

Nature Conservation Act¹

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RT I 2004, 38, 258
Entered into force 10.05.2004

Amended by the following Acts:

Passing	Publication	Entry into force
17.06.2004	RT I 2004, 53, 373	18.07.2004
22.02.2005	RT I 2005, 15, 87	03.04.2005
21.04.2005	RT I 2005, 22, 152	29.04.2005
07.06.2006	RT I 2006, 30, 232	01.01.2007
21.02.2007	RT I 2007, 25, 131	01.04.2007
14.11.2007	RT I 2007, 62, 396	16.12.2007
19.06.2008	RT I 2008, 34, 211	01.08.2008
10.12.2008	RT I 2008, 56, 314	01.01.2009
18.12.2008	RT I 2009, 3, 15	01.02.2009
20.05.2009	RT I 2009, 28, 170	01.07.2009
18.06.2009	RT I 2009, 35, 232	01.07.2009
15.10.2009	RT I 2009, 50, 336	09.11.2009
27.10.2009	RT I 2009, 53, 359	21.11.2009
22.04.2010	RT I 2010, 22, 108	1 January 2011, shall enter into force on the date specified in the decision of the Council of the European Union concerning abrogation of the derogation established with regard to the Republic of Estonia on the basis of article 140 (2) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, Decision No. 2010/146/EU of the Council of the European Union of 13 July 2010 (OJ L 196, 28.07.2010, pp. 24-26).
20.05.2010	RT I 2010, 29, 151	20.06.2010
17.06.2010	RT I 2010, 38, 231	01.07.2010
16.06.2010	RT I 2010, 43, 255	17.07.2010
22.02.2011	RT I, 10.03.2011, 2	20.03.2011
31.05.2011	RT I, 10.06.2011, 3	31.05.2011, a judgment of the Court en Banc of the Supreme Court declares the text “regulation” in subsection 10 (1) of the Nature Conservation Act to be unconstitutional and null and void.
08.12.2011	RT I, 29.12.2011, 1	01.01.2012, in part 01.01.2014 and 01.11.2014

Chapter 1

GENERAL PROVISIONS

§ 1. Purpose of Act

The purpose of this Act is to:

- 1) protect the natural environment by promoting the preservation of biodiversity through ensuring the natural habitats and the populations of species of wild fauna, flora and fungi at a favourable conservation status;
- 2) preserve natural environments of cultural or esthetical value, or elements thereof;
- 3) promote the sustainable use of natural resources.

§ 2. Principles of nature conservation

(1) Nature conservation is carried out by means of restricting the use of areas important from the aspect of preservation of the natural environment, by regulating activities involving specimens of species of wild fauna, flora and fungi, specimens of fossils and minerals, and by promoting nature education and scientific research.

(2) Nature conservation shall be based on the principles of balanced and sustainable development and in each individual case, alternative solutions shall be considered which, from the position of nature conservation, are potentially more effective.

§ 3. Favourable conservation status of natural habitats and species

(1) The conservation status of a natural habitat will be taken as favourable when its natural range and areas it covers within that range are stable or increasing, and 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 the conservation status of its typical species is favourable as defined in subsection (2) of this section.

(2) The conservation status of a species will be taken as favourable when 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, and the natural range of the species is neither being reduced nor is likely to be reduced for the foreseeable future, and there is, and will probably continue to be, a sufficiently large habitat to maintain its populations on a long-term basis.

§ 4. Protected natural objects

(1) The following are protected natural objects:

- 1) protected areas;
- 2) limited-conservation area;
- 3) protected species, fossils and minerals;
- 4) species' protection sites;
- 5) individual protected natural objects;
- 6) natural objects protected at the local government level.

(2) Protected areas are areas maintained in a state unaltered by human activity or used subject to special requirements where the natural environment is preserved, protected, restored, researched or introduced. The following are protected areas:

- 1) national parks;
- 2) nature conservation areas;
- 3) landscape conservation areas.

(3) Limited-conservation areas are areas designated for the conservation of habitats, for the preservation of which the impact of planned activities is estimated and activities liable to damage the favourable conservation status of the habitats are prohibited.

(4) Protected species shall mean a taxonomical unit of a species of fauna, flora or fungi, the habitats of which are protected on the basis of this Act or which are listed in Annexes A to D of Council Regulation No 338/97/EC on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein (OJ L 061, 03.03.1997, p. 1). Protected fossils and minerals shall mean fossils or minerals of a protected category, specimens or places of finding of which are protected under this Act.

(5) For the purposes of this Act, species protection site shall mean an area located outside of a protected area, delimited according to this Act and used pursuant to special requirements, and which is:

- 1) the reproduction site or place of other periodic concentration of protected animals;
- 2) the natural habitat of a protected plant or fungus;
- 3) the spawning site of salmon or river lamprey;
- 4) the hibernation site of brown bear;
- 5) the natural habitat of crayfish;
- 6) a badger sett with more than ten entrances.

[RT I 2007, 25, 131 – entry into force 01.04.2007]

(6) Individual protected natural object shall mean an animate or inanimate natural object such as a tree, spring, erratic, waterfall, rapid, bluff, terrace, outcrop, cave or karstic form or system which is protected on the basis of this Act.

(7) At the local government level, a landscape, valuable arable land, valuable natural biotic community, individual landscape object, park, green area or an individual object of a green area which has not placed under protection as an individual protected natural object and is not located within a protected area may be a protected object.

§ 5. Shores and banks of bodies of water

(1) A shore or a bank of a water-body is a land zone immediately adjoining a sea, lake, river, reservoir, brook, spring or land improvement system used pursuant to special requirements and protected under this Act.

(2) Land immediately adjoining the Baltic Sea, Lake Peipus, Lake Lämmijärv, Lake Pskov and Lake Võrtsjärv is deemed to be a shore.

(3) A shore or a bank of a water-body protected under this Act is not a protected natural object within the meaning of this Act.

§ 6. Application of Administrative Procedure Act

The provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act apply to administrative proceedings conducted pursuant to this Act, taking into account the specifications provided for in this Act.

Chapter 2

PLACING UNDER PROTECTION

§ 7. Prerequisites for placing natural objects under protection

A natural object which is under risk, is rare or typical, has scientific, historic, cultural or esthetical value or which is subject to protection under an international agreement is deemed to have the prerequisites for placing the natural object under protection based on this Act.

§ 8. Proposal for placing natural objects under protection

(1) Everyone has the right to submit a proposal placing a natural object under protection to the authority competent to initiate the proceedings for placing under protection.

(2) A proposal for placing a natural object under protection shall contain:

- 1) the justification for placing the natural object under protection;
- 2) the objective for placing the natural object under protection;
- 3) the size of the area, if relevant, and a description of the location of the object;
- 4) a description of the restrictions planned for protection purposes;
- 5) an estimation of the costs related to placing under protection and organising of protection.

(3) The authority competent to initiate the proceedings for placing under protection shall arrange for expert assessment of the justification of placing the natural object under protection and the purposefulness of the planned restrictions, involving a person who has relevant specific expertise in the field (hereinafter expert).

(4) If based on expert opinion, it is obvious that the natural object lacks the prerequisites required by this Act for placing the object under protection, the authority competent to initiate the proceedings shall refuse to proceed with the matter and communicate the opinion of the expert together with the decision to deny the proposal for placing the natural object under protection to the person who submitted the proposal.

(5) If based on expert opinion, it is obvious that the natural object has the prerequisites required by this Act for placing the object under protection, the proceedings for placing the natural object under protection shall be initiated pursuant to the provisions of § 9 of this Act.

(6) If a proposal is made for placing a natural object under protection or proceedings regarding placing a natural object under protection are initiated within the meaning of subsection 9 (1) of this Act, the administrative authority who has received an application for issue of another administrative decision which could affect the state of the natural object specified in the proposal has the right to suspend the proceedings for issue of the administrative decision. The proceedings for issue of an administrative decision shall be suspended until a decision concerning placing a natural object under protection or refusal to place a natural object under protection is made.

[RT I 2008, 34, 211 – entry into force 01.08.2008]

§ 9. Proceedings for placing natural objects under protection

(1) The proceedings for placing a natural object under protection is initiated by the Ministry of the Environment, except in the case provided in subsection (2) of this section, taking account of the prerequisites for placing a natural object under protection provided by this Act.

(2) Placing of a natural object under local protection is initiated by the local government.

(3) The authority competent to initiate the proceedings for placing under protection shall publish a notice concerning the initiation of the proceedings for placing under protection in the official publication *Ametlikud Teadaanded* and at least one national daily newspaper and a local newspaper. A notice concerning the initiation of the proceedings for placing a natural object under protection at the local government level shall be published in the local newspaper.

(4) The notice shall include information on:

- 1) the natural object to be placed under protection;
- 2) the possibilities to examine the proposal or draft decision for placing the natural object under protection;
- 3) the place and time of public discussion or a proposal to decide the matter without a public discussion;
- 4) the term for filing objections and propositions.

(5) The authority competent to initiate the proceedings for placing under protection shall forward the notice containing the information specified in subsection (4) of this section to the local government and the owner of the immovable of the location of the natural object by registered letter.

(6) If a party to the proceedings has not filed, by the deadline for submitting objections and proposals, an objection to the proposal of the initiator of the proceedings to omit the public discussion in the matter of placing the natural object under protection, the party to the proceedings is deemed to have waived the right to discuss the matter in public.

(7) A draft decision for placing a natural object under protection together with documents obtained or prepared in the course of the proceedings which are not subject to confidentiality requirements pursuant to law shall be displayed for public examination at facilities of the Environmental Board or the local government of the location of the natural object. The duration of the public display shall not be less than two weeks.

[RT I 2009, 3, 15 – entry into force 01.02.2009]

(8) The initiator of the proceedings shall respond to the written proposals and objections filed in the course of the public display within two weeks after the end of the display.

(9) After the proceedings regarding proposals and objections and renewal of a draft decision for placing a natural object under protection, a public discussion shall be organised except in the case where no proposals or objections were filed within the term and a proposal to omit the public discussion of the matter had been made pursuant to clause (4) 3) of this section.

[RT I 2007, 25, 131 – entry into force 01.04.2007]

(10) If as the result of the public display or public discussion, the main positions expressed by the decision on placing the natural object under protection change, a new notice shall be published and a new public display shall be organised pursuant to subsections (7)-(9) of this section.

(11) The requirements provided by subsections (3)-(10) of this section do not apply to the placing under protection of species, species protection sites, fossils or minerals.

(12) The requirements of this section do not apply to placing a natural object under protection at the local government level based on a plan.

§ 10. Placing natural object under protection

(1) An area shall be placed under protection as a protected area or a limited-conservation area by the Government of the Republic.

[RT I, 10.06.2011, 3 – entry into force 31.05.2011 A judgment of the Court en Banc of the Supreme Court declares the text “regulation” in subsection 10 (1) of the Nature Conservation Act to be unconstitutional and null and void.]

(2) An area shall be placed under protection as a species protection site by a regulation of the Minister of the Environment.

(3) Species shall be placed under protection as species in the protected category I or II by a regulation of the Government of the Republic including a list of the species. Species whose sites are automatically placed belong under protection pursuant to subsection 50 (2) of this Act shall belong to the protected category I.

(4) Species in the protected category III shall be placed under protection by a regulation of the Minister of the Environment including a list of the species.

(5) Rare natural minerals and rare or endangered minerals found in Estonia shall be placed under protection by a regulation of the Minister of the Environment.

(6) Individual protected natural objects shall be placed under protection by a regulation of the Minister of the Environment.

(7) A natural object protected at the local government level shall be placed under protection:

1) on the basis of a comprehensive plan or detailed plan, by a regulation of the council of the local authority;

2) without drawing up a plan, by a regulation of the council of the local authority.

[RT I 2009, 28, 170 – entry into force 01.07.2009]

(8) If a natural object is placed under protection without drawing up a plan, a boundary description of the protected area or a map of the protected individual landscape object shall be drawn up and the rules of protection of the area or the individual landscape object shall be approved.

[RT I 2009, 28, 170 – entry into force 01.07.2009]

§ 11. Decision for placing natural object under protection

- (1) For the placing under protection of a natural object with a surface area:
- 1) the objective of placing the area under protection shall be determined;
 - 2) the protection procedure (protection rules) of the area shall be established in the case provided for in subsection 12 (1) of this Act;
 - 3) the boundary of the area shall be determined;
 - 4) the administrative authority of the area to be placed under protection shall be appointed;
- [RT I 2009, 3, 15 - entry into force 01.02.2009]
- 5) the map of the natural object shall be appended to the decision.

(2) For the placing under protection of a species, a list of species in that category of protection shall be prepared in Latin and Estonian.

(3) Upon placing an individual natural object under protection, the following shall be established:

- 1) the objective for placing the natural object under protection;
- 2) the extent of the protective zone;
- 3) the administrative authority of the individual protected natural object;

[RT I 2009, 3, 15 – entry into force 01.02.2009]

- 4) the protection procedure.

§ 12. Protection rules

(1) The protection procedure of a protected area, species protection site or individual protected natural object shall be established by the protection rules.

