VERŻJONI ELETTRONIKA

L.N. 280 of 2015

ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING ACT (CAP. 504)

Prevention and Remedying of Environmental Damage Regulations, 2015

IN exercise of the powers conferred by articles 61 and 62 of the Environment and Development Planning Act, the Minister for Sustainable Development, the Environment, and Climate Change, after consultation with the Malta Environment and Planning Authority, has made the following regulations:-

Citation.

1. The title of these regulations is the Prevention and Remedying of Environmental Damage Regulations, 2015.

Scope.

2. The purpose of these regulations is to establish a framework of environmental liability based on the polluter-pays principle, to prevent and remedy environmental damage and to implement the provisions of Directive 2004/35/CE 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.

Interpretation.

3. In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires:

"baseline condition" means the condition that would have existed at the time of the damage of the natural resources and services had the environmental damage not occurred, estimated on the basis of the best information available;

"the competent authority" means the Malta Environment and Planning Authority, and such other body or person as the Minister for Sustainable Development, the Environment and Climate Change may, by order in the Gazette, prescribe and different bodies or persons may be designated as the competent authority for different provisions and different purposes of these regulations;

"conservation status" means:

(a) in respect of a natural habitat, the sum of the influences acting on a natural habitat and its typical species, that may affect its long-term natural distribution, structure and functions as well as the long-term survival of its typical species within, as the case may be, the European territory of the Member

VERŻJONI ELETTRONIKA

States to which the Treaty applies or the territory of a Member State or the natural range of that habitat.

The conservation status of a natural habitat will be taken as "favourable" when:

(i) its natural range and areas it covers within that range are stable or increasing,

(ii) the specific structure and functions which are necessary for its long-term maintenance exist and are likely to continue to exist for the foreseeable future, and

(iii) the conservation status of its typical species is favourable, as defined in paragraph (b);

(b) in respect of a species, the sum of the influences acting on the species concerned that may affect the long-term distribution and abundance of its populations within, as the case may be, the European territory of the Member States to which the Treaty applies or the territory of a Member State or the natural range of that species'

The conservation status of a species will be taken as "favourable" when:

(i) population dynamics data on the species concerned indicate that it is maintaining itself on a long-term basis as a viable component of its natural habitats,

(ii) the natural range of the species is neither being reduced nor is likely to be reduced for the foreseeable future, and

(iii) there is, and will probably continue to be, a sufficiently large habitat to maintain its populations on a long-term basis;

"costs" means costs which are justified by the need to ensure the proper and effective implementation of these regulations including the costs of assessing environmental damage, imminent threats of such damage, alternatives for action as well as the administrative, legal, and enforcement costs, the costs of data collection and other general costs, monitoring and supervision costs;

"damage" means a measurable adverse change in a natural resource or measurable impairment of a natural resource service which may occur directly or indirectly;

VERŻJONI ELETTRONIKA

"emission" or "pollution" means the release in the environment, as a result of human activities, of substances, energy, preparations, organisms or micro-organisms;

"environmental damage" means:

(a) damage to protected species and natural habitats, which is any damage that has significant adverse effects on reaching or maintaining the favourable conservation status of such habitats or species. The significance of such effects is to be assessed with reference to the baseline condition, taking account of the criteria set out in Schedule I.

Damage to protected species and natural habitats does not include previously identified adverse effects which result from an act by an operator which was expressly authorized by the relevant authorities in accordance with provisions of Part III or Part XI of the Flora, Fauna and Natural Habitats Protection Regulations, or regulation 9 of the Conservation of Wild Birds Regulations, or, in the case of habitats and species not covered by Community law, in accordance with equivalent provisions of national law on nature conservation;

S.L. 504.73

S.L 504.71

(b) "water damage", which is any damage that significantly adversely affects:

(i) the ecological, chemical or quantitative status or the ecological potential of the waters concerned, as defined in the Water Policy Framework Regulations, with the exception of adverse effects where regulation 4(7) of these regulations applies; or

