 — *Repealed with effect from 01/11/2017*

Erasure of Article 1a:

No [XIII-530](#).

27/06/2017,

posted in TAR 2017-07-05, i. k. 2017-11563

Article 17 — *Repealed with effect from 01/11/2017*

Erasure of Article 1a:
No [XIII-530](#).
27/06/2017,
posted in TAR 2017-07-05, i. k. 2017-11563

Article 18 — *Repealed with effect from 01/11/2017*

Erasure of Article 1a:
No [XIII-530](#).
27/06/2017,
posted in TAR 2017-07-05, i. k. 2017-11563

Article 19 — Exploitation of objects of economic activity

Before commencing the operation of an object of economic activity and carrying out an economic activity, a natural or legal person must, in the cases specified by this Law and other laws, obtain an integrated pollution prevention and control permit, pollution permit or other permit (hereinafter referred to as a permit) or register the installation. A natural or legal person must, in accordance with the procedure laid down by the Minister of Environment, inform the institution authorised by the Minister of Environment of the planned commencement of operation of an object of economic activity for which an integrated pollution prevention and control permit or pollution permit has been issued and of the commencement of economic activities. An institution authorised by the Minister of Environment shall, before a natural or legal person starts operating an object of economic activity and carry out economic activities in accordance with the procedure laid down by the Minister of Environment, carry out an inspection and adopt a decision on whether the object of economic activity complies with the conditions set out in subparagraphs 1 to 3 of this paragraph. When carrying out an inspection, an institution authorised by the Minister of Environment shall, in accordance with the procedure laid down by the Minister of Environment, have the right to call upon an institution authorised by the Minister of Health and an institution authorised by the Minister of the Interior which participated in the environmental impact assessment or selection procedures for environmental impact assessment of the planned economic activity in accordance with the provisions of the Law on Environmental Impact Assessment of Planned Economic Activities and/or when issuing an integrated pollution prevention and control permit or pollution permit. An institution authorised by the Minister of Health and/or an institution authorised by the Minister of the Interior, participating in the inspection, shall act within the limits of the competence specified for him/her in Article 6(5) of the Law on Environmental Impact Assessment of Planned Economic Activities and/or Articles 19¹ and 19² of this Law. An object of economic activity may be put into operation and/or economic activity carried out only if an institution authorised by the Minister of Environment ascertains and adopts a decision that the object of economic activity complies with these conditions in accordance with the procedure laid down by the Minister of Environment. Such verification shall not reduce the liability of the natural or legal person as regards compliance with the conditions laid down in the authorisation. In the course of the inspection referred to in this paragraph, a natural or legal person wishing to put into operation an object of economic activity and to commence an economic activity must meet the following conditions:

Amendments to paragraph:
No [XIV-2219](#).
9/11/2023
published in TAR 2023-11-21, i.e. 2023-22365

- 1) the conditions specified in the permit must be fulfilled in the object of economic activity, which must be fulfilled before the commencement of the economic activity;
- 2) where, in accordance with the provisions of the Law on Environmental Impact Assessment of the Planned Economic Activity, the proposed economic activity has been subject to an environmental impact assessment or selection for environmental impact assessment, the conditions for the implementation of the proposed economic activity as set out in the decision on the environmental impact of the proposed economic activity and the measures to avoid, reduce, compensate and/or restore significant adverse effects on the environment as set out in the decision on the environmental impact assessment or the screening conclusion on the environmental impact assessment must be implemented before the commencement of the planned economic activity;

Amendments to the Article point:

No [XIV-2219](#).

9/11/2023

published in TAR 2023-11-21, i.e. 2023-22365

3) the technical and technological requirements laid down in the implementing acts of this Law, the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Waste Management, the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Environmental Air Protection, the Law on Water of the Republic of Lithuania, the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Drinking Water and Waste Water Management, the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Financial Instruments for the Management of Climate Change, the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Public Health and the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Noise Management must be implemented before the commencement of an economic activity before the commencement of economic activity.

Amendments to paragraph:

No [XIII-2795](#).

28/01/2020,

published in TAR of 7/02/2020, i.e. 2020-02846

No [XIV-1369](#).

30.6.2022,

published in TAR 11/07 2022, i.e. 2022-15199

A natural or legal person operating an object of economic activity or carrying out an economic activity, where a permit is required or an activity is carried out in an installation which must be registered in accordance with Article 19³ of this Law, must comply with the conditions laid down in the permit and the environmental protection standards set for the operation of such facilities or installations and/or for carrying out economic activities. In the course of carrying out the economic activity specified in the permit, solid materials (by-products specified in the Law on Waste Management, waste, raw materials and products) may enter outside the territory where the economic activity specified in the permit is carried out only in such cases, quantities and methods as provided for in the permit conditions and/or environmental protection standards and environmental protection standards.

Amendments to paragraph:

No [XIII-2795](#).

28/01/2020,

published in TAR of 7/02/2020, i.e. 2020-02846

No [XIV-1369](#).

30.6.2022,

published in TAR 11/07 2022, i.e. 2022-15199

When operating an object of economic activity whose activities involve harmful effects on the environment, a natural or legal person must, at its own expense, monitor the degree of environmental pollution, the impact of pollution on the environment, ensure publicity of information about it and create conditions for pollution control.

When operating an object of economic activity, a natural or legal person must, in accordance with the established procedure, keep an inventory of the use of natural resources and emissions (discharged, distributed) into the environment.

A natural or legal person operating an object of economic activity or carrying out an economic activity, where a permit is not required, must comply with the environmental protection standards and environmental protection standards established for the operation of such facilities and/or for carrying out economic activities.

Amendments to paragraph:

No [XIII-2795](#).

28/01/2020,

published in TAR of 7/02/2020, i.e. 2020-02846

Amendments to the Article:

No. [I-1352](#), 96.05.28, Žin., 1996, [No 57-1335](#) (96.06.19)

No [IX-2113](#), 13.4.2004, Žin., 2004, No [60-2121](#) (2004-04-24)

No [X-147](#), 24.3.2005, Žin., 2005, No [47-1558](#) (12.4.2005)

Amendments to the Article:

No [XIII-704](#).

07/11/2017,

published in TAR 2017-11-14, i.e. 2017-17965

Article 19¹. Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control Permit

The rules for the issue, amendment and revocation of integrated pollution prevention and control permits (hereinafter referred to as IPPC rules) shall be approved by the Minister of Environment in agreement with the Minister of Health. The IPPC Rules shall lay down the procedure for preparing and submitting an application for an integrated pollution prevention and control permit (hereinafter referred to as the IPPC application) and for publicising, examining, coordinating, accepting, drawing up an integrated pollution prevention and control permit (hereinafter referred to as IPPC permit) by an institution authorised by the Minister of the Environment, issuing an IPPC permit, reviewing the terms of the IPPC permit, amending and withdrawing the IPPC permit, as well as the procedure for providing information to another Member State of the European Union, consultation with another Member State of the European Union, notification of the decision taken to issue an IPPC permit, and the procedure for informing the public of another European Union Member State.

A natural or legal person shall have the right to operate an installation specified in the IPPC Rules (part thereof, several installations or parts thereof), operated or managed by this person on the basis of the right of ownership, lease, use, trust or any other legal basis, only with a valid IPPC permit and under the conditions laid down therein. A natural or legal person must operate an installation (part of it, several installations or parts thereof) specified in the IPPC Regulations in accordance with the following principles: take all appropriate measures to prevent pollution and odours; apply the best available techniques as defined by the Minister for the Environment in agreement with the Minister for Agriculture and the Minister for the Economy and Innovation; does not cause significant pollution; ensure the prevention of waste and, where waste is generated, in accordance with the waste management priorities laid down in the Law on Waste Management, ensure that it is prepared for reuse, recycled, otherwise recovered and, where this is technically and economically impossible, disposed of with a view to avoiding or reducing any impact on the environment; use energy efficiently; take the necessary measures to prevent accidents and/or limit their consequences; in the event of definitive cessation of economic activity, take the necessary measures to prevent the threat of pollution and to restore the site to a satisfactory state.

IPPC permits shall be issued, amended and revoked by an institution authorised by the Minister of Environment.

IPPC applications shall be coordinated and, within its remit, the IPPC permit conditions shall be established and reviewed by the National Public Health Centre under the Ministry of Health (hereinafter referred to as the “CIS Centre”) in performing the functions assigned to it by the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Public Health and the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Noise Management in the field of noise and odour management in accordance with the procedure and time limits laid down in the IPPC Rules.

The institution authorised by the Minister of Environment shall inform the municipal administration of the received IPPC application and access to the IPPC application. Having comments on the IPPC application, the municipal administration shall, within 7 working days of receipt of the information specified in this paragraph, submit observations to the institution authorised by the Minister of Environment.

Amendments to paragraph:

No [XIV-2219](#).

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A decision to accept an IPPC application shall be taken by an institution authorised by the Minister of Environment after having carried out the procedures for publicising and coordinating the received IPPC application, when a decision of the CIS Centre has been received with the conditions for noise and odour management of the IPPC permit set out therein, if such conditions must be established, and having

established that the application contains all the properly documented data and/or documents necessary to establish the conditions of the IPPC permit.

Amendments to paragraph:

No[XIV-2219](#).

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A decision to accept an IPPC application or not to accept an IPPC application shall be taken within 30 working days of receipt of the IPPC application. Where the operation of an installation is likely to have significant effects on the environment of another Member State of the European Union, or where the European Union Member State likely to be significantly affected requests information on the received IPPC application, the deadline for taking a decision to accept the IPPC application or not to accept the IPPC application may be extended by two months.

A decision not to accept an IPPC application shall be taken where at least one of the following conditions is met:

1) the IPPC application does not comply with the requirements set out in the IPPC Rules, the IPPC application contains not all or incorrectly formalised data and/or documents or incorrect information contained in the IPPC application and/or other documents used to determine the IPPC permit conditions;

2) the IPPC permit previously issued has been revoked in the cases referred to in subparagraphs 5 or 8 of paragraph 14 of this Article and the reasons which led to the revocation of the IPPC permit have not been eliminated;

3) there is a final court decision annulling the selection conclusion on the environmental impact assessment or the decision on the environmental impact of the proposed economic activity according to which the planned economic activity complies with the requirements of legal acts, where this conclusion or this decision is mandatory for the issue or amendment of an IPPC permit;

Amendments to the Article point:

No[XIV-1369](#).

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4) there is no selection conclusion regarding the environmental impact assessment or a decision on the environmental impact of the proposed economic activity, according to which the proposed economic activity complies with the requirements of legal acts, or this conclusion or this decision is no longer valid if this conclusion or this decision is binding for the issue or amendment of an IPPC permit, except for the cases where a construction permit has been issued, a permit to use subsurface resources or cavities or the permit specified in other laws during the validity of this decision or such selection conclusion has been issued;

Amendments to the Article point:

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5) the IPPC application relates to economic activities prohibited by law;

6) an application for an IPPC has been submitted for an installation (part thereof, several installations or parts thereof) or for a substantial modification of an installation referred to in paragraph 11 of this Article, where it is established, in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on State Control of Environmental Protection, that the installation (its part, several installations or parts thereof) is already in operation or the installation has already undergone a substantial modification and the infringement has not been remedied or the installation (part thereof, several installations or parts thereof) for which an IPPC application has been submitted, the infringements established in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Law on State Control of Environmental Protection and/or the consequences of the infringements have not been remedied;

7) the application does not provide for implementing measures for the implementation of the conditions for the implementation of the proposed economic activity and the measures necessary for the implementation of the proposed economic activity prior to the commencement of the implementation of the

proposed economic activity set out in the decision on the impact of the proposed economic activity on the environment and the measures necessary to avoid, reduce, compensate and/or restore the breach of significant negative environmental impact before the commencement of the implementation of the economic activity, or in the conclusion of the selection for environmental impact assessment that the environmental impact assessment is not mandatory, set out before the commencement of the implementation of the economic activity to avoid and/or prevent significant negative environmental impacts;

Amendments to the Article point:

No [XIV-2219](#).

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8) at the time of submission of the IPPC application, a natural person operates or operated an object of economic activity or an installation for which an IPPC permit has been withdrawn on the basis specified in subparagraph 9 of paragraph Fourteen of this Article and has not passed five years from the date of revocation of the IPPC permit held, or the manager of the legal person at the time of submission of the IPPC application is or has been the head of a legal person operating or operating an object of economic activity or an installation to whom the IPPC permit has been revoked during his management on the grounds specified in subparagraph 9 of paragraph fourteen of this Article and has not passed five years from the date of revocation of the earlier IPPC permit.

Amendments to the Article point:

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A decision to issue or amend an IPPC permit or a decision not to issue or amend an IPPC permit must be taken by an institution authorised by the Minister of Environment not later than within 20 working days from the date of adoption of the decision to accept the IPPC application.

A decision not to issue or modify an IPPC permit shall be taken where at least one of the following conditions is met:

1) after the adoption of the decision to accept the IPPC application, it is established that the IPPC application and/or other documents required under the IPPC rules for obtaining or amending the IPPC permit contained incorrect information on the basis of which the IPPC permit conditions should be determined;

2) after the adoption of the decision to accept the IPPC application, a court decision annulling the selection conclusion on the environmental impact assessment or the decision on the environmental impact of the proposed economic activity according to which the proposed economic activity complies with the requirements of legal acts shall become effective, provided that this conclusion or this decision is binding for the issue or amendment of the IPPC permit;

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3) the selection conclusion on the environmental impact assessment or the decision on the environmental impact of the proposed economic activity according to which the planned economic activity complies with the requirements of legal acts is no longer valid, if this conclusion or this decision is binding for the issue or amendment of an IPPC permit, except for the cases where a construction permit has been issued, a permit to use subsurface resources or cavities or the permit specified in other laws during the validity of this decision or this selection conclusion has been issued;

Amendments to the Article point:

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30.6.2022,

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4) after the adoption of the decision to accept the IPPC application, it transpires that the IPPC application has been submitted for economic activities prohibited by law;

5) after the adoption of the decision to accept the IPPC application, where the IPPC application is submitted for a substantial modification of a new installation or installation referred to in the eleventh paragraph of this Article, it transpires that, in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Law on State Control of Environmental Protection, it is established that the economic activity is already being carried out or the change of economic activity has already been unlawfully carried out and the infringement has not been eliminated.

A natural or legal person wishing to make a substantial change to an installation subject to an IPPC permit (i.e. to change the nature or operation of an installation (part thereof, several installations or parts thereof) or to extend it, where such a change or extension is likely to have significant adverse effects on human health or the environment, as laid down in the Law on the Environmental Impact Assessment of the Planned Economic Activity, or where such a change or extension meets or exceeds the capacity limits of the installation set out in the IPPC Regulations), must apply for an amendment of the IPPC permit in accordance with the procedure laid down in the IPPC Rules. In order for the IPPC permit to lay down the conditions relating to a planned major change of an installation, a natural or legal person must, in accordance with the procedure laid down in the IPPC Rules, submit to the institution authorised by the Minister of Environment an application to amend the IPPC permit. If the planned change is not substantial, a natural or legal person must, in accordance with the procedure laid down in the IPPC Rules, notify the institution authorised by the Minister of Environment in writing of the planned changes or extensions of the nature or operation of the installation which may have an impact on the environment, and the institution authorised by the Minister of Environment shall assess whether the changes are possible and shall adopt a decision on the need to change the permit conditions or permit itself.

In order to ensure compliance with the principles referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article and compliance of the IPPC permit conditions with the requirements of legal acts, an institution authorised by the Minister of Environment shall, in accordance with the procedure laid down in the IPPC Rules, review the IPPC permit conditions and, having established that at least one of the conditions for the amendment of the IPPC permit referred to in this paragraph has arisen, or upon receipt of a notification from the CIS centre that the conditions of the IPPC permit must be amended for the reasons specified in subparagraphs 3 and 4 of this paragraph, shall adopt a decision on the obligation to amend the IPPC permit. A natural or legal person shall be informed of this decision in writing within 3 working days from the date of adoption of the decision. Upon receipt of the decision referred to in this subparagraph, a natural or legal person must, within the time limits laid down in this decision, submit to the institution authorised by the Minister of Environment an application to amend the IPPC permit. The time limit for submitting an application shall be at least 20 working days and, in the cases referred to in points 4 and 5 of this paragraph, not less than 20 working days and not more than 30 working days. The IPPC permit shall be amended when at least one of the following conditions is met:

1) the IPPC permit issued lays down the conditions and time limits for which the IPPC permit must be replaced;

2) the institution authorised by the Minister of Environment shall, in accordance with the procedure laid down in the IPPC Rules, establish that, upon the entry into force of new or changed requirements of legal acts of the European Union environmental protection, laws regulating environmental protection and their implementing legal acts, environmental protection standards, environmental protection standards and environmental quality standards, stricter or additional conditions of IPPC permit must be laid down;

3) when performing the functions assigned to it by the Law on Public Health and the Law on Noise Management in the field of noise and odour management, the CIS Centre establishes that, in the event of a change or entry into force of new legal acts regulating public health care, stricter or additional noise or odour management conditions must be laid down in the IPPC permit or that other noise or odour reduction measures must be applied;

4) within 12 months, the CIS Centre, in performing the functions assigned to it by the Law on Public Health and the Law on Noise Management in the field of noise and odour management, determines twice within 12 months that a natural or legal person has violated the noise or odour management conditions specified in the IPPC permit, and submits a decision that the prevention of such violations requires tightening or inserting additional IPPC permit conditions;

Amendments to the Article point:

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30.6.2022,

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5) if, within 12 months, a natural or legal person fails to comply twice with the IPPC permit conditions relating to the unauthorised release of pollutants into the environment, the generation, storage or treatment of waste or the unlawful use of natural resources, where the prevention of such violations requires stricter or additional IPPC permit conditions;

Amendments to the Article point:

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6) the results of environmental monitoring or state control of environmental protection show that the permitted pollution of the installation has a significant negative impact on the environment, therefore it is necessary to amend the emission limit values included in the IPPC permit or add new limit values to the IPPC permit;

7) the existing production method does not ensure the safe operation of the installation and, therefore, other methods of production must be used for the safe operation of the installation;

8) where the permit conditions do not correspond to, or are insufficient, the modified or new best available techniques applicable to the installation.

Where an institution authorised by the Minister of Environment, having carried out a review of the conditions of the IPPC permit, does not set at least one of the conditions for the amendment of the IPPC permit laid down in paragraph 12 of this Article, it shall, in accordance with the procedure laid down in the IPPC Rules, adopt a decision not to amend the IPPC permit. This Decision shall be considered as an integral part of the IPPC permit.

A decision to revoke an IPPC permit shall be taken where at least one of the following conditions is met:

1) at the request of the holder of the IPPC permit;

2) upon the adoption by an institution authorised by the Minister of Environment, in accordance with the procedure laid down in paragraph 12 of this Article, of a decision on the obligation to amend an IPPC permit, the holder of an IPPC permit shall, within the time limit laid down in the decision, not submit, in accordance with the procedure laid down in the IPPC Rules, an application for the replacement of an IPPC permit meeting the requirements specified in this decision;

3) if, in the case specified in subparagraph 1 of paragraph Eight of this Article, the holder of an IPPC permit does not submit a revised IPPC application within the time limit set by the institution authorised by the Minister of Environment after the institution authorised by the Minister of Environment has taken a decision not to accept the IPPC application, where this is necessary due to the conditions specified in subparagraphs 2, 3, 6, 7 and 8 of the Twelfth paragraph of this Article;

4) if, in the case specified in subparagraph 1 of paragraph Eight of this Article, the holder of an IPPC permit does not submit a revised IPPC application within 20 working days after the institution authorised by the Minister of Environment has taken a decision not to accept the IPPC application, where the conditions specified in subparagraphs 4 and 5 of the twelfth paragraph of this Article so require;

5) it has been demonstrated by lawful means that false information has been submitted to obtain and/or amend the IPPC permit on the basis of which the IPPC permit conditions were established;

6) a legal person holding an IPPC permit has been liquidated or a natural person holding an IPPC permit has died, has been declared incapacitated or limited by a court in an area related to the operation of an installation (part thereof, several installations or parts thereof) referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, or does not know where it is located, if the successor in title of the person does not, within six months of the occurrence of the circumstances referred to in this subparagraph, apply for clarification of the formal data specified in the IPPC permit in accordance with the procedure laid down in the IPPC Rules;

7) where, following the reorganisation or reorganisation of a legal person, the legal person's successor in title does not, within six months of the occurrence of these circumstances, apply for revision of the formal data specified in the IPPC permit in accordance with the procedure laid down in the IPPC Rules;

8) there is a final court decision annulling the selection conclusion on the environmental impact assessment or the decision on the environmental impact of the proposed economic activity according to which the planned economic activity complies with the requirements of legal acts, where this conclusion or this decision is mandatory for the issue of an IPPC permit;

Amendments to the Article point:

No[XIV-1369](#).

30.6.2022,

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9) the Department of Environmental Protection under the Ministry of Environment, performing the functions specified in the Law on State Control of Environmental Protection, has established within 12 months three times that one or more of the following IPPC permit conditions have been violated: exceed the permitted pollution (quantity and/or concentration) standards laid down in the IPPC permit, exceed the maximum quantity of waste permitted at the same time, exceed the permissible capacity of the waste treatment facility, exceed the maximum permitted quantity of waste, waste not specified in the IPPC permit managed, have entered solids referred to in the second paragraph of Article 19 of this Law outside the territory in which the economic activities specified in the IPPC permit are carried out, in breach of the provisions of the second paragraph of Article 19 of this Law, solids referred to in the second paragraph of Article 19 of this Law have been exceeded or if any infringement of the IPPC permit conditions referred to in this subparagraph is not terminated for more than six months from the date of the finding of the infringement; except in cases where the mandatory order for the elimination of the infringement is longer than the time limit specified in this subparagraph, or the CIS Centre, in performing the functions assigned to the Law on Public Health and the Law on Noise Management in the field of noise and odour management, shall, within 12 months, establish violations of IPPC permit conditions related to exceedance of noise or odour standards. The provisions of this subparagraph shall not apply if the infringements referred to in this subparagraph identified in the course of State control of environmental protection are considered minor in accordance with the Law on Public Administration of the Republic of Lithuania or a decision to revoke the validity of the IPPC permit adopted on the grounds set out in this subparagraph could cause greater damage to the public interest (disruption of public water supply, waste water management, district heating or electricity supply, management of mixed municipal waste) than the impact of continued economic activities;

Amendments to the Article point:

No[XIV-1369](#).

30.6.2022,

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10) a mandatory instruction issued in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Law on State Control of Environmental Protection to suspend the operation of an installation or part thereof or to suspend activities has not been complied with;

11) the holder of an IPPC permit shall no longer have the right to manage or use the immovable property or part thereof and/or installation or part thereof used for the pursuit of the economic activities specified in the IPPC permit.

A paragraph has been added as follows:

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30.6.2022,

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Having established, in accordance with the procedure laid down by the Minister of Environment, the circumstances referred to in subparagraphs 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10 and 11 of paragraph fourteen of this Article, a natural or legal person shall be warned of the possible revocation of the IPPC permit before taking a decision to revoke the IPPC permit within 3 working days from the date of establishment of the relevant circumstance. In the cases referred to in subparagraphs 2, 3, 4, 7, 10 and 11 of paragraph fourteen of this Article, a time

limit of 20 working days shall be set, in the case referred to in subparagraph 8 of paragraph fourteen of this Article – a period of 6 months within which the person must remedy the deficiencies. If a natural or legal person has remedied the deficiencies within this period, the IPPC permit shall not be revoked. Once the circumstances referred to in subparagraphs 1, 5 and 9 of paragraph 14 of this Article have been established in accordance with the procedure laid down by the Minister of Environment, the validity of the IPPC permit shall be revoked within three working days from the date of establishment of the circumstances referred to in the aforementioned subparagraphs without giving the warning provided for in this paragraph. A natural or legal person shall be informed in writing of the adopted decision to revoke the IPPC permit within 3 working days from the date of adoption of the decision, except for the cases where the IPPC permit has been revoked upon the establishment of the circumstances referred to in point 6 of paragraph fourteen of this Article and the reasons for the revocation of the IPPC permit. Once the IPPC permit has been withdrawn, the natural or legal person (economic operator) must safely cease the operation of the installation and implement the necessary measures necessary to ensure that there is no negative impact on the environment and no threat of environmental damage.

Amendments to paragraph:

No [XIV-1369](#).

30.6.2022,

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An Article has been added to the Law:

No [XII-287](#), 9.5.2013, Žin., 2013, No [55-2727](#) (2013-05-28)

Amendments to the Article:

No [XIII-704](#).

07/11/2017,

published in TAR 2017-11-14, i.e. 2017-17965

No [XIII-2795](#).

28/01/2020,

published in TAR of 7/02/2020, i.e. 2020-02846

Article 19². Emission permit

The rules for the issue, amendment and revocation of emission permits (hereinafter referred to as the Rules on Pollution Permits) shall be approved by the Minister of Environment in agreement with the Minister of Health. These Rules shall lay down the procedure for drawing up, submitting an application for obtaining or amending a pollution permit, publicising, examining, accepting, drawing up a draft pollution permit, issuing a pollution permit, reviewing the conditions of a pollution permit, amending and withdrawing the validity of the received application by an institution authorised by the Minister of Environment.

A natural or legal person shall have the right to operate an installation specified in the Rules on Pollution Permits (part thereof, several installations or parts thereof), operated or managed by this person on the basis of the right of ownership, lease, lending, trust or any other legal basis, only in possession of a valid emission permit and under the conditions laid down therein. A natural or legal person must operate an installation (part of it, several installations or parts thereof) in accordance with the following principles: take all appropriate measures to prevent pollution and odours; does not cause significant pollution; ensure the prevention of waste and, where waste is generated, in accordance with the waste management priorities laid down in the Law on Waste Management, ensure that it is prepared for reuse, recycled, otherwise recovered and, where this is technically and economically impossible, disposed of with a view to avoiding or reducing any impact on the environment; use energy efficiently; take the necessary measures to prevent accidents and/or limit their consequences.

A permit may contain one or more specific parts setting out the environmental conditions for the operation of an installation in accordance with a specific criterion laid down in the Rules on Pollution Permits, which requires an emission permit for the operation of an installation. Emission permits shall be issued, amended and revoked by an institution authorised by the Minister of Environment. A decision to accept an application for the issue or amendment of a pollution permit shall be taken after an assessment of the application received by an institution authorised by the Minister of Environment and establishing that it complies with the requirements laid down in the Rules on Pollution Permits, the application contains all duly

documented data and/or documents necessary to establish the conditions of the pollution permit. In the cases, procedure and time limits laid down in the Rules on Pollution Permits, the CIS Centre shall, in performing the functions assigned to it by the Law on Public Health Care in the field of odour management, coordinate applications, establish and review, within its competence, the odour management conditions specified in the pollution permit.

TAR comment. 19 Article² (9)(3) and (4), the provision of paragraph 3 of paragraph 3 of Article 2 concerning the obligation of the National Public Health Centre to coordinate applications and, within the scope of its competence, to establish and review the odour management conditions specified in the pollution permit and the provision in point 9 of paragraph 11 concerning infringements of the permit conditions relating to the management of odours shall apply from 1 January 2021 to installations for the operation of which a pollution permit has been issued or an application for a pollution permit has been accepted before the entry into force of this Law.

A decision to accept or not to accept an application for an emission permit shall be taken within 15 working days of receipt of the application.

A decision not to accept an application for an emission permit or an amendment shall be taken where at least one of the following conditions is met:

1) the application does not meet the requirements laid down in the Rules on Pollution Permits, the application contains not all or incorrectly executed data and/or documents or incorrect information contained in the application and/or other documents used to determine the conditions of the pollution permit;

2) the validity of the previously issued pollution permit has been revoked in the cases referred to in subparagraphs 5 or 8 of paragraph 11 of this Article and the reasons which led to the revocation of the pollution permit have not been eliminated;

3) there is a final court decision annulling the selection conclusion on the environmental impact assessment or the decision on the environmental impact of the proposed economic activity according to which the planned economic activity complies with the requirements of legal acts, where this conclusion or this decision is mandatory for the issuance or replacement of a pollution permit;

Amendments to the Article point:

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30.6.2022,

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4) there is no selection conclusion regarding the environmental impact assessment or a decision on the environmental impact of the proposed economic activity according to which the planned economic activity complies with the requirements of legal acts, or this conclusion or decision is no longer valid if this conclusion or this decision is binding for the issue or amendment of a pollution permit, except for the cases where a document authorising construction, a permit to use subsurface resources or cavities or a permit specified in other laws during the validity of this decision or such selection conclusion has been issued;

Amendments to the Article point:

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30.6.2022,

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5) the application relates to economic activities prohibited by law;

6) the application has been submitted for the operation of an installation (part thereof, several installations or parts thereof) or for the modification of an installation referred to in paragraph Eight of this Article, where it is established, in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Law on State Control of Environmental Protection, that the installation (part thereof, several installations or parts thereof) is already in operation or the infringement has not been remedied or the infringement has not been remedied in the installation (part thereof, several installations or parts thereof) for which the application has been submitted, the infringements established in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Law on State Control of Environmental Protection have not ceased and/or the consequences of the infringements have not been eliminated;

7) the application does not provide for the conditions for the implementation of the proposed economic activity to be implemented before the commencement of the implementation of the economic activity and the measures to avoid, reduce, compensate and/or restore the breach of a significant negative

impact on the environment laid down in the decision on the impact of the proposed economic activity on the environment, or in the conclusion of the selection for environmental impact assessment that an environmental impact assessment is not mandatory, set out before the commencement of the implementation of the economic activity to avoid significant negative impact on the environment and/or prevent it from being implemented;

Amendments to the Article point:

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9/11/2023

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8) at the time of submission of the application, a natural person operates or has operated an object of economic activity or an installation for which a pollution permit has been revoked on the basis specified in subparagraph 9 of paragraph 11 of this Article and has not passed five years from the date of revocation of the validity of the previously held pollution permit or the manager of the legal person at the time of submission of the application is or has been the manager of the legal person operating or operating the object of economic activity or the installation for which, under its management, a permit has been revoked on the basis specified in subparagraph 9 of paragraph 11 of this Article and has not passed five years from the date of revocation of the validity of the previously held pollution permit.

An institution authorised by the Minister of Environment must adopt a decision to issue or amend a pollution permit or a decision not to issue or amend a pollution permit no later than within 20 working days from the date of adoption of the decision to take the application for the issuance or amendment of the pollution permit.

A decision not to issue or modify a permit shall be taken where at least one of the following conditions is met:

1) after the adoption of the decision to accept an application for the issuance or replacement of an emission permit, it is established that incorrect information was provided in the application for the issue or replacement of an emission permit and/or in other documents required under the Rules of Pollution Allowances in order to obtain or amend an emission permit, on the basis of which the conditions of the emission permit should be determined;

2) after the adoption of the decision to accept an application for a pollution permit or to amend a pollution permit, a court decision annulling the selection conclusion on the environmental impact assessment or the decision on the environmental impact of the proposed economic activity according to which the proposed economic activity complies with the requirements of legal acts has become final, if this conclusion or this decision is binding for the issuance or replacement of a pollution permit;

Amendments to the Article point:

No [XIV-1369](#).

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3) the selection conclusion on the environmental impact assessment or the decision on the environmental impact of the proposed economic activity according to which the planned economic activity complies with the requirements of legal acts is no longer valid, if this conclusion or this decision is binding for the issue or amendment of a pollution permit, except for the cases where a document authorising construction has been issued, a permit to use subsurface resources or cavities or the permit specified in other laws during the validity of this decision or this selection conclusion has been issued;

Amendments to the Article point:

No [XIV-1369](#).

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4) after the adoption of the decision to accept the application for an emission permit, it transpires that the application for an emission permit has been submitted to carry out an economic activity prohibited by law;

5) after taking a decision to accept an application for a pollution permit, where an application for an emission permit has been submitted in connection with the operation of a new installation or a modification of an installation referred to in paragraph Eight of this Article, it transpires that, in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Law on State Control of Environmental Protection, it is established that the economic activity is already being carried out or the change of economic activity has been unlawfully carried out and the infringement has not been eliminated.

A natural or legal person wishing to change the nature or operation of an installation (part thereof, several installations or parts thereof) to which a pollution permit has been issued or to extend it, where such a change or extension is likely to have significant adverse effects on human health or the environment within the meaning of the Law on the Environmental Impact Assessment of a Planned Economic Activity, or where the amendment or extension gives rise to an obligation to hold another special part (part) of the pollution permit, shall apply for amendment of the pollution permit in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Rules on Pollution Permits. In order to lay down the conditions relating to the modification of an installation referred to in this paragraph, a natural or legal person must, in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Rules on Pollution Permits, submit an application for amendment of a pollution permit to an institution authorised by the Minister of Environment. Where a modification of an installation other than that specified in this paragraph is planned, a natural or legal person must, in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Rules on Pollution, notify the institution authorised by the Minister of Environment in writing of the planned changes in the nature or operation of the installation or its extension which may have an impact on the environment, and the institution authorised by the Minister of Environment shall assess whether the changes are possible and take a decision on the need to change the permit conditions or permit itself.

In order to ensure compliance with the principles referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article and compliance with the requirements of legal acts, an institution authorised by the Minister of Environment shall, in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Rules on Pollution Permits, review the conditions of the pollution permit and, having established that at least one of the conditions for amendment of the pollution permit referred to in this paragraph has arisen, or upon receipt of a notification from the CIS centre that the conditions of the pollution permit must be amended for the reasons specified in subparagraphs 3 and 4 of this paragraph, shall adopt a decision on the obligation to amend the permit. A natural or legal person shall be informed of this decision in writing within 3 working days from the date of adoption of the decision. Upon receipt of the decision referred to in this subparagraph, a natural or legal person must, within the time limits laid down in this decision, submit an application for amendment of a pollution permit to an institution authorised by the Minister of Environment. The time limit for submitting an application shall be at least 20 working days and, in the cases referred to in points 4 and 5 of this paragraph, not less than 20 working days and not more than 30 working days. An emission permit shall be amended where at least one of the following conditions is met:

1) at the request of a natural or legal person, where a change in economic activity gives rise to an obligation or ceases to have an obligation to have a specific part of the pollution permit (part);

Amendments to the Article point:

No [XIV-1369](#).

30.6.2022,

published in TAR 11/07 2022, i.e. 2022-15199

2) the institution authorised by the Minister of Environment shall, in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Rules of Pollution Permits, establish that, upon the entry into force of new or changed requirements of legal acts of the European Union environmental protection, laws regulating environmental protection and their implementing legal acts, environmental protection standards, environmental protection standards and environmental quality standards, stricter or additional conditions of the permit for pollution must be laid down;

3) when performing the functions assigned to it by the Law on Public Health Care in the field of odour management, the CIS Centre establishes that, in the event of a change or entry into force of new legal acts regulating public health care, stricter or additional odour management conditions must be laid down in the pollution permit or that other odour reduction measures must be applied;

4) within 12 months, the CIS Centre, in performing the functions assigned by the Law on Public Health Care in the field of odour management, determines twice within 12 months that a natural or legal person has violated the conditions of a pollution permit related to odour management and submits a decision that the prevention of such violations needs to be tightened up or supplemented by additional conditions of the pollution permit;

Amendments to the Article point:

No [XIV-1369](#).

30.6.2022,

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5) if, within 12 months, a natural or legal person fails to comply twice with the conditions of a pollution permit related to unauthorised emissions of pollutants, waste generation, storage or treatment or unlawful use of natural resources, where the prevention of such violations requires stricter or additional conditions of the pollution permit;

Amendments to the Article point:

No [XIV-1369](#).

30.6.2022,

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6) the results of environmental monitoring or state control of environmental protection show that the permitted pollution of the installation has a significant negative effect on the environment, therefore it is necessary to amend the emission limit values included in the pollution permit or to include new limit values in the pollution permit.

Where an institution authorised by the Minister of Environment, having carried out a review of the conditions of a pollution permit, does not set at least one of the conditions for amendment of the pollution permit laid down in paragraph 9 of this Article, it shall, in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Rules of Pollution Permits, adopt a decision not to amend the pollution permit. This Decision shall be considered an integral part of the emission permit.

A decision to revoke a permit shall be taken where at least one of the following conditions is met:

1) at the request of the holder of the pollution permit;

2) upon the adoption by an institution authorised by the Minister of Environment, in accordance with the procedure laid down in paragraph 9 of this Article, of a decision on the obligation to amend a pollution permit, the holder of the pollution permit shall not submit, within the time limit laid down in this decision, an application for the amendment of a pollution permit in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Rules for Pollution Permits;

3) where, in the case specified in subparagraph 1 of paragraph 5 of this Article, the holder of a pollution permit fails to submit a revised application within the time limit set by the institution authorised by the Minister of Environment after the institution authorised by the Minister of Environment has taken a decision not to accept the application, where the conditions specified in subparagraphs 2, 3 and 6 of paragraph 9 of this Article so require;

4) where, in the case specified in subparagraph 1 of paragraph 5 of this Article, the holder of a pollution permit fails to submit a revised application within 20 working days after the institution authorised by the Minister of Environment has taken a decision not to accept the application, where this is necessary due to the conditions specified in subparagraphs 4 and 5 of paragraph 9 of this Article;

5) it has been demonstrated by legal means that false information was submitted to obtain and/or amend a pollution permit on the basis of which the conditions of the pollution permit were established;

6) the legal person holding the pollution permit has died, the natural person holding the pollution permit has died, the court has recognised it as a legally incapable or limited factor in the field related to the operation of the installation (part thereof, several installations or parts thereof) referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article or does not know where it is located, if the successor in title of the person does not, within six months of the occurrence of the circumstances referred to in this subparagraph, apply for revision of the formal data specified in the pollution permit in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Rules on Pollution Permits;

7) where, following the reorganisation or reorganisation of a legal person, the legal person's successor in title does not, within six months of the occurrence of the circumstances referred to in this subparagraph, apply for revision of the formal data specified in the pollution permit in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Rules on Pollution Permits;

8) there is a final court decision annulling the selection conclusion on the environmental impact assessment or the decision on the environmental impact of the proposed economic activity according to which the planned economic activity complies with the requirements of legal acts, where this conclusion or this decision is mandatory for the issue of a pollution permit;

Amendments to the Article point:

No [XIV-1369](#).

30.6.2022,

published in TAR 11/07 2022, i.e. 2022-15199

9) the Department of Environmental Protection under the Ministry of Environment, performing the functions specified in the Law on State Control of Environmental Protection, has established within 12 months three times that one or more of the following conditions of a pollution permit have been violated: exceed the permitted pollution (quantity and/or concentration) standards laid down in the pollution permit, exceed the maximum quantity of waste permitted at the same time, exceed the permissible capacity of the waste treatment facility, exceed the maximum permitted quantity of waste, waste not specified in the waste permit managed, have entered the solids referred to in the second paragraph of Article 19 of this Law outside the territory where the economic activity specified in the pollution permit is carried out, in breach of the provisions of the second paragraph of Article 19 of this Law, or if any infringement of the conditions of the pollution permit referred to in this subparagraph is not terminated for more than six months from the date of the finding of the infringement, except in cases where the mandatory order for the elimination of the infringement is longer than the time limit specified in this subparagraph, or the CIS Centre, in performing the functions assigned by the Law on Public Health Care in the field of odour management, shall, within 12 months, establish violations of the conditions of the pollution permit related to the exceeding of odour standards. The provisions of this paragraph shall not apply if the infringements referred to in this subparagraph established in the course of State control of environmental protection are considered minor in accordance with the Law on Public Administration or a decision to revoke the validity of a pollution permit adopted on the grounds set out in this subparagraph could cause more damage to the public interest (disruption of public water supply, wastewater management, district heating or electricity supply, management of mixed municipal waste) than the impact of continued economic activities;

Amendments to the Article point:

No [XIV-1369](#).

30.6.2022,

published in TAR 11/07 2022, i.e. 2022-15199

10) a mandatory instruction issued in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Law on State Control of Environmental Protection to suspend the operation of an installation or part thereof or to suspend activities has not been complied with;

11) the holder of the pollution permit no longer has the right to manage or use the immovable property or part thereof and/or installation or part thereof used for the economic activity specified in the pollution permit;

A paragraph has been added as follows:

No [XIV-1369](#).

30.6.2022,

published in TAR 11/07 2022, i.e. 2022-15199

12) the requirement of an institution authorised by the Minister of Environment to provide, in accordance with the procedure laid down by the head of this institution, within 20 working days from the submission of the request, the information necessary for the operation of Articles 1, 6, 19, 19 1, 19 2 and⁵⁵ of Law No I-2223 and^{Article} 9(4) of Law No XIII-704 Supplementing the Law^{on} Environmental Protection, to replace integrated pollution prevention and control permits issued before 1 July 2014 with an emission permit

complying with the requirements of the Rules on Pollution Permits with the relevant special parts. The provisions of this paragraph shall not apply if a decision taken on this basis to revoke a permit could cause greater damage to the public interest (disruption of public water supply, waste water management, district heating or electricity supply, management of mixed municipal waste) than the impact of continued economic activities.

A paragraph has been added as follows:

No [XIV-1369](#).

30.6.2022,

published in TAR 11/07 2022, i.e. 2022-15199

Having established, in accordance with the procedure laid down by the Minister of Environment, the circumstances referred to in subparagraphs 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11 and 12 of paragraph 11 of this Article, a natural or legal person shall be warned of a possible revocation of the validity of a pollution permit before adopting a decision to revoke a pollution permit within three working days of the determination of the relevant circumstance. In the cases referred to in subparagraphs 2, 3, 4, 7, 10, 11 and 12 of paragraph 11 of this Article, a time limit of 20 working days shall be set, in the case referred to in subparagraph 8 of paragraph 11 of this Article – a period of 6 months within which the person must remedy the deficiencies. If a natural or legal person has remedied the deficiencies within this period, the permit shall not be withdrawn. Once the circumstances referred to in subparagraphs 1, 5 and 9 of paragraph 11 of this Article have been established in accordance with the procedure laid down by the Minister of Environment, the validity of the pollution permit shall be revoked within three working days of the determination of the circumstances referred to in the aforementioned subparagraphs without giving the warning provided for in this paragraph. A natural or legal person shall be informed in writing of the adopted decision to revoke the validity of a pollution permit within three working days from the date of adoption of the decision, except for the cases where the validity of the pollution permit has been revoked after the establishment of the circumstances referred to in subparagraph 6 of paragraph 11 of this Article and the reasons for the revocation of the permit. In the event of the revocation of a permit, the natural or legal person (economic operator) must safely cease the activity of the installation and implement the necessary measures necessary to ensure that there is no negative impact on the environment and no threat of damage to the environment.

Amendments to paragraph:

No [XIV-1369](#).

30.6.2022,

published in TAR 11/07 2022, i.e. 2022-15199

An Article has been added to the Law:

No [XII-287](#), 9.5.2013, Žin., 2013, No [55-2727](#) (2013-05-28)

Amendments to the Article:

No [XIII-704](#).

07/11/2017,

published in TAR 2017-11-14, i.e. 2017-17965

No [XIII-2795](#).

28/01/2020,

published in TAR of 7/02/2020, i.e. 2020-02846

Article 19³. Registration of installations

For the purposes of this Article, an installation using organic solvents (hereinafter referred to as “installation”) shall be understood as a stationary technical unit in which one or more activities referred to in the Rules on the limitation of emissions of organic organic compounds from the use of organic solvents in certain installations and on the registration of installations (hereinafter referred to as the VOC Regulations) as approved by the Minister for the Environment, as well as other directly technically related activities carried out at the same site, which result in emissions of volatile organic compounds, correspond to those specified in the VOC Regulations. These rules lay down the procedures for the registration, registration, adjustment and deregistration of installations.