(2) The protection rules shall set out the extent of one or several protective zones with equivalent or different degrees of strictness of restrictions, and determine whether the restrictions provided by this Act are applicable in part, in full, permanently or temporarily in each protective zone.

§ 13. Amendment and revocation of decision to place under protection and of protection rules

(1) The provisions of §§ 8 and 9 of this Act apply to the change in the type of the protected object, the objective of protection, the outer borders of the object, and to significant amendment of the scope or revocation of the restrictions or obligations related to the natural object set out in the protection rules.

(2) If a natural object protected at the local government level is also placed under protection as a protected area or an individual protected natural object, the natural object still remains under protection at the local level but, if the protection procedures conflict, the protection procedure for protected areas or individual protected natural objects shall apply.

Chapter 3

ORGANISATION OF PROTECTION

§ 14. General restrictions

(1) Without the express consent of the administrator of a protected natural object, the following is prohibited within a protected area, limited-conservation area, species protection site or protective zone of an individual protected natural object:

- 1) to change the boundaries of the areas of the land use types and the intended use or uses thereof;
- 2) to prepare a land readjustment plan and to perform land readjustment activities;
- 3) to issue a forest management plan;
- 4) [Repealed – RT I 2007, 25, 131 – entry into force 01.04.2007]
- 5) to establish a detailed plan and a comprehensive plan;
- 6) to grant consent for the construction of small construction works, including boat landings;
- 7) to issue design criteria;
- 8) to issue building permits;
- 9) to create a new body of water the area of which is larger than five square metres if a permit for special use of water, building permit or consent for the construction of small construction works need not be issued therefor.

[RT I 2007, 25, 131 – entry into force 01.04.2007]

(2) The administrator of a protected natural object shall not approve of the activity specified in subsection (1) of this section and any other activity requiring, pursuant to the protection rules, the consent of the administrator of a protected natural object if such activity is liable to interfere with achieving the objective of protecting the natural object or damage the state of the protected natural object.

(3) On approval of the activity specified in subsection (1) of this section and any other activity requiring, pursuant to the protection rules, the consent of the administrator of the protected natural object, the administrator of the object may set written requirements which, if complied with, ensure that the activity does not interfere with achieving the objective of protecting the natural object or damage the state of the protected natural object.

(4) If an activity specified in subsection (1) of this section are not been submitted for approval to the administrator of the protected natural object or the requirements set pursuant to subsection (3) of this section are not complied with, then pursuant to the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act, the person in whose interests such activity is performed shall have no legitimate expectation as to the legality of such activity.

(5) The Ministry of the Environment or the Environmental Board has, as the person exercising supervision over environmental impact assessment, the right to determine environmental requirements to protect a protected natural feature if the proposed activities may harm achievement of the objective of protection of the natural feature or the state of the protected natural feature.

[RT I 2009, 3, 15 – entry into force 01.02.2009]

§ 15. Movement within territory of protected natural objects

(1) All roads and pathways within conservation zones and limited management zones of protected areas or within limited-conservation area or leading to protected natural monuments must be open for public use from sunrise until sunset, and if such roads or paths exist within the territory of an immovable where a protected natural monument is located, the possessor of the immovable shall ensure public access to the monument during such time.

(2) Other persons are allowed to stay in a yard where a protected natural monument is situated with the consent of the possessor of the immovable.

(3) The possessor of an immovable situated within the area of a protected natural object, or of an immovable where a protected natural object is situated has no right to prohibit the following from staying within the immovable:

1) a representative of the administrative authority of the protected natural object in connection with administration of the natural object;

[RT I 2009, 3, 15 – entry into force 01.02.2009]

2) a research worker who holds a certificate prepared according to the format established by the Minister of the Environment and issued pursuant to the terms established by the Minister of the Environment.

§ 16. Transfer of immovable containing natural object

(1) For the transfer or encumbrance with a real right of an immovable or a part thereof situated within a protected area or limited-conservation area, or containing the protection site of a species in the protected category I, the corresponding contract shall contain the following information concerning the protected natural object:

1) type and name of the natural object;

2) name of the administrative authority of the natural object;

[RT I 2009, 3, 15 – entry into force 01.02.2009]

3) reference to the decision to place the natural object under protection.

(2) The state has a right of pre-emption upon transfer of an immovable located, in whole or in part, within the boundaries of a shore building exclusion zone, protection site of a species in the protected category I, limited management zone of a protected natural monument, protected area or limited-conservation area.

[RT I 2007, 25, 131 – entry into force 01.04.2007]

(3) A right of pre-emption does not apply in events where an immovable is transferred to the owner's spouse, descendants, parents or their descendants, or grandparents or their descendants.

(4) Within three days after certifying a transaction for the transfer of an immovable or a part thereof, the notary shall submit the transaction document to the Ministry of the Environment at the transferor's expense.

(5) Based on an application by the administrative authority of a protected area, species protection site, limited-conservation area or protected natural monument, a notation shall be entered in the land register that the immovable is encumbered with the right of pre-emption of the state. The validity of the right of pre-emption shall not depend on the entry of a corresponding notation in the land register.

[RT I 2010, 38, 231 – entry into force 01.07.2010]

(6) The Minister of the Environment or a person authorised by the Minister shall exercise the right of pre-emption in the name of the state. The costs related to the transfer of ownership of an immovable to be acquired on the basis of the right of pre-emption shall be borne by the state.

[RT I 2008, 34, 211 – entry into force 01.08.2008]

§ 17. Necessary activities within protected natural object

(1) The activities necessary within the area of a protected natural object hosting semi-natural biotic communities are activities which promote natural aspect and species composition thereof, such as mowing, grazing, and designing, thinning or deforestation of tree and shrub layers, the extent of which shall be determined, in the case of a limited-conservation area, by a management plan and in the case of other protected natural objects, by protection rules.

(2) Semi-natural community occurrence areas are areas hosting communities of natural biota, such as wooded meadows, alvars, paludified meadows, fen meadows, coastal meadows, flooded meadows, grasslands on mineral soils, wooded pastures which have developed in the course of long-term human activity, such as grazing or mowing.

(3) Activities necessary for restoring natural forest and mire community within a protected area, such as ditch blocking, felling gaps or mineralizing the ground, may be ordered by the protection rules.

(4) Cutting may be ordered within a protected area by the protection rules as an activity necessary for clearing particular views.

(5) [Repealed – RT I 2006, 30, 232 – entry into force 01.01.2007]

(6) The administrative authority may grant the owner or possessor of an immovable located within the boundaries of a protected natural object use without charge of a movable owned by the state for the performance of necessary activities arising from the protection regime or management plan of the protected natural object.

[RT I 2009, 3, 15 – entry into force 01.02.2009]

(7) The provisions concerning the grant of use of state assets of the State Assets Act do not apply to the grant of use without charge of movables owned by the state. A contract for grant of use shall be concluded between the administrative authority of the protected natural object and the person using the immovable and the contract shall set out at least the following:
[RT I 2009, 3, 15 – entry into force 01.02.2009]

- 1) the types of movables dispatched to the user, their numbers in the register of state assets and the number of things by type;
- 2) the name, and residence or seat of the user;
- 3) the term of the contract;
- 4) the time of transfer of the things and the term of and procedure for their return;
- 5) the obligation to insure and the extent of required insurance coverage;
- 6) the obligation to maintain the thing dispatched to the user in good working order, and to replace or repair the thing;
- 7) the bases for premature termination of the contract;
- 8) the terms, description and technical requirements for the necessary activity arising from the protection regime;
- 9) the intended purpose of the thing dispatched to the user.

[RT I 2007, 25, 131 – entry into force 01.04.2007]

(8) If the possessor of the immovable refuses to perform the necessary work prescribed by the protection rules or the management plan or fails to reach an agreement with the

administrative authority of the protected natural object, the possessor has no right to prevent the administrative authority of the protected natural object from arranging such work.
[RT I 2009, 3, 15 – entry into force 01.02.2009]

(9) In the case specified in subsection (8) of this section, the necessary work to the extent determined by the protection rules shall be carried out by the administrative authority of the protected natural object at the expense of the state, unless the natural object has been placed under protection at the local government level.
[RT I 2009, 3, 15 – entry into force 01.02.2009]

(10) Performance of work necessary for preservation of semi-natural biotic communities of protected areas, limited-conservation areas or species protection sites is not deemed to be economic activities or business.

§ 18. Nature conservation subsidy

(1) Nature conservation subsidy is paid for performance of work specified by the protection rules or management plan necessary for preservation of semi-natural biotic communities of protected areas, limited-conservation areas or species protection sites.

(2) Possessors of immovables have the right to apply for nature conservation subsidy.

(3) The procedure for application for nature conservation subsidy, review of applications and payment of subsidy, the requirements for payment of subsidy, and the rates of subsidy shall be established by a regulation of the Minister of the Environment.

(4) Nature conservation subsidy is not paid if:

1) the person who is performing the work fails to comply with the contract concluded for obtaining the subsidy, or the result of the nature conservation work does not meet the requirements established by the contract or legislation;

2) the person who is performing the work has submitted inaccurate information upon application for nature conservation subsidy;

3) no funds are prescribed by the state budget of the current year for payment of nature conservation subsidy to a land unit which ranks lower in the priority list of applications, or

4) the activity is to be carried out within a parcel of land with regard to which damage caused by protected animals or migratory birds during the current year is compensated pursuant to subsection 61 (1) of this Act.

(5) Payment of nature conservation subsidy is based on a contract entered into between the administrative authority of the protected natural object and the person performing the work, and the instrument of delivery and receipt concerning work performed in conformance with the requirements of such contract.

[RT I 2009, 3, 15 – entry into force 01.02.2009]

§ 19. [Repealed – RT I 2008, 34, 211 – entry into force 01.08.2008]

§ 20. Acquisition of immovable containing protected natural object

(1) An immovable which contains a protected natural monument or is located, as a whole, within the territory of a protected area, limited-conservation area or species protection site and

whose use for its intended purposes is significantly hindered by the protection regime may be acquired by the state upon agreement with the owner of the immovable for payment corresponding to the value of the immovable.

[RT I 2008, 34, 211 – entry into force 01.08.2008]

(1¹) The state does not acquire an immovable pursuant to the procedure provided for in this section if a person has acquired the immovable after it was placed under protection and the transfer transaction, pursuant to § 16, contains information concerning the natural object, unless the protection regime applicable regarding the immovable is made stricter or the immovable is acquired by inheritance or from a spouse, descendant, parent or his or her descendant or grandparent or his or her descendant, and a person whose immovable is acquired was the owner of the immovable before it was placed under protection or before the protection regime was made stricter.

[RT I 2007, 25, 131 – entry into force 01.04.2007]

(1²) If an immovable is not located, as a whole, within the territory of a protected area, limited-conservation area or species protection site or if its size exceeds the territory of the limited management zone of a protected natural monument, the part of the immovable located within the protected area, limited-conservation area or species protection site may be acquired by the state based on an agreement between the state and the owner of the immovable. The division of the immovable shall be organised by the owner of the immovable and the costs relating to the division shall be borne by the person who initiated the acquisition.

[RT 2009, 35, 232 – entry into force 01.07.2009]

(1³) Upon agreement with the owner of the immovable, the state may acquire the whole immovable if:

1) the part of the immovable located within the protected area or limited-conservation area is larger than two thirds of the total area of the immovable or

2) the immovable is partially located within the boundaries of a protection site of a species in the protected category I or a limited management zone of a protected natural monument.

[RT I 2008, 34, 211 – entry into force 01.08.2008]

(2) Acquisition of an immovable may be initiated by the owner of an immovable, the administrative authority of a protected natural object or the Minister of the Environment. The Minister of the Environment shall decide on acquisition of immovables. The costs related to the acquisition of immovables shall be borne by the state and acquisition shall be financed within the limits of the amount allocated in the state budget for each budgetary year.

[RT I 2009, 50, 336 – entry into force 09.11.2009]

(2¹) The value of an immovable, except the value of an immovable covered with forest, shall be determined by the comparison of transactions. Upon determination of the value of an immovable, the real rights which due to their nature cannot be deleted from the land register (e.g. servitudes, neighbourhood rights) and restrictions on the immovable property ownership arising from Acts, except the protection regime which is the bases for the acquisition of the immovable, shall be taken into account.

[RT I 2008, 34, 211 – entry into force 01.08.2008]

(2²) The value of an immovable covered with forest shall be determined as the sum of the value of the plot of land and the crop standing on the plot of land. If, upon determination of

the value of an immovable covered with forest, the value of the standing crop is not of material importance and, arising from the market situation, the assessed value of land does not reflect the market price of the region, a representative of the state may order an appraisal in order to determine the value of the immovable covered with forest.

[RT I 2008, 34, 211 – entry into force 01.08.2008]

(3) The procedure for the acquisition of immovables containing protected natural objects by the state and for proceedings regarding proposals and the criteria on the basis of which the use of an immovable for its intended purposes is deemed to be significantly hindered by the protection regime and the procedure and basis for determination of the value of an immovable shall be established by a regulation of the Government of the Republic.