S.L 423.20

(ii) the environmental status of the marine waters concerned, as defined in the Marine Policy Framework Regulations, with the exception of those particular aspects of the environmental status of the marine environment which are already regulated by means of the Water Policy Framework Regulations;

S.L 504.107

S.L 423.20

(c) land damage, which is any land contamination that creates a significant risk of human health or the environment being adversely affected as a result of the direct or indirect introduction, in, on or under land, of substances, preparations, organisms or micro-organisms;

"imminent threat of damage" means a sufficient likelihood that environmental damage will occur in the near future;

VERŻJONI ELETTRONIKA

"natural resource" means protected species and natural habitats, water and land;

"occupational activity" means any activity carried out in the course of an economic activity, a business or an undertaking, irrespectively of its private or public, profit or non-profit character;

"operator" means any natural or legal, private or public person who operates or controls the occupational activity or, where this is provided for in national legislation, to whom decisive economic power over the technical functioning of such an activity has been delegated, including the holder of a permit or authorisation for such an activity or the person registering or notifying such an activity;

"preventive measures" means any measures taken in respect of an event, act or omission that creates an imminent threat of environmental damage, with a view to preventing or minimising that damage;

"protected species and natural habitats" means:

(a) the species mentioned in regulation 3(3) of the Conservation of Wild Birds Regulations or listed in Schedule I thereto or listed in Schedule II and V to the Flora, Fauna and Natural Habitats Protection Regulations; S.L 504.71 S.L. 504.73

(b) the habitats of species mentioned in regulation 3(3) of the Conservation of Wild Birds Regulations or listed in Schedule I thereto or listed in Schedule II to the Flora, Fauna and Natural Habitats Protection Regulations and the natural habitats listed in Schedule I to the said Regulations and the breeding sites or resting places of the species listed in Annex V to the said Regulations; S.L 504.71 S.L. 504.73

(c) any habitat or species, not listed in the Schedules mentioned in paragraphs (a) and (b) above, and which the competent authority designates for equivalent purposes as those laid down in the two Regulations mentioned in paragraphs (a) and (b);

"recovery", including "natural recovery", means, in the case of water, protected species and natural habitats, the return of damaged natural resources and, or impaired services to baseline condition and in the case of land damage, the elimination of any significant risk of adversely affecting human health or the environment;

"remedial measures" means any action, or combination of actions, including mitigating or interim measures to restore,

VERŻJONI ELETTRONIKA

rehabilitate or replace damaged natural resources and, or impaired services, or to provide an equivalent alternative to those resources or services as foreseen in Schedule II;

"services" and "natural resources services" mean the functions performed by a natural resource for the benefit of another natural resource or the public;

S.L 423.20

"waters" mean all waters covered by the Water Policy Framework Regulations.

Applicability.

4. (1) These regulations shall apply to:

(a) environmental damage caused by any of the occupational activities listed in Schedule III, and to any imminent threat of such damage occurring by reason of any of those activities;

(b) damage to protected species and natural habitats caused by any occupational activities other than those listed in Schedule III, and any imminent threat of such damage occurring by reason of any of those activities, whenever the operator has been at fault or negligent.

(2) These regulations shall apply without prejudice to more stringent national or Community legislation regulating the operation of any of the activities falling within the scope of these regulations and without prejudice to Community legislation containing rules on conflicts of jurisdiction.

(3) Without prejudice to relevant national legislation, these regulations shall not give private parties a right of compensation as a consequence of environmental damage or of an imminent threat of such damage.

(4) These regulations shall apply without prejudice to any additional provisions of the Crimes Against the Environment Act, as may be relevant to the activity.

Cap. 522.

Exceptions.

5. (1) These regulations shall not cover environmental damage or an imminent threat of such damage caused by:

(a) an act of armed conflict, hostilities, civil war or insurrection;

(b)a natural phenomenon of exceptional, inevitable and irresistible character.