Installations whose operation does not require an integrated pollution prevention and control permit

referred to in Article 1(23) of this Law or a pollution permit referred to in Article 1(24) of this Law must be registered.

Equipment shall be registered, the registration data shall be adjusted and de-registered by an institution authorised by the Minister of Environment.

For the registration of an installation, a natural or legal person must submit to the institution authorised by the Minister of Environment the registration data of the installation specified in the VOC Rules. A natural or legal person shall not be entitled to provide the authorised authority with data on the registration of an installation where the installation has been deregistered on the grounds specified in points 2, 6, 7 and 9 of paragraph 9 of this Article and the reasons which led to the deregistration of the installation have not been remedied or two years have elapsed from the date of deregistration of the installation on the basis specified in point 8 of the ninth paragraph of this Article. It shall be prohibited to operate a de-registered installation.

Amendments to paragraph:

No [XIV-1369](#).

30.6.2022,

published in TAR 11/07 2022, i.e. 2022-15199

A natural or legal person shall acquire the right to operate an installation complying with the VOC Rules on the day following the date of submission of the registration data of the installation to the institution authorised by the Minister of Environment or from the date specified in the form for submitting the registration data of the installation, if this day is later than the next day after the date of submission of the registration data of the installation to the institution authorised by the Minister of the Environment.

An institution authorised by the Minister of Environment shall publish on its website a list of registered installations and the available data on the registration of installations.

The installation registration data shall be revised when at least one of the following conditions is met:

1) the planned substantial modification of the installation (i.e. it is planned to increase the amount of organic solvents consumed by the installation to such an extent that the emissions of volatile organic compounds would increase by more than the percentage laid down in the VOC regulations) and/or it is planned to change the activity of the installation specified in the VOC regulations;

2) after the assessment of the compliance of the operation of the installation with the VOC rules, carried out in accordance with the procedure laid down in the VOC Rules, it is established that it is necessary to comply with stricter or additional operating conditions of the installation or to ensure compliance with a new or modified environmental protection standard or environmental protection standard and/or compliance with a new or amended environmental quality standard;

3) it is established that the installation registration data submitted by a natural or legal person or the revised installation registration data submitted are inaccurate, incomplete (not all) or incorrect, but these deficiencies are not such as to render the installation not required to be registered;

4) if, within 12 months, a natural or legal person has twice exceeded the emission limit values for volatile organic compounds applied in accordance with the requirements of the VOC Regulations, where the prevention of such violations requires a tightening of the operating conditions of the installation.

A paragraph has been added as follows:

No [XIV-1369](#).

30.6.2022,

published in TAR 11/07 2022, i.e. 2022-15199

Where the circumstances referred to in paragraph 7 of this Article are established by an institution authorised by the Minister of Environment in accordance with the procedure laid down in the VOC Rules, it shall inform the natural or legal person in writing of the obligation to adjust the registration data of the installation and shall set a reasonable time limit within which the revised data must be submitted. Where the circumstances referred to in paragraph 7 of this Article are established by a natural or legal person, the natural or legal person must, in accordance with the procedure laid down in the VOC Rules, submit to the institution authorised by the Minister of Environment revised data on the registration of the installation. The time limit for submitting the revised data shall be at least 20 working days, in the case referred to in point 4 of paragraph 7 of this Article, not less than 20 working days and not more than 30 working days.

Amendments to paragraph:

No[XIV-1369](#).

30.6.2022,

published in TAR 11/07 2022, i.e. 2022-15199

An institution authorised by the Minister of Environment shall deregister an installation when at least one of the following conditions is met:

1) at the request of a natural or legal person who submitted the registration data of an installation, where the obligation to register the installation ceases to exist as a result of the change of activity;

2) a mandatory order to suspend activities issued in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Law on State Control of Environmental Protection has not been complied with;

3) the legal person who submitted the registration data of the installation has been liquidated or the natural person who submitted the registration data of the installation has died or the court has recognised it as incapable or limited in the field related to the operation of the installation or does not know where it is located, if the successor in title of the person does not, within six months of the occurrence of the circumstances referred to in this subparagraph, apply for clarification of the formal registration data of the installation in accordance with the procedure laid down in the VOC Rules;

4) the data on the registration of the installation submitted by a natural or legal person and/or the revised registration data of the installation are such that the installation is not required to be registered;

5) in the cases referred to in paragraph 8 of this Article, the natural or legal person has not submitted the revised registration data of the installation within the time limit set by the institution authorised by the Minister of Environment;

6) there is a final court decision annulling the selection conclusion on the environmental impact assessment or the decision on the environmental impact of the proposed economic activity according to which the planned economic activity complies with the requirements of legal acts, provided that this conclusion or this decision is mandatory in order to carry out the activity in an installation which must be registered;

7) the activity carried out without implementing the conditions and measures necessary for the implementation of the conditions and measures necessary to avoid, reduce, compensate and/or restore the breach of significant negative impact on the environment set out in the decision on the environmental impact of the proposed economic activity prior to the commencement of the economic activity or in the selection conclusion on the environmental impact assessment that an environmental impact assessment is not mandatory, set out before the commencement of the implementation of the economic activity the measures necessary to avoid and/or prevent significant negative environmental impact;

Amendments to the Article point:

No[XIV-2219](#).

9/11/2023

published in TAR 2023-11-21, i.e. 2023-22365

8) when the Environmental Protection Department under the Ministry of Environment performs the functions specified in the Law on State Control of Environmental Protection, within 12 months, it has determined three times that the VOC emission limit values applied in accordance with the requirements of the VOC Regulations are exceeded and/or the monitoring of emissions of VOCs is not carried out, or if such an infringement is not terminated for more than six months from the date of detection of the infringement, except in cases where a time limit longer than the time limit specified in this subparagraph has been set by a mandatory order for the elimination of the infringement;

9) a natural or legal person has submitted to the institution authorised by the Minister of Environment data on the registration of the installation without having the right to submit them in the cases referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article;

10) where, following the reorganisation or reorganisation of a legal person, the successor in title thereof does not, within six months of the occurrence of the circumstances referred to in this subparagraph, apply for revision of the formal registration data of the installation in accordance with the procedure laid down in the VOC Rules.

Amendments to paragraph:

No[XIV-1369](#).

30.6.2022,

published in TAR 11/07 2022, i.e. 2022-15199

Where the circumstances referred to in subparagraphs 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 10 of paragraph 9 of this Article have been established, a natural or legal person shall be warned of the possible deregistration of the installation before the decision to deregister the installation is taken. In the cases referred to in subparagraphs 2, 4, 5, 7 and 10 of paragraph 9 of this Article, a time limit of 20 working days shall be set, in the case referred to in subparagraph 6 of paragraph 9 of this Article, a period of 6 months within which the person must remedy the deficiencies. If a natural or legal person has remedied deficiencies within this period, the installation shall not be registered. Where the circumstances referred to in points 1, 8 and 9 of paragraph 9 of this Article are established, the installation shall be deregistered without giving the warning provided for in this paragraph. A natural or legal person shall be informed in writing of the decision taken to deregister an installation within 3 working days from the date of adoption of the decision, except in cases where the installation has been deregistered after the circumstances referred to in point 3 of paragraph 9 of this Article have been established and the reasons for the deregistration of the installation shall be indicated. Upon deregistration of an installation, the natural or legal person (economic operator) must safely cease the activity of the installation and implement the measures specified in the VOC Regulations within the time limit laid down in the VOC Regulations.

A paragraph has been added as follows:

No[XIV-1369](#).

30.6.2022,

published in TAR 11/07 2022, i.e. 2022-15199

An Article has been added:

No[XIII-704](#).

07/11/2017,

published in TAR 2017-11-14, i.e. 2017-17965

Article 19⁴. Operation of objects of economic activity following the declaration of an energy emergency or an emergency

The conditions laid down in the second paragraph of Article 19 of this Law may be temporarily waived for a natural or legal person operating an object of economic activity and/or carrying out economic activities where this is necessary for the management, response and/or remedying of an imminent or emerging state-level energy emergency or state-level emergency. The conditions under which an object of economic activity may be operated and/or economic activity under which an object of economic activity may be operated and/or economic activity may be carried out in the event of a state-level energy emergency or an emergency situation at national level shall be laid down by a decision of the Emergency Commission or the Head of Emergency Operations adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down by the Law on Civil Protection or by a decision of the Government or a state institution authorised by it, adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down by the Law on Energy. The exception provided for in this paragraph may not be applied on a wider scale and for a longer period than is necessary for the management, response and/or remedying of an imminent or emerging state-level energy emergency or a state-level emergency. A natural or legal person operating an object of economic activity and/or carrying out economic activities in accordance with the temporary conditions for the operation and/or pursuit of an economic activity established in accordance with the procedure laid down in this paragraph must apply all possible measures to reduce the negative impact on the environment and human health.

The entity which has taken the decision on the provisional conditions for the operation of an object of economic activity and/or the conditions for the pursuit of economic activities adopted in the first paragraph of this Article shall inform the Ministry of Environment within 10 working days of the adoption of the decision, and the Ministry of the Environment, upon receipt of the specified information on the temporary conditions for the operation and/or pursuit of economic activities, shall immediately inform the European Commission of the application of the exception laid down in the first paragraph of this Article, where such information is required under the legal acts of the European Union environmental protection.

Amendments to the Article:
No [XIV-1433](#).
29.9.2022,
published in TAR 4/10/2022, i.e. 2022-20225

Article 20 — Handling of chemical substances and mixtures

Legal and natural persons (including foreign legal persons and other organisations, as well as subdivisions of legal persons or other organisations) must comply with the requirements for the management of chemicals and chemical mixtures laid down in the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Chemicals and Chemical Mixtures and other legal acts.

Amendments to the Article:
No. [I-1352](#), 96.05.28, Žin., 1996, No [57-1335](#) (96.06.19)
No [IX-2113](#), 13.4.2004, Žin., 2004, No [60-2121](#) (2004-04-24)

Amendments to the Article:
No [XIII-2803](#).
28/01/2020,
published in TAR of 7/02/2020, i.e. 2020-02854

Article 20¹. Making available on the market and use of paints, varnishes and vehicle refinishing products in the territory of the Republic of Lithuania

Legal persons (including foreign legal persons and other organisations, as well as branches of legal persons or other organisations) and natural persons supplied to the market of the Republic of Lithuania, legal persons (including foreign legal persons and other organisations, as well as divisions of legal persons or other organisations) and natural persons engaged in individual activities must only use in the territory of the Republic of Lithuania the quantities of volatile organic compounds resulting from the use of organic solvents of certain paints approved by the Minister of Environment, paints, varnishes and vehicle refinishing products labelled with the Minister for the Economy and Innovation, the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Justice which do not exceed the maximum content of volatile organic compounds in the composition of varnishes and vehicle refinishing products.

The individual activities referred to in this Law shall be understood as defined in the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Personal Income Tax.

An Article has been added:
No [XIV-1369](#).
30.6.2022,
published in TAR 11/07 2022, i.e. 2022-15199

Article 21 — Production and use of radioactive materials

The procedure for using, storing, accounting and disposing of radioactive materials and radioactive waste and other sources of ionising radiation into disposal facilities, decontamination, import, export, transit and shipment in the Republic of Lithuania shall be laid down in the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Nuclear Safety, the Law on Radiation Protection of the Republic of Lithuania and the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Radioactive Waste Management.

Amendments to the Article:
No. [I-1352](#), 96.05.28, Žin., 1996, No [57-1335](#) (96.06.19)
No [XI-1538](#), 28.6.2011, Gazette, 2011, No [91-4315](#) (19-07-2011)

Article 22 — Biological sources of pollution

The procedure for the use, storage, accounting, creation, reproduction, decontamination, transit, import and export of potential sources of biological pollution shall be established by the Ministry of Environment together with the Ministry of Health.

Production, deployment, transit and import of biological weapons shall be prohibited in the Republic of Lithuania.

Amendments to the Article:
No. [I-1352](#), 96.05.28, Žin., 1996, No [57-1335](#) (96.06.19)
No [IX-2113](#), 13.4.2004, Žin., 2004, No [60-2121](#) (2004-04-24)

Article 22⁽¹⁾. Genetically modified organisms and genetically modified products

Activities related to genetically modified organisms and genetically modified products and their use are regulated by the Law on Genetically Modified Organisms.

Addition of an Article to the Law:

No [IX-677](#), 20.12.2001, Žin., 2002, No [2-49](#) (09-01-2002)

Article 23 — Waste management

Persons must comply with the waste management requirements laid down by laws and other legal acts of the Republic of Lithuania. The costs of waste management shall be borne by the polluter.

Amendments to the Article:

No. [I-1352](#), 96.05.28, Žin., 1996, No [57-1335](#) (96.06.19)

No [IX-677](#), 20.12.2001, Žin., 2002, No [2-49](#) (09-01-2002)

Article 23¹. Discharges of ergots into the environment

Pollutants may be released into the environment only in cases where emissions into the environment are permitted by legislation and the pollutants are discharged into the environment without prejudice to the procedure and norms established by legal acts.

An Article has been added:

No [XII-2296](#).

14/04/2016,

published in TAR 2016-04-26, i. k. 2016-10400

Article 23². Manure, slurry and sewage sludge management

Manure or slurry may be spread on the soil surface, incorporated into the soil, stored or transferred to another person, transported or otherwise handled in accordance with the environmental requirements for manure and slurry management laid down by the Minister for the Environment together with the Minister of Agriculture.

Sewage sludge may be spread on the soil surface, incorporated into the soil, transferred to another person, used for fertilisation and rehabilitation or otherwise managed in accordance with the environmental requirements of sewage sludge management, which shall be laid down by the Minister for the Environment.

An Article has been added:

No [XII-2296](#).

14/04/2016,

published in TAR 2016-04-26, i. k. 2016-10400

Article 23³. Use of logos and eco-labels for environmental management and audit systems

Eco-management and audit systems logos and eco-labels shall be allowed to be used in accordance with the requirements of the Republic of Lithuania, European Union legal acts and international treaties of the Republic of Lithuania.

An Article has been added:

No [XII-2296](#).

14/04/2016,

published in TAR 2016-04-26, i. k. 2016-10400

Article 23⁴. Repealed as of 1 July 2020

Erasure of Article 1a:

No [XIII-2483](#).

15/10/2019,

published in TAR 31/10/2019, i.e. 2019-17359

Article 24 — Repealed with effect from 12 April 2005.

Amendments to the Article:

No. [I-1352](#), 96.05.28, Žin., 1996, No [57-1335](#) (96.06.19)

No [VIII-310](#), 97.06.26, Žin., 1997, No [65-1540](#) (97.07.09)

No [IX-2113](#), 13.4.2004, Žin., 2004, No [60-2121](#) (2004-04-24)
No [X-147](#), 24.3.2005, Žin., 2005, [No 47-1558](#) (12.4.2005)

CHAPTER V: SYSTEM FOR MONITORING THE STATE OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND LIMITING THE IMPACT ON THE ENVIRONMENT

Article 25: Observation of the natural environment

For monitoring, assessment and forecasting of changes in the state of natural environment and anthropogenic impact on this environment, a system of environmental monitoring shall be established in the Republic of Lithuania, including state, municipal and economic entities' environmental monitoring. The content, structure and implementation of environmental monitoring of state, municipal and economic entities, the rights, duties and responsibilities of the entities involved in the environmental monitoring process shall be established by the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Environmental Monitoring.

Amendments to the Article:

No. [I-1352](#), 96.05.28, Žin., 1996, [No 57-1335](#) (96.06.19)
No [IX-2113](#), 13.4.2004, Žin., 2004, No [60-2121](#) (2004-04-24)

Amendments to the Article:

No [XIV-1267](#).

30.6.2022,

published in TAR on 7 July 2022, i.e. 2022-14923

Article 26 — Framework for limiting adverse environmental impacts

The negative impact of economic activities on the environment is limited by environmental standards, standards, limits, legal and economic regulation measures.

In the Republic of Lithuania, limit values for concentrations of chemical, biological and physical pollutants in the environment and individual components of the environment, pollutants emitted (discharged, dispersed) into the environment, use of chemical and other substances hazardous to the environment, use of natural resources, noise, vibration, electromagnetic fields and other effects, general anthropogenic loads and other environmental protection standards shall be established.

Amendments to paragraph:

No [XIII-3363](#).

05/11/2020,

published in TAR 20.11.2020, i.e. 2020-24519

When introducing new technologies, new products or materials, they must meet the standards and standards of environmental protection and other legal acts.

Amendments to the Article:

No. [I-1352](#), 96.05.28, Žin., 1996, [No 57-1335](#) (96.06.19)
No [VIII-1637](#), 00.04.18, Knowledge, 2000, No [39-1093](#) (00.05.12)
No [X-147](#), 24.3.2005, Žin., 2005, [No 47-1558](#) (12.4.2005)

Article 27 — Preparation of plans and programmes, strategic assessment of their effects on the environment

Plans and programmes the implementation of which may have significant effects on the environment shall be drawn up and implemented in accordance with this Law and other laws and legal acts regulating strategic environmental assessment, spatial planning and environmental monitoring.

The procedure for strategic environmental assessment of plans and programmes shall be established by the Government of the Republic of Lithuania.

Amendments to the Article:

No. [I-1352](#), 96.05.28, Žin., 1996, [No 57-1335](#) (96.06.19)
No [VIII-1637](#), 00.04.18, Knowledge, 2000, No [39-1093](#) (00.05.12)
No [IX-2032](#), 19 February 2004, Žin., 2004, No [36-1179](#) (07-03-2004)

CHAPTER VI: ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION MECHANISM

Article 28 — Economic measures to protect the environment

The ecological and economic interests of the state shall be coordinated by applying the economic environmental protection mechanism established by laws and other legal acts of the Republic of Lithuania. It consists of:

- 1) taxes on the use of natural resources;
- 2) taxes for pollution of the environment;
- 3) regulation of credit;
- 4) state subsidies;
- 5) pricing policy;
- 6) economic sanctions and compensation for losses;
- 7) other environmental taxes and measures.

Article 29 — Ways of implementing economic measures to protect the environment

The introduction of low-waste technologies and the production of eco-friendly products are encouraged by reducing taxes, granting credit facilities and state subsidies.

Article 30: Public financing of environmental protection measures

Environmental protection measures shall be financed by users of natural resources, the State and municipalities in accordance with the relevant regulatory acts.

State budget funds allocated to environmental protection shall be used in accordance with the priority axes and programmes established by the Government of the Republic of Lithuania.

The funds of the Environmental Protection Support Programme and the funds of the Special Programme for the Support of the Environment of Municipalities are additional sources of funding for environmental protection. An additional source of funding may be foreign credit.

The funds of the Environmental Protection Support Programme and the procedure for their use shall be established by the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the Environmental Protection Support Programme.

Amendments to the Article:

No. [I-1352](#), 96.05.28, Žin., 1996, [No 57-1335](#) (96.06.19)

No. [VIII-2026](#), 00.10.12, Knowledge, 2000, No [90-2773](#) (00.10.27)

No. [IX-1610](#), 10.6.2003, Žin., 2003, No [61-2763](#) (2003-06-27)

CHAPTER VII: MONITORING OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF LEGISLATION ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND LEGAL LIABILITY

The title of the chapter is strange:

No. [I-1352](#), 96.05.28, Žin., 1996, [No 57-1335](#) (96.06.19)

The title of the chapter has been changed:

No. [XII-2296](#).

14/04/2016,

published in TAR 2016-04-26, i. k. 2016-10400

Article 31 — Monitoring the implementation of legislation on environmental protection and the use of natural resources

In the Republic of Lithuania, control of the implementation of legal acts regulating environmental protection and the use of natural resources shall be carried out by officers of state control of environmental protection in accordance with the procedure laid down by this Law, the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on State Control of Environmental Protection, the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Forests, the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Protected Areas and other laws regulating the protection of the environment and the use of natural resources.

Amendments to the Article:

No. [I-1352](#), 96.05.28, Žin., 1996, [No 57-1335](#) (96.06.19)

No. [IX-2113](#), 13.4.2004, Žin., 2004, No [60-2121](#) (2004-04-24)

No. [X-147](#), 24.3.2005, Žin., 2005, [No 47-1558](#) (12.4.2005)

Amendments to the Article:

No [XII-2296](#).

14/04/2016,

published in TAR 2016-04-26, i. k. 2016-10400

No [XIII-3196](#).

26/06/2020,

published in TAR 09/07/2020, i.e. 2020-15389

Article 32: Environmental damage, environmental restoration and compensation for environmental damage

Environmental damage shall be deemed to have occurred if there are direct or indirect adverse effects:

1) maintaining or seeking to maintain species or habitats at a favourable conservation status, as well as the state of biodiversity, forests, landscapes, protected areas;

2) the ecological, chemical, microbial and/or quantitative status and/or ecological capacity (potential) of surface water and groundwater as described in the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Water, as well as the status of the marine environment as described in the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the Protection of the Marine Environment;

3) to land, i.e. land contamination, when contaminants spread on the surface of the land, are inserted into or under the ground (in the depths of the earth);

4) other elements of the environment or other functions thereof.

Users of natural resources and persons engaged in economic activities (hereinafter referred to as “economic entities”) must take all necessary measures to avoid damage to the environment, human health and life, property and interests of other persons, and those who have caused damage to the environment must, as soon as possible, take actions ensuring immediate control, containment, removal or other management of pollutants and/or other factors causing damage to the environment with a view to reducing or preventing greater damage to the environment, adverse effects on human health or further deterioration of functions of elements of the environment. Persons who have caused damage to the environment must also, in the cases specified by the Minister of Environment, restore the state of the environment by applying environmental restoration measures in accordance with the procedure laid down by the Minister of Environment. In cases where damage to the environment is recognised in accordance with the procedure laid down by this Law as having a significant negative impact on the environment (except for significant negative effects on the land), the persons who have caused such damage to the environment must restore the state of the environment to its original state by applying environmental restoration measures in accordance with the procedure laid down by the Minister of Environment. In cases where damage to the environment is recognised in accordance with the procedure laid down by this Law as having a significant negative impact on the land, the persons who have caused such damage to the land must restore the state of the environment to a state where a serious threat of land contamination will adversely affect human health by applying environmental restoration measures in accordance with the procedure laid down by the Minister of Environment. The baseline status shall be determined on the basis of the information available on the best environmental status that existed at the time the environmental damage occurred and which would have been had the environmental damage not occurred.

Persons who have caused environmental damage must, in accordance with the procedure laid down by this Law, compensate for environmental damage and other related losses referred to in the second paragraph of Article 33 of this Law. The amount of damage to the environment and other related losses shall be reduced by the amount of the costs of measures implemented by individuals at their own expense which have restored the environment or reduced the damage caused.

Environmental damage shall be assessed and the amount of compensation for environmental damage shall be calculated in accordance with the methodology approved by the Minister of Environment, assessing the primary state (conditions) of the environment, the significance of the adverse impact on the environment, the possibilities and time of natural restoration of the environment, the actions carried out ensuring immediate control, containment, removal or other management of pollutants and/or other factors causing damage to the environment with a view to reducing or preventing greater damage to the environment, adverse effects on human health or further deterioration of functions of environmental elements, as well as the measures taken to restore the environment.

Damage to natural habitats and protected species shall not be considered to be a negative change in the environment or elements thereof established^{and} assessed prior to the commencement of the economic activity in accordance with the procedure laid down in Articles 14, 16 and 17(2) of the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Protected Species of Animals, Plants and Fungi, resulting from the negative impact of economic activities, during which the responsible institution has authorised the pursuit of this economic activity.

In cases where damage to the environment is recognised as having a significant negative impact on the environment, the person who has caused such damage to the environment must, at his own expense, take actions ensuring immediate control, retention, removal or other management of pollutants and/or other factors causing damage to the environment with a view to reducing or preventing greater damage to the environment, adverse effects on human health or further deterioration of functions of elements of the environment, and/or environmental restoration measures in accordance with the procedure laid down by the Minister of Environment, notwithstanding the fact that the damage to the environment was caused by pollution which was permitted and complied with the permit conditions and the environmental protection requirements laid down in legal acts during the pollution. In cases where environmental damage is not recognised as having significant adverse effects on the environment, the amount of compensation for environmental damage shall not be calculated and compensation shall not be required, nor shall it be required to take action ensuring immediate control, containment, removal or other management of pollutants and/or other factors causing damage to the environment with a view to reducing or preventing greater damage to the environment, adverse effects on human health or further deterioration of functions of elements of the environment, and/or measures to restore the environment if the damage to the environment was caused by pollution which was expressly permitted and fully complied with the permit conditions and the environmental protection requirements laid down in legal acts at the time of pollution.

Amendments to the Article:

No. [I-1352](#), 96.05.28, Žin., 1996, [No 57-1335](#) (96.06.19)

No. [X-147](#), 24.3.2005, Žin., 2005, [No 47-1558](#) (12.4.2005)

Amendments to the Article:

No. [XII-2358](#).

17/05/2016,

published in TAR 24/05/2016, i.e. 2016-13919

No. [XIII-703](#).

07/11/2017,

published in TAR 2017-11-14, i.e. 2017-17961

Article 32¹. Implementation of measures to prevent environmental damage, actions ensuring immediate control, containment, removal or other management of pollutants and/or other factors causing environmental damage and application of environmental restoration measures

In the event of imminent (real) threat of damage to the environment, the economic operator whose actions led to that threat must immediately take all necessary measures to prevent environmental damage. If the imminent (real) threat of damage to the environment is not eliminated despite the measures taken by the economic operator to prevent environmental damage, the economic operator must immediately inform the Ministry of Environment or an institution authorised by it thereof in accordance with the procedure laid down by the Minister of Environment.

Where environmental damage has occurred, the economic entity whose act (act, omission) caused such damage must immediately inform the Ministry of Environment or an institution authorised by it thereof in accordance with the procedure laid down by the Minister of Environment and take:

1) all necessary actions ensuring immediate control, containment, removal or other management of pollutants and/or other factors causing damage to the environment with a view to reducing or preventing major damage to the environment, adverse effects on human health or further deterioration of the functions of elements of the environment;

2) necessary environmental restoration measures taking into account the provisions of paragraph 5 of this Article.

The Ministry of the Environment or an institution authorised by it shall have the right and duty at any time to:

1) to require the economic entity to provide all information about any situation in which environmental damage or imminent (real) threat of damage to the environment occurred or when it is suspected that such a situation may arise;

2) to require the economic entity to take the necessary measures to prevent environmental damage and/or to restore the environment;

3) to require the economic operator to take or give binding instructions to the entity concerned regarding all necessary actions ensuring immediate control, containment, removal or other management of pollutants and/or other factors causing damage to the environment with a view to reducing or preventing greater damage to the environment, adverse effects on human health or further deterioration of the functions of elements of the environment;

4) to issue binding instructions to the economic entity regarding the application of measures to prevent environmental damage and/or environmental restoration measures;

5) in the cases specified in paragraph 4 of this Article, inform the executive institution of a municipality and/or the state institution, within the scope of its competence, of the necessity to apply the necessary measures to prevent environmental damage and/or actions ensuring immediate control, detention, removal or other management of pollutants and/or other factors causing damage to the environment with a view to reducing or preventing greater damage to the environment, deterioration of the functions of negative effects on human health or elements of the environment, and/or measures to restore the environment.

Amendments to the Article point:

No [XIV-1778](#).

23.12.2022,

published in TAR 04/01 2023, i.e. 2023-00159

Where an economic operator fails to comply with the obligations laid down in this Article to apply measures to prevent environmental damage, the necessary actions ensuring immediate control, retention, removal or other management of contaminants and/or other factors causing damage to the environment with a view to reducing or preventing greater damage to the environment, adverse effects on human health or further deterioration of functions of elements of the environment, whether it is not required to compensate the costs of measures to prevent environmental damage or the person responsible for environmental damage has not been established, or the legal person responsible for environmental damage has been removed from the Register of Legal Entities or the natural person has died, the municipal executive institution and/or state institutions shall, within their competence, apply the necessary measures themselves or through third parties. Where an economic entity fails to comply with the obligations laid down in this Article to apply environmental restoration measures or is not obliged to reimburse the costs of environmental restoration measures or the person responsible for environmental damage has not been established, or the legal person responsible for environmental damage has been removed from the Register of Legal Entities or a natural person has died, the municipal executive institution shall organise and/or apply the necessary environmental restoration measures itself or through third parties.

Amendments to paragraph:

No [XIV-1778](#).

23.12.2022,

published in TAR 04/01 2023, i.e. 2023-00159

The Minister of Environment shall lay down the procedure for implementing measures to prevent environmental damage, as well as actions ensuring immediate control, containment, removal or other management of pollutants and/or other factors causing damage to the environment with a view to reducing or preventing greater damage to the environment and adverse effects on human health or further deterioration of functions of elements of the environment. Environmental restoration measures shall be carried out only with the prior approval of the Ministry of Environment or an institution authorised by it. The procedure for selecting environmental restoration measures and obtaining prior approval shall be established by the Minister of Environment.

An Article has been added to the Law:

No [X-147](#), 24.3.2005, *Žin.*, 2005, [No 47-1558](#) (12.4.2005)

Amendments to the Article:

No [XII-2358](#).

17/05/2016,

published in TAR 24/05/2016, i.e. 2016-13919

Article 32². Reimbursement of costs of measures to prevent environmental damage, actions ensuring immediate control, containment, removal or other management of pollutants and/or other factors causing environmental damage, and environmental restoration measures

All environmental damage prevention measures, actions ensuring immediate control, retention, removal or other management of pollutants and/or other factors causing damage to the environment with a view to reducing or preventing greater damage to the environment, adverse effects on human health or further deterioration of functions of elements of the environment and/or environmental restoration measures and other related losses referred to in Article 33(2) of this Law shall be compensated by the economic entity that caused environmental damage or caused imminent (real) threat of damage to the environment, even in cases where the relevant measures were carried out by the municipal executive institution or state institutions within their competence (self or through third parties). The executive institution of a municipality or state institutions shall, within the scope of its competence, recover from the economic entity which has caused environmental damage or caused an imminent threat of damage to the environment the costs incurred by them as a result of measures to prevent environmental damage, actions ensuring immediate control, retention, removal or other management of pollutants and/or other factors causing damage to the environment in order to reduce or prevent greater damage to the environment, adverse effects on human health or further deterioration of functions of elements of the environment, and/or environmental restoration measures and other losses referred to in paragraph 2 of Article 33 of this Law. Where an economic entity provides security for the obligation to indemnify these expenses and losses, the municipal executive institution or state institutions within its competence shall recover these expenses and losses by using the security measures provided for in the obligation.

Amendments to paragraph:

No [XIV-1778](#).

23.12.2022,

published in TAR 04/01 2023, i.e. 2023-00159

An economic operator shall not be obliged to compensate for the costs of measures to prevent environmental damage, actions ensuring immediate control, containment, removal or other management of pollutants and/or other factors causing damage to the environment in order to reduce or prevent greater damage to the environment, adverse effects on human health or further deterioration of functions of elements of the environment, and/or environmental restoration measures in the event of environmental damage or imminent threat of environmental damage caused by force majeure, or if it proves that environmental damage or imminent threat of environmental damage has occurred:

1) in respect of an act (act, omission) of a third person, although all appropriate security measures have been applied;

2) by strictly enforcing the mandatory instruction of an institution authorised by laws, with the exception of an instruction on pollution or an event caused by the act (act, omission) of the economic entity itself.

Expenditure incurred by an economic operator in carrying out measures to prevent environmental damage, actions ensuring immediate control, retention, removal or other management of pollutants and/or other factors causing damage to the environment in order to reduce or prevent major environmental damage, adverse effects on human health or further deterioration of functions of elements of the environment, and/or environmental restoration measures shall, in the cases specified in paragraph 2 of this Article, be compensated by the persons who caused the imminent threat of environmental damage or caused damage to the environment, and where it is not possible to identify such persons – State or municipal institutions.

An Article has been added to the Law:

No [X-147](#), 24.3.2005, *Žin.*, 2005, [No 47-1558](#) (12.4.2005)

Amendments to the Article:

No [XII-2358](#).

17/05/2016,

published in TAR 24/05/2016, i.e. 2016-13919

Article 32³. Significant negative environmental impacts

Significant adverse effects on the protected species shall be determined on the basis of the following measurable data:

- 1) a decrease in the population (number of individuals, density) of the protected species;
- 2) the importance of specific individuals or affected areas for the conservation of a protected species, the rarity of the protected species (assessed at local, regional and higher levels, including at the level of the European Union);
- 3) the ability of the protected species to reproduce (according to the dynamics specific to this protected species or this population) and its viability;
- 4) the possibility, within a short period of time, of a protected species to recover without any intervention, with the exception of increased conservation measures, to a condition which, due to the dynamics of the protected species, is transformed into a state which is the same or better than the original conservation status of the protected species.

Significant adverse effects on a species' habitat or natural habitat shall be determined on the basis of the following measurable data:

- 1) a reduction in the area occupied by the habitat or natural habitat of the species;
- 2) the importance of specific individuals or of the affected area for the conservation of the habitat or natural habitat of the species, the rarity of the habitat or natural habitat of the species (assessed at local, regional or higher level, including at the level of the European Union);
- 3) the possibility of natural recovery of a habitat or natural habitat of a species (according to the dynamics typical of the typical species or populations of the natural habitat);
- 4) the possibility, within a short period of time, of a habitat or natural habitat of a species which has been damaged, without any intervention, other than increased conservation measures, to return to a status equivalent to or better than the original conservation status of the habitat or natural habitat of the species due to the dynamics of the species' habitat or natural habitat.

Any adverse impact on a protected species, a habitat of a species or a natural habitat shall be considered significant if at the same time the impact of environmental damage on human health is determined.

A significant adverse effect on a protected species, a habitat of a species or a natural habitat shall not be considered as a significant adverse effect where at least one of the following conditions is met:

- 1) negative changes less than natural fluctuations considered normal for that protected species, species habitat or natural habitat;
- 2) adverse changes due to natural causes or interventions related to normal site management described in nature management plans or other documents laying down conservation measures;
- 3) where it is established that a protected species, habitat or natural habitat of a species will return without any intervention to a status equivalent to or better than the original status (due to the dynamic characteristics of the protected species, species habitat or natural habitat) over a period of one year.

Adverse effects on the surface water body shall be considered significant when at least one of the following conditions is met:

- 1) the ecological status, ecological potential or chemical status class of the surface water body has deteriorated;
- 2) the specified limit values for chemical substances have been exceeded during the period specified by the Minister of the Environment and in the area or volume of the surface water body determined by the Minister of Environment;
- 3) the hydromorphological status of the surface water body has significantly deteriorated.

Adverse impacts on the status of the marine environment shall be considered significant when at least one of the following conditions is met:

1) the prescribed limit values for chemical substances have been exceeded during the period specified by the Minister of the Environment and in the area or volume of waters of the sea area of the Republic of Lithuania as determined by the Minister of the Environment;

2) the state of the marine environment is otherwise significantly affected.

Adverse effects on the groundwater body shall be considered significant when at least one of the following conditions is met:

1) the specified limit values for chemical substances have been exceeded during the period specified by the Minister of the Environment and in the area or volume of the groundwater body determined by the Minister of Environment;

2) the class of quantitative status of the groundwater body has deteriorated as a result of the activity causing the adverse effect.

Adverse effects on land shall be considered significant when at least one of the following conditions is met:

1) exceedances of limit values for chemical substances in soil or soil during the period specified by the Minister of the Environment and in the area or volume of soil or soil determined by the Minister of Environment;

2) there is a serious risk that land contamination will adversely affect human health.

Detailed criteria for significant adverse effects on the environment shall be established by the Minister of Environment in accordance with the provisions of this Article.

An Article has been added:

No [XII-2358](#).

17/05/2016,

published in TAR 24/05/2016, i.e. 2016-13919

Article 33 — Actions for damages

The following shall have the right to bring actions for damages:

1) persons whose health, property or interests have been damaged;

2) officers of state control of environmental protection, other officials authorised by laws where damage to the interests of the state has been caused.

Amendments to the Article point:

No [XIII-3196](#).

26/06/2020,

published in TAR 09/07/2020, i.e. 2020-15389

The Department of Environmental Protection under the Ministry of Environment or other state or municipal institutions may, within its competence, bring actions for compensation for environmental damage and other losses against an economic entity or another person who has caused environmental damage or who has caused an imminent (real) threat of environmental damage within five years from the date on which the responsible economic entity or another person was established or the measures to prevent environmental damage, actions ensuring immediate control, retention, removal or other management of pollutants and/or other factors causing damage to the environment with a view to reducing or preventing major damage to the environment, adverse effects on human health or further deterioration of functions of elements of the environment, or measures to restore the environment, depending on which of these circumstances arose later. The amount of environmental damage shall be calculated in accordance with the procedure laid down in the fourth paragraph of Article 32 of this Law, the amount of other losses shall be calculated on the basis of an assessment of the costs of measures to prevent environmental damage, actions ensuring immediate control, retention, removal or other management of pollutants and/or other factors causing damage to the environment with a view to reducing or preventing greater damage to the environment, adverse impact on human health or further deterioration of functions of environmental elements and/or environmental restoration measures, threat of environmental damage or imminent (real) environmental damage, assessment of alternatives to applicable environmental restoration measures, as well as administrative, legal, enforcement costs, collection, monitoring and monitoring of data.

Amendments to paragraph:

No [XII-2358](#).
17/05/2016,
published in TAR 24/05/2016, i.e. 2016-13919
No [XIII-703](#).
07/11/2017,
published in TAR 2017-11-14, i.e. 2017-17961
No [XIII-3196](#).
26/06/2020,
published in TAR 09/07/2020, i.e. 2020-15389

Environmental damage and other losses may be recognised as minor damage and non-recoverable if the environmental damage is minor and the recovery costs are higher than the amount to be recovered.

The procedure for recognising environmental damage and other losses as minor damage, the methodology for calculating the costs of recovering minor damage shall be established by the Minister of Environment in agreement with the Minister of Finance.

Amendments to the Article:

No. [I-1352](#), 96.05.28, Žin., 1996, [No 57-1335](#) (96.06.19)
No [IX-2113](#), 13.4.2004, Žin., 2004, No [60-2121](#) (2004-04-24)
No [X-147](#), 24.3.2005, Žin., 2005, [No 47-1558](#) (12.4.2005)

Article 34: Legal liability, procedure for the examination and decision-making of disputes on environmental issues

Persons who violate the requirements of legal acts regulating environmental protection and use of natural resources shall be held liable in accordance with the procedure laid down by this Law and other laws of the Republic of Lithuania.

Amendments to paragraph:

No [XII-2296](#).
14/04/2016,
published in TAR 2016-04-26, i. k. 2016-10400

Economic entities shall be subject to civil liability, irrespective of their fault, for any environmental damage or imminent threat of environmental damage caused by their economic activities, with the exception of the cases specified in this Law.

Amendments to paragraph:

No [XII-2358](#).
17/05/2016,
published in TAR 24/05/2016, i.e. 2016-13919

Civil liability referred to in the second paragraph of this Article shall not apply to persons carrying out activities the primary purpose of which is national defence or international security and whose sole purpose is protection against natural disasters.

Disputes concerning environmental protection and the use of natural resources shall be heard and settled by the courts of the Republic of Lithuania in accordance with the procedure laid down by laws.

Disputes between legal and natural persons of the Republic of Lithuania and foreign states shall be settled in accordance with the procedure laid down by the laws of the Republic of Lithuania, unless international treaties of the Republic of Lithuania provide for another procedure for the examination and resolution of such disputes.

Amendments to the Article:

No. [I-1352](#), 96.05.28, Žin., 1996, [No 57-1335](#) (96.06.19)
No [X-147](#), 24.3.2005, Žin., 2005, [No 47-1558](#) (12.4.2005)

CHAPTER VIII: LIABILITY OF LEGAL PERSONS FOR VIOLATIONS OF LEGAL ACTS REGULATING THE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Article 35: Entities subject to liability of legal persons

The liability of legal persons shall apply to legal persons, including legal persons of foreign states and other organisations, as well as divisions of such legal persons and organisations (hereinafter referred to as “legal persons”).

Article 36: Validity of the acts for which economic sanctions are imposed on legal persons and the provisions of this Law on liability for infringements committed by legal persons

Legal persons shall be subject to economic sanctions for infringements of the legal acts regulating the protection of the environment and the use of natural resources referred to in Articles 55-128 of this Law (hereinafter referred to as ‘infringements committed by legal persons’).

Amendments to paragraph:

No [XIV-597](#).

04/11/2021,

published in TAR of 12.11.2021, i.e. 2021-23518

The liability of legal persons under this Law shall apply if the infringements committed by legal persons under the applicable laws do not give rise to criminal liability of legal persons.

Legal persons who have committed an infringement of the legal acts regulating the protection of the environment and the use of natural resources referred to in Articles 55-128 of this Law shall be held liable in accordance with the provisions of this Law in force at the time the infringement was committed.

Amendments to paragraph:

No [XIV-597](#).

04/11/2021,

published in TAR of 12.11.2021, i.e. 2021-23518

The provisions of this Law which mitigate or eliminate liability for infringements of the legal acts regulating the protection of the environment and the use of natural resources by legal persons or otherwise facilitate the legal position of the legal person or legal person against which an economic sanction has been imposed but have not yet been completed shall have retroactive effect. For the review of the economic sanction, a legal person shall apply to an official who has adopted a resolution imposing an economic sanction.

The provisions of this Law which establish or strengthen liability for infringements by legal persons of legal acts regulating the protection of the environment and the use of natural resources or otherwise aggravating the legal position of the legal person or legal person against which an economic sanction has been imposed but have not yet been completed shall have no retroactive effect.

Article 37 — Officials entitled to investigate violations committed by legal persons, draw up protocols of infringements committed by legal persons and examine cases concerning the imposition of economic sanctions

The following shall investigate violations committed by legal persons, draw up protocols of infringements committed by legal persons and examine cases concerning the imposition of economic sanctions:

1) the chief state environmental protection inspectors – regarding the infringements provided for in Articles 55-58 and 58¹ (regarding the use of paints, varnishes, vehicle refinishing products in the territory of the Republic of Lithuania) and 59-128 of this Law;

Amendments to the Article point:

No [XIV-1369](#).