[RT I 2008, 34, 211 – entry into force 01.08.2008]

(4) The acquisition of an immovable shall be decided in the order of receipt of the applications for acquisition, unless the owner of the immovable containing the protected natural object has won an auction of an unimproved immovable belonging to the state and administered by the Ministry of the Environment (hereinafter *state-owned immovable*) and is entitled to a set-off of the value of the immovable acquired in the auction against the value of the immovable containing the protected natural object. If there is a good reason, an application shall be resolved after the good reason has ceased to exist. Information on the order of receipt of the applications for acquisition shall be published on the website of the Ministry of the Environment.

[RT I 2009, 35, 232 – entry into force 01.07.2009]

§ 20¹. Set-off of values of state-owned immovable put on auction and immovable containing protected natural object

(1) A person who has won an auction of a state-owned immovable may apply for a set-off of the price of the immovable to be acquired against the price of the immovable containing a protected natural object, which belongs to the person.

(2) In the event of acquisition of multiple immovables containing protected natural objects, the person who has won the auction shall have the right to apply for totalling the price of the immovables and a set-off of the price of the immovable to be acquired against the price of these immovables.

(3) The set-off specified in subsection (1) of this section is permitted if it has been identified in the proceedings of acquisition of the immovable containing a protected natural object that the immovable is subject to acquisition by the state.

(4) An application for a set-off shall be submitted to the Ministry of the Environment in writing within five working days after the disclosure of the results of the auction.

[RT I 2009, 50, 336 – entry into force 09.11.2009]

(5) The name of the immovable, the cadastral register number and the estimated value of the immovable containing a protected natural object shall be indicated in a set-off application.

(6) If the owner of the immovable containing a protected natural object who won the auction of a state-owned immovable submits an application for a set-off to the Ministry of the

Environment within the term specified in subsection (4), the provisions of § 34¹ of the State Assets Act shall not be applied, except in the event specified in subsection 20² (7) of this Act. [RT I 2009, 50, 336 – entry into force 09.11.2009]

§ 20². Set-off by Minister of Environment

(1) The value of an immovable containing a natural protected object belonging to a person applying for a set-off shall be determined pursuant to the procedure provided for in subsection 20 (3) of this Act.

(2) If the value of the immovable containing a protected natural object is smaller than the value of the state-owned immovable sold in an auction, the difference between the values shall be compensated in money.

(3) If the value of the immovable containing a protected natural object is higher than the value of the state-owned immovable sold in an auction, the state shall not compensate the difference in money.

(4) The set-off of the value of an immovable acquired in an auction and the value of an immovable containing a natural protected object shall be decided by the Minister of the Environment within three months as of the approval of the results of the auction.

(5) The decision to set off the value of an immovable acquired in an auction and the value of an immovable containing a protected natural object shall contain at least the following data:

- 1) the value of the immovable in the auction;
- 2) the value of the immovable containing the protected natural object;
- 3) the difference between the values, which is to be compensated in the event specified in subsection (2) of this section;
- 4) the term of entry into a contract of transfer, which may be up to one month as of making the decision.

(6) If the person who won the auction of a state-owned immovable and the Minister of the Environment fail to reach an agreement on the value of the immovable containing a protected natural object, the Minister of the Environment shall have the right to refuse to set off the values of the immovables. In such an event the person who won the auction shall pay the purchase price of the state-owned immovable in money and the application for the acquisition of the immovable containing the protected natural object shall remain in its ranking in the order of applications submitted for acquisition.

(7) If the winner of an auction has not entered into a contract of transfer within the term set by the Minister of the Environment, the Minister of the Environment shall have the right to cancel the results of the auction and the security deposit paid by the winner of the auction shall not be refunded or the guarantee of the winner of the auction shall be sold.

(8) If the value of an immovable acquired in an auction is set off against the value of the immovable containing a protected natural object, the application of the owner of the immovable containing the protected natural object shall be deleted from the list of acquisition applications after entry into the contracts of transfer of the immovables.

[RT I 2009, 35, 232 – entry into force 01.07.2009]

§ 21. Administrative authority of protected natural objects

(1) The administrative authority of a protected area, limited-conservation area, species protection site and protective zone of a protected natural monument shall be the Environmental Board (hereinafter *administrative authority*).

(2) The local government which decided on placing a natural object specified in subsection 4 (7) of this Act under protection, or a rural municipality or city agency authorised by the local government to administer the object shall act as the administrative authority of such object.

[RT I 2009, 3, 15 – entry into force 01.02.2009]

§ 22. Administration of protected natural objects

Administration of a protected natural object shall include:

- 1) issue of a permit for use of the environment determined by this Act and the protection rules, and setting conditions for the issue of the permits;
- 2) participation in public disputes for assessing plans or environmental impact liable to affect the protected natural object, and setting conditions for planned activities liable to affect the protected natural object;
- 3) organisation of activities arising from the protection rules or management plan;
- 4) monitoring of compliance with the requirements provided by this Act and the protection rules, and notification of the Environmental Inspectorate of discovered violations.

[RT I 2009, 3, 15 – entry into force 01.02.2009]

§ 23. Marking of protected natural objects

(1) A protected area, limited-conservation area, protected natural monument or natural object protected at the local government level shall be marked such that the location of the protected natural object could be reasonably understandable at the site.

(2) The protected natural object shall be marked by the administrative authority of the natural object.

[RT I 2009, 3, 15 – entry into force 01.02.2009]

(3) The procedure for marking protected natural objects and the markings to be used shall be established by a regulation of the Minister of the Environment.

§ 24. Protection obligation notice

(1) A protection obligation notice is a document issued for information purposes to the owner of an immovable which contains a protected area, limited-conservation area, species protection site, protected natural monument or habitat of a species in the protected category I, or whose immovable is located within such areas, or to the possessor of such areas concerning whom a corresponding entry has been made in the land register, a person or agency duly authorised by an administrative authority of state assets (hereinafter possessor).

(2) A protection obligation notice shall contain:

1) information concerning the protected natural object, the name of the authority which placed it under protection and the date of placing it under protection;

2) the objective for placing the natural object under protection;

3) information concerning the administrative authority of the protected area, limited-conservation area, species protection site or protected natural monument;

[RT I 2009, 3, 15 – entry into force 01.02.2009]

4) a list of restrictions provided by this Act and legislation issued on the basis thereof.

[RT I 2007, 25, 131 – entry into force 01.04.2007]

(3) A protection obligation notice shall be issued by the Environmental Board:

1) within six months after entry into force of the decision to place the natural object under protection;

2) within one week after being informed of the detection of a hibernation site of brown bear;

3) within one month after being informed of the detection of a habitat of a species in the protected category I.

[RT I 2009, 3, 15 – entry into force 01.02.2009]

(4) A protection obligation notice shall be delivered against a signature or sent by registered letter.

(5) In case the possessor of a protected natural object changes, a protection obligation notice shall be issued to the new possessor within two months the change of possessor.

(6) In the event of alteration of the protection regime, a new protection obligation notice shall be issued to the possessor of the immovable within six months thereof.

(7) [Repealed – RT I 2009, 3, 15 – entry into force 01.02.2009]

(8) The possessor of an immovable shall immediately inform third parties who, by an order of the possessor of the immovable, are authorised to stay at the immovable or perform the work or provide services commissioned by the possessor of the immovable about restrictions in force at the protected natural object.

[RT I 2010, 43, 255 – entry into force 17.07.2010]

§ 25. Management plan

(1) For the purpose of organising the protection of limited-conservation areas and protected areas, a management plan shall be prepared which shall set out:

1) the significant environmental factors and their impact to the natural object;

2) the objectives of protection, work necessary to reach the objectives, and the priority, schedule and volume of work;

3) a budget for accomplishing the plan.

[RT I 2007, 25, 131 – entry into force 01.04.2007]

(2) The procedure for the preparation and approval of the management plan shall be established and the person approving the management plan shall be determined by the Minister of the Environment. Information regarding approval of the management plan shall be published on the website of the Environmental Board.

[RT I 2009, 3, 15 – entry into force 01.02.2009]

Chapter 4

PROTECTED AREAS

§ 26. National park

(1) A national park is a protected area prescribed for the preservation, protection, restoration, research and introduction of the natural environment, landscapes, cultural heritage and balanced use of the environment of the protected area.

(2) The following are national parks of Estonia:

1) Lahemaa National Park, intended for the protection of the natural and cultural heritage of the coastal landscapes of Northern Estonia;

2) Karula National Park, intended for the protection of the natural and cultural heritage of the hilly moraine landscapes of Southern Estonia;

3) Soomaa National Park, intended for the protection of the natural and cultural heritage of the mire landscapes and floodplain landscapes of transition zone of Estonia (*Estonia intermedia*);

4) Vilsandi National Park, intended for the protection of the natural and cultural heritage of the coastal landscapes of the Western Estonian archipelago;

5) Matsalu National Park, intended for the protection of the characteristic biotic communities of Western Estonia and of the natural and cultural heritage of the Väinameri Sea region.

(3) A national park may include strict nature reserves, conservation zones and limited management zones.

§ 27. Nature reserve

(1) A nature reserve is a protected area prescribed for the preservation, protection, restoration, research and introduction of the natural environment.

(2) The zones possible in a nature reserve are the strict nature reserve, conservation zone and limited management zone.

§ 28. Landscape protection area (nature park)

(1) A landscape protection area is an area prescribed for the preservation, protection, restoration, research, introduction and regulation of use of landscapes of the protected area.

(2) A park, arboretum and forest stand are special types of landscape protection area.

(3) The zones possible in a landscape protection area are the conservation zone and limited management zone.

§ 29. Strict nature reserve

(1) A strict nature reserve is a land or water area of a protected area whose natural status is unaffected by direct human activity and where the preservation and development of natural biotic communities is ensured only through natural processes.

(2) All types of human activity is prohibited within a strict nature reserve, and persons are prohibited from staying in such reserves, except in events specified in subsections (3) and (4) of this section.

(3) Persons may stay in a strict nature reserve only for the purposes of supervision, rescue work or administration and organisation of the protection of the natural object.
[RT I 2007, 25, 131 – entry into force 01.04.2007]

(4) People may stay in a strict nature reserve for the purpose of monitoring and assessment of the status of the natural object only with the consent of the administrative authority of the protected area.
[RT I 2009, 3, 15 – entry into force 01.02.2009]

§ 30. Conservation zone

(1) A conservation zone is a land or water area of a protected area prescribed for the preservation of natural and semi-natural biotic communities established or to be developed therein. Mineral resources present within a conservation zone are not deemed to be resources intended for exploitation.

(2) Unless otherwise provided by the protection rules, the following shall be prohibited within a conservation zone:

- 1) economic activities;
- 2) use of natural resources;
- 3) erection of new construction works;
- 4) staying of persons in the habitats of protected species and staging areas of migratory birds;
- 5) driving motor vehicles, off-road vehicles or floating vessels;
- 6) camping, building fires and organising public events.

(3) The prohibition established by clauses (2) 4) and 5) of this section does not extend to supervision and rescue work, activities related to organisation of the protection and administration of the natural object, and to research carried out with the consent of the administrative authority of the protected natural object.
[RT I 2009, 3, 15 – entry into force 01.02.2009]

(4) The following may be permitted by the protection rules in the conservation zone as activities necessary for the preservation of the object or activities which do not harm the object:

- 1) maintenance work on existing land improvement systems and restoration of the water regime;
- 2) development of biotic communities in adherence to the objective of protection;
- 3) gathering of berries, fungi and other forest by-products;
- 4) hunting activities;
- 5) fishing activities;

- 6) erection of roads, utility works or non-production construction works for servicing an immovable located within the protected area, or the protected area, and maintenance of existing construction works;
 - 7) activities necessary for guaranteeing the preservation of the characteristic features and species composition of semi-natural biotic communities, and activities for preservation of the living conditions of protected species;
 - 8) gathering of reed and seaweed.
- (5) [Repealed – RT I 2009, 3, 15 – entry into force 01.02.2009]

§ 31. Limited management zone

- (1) A limited management zone is a land or water area of a protected area where economic activities are permitted, taking account of the restrictions provided by this Act.
- (2) Unless otherwise provided by the protection rules, the following shall be prohibited within a limited management zone:
- 1) construction of new land improvement systems;
 - 2) altering the water levels and shorelines of bodies of water;
[RT I 2007, 25, 131 – entry into force 01.04.2007]
 - 3) extraction of mineral resources;
[RT I 2007, 25, 131 – entry into force 01.04.2007]
 - 4) design of pure stands and planting of energy forests;
 - 5) regeneration cutting;
 - 6) training of crowns of trees and bushes, and planting and cutting of woody plants in parks, arboreta and forest stands under protection as special types of landscape protection areas without the consent of the administrative authority of the protected area;
[RT I 2007, 25, 131 – entry into force 01.04.2007]
 - 7) use of biocides, plant protection products and fertilizers;
[RT I 2007, 25, 131 – entry into force 01.04.2007]
 - 8) erection of construction works, including temporary construction works, and altering the exterior structure of construction works located in a national park;
 - 9) hunting and fishing activities;
 - 10) driving motor vehicles, off-road vehicles or floating vessels, except for the performance of work necessary for the maintenance of line facilities, and for forestry work or agricultural work in profit-yielding land;
 - 11) camping, building fires and organisation of public events in locations not intended for such purposes and unmarked by the administrative authority of the protected area;
 - 12) gathering of reed on unfrozen ground.
- (3) An obligation to preserve natural balance and the species and age diversity within biotic communities and a prohibition on haulage and transportation of timber out of the zone if the ground is not frozen may be established by the protection rules. If the ground so permits, the manager of a protected area may allow the haulage and transportation of timber in dry weather.
[RT I 2007, 25, 131 – entry into force 01.04.2007]
- (4) Restrictions different than those provided by the Forest Act may be established by the protection rules with regard to the size and form of cutting areas and the composition of a forest within a limited management zone necessary for the preservation of a biotic community

or protected species within the zone. Restrictions on the time of cutting may be established by the protection rules within a species protection site.
[RT I 2007, 25, 131 – entry into force 01.04.2007]

(5) [Repealed – RT I 2009, 3, 15 – entry into force 01.02.2009]

Chapter 5

LIMITED-CONSERVATION AREAS

§ 32. Limited-conservation area

(1) A limited-conservation area is established with the aim to ensure the favourable conservation status of wild fauna, flora and fungi unless it has been ensured by any other method provided by this Act.