(2) These regulations shall not apply to environmental damage

VERŻJONI ELETTRONIKA

or to any imminent threat of such damage arising from an incident in respect of which liability or compensation falls within the scope of any of the International Conventions listed in Schedule IV.

(3) These regulations shall be without prejudice to the right of the operator to limit his liability in accordance with national legislation implementing the Convention on Limitation of Liability for Maritime Claims (LLMC), 1976, including any future amendment to the Convention, or the Strasbourg Convention on Limitation of Liability in Inland Navigation (CLNI), 1988, including any future amendment to the Convention.

(4) These regulations shall not apply to such nuclear risks or environmental damage or imminent threat of such damage as may be caused by the activities covered by the Treaty establishing the European Atomic Energy Community or caused by an incident or activity in respect of which liability or compensation falls within the scope of any of the international instruments listed in Schedule V.

(5) Where the environmental damage or an imminent threat of such damage is caused by pollution of a diffuse character, these regulations shall only apply where it is possible to establish a causal link between the damage and the activities of individual operators.

(6) These regulations shall not apply to activities the main purpose of which is to serve national defence or international security nor to activities the sole purpose of which is to protect from natural disasters, if there is a declaration in writing from the Minister responsible for the respective sector stating that the application of these regulations would have an adverse effect on national defence or international security or the protection from natural disasters.

Preventive action.

6. (1) Where environmental damage has not yet occurred but there is an imminent threat of such damage occurring, the operator shall, without delay, take the necessary preventive measures.

(2) An operator shall, in any such case, including whenever an imminent threat of environmental damage is not dispelled despite the preventive measures taken by the operator, inform the competent authority of all relevant aspects of the situation, as soon as possible.

(3) Without prejudice to the aforesaid, the competent authority shall:

(a) require the operator to provide information on any imminent threat of environmental damage or in suspected cases of such an imminent threat;

VERŻJONI ELETTRONIKA

(b) require the operator to take the necessary preventive measures;

(c) give instructions to the operator to be followed on the necessary preventive measures to be taken.

(4) The competent authority may take these measures itself if the operator:

(a) fails to comply with the obligations laid down in sub-regulations (1) or (3)(b) or (c); or

(b) cannot be identified; or

(c) is not required to bear the costs under these regulations.

Remedial action.

7. (1) Where environmental damage has occurred the operator shall, without delay, inform the competent authority of all relevant aspects of the situation and take:

(a) all practicable steps to immediately control, contain, remove or otherwise manage the relevant contaminants and, or any other damage factors in order to limit or to prevent further environmental damage and adverse effects on human health or further impairment of services, and

(b) the necessary remedial measures, in accordance with regulation 8.

(2) The competent authority shall, at any time:

(a) require the operator to provide supplementary information on any damage that has occurred;

(b) take, require the operator to take or give instructions to the operator concerning, all practicable steps to immediately control, contain, remove or otherwise manage the relevant contaminants and, or any other damage factors in order to limit or to prevent further environmental damage and adverse effect on human health, or further impairment of services;

(c) require the operator to take the necessary remedial measures;

(d) give instructions to the operator to be followed on the necessary remedial measures to be taken.

VERŻJONI ELETTRONIKA

(3) The competent authority may take these measures itself, as a means of last resort if the operator:

(a) fails to comply with the obligations laid down in sub-regulations (1) or 2(b), (c) or (d); or

(b) cannot be identified; or

(c) is not required to bear the costs under these regulations.

Determination of remedial measures.

8. (1) Operators shall identify, in accordance with Schedule II, potential remedial measures and submit them to the competent authority for its approval, unless the competent authority has taken action under regulation 7(3).

(2) The competent authority shall decide which remedial measures shall be implemented in accordance with Schedule II, and with the cooperation of the relevant operator, as required.