30.6.2022,

published in TAR 11/07 2022, i.e. 2022-15199

2) has been repealed with effect from 1 July 2021;

Amendments to the Article point:

No [XIII-3196](#).
26/06/2020,
published in TAR 09/07/2020, i.e. 2020-15389

3) has been repealed with effect from 1 July 2021;

Amendments to the Article point:

No [XIII-3196](#).
26/06/2020,
published in TAR 09/07/2020, i.e. 2020-15389

4) civil servants authorised by the Lithuanian Geological Service under the Ministry of Environment – for the infringements provided for in Articles 113 and 115 of this Law;

Amendments to the Article point:

No [XIII-3196](#).
26/06/2020,
published in TAR 09/07/2020, i.e. 2020-15389

5) officials authorised by the Lithuanian Transport Safety Administration, officials authorised by other entities of public administration carrying out state road transport control – in respect of the infringements provided for in paragraphs 1, 2, 5 and 6 of Article 90 and paragraphs 1, 2, 6 and 7 of Article 91 of this Law committed on roads and road protection zones;

Amendments to the Article point:

No [XIII-756](#).
16/11/2017,
published in TAR 28/11/2017, i. k. 2017-18807

6) customs officers authorised by the Customs Department under the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Lithuania in respect of Article 58¹ (on the supply of paints, varnishes and vehicle refinishing products on the market of the Republic of Lithuania), Article 78(1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7) and (9) (regarding the introduction, import into the territory of the Republic of Lithuania, export or export of waste from the territory of the Republic of Lithuania or transit through the territory of the Republic of Lithuania), Article 79(1), (2), (3), (4), (6), (7) and (8) (regarding the introduction, import into the territory of the Republic of Lithuania, export of waste from the territory of the Republic of Lithuania or transit through the territory of the Republic of Lithuania), infringements provided for in Article 87, Article 95 (on entry into the territory of the Republic of Lithuania), Article 98 (on entry into the territory of the Republic of Lithuania), Article 100 (on entry into the territory of the Republic of Lithuania), Article 101 (on entry into the territory of the Republic of Lithuania), Article 109(8), Article 109⁽¹⁾, (2) and Article 110(8) and (9);

Amendments to the Article point:

No [XIII-1109](#).
19/04/2018,
posted in TAR 27/04/2018, i.e. 2018-06746
No [XIV-1369](#).
30.6.2022,
published in TAR 11/07 2022, i.e. 2022-15199

7) officials authorised by the State Consumer Rights Protection Authority – regarding the infringements provided for in Articles 58¹, 97, 98, 100, 109(1), 109(1), (11), 12, 14, 17, 21, 110(8), (9) and 128¹ of this Law;

Amendments to the Article point:

No [XIII-756](#).
16/11/2017,
published in TAR 28/11/2017, i. k. 2017-18807
No [XIII-1109](#).
19/04/2018,
posted in TAR 27/04/2018, i.e. 2018-06746

No [XIV-597](#).
04/11/2021,
published in TAR of 12.11.2021, i.e. 2021-23518
No [XIV-1369](#).
30.6.2022,
published in TAR 11/07 2022, i.e. 2022-15199

8) officials authorised by the State Labour Inspectorate under the Ministry of Social Security and Labour – regarding the infringements provided for in paragraphs 1, 13 and 19 of Article 109 of this Law.
Amendments to the Article point:

No [XIII-1109](#).
19/04/2018,
posted in TAR 27/04/2018, i.e. 2018-06746

The right to investigate violations committed by legal persons, to draw up protocols of infringements committed by legal persons and to refer a case concerning the imposition of an economic sanction for consideration to the officials referred to in subparagraph 1 of paragraph 1 of this Article shall be:

1) *has been repealed with effect from 1 July 2021;*

Amendments to the Article point:
No [XIII-3196](#).
26/06/2020,
published in TAR 09/07/2020, i.e. 2020-15389

2) *has been repealed with effect from 1 July 2021;*

Amendments to the Article point:
No [XIII-3196](#).
26/06/2020,
published in TAR 09/07/2020, i.e. 2020-15389

3) officials authorised by the Lithuanian Transport Safety Administration, officials authorised by other entities of public administration carrying out state road transport control – in respect of the infringements provided for in paragraphs 3, 4, 8 and 9 of Article 90 and paragraphs 3, 4, 8 and 9 of Article 91 of this Law committed on roads and road protection zones;

Amendments to the Article point:
No [XIII-756](#).
16/11/2017,
published in TAR 28/11/2017, i. k. 2017-18807
No [XIV-2220](#).
9/11/2023
published in TAR 2023-11-21, i.e. 2023-22366

4) customs officers authorised by the Customs Department under the Ministry of Finance in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 78 (10) of this Law (regarding the introduction into the territory of the Republic of Lithuania, import into the territory of the Republic of Lithuania, removal or export of waste from the territory of the Republic of Lithuania or transit through the territory of the Republic of Lithuania), Article 79 (5), (9) and (10) (concerning the introduction, import into the territory of the Republic of Lithuania, export of waste from the territory of the Republic of Lithuania or transit through the territory of the Republic of Lithuania) and the infringements provided for in paragraphs 3, 4 and 7 of Article 109¹;

Amendments to the Article point:
No [XIII-1109](#).
19/04/2018,
posted in TAR 27/04/2018, i.e. 2018-06746

5) officials authorised by the State Labour Inspectorate under the Ministry of Social Security and

Labour – regarding the infringements provided for in paragraphs 22, 23, 24 and 25 of Article 109 and paragraphs 5, 6 and 7 of Article 109 of this Law;

Amendments to the Article point:

No [XIII-1109](#).

19/04/2018,

posted in TAR 27/04/2018, i.e. 2018-06746

6) officials authorised by the State Consumer Rights Protection Authority – regarding infringements provided for in paragraphs 2, 18, 23, 24, 25 of Article 109 and paragraph 4 of Article 109¹ (regarding the import into the territory of the Republic of Lithuania of products containing mercury referred to in Annex II to Regulation (EU) 2017/852) and paragraph 7 (regarding the placing on the market of mercury-added products);

Amendments to the Article point:

No [XIII-756](#).

16/11/2017,

published in TAR 28/11/2017, i. k. 2017-18807

No [XIII-1109](#).

19/04/2018,

posted in TAR 27/04/2018, i.e. 2018-06746

7) senior state environmental protection inspectors and state environmental protection inspectors – regarding the infringements provided for in Articles 55-58 and 58¹ (regarding the use of paints, varnishes and vehicle refinishing products in the territory of the Republic of Lithuania) and 59 to 128 of this Law;

Amendments to the Article point:

No [XIV-1369](#).

30.6.2022,

published in TAR 11/07 2022, i.e. 2022-15199

8) officials of the State Plant Service under the Ministry of Agriculture – regarding the infringements provided for in Article 109¹ (4) (on import of plant protection products into the territory of the Republic of Lithuania) and paragraph 7 (for placing plant protection products on the market) of this Law;

A paragraph has been added as follows:

No [XIII-1109](#).

19/04/2018,

posted in TAR 27/04/2018, i.e. 2018-06746

9) officials authorised by the Lithuanian Assay Chamber of a public establishment – due to the infringements provided for in paragraph 23 of Article 109 of this Law.

A paragraph has been added as follows:

No [XIII-2803](#).

28/01/2020,

published in TAR of 7/02/2020, i.e. 2020-02854

Amendments to the Article point:

No [XIV-333](#).

20

MAY

2021,

published in TAR 03/06/2021, i.e. 2021-12771

Article 38 — Procedural safeguards for cases concerning the imposition of economic sanctions

In order to prevent violations committed by legal persons, to draw up protocols of infringements committed by legal persons, to ensure timely and correct examination of cases concerning the imposition of economic sanctions and the enforcement of resolutions in cases concerning the imposition of economic sanctions, a person's examination, inspection of objects, seizures of objects and documents, the forced carriage of wagons or other movable objects or equipment unlawfully built, kept or used for accommodation, accommodation, accommodation, catering or for other purposes, forced carriage of wagons or other movable objects or equipment, stopping of the ship, inspection of the ship, detention of the ship.

Article 39: Examination of a person and inspection of objects

A person's examination and inspection of objects may be carried out by officers in the cases provided for by laws of the Republic of Lithuania who are authorised to do so. A person's examination may be carried out by a person of the same sex, as inspected, in the presence of two guests of the same sex. The items are inspected in the presence of the person whose property is or is under his control or without the owner (controller) in the presence of two guests.

A report on a person's examination and inspection of objects shall be drawn up or recorded in the record of the infringement committed by the legal person.

A person's examination and inspection of objects at customs offices shall be carried out in accordance with the procedure laid down by the laws of the Republic of Lithuania.

Article 40: Seizures of objects and documents

Objects and documents found during a person's examination or inspection of objects, which are a tool of violation or a direct object, may be taken by the investigating officer. The seized objects and documents shall be stored in the designated places of the officials entitled to seize objects and documents until the investigation of the case for the imposition of an economic sanction, and after examination of the case, they shall be returned to the lawful manager or destroyed. Items which may quickly fail or lose value or whose storage, maintenance and storage involve clearly excessive costs, if they cannot be returned to the lawful manager, shall be realised by a decision of the hearing officer for the realisation of the assets seized by the Code of Civil Procedure of the Republic of Lithuania in accordance with the procedure laid down. In the cases provided for by law, the legal manager shall be compensated for the value of the items disposed of or destroyed.

In the case of seizure of objects and documents, a record of their removal shall be drawn up or recorded in the record of the infringement committed by the legal person.

Rule 41 — Forced transportation of wagons or other movable objects or equipment which have been illegally built, stored or used for accommodation, accommodation, catering or other purposes

When investigating the infringements provided for in paragraphs 10 and 11 of Article 122 of this Law, officers of state control of environmental protection shall have the right to forcibly transport wagons or other movable objects or equipment at the expense of the owner at the expense of the owner of illegally built, stored or used for accommodation, accommodation, catering or other purposes, in accordance with the procedure established by the Government of the Republic of Lithuania or an institution authorised by it. The costs of forced carriage of wagons or other movable objects or equipment shall be covered, wagons or other movable objects or equipment shall be returned to the owner in accordance with the procedure established by the Government of the Republic of Lithuania or an institution authorised by it.

Amendments to the Article:

No [XIII-3196](#).

26/06/2020,

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Article 42: Stopping, inspecting or detaining a vessel

An officer of State monitoring of environmental protection shall have the right to suspend, inspect and detain a ship in accordance with the procedure laid down by the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on State Control of Environmental Protection and in accordance with the procedure laid down by the Government of the Republic of Lithuania.

Article 43 — Appeals against proceedings concerning judicial enforcement measures for the imposition of economic sanctions

A person subject to measures to ensure the imposition of proceedings concerning the imposition of economic sanctions shall have the right to lodge an appeal against a decision to apply measures to enforce proceedings concerning the imposition of economic sanctions not later than within 10 days from the day of

becoming aware of the actions complained of, in accordance with the procedure laid down by the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Administrative Proceedings, except in the cases referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article. The Regional Administrative Court shall examine an appeal against the decision to apply measures to safeguard proceedings concerning the imposition of economic sanctions within 15 days of receipt of the complaint. This decision of the administrative court is not subject to appeal.

A person subject to detention shall have the right to appeal against a decision to detain a ship in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on State Control of Environmental Protection.

Article 44: Record of an infringement committed by a legal person and service thereof

Officials entitled to draw up protocols on infringements committed by legal persons (hereinafter referred to as "the minutes") shall draw up a record stating:

- 1) a legal person suspected of committing an infringement (name, legal form, registered office address, code of the legal person);
- 2) the essence of the infringement, the circumstances of the commission of the infringement;
- 3) an Article or part of this Law establishing liability for a violation committed by a legal person, an Article, a part or an item of a law or other legal act the requirements of which have been violated by the legal person;
- 4) the evidence on which the commission of the infringement is based;
- 5) the names, surnames and addresses of witnesses and victims, if any;
- 6) other data necessary for the examination of the case;
- 7) the place, date and time of the examination of the case for the imposition of an economic sanction;
- 8) a proposal to submit a written explanation of the infringement, submit evidence and requests before the commencement of the examination of the case for the imposition of an economic sanction specified in the minutes;
- 9) the official who has drawn up the minutes (name, surname, position, signature).

A copy of the protocol shall be delivered or sent to the legal person suspected of having committed an infringement by registered letter to the address of the registered office indicated in the Register of Legal Entities not later than within three working days from the drawing up of the minutes, except for the cases where the legal person indicates another address for the service of correspondence, or by e-mail to the electronic parcel delivery address indicated in the Register of Legal Entities.

A copy of the protocol shall also be delivered or sent to the participants in the proceedings no later than within 3 working days from the drawing up of the minutes.

Proceedings for the imposition of an economic sanction must be provided for not earlier than 15 working days from the date of delivery of a copy of the report to the legal person suspected of committing the infringement. The term shall begin to run on the day following the date on which a copy of the minutes was served on the legal person suspected of having committed the infringement.

Article 45: Sending a protocol or material

The minutes shall be sent not later than within three working days from the moment it is drawn up to the officer authorised to hear the case concerning the imposition of an economic sanction (unless the official who drew up the minutes has the right to hear the case concerning the imposition of an economic sanction).

Upon refusal to initiate a pre-trial investigation or upon its termination or termination of criminal proceedings, where the actions of the legal person held liable contain indications of an infringement committed by a legal person, the pre-trial investigation officer or the public prosecutor shall, by reasoned resolution, transfer the investigation or case file to the official authorised to hear the case concerning the imposition of an economic sanction, to initiate proceedings for the imposition of an economic sanction and to draw up a record. The pre-trial investigation officer or the prosecutor shall, within 3 working days from the adoption of the decision to transfer the available material, send a decision to terminate the pre-trial investigation or criminal proceedings, if such a decision has been adopted, together with the investigation or case file.

Article 46: Participants in the proceedings concerning the imposition of economic sanctions

The following are involved in cases concerning the imposition of economic sanctions:

- 1) a legal person (an authorised representative thereof) is suspected of committing an infringement;
- 2) the persons concerned (representatives of state and municipal institutions and agencies – at their request and by decision of the officers handling the case – other persons) whose interests are directly related to the case (their authorised representatives);
- 3) witnesses, experts, specialists and translators.

Article 47 — Written warning

Where infringements referred to in paragraph 7 of Article 55, paragraphs 1, 3, 5 of Article 57, paragraph 3 of Article 58¹, paragraph 3 of Article 76, paragraphs 1, 4 of Article 93, paragraphs 1, 4 of Article 94, paragraphs¹, 4 of Article 107, paragraphs 1 and 4 of Article 107, paragraphs 3, 4, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 19, 20 and Article 112(1) of this Law are established, a legal person shall be warned in writing and shall be given a reasonable period of notice to remedy the established infringements, which may not be less than 7 calendar days or more than 30 calendar days. In exceptional cases, at the reasoned request of a legal person, taking into account objective circumstances, the time limit for the elimination of the established infringement may be extended once, but not more than 15 calendar days.

Amendments to paragraph:

No[XIII-2795](#).

28/01/2020,

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No[XIV-597](#).

04/11/2021,

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No[XIV-1369](#).

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Where the infringements provided for in the Articles referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article are established in the presence of an authorised representative of a legal person, the warning referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be served against him with signature, and in other cases shall be sent by registered mail to the registered address indicated in the Register of Legal Entities, except for the cases where the legal person indicates another address for the service of correspondence, or by e-mail to the electronic parcel delivery address indicated in the Register of Legal Entities.

If the infringement is not remedied within the time limit laid down in paragraph 1 of this Article, proceedings for the imposition of an economic sanction shall be initiated.

Article 48: Proceedings for the imposition of an economic sanction

The legal person suspected of committing the infringement and the interested persons shall have the right to have access to the file at any time after the minutes were drawn up (with the exception of the material in respect of which the hearing officer, on his own initiative or at the request of a participant in an economic sanction, has established, by reasoned order, that the file or part of the file is a state, official or trade secret), copy this case file, submit evidence and explanations, submit requests for the taking of evidence (also to invite witnesses). During the hearing of witnesses during the hearing of a case concerning the imposition of an economic sanction, a legal person suspected of committing an infringement shall have the right to ask questions to witnesses.

A case concerning the imposition of an economic sanction shall be heard in the presence of a legal person suspected of having committed an infringement and other participants in the proceedings.

Proceedings for the imposition of an economic sanction shall be postponed when:

- 1) the legal person (an authorised representative thereof) suspected of committing the infringement fails to appear at the hearing, to whom the place, date and time of the examination of the case concerning the imposition of an economic sanction have not been duly notified;

- 2) the legal person suspected of committing the infringement fails to appear at the hearing and, prior to the hearing of the case concerning the imposition of an economic sanction, a request by the legal person based on the alleged infringement not to examine the case in absentia, and the case officer recognises the

reasons for failure to appear as important;

3) other participants in the proceedings whose presence is deemed necessary by the hearing officer do not appear at the hearing;

4) to impose an economic sanction it is necessary to obtain additional evidence (as well as to invite witnesses, specialist, expert).

The decision to postpone the proceedings concerning the imposition of an economic sanction shall be taken by the hearing officer by means of a reasoned decision. This decree establishes a new place, date and time of proceedings for the imposition of an economic sanction. A copy of this resolution shall be delivered or sent to the legal person suspected of having committed an infringement by registered letter to the registered address indicated in the Register of Legal Entities, except for the cases where the legal person indicates another address for the service of correspondence, or by e-mail to the electronic parcel delivery address indicated in the Register of Legal Entities not later than within three working days from the adoption of the decision. A copy of this resolution shall also be served or sent by registered letter to the other participants in the proceedings no later than within 3 working days from the adoption of the decision.

The hearing of a case concerning the imposition of an economic sanction shall be open to the public, except where, on his own initiative or at the request of a legal person or interested persons, the hearing officer decides to declare the hearing or part thereof in camera if this is necessary for the protection of state, official or trade secrets.

In the course of proceedings for the imposition of an economic sanction, the legal person suspected of committing an infringement must be able to acquaint himself with all the evidence gathered in the course of these proceedings and on which the decision to impose an economic sanction is based. If new evidence is submitted at any time during the proceedings, the legal person suspected of committing the infringement shall be granted the right to acquaint itself immediately with it and to provide its explanations on it within at least 5 working days, but no longer than within 10 working days from the date of familiarisation with the submitted evidence.

Article 49: Circumstances in which proceedings for the imposition of an economic sanction are not possible

Proceedings for the imposition of an economic sanction may not be instituted and the proceedings brought must be terminated in the following circumstances:

1) when a provision of legal acts establishing the liability of a legal person is repealed;

2) where a decision to impose an economic sanction has been adopted in respect of the same fact in respect of a legal person, as well as where a pre-trial investigation has been initiated in respect of the infringement committed by that legal person;

3) when the limitation periods for imposing an economic sanction expire;

4) where a legal person has been liquidated in respect of which the proceedings for the imposition of an economic sanction have been initiated;

5) where a legal person acted in the event of necessity (in order to eliminate a danger to itself, other persons or their rights, public or state interests, where this risk could not be eliminated by other means and the damage caused is less than that which was sought, except in cases where the legal person had to act under conditions of danger greater than normal) or in the case of self-defence (has committed an act formally corresponding to the characteristics of the violation provided for in this Law, defending its own rights or freedoms or that of another person, the interests of the public or the State against the threat of dangerous and contrary to the right, within the limits of the necessary defence, when the defence manifestly does not correspond to the nature and danger of the contrary to the law);

6) when the violation was committed due to force majeure or actions of third parties.

Where it has been established that the act committed has the characteristics of a criminal act, the officer conducting an investigation into the violation committed by a natural person or hearing a case concerning the imposition of economic sanctions shall, by reasoned resolution, transfer the collected material to the pre-trial investigation institution or prosecutor, who shall decide, in accordance with the procedure laid down by the Code of Criminal Procedure, whether to initiate a pre-trial investigation. Upon receipt of a notice of the initiation of a pre-trial investigation from a pre-trial investigation authority or a prosecutor, the proceedings concerning the imposition of an economic sanction shall be terminated by a reasoned decision.

The resolution shall be served or sent to the registered office address indicated in the Register of Legal Entities by registered letter to the address of the registered office indicated in the Register of Legal Entities not later than within 5 working days from the date of its adoption or by e-mail to the electronic parcel delivery address indicated in the Register of Legal Entities. The decision shall enter into force on the day of its adoption.

Article 50: Rulings and appeals against a case concerning the imposition of an economic sanction

Having examined the case concerning the imposition of an economic sanction, the official shall adopt a resolution:

- 1) impose an economic sanction; or
- 2) to discontinue the case for the imposition of an economic sanction if there is no composition of the infringement or if there are other circumstances specified in paragraph 1 of Article 49 of this Law, or
- 3) to conduct an additional investigation in the case where the officer hearing the case concerning the imposition of an economic sanction finds that there is insufficient evidence in the file for the adoption of a reasoned resolution.

The resolution referred to in subparagraph 1 of paragraph 1 of this Article shall specify: the official who adopted the decision (forename, surname, function); the place, date and time of the proceedings for the imposition of an economic sanction; data of the offender (name, legal form, registered address, code of the legal person); the essence of the infringement, the circumstances in which the infringement was committed and the reasoned assessment thereof; evidence of fault on the part of the offender; explanations by the infringer of the offence committed; an Article or a part thereof of this Law which provides (provides) liability for an act committed by the infringer; the decision adopted by the official to impose an economic sanction, the reasons for the decision; aggravating and mitigating circumstances, the amount of the fine imposed, the invoice into which the fine is to be paid, the time limit for payment of the fine; the time limits and procedure for appealing against the decision.

The resolution referred to in subparagraph 2 of paragraph 1 of this Article shall specify: the official who adopted the decision (forename, surname, function); the place, date and time of the proceedings for the imposition of an economic sanction; data of a legal person (name, legal form, registered address, code of the legal person) of the alleged infringement; the resolution adopted by the officer, the reasons for adopting the resolution, the time limits and procedure for appealing against the resolution.

The resolution referred to in subparagraph 3 of paragraph 1 of this Article shall specify: the official who adopted the decision (forename, surname, function); the place, date and time of the proceedings for the imposition of an economic sanction; data of a legal person (name, legal form, registered address, code of the legal person) of the alleged infringement; the decision adopted by the officer, the reasons for the adoption of the resolution.

The resolution shall be served or sent to the registered office address indicated in the Register of Legal Entities by registered letter to the address of the registered office indicated in the Register of Legal Entities not later than within 5 working days from the date of its adoption or by e-mail to the electronic parcel delivery address indicated in the Register of Legal Entities.

The resolutions referred to in subparagraphs 1 and 2 of paragraph 1 of this Article shall enter into force within 30 days of their adoption if they are not appealed against in accordance with the procedure laid down by the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Administrative Proceedings to the Regional Administrative Court. The resolutions referred to in subparagraphs 1 and 2 of paragraph 1 of this Article may be appealed, within 30 days of their adoption, by the legal person against whom the relevant resolution has been adopted and by interested persons whose interests are directly related to the case under consideration. The application to the court suspends the execution of the order imposing an economic sanction.

The resolution referred to in subparagraph 3 of paragraph 1 of this Article shall enter into force on the day of its adoption.

The economic sanction must be imposed within 6 months from the date of the report or from the completion of the additional investigation.

Economic sanctions may be imposed no later than within 2 years from the date on which the infringement was established (in the case of a persistent infringement – from the outset).

If the officer adopts a decision to carry out an additional investigation in the case, the additional investigation must be carried out not later than within 2 months. After further investigation, the case shall be examined in accordance with the procedure laid down in Articles 45 to 50 of this Law.

An officer shall adopt a resolution on the review of the economic sanction within 20 calendar days from the submission of a legal person's request to review the economic sanction, provided that provisions of this Law have been adopted to mitigate liability for infringements committed by legal persons or otherwise facilitate the legal situation of the legal person or legal person on which an economic sanction has been imposed but has not yet been completed. That decree shall specify: the official who adopted the decision (forename, surname, function); data of the offender (name, legal form, registered address, code of the legal person); the essence of the infringement, the circumstances in which the infringement was committed and the reasoned assessment thereof; evidence of fault on the part of the offender; explanations by the infringer of the offence committed; an Article or a part thereof of this Law which provides (provides) liability for an act committed by the infringer; the decision adopted by the official to impose an economic sanction, the reasons for the decision; aggravating and mitigating circumstances, the amount of the fine imposed, the invoice into which the fine is to be paid, the time limit for payment of the fine; the time limits and procedure for appealing against the decision. The provisions of paragraphs 5 and 6 of this Article shall apply to the resolution on the review of the economic sanction.

Article 51: Imposition of Economic Sanctions on a Legal Person

When imposing an economic sanction on a legal person, account shall be taken of the nature of the offence committed, of mitigating or aggravating the liability of the legal person.

Mitigating circumstances shall mean that the legal person who committed the infringement voluntarily took all necessary actions to prevent or reduce the harmful consequences of the infringement and to liquidate them, compensated the damage (loss) caused to the environment and other persons, assisted during the investigation.

Aggravating circumstances shall mean that a legal person has obstructed the investigation of the infringement, concealed the committed infringement or continued the infringement despite the obligation of the competent authority to put an end to the unlawful conduct.

The specific amount of the fine shall be determined on the basis of the average of the minimum and maximum fines provided for in the Articles of this Law providing for penalties for infringements committed by legal persons, having regard to the circumstances referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article. If there are mitigating circumstances, the amount of the fine shall be reduced from the average to the minimum, and in the case of aggravating circumstances, the amount of the fine shall be increased from the average to the maximum. Where mitigating and aggravating circumstances exist, the amount of the fine shall be determined on the basis of their quantity and significance.

The infringement shall be deemed to have been repeated if the person on whom the economic sanction has been imposed has committed the infringement provided for in the same Article within one year from the date of entry into force of the order in proceedings for the imposition of an economic sanction.

Where a single legal person commits two or more infringements, an economic penalty shall be imposed for each infringement separately. Where an act committed by a person at the same time or acts incur liability under several Articles or paragraphs of this Law, a fine shall be imposed on this person in accordance with the penalty imposed for the more serious of the infringements.

Article 52: Jurisdiction of the court to impose on a legal person a fine lower than the minimum fine laid down in this Law for a violation of the law committed by a legal person

The court hearing an appeal against a decision imposing an economic sanction shall have the right to impose a fine lower than the minimum fine laid down by this Law for the infringement committed, taking into account the nature and extent of the infringement committed, its extent, mitigating and other relevant circumstances (which would make the fine in question manifestly excessive and disproportionate to the infringement committed and therefore unfair) and in accordance with the principles of fairness and reasonableness, shall have the right to impose a fine lower than the minimum fine laid down in this Law for the violation of the law committed by a legal person.

Article 53: Enforcement of an order imposing an economic penalty

When implementing a resolution imposing an economic sanction, a legal person shall pay the fine specified therein into the account specified in the resolution imposing an economic sanction not later than within three months from the date of entry into force of this resolution.

Where there is a request from the legal person who committed the infringement, the official who has adopted the decision to impose an economic sanction may adopt a resolution to extend the time limit for the implementation of the resolution imposing an economic sanction to one year or to arrange for payment of the fine imposed for a period of one year, where the legal person is unable to pay the fine imposed within the time limit laid down in paragraph 1 of this Article due to the difficult economic situation or other important circumstances.

If the legal person by which the economic sanction has been imposed fails to pay the fine within the time limits laid down in paragraphs 1 or 2 of this Article, the decision to impose an economic sanction shall be transmitted to the bailiffs and executed in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Code of Civil Procedure of the Republic of Lithuania. A resolution imposing an economic sanction must be transmitted for execution not later than within three months from the expiry of the time limit for payment of the fine specified in paragraph 1 or 2 of this Article.

An officer shall adopt a resolution to discontinue the execution of a resolution imposing an economic sanction and shall transmit this resolution to bailiffs if the decision imposing an economic sanction has been transmitted to bailiffs for enforcement, in the following cases:

- 1) the legal act establishing the liability of a legal person shall be repealed;
- 2) a provision of this Law is adopted which removes or mitigates liability for an infringement committed by a legal person or otherwise facilitates the legal position of the legal person or legal person against whom an economic sanction has been imposed but has not yet been completed;
- 3) the legal person in respect of which the resolution has been adopted has been liquidated.

Rule 54 — Crediting of fines to the state budget

Legal persons pay fines to the state budget. These funds shall constitute the funds (revenue) of the Environmental Protection Support Programme and shall be used in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the Environmental Protection Support Programme.

Article 55 — Liability of legal persons for carrying out economic or other activities, use of facilities without an integrated pollution prevention and control permit or pollution permit or registration of the installation, or submission of the registration data of the installation without the right to submit them, in breach of the conditions laid down in the permit or the requirements laid down for the registered installation, without obtaining a decision of the authorised authority on compliance with the conditions laid down in the permit until the commencement of the economic activity

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The pursuit of economic or other activities, the use of facilities without an integrated pollution prevention and control permit, where such authorisation is required under legal acts, shall be subject to a fine in the amount from ten thousand euros up to thirty thousand euros.

The repeated infringement provided for in paragraph 1 shall be subject to a fine in the amount from thirty thousand euros up to fifty thousand euros.

The pursuit of economic or other activities, the use of facilities without a permit or the registration of an installation, where such a permit is required by legal acts or such an installation must be registered under legal acts, or the provision of data on the registration of an installation without the right to provide them in

the cases referred to in paragraph 4 of Article 19³ of this Law shall be subject to a fine in the amount from five thousand euros up to ten thousand euros.

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30.6.2022,

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The repeated infringement provided for in paragraph 3 of this Article shall be subject to a fine in the amount from ten thousand euros up to fifteen thousand euros.

The pursuit of economic or other activities, the use of objects without complying with the conditions laid down in the permit referred to in paragraph 1 or 3 of this Article (except for the infringements referred to in Article 57 of this Law, the requirements regarding the emission of pollutants into the environment in excess of the standards laid down in the integrated pollution prevention and control permit or the pollution permit and the requirements regarding the extraction of water in excess of the quantity of water extracted as specified in the integrated pollution prevention and control permit or pollution permit) shall be subject to a fine of between EUR 1000 and EUR 2000.

Amendments to paragraph:

No[XIV-1369](#).

30.6.2022,

published in TAR 11/07 2022, i.e. 2022-15199

The repeated infringement provided for in paragraph 5 of this Article shall be subject to a fine in the amount from two thousand euros up to five thousand euros.

The performance of economic or other activities in breach of the requirements laid down for a registered installation (with the exception of the infringements referred to in Articles 57, 75 and 76 of this Law) shall, after a written warning of the infringement, be subject to a fine of between EUR 1000 and EUR 2000.

A paragraph has been added as follows:

No[XIV-1369](#).

30.6.2022,

published in TAR 11/07 2022, i.e. 2022-15199

The repeated infringement provided for in paragraph 7 of this Article shall be subject to a fine in the amount from two thousand euros up to five thousand euros.

A paragraph has been added as follows:

No[XIV-1369](#).

30.6.2022,

published in TAR 11/07 2022, i.e. 2022-15199

The pursuit of economic or other activities, the use of facilities in the absence of a decision of an institution authorised by the Minister of Environment referred to in Article 19 of this Law that the object of economic activity complies with the conditions set out in the permit for integrated pollution prevention and control, which must be implemented before the commencement of the economic activity, shall be subject to a fine in the amount from five thousand euros up to ten thousand euros.

A paragraph has been added as follows:

No[XIV-1369](#).

30.6.2022,

published in TAR 11/07 2022, i.e. 2022-15199

The pursuit of economic or other activities, the use of objects in the absence of a decision of an institution authorised by the Minister of Environment referred to in Article 19 of this Law that the object of economic activity complies with the conditions specified in the pollution permit, which must be implemented before the commencement of the economic activity, shall be subject to a fine in the amount from two thousand five hundred euros up to five thousand euros.

A paragraph has been added as follows:

No [XIV-1369](#).
30.6.2022,
published in TAR 11/07 2022, i.e. 2022-15199

Amendments to the Article:
No [XIII-2795](#).
28/01/2020,
published in TAR of 7/02/2020, i.e. 2020-02846

Article 55¹. Liability of legal persons for the unlawful entry of waste, raw materials and products of by-products specified in the Law on Waste Management outside the territory where the economic activity specified in the permit is carried out, where an integrated pollution prevention and control permit or a pollution permit has been issued for the operation of an object of economic activity or for carrying out an economic activity

The entry of waste, raw materials and products of by-products specified in the Law on Waste Management outside the territory in which the economic activity specified in the permit is carried out, where an integrated pollution prevention and control permit has been issued for the operation of an object of such economic activity or for carrying out such economic activity, and where this is not provided for in the permit conditions, environmental protection standards and environmental protection standards, shall be subject to a fine in the amount from one thousand euros up to three thousand euros.

The entry of waste, raw materials and products of by-products specified in the Law on Waste Management outside the territory in which the economic activity specified in the permit is carried out, where a pollution permit has been issued for the operation of an object of such economic activity or for the pursuit of such economic activity, and where this is not provided for in the permit conditions, environmental protection standards and environmental protection standards, shall be subject to a fine in the amount from five hundred euros up to one thousand five hundred euros.

An Article has been added:
No [XIII-2795](#).
28/01/2020,
published in TAR of 7/02/2020, i.e. 2020-02846

Article 56 — Liability of legal persons for providing incorrect information during the environmental impact assessment process

Submission of incorrect information necessary to carry out the selection for the environmental impact assessment of the proposed economic activity, where the selection conclusion adopted on the basis of such information that it is not mandatory to carry out an environmental impact assessment, shall be subject to a fine in the amount from one thousand four hundred euros up to two thousand eight hundred euros.

Submission of incorrect information necessary for the approval of an environmental impact assessment programme or for the adoption of a decision on the environmental impact of the proposed economic activity, where, on the basis of such information, a positive decision on the environmental impact of the proposed economic activity has been adopted, according to which the proposed economic activity complies with the requirements of legal acts, shall be subject to a fine on the drafters of environmental impact assessment documents in the amount from three thousand euros up to six thousand euros.

Amendments to the Article:
No [XIV-1369](#).
30.6.2022,
published in TAR 11/07 2022, i.e. 2022-15199

Article 57 — Liability of legal persons for violation of the requirements of legal acts regulating environmental monitoring of an economic entity, with the exception of radiological monitoring of the environment

Failure of an economic entity to submit environmental monitoring data, with the exception of radiological environmental monitoring data, to the competent authorities after a written warning shall be subject to a fine in the amount from one hundred and fifty euros up to three hundred euros.

The repeated infringement provided for in paragraph 1 shall be subject to a fine in the amount from three hundred euros up to six hundred euros.

Failure of an economic operator to submit annual environmental monitoring reports, with the exception of annual radiological environmental monitoring reports, to the competent authorities after a written warning shall be subject to a fine in the amount from two hundred and fifty euros up to four hundred and fifty euros.

The repeated infringement provided for in paragraph 3 of this Article shall be subject to a fine in the amount from six hundred euros up to eight hundred and fifty euros.

Failure to submit an economic entity's environmental monitoring programme, with the exception of a radiological environmental monitoring programme, to the competent authorities after a written warning shall be subject to a fine in the amount from three hundred euros up to six hundred euros.

The repeated infringement provided for in paragraph 5 of this Article shall be subject to a fine in the amount from six hundred euros up to eight hundred and fifty euros.

The submission to the competent authorities of manifestly incorrect or falsified environmental monitoring data of an economic operator, with the exception of radiological environmental monitoring data, or grossly negligently prepared annual environmental monitoring reports, with the exception of annual radiological environmental monitoring reports, shall be subject to a fine in the amount from three hundred euros up to six hundred euros.

The repeated infringement provided for in paragraph 7 of this Article shall be subject to a fine in the amount from six hundred euros up to one thousand two hundred euros.

Amendments to the Article:

No [XIII-3363](#).

05/11/2020,

published in TAR 20.11.2020, i.e. 2020-24519

Article 58 — Liability of legal persons for violation of environmental labelling requirements

Unlawful use or use of the Community eco-management and audit scheme (EMAS) logo in breach of the requirements laid down in Regulation (EC) No 1221/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2009 on the voluntary participation by organisations in a Community eco-management and audit scheme (EMAS) and repealing Regulation (EC) No 761/2001 and Commission Decisions 2001/681/EC and 2006/193/EC (OJ 2009 L 342, p. 1), as last amended by Council Regulation (EU) No 517/2013 of 13 May 2013 (OJ 2013 L 158, p. 1), shall be subject to a fine of between EUR 400 and EUR 50.

Unlawful use or use of the European Union Ecolabel in breach of the requirements laid down in Regulation (EC) No 66/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2009 on the EU Ecolabel (OJ 2010 L 27, p. 1), as last amended by Commission Regulation (EU) No 782/2013 of 14 August 2013 (OJ 2013 L 219, p. 26), shall be subject to a fine in the amount from four hundred and fifty euros up to one thousand two hundred euros.

The repeated infringement provided for in paragraph 1 or 2 of this Article shall be subject to a fine in the amount from eight hundred and fifty euros up to one thousand four hundred euros.

Article 58¹. Liability of legal persons for the supply and use in the territory of the Republic of Lithuania of paints, varnishes and vehicle refinishing products not labelled or exceeding the maximum content of volatile organic compounds in accordance with the requirements

The supply of paints, varnishes and vehicle refinishing products not labelled in accordance with the requirements or exceeding the maximum content of volatile organic compounds on the market of the Republic of Lithuania shall be subject to a fine in the amount from six hundred euros up to one thousand two hundred euros.

The repeated infringement provided for in paragraph 1 shall be subject to a fine in the amount from one thousand two hundred euros up to two thousand three hundred euros.

The use of paints, varnishes and vehicle refinishing products not labelled in accordance with the requirements or exceeding the maximum content of volatile organic compounds in the territory of the Republic of Lithuania after written warning of the infringement shall give rise to a fine in the amount from three hundred euros up to six hundred euros.

The repeated infringement provided for in paragraph 3 of this Article shall be subject to a fine in the amount from six hundred euros up to eight hundred and fifty euros.

An Article has been added:

No [XIV-1369](#).

30.6.2022,

published in TAR 11/07 2022, i.e. 2022-15199

Rule 59 — Liability of legal persons for illegal emissions(except discharges into the sea), land surface and/or depth of pollutants of group I pollutants and/or pollutants not falling within groups of pollutants I– V, but which are priority substances

Illegal discharges of pollutants into water (except for discharges into the sea), land surfaces and/or depths (with the exception of emissions subject to the tax for pollution of the Republic of Lithuania imposed by the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the pollution tax at a higher rate) shall be subject to a fine of between three thousand euros and six thousand euros of pollutants of group I and/or pollutants not falling within the groups of pollutants I to V but which are priority substances.

Illegal discharges of pollutants into water (except for discharges into the sea), land surfaces and/or depths (with the exception of emissions subject to the tax for pollution of the Republic of Lithuania imposed by the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the pollution tax at a higher rate) shall be subject to a fine of between EUR 5 thousand and EUR 8 thousand and unlawful discharges of pollutants of group I and/or pollutants not falling within groups of pollutants I and/or pollutants which are priority substances, but which are priority substances, shall be subject to a fine of between EUR 5,000 and EUR 8 thousand.

Illegal discharges of pollutants into water (except for discharges into the sea), land surfaces and/or subsurfaces (with the exception of emissions subject to the tax for pollution of the Republic of Lithuania imposed by the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the pollution tax at a higher rate) shall be subject to a fine of between EUR six thousand and ten thousand euros for illegal emissions of 0.1 kilograms and more but less than 0.5 kilograms of pollutants of group I and/or pollutants not falling within groups of pollutants I to V, but which are priority substances.

Illegal discharges of pollutants into water (except for discharges into the sea), land surfaces and/or subsurfaces (with the exception of emissions subject to the tax for pollution of the Republic of Lithuania imposed by the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the pollution tax at a higher rate) shall be subject to a fine of between EUR 8 thousand and EUR 14 thousand and in the case of illegal discharges of pollutants of group I and/or pollutants not falling within the groups of pollutants I to V, but which are priority substances, shall be subject to a fine of between EUR 8 thousand and EUR 14 thousand.

Illegal discharges of pollutants into water (except for discharges into the sea), land surfaces and/or subsurfaces (with the exception of emissions subject to the tax for pollution of the Republic of Lithuania imposed by the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the pollution tax at a higher rate) shall be subject to a fine of between ten thousand euros and more of pollutants of group I pollutants and/or pollutants not falling within groups of pollutants I to V, but which are priority substances.

Illegal discharges of pollutants into water (except for discharges into the sea), land surfaces and/or depths (with the exception of emissions subject to a tax for pollution at a higher rate laid down in the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the Tax on Environmental Pollution) shall be subject to a fine of between five thousand euros and eight thousand euros when illegally discharged up to 0.01 kilograms of pollutants of group I and/or pollutants not falling within groups of pollutants I to V, but which are priority substances.

Illegal discharges of pollutants into water (except for discharges into the sea), land surfaces and/or depths (with the exception of emissions subject to a tax for pollution at a higher rate laid down in the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the Tax on Environmental Pollution) shall be subject to a fine of between six thousand euros and ten thousand euros.

Illegal discharges of pollutants into water (except for discharges into the sea), land surfaces and/or depths (with the exception of emissions subject to the tax for pollution of the environment laid down in the

Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the pollution tax at a higher rate) are repeated when unlawful discharges of pollutants of group I and/or pollutants falling outside the groups of pollutants I and/or pollutants which are priority substances are 0.1 kilograms or more but less than 0.5 kilograms shall be subject to a fine of between EUR 8 thousand and EUR fourteen thousand.

Illegal discharges of pollutants into water (except for discharges into the sea), land surfaces and/or depths (with the exception of emissions subject to a tax for pollution at a higher rate laid down in the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the Tax on Environmental Pollution) shall be subject to a fine of between ten thousand euros and twenty thousand euros.

Illegal discharges of pollutants into water (except for discharges into the sea), land surfaces and/or depths (with the exception of emissions subject to a tax for pollution at a higher rate laid down in the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the Tax on Environmental Pollution) shall be subject to a fine of between seventeen thousand euros and more of the pollutants of Group I pollutants and/or pollutants not falling within the groups of pollutants I to V, but which are priority substances, shall be subject to a fine of between EUR 17 thousand and EUR thirty thousand.

Article 60: Liability of legal persons for illegal emissions of group II pollutants into water (except for discharges into the sea), land surface and/or depths

Illegal discharges of pollutants into water (except for discharges into the sea), land surfaces and/or subsurfaces (with the exception of emissions subject to a higher rate of pollution tax laid down in the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the Tax on Environmental Pollution) shall be subject to a fine in the amount from eight hundred and fifty euros up to two thousand three hundred euros.

Illegal discharges of pollutants into water (except for discharges into the sea), land surfaces and/or depths (with the exception of emissions subject to the tax for pollution of the environment laid down in the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the pollution tax at a higher rate) shall be subject to a fine in the amount from one thousand four hundred euros up to four thousand euros.

Illegal discharges of pollutants into water (except for discharges into the sea), land surfaces and/or depths (with the exception of emissions subject to the tax for pollution of the environment laid down in the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the pollution tax at a higher rate) shall be subject to a fine in the amount from two thousand three hundred euros up to five thousand euros.

Illegal discharges of pollutants into water (except for discharges into the sea), land surfaces and/or subsurfaces (with the exception of emissions subject to a higher rate of pollution tax laid down in the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the Tax on Environmental Pollution) shall be subject to a fine in the amount from three thousand euros up to seven thousand euros.

Illegal discharges of pollutants into water (except for discharges into the sea), land surfaces and/or subsurfaces (with the exception of emissions subject to a higher rate of pollution tax laid down in the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the Tax on Environmental Pollution) shall be subject to a fine in the amount from five thousand euros up to eight thousand euros.

Illegal discharges of pollutants into water (except for discharges into the sea), land surfaces and/or depths (with the exception of emissions subject to a tax for pollution at a higher rate laid down in the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the Tax on Environmental Pollution) shall be subject to a fine in the amount from one thousand four hundred euros up to three thousand euros when illegally discharged up to 0.1 kilograms of pollutants of group II.

Illegal discharges of pollutants into water (except for discharges into the sea), land surfaces and/or depths (with the exception of emissions subject to a tax for pollution at a higher rate laid down in the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the Tax on Environmental Pollution) shall be subject to a fine in the amount from two thousand euros up to five thousand euros in the case of illegal discharges of pollutants of group II of 0.1 kilograms or more but less than 1 kilogram.

Illegal discharges of pollutants into water (except for discharges into the sea), land surfaces and/or depths (with the exception of emissions subject to a tax for pollution at a higher rate laid down in the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the Tax on Environmental Pollution) shall be subject to a fine of between three thousand euros and six thousand euros in the case of illegal discharges of pollutants of group II of pollutants of 1 kilogram or more but less than 5 kilograms.

Illegal discharges of pollutants into water (except for discharges into the sea), land surfaces and/or depths (with the exception of emissions subject to a tax for pollution at a higher rate established by the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the Tax on Environmental Pollution) shall be subject to a fine in the amount from five thousand euros up to eight thousand euros in the case of illegal discharges of 5 kilograms or more but less than 10 kilograms of pollutant group II.