(2) Destruction or harming of the habitats for the protection of which a limited-conservation area was formed, significantly disturbing the protected species, and all activities which are likely to endanger the favourable conservation status of the habitats and protected species are prohibited within a limited-conservation area.

(3) Logging activities are prohibited within a limited-conservation area if such activities are likely to harm the structure and functions of the protected habitats or endanger the preservation of species typical to the habitats.

(4) The objective of establishment of a limited-conservation area shall be taken account of upon the processing of forest in compliance with the Forest Act. The administrative authority of a limited-conservation area may impose an obligation to:

- 1) perform planned logging at a determined time,
- 2) use designated technologies for performance of planned logging.

(4¹) If a planned regeneration cutting is in compliance with subsections (2) and (3) of this section, the size of a clear-cut area within a limited-conservation area shall not exceed two hectares and its width shall not exceed 30 metres and the area of a shelterwood cutting area shall not exceed five hectares.

[RT I 2009, 53, 359 – entry into force 21.11.2009]

(5) The impact of activities planned within a limited-conservation area on the status of habitats and species shall be evaluated in the course of environmental impact assessment or pursuant to the procedure provided in § 33 of this Act.

§ 33. Notification concerning limited-conservation area

(1) The possessor of an immovable located within the boundaries of a limited-conservation area shall submit a notification to the administrative authority of the limited-conservation area if the following activities are planned:

- 1) construction of a road;
- 2) removal of a natural rock or soil;
- 3) altering the water levels and shorelines of bodies of water;

[RT I 2007, 25, 131 – entry into force 01.04.2007]

- 4) use of biocides and plant protection products;
- 5) cultivation and fertilising of natural and semi-natural grasslands and polders;
[RT I 2007, 25, 131 – entry into force 01.04.2007]
- 6) cutting of trees located within areas which have the characteristics of a wooded meadow;
- 7) construction and reconstruction of land improvement systems.

(2) The notification shall include the description, volume and schedule of the planned work, and a map of the area where the work is to be performed.

(3) The notification shall be submitted to the administrative authority of the limited-conservation area at least one month before commencement of the work in one of the following manners:

- 1) personal delivery;
- 2) sending by post by registered mail;
- 3) by electronic message bearing a digital signature.

(4) A notification is deemed to be submitted as of the date of sending thereof or the date of registration thereof by the administrative authority of the limited-conservation area on the basis of the date stamp or time stamp, correspondingly.

(5) The administrative authority of the limited-conservation area shall evaluate the compliance of the planned activities with the requirements provided in § 32 of this Act within one month after the date of submission of the notification. The administrative authority of the limited-conservation area shall:

- 1) approve the notification and return it to the person who submitted it, if the administrative authority permits the performance of the planned work;
- 2) inform the person who submitted the notification of the conditions in adherence to which the work must be performed, or
- 3) prohibit any work which endangers the preservation of the favourable conservation status of the protected species or habitats present within the limited-conservation area for the guarantee of which the limited-conservation area was established.

(6) The format of notifications concerning limited-conservation areas, and the procedure for approval, review and return thereof shall be established by a regulation of the Minister of the Environment.

(7) The obligation to submit the notification provided in subsection (1) of this section does not apply in events where work is performed within parcels of land located within residential land or yards of immovables used as profit-yielding land.

Chapter 6

SHORES AND BANKS

§ 34. Objective of protection of shores and banks

The objective of protection of shores and banks is to preserve the natural biotic communities present on the shores and banks, to curb the harmful impact of human activity, to promote

human settlement systems which consider the specific character of the shores and banks, and to ensure unrestricted movement within and unrestricted access to the territories thereof.

§ 35. Restrictions on use of shores and banks

(1) The following are zones within the area of a shore or bank:

- 1) the limited management zone of the shore or bank;
- 2) the building exclusion zone of the shore or bank;
- 3) the water protection zone of the shore or bank.

(2) The baseline for calculation of the width of the zones specified in subsection (1) of this section is the boundary of the water-body (the ordinary boundary of water) entered in the base map.

(3) With respect to internal bodies of water with extended areas of potential flooding, the high water boundary shall be determined pursuant to the procedure established by a regulation of the Minister of the Environment. The list of internal bodies of water with extended areas of potential flooding shall be established by a regulation of the Minister of the Environment.

[RT I 2007, 25, 131 – entry into force 01.04.2007]

(3¹) The boundary of an area of repeated flooding on the sea coast shall be determined in a comprehensive plan. If the boundary of an area of repeated flooding has not been determined, 1 metre high contour line is deemed to be the boundary of the area of repeated flooding.

[RT I 2007, 25, 131 – entry into force 01.04.2007]

(4) The limited management zone, water protection zone and building exclusion zone of the shore or bank of a body of water with areas of repeated flooding shall consist of the flooded area and the width of the zone provided in §§ 37 to 39 of this Act.

(5) On shore or bank terraces higher than five meters and located less than 200 meters from the water boundary, the limited management zone, water protection zone and building exclusion zone of the shore or bank shall consist of the area below the terrace extending to the water boundary and the width of the zone provided in §§ 37 to 39 of this Act.

§ 36. Guarantee of unrestricted passage and access

(1) The possessor of an immovable located on a shore or bank is required to guarantee unrestricted passage of humans and animals to shore paths within the meaning of § 10 of the Water Act.

(2) Local authorities are required to guarantee, by comprehensive plans or detailed plans, public means of access to shore paths.

§ 37. Limited management zones of shores and banks

(1) The width of limited management zones of shores and banks shall be:

- 1) 200 meters on the shores of the Baltic Sea, Lake Peipus, Lake Lämmijärv, Lake Pskov and Lake Võrtsjärv;

2) 100 meters on the banks of lakes and reservoirs with an area of more than ten hectares, rivers with a catchment area of more than 25 square kilometres, brooks, artificial recipients of land improvement systems;

[RT I 2007, 25, 131 – entry into force 01.04.2007]

3) 50 metres in the case of springs and on the banks of lakes and reservoirs with an area of up to ten hectares, rivers with a catchment area of up to 25 square kilometres, brooks, artificial recipients of land improvement systems.

[RT I 2007, 25, 131 – entry into force 01.04.2007]

(2) The objective for protecting forests located within the limited management zones of shores and banks is the protection of the water and soil, and the preservation of suitable conditions for recreation. Clear cutting is not permitted within the limited management zones of shores. Within the limited management zone of banks, the area of a clear cut area shall not exceed two hectares, except upon performance of work to manage land improvement systems in a water protection zone of artificial recipients of land improvement systems.

[RT I 2008, 56, 314 – entry into force 01.01.2009]

(3) The following is prohibited within the limited management zones of shores and banks:

1) land treatment by sewage sludge;

2) establishment of burial sites;

3) construction and expansion of facilities prescribed for waste processing or storage, except in the territory of ports;

4) [Repealed – RT I 2007, 25, 131 – entry into force 01.04.2007]

5) extraction of mineral resources;

[RT I 2007, 25, 131 – entry into force 01.04.2007]

6) driving motor vehicles outside of roads and paths designated for such purposes, and driving all terrain vehicles, except for the performance of maintenance work in green areas of densely populated areas, transportation of watercraft needed for fishing activities by persons holding the right to fish for recreation or as a professional activity, for gathering reed and seaweed, and for forestry work and agricultural work on profit-yielding land.

[RT I, 10.03.2011, 2 – entry into force 20.03.2011]

(4) The restrictions provided for in clauses 5) and 6) of subsection (3) of this section do not extend to artificial bodies of water created as a result of excavation of mineral resources or earth material, which bodies of water are located in a mineral deposit in an extracting permit area or in the service area of an extracting permit area, until the soil spoilt by the extraction operations have been declared restored by the issuer of the extraction permit pursuant to the procedure provided for in §§ 48 and 50 of the Earth's Crust Act.

[RT I, 10.02.2011, 2 – entry into force 20.03.2011]

§ 38. Building exclusion zones of shores and banks

(1) The width of building exclusion zones of shores and banks shall be:

1) 200 meters on the sea coast within Narva-Jõesuu city limits, and on the sea-islands;

2) 100 meters on the sea coast, and the shores Lake Peipus, Lake Lämmijärv, Lake Pskov and Lake Võrtsjärv;

3) 50 meters on the banks of bodies of water within cities and towns, and built up areas of small towns and villages with clearly determined boundaries (hereinafter densely populated areas), except in the case provided in clause 5) of this section;

[RT I 2007, 25, 131 – entry into force 01.04.2007]

4) 50 meters on the banks of lakes and reservoirs with an area of more than ten hectares, rivers with a catchment area of more than 25 square kilometres, brooks, artificial recipients of land improvement systems;

[RT I 2007, 25, 131 – entry into force 01.04.2007]

5) 25 metres in the case of springs and on the banks of lakes and reservoirs with an area of up to ten hectares, rivers with a catchment area of up to 25 square kilometres, brooks, artificial recipients of land improvement systems.

[RT I 2007, 25, 131 – entry into force 01.04.2007]

(2) On forest land of shores, and banks of lakes and rivers, the building exclusion zone shall extend to the boundary of the limited management zone of the shore or bank.

(3) Construction of new buildings and civil engineering works is prohibited within the building exclusion zones of shores and banks.

(4) The building ban does not extend to:

1) new buildings to be constructed in the yards of existing buildings in densely populated areas which are not located within a water protection zone;

1¹) erection of new construction works in the building exclusion zones of densely populated areas in the direction of land from the established building line between existing construction works;

[RT I 2007, 25, 131 – entry into force 01.04.2007]

2) civil engineering works prescribed for fortification of banks;

3) civil engineering works necessary for servicing a bathing area;

4) land improvement systems, except for polders;

5) initial extension of existing construction works if the volume of the extension is less than one third of the cubature of the existing construction works;

6) boundary fences;

7) Border Guard facilities on the shore or bank of a boundary body of water.

[RT I 2009, 28, 170 – entry into force 01.07.2009]

(5) The building ban does not extend to the following areas concerning which an adopted detailed plan or adopted comprehensive plan exists:

1) construction works related to surface water intakes;

2) construction works in ports and civil engineering works related to water traffic;

3) civil engineering works prescribed for fortification of shores,

4) construction works of hydrographical services and monitoring stations;

5) construction works in connection with fish farming;

6) construction works of national defence, border guard and rescue service authorities;

[RT I 2010, 29, 151 – entry into force 20.06.2010]

7) [Repealed – RT I 2007, 25, 131 – entry into force 01.04.2007]

8) utility networks and technical infrastructure;

9) bridges;

10) public roads and streets;

11) railways.

(6) Boat landings may be built on shores and banks unless this not contrary to the objectives for protecting shores and banks and subsection 8 (2) of the Water Act.

(7) Unless otherwise provided by the protection rules, the provisions of this Act apply to construction within protected areas.

[RT I 2007, 25, 131 – entry into force 01.04.2007]

(8) Construction within limited-conservation areas is regulated, in addition to the provisions of this Act concerning special protected areas, also by this Chapter.

(9) If a local authority allows building within the building exclusion zone of a shore or bank contrary to the provisions of this section, then pursuant to the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act, the person who was issued the building permit or in whose interest the building is performed shall have no legitimate expectation as to the legality of the building.

§ 39. Water protection zones of shores and banks

The extent of and restrictions to water protection zones of shores and banks are provided by the Water Act.

§ 40. Extension and reduction of building exclusion zones of shores and banks

(1) Considering the objectives for protection of a shore or bank and based on the flora, relief, boundaries of land parcels and immovables, existing road and utility networks and established patterns of settlement, the building exclusion zone of a shore or bank may be extended or reduced.

(2) Local authorities may extend the building exclusion zone of a shore or bank by a comprehensive plan.

(3) Building exclusion zones shall be reduced with the consent of the Environmental Board.