(3) Where several instances of environmental damage have occurred in such a manner that the competent authority cannot ensure that the necessary remedial measures are taken at the same time, the competent authority shall be entitled to decide which instance of environmental damage must be remedied first.

In making that decision, the competent authority shall have regard, *inter alia*, to the nature, extent and gravity of the various instances of environmental damage concerned, and to the possibility of natural recovery. Risks to human health shall also be taken into account.

(4) The competent authority shall invite the persons referred to in regulation 13(1) and in any case the persons on whose land remedial measures would be carried out to submit their observations and such authority shall take them into account.

Prevention and remediation costs.

9. (1) The operator shall bear the costs for the preventive and remedial actions taken pursuant to these regulations.

(2) Subject to sub-regulations (3) and (4), the competent authority shall recover, *inter alia*, via security over property or other appropriate guarantees from the operator who has caused the damage or the imminent threat of damage, the costs it has incurred in relation to the preventive or remedial actions taken under these regulations.

However, the competent authority may decide not to recover the full costs where the expenditure required to do so would be greater

VERŻJONI ELETTRONIKA

than the recoverable sum or where the operator cannot be identified.

(3) An operator shall not be required to bear the cost of preventive or remedial actions taken pursuant to these regulations when he can prove that the environmental damage or imminent threat of such damage -

(a) was caused by a third party and occurred despite the fact that appropriate safety measures were in place; or

(b) resulted from compliance with a compulsory order or instruction emanating from a public authority other than an order or instruction consequent upon an emission or incident caused by the operator's own activities.

(4) The operator shall not bear the cost of remedial actions taken pursuant to these regulations where he demonstrates that he was not at fault or negligent and that the environmental damage was caused by:

(a) an emission or event expressly authorised by, and fully in accordance with the conditions of, an authorisation conferred by or given under relevant laws and regulations which implement those legislative measures specified in Schedule III, as applied at the date of the emission or event;

(b) an emission or activity or any manner of using a product in the course of an activity which the operator demonstrates was not considered likely to cause environmental damage according to the state of scientific and technical knowledge at the time when the emission was released or the activity took place.

(5) Measures taken by the competent authority in pursuance of regulations 6(3) and (4) and regulations 7(2) and (3) shall be without prejudice to the liability of the relevant operator under these regulations and without prejudice to Articles 87 and 88 of the Treaty.

Cost allocation in cases of multiple party causation.

10. The provisions of these regulations shall be without prejudice to any provisions of other relevant legislation concerning cost allocation in cases of multiple party causation especially concerning the apportionment of liability between the producer and the user of a product.

Limitation period for recovery of costs.

11. The competent authority shall be entitled to initiate cost recovery proceedings against the operator, or if appropriate, a third party who has caused the damage or the imminent threat of damage in relation to any measures taken in pursuance of these regulations

VERŻJONI ELETTRONIKA

within five years from the date on which those measures have been completed or the liable operator, or third party, has been identified, whichever is the later.

Competent authority.

12. (1) The competent authority shall have the duty to:

(a) establish which operator has caused the damage or the imminent threat of damage;

(b) assess the significance of the damage; and

(c) determine which remedial measures should be taken with reference to Schedule II.

(2) The competent authority may require the relevant operator to carry out his own assessment and to supply any information and data necessary.

(3) The competent authority may empower or require third parties to carry out the necessary preventive or remedial measures.

(4) Any decision taken pursuant to these regulations which imposes preventive or remedial measures shall state the exact grounds on which it is based. Such decision shall be notified forthwith to the operator concerned, who shall at the same time be informed of the remedies available to him under the relevant laws concerned and of the time-limits to which such remedies are subject.

Request for action.

13. (1) Natural or legal persons -

(a) affected or likely to be affected by environmental damage, or

(b) having a sufficient interest in environmental decision making relating to the damage,

shall be entitled to submit to the competent authority any observations relating to instances of environmental damage of which they are aware and shall be entitled to request the competent authority to take action under these regulations.