Illegal discharges of pollutants into water (except for discharges into the sea), land surfaces and/or depths (with the exception of emissions subject to a tax for pollution at a higher rate laid down in the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the Tax on Environmental Pollution) shall be subject to a fine of between six thousand euros and ten thousand euros in the case of illegal emissions of 10 kilograms or more of pollutants of group II.

Rule 61 — Liability of legal persons for the illegal discharge into water (except for discharges into the sea), land surface and/or depth of pollutants of group III pollutants and/or pollutants not falling within groups of pollutants I to V, but which are other substances controlled in Lithuania

Illegal discharges of pollutants into water (except for discharges into the sea), land surfaces and/or depths (with the exception of emissions subject to the tax for pollution of the Republic of Lithuania imposed by the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the pollution tax at a higher rate) shall be subject to a fine in the amount from three hundred and eighty euros up to one thousand euros of pollutants of group III and/or pollutants not falling within the groups of pollutants I to V, but which are other substances controlled in Lithuania.

Illegal discharges of pollutants into water (except for discharges into the sea), land surfaces and/or depths (with the exception of emissions subject to a tax for pollution at a higher rate laid down in the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the Tax on Environmental Pollution) shall be subject to a fine of between six hundred euros and one thousand two hundred euros of pollutants of group III and/or pollutants not falling within the groups of pollutants I to V, but which are other substances controlled in Lithuania.

Illegal discharges of pollutants into water (except for discharges into the sea), land surfaces and/or depths (with the exception of emissions subject to a tax for pollution at a higher rate laid down in the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the Tax on Environmental Pollution) shall be subject to a fine in the amount from eight hundred and fifty euros up to one thousand four hundred euros of pollutants of group III and/or pollutants not falling within the groups of pollutants I to V, but which are other substances controlled in Lithuania.

Illegal discharges of pollutants into water (except for discharges into the sea), land surfaces and/or depths (with the exception of emissions subject to a tax for pollution at a higher rate laid down in the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the Tax on Environmental Pollution) shall be subject to a fine of one thousand two hundred euros up to two thousand three hundred euros of pollutants of group III and/or pollutants not falling within the groups of pollutants I to V, but which are other substances controlled in Lithuania.

Illegal discharges of pollutants into water (except for discharges into the sea), land surfaces and/or depths (with the exception of emissions subject to the tax for pollution of the Republic of Lithuania imposed by the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the pollution tax at a higher rate) shall be subject to a fine of between two thousand three hundred euros and five thousand euros of pollutants of group III and/or pollutants not falling within groups of pollutants I to V, but which are other substances controlled in Lithuania.

Illegal discharges of pollutants into water (except for discharges into the sea), land surfaces and/or depths (with the exception of emissions subject to a tax for pollution at a higher rate laid down in the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the Tax on Environmental Pollution) shall be subject to a fine of between six hundred euros and one thousand four hundred euros in the case of illegal discharges of pollutants of group III and/or pollutants not falling within the groups of pollutants I to V, but which are other substances controlled in Lithuania.

Illegal discharges of pollutants into water (except for discharges into the sea), land surfaces and/or depths (with the exception of emissions subject to a tax for pollution at a higher rate laid down in the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the Tax on Environmental Pollution) shall be subject to a fine in the amount from eight hundred and fifty euros up to one thousand four hundred euros in the case of illegal discharges of

pollutants of group III and/or pollutants not falling within groups of pollutants I to V, but which are other substances controlled in Lithuania.

Illegal discharges of pollutants into water (except for discharges into the sea), land surfaces and/or depths (with the exception of emissions subject to a tax for pollution of the environment laid down in the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the pollution tax at a higher rate) shall be subject to a fine of between one thousand two hundred euros and/or two thousand euros in the case of illegal discharges of 10 kilograms and more but less than 100 kilograms of pollutants of group III which do not fall within the groups of pollutants I to V, but which are other substances controlled in Lithuania.

Illegal discharges of pollutants into water (except for discharges into the sea), land surfaces and/or depths (with the exception of emissions subject to a tax for pollution at a higher rate laid down in the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the Tax on Environmental Pollution) shall be subject to a fine of between one thousand seven hundred euros and three thousand euros in the case of illegal discharges of pollutants of group III and/or pollutants not falling within the groups of pollutants I to V, but which are other substances controlled in Lithuania.

Illegal discharges of pollutants into water (except for discharges into the sea), land surfaces and/or depths (with the exception of emissions subject to a tax for pollution at a higher rate laid down in the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the Tax on Environmental Pollution) shall be subject to a fine of between three thousand euros and six thousand euros in illegal emissions of 1000 kilograms or more of pollutants of group III and/or pollutants not falling within groups of pollutants I to V, but which are other substances controlled in Lithuania.

Rule 62: Liability of legal persons for illegal emissions of group IV pollutants into water (except for discharges into the sea), land surface and/or depths

Illegal discharges of pollutants into water (except for discharges into the sea), land surfaces and/or subsurfaces (with the exception of emissions subject to a higher rate of pollution tax laid down in the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the Tax on Environmental Pollution) shall be subject to a fine in the amount from two hundred and fifty euros up to four hundred and fifty euros.

Illegal discharges of pollutants into water (except for discharges into the sea), land surfaces and/or depths (with the exception of emissions subject to the tax for pollution of the environment laid down in the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the pollution tax at a higher rate) shall be subject to a fine in the amount from three hundred and eighty euros up to four hundred and fifty euros in the case of illegal discharges of pollutants of the IV group of pollutants of 10 kilograms or more but less than 100 kilograms.

Illegal discharges of pollutants into water (except for discharges into the sea), land surfaces and/or depths (with the exception of emissions subject to the tax for pollution of the environment laid down in the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Environmental Pollution Tax at a higher rate) shall be subject to a fine in the amount from eight hundred and fifty euros up to one thousand four hundred euros.

Illegal discharges of pollutants into water (except for discharges into the sea), land surfaces and/or depths (with the exception of emissions subject to the tax for pollution of the environment laid down in the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the pollution tax at a higher rate) shall be subject to a fine in the amount from one thousand four hundred euros up to two thousand three hundred euros.

Illegal discharges of pollutants into water (except for discharges into the sea), land surfaces and/or subsurfaces (with the exception of emissions subject to a higher rate of pollution tax laid down in the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the Tax on Environmental Pollution) shall be subject to a fine in the amount from two thousand three hundred euros up to five thousand euros.

Illegal discharges of pollutants into water (except for discharges into the sea), land surfaces and/or depths (with the exception of emissions subject to a tax for pollution at a higher rate laid down in the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the Tax on Environmental Pollution) shall be subject to a fine in the amount from three hundred euros up to six hundred euros in the case of illegal discharges of up to 10 kilograms of pollutants of group IV.

Illegal discharges of pollutants into water (except for discharges into the sea), land surfaces and/or depths (with the exception of emissions subject to a tax for pollution at a higher rate laid down in the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the Tax on Environmental Pollution) shall be subject to a fine in the amount

from six hundred euros up to one thousand two hundred euros in the case of illegal discharges of pollutants of group IV of 10 kilograms or more but less than 100 kilograms.

Illegal discharges of pollutants into water (except for discharges into the sea), land surfaces and/or depths (with the exception of emissions subject to a tax for pollution at a higher rate laid down in the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the Tax on Environmental Pollution) shall be subject to a fine in the amount from one thousand two hundred euros up to one thousand seven hundred euros.

Illegal discharges of pollutants into water (except for discharges into the sea), land surfaces and/or depths (with the exception of emissions subject to the tax for pollution of the environment laid down in the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the pollution tax at a higher rate) shall be subject to a fine in the amount from one thousand seven hundred euros up to three thousand euros in the case of illegal discharges of pollutants of group IV of 1000 kilograms or more but less than 5000 kilograms.

Illegal discharges of pollutants into water (except for discharges into the sea), land surfaces and/or depths (with the exception of emissions subject to a tax for pollution at a higher rate laid down in the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the Tax on Environmental Pollution) shall be subject to a fine of between three thousand euros and six thousand euros in the case of illegal emissions of 5000 kilograms or more of the IV pollutant group.

Rule 63: Liability of legal persons for illegal emissions into water of pollutants belonging to group V, BOD₇, total nitrogen, total phosphorus, suspended substances, sulphates and/or chlorides

Illegal discharges of pollutants into water (except for discharges into the sea), land surfaces and/or subsurfaces (except for emissions subject to the tax for pollution of the environment laid down in the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the pollution tax at a higher rate) shall be subject to a fine of up to 20 kilograms of pollutant group V, BOD₇, total nitrogen, total phosphorus, suspended substances, sulphates and/or chlorides, shall be subject to a fine in the amount from one hundred and fifty euros up to four hundred and fifty euros.

Illegal discharges of pollutants into water (except for discharges into the sea), land surfaces and/or depths (with the exception of emissions subject to the tax for pollution of the environment laid down in the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the pollution tax at a higher rate) shall be subject to a fine in the amount from three hundred euros up to EUR 800 and/or chlorides of the group of pollutants 20 kilograms or more but less than 500 kilograms V of pollutants, BOD₇, total nitrogen, total phosphorus, suspended substances, sulphates and/or chlorides.

Illegal discharges of pollutants into water (except for discharges into the sea), land surfaces and/or depths (with the exception of emissions subject to the tax for pollution of the environment laid down in the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Environmental Pollution Tax at a higher rate) shall be subject to a fine in the amount from eight hundred and fifty euros up to one thousand four hundred euros of pollutants belonging to the group of pollutants of 500 kilograms and more but less than 2500 kilograms V_{total} nitrogen, total phosphorus, suspended substances, sulphates and/or chlorides.

Illegal discharges of pollutants into water (except for discharges into the sea), land surfaces and/or depths (with the exception of emissions subject to the tax for pollution of the environment laid down in the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the pollution tax at a higher rate) shall be subject to a fine of 2500 kilograms or more but less than 10000 kilograms of V pollutant group, BOD_{7, total} nitrogen, total phosphorus, suspended substances, sulphates and/or chlorides, shall be subject to a fine in the amount from one thousand four hundred euros up to two thousand three hundred euros.

Illegal discharges of pollutants into water (except for discharges into the sea), land surfaces and/or depths (with the exception of emissions subject to a higher rate of pollution tax laid down in the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the tax on pollution of the environment) shall incur a fine of 10000 kilograms or more of pollutants belonging to the group of V pollutants, BOD_{7, total} nitrogen, total phosphorus, suspended substances, sulphates and/or chlorides, shall be subject to a fine in the amount from two thousand three hundred euros up to five thousand euros.

Illegal discharges of pollutants into water (except for discharges into the sea), land surfaces and/or depths (with the exception of emissions subject to a tax for pollution at a higher rate laid down in the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the tax on pollution of the environment) shall be subject to a fine of between

three hundred euros and six hundred euros in the case of unlawful discharges of up to 20 kilograms of pollutants of the group V, BOD₇, total nitrogen, total phosphorus, suspended substances, sulphates and/or chlorides.

Illegal discharges of pollutants into water (except for discharges into the sea), land surfaces and/or depths (with the exception of emissions subject to the tax for pollution of the environment laid down in the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the pollution tax at a higher rate) are repeated when unlawful discharges of pollutants of the group of pollutants 20 kilograms or more but less than 500 kilograms V of pollutants, BOD₇, total nitrogen, total phosphorus, suspended substances, sulphates and/or chlorides are subject to a fine of between EUR 600 and one thousand two hundred euros.

Illegal discharges of pollutants into water (except for discharges into the sea), land surfaces and/or depths (with the exception of emissions subject to the tax for pollution of the environment laid down in the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the pollution tax at a higher rate) are repeated when unlawful discharges of pollutants of the group of pollutants 500 kilograms or more but less than 2500 kilograms V of pollutants, BOD_{7,total} nitrogen, total phosphorus, suspended substances, sulphates and/or chlorides are subject to a fine in the amount from one thousand two hundred euros up to one thousand seven hundred euros.

Illegal discharges of pollutants into water (except for discharges into the sea), land surfaces and/or depths (with the exception of emissions subject to the tax for pollution of the environment laid down in the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the pollution tax at a higher rate) are repeated when illegally discharged 2500 kilograms or more but less than 10000 kilograms of V pollutant group pollutants, BOD_{7,total} nitrogen, total phosphorus, suspended substances, sulphates and/or chlorides shall be subject to a fine of between one thousand seven hundred and three thousand euros.

Illegal discharges of pollutants into water (except for discharges into the sea), land surfaces and/or depths (with the exception of emissions subject to a tax for pollution at a higher rate laid down in the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the tax on pollution of the environment) shall be subject to a fine of between three thousand euros and six thousand euros in the case of illegal discharges of pollutants of the group of V pollutants, BOD_{7,total} nitrogen, total phosphorus, suspended substances, sulphates and/or chlorides.

Article 64: Liability of legal persons for violation of environmental requirements for manure and slurry management

The application of manure or slurry on the soil surface or the application of land in violation of the environmental requirements for manure and slurry management due to the application of manure or slurry shall be subject to a fine in the amount from one hundred euros up to four hundred and fifty euros.

Application of manure or slurry on the soil surface or application into soil in violation of environmental requirements for manure and slurry management resulting from the repeated application of manure or slurry shall be subject to a fine in the amount from two hundred and fifty euros up to one thousand two hundred euros.

An infringement of environmental requirements other than those laid down in paragraph 1 of this Article for manure and slurry management shall be subject to a fine in the amount from thirty euros up to one hundred and fifty euros.

The repeated infringement provided for in paragraph 3 of this Article shall be subject to a fine in the amount from sixty euros up to two hundred and fifty euros.

Article 65: Liability of legal persons for unlawful application of sewage sludge on soil surface or incorporation into soil, transfer to another person and failure to comply with requirements for quality accounting or research for the use of sewage sludge for fertilisation and rehabilitation

Unlawful application of sewage sludge on the soil surface or incorporation into the soil in violation of the legislation governing the spread of sewage sludge shall be subject to a fine in the amount from six hundred euros up to one thousand seven hundred euros where sewage sludge is unlawfully spread over an area of up to 5 hectares.

Unlawful application of sewage sludge on the soil surface or incorporation into the soil in violation of the legislation governing the spread of sewage sludge shall be subject to a fine in the amount from one thousand seven hundred euros up to three thousand euros when sewage sludge is unlawfully spread over an

area of 5 hectares or more but less than 20 hectares.

Unlawful application of sewage sludge on the soil surface or incorporation into the soil in violation of the legislation governing the spread of sewage sludge shall be subject to a fine in the amount from three thousand euros up to six thousand euros where sewage sludge is unlawfully spread over an area of 20 hectares or more.

Unlawful application of sewage sludge on the soil surface or incorporation into the soil in violation of the legislation governing the spread of sewage sludge shall be subject to a fine in the amount from one thousand two hundred euros up to three thousand euros when sewage sludge is unlawfully spread over an area of up to 5 hectares.

Unlawful application of sewage sludge on the soil surface or incorporation into the soil in violation of the legislation governing the spreading of sewage sludge shall be subject to a fine in the amount from three thousand euros up to five thousand euros after the unlawful application of sewage sludge in an area of 5 hectares or more but less than 20 hectares.

Unlawful application of sewage sludge on the soil surface or incorporation into the soil in violation of the legislation governing the spreading of sewage sludge shall be subject to a fine in the amount from six thousand euros up to eight thousand euros when sewage sludge is unlawfully spread over an area of 20 hectares or more.

The transfer of sewage sludge to another person in violation of the requirements for the use of sewage sludge for fertilisation and rehabilitation, where up to 100 tonnes of sewage sludge is unlawfully transferred, shall be subject to a fine in the amount from one thousand two hundred euros up to two thousand three hundred euros.

The transfer of sewage sludge to another person in violation of the requirements for the use of sewage sludge for fertilisation and rehabilitation shall be subject to a fine in the amount from two thousand three hundred euros up to five thousand euros after unlawful transfer of up to 100 tonnes of sewage sludge.

The transfer of sewage sludge to another person in violation of the requirements for the use of sewage sludge for fertilisation and rehabilitation, where 100 tonnes or more of sewage sludge is unlawfully transferred, shall be subject to a fine in the amount from three thousand euros up to six thousand euros.

The transfer of sewage sludge to another person in violation of the requirements for the use of sewage sludge for fertilisation and rehabilitation shall be subject to a fine in the amount from five thousand euros up to eight thousand euros after unlawful transfer of 100 tonnes or more of sewage sludge.

Failure to comply with requirements regarding quality accounting or research for the use of sewage sludge for fertilisation and rehabilitation shall be subject to a fine in the amount from four hundred and fifty euros up to eight hundred and fifty euros.

The repeated infringement provided for in paragraph 11 of this Article shall be subject to a fine in the amount from eight hundred and fifty euros up to one thousand four hundred euros.

Rule 66: Liability of legal persons for illegal emissions of pollutants of group X of Annex I and Annex II to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships

Pollution of the high seas (sea areas which do not belong to the internal waters of the States, the territorial sea and the exclusive economic zone), the exclusive economic zone, the territorial sea of the Member States of the European Union, including the straits used for international shipping over which the Member States of the European Union have jurisdiction, and the inland waters, including ports, of the Member States of the European Union, in violation of the requirements of the international treaties of the Republic of Lithuania laid down in the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (hereinafter "Marpol 73/78) and the 1992 Helsinki Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area, pollution of the inland waters and territorial sea of the Republic of Lithuania from ships, pollution of the sea area of the Republic of Lithuania from marine installations situated in the area where illegal discharges of up to 0.01 kilograms of pollutants specified in Annex I to MARPOL 73/78 or pollutants of group X of Annex II to MARPOL 73/78 are subject to a fine in the amount from three thousand euros up to six thousand euros.

Pollution of the high seas (sea areas which do not belong to the internal waters of the States, the territorial sea and the exclusive economic zone), the exclusive economic zone, the territorial sea of the

Member States of the European Union, including the straits used for international shipping over which the Member States of the European Union have jurisdiction, and the inland waters, including ports, of the Member States of the European Union, in violation of the requirements of the international treaties of the Republic of Lithuania laid down in MARPOL 73/78 and the 1992 Helsinki Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area, pollution of the inland waters and territorial sea of the Republic of Lithuania from ships, pollution of the sea area of the Republic of Lithuania from marine installations situated in the area where illegal discharges of 0.01 kilograms or more but less than 0.1 kilograms of pollutants specified in Annex I to MARPOL 73/78 or pollutants of group X of Annex II to MARPOL 73/78 are subject to a fine in the amount from six thousand euros up to eight thousand euros.

Pollution of the high seas (sea areas which do not belong to the internal waters of the States, the territorial sea and the exclusive economic zone), the exclusive economic zone, the territorial sea of the Member States of the European Union, including the straits used for international shipping over which the Member States of the European Union have jurisdiction, and the inland waters, including ports, of the Member States of the European Union, in violation of the requirements of the international treaties of the Republic of Lithuania laid down in MARPOL 73/78 and the 1992 Helsinki Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area, pollution of the inland waters and territorial sea of the Republic of Lithuania from ships, pollution of the sea area of the Republic of Lithuania from marine installations situated in this area shall be subject to a fine in the amount from eight thousand euros up to ten thousand euros in the case of illegal discharges of 0.1 kilograms or more but less than 0.5 kilograms of pollutants specified in Annex I to MARPOL 73/78 or pollutants of group X of Annex II to MARPOL 73/78.

Pollution of the high seas (sea areas which do not belong to the internal waters of the States, the territorial sea and the exclusive economic zone), the exclusive economic zone, the territorial sea of the Member States of the European Union, including the straits used for international shipping over which the Member States of the European Union have jurisdiction, and the inland waters, including ports, of the Member States of the European Union, in violation of the requirements of the international treaties of the Republic of Lithuania laid down in MARPOL 73/78 and the 1992 Helsinki Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area, pollution of the inland waters and territorial sea of the Republic of Lithuania from ships, pollution of the sea area of the Republic of Lithuania from marine installations situated in this area shall be subject to a fine in the amount from ten thousand euros up to fourteen thousand euros in the case of illegal discharges of 0.5 kilograms or more but less than 1 kilogram of pollutants specified in Annex I to MARPOL 73/78 or pollutants of group X of Annex II to MARPOL 73/78.

Pollution of the high seas (sea areas which do not belong to the internal waters of the States, the territorial sea and the exclusive economic zone), the exclusive economic zone, the territorial sea of the Member States of the European Union, including the straits used for international shipping over which the Member States of the European Union have jurisdiction, and the inland waters, including ports, of the Member States of the European Union, in violation of the requirements of the international treaties of the Republic of Lithuania laid down in MARPOL 73/78 and the 1992 Helsinki Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area, pollution of the inland waters and territorial sea of the Republic of Lithuania from ships, pollution of the sea area of the Republic of Lithuania from marine installations situated in this area shall be subject to a fine in the amount from fourteen thousand euros up to twenty thousand euros in the case of illegal discharges of 1 kilogram or more of pollutants specified in Annex I to MARPOL 73/78 or of pollutants of group X of Annex II to MARPOL 73/78.

Pollution of the high seas (sea areas which do not belong to the internal waters of the States, the territorial sea and the exclusive economic zone), the exclusive economic zone, the territorial sea of the Member States of the European Union, including the straits used for international shipping over which the Member States of the European Union have jurisdiction, and the inland waters, including ports, of the Member States of the European Union, in violation of the requirements of the international treaties of the Republic of Lithuania laid down in MARPOL 73/78 and the 1992 Helsinki Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area, pollution of the inland waters and territorial sea of the Republic of Lithuania from ships, pollution of the sea area of the Republic of Lithuania from marine installations situated in that area, when unlawfully discharged up to 0.01 kilograms of pollutants specified in Annex I to MARPOL 73/78 or pollutants of group X of Annex II to MARPOL 73/78, shall be subject to a fine in the amount from six thousand euros up to eight thousand euros.

Pollution of the high seas (sea areas which do not belong to the internal waters of the States, the territorial sea and the exclusive economic zone), the exclusive economic zone, the territorial sea of the Member States of the European Union, including the straits used for international shipping over which the Member States of the European Union have jurisdiction, and the inland waters, including ports, of the Member States of the European Union, in violation of the requirements of the international treaties of the Republic of Lithuania laid down in MARPOL 73/78 and the 1992 Helsinki Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area, pollution of the inland waters and territorial sea of the Republic of Lithuania from ships, pollution of the sea area of the Republic of Lithuania from marine installations situated in this area, repeated when the unlawful discharge of 0.01 kilograms or more but less than 0.1 kilograms of pollutants specified in Annex I to MARPOL 73/78 or pollutants of group X of Annex II to MARPOL 73/78 shall be subject to a fine in the amount from eight thousand euros up to ten thousand euros.

Pollution of the high seas (sea areas which do not belong to the internal waters of the States, the territorial sea and the exclusive economic zone), the exclusive economic zone, the territorial sea of the Member States of the European Union, including the straits used for international shipping over which the Member States of the European Union have jurisdiction, and the inland waters, including ports, of the Member States of the European Union, in violation of the requirements of the international treaties of the Republic of Lithuania laid down in MARPOL 73/78 and the 1992 Helsinki Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area, pollution of the inland waters and territorial sea of the Republic of Lithuania from ships, pollution of the sea area of the Republic of Lithuania from marine installations situated in this area, repeated when unlawful discharges of 0.1 kilograms or more but less than 0.5 kilograms of pollutants specified in Annex I to MARPOL 73/78 or pollutants of group X of Annex II to MARPOL 73/78 shall be subject to a fine in the amount from ten thousand euros up to fourteen thousand euros.

Pollution of the high seas (sea areas which do not belong to the internal waters of the States, the territorial sea and the exclusive economic zone), the exclusive economic zone, the territorial sea of the Member States of the European Union, including the straits used for international shipping over which the Member States of the European Union have jurisdiction, and the inland waters, including ports, of the Member States of the European Union, in violation of the requirements of the international treaties of the Republic of Lithuania laid down in MARPOL 73/78 and the 1992 Helsinki Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area, pollution of the inland waters and territorial sea of the Republic of Lithuania from ships, pollution of the sea area of the Republic of Lithuania from marine installations situated in the area, repeated when unlawful discharges of 0.5 kilograms or more but less than 1 kilogram of pollutants specified in Annex I to MARPOL 73/78 or pollutants of group X of Annex II to MARPOL 73/78 shall be subject to a fine in the amount from fourteen thousand euros up to twenty thousand euros.

Pollution of the high seas (sea areas which do not belong to the internal waters of the States, the territorial sea and the exclusive economic zone), the exclusive economic zone, the territorial sea of the Member States of the European Union, including the straits used for international shipping over which the Member States of the European Union have jurisdiction, and the inland waters, including ports, of the Member States of the European Union, in violation of the requirements of the international treaties of the Republic of Lithuania laid down in MARPOL 73/78 and the 1992 Helsinki Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area, pollution of the inland waters and territorial sea of the Republic of Lithuania from ships, pollution of the sea area of the Republic of Lithuania from marine installations situated in this area, repeated when 1 kilogram or more of the pollutants specified in Annex I to MARPOL 73/78 or pollutants of group X of Annex II to MARPOL 73/78 have been illegally discharged, shall be subject to a fine in the amount from twenty thousand euros up to thirty thousand euros.

Article 66¹. Liability of legal persons for illegal pollution of the sea area of the Republic of Lithuania from marine equipment located in this sea area and/or from land-based fixed or mobile devices

Pollution of the sea area of the Republic of Lithuania from marine equipment located in this sea area and/or from land-based fixed or mobile devices shall be subject to a fine in the amount from one thousand euros up to six thousand euros.

An Article has been added:

No [XIII-3194](#).

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Rule 67: Liability of legal persons for illegal emissions of pollutant group Y of Annex II to MARPOL73/78

Pollution of the high seas (sea areas which do not belong to the internal waters of the States, the territorial sea and the exclusive economic zone), the exclusive economic zone, the territorial sea of the Member States of the European Union, including the straits used for international shipping over which the Member States of the European Union have jurisdiction, and the inland waters, including ports, of the Member States of the European Union, in violation of the requirements of the international treaties of the Republic of Lithuania laid down in MARPOL 73/78 and the 1992 Helsinki Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area, pollution of the inland waters and territorial sea of the Republic of Lithuania from ships, pollution of the sea area of the Republic of Lithuania from marine installations situated in this area shall be subject to a fine in the amount from one thousand four hundred euros up to three thousand euros in the case of illegal discharges of pollutants of group Y of Annex II to MARPOL 73/78.

Pollution of the high seas (sea areas which do not belong to the internal waters of the States, the territorial sea and the exclusive economic zone), the exclusive economic zone, the territorial sea of the Member States of the European Union, including the straits used for international shipping over which the Member States of the European Union have jurisdiction, and the inland waters, including ports, of the Member States of the European Union, in violation of the requirements of the international treaties of the Republic of Lithuania laid down in MARPOL 73/78 and the 1992 Helsinki Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area, pollution of the inland waters and territorial sea of the Republic of Lithuania from ships, pollution of the sea area of the Republic of Lithuania from marine installations situated in the area where illegal discharges of pollutants of group Y of Annex II to MARPOL 73/78 exceed 0.1 kilograms but less than 1 kilogram shall be subject to a fine in the amount from three thousand euros up to five thousand euros.

Pollution of the high seas (sea areas which do not belong to the internal waters of the States, the territorial sea and the exclusive economic zone), the exclusive economic zone, the territorial sea of the Member States of the European Union, including the straits used for international shipping over which the Member States of the European Union have jurisdiction, and the inland waters, including ports, of the Member States of the European Union, in violation of the requirements of the international treaties of the Republic of Lithuania laid down in MARPOL 73/78 and the 1992 Helsinki Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area, pollution of the inland waters and territorial sea of the Republic of Lithuania from ships, pollution of the sea area of the Republic of Lithuania from marine installations situated in this area shall be subject to a fine in the amount from five thousand euros up to six thousand euros in the case of illegal discharges of pollutants of group Y of Annex II to MARPOL 73/78 but less than 5 kilograms.

Pollution of the high seas (sea areas which do not belong to the internal waters of the States, the territorial sea and the exclusive economic zone), the exclusive economic zone, the territorial sea of the Member States of the European Union, including the straits used for international shipping over which the Member States of the European Union have jurisdiction, and the inland waters, including ports, of the Member States of the European Union, in violation of the requirements of the international treaties of the Republic of Lithuania laid down in MARPOL 73/78 and the 1992 Helsinki Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area, pollution of the inland waters and territorial sea of the Republic of Lithuania from ships, pollution of the sea area of the Republic of Lithuania from marine installations situated in this area shall be subject to a fine in the amount from six thousand euros up to eight

thousand euros in illegal discharges of pollutants of group Y of Annex II to MARPOL 73/78 but less than 10 kilograms.

Pollution of the high seas (sea areas which do not belong to the internal waters of the States, the territorial sea and the exclusive economic zone), the exclusive economic zone, the territorial sea of the Member States of the European Union, including the straits used for international shipping over which the Member States of the European Union have jurisdiction, and the inland waters, including ports, of the Member States of the European Union, in violation of the requirements of the international treaties of the Republic of Lithuania laid down in MARPOL 73/78 and the 1992 Helsinki Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area, pollution of the inland waters and territorial sea of the Republic of Lithuania from ships, pollution of the sea area of the Republic of Lithuania from marine installations situated in the area where 10 kilograms or more of pollutants of group Y of Annex II to MARPOL 73/78 have been illegally emitted shall be subject to a fine in the amount from eight thousand euros up to ten thousand euros.

Pollution of the high seas (sea areas which do not belong to the internal waters of the States, the territorial sea and the exclusive economic zone), the exclusive economic zone, the territorial sea of the Member States of the European Union, including the straits used for international shipping over which the Member States of the European Union have jurisdiction, and the inland waters, including ports, of the Member States of the European Union, in violation of the requirements of the international treaties of the Republic of Lithuania laid down in MARPOL 73/78 and the 1992 Helsinki Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area, pollution of the inland waters and territorial sea of the Republic of Lithuania from ships, pollution of the sea area of the Republic of Lithuania from marine installations situated in this area, repeated when unlawful discharges of up to 0.1 kilograms of pollutants of group Y of Annex II to MARPOL 73/78 are subject to a fine in the amount from three thousand euros up to five thousand euros.

Pollution of the high seas (sea areas which do not belong to the internal waters of the States, the territorial sea and the exclusive economic zone), the exclusive economic zone, the territorial sea of the Member States of the European Union, including the straits used for international shipping over which the Member States of the European Union have jurisdiction, and the inland waters, including ports, of the Member States of the European Union, in violation of the requirements of the international treaties of the Republic of Lithuania laid down in MARPOL 73/78 and the 1992 Helsinki Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area, pollution of the inland waters and territorial sea of the Republic of Lithuania from ships, pollution of the sea area of the Republic of Lithuania from marine installations situated in this area, repeated when the illegal discharge of pollutants of group Y of Annex II to MARPOL 73/78, but less than 1 kilogram of pollutants, is subject to a fine in the amount from five thousand euros up to six thousand euros.

Pollution of the high seas (sea areas which do not belong to the internal waters of the States, the territorial sea and the exclusive economic zone), the exclusive economic zone, the territorial sea of the Member States of the European Union, including the straits used for international shipping over which the Member States of the European Union have jurisdiction, and the inland waters, including ports, of the Member States of the European Union, in violation of the requirements of the international treaties of the Republic of Lithuania laid down in MARPOL 73/78 and the 1992 Helsinki Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area, pollution of the inland waters and territorial sea of the Republic of Lithuania from ships, pollution of the sea area of the Republic of Lithuania from marine installations situated in this area, repeated when unlawful discharges of 1 kilogram or more but less than 5 kilograms of pollutants of group Y of Annex II to MARPOL 73/78 shall be subject to a fine in the amount from six thousand euros up to eight thousand euros.

Pollution of the high seas (sea areas which do not belong to the internal waters of the States, the territorial sea and the exclusive economic zone), the exclusive economic zone, the territorial sea of the Member States of the European Union, including the straits used for international shipping over which the Member States of the European Union have jurisdiction, and the inland waters, including ports, of the Member States of the European Union, in violation of the requirements of the international treaties of the Republic of Lithuania laid down in MARPOL 73/78 and the 1992 Helsinki Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area, pollution of the inland waters and territorial sea of the

Republic of Lithuania from ships, pollution of the sea area of the Republic of Lithuania from marine installations situated in this area, repeated when unlawful discharges of 5 kilograms or more but less than 10 kilograms of pollutants of group Y of Annex II to MARPOL 73/78 shall be subject to a fine in the amount from eight thousand euros up to ten thousand euros.

Pollution of the high seas (sea areas which do not belong to the internal waters of the States, the territorial sea and the exclusive economic zone), the exclusive economic zone, the territorial sea of the Member States of the European Union, including the straits used for international shipping over which the Member States of the European Union have jurisdiction, and the inland waters, including ports, of the Member States of the European Union, in violation of the requirements of the international treaties of the Republic of Lithuania laid down in MARPOL 73/78 and the 1992 Helsinki Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area, pollution of the inland waters and territorial sea of the Republic of Lithuania from ships, pollution of the sea area of the Republic of Lithuania from marine installations situated in this area, repeated when 10 kilograms or more of pollutants of group Y of Annex II to MARPOL 73/78 have been illegally discharged shall be subject to a fine in the amount from ten thousand euros up to 17 thousand euros.

Rule 68: Liability of legal persons for illegal emissions of pollutant group Z of Annex II to MARPOL73/78

Pollution of the high seas (sea areas which do not belong to the internal waters of the States, the territorial sea and the exclusive economic zone), the exclusive economic zone, the territorial sea of the Member States of the European Union, including the straits used for international shipping over which the Member States of the European Union have jurisdiction, and the inland waters, including ports, of the Member States of the European Union, in violation of the requirements of the international treaties of the Republic of Lithuania laid down in MARPOL 73/78 and the 1992 Helsinki Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area, pollution of the inland waters and territorial sea of the Republic of Lithuania from ships, pollution of the sea area of the Republic of Lithuania from marine installations situated in this area shall be subject to a fine in the amount from six hundred euros up to one thousand two hundred euros in the case of illegal discharges of pollutants of group Z of Annex II to MARPOL 73/78.

Pollution of the high seas (sea areas which do not belong to the internal waters of the States, the territorial sea and the exclusive economic zone), the exclusive economic zone, the territorial sea of the Member States of the European Union, including the straits used for international shipping over which the Member States of the European Union have jurisdiction, and the inland waters, including ports, of the Member States of the European Union, in violation of the requirements of the international treaties of the Republic of Lithuania laid down in MARPOL 73/78 and the 1992 Helsinki Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area, pollution of the inland waters and territorial sea of the Republic of Lithuania from ships, pollution of the sea area of the Republic of Lithuania from marine installations situated in this area shall be subject to a fine in the amount from one thousand two hundred euros up to one thousand seven hundred euros where illegal discharges of pollutants of group Z of pollutants in Annex II to MARPOL 73/78 are exceeded.

Pollution of the high seas (sea areas which do not belong to the internal waters of the States, the territorial sea and the exclusive economic zone), the exclusive economic zone, the territorial sea of the Member States of the European Union, including the straits used for international shipping over which the Member States of the European Union have jurisdiction, and the inland waters, including ports, of the Member States of the European Union, in violation of the requirements of the international treaties of the Republic of Lithuania laid down in MARPOL 73/78 and the 1992 Helsinki Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area, pollution of the inland waters and territorial sea of the Republic of Lithuania from ships, pollution of the sea area of the Republic of Lithuania from marine installations situated in this area shall be subject to a fine in the amount from one thousand seven hundred euros up to two thousand three hundred euros in the case of illegal discharges of pollutants of group Z of Annex II to MARPOL 73/78.

Pollution of the high seas (sea areas which do not belong to the internal waters of the States, the territorial sea and the exclusive economic zone), the exclusive economic zone, the territorial sea of the

Member States of the European Union, including the straits used for international shipping over which the Member States of the European Union have jurisdiction, and the inland waters, including ports, of the Member States of the European Union, in violation of the requirements of the international treaties of the Republic of Lithuania laid down in MARPOL 73/78 and the 1992 Helsinki Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area, pollution of the inland waters and territorial sea of the Republic of Lithuania from ships, pollution of the sea area of the Republic of Lithuania from marine installations situated in this area shall be subject to a fine in the amount from two thousand three hundred euros up to three thousand euros in the case of illegal discharges of pollutants of group Z of Annex II to MARPOL 73/78.

Pollution of the high seas (sea areas which do not belong to the internal waters of the States, the territorial sea and the exclusive economic zone), the exclusive economic zone, the territorial sea of the Member States of the European Union, including the straits used for international shipping over which the Member States of the European Union have jurisdiction, and the inland waters, including ports, of the Member States of the European Union, in violation of the requirements of the international treaties of the Republic of Lithuania laid down in MARPOL 73/78 and the 1992 Helsinki Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area, pollution of the inland waters and territorial sea of the Republic of Lithuania from ships, pollution of the sea area of the Republic of Lithuania from marine installations situated in the area where 1000 kilograms or more of pollutants of group Z of pollutants of Annex II to MARPOL 73/78 have been illegally emitted shall be subject to a fine in the amount from three thousand euros up to six thousand euros.

Pollution of the high seas (sea areas which do not belong to the internal waters of the States, the territorial sea and the exclusive economic zone), the exclusive economic zone, the territorial sea of the Member States of the European Union, including the straits used for international shipping over which the Member States of the European Union have jurisdiction, and the inland waters, including ports, of the Member States of the European Union, in violation of the requirements of the international treaties of the Republic of Lithuania laid down in MARPOL 73/78 and the 1992 Helsinki Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area, pollution of the inland waters and territorial sea of the Republic of Lithuania from ships, pollution of the sea area of the Republic of Lithuania from marine installations situated in the area, repeated when the amount of pollutants of group Z of Annex II to MARPOL 73/78 has been unlawfully discharged up to one kilogram shall be subject to a fine in the amount from one thousand two hundred euros up to one thousand seven hundred euros.

Pollution of the high seas (sea areas which do not belong to the internal waters of the States, the territorial sea and the exclusive economic zone), the exclusive economic zone, the territorial sea of the Member States of the European Union, including the straits used for international shipping over which the Member States of the European Union have jurisdiction, and the inland waters, including ports, of the Member States of the European Union, in violation of the requirements of the international treaties of the Republic of Lithuania laid down in MARPOL 73/78 and the 1992 Helsinki Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area, pollution of the inland waters and territorial sea of the Republic of Lithuania from ships, pollution of the sea area of the Republic of Lithuania from marine installations situated in this area, repeated when unlawful discharges of 1 kilogram or more but less than 10 kilograms of pollutants of group Z of Annex II to MARPOL 73/78 shall be subject to a fine in the amount from one thousand seven hundred euros up to three thousand euros.

Pollution of the high seas (sea areas which do not belong to the internal waters of the States, the territorial sea and the exclusive economic zone), the exclusive economic zone, the territorial sea of the Member States of the European Union, including the straits used for international shipping over which the Member States of the European Union have jurisdiction, and the inland waters, including ports, of the Member States of the European Union, in violation of the requirements of the international treaties of the Republic of Lithuania laid down in MARPOL 73/78 and the 1992 Helsinki Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area, pollution of the inland waters and territorial sea of the Republic of Lithuania from ships, pollution of the sea area of the Republic of Lithuania from marine installations situated in this area, repeated when 10 kilograms or more but less than 100 kilograms of pollutants of group Z of pollutants in Annex II to MARPOL 73/78 have been discharged unlawfully shall be subject to a fine in the amount from three thousand euros up to five thousand euros.

Pollution of the high seas (sea areas which do not belong to the internal waters of the States, the territorial sea and the exclusive economic zone), the exclusive economic zone, the territorial sea of the Member States of the European Union, including the straits used for international shipping over which the Member States of the European Union have jurisdiction, and the inland waters, including ports, of the Member States of the European Union, in violation of the requirements of the international treaties of the Republic of Lithuania laid down in MARPOL 73/78 and the 1992 Helsinki Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area, pollution of the inland waters and territorial sea of the Republic of Lithuania from ships, pollution of the sea area of the Republic of Lithuania from marine installations situated in this area, repeated when the unlawful discharge of pollutants of group Z of Annex II to MARPOL 73/78, but less than 1000 kilograms, is subject to a fine in the amount from five thousand euros up to six thousand euros.

Pollution of the high seas (sea areas which do not belong to the internal waters of the States, the territorial sea and the exclusive economic zone), the exclusive economic zone, the territorial sea of the Member States of the European Union, including the straits used for international shipping over which the Member States of the European Union have jurisdiction, and the inland waters, including ports, of the Member States of the European Union, in violation of the requirements of the international treaties of the Republic of Lithuania laid down in MARPOL 73/78 and the 1992 Helsinki Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area, pollution of the inland waters and territorial sea of the Republic of Lithuania from ships, pollution of the sea area of the Republic of Lithuania from marine installations situated in the area, repeated when 1000 kilograms or more of pollutants of group Z of pollutants of Annex II to MARPOL 73/78 have been unlawfully discharged shall be subject to a fine in the amount from six thousand euros up to fourteen thousand euros.

Rule 69: Liability of legal persons for illegal discharges of substances listed in Annex III to MARPOL73/78

Pollution of the high seas (sea areas which do not belong to the internal waters of the States, the territorial sea and the exclusive economic zone), the exclusive economic zone, the territorial sea of the Member States of the European Union, including the straits used for international shipping over which the Member States of the European Union have jurisdiction, and the inland waters, including ports, of the Member States of the European Union, in violation of the requirements of the international treaties of the Republic of Lithuania laid down in MARPOL 73/78 and the 1992 Helsinki Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area, pollution of the inland waters and territorial sea of the Republic of Lithuania from ships, pollution of the sea area of the Republic of Lithuania from marine installations situated in this area shall be subject to a fine in the amount from one thousand seven hundred euros up to three thousand euros in the case of unlawful discharges of up to 1 tonne of the substances specified in Annex III to MARPOL 73/78.

Pollution of the high seas (sea areas which do not belong to the internal waters of the States, the territorial sea and the exclusive economic zone), the exclusive economic zone, the territorial sea of the Member States of the European Union, including the straits used for international shipping over which the Member States of the European Union have jurisdiction, and the inland waters, including ports, of the Member States of the European Union, in violation of the requirements of the international treaties of the Republic of Lithuania laid down in MARPOL 73/78 and the 1992 Helsinki Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area, pollution of the inland waters and territorial sea of the Republic of Lithuania from ships, pollution of the sea area of the Republic of Lithuania from marine installations situated in this area shall be subject to a fine in the amount from three thousand euros up to six thousand euros in the case of unlawful discharges of 1 tonne or more but less than 10 tonnes of the substances specified in Annex III to MARPOL 73/78.

Pollution of the high seas (sea areas which do not belong to the internal waters of the States, the territorial sea and the exclusive economic zone), the exclusive economic zone, the territorial sea of the Member States of the European Union, including the straits used for international shipping over which the Member States of the European Union have jurisdiction, and the inland waters, including ports, of the Member States of the European Union, in violation of the requirements of the international treaties of the Republic of Lithuania laid down in MARPOL 73/78 and the 1992 Helsinki Convention for the Protection of

the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area, pollution of the inland waters and territorial sea of the Republic of Lithuania from ships, pollution of the sea area of the Republic of Lithuania from marine installations situated in this area shall be subject to a fine in the amount from six thousand euros up to ten thousand euros when unlawful discharges of 10 tonnes or more but less than 100 tonnes of the substances specified in Annex III to MARPOL 73/78 have occurred.