[RT I 2009, 3, 15 – entry into force 01.02.2009]

(4) For reduction of a building exclusion zone, the local authority shall submit to the Environmental Board an application together with:

[RT I 2009, 3, 15 – entry into force 01.02.2009]

- 1) the comprehensive plan adopted pursuant to the Planning Act;
- 2) an adopted detailed plan including a proposal for amendment of the comprehensive plan adopted pursuant to the Planning Act;
- 3) a detailed plan adopted pursuant to the Planning Act, in the absence of an adopted comprehensive plan.

(5) The Environmental Board shall assess the compliance of the reduction of the building exclusion zone with the objectives for protection of the bank or shore, and with the provisions of subsection (1) of this section.

[RT I 2009, 3, 15 – entry into force 01.02.2009]

(6) Extension or reduction of a building exclusion zone shall enter into force upon entry into force of the adopted comprehensive plan or detailed plan.

§ 41. Formation of new densely populated areas and expansion of existing densely populated areas

(1) It is prohibited to form new densely populated areas within the building exclusion zones of shores and banks. Exceptions to the above may be made by the Government of the Republic on proposal of a local authority.

(2) Existing densely populated areas situated on shores or banks shall be expanded on the basis of existing comprehensive plans.

(3) A local authority wishing to form a new densely populated area shall organise the public display of the corresponding general plan and, if the plan passes the public display, shall submit an application to this effect together with the opinion of the person exercising supervision over the plan, after which permission for formation of a new densely populated area may be granted to the local authority pursuant to the Planning Act. The Ministry of the Environment shall forward the application of the local authority to the Government of the Republic together with the opinion of the Ministry on the matter.

(4) In granting of permission or refusal to grant permission, the objectives for protection of the shore or bank shall be taken into consideration.

(5) Densely populated areas situated in building exclusion zones of small towns or villages shall be expanded only on the basis of adopted comprehensive plans.

§ 42. Use of shores and banks as bathing areas

(1) A bathing area is an area determined by the comprehensive plan situated by a body of water established with the main objective of provision of recreational activities to persons.

(2) No fees shall be charged for staying in a bathing area.

(3) The procedure for use and maintenance of bathing areas shall be established by the local authority.

(4) The character and location of civil engineering works servicing a bathing area shall be established by the local authority by a comprehensive plan or, in the absence thereof, by a detailed plan.

(5) Bathing areas have no water protection areas.

Chapter 7 NATURE CONSERVATION AT LOCAL GOVERNMENT LEVEL

§ 43. Nature conservation on local government level

The objective for nature conservation on the local government level is the determination by local authorities of the conditions for the protection and use of valuable landscapes representing the specific character of the natural and cultural environment, settlement patterns or land use, or individual features of such landscapes.

§ 44. Protection regime

- (1) The protection regime provided by § 31 of this Act which may also be mitigated by the protection rules or a plan applies to lands placed under local protection.
- (2) A protected zone extending to the distance of 50 meters from an individual feature of a landscape shall be formed around the feature unless a smaller area has been provided upon placing the feature under protection. The protection regime provided in § 31 of this Act which may also be mitigated by the protection rules or a plan applies to the protected zone.

§ 45. Cutting of trees in densely populated areas

Single trees growing within a densely populated area, except for forests as defined by the Forest Act, shall only be cut based on a permission of the local authority. The conditions and procedure for granting permission shall be established by the local authority.

Chapter 8 SPECIES

§ 46. Protected categories of species

- (1) The following shall be included in the protected category I:
 - 1) species which are rare in Estonia, are located within restricted geographical areas, in few habitats, in isolation or whose population is thinly scattered over a more extensive range;
 - 2) species which are in danger of disappearance, whose population been reduced as a result of human activity, whose habitats have been damaged to a critical point and whose extinction in the Estonian wild is likely if the adverse impact of the danger factors continue.
- (2) The following shall be included in the protected category II:
 - 1) species which are in danger due to their small or reducing populations and whose range in Estonia is reducing due to overexploitation, destruction or damaging of habitats;
 - 2) species which are likely to exposed to danger of being destroyed if the existing environmental factors continue operating.
- (3) The following shall be included in the protected category III:
 - 1) species whose population is endangered by the destruction or damaging of habitats and has been reduced to a point where they are believed to move into the endangered category if the causal factors continue operating;
 - 2) species which were included in the protected category I or II but which, due to application of necessary protective measures, do not experience a danger of destruction.

§ 47. Definition of specimen

(1) For the purposes of this Act, a specimen shall mean an animal, plant or fungus of any stage of development, or any identifiable part of a plant or fungus.

(2) For the purposes of § 59 of this Act, a specimen shall mean an animal, plant or fungus of any stage of development, or any identifiable part of a plant or fungus as well as derivatives and any other goods which appear, from an accompanying document, the packaging or a mark or label, or from any other circumstances, to be parts or derivatives of animals, plants or fungi of a species included in a protected category.

§ 48. Ensuring favourable conservation status of species

(1) The protection of all known habitats of species in the protected category I shall be ensured by formation of protected areas and limited-conservation areas or determination of species protection sites.

(2) The protection of at least 50 percent of known habitats of the protected category II entered in the environmental register shall be ensured by formation of protected areas and limited-conservation areas or determination of species protection sites based on the representativity of the areas and sites.

(3) The protection of at least 10 percent of known habitats of the protected category III entered in the environmental register shall be ensured by formation of protected areas and limited-conservation areas or determination species protection sites based on the representativity of the areas and sites.

(4) In habitats of species in the protected categories II and III which have not been differentiated, individual specimens of such species shall be protected.

§ 49. Action plan for conservation and management of species

(1) An action plan shall be prepared for:

1) organisation of protection of a species in the protected category I;
2) ensuring the favourable conservation status of a species, if the results of the species inventory indicate that the current measures fail to do so, or if prescribed by an international obligation;

[RT I 2007, 25, 131 – entry into force 01.04.2007]

3) management of a species if the results of the species inventory indicate a significant negative impact to the environment caused by the increase in the population of the species, or a danger to the health or property of persons.

(2) An action plan shall include:

1) biological data, population dynamics data and information on the range of the species;
2) conditions for guaranteeing the favourable conservation status of an endangered species;
3) risk factors to the species;
4) the objective for conservation or management;
5) the priority of measures for achieving a favourable conservation status or management of the species, and a schedule for application thereof;
6) the budget for organisation of conservation or management.

- (3) The action plan shall be established by the Minister of the Environment.
- (4) The action plan shall be published on the website of the Ministry of the Environment.

§ 50. Protection of species protection sites

- (1) The protection regime provided in § 30 or § 31 of this Act determined pursuant to subsection 10 (2) of this Act applies in species protection sites.
- (2) Unless a site of a protected species specified in this section, except for unoccupied artificial nests, has been determined pursuant to subsection 10 (2) of this Act, the following shall be deemed to be a species protection site:
 - 1) nesting tree of a flying squirrel, and the surrounding area within the radius of 25 meters;
 - 2) nesting tree of a white-tailed eagle, short-toed eagle or osprey, and the surrounding area within the radius of 200 meters;
 - 3) nesting tree of a greater spotted eagle or black stork, and the surrounding area within the radius of 250 meters;
 - 4) nesting tree of a lesser spotted eagle, and the surrounding area within the radius of 100 meters;
 - 5) nesting tree of a golden eagle, and the surrounding area within the radius of 500 meters;
 - 6) nesting tree of a mixed couple of a greater spotted eagle and lesser spotted eagle, and the surrounding area within the radius of 250 meters.
- (3) A person who finds a nesting tree is required to inform the Environmental Board within three twenty-four-hour periods of the finding.
[RT I 2009, 3, 15 – entry into force 01.02.2009]
- (4) If the protection regime of a species specified in this section has not been determined pursuant to subsection 10 (2) of this Act, then the protection regime provided in § 30 of this Act applies to the species protection site of a flying squirrel, golden eagle, white-tailed eagle, short-toed eagle, osprey, greater spotted eagle, lesser spotted eagle or black stork as of the time of finding the nesting tree.
- (5) If the site of a protected species specified in this section has not been determined pursuant to subsection 10 (2) of this Act, persons are prohibited to stay within the species protection site of a golden eagle or white tailed eagle from 15 February to 31 July, and within the site of the species protection site of a short-toed eagle, osprey, greater spotted eagle, lesser spotted eagle or black stork from 15 march to 31 August.
- (6) The restrictions connected to species protection sites provided by subsections (4) and (5) do not apply to residential land, agricultural land or yards of immovables used as profit-yielding land, and to public roads.
- (7) Persons are allowed to stay within a species protection site during the time of the ban on movement for educational or research-related filming, photography or audio recording activities with the permission of the Environmental Board provided that such activity does not pose a danger to a specimen of the protected species.
[RT I 2009, 3, 15 – entry into force 01.02.2009]

(8) The administrative authority of a species protection site has the right to organise work pursuant to the protection regime or action plan based on a contract entered into with the local authority, land owner or another person.

[RT I 2009, 3, 15 – entry into force 01.02.2009]

(9) The supplementary feeding of wild boar is prohibited at the protection site of capercaillie.

[RT I 2007, 25, 131 – entry into force 01.04.2007]

§ 51. Protection of spawning area

(1) On bodies of water approved as spawning areas or habitats of salmon, brown trout, salmon trout or grayling, or sections of such bodies of water, it is prohibited to reconstruct existing dams to the extent which would raise the level of water, to build new dams and to alter the natural bed or water regime of the body of water.

[RT I 2007, 25, 131 – entry into force 01.04.2007]

(1¹) It is permitted to alter the water regime and level of water upon reconstruction of dams on bodies of water or sections of such bodies of water specified in subsection (1) of this section only if the spawning possibilities of fish are improved thereby.

[RT I 2007, 25, 131 – entry into force 01.04.2007]

(2) The list of spawning areas or habitats of salmon, brown trout, salmon trout or grayling shall be established by a regulation of the Minister of the Environment.

§ 51¹. Protection of hibernation site of brown bear

(1) The hibernation site of brown bear is a site where a bear hibernates and the surrounding area within the radius of 300 meters.

[RT I 2007, 25, 131 – entry into force 01.04.2007]

(2) A person who finds a hibernation site is required to inform the Environmental Board within three working days of the finding and the Board shall, as soon as possible, suspend activities permitted by a forest notification and activities determined by a permit in proof of the right to use the hunting district at the hibernation site of brown bear until the end of the period of hibernation.

[RT I 2009, 3, 15 – entry into force 01.02.2009]

(3) Activities determined by a permit in proof of the right to use a hunting district and activities related to forest management and use are prohibited at the hibernation site of brown bear.

[RT I 2007, 25, 131 – entry into force 01.04.2007]

(4) The protection regime for the hibernation site of brown bear is valid as of finding of the hibernation site until 15 April of the same period of hibernation.

[RT I 2007, 25, 131 – entry into force 01.04.2007]

§ 51². Requirements of European Union for protection of species

It is prohibited to destroy and to harm the clearly delineated breeding sites and resting places of the specimens of the species specified in point a of Annex IV of the Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild flora and fauna.

[RT I 2009, 53, 359 – entry into force 21.11.2009]

§ 52. Protection of migratory routes

- (1) Upon construction work, living and moving conditions which are as safe as possible shall be ensured to the specimens of protected species.
- (2) In order to protect the migratory routes of animals, the Minister of Economic Affairs and Communications has the right to establish temporary restrictions of traffic on the proposal of the Minister of the Environment.

§ 53. Disclosure of information

- (1) It is prohibited to disclose the specific location of the habitats of specimens of species in the protected categories I and II in the media.
- (2) The specific location of a species protection site shall not be disclosed in the notice published in the *Riigi Teataja* concerning the placing under protection of the species protection site.

§ 54. Improvement of living conditions of species

The intended improvement of the living conditions of specimens of protected species is permitted only based on the action plan specified in § 49 of this Act or based on the management plan specified in § 25 of this Act.

§ 55. Killing, damaging or disturbing specimens

- (1) Intentional killing of a specimen of a protected species, except for the purposes of euthanasia, is prohibited.

[RT I 2007, 25, 131 – entry into force 01.04.2007]

- (2) Killing of a specimen of an animal species in the class *Mammalia* in the protected category I is permitted:
 - 1) if the animal directly endangers the life or health of a person and the attack cannot be prevented or controlled in any other manner;
 - 2) in the interests of public safety.
- (3) Killing of a specimen of an animal species in the protected category II or III is permitted:
 - 1) if the animal directly endangers the life or health of a person and the attack cannot be prevented or controlled in any other manner;
 - 2) in the interests of public safety;

- 3) in the interests of air safety;
- 4) if it is necessary to prevent damage to important agricultural crops or farm animals, fish farming or other important assets;
- 5) educational or research purposes.

(3¹) The Minister of the Environment shall, by a regulation, establish a list of such animal species the killing of the live specimens of which is permitted pursuant to Annexes A to D of Council Regulation No 338/97/EC on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein (OJ L 061, 03.03.1997, pp. 1-69).

[RT I 2008, 34, 211 – entry into force 01.08.2008]

(4) In the event specified in clause (3) 1) of this section, the Environmental Board or the Environmental Inspectorate shall be informed in writing of the killing of an animal within one working day.