(2) A person shall be deemed to have a sufficient interest if he has complied with the requirement of the provisions of article 68(4) of the Environment and Development Planning Act, or if he qualifies as a consultee or an identified stake-holder under the provisions of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations:

Cap. 504.

S.L. 504.79

VERŻJONI ELETTRONIKA

Provided that the interest of any non-governmental organisation promoting environmental protection and meeting any requirements under the Voluntary Organisations Act shall be deemed sufficient for the purpose of sub-regulation (1)(b).

Cap. 492.

(3) The request for action shall be accompanied by the relevant information and data supporting the observations submitted in relation to the environmental damage in question.

(4) Where the request for action and the accompanying observations show in a plausible manner that environmental damage exists, the competent authority shall consider any such observations and requests for action. In such circumstances the competent authority shall give the relevant operator an opportunity to make his views known with respect to the request for action and the accompanying observations.

(5) The competent authority shall, as soon as possible and in any case in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Voluntary Organisations Act, inform the persons referred to in sub-regulation (1), which submitted observations to the authority, of its decision to accede to or refuse the request for action and shall provide the reasons for it.

Cap. 492.

Co-operation between Member States.

14. (1) Where environmental damage affects or is likely to affect several Member States, those Member States shall cooperate, also through the appropriate exchange of information, with a view to ensuring that preventive action and, where necessary, remedial action is taken in respect of any such environmental damage.

(2) Where environmental damage has occurred or originated in Maltese territory, Malta shall provide sufficient information to the potentially affected Member States.

(3) Where Malta identifies damage within its borders which has not been caused within them, it may report the issue to the Commission and any other Member State concerned; in such a case Malta may make recommendations for the adoption of preventive or remedial measures and it may seek, in accordance with these regulations, to recover the costs it has incurred in relation to the adoption of preventive or remedial measures.

Temporal application.

15. These regulations shall not apply to:

(a) damage caused by an emission, event or incident that took place before the 30th April 2007;

(b) damage caused by an emission, event or incident

VERŻJONI ELETTRONIKA

which takes place subsequent to the 30th April 2007 when it derives from a specific activity that took place and finished before the said date; or

(c) damage, if more than thirty (30) years have passed since the emission, event or incident, resulting in the damage, occurred.

16. The Prevention and Remedying of Environmental Damage Regulations, 2008 are hereby revoked without prejudice to anything done or omitted to be done thereunder.

Revokes the Prevention and Remedying of Environmental Damage Regulations, 2008. L.N. 126 of 2008.

SCHEDULE I

CRITERIA REFERRED TO IN DEFINITION OF "ENVIRONMENTAL DAMAGE"

The significance of any damage that has adverse effects on reaching or maintaining the favourable conservation status of habitats or species has to be assessed by reference to the conservation status at the time of the damage, the services provided by the amenities they produce and their capacity for natural regeneration. Significant adverse changes to the baseline condition should be determined by means of measurable data such as:

1) The number of individuals, their density or the area covered;

2) The role of the particular individuals or of the damaged area in relation to the species or to the habitat conservation, the rarity of the species or habitat (assessed at local, regional and higher level including at Community level);

3) The species' capacity for propagation (according to the dynamics specific to that species or to that population), its viability or the habitat's capacity for natural regeneration (according to the dynamics specific to its characteristic species or to their populations);

4) The species or habitat's capacity, after damage has occurred, to recover within a short time, without any intervention other than increased protection measures, to a condition which leads, solely by virtue of the dynamics of the species or habitat, to a condition deemed equivalent or superior to the baseline condition.

Damage with a proven effect on human health must be classified as significant damage.