Pollution of the high seas (sea areas which do not belong to the internal waters of the States, the territorial sea and the exclusive economic zone), the exclusive economic zone, the territorial sea of the Member States of the European Union, including the straits used for international shipping over which the Member States of the European Union have jurisdiction, and the inland waters, including ports, of the Member States of the European Union, in violation of the requirements of the international treaties of the Republic of Lithuania laid down in MARPOL 73/78 and the 1992 Helsinki Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area, pollution of the inland waters and territorial sea of the Republic of Lithuania from ships, pollution of the sea area of the Republic of Lithuania from marine installations situated in the area where 100 tonnes or more of the substances specified in Annex III to MARPOL 73/78 have been unlawfully discharged shall be subject to a fine in the amount from ten thousand euros up to twenty thousand euros.

Pollution of the high seas (sea areas which do not belong to the internal waters of the States, the territorial sea and the exclusive economic zone), the exclusive economic zone, the territorial sea of the Member States of the European Union, including the straits used for international shipping over which the Member States of the European Union have jurisdiction, and the inland waters, including ports, of the Member States of the European Union, in violation of the requirements of the international treaties of the Republic of Lithuania laid down in MARPOL 73/78 and the 1992 Helsinki Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area, pollution of the inland waters and territorial sea of the Republic of Lithuania from ships, pollution of the sea area of the Republic of Lithuania from marine installations situated in this area, repeated when unlawful discharges of up to 1 tonne of the substances specified in Annex III to MARPOL 73/78 have been carried out shall be subject to a fine in the amount from three thousand euros up to six thousand euros.

Pollution of the high seas (sea areas which do not belong to the internal waters of the States, the territorial sea and the exclusive economic zone), the exclusive economic zone, the territorial sea of the Member States of the European Union, including the straits used for international shipping over which the Member States of the European Union have jurisdiction, and the inland waters, including ports, of the Member States of the European Union, in violation of the requirements of the international treaties of the Republic of Lithuania laid down in MARPOL 73/78 and the 1992 Helsinki Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area, pollution of the inland waters and territorial sea of the Republic of Lithuania from ships, pollution of the sea area of the Republic of Lithuania from marine installations situated in this area, repeated when unlawful discharges of 1 tonne or more but less than 10 tonnes of the substances specified in Annex III to MARPOL 73/78 are subject to a fine in the amount from six thousand euros up to ten thousand euros.

Pollution of the high seas (sea areas which do not belong to the internal waters of the States, the territorial sea and the exclusive economic zone), the exclusive economic zone, the territorial sea of the Member States of the European Union, including the straits used for international shipping over which the Member States of the European Union have jurisdiction, and the inland waters, including ports, of the Member States of the European Union, in violation of the requirements of the international treaties of the Republic of Lithuania laid down in MARPOL 73/78 and the 1992 Helsinki Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area, pollution of the inland waters and territorial sea of the Republic of Lithuania from ships, pollution of the sea area of the Republic of Lithuania from marine installations situated in the area, repeated when unlawful discharges of 10 tonnes or more but less than 100 tonnes of the substances specified in Annex III to MARPOL 73/78 are subject to a fine in the amount from ten thousand euros up to twenty thousand euros.

Pollution of the high seas (sea areas which do not belong to the internal waters of the States, the territorial sea and the exclusive economic zone), the exclusive economic zone, the territorial sea of the Member States of the European Union, including the straits used for international shipping over which the Member States of the European Union have jurisdiction, and the inland waters, including ports, of the

Member States of the European Union, in violation of the requirements of the international treaties of the Republic of Lithuania laid down in MARPOL 73/78 and the 1992 Helsinki Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area, pollution of the inland waters and territorial sea of the Republic of Lithuania from ships, pollution of the sea area of the Republic of Lithuania from marine installations situated in the area, repeated when 100 tonnes or more of the substances specified in Annex III to MARPOL 73/78 have been illegally discarded shall be subject to a fine in the amount from twenty thousand up to thirty thousand euros.

Article 70: Liability of legal persons for illegal discharges of Annex IV substances to MARPOL73/78

Pollution of the high seas (sea areas which do not belong to the internal waters of the States, the territorial sea and the exclusive economic zone), the exclusive economic zone, the territorial sea of the Member States of the European Union, including the straits used for international shipping over which the Member States of the European Union have jurisdiction, and the inland waters, including ports, of the Member States of the European Union, in violation of the requirements of the international treaties of the Republic of Lithuania laid down in MARPOL 73/78 and the 1992 Helsinki Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area, pollution of the inland waters and territorial sea of the Republic of Lithuania from ships, pollution of the sea area of the Republic of Lithuania from marine installations situated in the area where up to 20 kilograms of the substances specified in Annex IV to MARPOL 73/78 have been illegally discharged shall be subject to a fine in the amount from three hundred euros up to one thousand four hundred euros.

Pollution of the high seas (sea areas which do not belong to the internal waters of the States, the territorial sea and the exclusive economic zone), the exclusive economic zone, the territorial sea of the Member States of the European Union, including the straits used for international shipping over which the Member States of the European Union have jurisdiction, and the inland waters, including ports, of the Member States of the European Union, in violation of the requirements of the international treaties of the Republic of Lithuania laid down in MARPOL 73/78 and the 1992 Helsinki Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area, pollution of the inland waters and territorial sea of the Republic of Lithuania from ships, pollution of the sea area of the Republic of Lithuania from marine installations situated in this area shall be subject to a fine in the amount from one thousand four hundred euros up to five thousand euros in the case of unlawful discharges of 20 kilograms or more but less than 500 kilograms of substances specified in Annex IV to MARPOL 73/78.

Pollution of the high seas (sea areas which do not belong to the internal waters of the States, the territorial sea and the exclusive economic zone), the exclusive economic zone, the territorial sea of the Member States of the European Union, including the straits used for international shipping over which the Member States of the European Union have jurisdiction, and the inland waters, including ports, of the Member States of the European Union, in violation of the requirements of the international treaties of the Republic of Lithuania laid down in MARPOL 73/78 and the 1992 Helsinki Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area, pollution of the inland waters and territorial sea of the Republic of Lithuania from ships, pollution of the sea area of the Republic of Lithuania from marine installations situated in this area shall be subject to a fine in the amount from five thousand euros up to EUR 8 thousand when unlawful discharges of 500 kilograms or more but less than 2500 kilograms of the substances specified in Annex IV to MARPOL 73/78 have taken place.

Pollution of the high seas (sea areas which do not belong to the internal waters of the States, the territorial sea and the exclusive economic zone), the exclusive economic zone, the territorial sea of the Member States of the European Union, including the straits used for international shipping over which the Member States of the European Union have jurisdiction, and the inland waters, including ports, of the Member States of the European Union, in violation of the requirements of the international treaties of the Republic of Lithuania laid down in MARPOL 73/78 and the 1992 Helsinki Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area, pollution of the inland waters and territorial sea of the Republic of Lithuania from ships, pollution of the sea area of the Republic of Lithuania from marine installations situated in this area shall be subject to a fine in the amount from eight thousand euros up to

fourteen thousand euros in the case of illegal discharges of 2500 kilograms or more but less than 10000 kilograms of the substances specified in Annex IV to MARPOL 73/78.

Pollution of the high seas (sea areas which do not belong to the internal waters of the States, the territorial sea and the exclusive economic zone), the exclusive economic zone, the territorial sea of the Member States of the European Union, including the straits used for international shipping over which the Member States of the European Union have jurisdiction, and the inland waters, including ports, of the Member States of the European Union, in violation of the requirements of the international treaties of the Republic of Lithuania laid down in MARPOL 73/78 and the 1992 Helsinki Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area, pollution of the inland waters and territorial sea of the Republic of Lithuania from ships, pollution of the sea area of the Republic of Lithuania from marine installations situated in the area where 10000 kilograms or more of the substances specified in Annex IV to MARPOL 73/78 have been illegally discarded shall be subject to a fine in the amount from fourteen thousand euros up to twenty thousand euros.

Pollution of the high seas (sea areas which do not belong to the internal waters of the States, the territorial sea and the exclusive economic zone), the exclusive economic zone, the territorial sea of the Member States of the European Union, including the straits used for international shipping over which the Member States of the European Union have jurisdiction, and the inland waters, including ports, of the Member States of the European Union, in violation of the requirements of the international treaties of the Republic of Lithuania laid down in MARPOL 73/78 and the 1992 Helsinki Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area, pollution of the inland waters and territorial sea of the Republic of Lithuania from ships, pollution of the sea area of the Republic of Lithuania from marine installations situated in the area, repeated when up to 20 kilograms of the substances specified in Annex IV to MARPOL 73/78 have been unlawfully discarded shall be subject to a fine in the amount from three thousand euros up to five thousand euros.

Pollution of the high seas (sea areas which do not belong to the internal waters of the States, the territorial sea and the exclusive economic zone), the exclusive economic zone, the territorial sea of the Member States of the European Union, including the straits used for international shipping over which the Member States of the European Union have jurisdiction, and the inland waters, including ports, of the Member States of the European Union, in violation of the requirements of the international treaties of the Republic of Lithuania laid down in MARPOL 73/78 and the 1992 Helsinki Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area, pollution of the inland waters and territorial sea of the Republic of Lithuania from ships, pollution of the sea area of the Republic of Lithuania from marine installations situated in the area, repeated when unlawful discharges of 20 kilograms or more but less than 500 kilograms of the substances specified in Annex IV to MARPOL 73/78 are subject to a fine in the amount from five thousand euros up to eight thousand euros.

Pollution of the high seas (sea areas which do not belong to the internal waters of the States, the territorial sea and the exclusive economic zone), the exclusive economic zone, the territorial sea of the Member States of the European Union, including the straits used for international shipping over which the Member States of the European Union have jurisdiction, and the inland waters, including ports, of the Member States of the European Union, in violation of the requirements of the international treaties of the Republic of Lithuania laid down in MARPOL 73/78 and the 1992 Helsinki Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area, pollution of the inland waters and territorial sea of the Republic of Lithuania from ships, pollution of the sea area of the Republic of Lithuania from marine installations situated in the area, repeated when 500 kilograms or more but less than 2500 kilograms of the substances specified in Annex IV to MARPOL 73/78 have been illegally discarded shall be subject to a fine in the amount from eight thousand euros up to fourteen thousand euros.

Pollution of the high seas (sea areas which do not belong to the internal waters of the States, the territorial sea and the exclusive economic zone), the exclusive economic zone, the territorial sea of the Member States of the European Union, including the straits used for international shipping over which the Member States of the European Union have jurisdiction, and the inland waters, including ports, of the Member States of the European Union, in violation of the requirements of the international treaties of the Republic of Lithuania laid down in MARPOL 73/78 and the 1992 Helsinki Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area, pollution of the inland waters and territorial sea of the

Republic of Lithuania from ships, pollution of the sea area of the Republic of Lithuania from marine installations situated in the area, repeated when unlawful discharges of 2500 kilograms or more but less than 10000 kilograms of the substances specified in Annex IV to MARPOL 73/78 are subject to a fine in the amount from fourteen thousand euros up to twenty thousand euros.

Pollution of the high seas (sea areas which do not belong to the internal waters of the States, the territorial sea and the exclusive economic zone), the exclusive economic zone, the territorial sea of the Member States of the European Union, including the straits used for international shipping over which the Member States of the European Union have jurisdiction, and the inland waters, including ports, of the Member States of the European Union, in violation of the requirements of the international treaties of the Republic of Lithuania laid down in MARPOL 73/78 and the 1992 Helsinki Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area, pollution of the inland waters and territorial sea of the Republic of Lithuania from ships, pollution of the sea area of the Republic of Lithuania from marine installations situated in the area, repeated when 10000 kilograms or more of the substances specified in Annex IV to MARPOL 73/78 have been illegally discarded shall be subject to a fine in the amount from twenty thousand up to thirty thousand euros.

Article 70¹. Liability of legal persons for breach of the requirements set out in Annex VI to MARPOL 73/78 concerning the sulphur content of marine fuels used on board ships

For the purposes of this Article, the engine power of a vessel (hereinafter referred to as “engine power”) shall be understood as the maximum total continuous power, expressed in kilowatts, of all main propulsion engines of the vessel and indicated in the ship’s registration certificate or other official document.

For the purposes of this Article, unlawful non-compliance with the requirement for ships not to use marine fuels in which the sulphur content exceeds the established norms shall be understood as the use on board a ship of marine fuels in which the sulphur content exceeds the established norms, which do not comply with the conditions laid down in the mandatory quality indicators for petroleum products, biofuels and liquid fuels consumed in the Republic of Lithuania approved by the Minister of Energy, the Minister of the Environment and the Minister of Transport and Communications, under which ships are permitted to use marine fuels in which the sulphur content exceeds the established norms.

Unlawful failure to comply with the requirement for ships flying the flag of any State, including ships whose voyage began outside the European Union, not to use marine fuels in the territorial sea of the Republic of Lithuania, in the exclusive economic zone and in the internal waters of the sea area, with a sulphur content exceeding the prescribed limits, as provided for in Annex VI to MARPOL 73/78, where a ship with an engine power of less than 1000 kilowatts uses marine fuel with a sulphur content of more than 0.1 % by mass but less than 0.15 per cent by weight shall be subject to a fine of between EUR nine hundred and one thousand one hundred euros.

Unlawful failure to comply with the requirement for ships flying the flag of any State, including ships whose voyage began outside the European Union, not to use marine fuels in the territorial sea of the Republic of Lithuania, in the exclusive economic zone and in the internal waters of the sea area with a sulphur content exceeding the prescribed limits, as provided for in Annex VI to MARPOL 73/78, shall be subject to a fine of between one thousand two hundred euros and one thousand four hundred euros.

Unlawful failure to comply with the requirement for ships flying the flag of any State, including ships whose voyage began outside the European Union, not to use marine fuels in the territorial sea of the Republic of Lithuania, in the exclusive economic zone and in the internal waters of the sea area, where the sulphur content of marine fuels exceeds the limits laid down in Annex VI to MARPOL 73/78, where a ship with an engine power of less than 1000 kilowatts uses marine fuel with a sulphur content of 0.15 per cent or more shall be subject to a fine in the amount from five thousand four hundred euros up to six thousand six hundred euros.

Unlawful non-compliance with the requirement for ships flying the flag of any State, including ships whose voyage began outside the European Union, not to use marine fuels in the territorial sea of the Republic of Lithuania, in the exclusive economic zone and in the internal waters of the sea area with a sulphur content exceeding the prescribed limits, as provided for in Annex VI to MARPOL 73/78, where a ship with an engine

power of less than 1000 kilowatts uses marine fuel with a sulphur content of 0.15 per cent or more by weight shall be subject to a fine of between EUR seven thousand and eight thousand six hundred euros.

Unlawful failure to comply with the requirement for ships flying the flag of any State, including ships whose voyage began outside the European Union, not to use marine fuels with a sulphur content exceeding the prescribed limits as provided for in Annex VI to MARPOL 73/78 in the territorial sea of the Republic of Lithuania, in the exclusive economic zone and in the internal waters of the sea area, where a ship with an engine power of 1000 kilowatts or more but less than 2000 kilowatts uses marine fuel containing more than 0.1 % by mass but less than 0.15 per cent by weight shall be subject to a fine of between one thousand seven hundred euros and two thousand one hundred euros.

Unlawful non-compliance with the requirement for ships flying the flag of any State, including ships whose voyage began outside the European Union, not to use marine fuels with a sulphur content exceeding the prescribed limits as provided for in Annex VI to MARPOL 73/78 in the territorial sea of the Republic of Lithuania, the exclusive economic zone and the internal waters of the sea area shall be subject to a fine of between two thousand two hundred euros and two thousand seven hundred euros.

Unlawful failure to comply with the requirement for ships flying the flag of any State, including ships whose voyage began outside the European Union, not to use marine fuels with a sulphur content exceeding the prescribed limits as provided for in Annex VI to MARPOL 73/78 in the territorial sea of the Republic of Lithuania, the exclusive economic zone and the internal waters of the sea area shall be subject to a fine in the amount from ten thousand four hundred euros up to twelve thousand eight hundred euros.

Unlawful non-compliance with the requirement for ships flying the flag of any State, including ships whose voyage began outside the European Union, not to use marine fuels with a sulphur content exceeding the prescribed limits as provided for in Annex VI to MARPOL 73/78 in the territorial sea of the Republic of Lithuania, the exclusive economic zone and the internal waters of the sea area shall be subject to a fine of between EUR thirteen thousand six hundred and six hundred euros and sixteen thousand six hundred euros.

Unlawful failure to comply with the requirement for ships flying the flag of any State, including ships whose voyage began outside the European Union, not to use marine fuels in the territorial sea of the Republic of Lithuania, in the exclusive economic zone and in the internal waters of the sea area, with a sulphur content exceeding the prescribed limits, as provided for in Annex VI to MARPOL 73/78, where a ship with an engine power of 2000 kilowatts or more but less than 5000 kilowatts uses marine fuel with a sulphur content of more than 0.1 % by weight but less than 0.15 per cent by weight shall be subject to a fine of between four thousand one hundred and five thousand euros one hundred euros.

Unlawful non-compliance with the requirement for ships flying the flag of any State, including ships whose voyage began outside the European Union, not to use marine fuels with a sulphur content exceeding the prescribed limits as provided for in Annex VI to MARPOL 73/78 in the territorial sea of the Republic of Lithuania, in the exclusive economic zone and in the internal waters of the sea area, shall be subject to a fine of between five thousand four hundred euros and six thousand six hundred euros and less than 0.15 per cent by weight of marine fuels with an engine power of 2000 kilowatts or more but less than 5000 kilowatts.

Unlawful failure to comply with the requirement for ships flying the flag of any State, including ships whose voyage began outside the European Union, not to use marine fuels with a sulphur content exceeding the prescribed limits as provided for in Annex VI to MARPOL 73/78 in the territorial sea of the Republic of Lithuania, in the exclusive economic zone and in the internal waters of the sea area, where a vessel with an engine power of 2000 kilowatts or more but less than 5000 kilowatts uses marine fuel with a sulphur content of 0.15 per cent or more by weight, shall be subject to a fine in the amount from twenty-four thousand nine hundred euros up to thirty thousand five hundred euros.

Unlawful non-compliance with the requirement for ships flying the flag of any State, including ships whose voyage began outside the European Union, not to use marine fuels with a sulphur content exceeding the prescribed limits as provided for in Annex VI to MARPOL 73/78 in the territorial sea of the Republic of Lithuania, the exclusive economic zone and the internal waters of the sea area shall be subject to a fine of between thirty-two thousand four hundred euros and thirty-nine thousand six hundred euros.

Unlawful failure to comply with the requirement for ships flying the flag of any State, including ships whose voyage began outside the European Union, not to use marine fuels in the territorial sea of the Republic of Lithuania, in the exclusive economic zone and in the internal waters of the sea area, with a sulphur content

exceeding the prescribed limits, as provided for in Annex VI to MARPOL 73/78, where a ship with an engine power of 5000 kilowatts or more but less than 10000 kilowatts uses marine fuel with a sulphur content of more than 0.1 % by weight but less than 0.15 per cent by weight shall be subject to a fine of between EUR 8 thousand and nine thousand eight hundred euros.

Unlawful non-compliance with the requirement for ships flying the flag of any State, including ships whose voyage began outside the European Union, not to use marine fuels with a sulphur content exceeding the prescribed limits as provided for in Annex VI to MARPOL 73/78 in the territorial sea of the Republic of Lithuania, in the exclusive economic zone and in the internal waters of the sea area, shall be subject to a fine of between ten thousand four hundred and twelve thousand seven hundred euros and less than 0.15 per cent by weight of marine fuels with an engine power of 5000 kilowatts or more but less than 10000 kilowatts.

Unlawful failure to comply with the requirement for ships flying the flag of any State, including those whose voyage began outside the European Union, not to use marine fuels with a sulphur content exceeding the prescribed limits as provided for in Annex VI to MARPOL 73/78 in the territorial sea of the Republic of Lithuania, in the exclusive economic zone and in the internal waters of the sea area, where a vessel with an engine power of 5000 kilowatts or more but less than 10000 kilowatts uses marine fuel with a sulphur content of 0.15 per cent or more by weight shall be subject to a fine in the amount from forty-eight thousand three hundred euros up to fifty-nine thousand one hundred euros.

Unlawful non-compliance with the requirement for ships flying the flag of any State, including ships whose voyage began outside the European Union, not to use marine fuels with a sulphur content exceeding the prescribed limits as provided for in Annex VI to MARPOL 73/78 in the territorial sea of the Republic of Lithuania, the exclusive economic zone and the internal waters of the sea area shall be subject to a fine of between sixty-two thousand eight hundred euros and seventy-six thousand eight hundred euros or more.

Unlawful failure to comply with the requirement for ships flying the flag of any State, including those whose voyage began outside the European Union, not to use marine fuels in the territorial sea of the Republic of Lithuania, in the exclusive economic zone and in the internal waters of the sea area, with a sulphur content exceeding the prescribed limits, as provided for in Annex VI to MARPOL 73/78, where a vessel with an engine power of 10000 kilowatts or more but less than 20000 kilowatts uses marine fuel with a sulphur content of more than 0.1 % by weight but less than 0.15 per cent by weight shall be subject to a fine of between EUR 15 thousand seven hundred and nineteen thousand one hundred euros.

Unlawful non-compliance with the requirement for ships flying the flag of any State, including ships whose voyage began outside the European Union, not to use marine fuels with a sulphur content exceeding the prescribed limits as provided for in Annex VI to MARPOL 73/78 in the territorial sea of the Republic of Lithuania, the exclusive economic zone and the internal waters of the sea area shall be subject to a fine of between twenty thousand four hundred euros and twenty-four thousand nine hundred euros.

Unlawful failure to comply with the requirement for ships flying the flag of any State, including those whose voyage began outside the European Union, not to use marine fuels with a sulphur content exceeding the prescribed limits as provided for in Annex VI to MARPOL 73/78 in the territorial sea of the Republic of Lithuania, in the exclusive economic zone and in the internal waters of the sea area, shall be subject to a fine in the amount from ninety-three thousand eight hundred euros up to one hundred and fourteen thousand six hundred euros.

Unlawful non-compliance with the requirement for ships flying the flag of any State, including ships whose voyage began outside the European Union, not to use marine fuels with a sulphur content exceeding the prescribed limits as provided for in Annex VI to MARPOL 73/78 in the territorial sea of the Republic of Lithuania, the exclusive economic zone and the internal waters of the sea area shall be subject to a fine of between one hundred and twenty-two thousand euros and one hundred and forty-nine thousand euros.

Unlawful failure to comply with the requirement for ships flying the flag of any State, including ships whose voyage began outside the European Union, not to use marine fuels in the territorial sea of the Republic of Lithuania, in the exclusive economic zone and in the internal waters of the sea area, with a sulphur content exceeding the prescribed limits, as provided for in Annex VI to MARPOL 73/78, where a ship with an engine power of 20000 kilowatts or more uses marine fuel with a sulphur content of more than 0.1 per cent by mass but less than 0.15 per cent by weight shall be subject to a fine in the amount from twenty-three thousand four hundred euros up to twenty-eight thousand six thousand six hundred euros.

Unlawful non-compliance with the requirement for ships flying the flag of any State, including ships whose voyage began outside the European Union, not to use marine fuels in the territorial sea of the Republic of Lithuania, in the exclusive economic zone and in the internal waters of the sea area with a sulphur content exceeding the prescribed limits, as provided for in Annex VI to MARPOL 73/78, shall be subject to a fine of between thirty thousand four hundred and thirty-seven thousand two hundred euros and EUR thirty-seven thousand two hundred euros.

Unlawful failure to comply with the requirement for ships flying the flag of any State, including ships whose voyage began outside the European Union, not to use marine fuels in the territorial sea of the Republic of Lithuania, in the exclusive economic zone and in the internal waters of the sea area, with a sulphur content exceeding the prescribed limits, as provided for in Annex VI to MARPOL 73/78, where a ship with an engine power of 20000 kilowatts or more uses marine fuel containing 0.15 per cent or more by mass of sulphur shall be subject to a fine in the amount from one hundred and forty thousand two hundred euros up to one hundred and seventy-one thousand four hundred euros.

Unlawful non-compliance with the requirement for ships flying the flag of any State, including ships whose voyage began outside the European Union, not to use marine fuels in the territorial sea of the Republic of Lithuania, in the exclusive economic zone and in the internal waters of the sea area with a sulphur content exceeding the prescribed limits, as provided for in Annex VI to MARPOL 73/78, where a ship with an engine power of 20000 kilowatts or more uses marine fuel with a sulphur content equal to or greater than 0.15 per cent by mass shall be subject to a fine of between one hundred and eighty-two thousand euros and two hundred and twenty-two thousand eight hundred euros.

An Article has been added:

No [XIII-1211](#).

31

MAY

2018;

posted in TAR 06/06/2018, i. k. 2018-09501

Article 70². Liability of legal persons for discharge of ballast waters and sediments of ships in breach of the requirements of the 2004 International Convention on the Control and Management of Ships Ballast Waters and Sediments and/or the Law of the Republic of Lithuania

The release of ships' ballast waters and sediments in the marine area of the Republic of Lithuania, during which an unacceptable amount of hazardous and disease-causing aquatic organisms is released into the environment, in violation of the requirements laid down in the International Convention on the Control and Management of Ships Ballast Waters and Sediments of Ships of Ballast Waters and Sediments of the Republic of Lithuania, shall be subject to a fine of up to 1000 cubic metres of ballast waters and sediments containing harmful living organisms, in breach of the established requirements, in the case of discharges of up to 1000 cubic metres of ballast waters and sediments containing harmful living organisms.

Discharge of ballast waters and sediments of ships in the marine area of the Republic of Lithuania, during which an unacceptable amount of hazardous and disease-causing aquatic organisms is released into the environment, in violation of the requirements laid down in the International Convention on the Control and Management of Ships Ballast Waters and Sediments of Ships of Ballast Waters and Sediments of the Republic of Lithuania, when not complying with the established requirements, is subject to a fine of up to 1000 cubic metres of ballast waters and sediments containing harmful living organisms when the infringement is repeated, in the amount of between EUR six thousand and EUR eight thousand.

The release of ships' ballast waters and sediments in the marine area of the Republic of Lithuania in which dangerous and disease-causing aquatic organisms are released into the environment in violation of the requirements laid down in the 2004 International Convention on the Control and Management of Ships Ballast Waters and Sediments and/or the Law of the Republic of Lithuania shall be subject to a fine of between EUR 8 thousand and EUR ten thousand.

Discharge of ballast waters and sediments of ships in the marine area of the Republic of Lithuania, during which an unacceptable amount of hazardous and disease-causing aquatic organisms is released into the environment, in violation of the requirements laid down in the International Convention on the Control and Management of Ships Ballast Waters and Sediments of Ships of Ballast Waters and Sediments of the Republic of Lithuania of 2004, where the discharge of more than 1000 cubic metres of ballast waters and

sediments containing harmful living organisms when the infringement has been repeated shall be subject to a fine of between EUR ten thousand and EUR 14 thousand.

An Article has been added:

No[XIII-3194](#).

26/06/2020,

published in TAR 09/07/2020, i.e. 2020-15387

Rule 71: Liability of legal persons for soil removal without having the right to do so in the sea area of the Republic of Lithuania

Removal of soil without the right to do so in the sea area of the Republic of Lithuania, where up to 1000 cubic meters of soil has been thrown, shall be subject to a fine in the amount from one thousand four hundred euros up to six thousand euros.

Removal of soil without the right to do so in the sea area of the Republic of Lithuania, where 1000 cubic meters and more but less than 20000 cubic meters of soil has been discarded, shall be subject to a fine of between six thousand euros and fourteen thousand euros.

Removal of soil without the right to do so in the sea area of the Republic of Lithuania, when 20000 cubic meters of soil or more has been discarded, shall be subject to a fine of between fourteen thousand euros and thirty thousand euros.

The removal of soil without the right to do so in the sea area of the Republic of Lithuania, which has been repeated when thrown up to 1000 cubic meters of soil, shall be subject to a fine of between six thousand euros and fourteen thousand euros.

Removal of soil without the right to do so in the sea area of the Republic of Lithuania shall be subject to a fine in the amount from fourteen thousand euros up to twenty-three thousand euros.

Removal of soil without the right to do so in the sea area of the Republic of Lithuania shall be subject to a fine in the amount from twenty-three thousand euros up to thirty-five thousand euros.

Rule 72: Liability of legal persons for the disposal of non-hazardous waste at sea

The disposal of non-hazardous waste into the sea where the quantity of non-hazardous waste less than 0,1 cubic metres is disposed of shall be subject to a fine in the amount from eight hundred and fifty euros up to one thousand seven hundred euros.

The disposal of non-hazardous waste into the sea in the event of disposal of non-hazardous waste of 0.1 cubic metres or more but less than 1 cubic metre of non-hazardous waste shall be subject to a fine in the amount from two thousand three hundred euros up to five thousand euros.

The disposal of non-hazardous waste into the sea, where a quantity of non-hazardous waste of 1 cubic metre and more than but less than 5 cubic metres is disposed of, shall be subject to a fine in the amount from five thousand euros up to eight thousand euros.

The disposal of non-hazardous waste into the sea where a quantity of non-hazardous waste of 5 cubic metres or more but less than 15 cubic metres is disposed of shall be subject to a fine in the amount from eleven thousand euros up to thirty thousand euros.

Amendments to paragraph:

No[XIV-2220](#).

9/11/2023

published in TAR 2023-11-21, i.e. 2023-22366

5. Repealed with effect from 1 January 2024

Destruction of paragraph 1a:

No[XIV-2220](#).

9/11/2023

published in TAR 2023-11-21, i.e. 2023-22366

The disposal of non-hazardous waste into the sea carried out repeatedly when the quantity of non-hazardous waste less than 0,1 cubic metres is disposed of shall be subject to a fine in the amount from one thousand four hundred euros up to three thousand euros.

The disposal of non-hazardous waste into the sea made repeatedly when a quantity of non-hazardous

waste of 0.1 cubic metres or more but less than 1 cubic metre of non-hazardous waste is disposed of shall be subject to a fine in the amount from three thousand euros up to six thousand euros.

The disposal of non-hazardous waste into the sea carried out repeatedly when a quantity of non-hazardous waste of 1 cubic metre and more than but less than 5 cubic metres is disposed of shall be subject to a fine in the amount from six thousand euros up to ten thousand euros.

The disposal of non-hazardous waste into the sea carried out repeatedly when a quantity of non-hazardous waste of 5 cubic metres and more than but less than 15 cubic metres is disposed of shall be subject to a fine in the amount from fourteen thousand euros up to thirty-two thousand euros.

Amendments to paragraph:

No [XIV-2220](#).

9/11/2023

published in TAR 2023-11-21, i.e. 2023-22366

10. Repealed with effect from 1 January 2024

Destruction of paragraph 1a:

No [XIV-2220](#).

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Article 73: Liability of legal persons for the disposal of hazardous waste at sea

The disposal of hazardous waste into the sea, where the quantity of hazardous waste less than 0,1 cubic metres is disposed of, shall be subject to a fine in the amount from one thousand seven hundred euros up to three thousand euros.

The disposal of hazardous waste into the sea in the event of disposal of hazardous waste of 0.1 cubic metres or more but less than 1 cubic metre shall be subject to a fine in the amount from three thousand euros up to six thousand euros.

The disposal of hazardous waste into the sea where the quantity of hazardous waste is disposed of 1 cubic metre or more but less than 5 cubic metres shall be subject to a fine in the amount from eight thousand euros up to seventeen thousand euros.

The disposal of hazardous waste into the sea where a quantity of hazardous waste of 5 cubic metres or more but less than 7 cubic metres is disposed of shall be subject to a fine in the amount from twenty-four thousand euros up to forty-two thousand euros.

Amendments to paragraph:

No [XIV-2220](#).

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5. Repealed with effect from 1 January 2024

Destruction of paragraph 1a:

No [XIV-2220](#).

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The disposal of hazardous waste into the sea carried out repeatedly when the quantity of hazardous waste less than 0,1 cubic metres is disposed of shall be subject to a fine in the amount from three thousand euros up to six thousand euros.

The disposal of hazardous waste into the sea carried out repeatedly when a quantity of hazardous waste of 0,1 cubic metres or more but less than 1 cubic metre is disposed of shall be subject to a fine in the amount from six thousand euros up to ten thousand euros.

The disposal of hazardous waste into the sea carried out repeatedly when a quantity of hazardous waste of 1 cubic metre and more than but less than 5 cubic metres is disposed of shall be subject to a fine in the amount from fourteen thousand euros up to thirty thousand euros.

The disposal of hazardous waste into the sea committed repeatedly when a quantity of hazardous waste of 5 cubic metres or more but less than 7 cubic metres is disposed of shall be subject to a fine in the amount from forty-two thousand euros up to seventy-seven thousand euros.

Amendments to paragraph:

No [XIV-2220](#).

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10. *Repealed with effect from 1 January 2024*

Destruction of paragraph 1a:

No [XIV-2220](#).

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Article 74: Liability of legal persons for failure to have a local pollution incident response plan agreed with the institutions authorised by the Government

Failure to have a local plan for the response of pollution incidents agreed with the institutions authorised by the Government where such a plan is required in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the Protection of the Marine Environment and other legal acts or failure to comply with or improper implementation of the environmental protection measures provided for in this plan shall be subject to a fine in the amount from six thousand euros up to ten thousand euros.

The repeated infringement provided for in paragraph 1 shall be subject to a fine in the amount from ten thousand euros up to twenty-three thousand euros.

Article 75: Liability of legal persons for illegal emissions of pollutants into ambient air

Illegal emissions of pollutants into ambient air (with the exception of emissions subject to the tax for pollution of the environment laid down in the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the Tax on Environmental Pollution at a higher rate) when the emission standards are exceeded by up to 1,5 times shall be subject to a fine in the amount from three hundred euros up to six hundred euros.

Illegal emissions of pollutants into ambient air (with the exception of emissions subject to the tax for pollution of the Republic of Lithuania imposed by the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the pollution tax at a higher rate) shall be subject to a fine in the amount from one thousand two hundred euros up to two thousand three hundred euros when the emission standards are exceeded by 1.5 times and more but less than three times.

Illegal emissions of pollutants into ambient air (with the exception of emissions subject to the tax for pollution of the environment laid down in the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the Tax on Environmental Pollution at a higher rate) shall be subject to a fine in the amount from three thousand euros up to six thousand euros when the emission standards are exceeded 3 times and more but less than 5 times.

Illegal emissions of pollutants into ambient air (with the exception of emissions subject to the tax for pollution of the environment laid down in the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the Tax on Environmental Pollution at a higher rate) shall be subject to a fine of between six thousand euros and ten thousand euros when the emission standards are exceeded by 5 times or more.

Illegal discharges of pollutants into ambient air (with the exception of emissions subject to the tax for pollution at a higher rate laid down in the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the Tax on Environmental Pollution) shall be subject to a fine of between EUR 600 and one thousand two hundred euros when the emission standards are exceeded by up to 1.5 times.

Illegal discharges of pollutants into ambient air (with the exception of emissions subject to a tax for pollution at a higher rate laid down in the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the Tax on Environmental Pollution) shall be subject to a fine in the amount from three thousand euros up to six thousand euros when the emission standards are exceeded by 1.5 times and more but less than three times.

Illegal discharges of pollutants into ambient air (with the exception of emissions subject to a tax for pollution at a higher rate laid down in the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the Tax on Environmental Pollution) shall be subject to a fine in the amount from six thousand euros up to ten thousand euros when the emission standards are exceeded 3 times and more but less than 5 times.

Illegal discharges of pollutants into ambient air (with the exception of emissions subject to a tax for pollution at a higher rate laid down in the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the Tax on Environmental Pollution) shall be subject to a fine of between ten thousand euros and twenty-three thousand euros when the emission standards are exceeded by 5 times or more.

Article 76: Liability of legal persons for failure to comply with the requirements for accounting of pollution sources and emissions into ambient air, pollution sources and reporting of pollutants emitted into ambient air

Failure to submit reports of pollution sources and pollutants emitted into ambient air, pollution sources and pollutants emitted into ambient air after a written warning of the obligation to submit such documents, except for failure to submit environmental monitoring data or annual environmental monitoring reports by an economic operator within the time prescribed to the competent authorities, shall be subject to a fine in the amount from one hundred and fifty euros up to three hundred euros.

The repeated infringement provided for in paragraph 1 shall be subject to a fine in the amount from three hundred euros up to six hundred euros.

Article 77: Liability of legal persons for the unlawful burning of uncut, damaged or otherwise harvested plants or parts thereof

Illegal burning of plants or parts of plants which have not been cut, destroyed or otherwise harvested shall be subject to a fine in the amount from three hundred euros up to six hundred euros where plants or parts thereof are incinerated in an area up to 0.5 ha.

Illegal burning of plants or parts of plants not cut, crushed or otherwise harvested shall be subject to a fine in the amount from six hundred euros up to one thousand euros where plants or parts thereof are incinerated in an area larger than or equal to 0.5 ha but less than 1 ha.

Illegal burning of plants or parts thereof which have not been cut, destroyed or otherwise harvested shall be subject to a fine in the amount from one thousand two hundred euros up to one thousand seven hundred euros where plants or parts thereof are incinerated in an area equal to or greater than 1 ha but less than 5 ha.

Illegal burning of plants or parts of plants which have not been cut, destroyed or otherwise harvested shall be subject to a fine in the amount from one thousand seven hundred euros up to four thousand euros where plants or parts thereof are burned in an area greater than or equal to 5 ha.

Illegal burning of uncut, damaged or otherwise harvested plants or parts thereof committed repeatedly when plants or parts thereof are burned in an area up to 0.5 ha shall be subject to a fine in the amount from six hundred euros up to one thousand two hundred euros.

Illegal burning of plants or parts of plants which have not been harvested, harvested or otherwise harvested repeatedly shall be subject to a fine in the amount from one thousand two hundred euros up to one thousand seven hundred euros where plants or parts thereof are incinerated in an area larger than or equal to 0.5 ha but less than 1 ha.

Illegal burning of plants or parts of plants which have not been harvested, harvested or otherwise harvested shall be subject to a fine in the amount from one thousand seven hundred euros up to three thousand euros, where plants or parts thereof are burned in an area of 1 ha or more but less than 5 ha.

Illegal burning of uncut, damaged or otherwise harvested plants or parts thereof shall be subject to a fine in the amount from three thousand euros up to six thousand euros when the plants or parts thereof are burned in an area of 5 ha or more.

Rule 78: Liability of legal persons for the collection, transport, storage, introduction or import of non-hazardous waste into the territory, export or export of non-hazardous waste from the territory of the Republic of Lithuania and/or transport in transit through the territory of the Republic of Lithuania without the right to do so

Collection, transport, storage, introduction or import of non-hazardous waste into the territory of the Republic of Lithuania, export or export from the territory of the Republic of Lithuania and/or transit through the territory of the Republic of Lithuania without the right to do so shall be subject to a fine of between one

hundred and fifty euros and three hundred euros of non-hazardous waste in the absence of the right to collect, transport, store, import or import into the territory of the Republic of Lithuania, export or export from the territory of the Republic of Lithuania and/or transit through the territory of the Republic of Lithuania less than 0.5 tonnes of non-hazardous waste.

Collection, transport, storage, introduction or import of non-hazardous waste into the territory of the Republic of Lithuania, export or export from the territory of the Republic of Lithuania and/or transit through the territory of the Republic of Lithuania without the right to do so shall be subject to a fine of between EUR 400 and EUR 80 and 50 for non-hazardous waste in the absence of the right to collect, transport, store, import or import into the territory of the Republic of Lithuania, export or export from the territory of the Republic of Lithuania and/or transit through the territory of the Republic of Lithuania 0.5 tonnes or more but less than 5 tonnes of non-hazardous waste.

Collection, transport, storage, introduction or import of non-hazardous waste into the territory of the Republic of Lithuania, dispatch or export from the territory of the Republic of Lithuania and/or transport in transit through the territory of the Republic of Lithuania without the right to do so shall be subject to a fine of between eight hundred and fifty euros and one thousand seven hundred euros of non-hazardous waste in the absence of the right to collect, transport, store, import or import non-hazardous waste into the territory of the Republic of Lithuania, export or export from the territory of the Republic of Lithuania and/or transit through the territory of the Republic of Lithuania 5 tonnes or more but less than 15 tonnes.

Collection, transport, storage, introduction or import of non-hazardous waste into the territory of the Republic of Lithuania, dispatch or export from the territory of the Republic of Lithuania and/or transport in transit through the territory of the Republic of Lithuania without the right to do so shall be subject to a fine of 15 tonnes or more but less than 25 tonnes of non-hazardous waste, shall be subject to a fine of between one thousand four hundred and two thousand euros.

Collection, transport, storage, introduction or import of non-hazardous waste into the territory of the Republic of Lithuania, export or export from the territory of the Republic of Lithuania and/or transit through the territory of the Republic of Lithuania without the right to do so, where, without the right to do so, is collected, transported, stored, imported or imported into the territory of the Republic of Lithuania, exported or exported from the territory of the Republic of Lithuania and/or transiting through the territory of the Republic of Lithuania 25 tonnes or more of non-hazardous waste shall be subject to a fine of between two thousand and five thousand euros.

Collection, transport, storage, introduction or import of non-hazardous waste into the territory of the Republic of Lithuania, dispatch or export from the territory of the Republic of Lithuania and/or transport in transit through the territory of the Republic of Lithuania without the right to do so, when, without the right to do so, is collected, transported, stored, imported or imported into the territory of the Republic of Lithuania, exported or exported from the territory of the Republic of Lithuania and/or transiting through the territory of the Republic of Lithuania less than 0.5 tonnes of non-hazardous waste shall be subject to a fine of between EUR 300 and EUR 600.

Collection, transport, storage, introduction or import of non-hazardous waste into the territory of the Republic of Lithuania, dispatch or export from the territory of the Republic of Lithuania and/or transport in transit through the territory of the Republic of Lithuania without the right to do so, when, without the right to do so, is collected, transported, stored, imported or imported into the territory of the Republic of Lithuania, exported or exported from the territory of the Republic of Lithuania and/or transiting through the territory of the Republic of Lithuania in excess of 0.5 tonnes and more than 5 tonnes of non-hazardous waste shall be subject to a fine of between eight hundred and fifty euros and one thousand seven hundred euros.

Collection, transport, storage, introduction or import of non-hazardous waste into the territory of the Republic of Lithuania, dispatch or export from the territory of the Republic of Lithuania and/or transport in transit through the territory of the Republic of Lithuania without the right to do so, when, without the right to do so, is collected, transported, stored, imported or imported into the territory of the Republic of Lithuania, exported or exported from the territory of the Republic of Lithuania and/or transiting through the territory of the Republic of Lithuania 5 tonnes or more but less than 15 tonnes of non-hazardous waste shall be subject to a fine of between one thousand four hundred and three thousand euros.

Collection, transport, storage, introduction or import of non-hazardous waste into the territory of the Republic of Lithuania, dispatch or export from the territory of the Republic of Lithuania and/or transport in

transit through the territory of the Republic of Lithuania without the right to do so, when, without the right to do so, is collected, transported, stored, imported or imported into the territory of the Republic of Lithuania, exported or exported from the territory of the Republic of Lithuania and/or transiting through the territory of the Republic of Lithuania 15 tonnes or more but less than 25 tonnes of non-hazardous waste shall be subject to a fine of between EUR 2000 and EUR 5000.

Collection, transport, storage, introduction or import of non-hazardous waste into the territory of the Republic of Lithuania, export or export of non-hazardous waste from the territory of the Republic of Lithuania and/or transit through the territory of the Republic of Lithuania without the right to do so, when without the right to collect, transport, store, import or import into the territory of the Republic of Lithuania, export or export from the territory of the Republic of Lithuania and/or transit through the territory of the Republic of Lithuania 25 tonnes or more of non-hazardous waste shall be subject to a fine of between EUR 5000 and EUR eight thousand.