[RT I 2009, 3, 15 – entry into force 01.02.2009]

(5) In the events specified in subsection (1), clause (2) 2) and clauses (3) 2)-5) of this section, an animal shall be killed based on a permit issued by the Environmental Board.

[RT I 2009, 3, 15 – entry into force 01.02.2009]

(5¹) A permit specified in subsection (5) and clauses (6¹) 1) and 2) of this section may be issued if no other alternative measures which do less harm to the fauna and birds exist to resolve the situation. The permit shall set out the following:

- 1) the species and specimens regarding which the permit is issued;
- 2) the permitted devices, equipment or methods;
- 3) the conditions of danger and risk under which and the period during which such activities may be carried out;
- 4) the recipient of the permit;
- 5) the means of observation or other means for the monitoring and verification of results.

[RT I 2008, 34, 211 – entry into force 01.08.2008]

(6) It is prohibited to capture or intentionally disturb specimens of protected species during the breeding, brood rearing, wintering or migration season, except in the events specified in subsections 58 (4), (5) or (7) of this Act.

[RT I 2008, 34, 211 – entry into force 01.08.2008]

(6¹) In the case of wild birds, it is prohibited to:

1) intentionally destroy or damage their nests and eggs or eliminate their nests, except in the events provided for in clauses (3) 2)-5) of this section on the basis of a permit issued by the Environmental Board;

[RT I 2009, 3, 15 – entry into force 01.02.2009]

2) to intentionally disturb them during nesting and brood rearing, except in the case specified in clause (3) 1) of this section when the Environmental Board must be notified of disturbing not later than one working day after the disturbing, except in the events provided for in clauses (3) 2)-5) of this section on the basis of a permit issued by the Environmental Board and except in the case provided for in subsection 58 (7) of this Act.

[RT I 2009, 3, 15 – entry into force 01.02.2009]

(7) Damaging of plants and fungi included in the protected categories I and II, including gathering or destroying thereof, is prohibited. Application of measures prescribed by the action plan specified in § 49 of this Act is not deemed to be intentional damaging.

(8) It is prohibited to destroy or gather from the nature the wild plants, fungi and invertebrate animals in the protected category III to the extent which is likely to pose a danger to the preservation of the species in the habitat.

(9) The list of animal species in the protected category III, specimens of which may be killed outside of areas delimited for the purpose of protection of the species, shall be established by a regulation of the Minister of the Environment.

(10) Specimens of animal species which do not belong to a protected species or wild game and which cause damage to property or health such as rodents, insects, snails or mites may be killed for property or health protection purposes.

§ 56. Transactions with specimens of species

[RT I 2008, 34, 211 – entry into force 01.08.2008]

(1) For the purposes of this Act, a transaction with a specimen of a species shall mean purchase, bidding, acquisition with the aim to receive income, sale, keeping at a place of sale, storage facilities or warehouses of the place of sale and other premises linked to the place of sale, transportation with the aim to sell, offer to sell or any other manner of use for the purposes of receiving income.

[RT I 2008, 34, 211 – entry into force 01.08.2008]

(2) Transactions with specimens of species in the protected categories I, II and III, except their brood reared in artificial conditions, are prohibited.

(2¹) Transactions with the following specimens, except for their offspring born in artificial conditions or if the specimens have been killed or removed from the wild in a legal manner, are prohibited:

1) wild bird species and their clearly distinguishable body parts or products manufactured therefrom;

2) living or dead specimens of the fauna specified in point a of Annex IX and of the flora specified in point b of Annex IV of Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora, and their clearly distinguishable body parts or products manufactured therefrom.

[RT I 2009, 53, 359 – entry into force 21.11.2009]

(3) Possession of specimens of species in the protected category I and transactions involving such specimens shall be recorded in the environmental register.

(4) The procedure for registration specified in subsection (3) of this section shall be established by a regulation of the Minister of the Environment.

(5) A seller shall issue a document certifying origin regarding specimens of species entered in Annexes A and B to Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97, except upon sale of foodstuffs, and the document shall set out the following:

1) the scientific name of the species;

- 2) proof of the legal origin of the specimen (wild, artificially propagated or captive-bred etc);
 - 3) in the case of specimens imported into the European Union, the special permit in accordance with the specified Regulation;
 - 4) in the case of the live specimens of animal species, information regarding the previous owner and information enabling identification (marking, photo, description etc).
- [RT I 2007, 25, 131 – entry into force 01.04.2007]

Paragraph amended in the Nature Conservation Act (came into force: 1.05.2013):

§ 56 (5) The seller shall accompany specimens of species listed in annexes A and B of Council Regulation (EC) No. 338/97, except in the case of sale immediately to the consumer of products intended for immediate consumption, such as food products, cosmetic products or medicines, with a document certifying the origin, containing:

- 1) the scientific name of the species;
- 2) information on the legal origin of the specimen (taken from the wild, artificially propagated, farmed, etc.);
- 3) in the case of specimens imported into the European Union, the special permits issued under the above Regulation;
- 4) in the case of live specimens of animal species, information on the previous owner and information enabling the identification of the specimen (identification mark, photo, description, etc.).

§ 57. Non-native species

(1) It is prohibited to introduce live specimens of non-native species in the wild, and to plant or sow non-native plants in the wild, except for the planting and sowing of alien tree species the cultivation of which as forest trees is permitted pursuant to the Forest Act.
[RT I 2007, 25, 131 – entry into force 01.04.2007]

(2) A list of non-native species likely to disrupt natural balance, live specimens of which shall not be brought into Estonia and transactions with live specimens of which shall not be conducted, shall be established by a regulation of the Minister of the Environment.
[RT I 2008, 34, 211 – entry into force 01.08.2008]

(3) Controlling the abundance of a non-native species accidentally released in the wild shall be organised by the Environmental Board.
[RT I 2009, 3, 15 – entry into force 01.02.2009]

(4) Specimens of non-native species kept in artificial conditions may be relocated for keeping in artificial conditions in another location only with the permission of the Environmental Board. The restrictions does not apply to household pets within the meaning of subsection 2 (3) of the Animal Protection Act.
[RT I 2009, 3, 15 – entry into force 01.02.2009]

(5) It is prohibited to rear specimens of non-native species which are likely to disrupt natural balance in artificial conditions or conduct transactions with the live specimens of such species, except in events which can be justified from a scientific point of view with the permission of the Environmental Board.
[RT I 2009, 3, 15 – entry into force 01.02.2009]

(6) Minks and raccoon dogs may be kept in artificial conditions in farms holding a permit issued by the Environmental Board in mainland Estonia. The requirements for keeping minks and raccoon dogs in artificial conditions and the procedure for the issue of permits shall be established by a regulation of the Minister of the Environment.

[RT I 2009, 3, 15 – entry into force 01.02.2009]

(7) Specimens of minks and raccoon dogs may be imported into Estonia only on the basis of a permit of the Environmental Board for the purposes of gene pool renewal and to the extent of not more than 20 percent of the breeding stock per farm within two years.

[RT I 2009, 3, 15 – entry into force 01.02.2009]

(8) The procedure for the exchange of information related to the introduction of specimens of the non-native bird species in the wild and for consultations with the European Commission shall be established by a regulation of the Minister of the Environment.

[RT I 2008, 34, 211 – entry into force 01.08.2008]

§ 58. Introduction to and removal from wild of native species

(1) It is prohibited to release live specimens of native species brought in from other countries in the wild, except in the case of scientifically justified reintroduction with the permission of the Environmental Board.

[RT I 2009, 3, 15 – entry into force 01.02.2009]

(2) Animals of native species may be relocated with the permission of the Environmental Board.

[RT I 2009, 3, 15 – entry into force 01.02.2009]

(3) Release to the wild of specimens of native species of animals kept in an artificial environment shall be carried out only on the basis of the action plan specified in § 49 of this Act, except in the case of release to the wild of specimens kept in an artificial environment for the purpose of treatment of injuries or restoration of the vitality thereof.

(4) Removal (incl. keeping and breeding) of specimens of protected species, including of the fauna specified in point a of Annex IX and of the flora specified in point b of Annex IV of Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora, from the wild is prohibited, except for treatment of injuries, and in the events specified in subsection (5) of this section.

[RT I 2009, 53, 359 – entry into force 21.11.2009]

(5) Specimens of protected species may be removed from the wild for educational, medicinal or research purposes, or for reintroduction thereof with the permission of the Environmental Board, or for relocation thereof only if this does not compromise the favourable conservation status of the species.

[RT I 2009, 3, 15 – entry into force 01.02.2009]

(6) Relocation of protected species shall be carried out pursuant to the procedure established by the Government of the Republic.

(7) Marking of specimens of species, is allowed on the basis of a permit issued by the Environmental Board. Work related to marking shall be organised by the Environmental Board. For the purposes of this Act, marking of specimens of species means the capture of animals and equipping them with a mark, including radio transmitters or microchips, for the purposes of scientific research.

[RT I 2009, 3, 15 – entry into force 01.02.2009]

(8) With the aim to regulate the abundance of a species, the Environmental Board may permit the gathering and damaging of eggs of birds, except for eggs of protected species of birds, or the shooting or capturing of birds included in the list of wild game throughout the year, if this is necessary:

- 1) in the interests of public safety;
- 2) in the interests of air safety;
- 3) for prevention of damage to field crops, farm animals and fish farming, or to prevent other significant material damage;
- 4) the conservation of wild flora and fauna and of natural habitats.

[RT I 2007, 25, 131 – entry into force 01.04.2007]

§ 58¹. Bat and bird ringing permit

(1) A person holding a bat and bird ringing permit (hereinafter *permit*) may ring bats and birds. The ringer shall have the permit with him or her during ringing.

(2) A person who is at least 16 years of age and licensed as a bird and/or bat ringer may apply for a ringing permit.

(3) A permit shall be issued for up to ten years.

(4) A permit shall contain at least the following information:

- 1) the name, personal identification code and address of the ringer;
- 2) the object to be ringed (species, group of species, age group);
- 3) the right to use capturing devices and the type of the used capturing devices;
- 4) the type of the ring (metal ring, coloured plastic ring, radio transmitter, microchip);
- 5) the beginning and end of the term of the permit.

(5) On the basis of an application, the issuer of permits may extend the validity of the permit for a further ten years if the ringer:

- 1) is a licensed bird and/or bat ringer;
- 2) has performed ringing of specimens of species and submitted reports as required.

(6) The issuer of permits shall issue the metal rings and coloured plastic rings necessary for ringing to the ringer free of charge.

(7) The ringer is required to submit reports on ringing to the issuer of permits.

(8) The requirements for the ringing of bats and birds and the procedure for the submission of reports shall be established by a regulation of the Minister of the Environment.

(9) The issuer of permits may refuse to issue a permit or to extend the term thereof if:

- 1) the applicant for the permit fails to comply with the requirements provided for in subsection (2) of this section or the licensing requirements for bird and/or bat ringers;
- 2) the applicant for the permit has submitted false information upon application for the permit;
- 3) the applicant for the permit has failed to submit the reports specified in subsection (8) of this section for two consecutive terms for submission;

4) a punishment for misdemeanour or a criminal punishment has been imposed on the applicant for the permit for the commission of a prohibited act respect of an animal and the punishment is in force.

(10) The procedure for application for bat and bird ringing permits, for the evaluation of applicants, and the procedure for the issue and extension of permits and the standard format of permits shall be established by a regulation of the Minister of the Environment. A person evaluated must:

- 1) be able to determine species which are to be ringed, their age and gender;
- 2) be familiar with the marking techniques and the capturing devices applied for;
- 3) know how to handle the captured specimens without causing them injury or death;
- 4) know how to record information and prepare reports;
- 5) be familiar with the safety requirements upon ringing specimens;
- 6) be familiar with the legislation concerning nature conservation currently in force.

(11) It is prohibited to transfer a licence to another person.

(12) The issuer of permits may revoke a permit if the ringer:

- 1) has submitted false information upon application for the permit;
- 2) no longer complies with the licensing requirements for bird and/or bat ringers;
- 3) materially or repeatedly violates the requirements for ringing;
- 4) submits an application to revoke the permit.

(13) Violation of the requirements for ringing are deemed to be material if the death of an animal arising from the violation may bring about damage to the environment in the amount of at least 32 euros.

[RT I 2010, 22, 108 – entry into force 01.01.2011]

(14) In the event of revocation of a permit on the bases provided for in clause 12 1) or 3) of this section, a new permit may be issued to the applicant at the earliest five years as of the date on which the permit was revoked.

(15) The copy of the decision on the revocation of the permit shall be delivered to the ringer against a signature or delivered by registered letter with advice of delivery not later than on the next working day as of the decision being made.

[RT I 2008, 34, 211 – entry into force 01.08.2008]

§ 59. Regulation of trans-national trade in endangered species of wild fauna and flora

(1) Transactions and acts (import, export, re-exportation, transit, acquisition with the objective to receive income, demonstration to the public, exploitation, sale, offer for sale, keeping for sale and transportation for sale) performed with the species set out in the Annexes A to D of Council Regulation 338/97/EC on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein are permitted under the conditions provided by the Regulation.