VERŻJONI ELETTRONIKA

The following does not have to be classified as significant damage:

1) Negative variations that are smaller than natural fluctuations regarded as normal for the species or habitat in question;

2) Negative variations due to natural causes or resulting from intervention relating to the normal management of sites, as defined in habitat records or target documents or as carried on previously by owners or operators;

3) Damage to species or habitats for which it is established that they will recover, within a short time and without intervention, either to the baseline condition or to a condition which leads, solely by virtue of the dynamics of the species or habitat, to a condition deemed equivalent or superior to the baseline condition.

SCHEDULE II

REMEDYING OF ENVIRONMENTAL DAMAGE

This Schedule sets out a common framework to be followed in order to choose the most appropriate measures to ensure the remedying of environmental damage.

1. Remediation of damage to water or protected species or natural habitats

Remedying of environmental damage, in relation to water or protected species or natural habitats, is achieved through the restoration of the environment to its baseline condition by way of primary, complementary and compensatory remediation, where:

(a) "Primary" remediation is any remedial measure which returns the damaged natural resources and, or impaired services to, or towards, baseline condition;

(b) "Complementary" remediation is any remedial measure taken in relation to natural resources and, or services to compensate for the fact that primary remediation does not result in fully restoring the damaged natural resources and, or services;

(c) "Compensatory" remediation is any action taken to compensate for interim losses of natural resources and, or services that occur from the date of damage occurring until

VERŻJONI ELETTRONIKA

primary remediation has achieved its full effect;

(d) "interim losses" means losses which result from the fact that the damaged natural resources and, or services are not able to perform their ecological functions or provide services to other natural resources or to the public until the primary or complementary measures have taken effect. It does not consist of financial compensation to members of the public.

Where primary remediation does not result in the restoration of the environment to its baseline condition, then complementary remediation will be undertaken. In addition, compensatory remediation will be undertaken to compensate for the interim losses.

Remedying of environmental damage, in terms of damage to water or protected species or natural habitats, also implies that any significant risk of human health being adversely affected be removed.

1.1. Remediation objectives.

Purpose of primary remediation.

1.1.1. The purpose of primary remediation is to restore the damaged natural resources and, or services to, or towards, baseline condition.

Purpose of complementary remediation.

1.1.2. Where the damaged natural resources and, or services do not return to their baseline condition, then complementary remediation will be undertaken. The purpose of complementary remediation is to provide a similar level of natural resources and, or services, including, as appropriate, at an alternative site, as would have been provided if the damaged site had been returned to its baseline condition. Where possible and appropriate the alternative site should be geographically linked to the damaged site, taking into account the interests of the affected population.

Purpose of compensatory remediation.

1.1.3. Compensatory remediation shall be undertaken to compensate for the interim loss of natural resources and services pending recovery. This compensation consists of additional improvements to protected natural habitats and species or water at either the damaged site or at an alternative site. It does not consist of financial compensation to members of the public.

1.2. Identification of remedial measures.

VERŻJONI ELETTRONIKA

Identification of primary remedial measures.

1.2.1. Options comprised of actions to directly restore the natural resources and services towards baseline condition on an accelerated time frame, or through natural recovery, shall be considered.

Identification of complementary and compensatory remedial measures.

1.2.2. When determining the scale of complementary and compensatory remedial measures, the use of resource-to-resource or service-to-service equivalence approaches shall be considered first. Under these approaches, actions that provide natural resources and, or services of the same type, quality and quantity as those damaged shall be considered first. Where this is not possible, then alternative natural resources and, or services shall be provided. For example, a reduction in quality could be offset by an increase in the quantity of remedial measures.

1.2.3. If it is not possible to use the first choice resource-to-resource or service-to-service equivalence approaches, then alternative valuation techniques shall be used. The competent authority may prescribe the method, for example monetary valuation, to determine the extent of the necessary complementary and compensatory remedial measures. If valuation of the lost resources and, or services is practicable, but valuation of the replacement natural resources and, or services cannot be performed within a reasonable time-frame or at a reasonable cost, then the competent authority may choose remedial measures whose cost is equivalent to the estimated monetary value of the lost natural resources and, or services.