Rule 79: Liability of legal persons for the collection, transport, storage, introduction or import of hazardous waste into the territory, export or export of hazardous waste from the territory of the Republic of Lithuania and/or transport in transit through the territory of the Republic of Lithuania without the right to do so

Collection, transport, storage, introduction or import of hazardous waste into the territory of the Republic of Lithuania, export or export from the territory of the Republic of Lithuania and/or transport in transit through the territory of the Republic of Lithuania without the right to collect, transport, store, import or import into the territory of the Republic of Lithuania, export or export from the territory of the Republic of Lithuania and/or transit through the territory of the Republic of Lithuania less than 0.5 tonnes of hazardous waste shall be subject to a fine of between EUR 300 and EUR 600.

Collection, transport, storage, introduction or import of hazardous waste into the territory of the Republic of Lithuania, export or export from the territory of the Republic of Lithuania and/or transport in transit through the territory of the Republic of Lithuania without the right to collect, transport, store, import or import into the territory of the Republic of Lithuania, export or export from the territory of the Republic of Lithuania and/or transit through the territory of the Republic of Lithuania an amount of 0.5 tonnes and more but less than 5 tonnes of hazardous waste shall be subject to a fine of between EUR 600 and EUR 1000.

Collection, transport, storage, introduction or import of hazardous waste into the territory of the Republic of Lithuania, export or export from the territory of the Republic of Lithuania and/or transport in transit through the territory of the Republic of Lithuania without the right to collect, transport, store, import or import hazardous waste into the territory of the Republic of Lithuania, export or export from the territory of the Republic of Lithuania and/or transit through the territory of the Republic of Lithuania 5 tonnes or more but less than 15 tonnes of hazardous waste shall be subject to a fine of between one thousand four hundred and three thousand euros.

Collection, transport, storage, introduction or import of hazardous waste into the territory of the Republic of Lithuania, export or export from the territory of the Republic of Lithuania and/or transport in transit through the territory of the Republic of Lithuania without the right to collect, transport, store, import or import hazardous waste into the territory of the Republic of Lithuania, export or export from the territory of the Republic of Lithuania and/or transit through the territory of the Republic of Lithuania 15 tonnes or more but less than 25 tonnes of hazardous waste shall be subject to a fine of between three thousand and six thousand euros.

Collection, transport, storage, introduction or import of hazardous waste into the territory of the Republic of Lithuania, export or export from the territory of the Republic of Lithuania and/or transport in transit through the territory of the Republic of Lithuania without the right to do so shall be subject to a fine of between seven thousand and fourteen thousand euros and in the absence of the right to collect, transport, store, import or import hazardous waste into the territory of the Republic of Lithuania, export or export from the territory of the Republic of Lithuania and/or transit through the territory of the Republic of Lithuania 25 tonnes or more.

The collection, transport, storage, introduction or import of hazardous waste into the territory of the Republic of Lithuania, exportation or export from the territory of the Republic of Lithuania and/or transport in transit through the territory of the Republic of Lithuania without the right to do so is repeated when,

without the right to do so, it is collected, transported, stored, imported or imported into the territory of the Republic of Lithuania, exported or exported from the territory of the Republic of Lithuania and/or transported in transit through the territory of the Republic of Lithuania in quantities of less than 0.5 tonnes of hazardous waste, shall be subject to a fine of between EUR 600 and one thousand two hundred euros.

The collection, transport, storage, introduction or import of hazardous waste into the territory of the Republic of Lithuania, export or export from the territory of the Republic of Lithuania and/or transport in transit through the territory of the Republic of Lithuania without the right to do so is repeated when without the right to collect, transport, store, import or import into the territory of the Republic of Lithuania, export or export from the territory of the Republic of Lithuania and/or transit through the territory of the Republic of Lithuania a quantity of 0.5 tonnes or more but less than 5 tonnes of hazardous waste shall be subject to a fine of between one thousand two hundred and two thousand euros.

The collection, transport, storage, introduction or import of hazardous waste into the territory of the Republic of Lithuania, exportation or export from the territory of the Republic of Lithuania and/or transport in transit through the territory of the Republic of Lithuania without the right to do so is repeated when without the right to collect, transport, store, import or import into the territory of the Republic of Lithuania, export or export from the territory of the Republic of Lithuania and/or transit through the territory of the Republic of Lithuania a quantity of hazardous waste of 5 tonnes or more but less than 15 tonnes, shall be subject to a fine of between EUR 3000 and EUR six thousand.

The collection, transport, storage, introduction or import of hazardous waste into the territory of the Republic of Lithuania, export or export from the territory of the Republic of Lithuania and/or transport in transit through the territory of the Republic of Lithuania without the right to do so, is done repeatedly when without the right to collect, transport, store, import or import into the territory of the Republic of Lithuania, export or export from the territory of the Republic of Lithuania and/or transit through the territory of the Republic of Lithuania a quantity of hazardous waste of 15 tonnes or more but less than 25 tonnes, shall be subject to a fine of between six thousand and ten thousand euros.

Collection, transport, storage, introduction or import of hazardous waste into the territory of the Republic of Lithuania, exportation or export from the territory of the Republic of Lithuania and/or transport in transit through the territory of the Republic of Lithuania without the right to do so, made repeatedly when without the right to collect, transport, store, import or import into the territory of the Republic of Lithuania, export or export from the territory of the Republic of Lithuania and/or transit through the territory of the Republic of Lithuania an amount of 25 tonnes or more of hazardous waste shall be subject to a fine of between EUR 14 thousand and EUR thirty thousand.

Rule 80: Liability of legal persons for the unrighteous treatment of non-hazardous waste

The treatment of non-hazardous waste without the right to treat a quantity of non-hazardous waste of less than 0.5 tonnes without the right to do so shall be subject to a fine in the amount from three hundred euros up to six hundred euros.

The treatment of non-hazardous waste without right shall be subject to a fine in the amount from eight hundred and fifty euros up to one thousand seven hundred euros where, without the right to do so, the amount of non-hazardous waste shall be treated in excess of 0,5 tonnes and less than 5 tonnes.

The treatment of non-hazardous waste without the right to treat a quantity of non-hazardous waste of 5 tonnes or more but less than 15 tonnes shall be subject to a fine in the amount from one thousand seven hundred euros up to four thousand euros.

The treatment of non-hazardous waste without the right to treat a quantity of non-hazardous waste of 15 tonnes or more but less than 25 tonnes shall be subject to a fine in the amount from three thousand euros up to five thousand euros.

The treatment of non-hazardous waste without the right to treat a quantity of non-hazardous waste of 25 tonnes or more shall be subject to a fine in the amount from five thousand euros up to eight thousand euros.

The treatment of non-hazardous waste without the right to do so shall be subject to a fine in the amount from six hundred euros up to one thousand two hundred euros.

The treatment of non-hazardous waste without the right to do so shall be subject to a fine in the amount from one thousand seven hundred euros up to four thousand euros when, without the right to do so, the amount of non-hazardous waste is treated in excess of 0.5 tonnes and less than 5 tonnes.

The treatment of non-hazardous waste without the right to do so shall be subject to a fine in the amount of three thousand euros up to six thousand euros, when, without the right to do so, the amount of non-hazardous waste is treated in the amount of 5 tonnes or more but less than 15 tonnes.

The treatment of non-hazardous waste without the right to do so shall be subject to a fine in the amount of non-hazardous waste in the amount from five thousand euros up to eight thousand euros, when, without the right to do so, the amount of non-hazardous waste is treated in excess of 15 tonnes and less than 25 tonnes.

The treatment of non-hazardous waste without the right to do so shall be subject to a fine in the amount from eight thousand euros up to seventeen thousand euros, when, without the right to do so, a quantity of non-hazardous waste is treated in excess of 25 tonnes or more.

Rule 81: Liability of legal persons for the treatment of hazardous waste without the right to do so

The treatment of hazardous waste without the right to treat less than 0.5 tonnes of hazardous waste without the right to do so shall be subject to a fine in the amount from two thousand euros up to four thousand five hundred euros.

The treatment of hazardous waste without the right to receive a fine in the amount of 0.5 tonnes and more but less than 5 tonnes of hazardous waste shall be subject to a fine in the amount from five thousand euros up to nine thousand euros.

The treatment of hazardous waste without the right to treat a quantity of hazardous waste of 5 tonnes or more but less than 15 tonnes shall be subject to a fine in the amount from ten thousand euros up to fifteen thousand euros.

The treatment of hazardous waste without the right to treat a quantity of hazardous waste of 15 tonnes or more but less than 25 tonnes shall be subject to a fine in the amount from fifteen thousand euros up to twenty thousand euros.

The treatment of hazardous waste without the right to treat a quantity of hazardous waste of 25 tonnes or more shall be subject to a fine in the amount from twenty-one thousand euros up to thirty-five thousand euros.

The treatment of hazardous waste without the right to do so shall be subject to a fine in the amount from four thousand five hundred euros up to eight thousand euros when, without the right to do so, the amount of hazardous waste is treated less than 0.5 tonnes.

The treatment of hazardous waste without the right to do so shall be subject to a fine in the amount from nine thousand euros up to eighteen thousand euros, when, without the right to do so, a quantity of 0.5 tonnes and more but less than 5 tonnes of hazardous waste is treated.

The treatment of hazardous waste without the right to do so shall be subject to a fine in the amount from fifteen thousand euros up to thirty thousand euros when, without the right to do so, the amount of hazardous waste is treated in excess of 5 tonnes and more but less than 15 tonnes.

The treatment of hazardous waste without the right to do so shall be subject to a fine in the amount of twenty thousand euros up to forty thousand euros when, without the right to do so, the amount of hazardous waste is treated in excess of 15 tonnes and less than 25 tonnes.

The treatment of hazardous waste without the right to do so shall be subject to a fine in the amount from thirty-five thousand euros up to sixty thousand euros when, without the right to do so, the amount of hazardous waste is treated in excess of 25 tonnes or more.

Amendments to the Article:

No [XIV-1369](#).

30.6.2022,

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Article 82: Liability of legal persons for the organisation, purchase and sale of non-hazardous waste recovery or disposal on behalf of another without registration in the State

Register of Waste Managers

Organisation of recovery or disposal of non-hazardous waste on behalf of another, purchase or sale of non-hazardous waste without registration in the State Register of Waste Managers, where, without registering in the State Register of Waste Managers, the recovery or disposal on behalf of another is organised and the quantity of non-hazardous waste less than 0.5 tonnes is purchased or sold, shall impose a fine on the dealer and/or broker in the amount from one hundred and fifty euros up to three hundred euros.

Organisation of recovery or disposal of non-hazardous waste on behalf of another, purchase or sale of non-hazardous waste without registration in the State Register of Waste Managers, where, without registering in the State Register of Waste Managers, recovery or disposal is organised in the State Register of Waste Managers on behalf of another, purchased or sold in the amount of 0,5 tonnes and more than but less than 5 tonnes of non-hazardous waste shall be subject to a fine in the amount from four hundred and fifty euros up to eight hundred and fifty euros.

Organisation of recovery or disposal of non-hazardous waste on behalf of another, purchase or sale of non-hazardous waste without registration in the State Register of Waste Managers, where, without registering in the State Register of Waste Managers, recovery or disposal is organised in the State Register of Waste Managers on behalf of another, purchased or sold in the amount of 5 tonnes or more but less than 15 tonnes of non-hazardous waste shall be subject to a fine in the amount from eight hundred and fifty euros up to one thousand seven hundred euros.

Organisation of recovery or disposal of non-hazardous waste on behalf of another, purchase or sale of non-hazardous waste without registration in the State Register of Waste Managers, where, without registering in the State Register of Waste Managers, recovery or disposal is organised in the State Register of Waste Managers on behalf of another, purchased or sold in the amount of 15 tonnes and more than but less than 25 tonnes of non-hazardous waste shall be subject to a fine on the dealer and/or broker in the amount from one thousand four hundred euros up to two thousand euros.

Organisation of recovery or disposal of non-hazardous waste on behalf of another, purchase or sale of non-hazardous waste without registration in the State Register of Waste Managers, where, without registering in the State Register of Waste Managers, recovery or disposal is organised in the State Register of Waste Managers on behalf of another, purchase or sale of a quantity of non-hazardous waste of 25 tonnes or more shall impose a fine on the dealer and/or broker between two thousand euros and five thousand euros.

Recovery, purchase or sale of non-hazardous waste in the name, purchase or sale of non-hazardous waste on behalf of another without registration in the State Register of Waste Managers shall be subject to a fine for the dealer and/or broker in the amount of three hundred euros up to six hundred euros.

Organisation of recovery or disposal of non-hazardous waste on behalf of another, purchase or sale of non-hazardous waste without registration in the State Register of Waste Managers shall be subject to a fine in the amount of non-hazardous waste in the amount of 0.5 tonnes and less than 5 tonnes but less than 5 tonnes, where, without registration in the State Register of Waste Managers, recovery or disposal is organised in the State Register of Waste Managers on behalf of another, shall be subject to a fine in the amount from eight hundred and fifty euros up to one thousand seven hundred euros.

Organisation of the recovery or disposal of non-hazardous waste on behalf of another, purchase or sale of non-hazardous waste without registration in the State Register of Waste Managers, where, without registration in the State Register of Waste Managers, is organised for recovery or disposal on behalf of another, the purchase or sale of a quantity of non-hazardous waste of 5 tonnes or more but less than 15 tonnes shall be subject to a fine on the dealer and/or broker in the amount of one thousand four hundred euros up to three thousand euros.

Organisation of recovery or disposal of non-hazardous waste on behalf of another, purchase or sale of non-hazardous waste without registration in the State Register of Waste Managers shall be repeated where, without registering in the State Register of Waste Managers, recovery or disposal is organised in the State Register of Waste Managers on behalf of another, purchased or sold in the amount of 15 tonnes and more than but less than 25 tonnes of non-hazardous waste, shall impose a fine on the dealer and/or broker in the amount from two thousand euros up to five thousand euros.

Organisation of recovery or disposal of non-hazardous waste on behalf of another, purchase or sale of non-hazardous waste without registration in the State Register of Waste Managers shall be repeated where, without registering in the State Register of Waste Managers, recovery or disposal is organised in the State

Register of Waste Managers on behalf of another, buying or selling a quantity of non-hazardous waste of 25 tonnes or more shall be subject to a fine of between five thousand euros and eight thousand euros for the dealer and/or broker.

Rule 83: Liability of legal persons for organising the recovery or disposal of hazardous waste on behalf, purchase and sale of another person without registration in the State Register of Waste Managers

Organisation of the recovery or disposal of hazardous waste in the name, purchase or sale of another, without registering in the State Register of Waste Managers, where, without registering in the State Register of Waste Managers, recovery or disposal is organised in the State Register of Waste Managers on behalf of another, purchased or sold in a quantity of less than 0.5 tonnes of hazardous waste, shall be subject to a fine in the amount from three hundred euros up to six hundred euros for the dealer and/or broker.

Organisation of the recovery or disposal of hazardous waste in the name, purchase or sale of another, without registering in the State Register of Waste Managers, where, without registering in the State Register of Waste Managers, recovery or disposal is organised in the State Register of Waste Managers on behalf of another, purchased or sold in the amount of 0.5 tonnes and more but less than 5 tonnes of hazardous waste shall be subject to a fine on the dealer and/or broker in the amount from six hundred euros up to one thousand two hundred euros.

Organisation of the recovery or disposal of hazardous waste in the name, purchase or sale of another, without registering in the State Register of Waste Managers, where, without registering in the State Register of Waste Managers, recovery or disposal is organised in the State Register of Waste Managers on behalf of another, purchased or sold in the amount of 5 tonnes or more but less than 15 tonnes of hazardous waste shall be subject to a fine on the dealer and/or broker in the amount from one thousand four hundred euros up to three thousand euros.

Organisation of the recovery or disposal of hazardous waste in the name, purchase or sale of another, without registering in the State Register of Waste Managers, where, without registering in the State Register of Waste Managers, recovery or disposal is organised in the State Register of Waste Managers on behalf of another, purchased or sold in the amount of 15 tonnes or more but less than 25 tonnes of hazardous waste shall be subject to a fine of between EUR three thousand and EUR six thousand for the dealer and/or broker.

Organisation of the recovery or disposal of hazardous waste in the name, purchase or sale of another, without registering in the State Register of Waste Managers, where, without registering in the State Register of Waste Managers, recovery or disposal is organised in the State Register of Waste Managers on behalf of another, buying or selling a quantity of hazardous waste of 25 tonnes or more shall be subject to a fine of between seven thousand euros and fourteen thousand euros for the dealer and/or broker.

Organising the recovery or disposal of hazardous waste in the name, purchase or sale of another, without registering in the State Register of Waste Managers, is repeated when, without registering in the State Register of Waste Managers, recovery or disposal is organised in the State Register of Waste Managers on behalf of another, purchased or sold in a quantity of less than 0.5 tonnes of hazardous waste, shall be subject to a fine of between six hundred euros and one thousand two hundred euros.

Organisation of the recovery or disposal of hazardous waste in the name, purchase or sale of another, without registering in the State Register of Waste Managers, where, without registering in the State Register of Waste Managers, recovery or disposal is organised in the State Register of Waste Managers on behalf of another, purchased or sold in the amount of 0.5 tonnes and more but less than 5 tonnes of hazardous waste shall be subject to a fine on the dealer and/or broker in the amount of one thousand two hundred euros up to two thousand euros.

Organising the recovery or disposal of hazardous waste in the name, purchase or sale of another, without registering in the State Register of Waste Managers, is repeated when, without registering in the State Register of Waste Managers, recovery or disposal is organised in the State Register of Waste Managers on behalf of another, purchased or sold in the amount of 5 tonnes or more but less than 15 tonnes of hazardous waste, shall be subject to a fine of between three thousand euros and six thousand euros for the dealer and/or broker.

Organising the recovery or disposal of hazardous waste in the name, purchase or sale of another, without registering in the State Register of Waste Managers, is repeated when, without registering in the State

Register of Waste Managers, recovery or disposal is organised in the State Register of Waste Managers on behalf of another, purchased or sold in the amount of 15 tonnes and more than but less than 25 tonnes of hazardous waste, shall be subject to a fine of between six thousand euros and ten thousand euros.

Organisation of the recovery or disposal of hazardous waste in the name, purchase or sale of another, without registering in the State Register of Waste Managers, is repeated when, without registering in the State Register of Waste Managers, recovery or disposal is organised in the State Register of Waste Managers on behalf of another, purchased or sold in the amount of 25 tonnes or more of hazardous waste, shall be subject to a fine of between fourteen thousand euros and thirty thousand euros for the dealer and/or broker.

Rule 84 — Liability of legal persons for temporary storage, collection, transport and/or treatment of non-hazardous waste in violation of the requirements of waste management rules

Temporary storage, collection, transport and/or treatment of a quantity of non-hazardous waste in violation of the requirements of the waste management rules shall be subject to a fine in the amount from one hundred and fifty euros up to three hundred euros of non-hazardous waste temporarily stored, collected, transported and/or treated in breach of the requirements of the waste management rules.

Temporary storage, collection, transport and/or treatment of a quantity of non-hazardous waste in violation of the requirements of the waste management rules shall be subject to a fine in the amount of non-hazardous waste in the amount of 0,5 tonnes and more but less than 5 tonnes, in breach of the requirements of the waste management rules, where the quantity of non-hazardous waste is temporarily stored, collected, transported and/or treated in the amount from three hundred euros up to six hundred euros.

Temporary storage, collection, transport and/or treatment of a quantity of non-hazardous waste in violation of the requirements of the rules on waste management where a quantity of non-hazardous waste of 5 tonnes or more but less than 15 tonnes of non-hazardous waste is temporarily stored, collected, transported and/or treated in violation of the requirements of the rules on waste management shall be subject to a fine in the amount from seven hundred euros up to one thousand four hundred euros.

Temporary storage, collection, transport and/or treatment of a quantity of non-hazardous waste in violation of the requirements of the waste management rules shall be subject to a fine in the amount from one thousand four hundred euros up to three thousand euros of non-hazardous waste temporarily stored, collected, transported and/or treated in violation of the requirements of the waste management rules.

Temporary storage, collection, transport and/or treatment of a quantity of non-hazardous waste in violation of the requirements of the rules on waste management, where a quantity of non-hazardous waste of 25 tonnes or more is temporarily stored, collected, transported and/or treated in violation of the requirements of the waste management rules shall be subject to a fine in the amount from three thousand euros up to six thousand euros.

Temporary storage, collection, transport and/or treatment of a quantity of non-hazardous waste in violation of the requirements of the waste management rules shall be subject to a fine in the amount from three hundred euros up to six hundred euros when the quantity of non-hazardous waste is temporarily stored, collected, transported and/or treated in breach of the requirements of the waste management rules.

Temporary storage, collection, transport and/or treatment of a quantity of non-hazardous waste in violation of the requirements of the rules on waste management shall be subject to a fine in the amount of non-hazardous waste in the amount of 0,5 tonnes and more but less than 5 tonnes of non-hazardous waste which is temporarily stored, collected, transported and/or treated in violation of the requirements of the waste management rules, and shall be subject to a fine in the amount from six hundred euros up to one thousand two hundred euros.

Temporary storage, collection, transport and/or treatment of a quantity of non-hazardous waste in violation of the requirements of the rules on waste management shall be subject to a fine in the amount of non-hazardous waste of 5 tonnes or more but less than 15 tonnes, if the quantity of non-hazardous waste is temporarily stored, collected, transported and/or treated in violation of the requirements of the rules on waste management, shall be subject to a fine in the amount from one thousand four hundred euros up to three thousand euros.

Temporary storage, collection, transport and/or treatment of a quantity of non-hazardous waste in violation of the requirements of the rules on waste management shall be subject to a fine in the amount of

non-hazardous waste of 15 tonnes or more but less than 25 tonnes of non-hazardous waste temporarily stored, collected, transported and/or treated in breach of the requirements of the waste management rules.

Temporary storage, collection, transport and/or treatment of a quantity of non-hazardous waste in violation of the requirements of the waste management rules shall be subject to a fine in the amount from six thousand euros up to ten thousand euros when the quantity of non-hazardous waste is temporarily stored, collected, transported and/or treated in violation of the requirements of the waste management rules.

Rule 85: Liability of legal persons for temporary storage, collection, transport and/or treatment of hazardous waste in violation of the requirements of waste management rules

Temporary storage, collection, transport and/or treatment of a quantity of hazardous waste in violation of the requirements of the rules on waste management shall be subject to a fine in the amount from three hundred euros up to six hundred euros where the quantity of hazardous waste is temporarily stored, collected, transported and/or treated in violation of the requirements of the waste management rules.

Temporary storage, collection, transport and/or treatment of a quantity of hazardous waste in violation of the requirements of the waste management rules shall be subject to a fine in the amount of six hundred euros up to one thousand euros of hazardous waste temporarily stored, collected, transported and/or treated in violation of the requirements of the waste management rules.

Temporary storage, collection, transport and/or treatment of a quantity of hazardous waste in violation of the requirements of the waste management rules shall be subject to a fine in the amount of one thousand four hundred euros up to three thousand euros of hazardous waste temporarily stored, collected, transported and/or treated in violation of the requirements of the waste management rules.

Temporary storage, collection, transport and/or treatment of a quantity of hazardous waste in violation of the requirements of the rules on waste management, where a quantity of hazardous waste of 15 tonnes and more but less than 25 tonnes is temporarily stored, collected, transported and/or treated in violation of the requirements of the rules on waste management shall be subject to a fine in the amount from three thousand euros up to six thousand euros.

Temporary storage, collection, transport and/or treatment of a quantity of hazardous waste in violation of the requirements of the rules on waste management, where a quantity of hazardous waste of 25 tonnes or more is temporarily stored, collected, transported and/or treated in violation of the requirements of the rules on waste management shall be subject to a fine in the amount from seven thousand euros up to fourteen thousand euros.

Temporary storage, collection, transport and/or treatment of a quantity of hazardous waste in violation of the requirements of the rules on waste management shall be subject to a fine in the amount from six hundred euros up to one thousand euros when the quantity of hazardous waste is temporarily stored, collected, transported and/or treated in violation of the requirements of the waste management rules.

Temporary storage, collection, transport and/or treatment of a quantity of hazardous waste in violation of the requirements of the waste management rules shall be subject to a fine in the amount of one thousand two hundred euros up to two thousand euros.

Temporary storage, collection, transport and/or treatment of a quantity of hazardous waste in violation of the requirements of the waste management rules shall be subject to a fine in the amount from three thousand euros up to six thousand euros when the quantity of hazardous waste of 5 tonnes and more but less than 15 tonnes is temporarily stored, collected, transported and/or treated in violation of the requirements of the waste management rules.

Temporary storage, collection, transport and/or treatment of a quantity of hazardous waste in violation of the requirements of the waste management rules shall be subject to a fine in the amount from six thousand euros up to ten thousand euros when the quantity of hazardous waste is temporarily stored, collected, transported and/or treated in violation of the requirements of the waste management rules.

Temporary storage, collection, transport and/or treatment of a quantity of hazardous waste in violation of the requirements of the waste management rules shall be subject to a fine in the amount from fourteen thousand euros up to thirty thousand euros when a quantity of hazardous waste of 25 tonnes or more is temporarily stored, collected, transported and/or treated in violation of the requirements of the waste management rules.

Article 85¹. Liability of legal persons for violation of the requirements for ensuring compliance with the obligations of undertakings using or disposing of waste laid down in the Law on Waste Management or the procedure established by the Minister for the Environment for ensuring compliance with the obligations of undertakings using waste or disposing of waste

An infringement of the requirements laid down in the Law on waste management for ensuring compliance with the obligations of undertakings using or disposing of waste or the procedure laid down by the Minister for the Environment for ensuring compliance with the obligations of undertakings using or disposing of waste shall be subject to a fine in the amount from four thousand euros up to six thousand euros.

The repeated infringement provided for in paragraph 1 shall be subject to a fine in the amount from six thousand euros up to ten thousand euros.

An Article has been added:

No [XIV-489](#).

30.6.2021,

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Article 86: Liability of Legal Persons for Infringement of Hazardous Waste Packaging Requirements

An infringement of the requirements relating to the packaging of hazardous waste where the quantity of hazardous waste less than 0.5 tonnes is packaged in breach of the established requirements shall be subject to a fine in the amount from three hundred euros up to six hundred euros.

Infringement of hazardous waste packaging requirements where the quantity of hazardous waste is packed in excess of 0.5 tonnes or more but less than 5 tonnes shall be subject to a fine in the amount from six hundred euros up to one thousand two hundred euros.

Infringement of hazardous waste packaging requirements where the quantity of hazardous waste of 5 tonnes or more but less than 15 tonnes has been packaged in breach of the established requirements shall be subject to a fine in the amount from one thousand four hundred euros up to three thousand euros.

Infringement of hazardous waste packaging requirements where a quantity of hazardous waste of 15 tonnes or more but less than 25 tonnes has been packaged in breach of the established requirements shall be subject to a fine in the amount from three thousand euros up to six thousand euros.

Infringement of hazardous waste packaging requirements in case of packaging of 25 tonnes or more of hazardous waste in violation of the established requirements shall be subject to a fine in the amount from seven thousand euros up to fourteen thousand euros.

An infringement of hazardous waste packaging requirements committed repeatedly when a quantity of hazardous waste of less than 0.5 tonnes has been packaged in breach of the established requirements shall be subject to a fine in the amount from six hundred euros up to one thousand two hundred euros.

A repeated infringement of hazardous waste packaging requirements where the quantity of hazardous waste in excess of 0.5 tonnes and more but less than 5 tonnes has been packaged in breach of the established requirements shall be subject to a fine in the amount from one thousand two hundred euros up to two thousand three hundred euros.

An infringement of hazardous waste packaging requirements committed repeatedly when a quantity of hazardous waste of 5 tonnes or more but less than 15 tonnes has been packaged in breach of the established requirements shall be subject to a fine in the amount from three thousand euros up to six thousand euros.

An infringement of hazardous waste packaging requirements committed repeatedly when a quantity of hazardous waste of 15 tonnes or more but less than 25 tonnes has been packaged in breach of the established requirements shall be subject to a fine in the amount from six thousand euros up to ten thousand euros.

Infringement of hazardous waste packaging requirements committed repeatedly when a quantity of hazardous waste of 25 tonnes or more has been packaged in breach of the established requirements shall be subject to a fine in the amount from fourteen thousand euros up to thirty thousand euros.

Article 87: Liability of legal persons for failure to submit to the competent authorities information on shipments of waste and/or documents certifying receipt, recovery and/or disposal of imported waste and incorrect data in the notification form or shipment control form or in the information document required at the time of shipment of waste

Failure to submit to the competent authorities, in accordance with the procedure and/or within the time limits laid down by legal acts and/or documents certifying the receipt, recovery and/or disposal of waste imported, the receipt, recovery and/or disposal of waste in accordance with the procedure and/or within the time limits laid down by legal acts and/or documents certifying the receipt, recovery and disposal of waste, shall be subject to a fine in the amount from six hundred euros up to one thousand two hundred euros.

The repeated infringement provided for in paragraph 1 shall be subject to a fine in the amount from one thousand four hundred euros up to three thousand euros.

Article 87¹. Liability of legal persons for breach of the requirements of Regulation (EU) No 1257/2013 relating to ship recycling

Failure to submit a ship recycling plan and/or other documents related to ship recycling to officials of State monitoring of environmental protection shall be subject to a fine in the amount from two hundred euros up to four hundred euros.

The repeated infringement provided for in paragraph 1 shall be subject to a fine in the amount from four hundred euros up to eight hundred euros.

Recycling of a ship without notifying the administration of its readiness to commence ship recycling and/or failure to submit to this authority a certificate of completion of recycling after recycling and/or submission of incorrect data in this certificate shall be subject to a fine in the amount from two hundred and fifty euros up to five hundred euros.

The repeated infringement provided for in paragraph 3 of this Article shall be subject to a fine in the amount from five hundred euros up to eight hundred euros.

Recycling of a ship in the absence of a ship recycling plan in accordance with the requirements laid down in Regulation (EU) No 1257/2013 and/or without the approval of the competent authority referred to in Regulation (EU) No 1257/2013 concerning the ship recycling plan and/or the ship recycling plan drawn up on the basis of known false information shall result in a fine of between EUR 2000 and EUR four thousand.

The repeated infringement provided for in paragraph 5 of this Article shall be subject to a fine in the amount from four thousand euros up to eight thousand euros.

Recycling of a ship in the absence of a copy of the shipowner's ready for recycling certificate shall give rise to a fine in the amount from two thousand five hundred euros up to five thousand euros.

The repeated infringement provided for in paragraph 7 of this Article shall be subject to a fine in the amount from five thousand euros up to ten thousand euros.

An Article has been added:

No [XIII-2799](#).

28/01/2020,

published in TAR of 7/02/2020, i.e. 2020-02851

Article 88: Liability of legal persons for the transfer of non-hazardous waste to a person who is not entitled to manage such waste or transfer to a person who has the right to manage this waste, but no written agreement has been concluded with that person for the recovery and/or disposal of such waste, or transfer to a person who has the right to manage the waste, but the written contract concluded with that person for the recovery and/or disposal of such waste provides for a lower amount of waste than the amount of waste transferred.

The transfer of a quantity of non-hazardous waste of less than 0.5 tonnes to a person who is not entitled to manage that waste, regardless of whether a written agreement has been concluded with that person for the recovery and/or disposal of that waste, or the transfer of the same quantity of non-hazardous waste to a person who has the right to manage that waste, but there is no written agreement with that person for the recovery and/or disposal of that waste, or the transfer of the same quantity of non-hazardous waste to a

person who has the right to manage that waste, but the written contract concluded with that person for the recovery and/or disposal of that waste provides for a lower amount of waste than the amount of waste transferred, shall be subject to a fine of between EUR 300 and EUR 600.

The transfer of a quantity of non-hazardous waste of 0,5 tonnes or more but less than 5 tonnes to a person who is not entitled to manage that waste, whether or not there is a written agreement with that person for the recovery and/or disposal of such waste, or the transfer of the same quantity of non-hazardous waste to a person who has the right to manage that waste, but no written agreement has been concluded with that person for the recovery and/or disposal of that waste; or the transfer of the same quantity of non-hazardous waste to a person who has the right to manage such waste, but the written agreement concluded with that person for the recovery and/or disposal of such waste provides for a smaller amount of waste than the quantity of waste transferred, shall be subject to a fine in the amount from eight hundred and fifty euros up to one thousand seven hundred euros.

The transfer of a quantity of non-hazardous waste of 5 tonnes or more but less than 15 tonnes to a person who is not entitled to manage that waste, whether or not there is a written agreement with that person for the recovery and/or disposal of such waste, or the transfer of the same quantity of non-hazardous waste to a person who has the right to manage that waste, but no written agreement has been concluded with that person for the recovery and/or disposal of that waste; or the transfer of the same quantity of non-hazardous waste to a person who has the right to manage such waste, but the written agreement concluded with that person for the recovery and/or disposal of such waste provides for a smaller amount of waste than the quantity of waste transferred, shall be subject to a fine in the amount from one thousand seven hundred euros up to four thousand euros.

The transfer of a quantity of non-hazardous waste of 15 tonnes or more but less than 25 tonnes to a person who is not entitled to manage that waste, whether or not there is a written agreement with that person for the recovery and/or disposal of such waste, or the transfer of the same quantity of non-hazardous waste to a person who has the right to manage that waste, but no written agreement has been concluded with that person for the recovery and/or disposal of that waste; or the transfer of the same quantity of non-hazardous waste to a person who has the right to manage such waste, but the written agreement concluded with that person for the recovery and/or disposal of such waste provides for a smaller amount of waste than the quantity of waste transferred, shall be subject to a fine of between EUR three thousand and five thousand euros.

The transfer of a quantity of 25 tonnes or more of non-hazardous waste to a person who is not entitled to manage that waste, irrespective of whether a written agreement has been concluded with that person for the recovery and/or disposal of that waste or the transfer of the same quantity of non-hazardous waste to a person who has the right to manage that waste, but no written agreement has been concluded with that person for the recovery and/or disposal of that waste, or the transfer of the same quantity of non-hazardous waste to a person who has the right to manage that waste, but the written contract concluded with that person for the recovery and/or disposal of that waste provides for a lower amount of waste than the amount of waste transferred, shall be subject to a fine of between EUR five thousand and EUR eight thousand.

The transfer of a quantity of non-hazardous waste of less than 0.5 tonnes to a person who is not entitled to manage the waste, whether or not there is a written agreement with that person for the recovery and/or disposal of such waste, or the transfer of the same quantity of non-hazardous waste to a person who has the right to manage that waste, but there is no written agreement with that person for the recovery and/or disposal of such waste, or the transfer to a person of the same quantity of non-hazardous waste; who has the right to manage this waste, but the contract concluded with this person in written form for the recovery and/or disposal of such waste provides for a smaller amount of waste than the quantity of waste transferred, shall impose a fine in the amount from six hundred euros up to one thousand two hundred euros on a legal person penalised for the infringements referred to in paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 of this Article.

The transfer of a quantity of non-hazardous waste of 0,5 tonnes or more but less than 5 tonnes to a person who is not entitled to manage that waste, whether or not there is a written agreement with that person for the recovery and/or disposal of such waste, or the transfer of the same quantity of non-hazardous waste to a person who has the right to manage that waste, but no written agreement has been concluded with that person for the recovery and/or disposal of that waste; or the transfer of the same quantity of non-hazardous

waste to a person who has the right to manage such waste, but the written agreement concluded with that person for the recovery and/or disposal of such waste provides for a smaller amount of waste than the quantity of waste transferred, shall impose a fine of between EUR 1000 and EUR 700 and EUR four thousand on a legal person penalised for the infringements referred to in paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 of this Article.

The transfer of a quantity of non-hazardous waste of 5 tonnes or more but less than 15 tonnes to a person who is not entitled to manage that waste, whether or not there is a written agreement with that person for the recovery and/or disposal of such waste, or the transfer of the same quantity of non-hazardous waste to a person who has the right to manage that waste, but no written agreement has been concluded with that person for the recovery and/or disposal of that waste; or the transfer of the same quantity of non-hazardous waste to a person who has the right to manage such waste, but the written agreement concluded with that person for the recovery and/or disposal of such waste provides for a smaller amount of waste than the quantity of waste transferred, shall impose a fine of between EUR 3000 and EUR six thousand on a legal person penalised for the infringements referred to in paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 of this Article.

The transfer of a quantity of non-hazardous waste of 15 tonnes or more but less than 25 tonnes to a person who is not entitled to manage that waste, whether or not there is a written agreement with that person for the recovery and/or disposal of such waste, or the transfer of the same quantity of non-hazardous waste to a person who has the right to manage that waste, but no written agreement has been concluded with that person for the recovery and/or disposal of that waste; or the transfer of the same quantity of non-hazardous waste to a person who has the right to manage such waste, but the written agreement concluded with that person for the recovery and/or disposal of such waste provides for a smaller amount of waste than the quantity of waste transferred, shall impose a fine of between EUR 5000 and EUR eight thousand on a legal person penalised for the infringements referred to in paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 of this Article.

The transfer of a quantity of non-hazardous waste of 25 tonnes or more to a person who is not entitled to manage that waste, whether or not there is a written agreement with that person for the recovery and/or disposal of that waste or the transfer of the same quantity of non-hazardous waste to a person who has the right to manage that waste, but no written agreement has been concluded with that person for the recovery and/or disposal of that waste, or the transfer to a person of the same quantity of non-hazardous waste; who has the right to manage this waste, but the contract concluded with this person in written form for the recovery and/or disposal of such waste provides for a smaller amount of waste than the quantity of waste transferred, shall impose a fine of between EUR eight thousand and EUR 17 thousand on a legal person penalised for the infringements referred to in paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 of this Article.

Article 89: Liability of legal persons for the transfer of hazardous waste to a person who does not have the right to manage such waste or transfer to a person who has the right to manage such waste, but no written agreement has been concluded with that person for the recovery and/or disposal of such waste, or transfer to a person who has the right to manage the waste, but the written agreement concluded with that person for the recovery and/or disposal of such waste specifies a lower amount of waste than the amount of waste transferred.

The transfer of a quantity of hazardous waste of less than 0.5 tonnes to a person who does not have the right to manage this waste, regardless of whether a written contract has been concluded with that person for the recovery and/or disposal of such waste or the transfer of the same quantity of hazardous waste to a person who has the right to manage the waste, but no written agreement has been concluded with that person for the recovery and/or disposal of that waste, or the transfer of the same quantity of hazardous waste to a person who has the right to manage that waste, but a smaller amount of waste for the quantity of waste transferred in the written agreement concluded with that person for the recovery and/or disposal of that waste shall be subject to a fine of between EUR 2000 and EUR 500.

The transfer of a quantity of 0.5 tonnes or more but less than 5 tonnes of hazardous waste to a person who does not have the right to manage that waste, whether or not a written contract has been concluded with that person for the recovery and/or disposal of that waste, or the transfer of the same quantity of hazardous waste to a person who has the right to manage that waste to a person who has the right to manage that waste, but no written agreement has been concluded with that person for the recovery and/or disposal of that waste,

or the transfer of the same quantity of hazardous waste to a person who has the right to dispose of that waste, shall be subject to a fine of between five thousand and nine thousand euros.

The transfer of a quantity of 5 tonnes or more but less than 15 tonnes of hazardous waste to a person who does not have the right to manage that waste, whether or not a written contract has been concluded with that person for the recovery and/or disposal of such waste, or the transfer of the same quantity of hazardous waste to a person who has the right to manage that waste to a person who has the right to manage that waste, but no written agreement has been concluded with that person for the recovery and/or disposal of that waste, or the transfer of the same quantity of hazardous waste to a person who has the right to dispose of that waste, shall be subject to a fine of between ten thousand and fifteen thousand euros.

The transfer of a quantity of hazardous waste of 15 tonnes or more but less than 25 tonnes to a person who does not have the right to manage that waste, whether or not a written contract has been concluded with that person for the recovery and/or disposal of such waste, or the transfer of the same quantity of hazardous waste to a person who has the right to manage that waste to a person who has the right to manage that waste, but no written agreement has been concluded with that person for the recovery and/or disposal of that waste, or the transfer of the same quantity of hazardous waste to a person who has the right to dispose of that waste, shall be subject to a fine of between EUR 15 thousand and EUR 20 thousand.

The transfer of a quantity of 25 tonnes or more of hazardous waste to a person who does not have the right to manage this waste, regardless of whether a written contract has been concluded with that person for the recovery and/or disposal of such waste or the transfer of the same quantity of hazardous waste to a person who has the right to manage such waste, but no written agreement has been concluded with that person for the recovery and/or disposal of such waste, or the transfer of the same quantity of hazardous waste to a person who has the right to manage such waste, but a smaller amount of waste for the quantity of waste transferred in the written agreement concluded with that person for the recovery and/or disposal of such waste shall be subject to a fine of between EUR twenty thousand and EUR thirty-five thousand.

The transfer of a quantity of hazardous waste of less than 0.5 tonnes to a person who is not entitled to manage the waste, whether or not there is a written contract with that person for the recovery and/or disposal of such waste, or the transfer of the same quantity of hazardous waste to a person who has the right to manage the waste, but no written agreement has been concluded with that person for the recovery and/or disposal of such waste, or the transfer of the same quantity of hazardous waste to a person who has the right to manage that waste; however, the written agreement on the recovery and/or disposal of such waste concluded with that person shall impose a fine of between four thousand five hundred euros and eight thousand euros on a legal person penalised for the infringements referred to in paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 of this Article for a smaller amount of waste than the quantity of waste transferred.

The transfer of a quantity of 0.5 tonnes or more but less than 5 tonnes of hazardous waste to a person who is not entitled to manage the waste, whether or not there is a written contract with that person for the recovery and/or disposal of such waste, or the transfer of the same quantity of hazardous waste to a person who has the right to manage the waste, but no written contract has been concluded with that person for the recovery and/or disposal of such waste, or the transfer to a person of the same quantity of hazardous waste; who has the right to manage this waste, but the written contract concluded with this person for the recovery and/or disposal of such waste specifies a smaller amount of waste than the quantity of waste transferred, shall impose a fine of between EUR nine thousand and EUR 18 thousand on a legal person penalised for the infringements referred to in paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 of this Article.

The transfer of a quantity of hazardous waste of 5 tonnes or more but less than 15 tonnes to a person who is not entitled to manage the waste, whether or not there is a written contract with that person for the recovery and/or disposal of such waste, or the transfer of the same quantity of hazardous waste to a person who has the right to manage the waste, but no written contract has been concluded with that person for the recovery and/or disposal of such waste, or the transfer to a person of the same quantity of hazardous waste; who has the right to manage this waste, but the written contract concluded with this person for the recovery and/or disposal of such waste specifies a smaller amount of waste than the quantity of waste transferred, shall impose a fine of between fifteen thousand euros and thirty thousand euros on a legal person penalised for the infringements referred to in paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 of this Article.

The transfer of a quantity of hazardous waste of 15 tonnes or more but less than 25 tonnes to a person who is not entitled to manage the waste, whether or not there is a written contract with that person for the

recovery and/or disposal of such waste, or the transfer of the same quantity of hazardous waste to a person who has the right to manage the waste, but no written contract has been concluded with that person for the recovery and/or disposal of such waste, or the transfer to a person of the same quantity of hazardous waste; who has the right to manage this waste, but the written contract concluded with this person for the recovery and/or disposal of such waste specifies a smaller amount of waste than the quantity of waste transferred, shall impose a fine of between twenty thousand euros and forty thousand euros on a legal person penalised for the infringements referred to in paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 of this Article.