(2) The Ministry of the Environment has the competence of the management authority provided by the Regulation specified in subsection (1) of this section.

(3) The Minister of the Environment shall:

- 1) appoint the scientific authority provided by the Regulation specified in subsection (1) of this section;
- 2) establish, where necessary, stricter measures with respect to the areas specified in articles 3 and 8 of the Regulation specified in subsection (1) of this section.

(4) The Government of the Republic shall determine the customs offices where conformity of the export and import of specimens of the species entered in the Annexes of the Regulation specified in subsection (1) of this section is carried out, and shall appoint the customs authorities adapted for the purpose of handling live specimens.

§ 59¹. Caviar handling licence

(1) A caviar handling licence (hereinafter *licence*) is an activity licence which grants a person the right to (re-)package or process caviar for the purposes of exportation, re-exportation or intra-Community trade and establishes the conditions for the exercise of such right.

(2) A licence shall be issued by the Environmental Board for a period of five years.
[RT I 2009, 3, 15 – entry into force 01.02.2009]

(3) The conditions for the issue of a licence are the following:

- 1) the person is approved as a food business operator;
- 2) the person preserves sufficient documentation concerning caviar which is imported, exported, re-exported, processed on site, stored or marketed and submits according to the established format a relevant annual report which includes the amount, origin and labelling of the caviar which is imported, exported, re-exported, processed on site, stored or marketed;
- 3) the person labels the packages of (re-)packaged and processed caviar pursuant to the established procedure;
- 4) in the case of a legal person, the person to whom the licence is issued has designated a person responsible for the processing, packaging and marketing of caviar in the enterprise (hereinafter responsible employee).

(4) The issue of a licence shall be refused if:

- 1) the person does not meet the conditions set out in clause (3) 1) or 4) of this section;
- 2) false information was knowingly submitted upon application for the licence;
- 3) a punishment for misdemeanour or a criminal punishment has been imposed on the person or responsible employee for violation of the requirements for economic activity and the corresponding information has not been expunged from the punishment register;
- 4) the applicant or responsible employee has through his or her earlier activities during the three years preceding his or her application for a licence violated the requirements regarding trade in endangered species established by this Act and a corresponding judgment of conviction has entered into force with regard to him or her;
- 5) an earlier licence held by the applicant has been revoked during the three years preceding his or her application for a licence.

(5) The issuer of licences shall revoke the licence if:

- 1) it becomes evident that false information was knowingly submitted upon application for the licence;
- 2) the person no longer meets the conditions set out in subsection (3) of this section;

3) the person or a responsible employee fails to comply with the requirements established upon the issue of the licence;

4) a punishment for misdemeanour or a criminal punishment has been imposed on the person for violation of the requirements for economic activity and the corresponding information has not been expunged from the punishment register;

5) the applicant or responsible employee has, in the course of his or her activities, materially violated the requirements regarding trade in endangered species established by the Nature Conservation Act and a corresponding judgment of conviction has entered into force with regard to him or her.

(6) Before revoking a licence in the events specified in clauses (5) 2) and 3) of this section, the issuer of licences shall set a term for the holder of the licence for the elimination of deficiencies and shall suspend the licence until the deficiencies are eliminated. In the event of failure to eliminate the deficiencies during the term, the issuer of licences shall revoke the licence.

(7) The issuer of licences shall suspend a licence giving prior written notice thereof to the holder of the licence if proceedings regarding a violation of the requirements for trade in endangered species established by the Nature Conservation Act have been initiated against the activities of an undertaking or a responsible employee.

(8) Upon suspension or revocation of a licence, an undertaking is obliged to return to the Environmental Board the labels specified in clause (3) 3) of this section which have not been used by the moment of the suspension or revocation.

[RT I 2009, 3, 15 – entry into force 01.02.2009]

(9) The procedure for the labelling of caviar packages and the format of reports submitted by the holders of licences shall be established by a regulation of the Minister of the Environment.

[RT I 2008, 34, 211 – entry into force 01.08.2008]

§ 60. Protection of property against animals

(1) All means of protection which do not cause the injury or death of an animal and which are safe for persons may be used in order to protect property against animals.

(2) If the possessor of property has not applied measures to protect the property against animals in case of presumed attack by an animal. The possessor has no right to kill an animal, obtain permission for killing an animal or to receive compensation for damage caused by an animal.

§ 61. Compensation of damage caused by animals and payment of compensation

(1) Damages caused by grey seals, marbled seals, brown bears, wolves, lynxes, European minks, white-tailed eagles, ospreys and migrating cranes, geese and barnacle geese, and the costs of application of measures to prevent damages shall be compensated in part.

[RT I 2007, 25, 131 – entry into force 01.04.2007]

(2) The methodology for assessment of the damages specified in subsection (1) of this section, the specific extent for compensation of damages, the procedure for compensation, and

the specific extent of and procedure for compensating the costs of application of preventive measures shall be established by a regulation of the Minister of the Environment.

(3) The damages specified in subsection (1) of this section shall be compensated according to the application of the injured party to the following extent:

1) damage caused by grey seals or marbled seals to traps to the extent of the costs needed to replace the traps on the basis of a cost calculation but not exceeding 30 percent of the sales price of a new equivalent trap in the year during which damage was caused;

2) damage caused by grey seals and marbled seals to gillnets and entangling nets to the extent of 70 percent of the costs needed to replace the nets;

3) damage caused by seals to the extent of up to 320 euros per fishing gear set out in the fishing permit annually;

[RT I 2010, 22, 108 – entry into force 01.01.2011]

4) damage caused by migrating cranes, geese and barnacle geese to the extent of 3200 euros to one person per one harvesting season;

[RT I 2010, 22, 108 – entry into force 01.01.2011]

5) damage caused by wolves, lynxes and brown bears to the extent of 100 percent after deduction of the excess of the owner in the amount of 64-128 euros;

[RT I 2010, 22, 108 – entry into force 01.01.2011]

6) damage caused by white-tailed eagles or ospreys to a fish farm according to the nesting success of the eagles and ospreys feeding in the fish farm on the basis of an expert assessment;

7) damage caused by European minks to the extent of 100 percent on the basis of an expert assessment.

[RT I 2007, 25, 131 – entry into force 01.04.2007]

(4) Costs of measures applied to prevent the damage specified in subsection (1) of this section shall be compensated to the extent of 50 percent, but the amount paid to one person shall not exceed 3200 euros per one financial year.

[RT I 2010, 22, 108 – entry into force 01.01.2011]

(5) Compensation for any damage caused by animals shall be organised by the Environmental Board.

[RT I 2009, 3, 15 – entry into force 01.02.2009]

§ 62. Animals in helpless state

(1) Removal of the circumstances which caused the helpless state of an animal and the transport of an animal in a helpless state or an injured animal and release of an animal back to the wild shall be organised by the Rescue Board or the Environmental Board.

[RT I, 29.12.2011, 1 – entry into force 01.01.2012]

(2) Restoration of the vitality of a sick or injured animal shall be organised by the Environmental Board.

[RT I 2009, 3, 15 – entry into force 01.02.2009]

§ 63. Protected animal found dead

(1) The person who finds a dead specimen of an animal species included in the protected category I or II shall immediately inform the Environmental Board of the finding.

(2) The person who finds a dead specimen of an animal species included in the protected category I or II may keep the specimen in his or her possession with the permission of the Environmental Board.

(3) The Environmental Board may decline to grant permission if the specimen can be used for research or educational purposes.

(4) If the Environmental Board refuses to grant permission to the person who finds a dead specimen of an animal species included in the protected category I or II to keep the specimen in his or her possession or the person does not wish to take possession of the specimen, the specimen shall be forwarded to the Environmental Board who organises the use of the specimen for scientific or educational purposes or destruction of the specimen if its use is not justified.

[RT I 2009, 3, 15 – entry into force 01.02.2009]

Chapter 9

FOSSILS, MINERALS AND NATURAL MONUMENTS

§ 64. Principles of protection of fossils and minerals

(1) Fossils and minerals present in few places of finding or whose known place of finding is situated within a limited territory shall be included in the protected category I.

(2) The following shall be included in the protected category II:

- 1) fossils whose places of finding are likely to be destroyed if the existing environmental factors persist;
- 2) fossils which are rarely found as whole specimens.

§ 65. Protection of minerals in protected category I

(1) If the place of finding of a mineral in the protected category I is not situated within the boundaries of a protected area, a protected area shall be established for the protection of the mineral, or the place of finding shall be placed under protection as a protected natural monument.

(2) It is prohibited to damage minerals in the protected category I, remove them from their natural state, and to destroy or damage their finding places.

(3) Minerals in the protected category I shall be taken out of the country only for scientific research purposes based on a permit issued by the Environmental Board.

[RT I 2009, 3, 15 – entry into force 01.02.2009]

(4) The location of the finding place of minerals in the protected category I shall not be disclosed in the media if as a result of such disclosure, the finding place could be put at risk.

§ 66. Protection of fossils in protected category I

(1) Protected areas shall be established for the protection of the most representative places of finding of fossils in the protected category I, or the places of finding shall be placed under protection as protected natural monuments.

(2) Removal of fossils from their natural state as well as any activity likely to destroy or damage the finding place thereof is prohibited in the place of finding of fossils in the protected category I.

(3) Fossils in the protected category I shall be taken out of the country only for scientific research purposes based on a permit issued by the Environmental Board.

[RT I 2009, 3, 15 – entry into force 01.02.2009]

(4) The location of the finding place of fossils in the protected category I shall not be disclosed in the media if as a result of such disclosure, the finding place could be put at risk.

§ 67. Protection of fossils in protected category II

(1) If activities carried out in the place of finding of fossils in the protected category II increases the adverse impact of environmental factors on the place of finding, a protected area shall be established for the protection thereof, or the place of finding shall be placed under protection as a protected natural monument.

(2) Whole specimens of fossils in the protected category II shall be taken out of the country only for scientific research purposes based on a permit issued by the Environmental Board.

[RT I 2009, 3, 15 – entry into force 01.02.2009]

§ 68. Protection of natural monuments

(1) Upon entry into force of the decision to place a natural monument under protection, a limited management zone with the radius of 50 meters is formed around the object unless a smaller radius for the limited management zone is established by the decision to place the object under protection.

(2) The Minister of the Environment has the right to establish protection rules for natural monuments or groups of natural monuments which sets out the extent to which the restrictions and requirements provided in § 31 of this Act apply to the areas designated for the protection of the natural objects.

(3) Upon entry into force of the decision to place a group of natural monuments under protection, a limited management zone with the width of 50 meters is formed around the objects unless a smaller radius for the limited management zone is established by the decision to place the monument under protection. The inner boundary of the limited management zone surrounding a group of natural monuments is an imaginary line connecting the outer limits of the monuments facing the edge of the group whereas the land under the group of monuments is also included in the limited management zone.

(4) Any activity in conflict with the protection rules of a protected natural monument placed as well as any activity likely to damage the state or characteristic features of the

protected object are prohibited unless such activity is required for application of measures taken to preserve the object or prevent damage caused by the object.

Chapter 10

PARTICIPATION IN FORMATION OF NATURA 2000 NETWORK OF EUROPEAN UNION

§ 69. Natura 2000 network of European Union

In Estonia, the Natura 2000 network of the European Union shall consist of:

- 1) areas hosting birds of which Estonia has informed the Commission pursuant to Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds (OJ L 103, 25.04.1979, pp. 1–18);
- 2) areas which, the Commission, pursuant to Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora, considers to be of common European importance.

§ 70. Objective of protection in Natura 2000 areas

The objective of protection in Natura 2000 areas shall be determined based on the importance of each area in preservation or restoration of the favourable conservation status of the species of birds specified in Annex I to Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds or of the species of migratory birds not included therein, or of the natural or semi-natural types habitats specified in Annex I or of the species specified in Annex II to Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora, and based on the need to achieve integrity of the Natura 2000 network and taking account of the danger of degradation and destruction of the areas.

§ 70¹. Application of compensatory measures

- (1) If, according to the environmental impact assessment report or the strategic environmental assessment report, the planned activities may presumably significantly affect areas included in the Natura 2000 network and if the activities are still necessary for the public due to vital reasons, including social or economic reasons, and due to lack of alternative solutions, the secondary condition of the licence or the strategic planning document shall, upon issue of a licence for the activities, prescribe application of compensatory measures preceding implementation of the activities.
- (2) The compensatory measures the purpose of which is to ensure the general cohesion of the Natura 2000 network shall be the following:
 - 1) restoration of habitats;
 - 2) creation of new habitats;
 - 3) increase in the quality of the existent habitats;
 - 4) other measures which help avoid further decrease in cohesion within the Natura 2000 network.
- (3) The compensatory measures shall:

- 1) be directed to habitats and species suffering damage and their extent shall be in proportion to the caused damage;
 - 2) be implemented as close as possible to the damaged habitat;
 - 3) ensure that equivalent functions that were the reason for inclusion among areas included in the Natura 2000 network are fulfilled in the damaged area;
 - 4) fulfil the implementation and protection management objectives such that cohesion of the Natura 2000 network is preserved or increased by these measures.
- [RT I 2007, 25, 131 – entry into force 01.04.2007]

Chapter 11

LIABILITY

§ 71. Violation of protection requirements of protected natural objects

- (1) Violation of requirements for use or protection of protected natural objects is punishable by a fine of up to 300 fine units or by detention.
 - (2) The same act, if committed by a legal person, is punishable by a fine of up to 3200 euros.
- [RT I 2010, 22, 108 – entry into force 01.01.2011]

§ 72. [Repealed – RT I 2007, 25, 131 – entry into force 01.04.2007]

§ 73. Unlawful cutting of trees in densely populated areas

- (1) Unlawful cutting of a tree within a densely populated area is punishable by a fine of up to 300 fine units or by detention.
- (2) The same act, if committed by a legal person, is punishable by a fine of up to 3200 euros.