The complementary and compensatory remedial measures should be so designed that they provide for additional natural resources and, or services to reflect time preferences and the time profile of the remedial measures. For example, the longer the period of time before the baseline condition is reached, the greater the amount of compensatory remedial measures that will be undertaken (other things being equal).

1.3. Choice of the remedial options.

1.3.1. The reasonable remedial options should be evaluated, using best available technologies, based on the following criteria:

(a) the effect of each option on public health and safety,

VERŻJONI ELETTRONIKA

(b) the cost of implementing the option,

(c) the likelihood of success of each option,

(d) the extent to which each option will prevent future damage, and avoid collateral damage as a result of implementing the option,

(e) the extent to which each option benefits to each component of the natural resource and, or service,

(f) the extent to which each option takes account of relevant social, economic and cultural concerns and other relevant factors specific to the locality,

(g) the length of time it will take for the restoration of the environmental damage to be effective,

(h) the extent to which each option achieves the restoration of site of the environmental damage,

(i) the geographical linkage to the damaged site.

1.3.2. When evaluating the different identified remedial options, primary remedial measures that do not fully restore the damaged water or protected species or natural habitat to baseline or that restore it more slowly can be chosen. This decision can be taken only if the natural resources and, or services foregone at the primary site as a result of the decision are compensated for by increasing complementary or compensatory actions to provide a similar level of natural resources and, or services as were foregone. This will be the case, for example, when the equivalent natural resources and, or services could be provided elsewhere at a lower cost. These additional remedial measures shall be determined in accordance with the rules set out in section 1.2.2.

1.3.3. Notwithstanding the rules set out in section 1.3.2. and in accordance with regulation 8(3), the competent authority is entitled to decide that no further remedial measures should be taken if:

(a) the remedial measures already taken secure that there is no longer any significant risk of adversely affecting human health, water or protected species and natural habitats, and

(b) the cost of the remedial measures that should be taken to reach baseline condition or similar level would be disproportionate to the environmental benefits to be obtained.

VERŻJONI ELETTRONIKA

2. Remediation of land damage.

The necessary measures shall be taken to ensure, as a minimum, that the relevant contaminants and emissions are removed, controlled, contained or diminished so that the contaminated land, taking account of its current use or approved future use at the time of the damage, no longer poses any significant risk of adversely affecting human health or the environment. The presence of such risks shall be assessed through risk-assessment procedures taking into account the characteristic and function of the soil, the type and concentration of the harmful substances, preparations, organisms or micro-organisms, their risk and the possibility of their dispersion. Use shall be ascertained on the basis of the land use regulations, or other relevant regulations, in force, if any, when the damage occurred.

If the use of the land is changed, all necessary measures shall be taken to prevent any adverse effects on human health or the environment.

If land use regulations, or other relevant regulations, are lacking, the nature of the relevant area where the damage occurred, taking into account its expected development, shall determine the use of the specific area.

A natural recovery option, that is to say an option in which no direct human intervention in the recovery process would be taken, shall be considered.

SCHEDULE III

ACTIVITIES REFERRED TO IN REGULATION 4

1. The operation of installations subject to permit in pursuance of the Industrial Emissions (Framework) Regulations. That means all activities listed in Schedule I of the Industrial Emissions (Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control) Regulations, Schedule 1 of the Limitation of Emissions of Volatile Organic Compounds Regulations with the exception of installations or parts of installations used for research, development and testing of new products and processes.

S.L.504.116
S.L. 504.54
S.L.504.27

2. Waste management operations, including the collection, transport, recovery and disposal of waste and hazardous waste, including the supervision of such operations and after-care of disposal sites, subject to permit or registration in pursuance of the Waste Regulations.