The transfer of a quantity of 25 tonnes or more of hazardous waste to a person who is not entitled to manage that waste, whether or not there is a written contract with that person for the recovery and/or disposal of such waste, or the transfer of the same quantity of hazardous waste to a person who has the right to manage that waste, but no written agreement has been concluded with that person for the recovery and/or disposal of that waste, or the transfer of the same quantity of hazardous waste to a person who has the right to manage that waste; however, the written agreement on the recovery and/or disposal of such waste concluded with this person shall impose a fine of between thirty-five thousand euros and sixty thousand euros on a legal person penalised for the infringements referred to in paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 of this Article for a smaller amount of waste than the quantity of waste transferred.

Amendments to the Article:

No[XIV-1369](#).

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Article 90: Liability of legal persons for the discharge of non-hazardous waste into the environment

Discharges of non-hazardous waste into the environment where a quantity of non-hazardous waste exceeding 0.1 cubic metres and less than 1 cubic metre of non-hazardous waste is discharged shall be subject to a fine in the amount from three hundred euros up to eight hundred and fifty euros.

Discharges of non-hazardous waste into the environment where a quantity of non-hazardous waste of 1 cubic metre and more than but less than 5 cubic metres is discharged shall be subject to a fine in the amount from six hundred euros up to one thousand four hundred euros.

Discharges of non-hazardous waste into the environment where a quantity of non-hazardous waste of 5 cubic metres and more than but less than 15 cubic metres is discharged shall be subject to a fine in the amount from three thousand nine hundred euros up to eight thousand four hundred euros.

Amendments to paragraph:

No[XIV-2220](#).

9/11/2023

published in TAR 2023-11-21, i.e. 2023-22366

4. Repealed with effect from 1 January 2024

Destruction of paragraph 1a:

No[XIV-2220](#).

9/11/2023

published in TAR 2023-11-21, i.e. 2023-22366

Discharges of non-hazardous waste into the environment made repeatedly when a quantity of non-hazardous waste exceeding 0.1 cubic metres and less than 1 cubic metre of non-hazardous waste is discharged shall be subject to a fine in the amount from six hundred euros up to one thousand two hundred euros.

Discharges of non-hazardous waste into the environment made repeatedly when a quantity of non-hazardous waste of 1 cubic metre and more than but less than 5 cubic metres of non-hazardous waste is discharged shall be subject to a fine in the amount from eight hundred and fifty euros up to one thousand seven hundred euros.

Discharges of non-hazardous waste into the environment made repeatedly when a quantity of non-hazardous waste of 5 cubic metres and more than but less than 15 cubic metres is discharged shall be subject to a fine in the amount from four thousand eight hundred euros up to eleven thousand euros.

Amendments to paragraph:
No[XIV-2220](#).
9/11/2023
published in TAR 2023-11-21, i.e. 2023-22366

8. Repealed with effect from 1 January 2024

Destruction of paragraph 1a:
No[XIV-2220](#).
9/11/2023
published in TAR 2023-11-21, i.e. 2023-22366

Rule 91: Liability of legal persons for the discharge of hazardous waste into the environment

The discharge of hazardous waste into the environment where the quantity of hazardous waste less than 0,1 cubic metres is discarded shall be subject to a fine in the amount from eight hundred and fifty euros up to one thousand four hundred euros.

Discharge of hazardous waste into the environment where the quantity of hazardous waste exceeding 0.1 cubic metres and less than 1 cubic metre is discharged shall be subject to a fine in the amount from one thousand four hundred euros up to three thousand euros.

The discharge of hazardous waste into the environment where the quantity of hazardous waste is discharged 1 cubic metre and more than but less than 5 cubic metres shall be subject to a fine in the amount from five thousand euros up to eight thousand euros.

Discharges of hazardous waste into the environment where a quantity of hazardous waste exceeding 5 cubic metres and above but less than 7 cubic metres is discharged shall be subject to a fine in the amount from twenty-two thousand euros up to thirty-nine thousand euros.

Amendments to paragraph:
No[XIV-2220](#).
9/11/2023
published in TAR 2023-11-21, i.e. 2023-22366

5. Repealed with effect from 1 January 2024

Destruction of paragraph 1a:
No[XIV-2220](#).
9/11/2023
published in TAR 2023-11-21, i.e. 2023-22366

The discharge of hazardous waste into the environment carried out repeatedly when the quantity of hazardous waste less than 0,1 cubic metres is discarded shall be subject to a fine in the amount from one thousand four hundred euros up to three thousand euros.

Discharges of hazardous waste into the environment carried out repeatedly when the quantity of hazardous waste exceeding 0.1 cubic metres and above but less than 1 cubic metre is discharged shall be subject to a fine in the amount from three thousand euros up to six thousand euros.

Discharges of hazardous waste into the environment made repeatedly when a quantity of hazardous waste of 1 cubic metre and more than but less than 5 cubic metres is discharged shall be subject to a fine in the amount from six thousand euros up to fourteen thousand euros.

The discharge of hazardous waste into the environment when a quantity of hazardous waste of 5 cubic metres and more but less than 7 cubic metres has been discarded shall be subject to a fine in the amount from thirty-nine thousand euros up to eighty-four thousand euros.

Amendments to paragraph:
No[XIV-2220](#).
9/11/2023
published in TAR 2023-11-21, i.e. 2023-22366

10. Repealed with effect from 1 January 2024

Destruction of paragraph 1a:

Article 92: Liability of legal persons for the issue of an unjustified document proving the management of product and/or packaging waste

The unjustified issue of a document proving the management of product and/or packaging waste where this document confirms the management of less than 0.5 tonnes of products and/or packaging waste shall be subject to a fine in the amount from one thousand four hundred euros up to three thousand euros.

The unjustified issue of a document proving the management of product and/or packaging waste where this document confirms the management of products or packaging waste in a quantity of 0.5 tonnes or more but less than 5 tonnes shall be subject to a fine in the amount from three thousand euros up to six thousand euros.

The unjustified issue of a document proving the management of product and/or packaging waste where this document confirms the management of products or packaging waste in a quantity of 5 tonnes or more but less than 15 tonnes shall be subject to a fine in the amount from six thousand euros up to fourteen thousand euros.

The unjustified issue of a document proving the management of product and/or packaging waste where this document confirms the management of products or packaging waste in a quantity of 15 tonnes or more but less than 25 tonnes shall be subject to a fine in the amount from fourteen thousand euros up to thirty thousand euros.

The unjustified issue of a document proving the management of product and/or packaging waste shall be subject to a fine in the amount from thirty thousand euros up to fifty-five thousand euros where this document confirms the management of a quantity of 25 tonnes or more of products or packaging waste.

The unjustified issue of a document proving the management of product and/or packaging waste made repeatedly when this document confirms the management of less than 0.5 tonnes of products and/or packaging waste shall be subject to a fine in the amount from two thousand euros up to five thousand euros.

The unjustified issue of a document proving the management of product and/or packaging waste made repeatedly when this document confirms the management of products or packaging waste in a quantity of 0.5 tonnes or more but less than 5 tonnes shall be subject to a fine in the amount from five thousand euros up to eight thousand euros.

The unjustified issue of a document proving the management of product and/or packaging waste made repeatedly when this document confirms the management of product or packaging waste in a quantity of 5 tonnes or more but less than 15 tonnes shall be subject to a fine in the amount from eight thousand euros up to twenty thousand euros.

The unjustified issue of a document proving the management of product and/or packaging waste made repeatedly when this document confirms the management of product or packaging waste in a quantity of 15 tonnes or more but less than 25 tonnes shall be subject to a fine in the amount from twenty thousand up to forty thousand euros.

The unjustified issue of a document proving the management of product and/or packaging waste made repeatedly when this document confirms the management of a quantity of 25 tonnes or more of products or packaging waste shall be subject to a fine in the amount from forty thousand euros up to one hundred thousand euros.

Article 93: Liability of legal persons for failure to comply with accounting requirements for waste generation and/or management, waste generation and/or management accounting

Carrying out the accounting of waste generation and/or management without complying with the requirements laid down in legal acts after the legal person has been notified in writing of the infringement shall be subject to a fine in the amount from one hundred and fifty euros up to three hundred euros.

The repeated infringement provided for in paragraph 1 shall be subject to a fine in the amount from three hundred euros up to six hundred euros.

Submission of manifestly incorrect or false data in the accounting documents on the generation

and/or management of waste and/or in the accounting reports on the generation and/or management of waste shall be subject to a fine in the amount from two hundred and fifty euros up to six hundred euros.

Failure to submit accounting reports on waste generation and/or management after a written warning of the time limits for the submission of these documents shall be subject to a fine in the amount from two hundred and fifty euros up to four hundred and fifty euros.

Failure to account for the generation and/or management of waste shall be subject to a fine in the amount from seven hundred euros up to one thousand four hundred euros.

Article 94: Liability of legal persons for failure to comply with the requirements for accounting for the supply of products (oils, taxable products, batteries and accumulators incorporated into appliances or vehicles, electrical and electronic equipment and vehicles) on the internal market of the Republic of Lithuania, the accounting and waste management report on the supply of these products on the internal market of the Republic of Lithuania and the declaration of the environmental pollution tax with waste taxable products

Execution of accounting for the supply of products (oils, taxable products, batteries and accumulators incorporated into appliances or vehicles, electrical and electronic equipment and vehicles) to the internal market of the Republic of Lithuania without complying with the requirements laid down in legal acts after the legal person has been notified in writing of the infringement shall be subject to a fine in the amount from three hundred euros up to six hundred euros.

The repeated infringement provided for in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be subject to a fine in the amount from six hundred euros up to one thousand two hundred euros.

Submission of manifestly incorrect or falsified data products (oils, taxable products, batteries and accumulators incorporated in appliances or vehicles, electrical and electronic equipment and vehicles) and/or accounting reports for the supply of these products on the internal market of the Republic of Lithuania shall be subject to a fine in the amount from EUR 600 to one thousand four hundred euros.

Failure to submit a report on the accounting and waste management of products (oils, taxable products, batteries and accumulators incorporated in appliances or vehicles, electrical and electronic equipment and vehicles) on the supply to the internal market of the Republic of Lithuania and/or submission of a declaration of the tax for pollution of the environment by waste taxable products after a written warning of the time limits for the submission of these documents is subject to a fine in the amount from three hundred euros up to eight hundred and fifty euros.

Failure to account for the supply of products (oils, taxable products, batteries and accumulators incorporated into appliances or vehicles, electrical and electronic equipment and vehicles) on the internal market of the Republic of Lithuania shall be subject to a fine in the amount from one thousand four hundred euros up to three thousand euros.

Article 94¹. Liability of legal persons for failure to comply with the reporting requirements for the placing on the market of single-use plastic products (tobacco products with filters, filters sold for use with tobacco products, wet wipes, air balloons) and/or fishing gear containing plastic on the market of the Republic of Lithuania

Execution of accounting for placing on the market of single-use plastic products (tobacco products with filters, filters sold for use with tobacco products, wet wipes, air balloons) and/or fishing gear containing plastic without complying with the requirements laid down in legal acts after the legal person has been notified in writing of the infringement shall be subject to a fine in the amount from three hundred euros up to six hundred euros.

The repeated infringement provided for in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be subject to a fine in the amount from six hundred euros up to one thousand two hundred euros.

Submission of manifestly incorrect or falsified data in the accounting documents and/or accounting and waste management reports of single-use plastic products (tobacco products with filters, filters sold for use with tobacco products, wet wipes, air balloons) and/or fishing gear containing plastic shall be subject to a fine in the amount from six hundred euros up to one thousand four hundred euros.

Failure to submit a report on the accounting and waste management of single-use plastic products (tobacco products with filters, filters sold for use with tobacco products, wet wipes, air balloons) and/or fishing gear containing plastic after having been notified in writing of the time limits for the submission of these documents shall be subject to a fine in the amount from three hundred euros up to eight hundred and fifty euros.

Failure to record the placing on the market of single-use plastic products (tobacco products with filters, filters sold for use with tobacco products, wet wipes, air balloons) and/or fishing gear containing plastic shall be subject to a fine in the amount from one thousand four hundred euros up to three thousand euros.

Amendments to the Article:

No [XIV-597](#).

04/11/2021,

published in TAR of 12.11.2021, i.e. 2021-23518

Article 95: Liability of legal persons for the supply of products (oils, taxable products, batteries and accumulators incorporated into appliances or vehicles, electrical and electronic equipment and/or vehicles) and/or packaging without registering on the internal market of the Republic of Lithuania in accordance with the procedure laid down by legal acts

The supply of products (oils, taxable products, batteries and accumulators incorporated in appliances or vehicles, electrical and electronic equipment and vehicles) and/or packaging without registration on the internal market of the Republic of Lithuania in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Waste Management or the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the Management of Packaging and Packaging Waste shall be subject to a fine in the amount from seven hundred euros up to one thousand four hundred euros.

The repeated infringement provided for in paragraph 1 shall be subject to a fine in the amount from one thousand four hundred euros up to three thousand euros.

Article 95¹. Liability of legal persons for placing single-use plastic products (tobacco products with filters, filters sold for use with tobacco products, wet wipes, air balloons) and/or fishing gear containing plastic on the market of the Republic of Lithuania without registering in accordance with the procedure laid down by legal acts

The submission of single-use plastic products (tobacco products with filters, filters sold for use with tobacco products, wet wipes, air balloons) and/or fishing gear containing plastic without registering on the market of the Republic of Lithuania in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Waste Management shall be subject to a fine in the amount from seven hundred euros up to one thousand four hundred euros.

The repeated infringement provided for in paragraph 1 shall be subject to a fine in the amount from one thousand four hundred euros up to three thousand euros.

Amendments to the Article:

No [XIV-597](#).

04/11/2021,

published in TAR of 12.11.2021, i.e. 2021-23518

Article 96: Liability of legal persons for the distribution of electrical and electronic equipment the manufacturer or importer of which has not been registered in accordance with the procedure laid down by legal acts

Distribution of electrical and electronic equipment the producer or importer of which has not been registered in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Waste Management shall be subject to a fine of between EUR 300 and EUR 600.

The repeated infringement provided for in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be subject to a fine in the amount from six hundred euros up to one thousand two hundred euros.

Article 97: Liability of legal persons for refusal to accept waste products

Failure to comply with the obligation to accept waste products in accordance with the procedure laid down by law shall be subject to a fine in the amount from four hundred and fifty euros up to eight hundred and fifty euros.

The repeated infringement provided for in paragraph 1 shall be subject to a fine in the amount from eight hundred and fifty euros up to one thousand seven hundred euros.

Article 98: Liability of legal persons for the supply or distribution of electrical and electronic equipment not labelled in accordance with the established procedure on the internal market or distribution of the Republic of Lithuania and for the supply of batteries and accumulators not labelled in accordance with the established procedure to the internal market of the Republic of Lithuania

The supply of electrical and electronic equipment not labelled in accordance with the established requirements on the internal market of the Republic of Lithuania shall be subject to a fine in the amount from six hundred euros up to one thousand two hundred euros.

The repeated infringement provided for in paragraph 1 shall be subject to a fine in the amount from one thousand two hundred euros up to two thousand three hundred euros.

Distribution of electrical and electronic equipment not labelled in accordance with the established requirements shall be subject to a fine in the amount from three hundred euros up to six hundred euros.

The repeated infringement provided for in paragraph 3 of this Article shall be subject to a fine in the amount from six hundred euros up to one thousand two hundred euros.

The supply of batteries and accumulators not labelled in accordance with the established requirements on the internal market of the Republic of Lithuania shall be subject to a fine in the amount from six hundred euros up to one thousand two hundred euros.

The repeated infringement provided for in paragraph 5 of this Article shall be subject to a fine in the amount from one thousand two hundred euros up to two thousand three hundred euros.

Rule 99: Liability of legal persons for failure to inform the public in relation to the management of products and/or waste products

Failure to comply with the obligation to educate and/or inform the public, in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Waste Management, in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Waste Management, shall impose a fine on the distributor in the amount from three hundred euros up to six hundred euros and on the producer and importer in the amount from one thousand four hundred euros up to three thousand euros.

The repeated infringement provided for in paragraph 1 of this Article shall render the distributor liable to a fine in the amount from eight hundred and fifty euros up to one thousand two hundred euros and a producer and importer – in the amount from three thousand euros up to six thousand euros.

Article 100: Liability of legal persons for the placing on the internal market of the Republic of Lithuania of batteries and accumulators exceeding the specified mercury and cadmium content

The supply on the internal market of the Republic of Lithuania of batteries and accumulators in which the quantity of mercury and cadmium laid down by legal acts is exceeded shall be subject to a fine in the amount from one thousand seven hundred euros up to four thousand euros.

The repeated infringement provided for in paragraph 1 shall be subject to a fine in the amount from three thousand euros up to six thousand euros.

Article 100¹. Liability of legal persons for placing products made of oxo-degradable plastics and prohibited single-use plastic products on the market of the Republic of Lithuania

Placing products made of oxo-degradable plastic on the market of the Republic of Lithuania shall be subject to a fine in the amount from one thousand seven hundred euros up to four thousand euros.

The repeated infringement provided for in paragraph 1 shall be subject to a fine in the amount from three thousand euros up to six thousand euros.

Placing on the market of single-use plastic earpicks, except in cases where they are subject to the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the Health System, shall be subject to a fine in the amount from one thousand seven hundred euros up to four thousand euros.

The repeated infringement provided for in paragraph 3 of this Article shall be subject to a fine in the amount from three thousand euros up to six thousand euros.

Placing single-use plastic cutlery on the market of the Republic of Lithuania shall be subject to a fine in the amount from one thousand seven hundred euros up to four thousand euros.

The repeated infringement provided for in paragraph 5 of this Article shall be subject to a fine in the amount from three thousand euros up to six thousand euros.

Placing single-use plastic plates on the market of the Republic of Lithuania shall be subject to a fine in the amount from one thousand seven hundred euros up to four thousand euros.

The repeated infringement provided for in paragraph 7 of this Article shall be subject to a fine in the amount from three thousand euros up to six thousand euros.

Placing on the market of single-use plastic straws, except where they are subject to the Law on the Health System, shall be subject to a fine in the amount from one thousand seven hundred euros up to four thousand euros.

The repeated infringement provided for in paragraph 9 of this Article shall be subject to a fine in the amount from three thousand euros up to six thousand euros.

Placing single-use plastic beverage mixers on the market of the Republic of Lithuania shall be subject to a fine in the amount from one thousand seven hundred euros up to four thousand euros.

The repeated infringement provided for in paragraph 11 of this Article shall be subject to a fine in the amount from three thousand euros up to six thousand euros.

The placing on the market of single-use plastic balloons of plastic balloons (except balloons intended for industrial and other professional use or use, which are not distributed to consumers) and their fittings shall be subject to a fine in the amount from one thousand seven hundred euros up to four thousand euros.

The repeated infringement provided for in paragraph 13 of this Article shall be subject to a fine in the amount from three thousand euros up to six thousand euros.

The placing on the market of the Republic of Lithuania of disposable beverage cups, their stoppers and lids made of polystyrene foam obtained by fusing the foamed polystyrene balls under the pressure of hot water vapour shall be subject to a fine in the amount from one thousand seven hundred euros up to four thousand euros.

The repeated infringement provided for in paragraph 15 of this Article shall be subject to a fine in the amount from three thousand euros up to six thousand euros.

The placing on the market of the Republic of Lithuania of disposable beverage containers, their stoppers and lids made of polystyrene foam obtained by fusing the foamed polystyrene balls under the pressure of hot water vapour shall be subject to a fine in the amount from one thousand seven hundred euros up to four thousand euros.

The repeated infringement provided for in paragraph 17 of this Article shall be subject to a fine in the amount from three thousand euros up to six thousand euros.

Placing on the market of single-use food containers, with or without lids, made of polystyrene foam obtained by fusing the foamed polystyrene balls under pressure under the application of hot water vapour shall be subject to a fine in the amount from one thousand seven hundred euros up to four thousand euros.

The repeated infringement provided for in paragraph 19 of this Article shall be subject to a fine in the amount from three thousand euros up to six thousand euros.

The placing on the market in the Republic of Lithuania of beverage containers of three litres or less with caps and lids made of plastic which does not meet the requirements laid down shall be subject to a fine in the amount from one thousand seven hundred euros up to four thousand euros.

TAR comment. 100 Article¹ (21) shall enter into force on 3 July 2024.

The repeated infringement provided for in paragraph 21 of this Article shall be subject to a fine in the amount from three thousand euros up to six thousand euros.

TAR comment. 100 Article¹ (22) shall enter into force on 03 July 2024.

*An Article has been added:
No [XIV-597](#).
04/11/2021,
published in TAR of 12.11.2021, i.e. 2021-23518*

Article 101 — Liability of legal persons for the supply of electrical and electronic equipment to the internal market of the Republic of Lithuania without a document proving that the management of WEEE will be financed

Failure to comply with the obligation laid down in the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Waste Management in connection with the supply of electrical and electronic equipment to the internal market of the Republic of Lithuania to have a document proving that the management of waste electrical and electronic equipment will be financed shall be subject to a fine in the amount from one thousand four hundred euros up to three thousand euros.

The repeated infringement provided for in paragraph 1 shall be subject to a fine in the amount from four thousand euros up to six thousand euros.

Article 102 — Liability of legal persons for non-organisation of waste products

Failure to comply with the obligation imposed by laws and other legal acts on producers and importers to collect waste oils free of charge from undertakings providing vehicle maintenance and repair services and to transport and transfer this waste to oil waste managers or to compensate undertakings or waste managers providing vehicle maintenance and repair services for the costs of collecting and transporting waste oils for management in the territory of the Republic of Lithuania shall be subject to a fine in the amount from three thousand euros up to six thousand euros.

The repeated infringement provided for in paragraph 1 shall be subject to a fine in the amount from six thousand euros up to ten thousand euros.

Failure to comply with the obligation to organise collection, transport, preparation for recovery and recovery of waste arising from the use of electrical and electronic equipment, batteries and accumulators, vehicles and/or taxable products made available on the domestic market of the Republic of Lithuania by producers and importers shall be subject to a fine of between EUR six thousand and EUR 14 thousand.

The repeated infringement provided for in paragraph 3 of this Article shall be subject to a fine in the amount from fourteen thousand euros up to twenty-three thousand euros.

Failure to comply with the obligation imposed by the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Waste Management and other legal acts on producers and importers to ensure the availability of a specified quantity of end-of-life vehicles shall be subject to a fine in the amount from three thousand euros up to six thousand euros.

The repeated infringement provided for in paragraph 5 of this Article shall be subject to a fine in the amount from six thousand euros up to fourteen thousand euros.

Article 102¹. Liability of legal persons for non-organisation of the financing of the management of waste products

Failure to comply with the obligation laid down in laws to organise the financing of the selection, collection, transport and treatment of waste and litter generated by the use of tobacco products with filters and/or filters placed on the market of the Republic of Lithuania by manufacturers and importers for use with tobacco products, wet wipes and/or air balloons, fishing gear containing plastic shall be subject to a fine of between EUR six thousand and fourteen thousand euros.

*Amendments to paragraph:
No [XIV-597](#).
04/11/2021,
published in TAR of 12.11.2021, i.e. 2021-23518*

The repeated infringement provided for in paragraph 1 shall be subject to a fine in the amount from fourteen thousand euros up to twenty-three thousand euros.

An Article has been added:

Rule 103: Liability of legal persons for the organisation of the management of product and/or packaging waste without a licence to organise the management of product and/or packaging waste referred to in the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Waste Management

The organisation of the management of product and/or packaging waste in the absence of a licence to organise the management of product and/or packaging waste referred to in the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Waste Management shall be subject to a fine of between seven thousand and fourteen thousand euros.

The repeated infringement provided for in paragraph 1 shall be subject to a fine in the amount from fourteen thousand euros up to thirty thousand euros.

Rule 104 — Liability of legal persons for the supply to the internal market of the Republic of Lithuania of packaging containing harmful substances in excess of the permitted limit quantity

The supply on the internal market of the Republic of Lithuania of packaging containing harmful substances exceeding the permitted limit quantity shall be subject to a fine in the amount from one thousand seven hundred euros up to four thousand euros.

Article 105: Liability of legal persons for failure to comply with the obligation to educate and/or inform the public about packaging and/or packaging waste management in accordance with the established procedure or incorrectly

Failure to comply with the obligation laid down in the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the Management of Packaging and Packaging Waste to educate and/or inform the public about packaging and/or packaging waste management in accordance with the established procedure or improperly shall impose a fine on the packaging distributor in the amount from three hundred euros up to six hundred euros and on the producer and importer of packaging – from one thousand four hundred euros up to three thousand euros.

The repeated infringement provided for in paragraph 1 of this Article shall render the distributor liable to a fine in the amount from eight hundred and fifty euros up to one thousand two hundred euros and a producer and importer – in the amount from three thousand euros up to six thousand euros.

Article 106: Liability of legal persons for refusal to accept packaging

Failure to comply with the obligation to accept packaging in accordance with the procedure laid down by law shall be subject to a fine in the amount from four hundred and fifty euros up to eight hundred and fifty euros.

The repeated infringement provided for in paragraph 1 shall be subject to a fine in the amount from eight hundred and fifty euros up to one thousand seven hundred euros.

Article 107: Liability of legal persons for failure to comply with the requirements for the implementation of the packaging accounting, the submission of an accounting report on empty packaging placed on the internal market of the Republic of Lithuania and the submission of a declaration for environmental pollution by packaging waste

Compliance with the requirements laid down in legal acts shall be subject to a fine in the amount from one hundred and fifty euros up to three hundred euros after the legal person has been notified in writing of the infringement.

The repeated infringement provided for in paragraph 1 shall be subject to a fine in the amount from three hundred euros up to six hundred euros.

The submission of manifestly incorrect or false data in the records of packaging and in the accounting report of empty packaging placed on the internal market of the Republic of Lithuania shall be

subject to a fine in the amount from two hundred and fifty euros up to eight hundred and fifty euros.

Failure to submit an accounting report on empty packaging placed on the internal market of the Republic of Lithuania and/or a declaration of the tax for pollution of the environment by packaging waste after having been notified in writing of the time limits for the submission of these documents shall be subject to a fine in the amount from two hundred and fifty euros up to four hundred and fifty euros.

Failure to keep records of packaging shall be subject to a fine in the amount from seven hundred euros up to one thousand four hundred euros.

Rule 108: Liability of legal persons for non-organisation of packaging waste management

Failure to comply with the obligation to organise collection, transport, preparation for recovery and recovery of waste arising from the use of packaging made available on the domestic market of the Republic of Lithuania by producers and importers shall be subject to a fine of between six thousand euros and fourteen thousand euros.

The repeated infringement provided for in paragraph 1 shall be subject to a fine in the amount from fourteen thousand euros up to twenty-three thousand euros.

Article 108¹. Liability of legal persons for the distribution of lightweight and very light plastic carrier bags free of charge at the point of sale of goods or products

The distribution of light and/or very lightweight plastic carrier bags, with the exception of very lightweight plastic carrier bags, containing fresh meat, its products and fresh fish, their products, free of charge at the point of sale of goods or products shall be subject to a fine in the amount from one thousand euros up to three thousand euros.

The repeated infringement provided for in paragraph 1 shall be subject to a fine in the amount from three thousand euros up to five thousand euros.

Amendments to the Article:

No [XIV-1564](#).

24/11/2022,

published in TAR 02/12 2022, i.e. 2022-24644

Article 108². Liability of legal persons for non-organisation of financing for the management of waste and litter generated by the use of single-use plastic products placed on the market of the Republic of Lithuania by producers and importers

Failure to comply with the obligation to organise the financing of the collection, collection, transport and treatment of waste and litter generated by the use of filled single-use plastic products placed on the market of the Republic of Lithuania by producers and importers (without further preparation for consumption food containers, flexible packets and wrapping paper, beverage containers of not more than three litres, including their caps and lids, lightweight plastic carrier bags) shall be subject to a fine of between six thousand and fourteen thousand euros.

The repeated infringement provided for in paragraph 1 shall be subject to a fine in the amount from fourteen thousand euros up to twenty-three thousand euros.

An Article has been added:

No [XIV-597](#).

04/11/2021,

published in TAR of 12.11.2021, i.e. 2021-23518

Article 109: Liability of Legal Entities for Infringement of Requirements for the Management of Chemical Substances and Chemical Mixtures

Storage of chemical substances and/or chemical mixtures in violation of the established requirements shall be subject to a fine in the amount from six hundred euros up to eight hundred and fifty euros.

Storage of chemical substances and/or chemical mixtures in violation of the established requirements and causing damage to the environment shall be subject to a fine in the amount from three thousand euros up to six thousand euros.

Failure to comply with the requirement to notify the European Chemicals Agency of substances on their own and in mixtures or articles, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Regulation (EC) No

1272/2008, for inclusion in the classification and labelling inventory after written warning shall be subject to a fine in the amount from three hundred euros up to six hundred euros.

Infringement of the accounting requirements for chemical substances and mixtures manufactured, placed on the market, imported, exported, distributed, used, after written warning shall be subject to a fine in the amount from three hundred euros up to eight hundred and fifty euros.

The repeated infringement provided for in paragraph 4 of this Article shall be subject to a fine in the amount from eight hundred and fifty euros up to one thousand seven hundred euros.

Failure to provide information on chemicals and mixtures manufactured, placed on the market, imported, exported, distributed, used, their properties and effects, in accordance with the procedure laid down by laws and other legal acts, concealing and/or distorting this information, failing to comply with the requirements laid down in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 to provide, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008, information relating to the establishment of preventive and therapeutic measures on the placing on the market and on the chemical composition of chemical mixtures classified as hazardous after written warning shall be subject to a fine of between EUR 600 and one thousand seven hundred euros.

The repeated infringement provided for in paragraph 6 of this Article shall be subject to a fine in the amount from eight hundred and fifty euros up to two thousand three hundred euros.

The import and/or export of hazardous chemicals and chemical mixtures, as well as articles containing them, in breach of the requirements laid down in Regulation (EU) No 649/2012 shall be subject to a fine in the amount from six hundred euros up to one thousand two hundred euros.

Failure to comply with the requirements to submit additional information to the European Chemicals Agency and/or to the competent authority of the Republic of Lithuania in accordance with the request of these authorities and to submit to the European Chemicals Agency information on hazardous substances in articles in accordance with the procedure laid down in Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 and information on substances on their own and in mixtures or in articles subject to registration exemptions in the cases specified in Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 and/or non-compliance with the conditions laid down in cases of exemptions from registration shall, after written warning, be subject to a fine of between EUR 600 and one thousand two hundred euros.

Failure to submit to other potential registrants the data obtained during the tests for the registration of the substance and/or documents justifying the costs of the study after written warning shall be subject to a fine in the amount from six hundred euros up to one thousand four hundred euros.

Failure to comply with the requirements to communicate to participants, distributors or consumers in the supply chain information on substances on their own and in mixtures or articles and on chemical mixtures after written warning shall, in accordance with the procedure laid down by Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, be subject to a fine in the amount from six hundred euros up to one thousand four hundred euros.

Failure to comply with the requirements of drawing up safety data sheets and/or providing them after a written warning shall give rise to a fine in the amount from one hundred and fifty euros up to four hundred and fifty euros.

An infringement of the conditions and requirements specified in safety data sheets and their annexes shall, after a written warning, result in a fine in the amount from three hundred euros up to six hundred euros.

Infringement of the requirements for advertising the use of hazardous substances and chemical mixtures and articles containing them shall be subject to a fine in the amount from six hundred euros up to one thousand seven hundred euros.

Registration of substances on their own and in mixtures or articles in violation of the requirements laid down in Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 and/or failure to comply with the requirement to renew registration of substances on their own and in mixtures or articles in accordance with the procedure laid down in this paragraph shall, after written warning, be subject to a fine in the amount from eight hundred and fifty euros up to two thousand euros.

Infringement of the requirements for withdrawal and/or recall from the market of substances not registered or authorised in accordance with the procedure laid down by Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 and hazardous substances on their own or in mixtures or articles whose manufacture, placing on the market and use is prohibited or restricted shall be subject to a fine in the amount from six thousand euros up to ten thousand euros.

An infringement of the requirements for the classification of substances on their own and in mixtures or articles, as well as for the classification of mixtures, explosive substances or articles containing mixtures, the packaging and/or labelling of dangerous substances and mixtures, the packaging and/or labelling of articles belonging to the class of explosives (including requirements for reviewing the classification, updating the information on labels) shall, in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008, be subject to a fine in the amount from one thousand four hundred euros up to three thousand euros.

Infringement of the prohibition on placing on the market a hazardous substance and/or a mixture or an article in the class of explosives, if they have not been classified, labelled and/or packaged in accordance with the established procedure, shall be subject to a fine in the amount from three thousand euros up to six thousand euros.

Failure to comply with the obligations of a downstream user in the cases specified in Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 concerning the chemical safety assessment of substances, the establishment of risk mitigation measures and their application and/or submission of information to the European Chemicals Agency shall, after a written warning, be subject to a fine in the amount from eight hundred and fifty euros up to one thousand four hundred euros.

Requirements for the manufacturer, importer, downstream user or distributor to keep, for a specified period of time, information on substances manufactured, imported, placed on the market, placed on the market or used for the purpose of fulfilling their obligations under Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, as well as obligations of the supplier of the substance or mixture on the market to collect and store the information he has used to classify and label a substance or mixture in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 and/or to make such information available to the European Chemicals Agency, failure to comply with the competent authority of the Republic of Lithuania and/or institutions and/or state undertakings supervising the handling of chemical substances and chemical mixtures after a written warning shall be subject to a fine in the amount from eight hundred and fifty euros up to one thousand four hundred euros.

Infringement of the prohibition on the manufacture and/or placing on the market of substances on their own and in mixtures or articles, where they have not been registered in accordance with the established procedure, shall be subject to a fine in the amount from one thousand four hundred euros up to three thousand euros.

The use of hazardous substances on their own and in mixtures or articles without complying with the conditions of authorisation shall be subject to a fine in the amount from three thousand euros up to six thousand euros.

Infringement of restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and/or use of hazardous substances and mixtures containing them shall be subject to a fine in the amount from three thousand euros up to six thousand euros.

Infringement of the prohibition on the placing on the market and/or use of hazardous substances on their own and in mixtures or articles where the use of these substances or their incorporation into the composition of an article is not authorised in accordance with the established procedure shall be subject to a fine in the amount from six thousand euros up to ten thousand euros.

The manufacture, placing on the market and/or use of hazardous substances on their own and in mixtures or articles prohibited for use shall be subject to a fine in the amount from eight thousand euros up to seventeen thousand euros.

Amendments to the Article:

No [XIII-1109](#).

19/04/2018,

posted in TAR 27/04/2018, i.e. 2018-06746

No [XIII-2803](#).

28/01/2020,

published in TAR of 7/02/2020, i.e. 2020-02854

Article 109¹. Liability of legal persons for breach of the requirements laid down in Regulation (EU) 2017/852

Failure to comply with the prohibition on the export of mercury, mercury compounds and mixtures referred to in Annex I to this Regulation laid down in Regulation (EU) 2017/852 shall be subject to a fine in the amount from six thousand euros up to ten thousand euros.

Imports of mixtures of mercury and mercury referred to in Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2017/852 in breach of the established requirements shall be subject to a fine in the amount from six hundred euros up to one thousand two hundred euros.

Failure to comply with the prohibition on imports of mercury mixtures and mercury compounds for the recovery of mercury laid down in Regulation (EU) 2017/852 and the prohibition of imports of mercury for the use of mercury in artisanal and small-scale gold mining and recycling shall be subject to a fine in the amount from eight thousand euros up to 17 thousand euros.

Failure to comply with the prohibition on the export, import and manufacture of mercury-containing products referred to in Annex II to this Regulation laid down in Regulation (EU) 2017/852 shall be subject to a fine in the amount from six thousand euros up to seventeen thousand euros.

Failure to comply with the prohibition on the use of mercury and mercury compounds in industrial activities, manufacturing, artisanal and small-scale gold mining and processing laid down in Regulation (EU) 2017/852 shall be subject to a fine in the amount from eight thousand euros up to 17 thousand euros.

Infringement of restrictions on the use in manufacturing processes of mercury and mercury compounds referred to in Annex III to Regulation (EU) 2017/852 shall give rise to a fine in the amount from three thousand euros up to six thousand euros.

Non-compliance with the prohibition on the manufacture and placing on the market of new mercury-added products laid down in Regulation (EU) 2017/852, the prohibition on the use of mercury or mercury compounds in new manufacturing processes shall be subject to a fine in the amount from six thousand euros up to seventeen thousand euros.

Failure to comply with the requirement laid down in Regulation (EU) 2017/852 to install amalgam separators in dental care (assistance) establishments which comply with the level of collection of amalgam particles laid down in this Regulation shall be subject to a fine in the amount from four hundred euros up to EUR 600.

An Article has been added:

No [XIII-1109](#).

19/04/2018,

posted in TAR 27/04/2018, i.e. 2018-06746

Rule 110: Liability of legal persons for breach of requirements for handling ozone depleting substances, equipment and products containing or relying on these substances

Failure to ensure the installation, maintenance, repair, inspection of equipment and products containing ozone depleting substances in respect of leakage and/or dismantling of ozone depleting substances shall be subject to a fine in the amount from six hundred euros up to one thousand two hundred euros.

A fine in the amount from six hundred euros up to one thousand euros shall be imposed on the operation of equipment containing ozone depleting substances in accordance with the procedure laid down for the purpose of checking the potential leakage of equipment containing ozone depleting substances or the operation of such equipment which has malfunctions resulting in the release or potential release of ozone depleting substances into the environment.

Infringement of the labelling requirements of equipment containing substances that deplete the ozone layer, data on the collection and use of ozone depleting substances from equipment, the requirements for the handling and storage of other specified information on the operation of the equipment and/or the requirement to ensure that the equipment is accompanied by instructions for safe operation and maintenance and/or compliance with this instructions shall be subject to a fine in the amount from three hundred euros up to six hundred euros.

An infringement of the requirements to collect ozone depleting substances from equipment containing these substances during maintenance, repair or before dismantling and removal shall be subject to a fine in the amount from eight hundred and fifty euros up to one thousand seven hundred euros.

An infringement of the requirements for the destruction of ozone depleting substances or equipment and products containing these substances shall give rise to a fine in the amount from one thousand two hundred euros up to two thousand three hundred euros.

Violation of the requirements to take statutory measures to avoid leakages of ozone depleting substances from unused equipment and/or dismantling of worn, unusable and/or unnecessary equipment or

treatment of waste such equipment in violation of the requirements for the prevention and reduction of emissions of ozone depleting substances into the environment shall be subject to a fine in the amount from six hundred euros up to one thousand two hundred euros.

The infringement provided for in paragraph 6 of this Article shall be subject to a fine in the amount from eight hundred and fifty euros up to one thousand seven hundred euros where ozone depleting substances have been discharged into the environment as a result.

The import, placing on the market, export and/or operation of equipment and products containing chlorofluorocarbons, halons, chloromethane tetrachloride, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, hydrobromofluorocarbons, bromochloromethane, methyl bromide or mixtures containing these substances, or equipment and products whose functioning depends on these substances (with the exception of the acts referred to in paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 7 of this Article), shall, in breach of the requirements laid down by law, be subject to a fine in the amount from one thousand four hundred euros up to three thousand euros.

Import, placing on the market, export and/or operation of equipment and products containing hydrochlorofluorocarbons or mixtures containing these substances or of equipment and products whose functioning depends on these substances (except for the acts referred to in paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 7 of this Article) in violation of the requirements laid down in legal acts shall be subject to a fine in the amount from eight hundred and fifty euros up to one thousand seven hundred euros.

Information on the import, export, introduction into the territory of the Republic of Lithuania, destruction of ozone-depleting substances, equipment and products containing or relying on these substances, about the use of ozone depleting substances, their collection from equipment or products, recycling, regeneration, equipment or disposal, purchase, sale or other transfer of equipment to another undertaking, the replacement of ozone-depleting substances in equipment by other substances, the failure to submit the equipment to the institutions of the European Union and/or the Republic of Lithuania in accordance with the procedure laid down by legal acts, the concealment and/or distortion of this information shall be subject to a fine in the amount from three hundred euros up to one thousand two hundred euros.

An infringement of the additional information requirements laid down in legal acts on the label of ozone depleting substances shall be subject to a fine in the amount from three hundred euros up to eight hundred and fifty euros.

The storage of halons shall be subject to a fine in the amount from eight hundred and fifty euros up to one thousand seven hundred euros where the undertaking does not meet the requirements laid down by legal acts for the storage of halons.

The use of ozone depleting substances for laboratory and analytical purposes shall, in accordance with the procedure laid down by legal acts, be subject to a fine in the amount from six hundred euros up to one thousand two hundred euros.

Article 111: Liability of legal persons for violations of the requirements for the use of subsoil resources, cavities and/or soil

An infringement of the requirements of legal acts regulating the use of subsoil resources, voids and/or soil shall be subject to a fine in the amount from one hundred and sixty euros up to three hundred and fifty euros.

The unlawful use of non-metallic minerals and/or soil in the case of unlawful use of up to 20 cubic metres of non-metallic minerals and/or soil shall be subject to a fine in the amount from eight hundred and fifty euros up to one thousand seven hundred euros.

The unlawful use of non-metallic minerals and/or soil in the case of unlawful use of non-metallic minerals and/or soil of 20 cubic metres or more but less than 100 cubic metres shall be subject to a fine in the amount from three thousand euros up to six thousand euros.

The unlawful use of non-metallic minerals and/or soil in the case of unlawful use of non-metallic minerals and/or soils of 100 cubic metres or more but less than 1000 cubic metres shall be subject to a fine in the amount from eight thousand up to 17 thousand euros.

The unlawful use of non-metallic minerals and/or soil where 1000 cubic metres or more of non-metallic minerals and/or soil has been unlawfully used shall be subject to a fine in the amount from 17 thousand euros up to forty thousand euros.

The unlawful use of non-metallic minerals and/or soil, when unlawfully used up to 20 cubic metres of non-metallic minerals and/or soil, shall be subject to a fine in the amount from one thousand seven hundred euros up to four thousand euros.

The unlawful use of non-metallic minerals and/or soil, when unlawfully used 20 cubic metres or more but less than 100 cubic metres of non-metallic minerals and/or soil, shall be subject to a fine in the amount from six thousand euros up to ten thousand euros.

The unlawful use of non-metallic minerals and/or soil, when unlawfully used for 100 cubic metres or more but less than 1000 cubic metres of non-metallic minerals and/or soil, shall be subject to a fine in the amount from 17 thousand euros up to thirty-five thousand euros.

The unlawful use of non-metallic minerals and/or soils committed in the case of unlawful use of 1000 cubic metres and more of non-metallic minerals and/or soil shall be subject to a fine in the amount from thirty-five thousand euros up to eighty thousand euros.

The unlawful use of hydrocarbons shall be subject to a fine in the amount from fifty-five thousand euros up to one hundred and fifty thousand euros.

The unlawful use of subsoil cavities, metal ore minerals and valuable minerals shall give rise to a fine in the amount from fourteen thousand euros up to thirty thousand euros.

The unlawful use of groundwater shall give rise to a fine in the amount from one thousand up to two thousand five hundred euros.

Unlawful use of groundwater committed repeatedly shall be subject to a fine in the amount from two thousand six hundred euros up to three thousand eight hundred euros.

The use of groundwater in violation of the conditions laid down in the permit for the use of groundwater resources shall give rise to a fine in the amount from three hundred and forty euros up to eight hundred and fifty euros.

The use of groundwater in violation of the conditions laid down in the permit for the use of groundwater resources, committed repeatedly, shall give rise to a fine in the amount from five hundred euros up to one thousand five hundred euros.

The use of non-metallic minerals and/or soil in violation of the conditions laid down in the permit for the use of subsoil resources and/or failure to comply with a plan for the use of subsoil or a project for the use of underground resources or solutions of a project for the use of soil resources shall be subject to a fine in the amount from three hundred and ninety euros up to nine hundred and forty euros.

The use of subsurface cavities, metal ores and valuable minerals in violation of the conditions laid down in the permit to use subsurface resources or cavities and/or failure to comply with the solutions of the subsurface use plan shall be subject to a fine in the amount from eight hundred euros up to two thousand five hundred euros.

The use of hydrocarbons in violation of the conditions laid down in the permit for the exploitation of hydrocarbon resources or failure to comply with the solutions of the project for the exploitation of hydrocarbon resources shall give rise to a fine in the amount from two thousand three hundred euros up to four thousand eight hundred euros.

The installation of wells, installations and connected infrastructure for the investigation and/or use of hydrocarbons, the preservation and liquidation of wells and/or the use of hydrocarbons in violation of the procedure for the prevention and response of marine casualties shall be subject to a fine in the amount from four thousand euros up to six thousand euros.

Amendments to the Article:

No [XIII-3194](#).

26/06/2020,

published in TAR 09/07/2020, i.e. 2020-15387

Article 112: Liability of Legal Entities for Infringement of Subsoil Resources Accounting Requirements and Rehabilitation Requirements

An infringement of the requirements for the accounting of subsoil resources after the legal person has been notified in writing of the infringement shall be subject to a fine in the amount from four hundred and fifty euros up to eight hundred and fifty euros.

The repeated infringement provided for in paragraph 1 shall be subject to a fine in the amount from eight hundred and fifty euros up to two thousand euros.

An infringement of the requirements for the rehabilitation of damaged land shall, where the area of the damaged land is not cultivated up to 1 ha, be subject to a fine in the amount from eight hundred and fifty euros up to one thousand seven hundred euros.

An infringement of the requirements for the rehabilitation of damaged land shall be subject to a fine in the amount from three thousand euros up to ten thousand euros where the area of the damaged land is not attracted to an increase of 1 ha or more but less than 25 ha.

A violation of the requirements for the rehabilitation of damaged land, where 25 ha or more of the damaged land area has not been achieved, shall be subject to a fine in the amount from fourteen thousand euros up to thirty thousand euros.

An infringement of the requirements for the rehabilitation of damaged land committed repeatedly when the area of damaged land has not been cultivated shall be subject to a fine in the amount from one thousand seven hundred euros up to four thousand euros.

An infringement of the requirements for the rehabilitation of damaged land committed repeatedly when the area of the damaged land is unaccounted for by 1 ha or more but less than 25 ha shall be subject to a fine in the amount from six thousand euros up to twenty-three thousand euros.

An infringement of the requirements for the rehabilitation of damaged land committed repeatedly when the area of the damaged land is not attracted to 25 ha or more shall be subject to a fine in the amount from thirty thousand euros up to fifty-five thousand euros.

Article 113: Liability of Legal Entities for Infringement of Subsurface Geological Survey Requirements

Carrying out underground geological survey without the right to do so shall be subject to a fine in the amount from six hundred euros up to one thousand two hundred euros.

The repeated infringement provided for in paragraph 1 shall be subject to a fine in the amount from one thousand five hundred euros up to two thousand five hundred euros.

An infringement of the requirements for carrying out underground geological research shall be subject to a fine in the amount from three hundred and fifty euros up to seven hundred euros.

The repeated infringement provided for in paragraph 3 of this Article shall be subject to a fine in the amount from seven hundred and fifty euros up to one thousand three hundred euros.

Infringement of the requirements for registration of underground geological surveys and/or failure to submit the results of geological survey of subsurface shall, in accordance with the established procedure, be subject to a fine in the amount from two hundred euros up to four hundred euros.

The repeated infringement provided for in paragraph 5 of this Article shall be subject to a fine in the amount from four hundred and fifty euros up to nine hundred euros.

Amendments to the Article:

No [XIII-3194](#).

26/06/2020,

published in TAR 09/07/2020, i.e. 2020-15387

Article 114: Liability of legal persons for violation of the requirements for the design, installation, conservation and liquidation of wells

An infringement of the requirements for the design, installation, conservation and liquidation of groundwater wells shall be subject to a fine in the amount from two hundred euros up to three hundred and fifty euros.

An infringement of the requirements for the design, installation, conservation and liquidation of geothermal wells shall be subject to a fine in the amount from two hundred and fifty euros up to four hundred and fifty euros.

An infringement of the requirements for the design, installation, conservation and liquidation of hydrocarbon wells shall be subject to a fine in the amount from one thousand euros up to one thousand nine hundred euros.

Amendments to the Article:

Article 115: Liability of legal persons for infringement of the requirements for exploration and geological storage of carbon dioxide geological storage complexes

Submission of incorrect data on the monitoring of carbon dioxide injection facilities, carbon dioxide geological storage complex and/or carbon dioxide aggregation and environmental monitoring or failure to submit these data to the Lithuanian Geological Survey under the Ministry of Environment shall be subject to a fine in the amount from three hundred euros up to eight hundred and fifty euros.

The repeated infringement provided for in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be subject to a fine in the amount from eight hundred and fifty euros up to one thousand seven hundred euros.

The execution of exploration of geological storage complexes of carbon dioxide in violation of the requirements of a works project or an infringement of the requirements of the carbon dioxide flow composition or the procedure for the adoption of carbon dioxide streams laid down in legal acts shall give rise to a fine in the amount from one thousand four hundred euros up to three thousand euros.

The repeated infringement provided for in paragraph 3 of this Article shall be subject to a fine in the amount from three thousand euros up to six thousand euros.

Article 116: Liability of legal persons for violations of round timber measurement procedure, exchange cut and/or tree selection and marking requirements, harvesting, transportation, use of forest resources, drawing up of internal management projects, forest use requirements, forest management and/or use in violation of the solutions of the forest decommissioning project

An infringement of the procedure for measuring roundwood shall be subject to a fine in the amount from eight hundred and fifty euros up to one thousand seven hundred euros.

The opening of exchanges and/or the selection of trees and the marking of felling in violation of the established procedure for cutting and evaluation of stock exchanges, logging, management and use of private forests, as well as infringement of the procedure for logging, transportation and use of forest resources shall be subject to a fine in the amount from one thousand two hundred euros up to two thousand three thousand euros.

Inadequate design of the economic measures, where the internal forest management project submitted for coordination is assessed negatively, and/or incorrect determination of the age and species composition of forests when drawing up forest management projects shall be subject to a fine in the amount from one thousand two hundred euros up to two thousand three hundred euros.

Forest management and/or use in violation of the solutions of the decommissioning project shall result in a fine in the amount from one thousand four hundred euros up to three thousand euros.

Rule 117: Liability of legal persons for arbitrary felling, destruction or damage of trees and shrubs on forest land

Arbitrary felling, destruction or damage of trees and bushes on forest land where up to 10 cubic metres of trees and/or bushes are felled, destroyed or damaged shall be subject to a fine in the amount from three hundred euros up to six hundred euros.

Arbitrary felling, destruction or damage of trees and bushes on forest land shall be subject to a fine in the amount from one thousand four hundred euros up to three thousand euros in the case of felling, destruction or injury of 10 cubic metres or more but less than 100 cubic metres of trees and/or bushes.

Arbitrary felling, destruction or damage of trees and bushes on forest land shall be subject to a fine in the amount from three thousand euros up to EUR 8 thousand, where 100 cubic metres and more but less than 300 cubic metres of trees and/or bushes are felled, destroyed or damaged.

Arbitrary felling, destruction or damage of trees and bushes on forest land where 300 cubic metres or more but less than 500 cubic metres of trees and/or bushes are felled, destroyed or damaged shall be subject to a fine in the amount from eight thousand up to fourteen thousand euros.

Arbitrary felling, destruction or damage of trees and bushes on forest land committed repeatedly when trees and/or bushes up to 10 cubic metres of trees and/or bushes are felled, destroyed or damaged shall be subject to a fine in the amount from six hundred euros up to one thousand two hundred euros.

Arbitrary felling, destruction or damage of trees and bushes on forest land committed repeatedly when felled, destroyed or damaged by trees and/or bushes of 10 cubic metres and more but less than 100 cubic metres shall be subject to a fine in the amount from three thousand euros up to six thousand euros.

Arbitrary felling, destruction or damage of trees and bushes on forest land committed repeatedly when felled, destroyed or damaged by 100 cubic metres and more but less than 300 cubic metres of trees and/or bushes shall be subject to a fine in the amount from six thousand euros up to seventeen thousand euros.

Arbitrary felling, destruction or damage of trees and bushes on forest land which has been repeated after felling, destruction or injury of 300 cubic metres and more but less than 500 cubic metres of trees and/or bushes shall be subject to a fine in the amount from 17 thousand euros up to thirty thousand euros.

Rule 118: Liability of legal persons for the removal or removal without authorisation of arbitrarily harvested trees and shrubs grown on forest land

The removal or removal without authorisation of arbitrarily harvested trees and bushes growing on forest land shall be subject to a fine in the amount from one hundred and fifty euros up to three hundred euros when trees or bushes of up to 10 cubic metres are removed and/or removed.

The removal or removal without authorisation of arbitrarily harvested trees and bushes growing on forest land shall be subject to a fine in the amount from seven hundred euros up to one thousand four hundred euros when trees and/or bushes of 10 cubic metres and more but less than 100 cubic metres are removed or removed.

The removal or removal without authorisation of arbitrarily harvested trees and bushes growing on forest land shall be subject to a fine in the amount from one thousand four hundred euros up to five thousand euros when 100 cubic metres and more but less than 300 cubic metres of trees and/or bushes are removed.

The removal or removal without authorisation of arbitrarily harvested trees and bushes growing on forest land shall be subject to a fine in the amount from five thousand euros up to seven thousand euros in the case of removal or removal of 300 solid cubic metres or more of trees and/or bushes.

The removal or removal without authorisation of arbitrarily harvested trees and bushes growing on forest land shall be subject to a fine in the amount from three hundred euros up to six hundred euros when trees and/or bushes of up to 10 cubic metres are removed or removed.

The removal or removal without authorisation of arbitrarily harvested trees and bushes growing on forest land shall be subject to a fine in the amount from one thousand four hundred euros up to three thousand euros when the trees and/or bushes of 10 cubic metres and more but less than 100 cubic metres are removed or removed.

The removal or removal without authorisation of arbitrarily harvested trees and bushes growing on forest land shall be subject to a fine in the amount from three thousand euros up to EUR 8 thousand, where 100 cubic metres and more but less than 300 cubic metres of trees and/or bushes are removed or removed.

The removal or removal without authorisation of arbitrarily harvested trees and bushes growing on forest land shall be subject to a fine in the amount from eight thousand up to fourteen thousand euros when the trees and/or bushes of 300 cubic metres or more are removed or removed.

Rule 119 — Liability of legal persons for violation of the requirements for the use of m-resources and their recovery

The unlawful exceedance of the annual stock exchange approved by the main cuttings shall give rise to a fine in the amount from one hundred and forty euros up to three thousand euros.

An infringement of the requirements of the provisions on forest reproductive material shall give rise to a fine in the amount from three hundred euros up to six hundred euros.

An infringement of the requirements of the provisions on reforestation and afforestation shall give rise to a fine in the amount from six hundred euros up to one thousand two hundred euros.

The repeated infringement provided for in paragraph 3 of this Article shall be subject to a fine in the amount from eight hundred and fifty euros up to one thousand seven hundred euros.

Failure to reforest within the time limits laid down in the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Forests shall give rise to a fine of one thousand four hundred euros per hectare of forest which has not been restored.

The repeated infringement provided for in paragraph 5 of this Article shall give rise to a fine of three thousand euros per hectare of forest which has not been restored.

Article 120: Liability of legal persons for breach of fire protection requirements

An infringement of fire protection requirements shall be subject to a fine in the amount from eight hundred and fifty euros up to one thousand seven hundred euros.

An infringement of fire protection requirements resulting in a forest fire or its spread shall be subject to a fine in the amount from three thousand euros up to six thousand euros.

Article 121: Liability of legal persons for violation of sanitary protection requirements

An infringement of forest sanitary protection requirements shall be subject to a fine in the amount from six hundred euros up to one thousand two hundred euros.

The repeated infringement provided for in paragraph 1 shall be subject to a fine in the amount from eight hundred and fifty euros up to one thousand seven hundred euros.

An infringement of forest sanitary protection requirements in the event of damage to the environment shall be subject to a fine in the amount from one thousand four hundred euros up to three thousand euros.

The repeated infringement provided for in paragraph 3 of this Article shall be subject to a fine in the amount from three thousand euros up to six thousand euros.

Article 122: Liability of legal persons for violation of the requirements for the protection and use of protected areas

An infringement of the requirements for the protection and use of restorative sites, genetic sites, biosphere polygons and/or buffer protection zones, with the exception of buffer protection zones of heritage objects, shall be subject to a fine in the amount from sixty euros up to two hundred and fifty euros.

An infringement referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article in the event of damage to the environment shall be subject to a fine in the amount from one hundred and twenty euros up to four hundred and fifty euros.

The repeated infringement provided for in paragraph 1 or 2 of this Article shall be subject to a fine in the amount from three hundred euros up to six hundred euros.

An infringement of the requirements for the protection and use of state parks and/or biosphere reserves, with the exception of reserves, reserves and objects of heritage located in state parks or biosphere reserves, shall be subject to a fine in the amount from three hundred euros up to six hundred euros.

An infringement provided for in paragraph 4 of this Article in the event of damage to the environment shall be subject to a fine in the amount from six hundred euros up to one thousand two hundred euros.

The repeated infringement provided for in paragraph 4 or 5 of this Article shall be subject to a fine in the amount from eight hundred and fifty euros up to one thousand seven hundred euros.

An infringement of the requirements for the protection and use of reserves, reserves, heritage objects, buffer protection zones of heritage objects, state parks or biosphere reserves shall be subject to a fine in the amount from six hundred euros up to one thousand two hundred euros.

Amendments to paragraph:

No [XIV-2351](#).

14/12/2023,

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The infringement provided for in paragraph 7 of this Article in the event of damage to the environment shall be subject to a fine in the amount from one thousand two hundred euros up to two thousand three hundred euros.

The repeated infringement provided for in paragraph 7 or 8 of this Article shall be subject to a fine in the amount from one thousand four hundred euros up to three thousand euros.

An infringement of the requirements for the protection and use of state parks, reserves and/or biosphere reserves in the unlawful construction, storage and/or use of wagons, other movable objects and/or

equipment for accommodation, accommodation, catering and/or other purposes shall be subject to a fine in the amount from three hundred euros up to eight hundred and fifty euros.

The repeated infringement provided for in paragraph 10 of this Article shall be subject to a fine in the amount from six hundred euros up to one thousand four hundred euros.

Article 123: Liability of legal persons for breach of requirements for the protection of bodies of water

An infringement of the requirements of protection zones of surface water bodies and/or coast guard strips shall be subject to a fine in the amount from one hundred and fifty euros up to six hundred euros.

The repeated infringement provided for in paragraph 1 shall be subject to a fine in the amount from three hundred euros up to eight hundred and fifty euros.

Article 123¹. Liability of legal persons for carrying out economic and/or other activities in bodies of subsoil resources, protection zones of groundwater water sites, violating the special conditions of land use applicable in these protection zones of subsurface resources, groundwater water sites, or the use of a well for groundwater abstraction without establishing a protection zone for the groundwater water site

The pursuit of Chinese and/or other activities in deposits of subsoil resources in violation of applicable special land use conditions shall be subject to a fine in the amount from six hundred euros up to one thousand euros.

The repeated infringement provided for in paragraph 1 shall be subject to a fine in the amount from eight hundred euros up to two thousand euros.

Failure to submit an application to register the areas specified in the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Special Land Use Conditions in which special land use conditions are applied in the Real Property Register within the time limit laid down by law, where this application must be submitted by a person interested in carrying out economic and/or other activities for which the territories specified in the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Special Land Use Conditions have been established, shall be subject to a fine of between EUR 700 and EUR 500.

The pursuit of economic and/or other activities in the 3rd lane of the protection zone of a groundwater water site in violation of applicable special land use conditions or failure to comply with them shall be subject to a fine in the amount from one hundred euros up to three hundred euros.

The pursuit of economic and/or other activities in the 2nd lane of the protection zone of a groundwater water site in violation of applicable special land use conditions or failure to comply with them shall be subject to a fine in the amount from two hundred and fifty euros up to five hundred euros.

The pursuit of economic and/or other activities in the 1st lane of the protection zone of a groundwater water site in violation of applicable special land use conditions or failure to comply with them shall be subject to a fine in the amount from three hundred and fifty euros up to eight hundred euros.

The repeated infringement provided for in paragraph 6 of this Article shall be subject to a fine in the amount from five hundred euros up to seven hundred euros.

The use of a well for groundwater production in the absence of a protection zone of a groundwater water site shall be subject to a fine in the amount from six hundred and fifty euros up to one thousand euros.

An Article has been added:

No [XIII-3194](#).

26/06/2020,

published in TAR 09/07/2020, i.e. 2020-15387

Article 124: Liability of legal persons for violation of the requirements laid down for the use of surface water bodies for water abstraction or waste water management

The use of bodies of surface water for the abstraction of water without the right to obtain water shall be subject to a fine in the amount from four hundred and fifty euros up to eight hundred and fifty euros without the right to obtain water of up to 1000 cubic metres.

The use of bodies of surface water for the abstraction of water without the right to obtain water shall be subject to a fine in the amount from eight hundred and fifty euros up to one thousand four hundred euros without the right to obtain water of 1000 cubic metres or more but less than 10000 cubic metres.

The use of bodies of surface water for the abstraction of water without the right to obtain water shall be subject to a fine in the amount from one thousand four hundred euros up to three thousand euros without the right to obtain water of 10000 cubic metres or more but less than 100000 cubic metres.

The use of bodies of surface water for the abstraction of water without the right to obtain water shall be subject to a fine in the amount from three thousand euros up to eight thousand euros without the right to obtain water of 100000 cubic metres or more.

Non-execution or improper implementation of the accounts of the extracted surface water, discharged waste water or pollutants discharged with waste water shall be subject to a fine in the amount from eight hundred and fifty euros up to one thousand seven hundred euros.

The repeated infringement provided for in paragraph 5 of this Article shall be subject to a fine in the amount from one thousand four hundred euros up to three thousand euros.

Failure to submit reports on the abstraction of surface water, discharges of waste water or pollutants discharged with waste water or the submission of manifestly incorrect data shall be subject to a fine in the amount from one hundred and fifty euros up to three hundred euros.

The repeated infringement provided for in paragraph 7 of this Article shall be subject to a fine in the amount from three hundred euros up to six hundred euros.

Amendments to the Article:

No [XIII-3194](#).

26/06/2020,

published in TAR 09/07/2020, i.e. 2020-15387

Rule 125: Liability of legal persons for violation of the rules on the use and maintenance of a pond or a ponded lake

An infringement of legal acts regulating the use and maintenance of a pond or pond shall be subject to a fine in the amount from four hundred and fifty euros up to nine hundred euros.

The repeated infringement provided for in paragraph 1 shall be subject to a fine in the amount from nine hundred euros up to one thousand three hundred euros.

An infringement of the requirements regarding water flow, the highest and/or the lowest permitted water level laid down in a document permitting the use of a pond or a pond lake issued in accordance with the procedure laid down by legal acts shall give rise to a fine in the amount from nine hundred euros up to one thousand eight hundred euros.

The repeated infringement provided for in paragraph 3 of this Article shall be subject to a fine in the amount from one thousand three hundred euros up to two thousand euros.

The use of a pond or a ponded lake without having a pond or a document permitting the use of a pond issued in accordance with the procedure laid down by legal acts shall give rise to a fine in the amount from two thousand hundred euros up to four thousand five hundred euros.

Amendments to the Article:

No [XIII-3194](#).

26/06/2020,

published in TAR 09/07/2020, i.e. 2020-15387

Article 126: Liability of legal persons for non-execution of order

Failure to comply in time with the requirements laid down in a mandatory order issued by an officer of State monitoring of environmental protection issued in the event of a threat of infringement of the requirements of laws or other legal acts regulating the protection of the environment and the use of natural resources, or the timely fulfilment of the requirements laid down in a binding order issued by an officer of State monitoring of environmental protection which was given when the violation of legal acts is likely to cause damage to the environment and seeks to prevent or reduce such an infringement and/or environmental damages shall be subject to a fine of between EUR 600 and one thousand four hundred euros.

Failure to comply in due time with the requirements laid down in a mandatory order issued by an officer of State monitoring of environmental protection issued in the event of a threat of infringement of the

requirements of laws or other legal acts regulating the protection of the environment and the use of natural resources, committed repeatedly, or the timely fulfilment of the requirements laid down in the mandatory order issued by the official of State monitoring of environmental protection, which was given when the violation of legal acts is likely to cause damage to the environment and seeks to prevent or reduce such infringement and/or environmental damage committed repeatedly, shall entail a fine of between EUR 1000 and EUR 400.

Failure to comply in time with the requirements laid down in a binding order issued by an officer of State monitoring of environmental protection issued in the event of a continuous infringement of laws and other legal acts regulating environmental protection and the use of natural resources and setting a time limit for its termination, or the timely fulfilment of the requirements laid down in a binding order issued by an officer of State monitoring of environmental protection which was given when setting a time limit to eliminate the causes of the infringement, shall give rise to a fine in the amount from one thousand two hundred euros up to three thousand euros.

Failure to comply in due time with the requirements laid down in a binding instruction issued by an officer of State monitoring of environmental protection issued in the event of a continuous infringement of laws and other legal acts regulating environmental protection and the use of natural resources and setting a time limit for its termination shall be subject to a fine of between EUR 3000 and EUR six thousand.

Failure to comply in due time with the requirements laid down in a binding order issued by an officer of State monitoring of environmental protection setting a time limit for the liquidation of the consequences of infringements of laws and other legal acts regulating environmental protection and the use of natural resources, or the timely fulfilment of the requirements laid down in a binding order issued by an officer of State monitoring of environmental protection which was issued in the event of environmental damage and non-implementation or improper implementation of environmental restoration measures and setting out environmental restoration measures and the time limits for their implementation, shall entail a fine of between EUR 2000 and EUR 5000.

Failure to comply in time with the requirements laid down in a binding order issued by an officer of State monitoring of environmental protection setting a time limit for the liquidation of the consequences of infringements of laws and other legal acts regulating the protection of the environment and the use of natural resources, committed repeatedly, or the timely fulfilment of the requirements laid down in a binding order issued by an officer of State monitoring of environmental protection, which was issued in the event of environmental damage and non-compliance or improper implementation of environmental restoration measures, and which lays down environmental restoration measures and the time limits for their implementation, shall be subject to a fine of between EUR 3000 and EUR eight thousand.

Amendments to the Article:

No [XIII-2795](#).

28/01/2020,

published in TAR of 7/02/2020, i.e. 2020-02846

Article 127: Liability of legal persons for unlawfully renewed operation of the installation or part thereof or other activities suspended in accordance with a mandatory instruction issued by the officer of State control of environmental protection

Unlawful renewal of the operation of an installation or part thereof or other activities (except for the cases referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article) suspended in accordance with a mandatory instruction issued by an officer of state control of environmental protection shall be subject to a fine in the amount from eight hundred and fifty euros up to one thousand seven hundred euros.

The unlawful renewal of the operation of an installation or part thereof or other activities (except for the cases referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article) suspended in accordance with a mandatory instruction issued by an officer of state control of environmental protection, shall be subject to a fine in the amount from three thousand euros up to ten thousand euros.

The resumption of operation of an installation or part thereof or other activities suspended in compliance with a mandatory instruction of an officer of State control of environmental protection issued due to pollution of water, ambient air, land or other environmental components by a legal person, resulting in the mass death of animals or plants and/or polluting environmental air, land and water, which poses an

immediate danger to human health or life, shall be subject to a fine in the amount from three thousand euros up to ten thousand euros without the approval of the officer of State control of environmental protection of the proper implementation of the conditions or measures specified in the mandatory order.

Amendments to the Article:

No [XIII-2795](#).

28/01/2020,

published in TAR of 7/02/2020, i.e. 2020-02846

Rule 128: Liability of legal persons for breach of the requirements for the application of the security and the organisation of the deposit system

Failure to comply with the obligation to participate in the deposit system for single-use packaging where a person places on the internal market of the Republic of Lithuania products packed in single-use packaging for which a deposit has been set in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the Management of Packaging and Packaging Waste shall be subject to a fine of between seven thousand and fourteen thousand euros for the producer and/or importer.

Failure to comply with the obligation to affix the relevant deposit system to the packaging shall give rise to a fine of between seven hundred euros and one thousand four hundred euros for the manufacturer and/or importer.

Failure to comply with the obligation to organise the acceptance of waste from reusable packaging and/or single-use packaging for which a deposit has been set and the return of the deposit and/or improper performance shall be subject to a fine in the amount from seven hundred euros up to one thousand four hundred euros.

Failure to comply with the obligation to indicate the amount of the deposit on the label of the price of the product packed in the packaging for which a security has been fixed and/or failure to provide information on how packaging consumers may return packaging or waste packaging for which a deposit has been fixed shall be liable to a fine of between EUR seven hundred and one thousand four hundred euros.

Failure to submit, within the prescribed time limit, a report on the implementation of the plan for the organisation of a deposit system for single-use packaging and information on the implementation of the measures provided for in the financing scheme for the deposit system for single-use packaging, the implementation of the measures provided for in the programme of public education and information on single-use packaging shall be subject to a fine of between EUR eight hundred and fifty and one thousand four hundred euros.

Failure to comply with the measures provided for in the plan for the organisation of the deposit system for single-use packaging, the financing scheme for the system of deposit for single-use packaging, the programme of public education and information deposit for single-use packaging in respect of the issues of the single-use packaging system shall be subject to a fine for the administrator of the deposit for single-use packaging in the amount from one thousand four hundred euros up to three thousand euros.

The repeated infringement provided for in paragraph 1 shall be subject to a fine in the amount from ten thousand five hundred euros up to twenty thousand euros.

The repeated infringement provided for in paragraphs 2, 3, 4 or 5 of this Article shall be subject to a fine in the amount from one thousand four hundred euros up to three thousand euros.

The repeated infringement provided for in paragraph 6 of this Article shall be subject to a fine in the amount from three thousand euros up to five thousand five hundred euros.

Article 128¹. Liability of legal persons for placing on the market of the Republic of Lithuania single-use plastic products (hygienic packages (pads), tampons, tampon applicators, wet wipes, tobacco products with filters, filters sold for use with tobacco products, beverage cups) not labelled in accordance with the established procedure

The placing on the market of the Republic of Lithuania of single-use plastic products (hygienic packages (pads), tampons, tampon applicators, wet wipes, tobacco products with filters, filters for use with tobacco products and beverage cups) which have not been labelled in accordance with the established requirements shall be subject to a fine in the amount from six hundred euros up to one thousand two hundred euros.

The repeated infringement provided for in paragraph 1 shall be subject to a fine in the amount from one thousand two hundred euros up to two thousand three hundred euros.

An Article has been added:

No [XIV-597](#).

04/11/2021,

published in TAR of 12.11.2021, i.e. 2021-23518

The following section has been added:

No [XII-2296](#).

14/04/2016,

published in TAR 2016-04-26, i. k. 2016-10400

CHAPTER IX: INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA IN THE FIELD OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Renumbering of section:

No [XII-2296](#).

14/04/2016,

published in TAR 2016-04-26, i. k. 2016-10400

Article 129: International cooperation of the Republic of Lithuania on environmental issues

Renumbering of the article:

No [XII-2296](#).

14/04/2016,

published in TAR 2016-04-26, i. k. 2016-10400

The Republic of Lithuania shall, in accordance with the generally recognised and proclaimed international environmental protection principles, conclude international agreements on environmental issues and participate in the activities of international environmental protection organisations.

In cooperation with other countries on environmental issues, the Republic of Lithuania shall:

- 1) seek regional and global ecological security;
- 2) solve regional and global environmental problems;
- 3) provide interested parties with objective information about the ecological situation in Lithuania;
- 4) manage and regulate general issues of natural resources;
- 5) contribute to the elimination of negative consequences of environmental disasters and accidents;
- 6) develop scientific and technical links;
- 7) fulfil other international obligations in matters of environmental protection.

Rule 130: Relationship between the Laws of the Republic of Lithuania on Environmental Protection and International Environmental Protection Agreements

Renumbering of the article:

No [XII-2296](#).

14/04/2016,

published in TAR 2016-04-26, i. k. 2016-10400

Laws of the Republic of Lithuania must comply with international treaties ratified by Lithuania on environmental issues and generally recognised international environmental protection standards.

The rules laid down in international treaties of the Republic of Lithuania on environmental issues must comply with the standards and standards of environmental quality laid down in the Republic of Lithuania.

OF THE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA
THE SUPREME COUNCIL
VICE-PRESIDENT

BRONISLOV KUZMICK

Vilnius, 21 January 1992
No I-2223

IMPLEMENTATION OF EUROPEAN UNION LEGISLATION

1. Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 June 2001 on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment.
2. Directive 2004/35/EC 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, as last amended by Regulation (EU) 2019/1010 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 June 2019.
3. Directive 2004/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 April 2004 on the limitation of emissions of volatile organic compounds due to the use of organic solvents in certain paints and varnishes and vehicle refinishing products and amending Directive 1999/13/EC, as last amended by Regulation (EU) 2019/1243 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019.
4. Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation 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, as last amended by Commission Regulation (EU) 2021/2024 of 13 December 2021.
5. Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, as last amended by Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/1962 of 12 August 2021.
6. Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 November 2010 on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control) (recast).
7. Directive 2011/92/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2011 on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment (codified version), as last amended by Directive 2014/52/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014.
8. Regulation (EU) No 649/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2012 concerning the export and import of hazardous chemicals (recast), as last amended by Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1068 of 15 May 2020.
9. Regulation (EU) No 1257/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 November 2013 on ship recycling and amending Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 and Directive 2009/16/EC, as last amended by Decision (EU) 2018/853 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018.
10. Directive (EU) 2015/2193 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2015 on the limitation of emissions of certain pollutants into the air from medium combustion plants.
11. Directive (EU) 2016/802 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 May 2016 relating to a reduction in the sulphur content of certain liquid fuels (codified version).
12. Regulation (EU) 2017/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 2017 on mercury, and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1102/2008.
13. Directive (EU) 2019/904 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 June 2019 on the reduction of the impact of certain plastic products on the environment.
14. Regulation (EU) 2019/1021 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 on persistent organic pollutants (recast), as last amended by Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/277 of 16 December 2020.
15. Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/2151 of 17 December 2020 laying down rules on harmonised labelling specifications for single-use plastic products listed in Part D of the Annex to Directive (EU) 2019/904 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the reduction of the impact of certain plastic products on the environment.

An annex has been added to the Law:

No [X-147](#), 24.3.2005, *Žin.*, 2005, [No 47-1558](#) (12.4.2005)

Amendments to the Annex:

No [X-147](#), 24.3.2005, Žin., 2005, No [47-1558](#) (12.4.2005)
No [XI-858](#), 28 May 2010, Official Gazette 2010, No [70-3472](#) (2010-06-17)
No [XII-287](#), 9.5.2013, Žin., 2013, No [55-2727](#) (2013-05-28)

Amendments to the Annex:

No [XIII-2799](#),
28/01/2020,
published in TAR of 7/02/2020, i.e. 2020-02851
No [XIV-1369](#),
30.6.2022,
published in TAR 11/07 2022, i.e. 2022-15199

Amendments:

1.

Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania, Law
No. [I-1352](#), 96.05.28, Žin., 1996, No [57-1335](#) (96.06.19)
LAW AMENDING AND SUPPLEMENTING THE LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

2.

Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania, Law
No [VIII-310](#), 97.06.26, Žin., 1997, No [65-1540](#) (97.07.09)
LAW AMENDING ARTICLE 24 OF THE LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

3.

Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania, Law
No [VIII-1637](#), 00.04.18, Knowledge, 2000, No [39-1093](#) (00.05.12)
LAW AMENDING ARTICLES 1, 7, 8, 15, 16, 26 AND REPEALING ARTICLE 27 OF THE LAW ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

4.

Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania, Law
No [VIII-2026](#), 00.10.12, Knowledge, 2000, No [90-2773](#) (00.10.27)
LAW AMENDING ARTICLE 30 OF THE LAW ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
This Law shall enter into force on 1 January 2001.

5.

Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania, Law
No [IX-677](#), 20.12.2001, Žin., 2002, No [2-49](#) (09-01-2002)
LAW AMENDING ARTICLES 1, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 23, THE TITLE OF CHAPTER II AND ADDING ARTICLE 22(1) TO THE LAW ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

6.

Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania, Law
No [IX-1610](#), 10.6.2003, Žin., 2003, No [61-2763](#) (2003-06-27)
LAW AMENDING ARTICLES 6 AND 30 OF THE LAW ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
This Law shall enter into force on 1 January 2004.

7.

Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania, Law
No [IX-2032](#), 19 February 2004, Žin., 2004, No [36-1179](#) (07-03-2004)
LAW AMENDING AND SUPPLEMENTING ARTICLES 1 AND 2 OF THE LAW ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND ADDING ARTICLE 27 AND AN ANNEX TO THE LAW
The law enters into force on 21 July 2004.

8.

Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania, Law
No [IX-2113](#), 13.4.2004, Žin., 2004, No [60-2121](#) (2004-04-24)
LAW AMENDING ARTICLES 6, 18, 19, 20, 22, 24, 25, 31 AND 33 OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT
This Law shall enter into force on 1 May 2004.

9.
Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania, Law
No [X-147](#), 24.3.2005, Žin., 2005, No [47-1558](#) (12.4.2005)
LAW AMENDING AND SUPPLEMENTING ARTICLES 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 14, 19, 26, 31, 32, 33, 34 AND THE ANNEX TO THE LAW ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, REPEALING ARTICLE 24 AND SUPPLEMENTING THE LAW WITH ARTICLES 32(1), 32(2)

10.
Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania, Law
No [X-1744](#), 6.10.2008, Žin., 2008, No [120-4550](#) (18 October 2008)
LAW SUPPLEMENTING THE LAW ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION WITH ARTICLE 13(1)

11.
Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania, Law
No [XI-783](#), 27.4.2010, Gazette 2010, No [54-2646](#) (11.5.2010)
LAW AMENDING ARTICLE 6 OF THE LAW ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
The Law shall enter into force on 1 July 2010.

12.
Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania, Law
No [XI-858](#), 28 May 2010, Official Gazette 2010, No [70-3472](#) (2010-06-17)
LAW AMENDING AND SUPPLEMENTING ARTICLES 1, 7, 8, 9, THE TITLE OF CHAPTER II AND THE ANNEX TO THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT

13.
Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania, Law
No [XI-1538](#), 28.6.2011, Gazette, 2011, No [91-4315](#) (19-07-2011)
LAW AMENDING ARTICLES 6 AND 21 OF THE LAW ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
This Law shall enter into force on 1 October 2011.

14.
Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania, Law
No [XII-287](#), 9.5.2013, Žin., 2013, No [55-2727](#) (2013-05-28)
LAW AMENDING AND SUPPLEMENTING ARTICLES 1, 15 AND THE ANNEX TO THE LAW ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND ADDING ARTICLES 19(1), 19(2)
This Law, with the exception of Article 6, shall enter into force on 1 June 2013.

Amendments:

1.
Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania, Law

No [XII-1718](#).
14/05/2015,
published in TAR 2015-05-26, i. k. 2015-08063
Law amending Article 19-1 of Law No I-2223 on Environmental Protection of the Republic of Lithuania

2.

Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania, Law

No [XII-2296](#).

14/04/2016,

published in TAR 2016-04-26, i. k. 2016-10400

Law amending Articles 1, 2, 31, 34 and the title of Chapter VII of Law No I-2223 on environmental protection and adding Articles 23-1, 23-2, 23-3, 23-4 and a new Chapter VIII to the Law

3.

Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania, Law

No [XII-2358](#).

17/05/2016,

published in TAR 24/05/2016, i.e. 2016-13919

Law amending Articles 1, 6, 32, 32-1, 32-2, 33 and 34 of Law No I-2223 on environmental protection and supplementing the Law with Article 32-3

4.

Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania, Law

No [XIII-530](#).

27/06/2017,

posted in TAR 2017-07-05, i. k. 2017-11563

Law amending Articles 1, 6, 7, 8, 15 and the Annex of Law No I-2223 of the Republic of Lithuania on Environmental Protection and repealing Articles 16, 17 and 18

5.

Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania, Law

No [XIII-703](#).

07/11/2017,

published in TAR 2017-11-14, i.e. 2017-17961

Law amending Articles 32 and 33 of Law No I-2223 on Environmental Protection of the Republic of Lithuania

6.

Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania, Law

No [XIII-704](#).

07/11/2017,

published in TAR 2017-11-14, i.e. 2017-17965

Law amending Articles 1, 6, 19, 19-1, 19-2 and 55 of Law No I-2223 on environmental protection and supplementing the Law with Article 19-3

7.

Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania, Law

No [XIII-756](#).

16/11/2017,

published in TAR 28/11/2017, i. k. 2017-18807

Law amending Article 37 of Law No I-2223 on Environmental Protection of the Republic of Lithuania

8.

Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania, Law

No [XIII-1109](#).

19/04/2018,

posted in TAR 27/04/2018, i.e. 2018-06746

Law amending Articles 37 and 109 of Law No I-2223 of the Republic of Lithuania on Environmental Protection and adding Article 109-1 to the Law

9.

Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania, Law

No [XIII-1211](#).

31

MAY

2018;

posted in TAR 06/06/2018, i. k. 2018-09501

Law amending the Annex to Law No I-2223 of the Republic of Lithuania on Environmental Protection and adding Article 70-1 to the Law

10.

Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania, Law

No [XIII-2799](#).

28/01/2020,

published in TAR of 7/02/2020, i.e. 2020-02851

Law supplementing Law No I-2223 of the Republic of Lithuania on Environmental Protection with Articles 87-1 and 108-1 and amending the Annex

11.

Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania, Law

No [XIII-2803](#).

28/01/2020,

published in TAR of 7/02/2020, i.e. 2020-02854

Law amending Articles 1, 6, 20, 37, 109 and the Annex to Law No I-2223 on Environmental Protection of the Republic of Lithuania

12.

Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania, Law

No [XIII-2795](#).

28/01/2020,

published in TAR of 7/02/2020, i.e. 2020-02846

Law amending Articles 15, 19, 19-1, 19-2, 47, 55, 126 and 127 of Law No I-2223 of the Republic of Lithuania on environmental protection and adding Article 55-1 to the Law

13.

Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania, Law

No [XIII-2483](#).

15/10/2019,

published in TAR 31/10/2019, i.e. 2019-17359

Law on the repeal of Article 23-4 of Law No I-2223 on Environmental Protection of the Republic of Lithuania

14.

Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania, Law

No [XIII-3194](#).

26/06/2020,

published in TAR 09/07/2020, i.e. 2020-15387

Law amending Articles 111, 113, 114, 124 and 125 of Law No I-2223 on environmental protection and supplementing the Law with Articles 66-1, 70-2, 77-2 and 123-1

15.

Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania, Law

No [XIII-3097](#).

25/06/2020,

published in TAR 09/07/2020, i.e. 2020-15300

Law amending Articles 1, 5 and 6 of Law No I-2223 on Environmental Protection of the Republic of Lithuania

16.

Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania, Law

No [XIII-3363](#).

05/11/2020,

published in TAR 20.11.2020, i.e. 2020-24519

Law amending Articles 1, 6, 25, 26 and 57 of Law No I-2223 of the Republic of Lithuania on Environmental Protection

17.

Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania, Law

No [XIII-3263](#).

30.6.2020,

published in TAR 16/07/2020, i.e. 2020-15887

Law amending Article 1 of Law No I-2223 on Environmental Protection of the Republic of Lithuania

18.

Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania, Law

No [XIII-3196](#).

26/06/2020,

published in TAR 09/07/2020, i.e. 2020-15389

Law amending Articles 12, 31, 33, 37 and 41 of Law No I-2223 on Environmental Protection of the Republic of Lithuania

19.

Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania, Law

No [XIV-333](#).

20

MAY

2021,

published in TAR 03/06/2021, i.e. 2021-12771

Law amending Article 37 of Law No I-2223 on Environmental Protection of the Republic of Lithuania

20.

Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania, Law

No [XIV-227](#).

30/03/2021,

published in TAR 08/04/2021, i.e. 2021-07421

Law amending Articles 15, 19, 19-1, 19-2, 47, 55, 126 and 127 of Law No I-2223 of the Republic of Lithuania on environmental protection and amending Article 10 of Law No XIII-2795 adding Article 55-1 to the Law

21.

Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania, Law

No [XIV-200](#).

23/03/2021,

published in TAR 08/04/2021, i.e. 2021-07417

Law amending Article 6 of Law No I-2223 on Environmental Protection of the Republic of Lithuania

22.

Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania, Law

No [XIV-597](#).

04/11/2021,

published in TAR of 12.11.2021, i.e. 2021-23518

Law amending Articles 36, 37, 47 and the Annex of Law No I-2223 of the Republic of Lithuania on environmental protection and supplementing the Law with Articles 94-1, 95-1, 100-1, 102-1, 108-2 and 128-1

23.

Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania, Law

No [XIV-489](#).

30.6.2021,

published in TAR 14/07/2021, i.e. 2021-15888

Law Supplementing Article 85-1 to Law No I-2223 on Environmental Protection of the Republic of Lithuania

24.

Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania, Law

No [XIV-1369](#).

30.6.2022,

published in TAR 11/07 2022, i.e. 2022-15199

Law amending Articles 15, 19, 19-1, 19-2, 19-3, 37, 47, 55, 56, 81 and 89 of Law No I-2223 of the Republic of Lithuania and adding Articles 20-1 and 58-1 to the Law

25.

Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania, Law

No [XIV-1267](#).

30.6.2022,

published in TAR on 7 July 2022, i.e. 2022-14923

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26.

Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania, Law

No [XIV-1433](#).

29.9.2022,

published in TAR 4/10/2022, i.e. 2022-20225

Law amending Article 1 of Law No I-2223 on environmental protection and supplementing Article 19-4 and Article 19-4 of the Law of the Republic of Lithuania

27.

Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania, Law

No [XIV-1564](#).

24/11/2022,

published in TAR 02/12 2022, i.e. 2022-24644

Law amending Article 108-1 of Law No I-2223 on Environmental Protection of the Republic of Lithuania

28.

Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania, Law

No [XIV-1778](#).

23.12.2022,

published in TAR 04/01 2023, i.e. 2023-00159

Law amending Articles 32-1 and 32-2 of Law No I-2223 on Environmental Protection of the Republic of Lithuania

29.

Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania, Law

No [XIV-2219](#).

9/11/2023

published in TAR 2023-11-21, i.e. 2023-22365

Law amending Articles 8, 15, 19, 19-1, 19-2 and 19-3 of Law No I-2223 of the Republic of Lithuania on Environmental Protection

30.

Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania, Law

No [XIV-2220](#).

9/11/2023

published in TAR 2023-11-21, i.e. 2023-22366

Law amending Articles 37, 72, 73, 90 and 91 of Law No I-2223 of the Republic of Lithuania on Environmental Protection

31.

Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania, Law

No [XIV-2351](#).

14/12/2023,

published in TAR 23.12.2023, i.e. 2023-25322

Law amending Articles 1, 12 and 122 of Law No I-2223 of the Republic of Lithuania on Environmental Protection and supplementing the Law with Articles 12-1, 12-2, 12-3, 12-4, 12-5