S.L. 504.37

VERŻJONI ELETTRONIKA

Those operations include, *inter alia*, the operation of landfill sites under the Waste Management (Landfill) Regulations and the operation of incineration plants under the Industrial Emissions (Waste Incineration) Regulations. S.L.504.53 S.L. 504.36

For the purpose of these regulations, those operations shall not include the spreading of sewage sludge from urban waste water treatment plants, treated to an approved standard, for agricultural purposes.

3. All discharges into the inland surface water, which require prior authorization in pursuance of the Pollution caused by Certain Dangerous Substances, discharged into the Aquatic Environment Regulations. S.L 504.20

4. All discharges of substances into groundwater which require prior authorisation in pursuance of the Protection of Groundwater against Pollution and Deterioration Regulations. S.L 423.36

5. The discharge or injection of pollutants into surface water or groundwater which require a permit, authorisation or registration in pursuance of the Water Policy Framework Regulations. S.L 423.20

6. Water abstraction and impoundment of water subject to prior authorization in pursuance of the Water Policy Framework Regulations. S.L 423.20

7. Manufacture, use, storage, processing, filling, release into the environment and onsite transport of:

(a) dangerous substances in pursuance of the Dangerous Substances Regulations; S.L.427.14

(b) dangerous preparations in pursuance of the Dangerous Substances and Preparations Regulations; S.L. 427.28

(c) plant protection products in pursuance of the Plant Protection Products Regulations; S.L 430.01

(d) biocidal products in pursuance of the Biocides Regulations. S.L 430.03

8. Transport by road or sea of dangerous or polluting goods as defined in regulation 2 of Motor Vehicles (Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road) Regulations and Annex A to Council Directive 2008/68/EC of the 24 September 2008 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States, with regard to the inland transport of dangerous goods by road or as defined in Dangerous Cargo Ships, Marine Terminals and Facilities and Bunkering Regulations. S.L. 65.22 S.L.499.12

VERŻJONI ELETTRONIKA

S.L 504.86

9. Any contained use, including transport, involving genetically modified micro-organisms as defined by the Contained Use of Genetically Modified Micro-Organisms Regulations.

S.L 504.101

10. Any deliberate release into the environment, transport and placing on the market of genetically modified organisms as defined by the Deliberate Release into the Environment of Genetically Modified Organisms Regulations.

S.L. 504.15

11. Transboundary shipment of waste within, into or out of the European Union, requiring an authorisation or prohibited in the meaning of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2006 on shipments of waste and the Waste Management (Shipments of Waste) Regulation.

S.L. 504.87

12. The management of extractive waste pursuant to the Waste Management (Management of Waste from Extractive Industries and Backfilling) Regulations.

S.L 504.109

13. The operation of storage sites pursuant to the Geological Storage of Carbon Dioxide Regulations.

SCHEDULE IV

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS REFERRED TO IN REGULATION 5(2)

(a) the International Convention of 27 November 1992 on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage;

(b) the International Convention of 27 November 1992 on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage;

(c) the International Convention of 23 March 2001 on Civil Liability for Bunker Oil Pollution Damage;

(d) the International Convention of 3 May 1996 on Liability and Compensation for Damage in Connection with the Carriage of Hazardous and Noxious Substances by Sea;

(e) the Convention of 10 October 1989 on Civil Liability for Damage Caused during Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road, Rail and Inland Navigation Vessels.

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SCHEDULE V

INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS REFERRED TO IN REGULATION 5(4)

(a) the Paris Convention of 29 July 1960 on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy and the Brussels Supplementary Convention of 31 January 1963;

(b) the Vienna Convention of 21 May 1963 on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage;

(c) the Convention of 12 September 1997 on Supplementary Compensation for Nuclear Damage;

(d) the Joint Protocol of 21 September 1988 relating to the Application of the Vienna Convention and the Paris Convention;

(e) the Brussels Convention of 17 December 1971 relating to Civil Liability in the Field of Maritime Carriage of Nuclear Material.

VERŻJONI ELETTRONIKA

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