§ 74. Violation of requirements for use or protection of shores and banks of bodies of water

- (1) Violation of the requirements set for the use or protection of a shore or bank of a body of water is punishable by a fine of up to 300 fine units or by detention.
 - (2) The same act, if committed by a legal person, is punishable by a fine of up to 3200 euros.
- [RT I 2010, 22, 108 – entry into force 01.01.2011]

§ 74¹. Violation of requirements for use of non-native species

[RT I 2008, 34, 211 – entry into force 01.08.2008]

- (1) Violation of the requirements for the use of non-native species is punishable by a fine of up to 300 fine units or by detention.
- [RT I 2008, 34, 211 – entry into force 01.08.2008]

(2) The same act, if committed by a legal person, is punishable by a fine of up to 3200 euros.

[RT I 2010, 22, 108 – entry into force 01.01.2011]

§ 74². Violation of requirements of caviar handling licence

(1) (Re-)packaging and processing of caviar without a licence is punishable by a fine of up to 300 fine units or by detention.

(2) The same act, if committed by a legal person, is punishable by a fine of up to 3200 euros.

[RT I 2010, 22, 108 – entry into force 01.01.2011]

(3) Failure to submit a report which complies with the requirements, delayed submission of such report or knowing submission of incorrect information is punishable by a fine of up to 200 fine units.

(4) The same act, if committed by a legal person, is punishable by a fine of up to 1600 euros.

[RT I 2010, 22, 108 – entry into force 01.01.2011]

(5) Violation of the requirements for marking is punishable by a fine of up to 200 fine units.

(6) The same act, if committed by a legal person, is punishable by a fine of up to 1600 euros.

[RT I 2010, 22, 108 – entry into force 01.01.2011]

§ 74³. Violation of protection requirements of wild bird and bat species

(1) Intentional destruction or damaging of the nests and eggs of wild birds or elimination of their nests is punishable by a fine of up to 150 fine units.

(2) The same act, if committed by a legal person, is punishable by a fine of up to 1300 euros.

[RT I 2010, 22, 108 – entry into force 01.01.2011]

(3) Intentional disturbing of specimens of wild bird species and violation of the ringing requirements of birds and bats is punishable by a fine of up to 100 fine units.

(4) The same act, if committed by a legal person, is punishable by a fine of up to 640 euros.

[RT I 2010, 22, 108 – entry into force 01.01.2011]

(5) Sale, transportation for sale, keeping for the purpose of sale and offer for sale of the living or dead specimens of wild bird species and their clearly distinguishable body parts or products manufactured therefrom is punishable by a fine of up to 150 fine units.

(6) The same act, if committed by a legal person, is punishable by a fine of up to 1300 euros.

[RT I 2010, 22, 108 – entry into force 01.01.2011]

§ 74⁴. Violation of conservation requirements of flora and fauna specified in points a and b of Annex IV of Council Directive 92/42/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild flora and fauna

(1) The destruction and harming of the clearly delineated breeding sites and resting places of the specimens of the species specified in point a of Annex IV of the Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild flora and fauna is punishable by a fine of up to 150 fine units.

(2) The same act, if committed by a legal person, is punishable by a fine of up to 1300 euros.

[RT I 2010, 22, 108 – entry into force 01.01.2011]

(3) The sale, transportation for sale, keeping for sale and offering for sale of the living or dead specimens of the fauna listed in point a or the flora listed in point b of Annex IV of Council Directive 92/43/EEC or their clearly distinguishable body parts or products manufactured therefrom is punishable by a fine of up to 150 fine units.

(4) The same act, if committed by a legal person, is punishable by a fine of up to 1300 euros.

[RT I 2010, 22, 108 – entry into force 01.01.2011]

(5) Violation of the requirements for removal of the specimens of the fauna listed in point a or the flora listed in point b of Annex IV of Council Directive 92/43/EEC from the wild (incl. keeping and breeding) is punishable by a fine of up to 150 fine units.

(6) The same act, if committed by a legal person, is punishable by a fine of up to 1300 euros.

[RT I 2010, 22, 108 – entry into force 01.01.2011]

§ 75. Proceedings

(1) The provisions of the Penal Code and of the Code of Misdemeanour Procedure apply to the proceedings in the misdemeanour cases provided for in §§ 71-74⁴ of this Act.

[RT I 2009, 53, 359 – entry into force 21.11.2009]

(2) The Environmental Board shall conduct extra-judicial proceedings in misdemeanour cases provided for in §§ 71, 73, 74, 74²- 74³ of this Act.

[RT I 2009, 53, 359 – entry into force 21.11.2009]

(3) A rural municipality or city government is the extra-judicial body which conducts proceedings in matters of misdemeanours provided for in §§ 71, 73 and 74 of this Act.

(4) The Environmental Inspectorate or the Tax and Customs Board is the extra-judicial body which conducts proceedings in the misdemeanour cases provided for in § 74¹ of this Act.

[RT I 2008, 34, 211 – entry into force 01.08.2008]

Paragraphs added to the Nature Conservation Act (came into force: 1.05.2013)

„§ 75¹. **Confiscation**

(1) The Environmental Inspectorate or court may, pursuant to section 83 of the Penal Code, apply confiscation to the means of committing, or specimens or items which were objects of, misdemeanours specified in sections 71 and 74¹–74⁵ of this Act.

(2) Confiscated specimens belonging to protected species or falling under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora or belonging to non-native species, or items made of such specimens, shall be transferred free of charge to the institution designated by the Minister of Environment or destroyed in accordance with the Code of misdemeanor proceedings .”;

§ 76. Receipt of fines

If a rural municipality or city government is the extra-judicial body which has imposed a cautionary fine or a fine for misdemeanours provided for in §§ 71, 73 and 74 of this Act, the cautionary fine or the fine shall be transferred into the budget of the local authority which made the decision.

§ 77. Collection of damages caused to natural objects

(1) The procedure for and rates of compensating the damage caused to the environment by destroying or damaging protected natural objects, and specimens of protected species, or of other species of animals, except for wild game, and by introduction of live specimens of non-native species in the wild shall be established by a regulation of the Government of the Republic based on the limits specified in subsections (4)-(10¹) of this section and taking account of the level of risk to the protected natural objects.

[RT I 2007, 25, 131 – entry into force 01.04.2007]

(2) The Environmental Inspectorate and administrative authorities of protected natural objects have the right to file a claim with a court for collection of damages caused to a protected natural object or a specimen of a species.

(3) The following is deemed to be causing damage to a protected natural object:

- 1) cutting or deforestation of woody vegetation within the boundaries of a protected natural object during a time when such activities are prohibited, or at a place where the type of cutting or deforestation is prohibited, or cutting or deforestation in violation of requirements set therefore;
- 2) unlawful damaging of the soil vegetation within the boundaries of a protected natural object;
- 3) causing the burning of woody or herbaceous vegetation within the boundaries of a protected natural object;
- 4) unlawful littering or polluting the area of a protected natural object;
- 5) destroying or damaging a protected natural monument, a species protection site or finding place of protected fossils;
- 6) unlawful destroying of a specimen of a species, rendering a specimen in-viable by injury, or unlawful removing a specimen from the wild;
- 7) violation of rules established by or on the basis of Council Regulation 338/97/EC.

[RT I 2007, 25, 131 – entry into force 01.04.2007]

(4) For specimens in the protected category I:

1) environmental damages in the amount of 96-1280 euros per specimen shall be calculated in the case of unlawful destruction, rendering in-viable by injury or unlawful removal from the species protection site;

2) environmental damages in the amount of 16-510 euros per specimen shall be calculated in the case of causing damage thereto.

[RT I 2010, 22, 108 – entry into force 01.01.2011]

(5) For specimens in the protected category II:

1) environmental damages in the amount of 64-960 euros per specimen or 3.20-13 euros kroons per each gram of the specimen's mass shall be calculated for the unlawful destruction, rendering in-viable by injury or unlawful removal from the species protection site;

2) environmental damages in the amount of 6-320 euros per specimen or 1.30-6.40 euros per each gram of the specimen's mass shall be calculated in the case of causing damage thereto.

[RT I 2010, 22, 108 – entry into force 01.01.2011]

(6) For specimens in the protected category III:

1) environmental damages in the amount of 32-640 euros per specimen or 1.30-6.40 euros per each gram of the specimen's mass shall be calculated for the unlawful destruction, rendering in-viable by injury or unlawful removal from the species protection site;

2) environmental damages in the amount of 6-64 euros per specimen or 0.64-3.20 euros per each gram of the specimen's mass shall be calculated in the case of causing damage thereto.

[RT I 2010, 22, 108 – entry into force 01.01.2011]

(7) For species protection sites:

1) environmental damages in the amount of 128-9600 euros shall be calculated upon destruction thereof;

2) environmental damages in the amount of 32-3200 euros shall be calculated upon damage thereto.

[RT I 2010, 22, 108 – entry into force 01.01.2011]

(8) For protected natural monuments:

1) environmental damages in the amount of 320-3200 euros shall be calculated upon destruction thereof;

2) environmental damages in the amount of 192-1600 euros shall be calculated upon damage thereto.

[RT I 2010, 22, 108 – entry into force 01.01.2011]

(9) In the case of violation of rules established by and on the basis of Council Regulation 338/97/EC for transactions and activities involving specimens of species set out in Annexes A to D thereto, environmental damages in the amount of 13-127 820 euros shall be calculated depending on the extent of danger to the species and the market value of a specimen.

[RT I 2010, 22, 108 – entry into force 01.01.2011]

(10) In the case of destruction, rendering in-viable by injury, removal from the wild, intentional disturbing, intentional destruction of nests and eggs or elimination of nests of a species which is not protected, except for illegal acts performed with specimens of wild game, or in the case of transactions with specimens and their clearly distinguishable body parts or

products manufactured therefrom, environmental damages in the amount of 32-320 euros per specimen shall be calculated.

[RT I 2010, 22, 108 – entry into force 01.01.2011]

(10¹) Environmental damages in the amount of 12.80-6400 euros per specimen of a non-native species shall be calculated upon introduction of live specimens of the non-native species in the wild.

[RT I 2010, 22, 108 – entry into force 01.01.2011]

(11) Compensation received for damages caused to natural objects shall be used for the purpose and pursuant to the procedure provided by law.

Chapter 12

FINAL PROVISIONS

§§ 78-90. [Omitted from this text]

§ 91. Implementation of Act

(1) The protection rules and protection regimes established for the protection of protected areas and natural monuments prior to the entry into force of this Act shall apply until the entry into force of the protection rules established on the basis of this Act, or until protection is revoked but not for longer than until 1 May 2016.

[RT I 2007, 25, 131 – entry into force 01.04.2007]

(2) The temporary restrictions established on the basis of subsection 5 (14) of the Protected Natural Objects Act apply until placement of an area under protection or revocation of the restrictions but not for longer than until 1 May 2007.

(3) Until the approval of the protection rules of a protected area or protected natural monument provided by this Act, the Minister of the Environment shall authorise the Environmental Board to administer the protected area or protected natural monument.

[RT I 2009, 3, 15 – entry into force 01.02.2009]

(4) Activities provided for in subsection 13 (2) of this Act are permitted on a protected area formed prior to the entry into force of this Act with the permission of the administrative authority unless otherwise provided for in the protection regime.

[RT I 2007, 25, 131 – entry into force 01.04.2007]

(5) The management plan of a species approved prior to the entry into force of this Act applies until the date specified therein and is deemed to be equal to the action plan specified in § 49 of this Act.

(6) The list of areas included in the Natura 2000 network to be submitted to the Commission shall be approved by an order of the Government of the Republic. The areas included in the Natura 2000 network shall be designated in adherence to the requirements set out in paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 4 of Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds and paragraph 1 of Article 4 of Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora.

(7) The proceedings for establishment of protection rules initiated prior to the entry into force of this Act shall be completed pursuant to the Acts in force at the time of initiation thereof but not later than by 1 May 2007. For the purposes of this section, initiation shall mean publication of a notice in the official publication *Ametlikud Teadaanded* pursuant to subsection 5 (11) of the Protected Natural Objects Act, or obtaining an opinion concerning the draft of the protection rules from a county government, local authority, land owner or person concerned.

(8) The prohibition on the use of fertilizers provided for in clause 31 (2) 7) of this Act applies to protected areas the protection rules of which are established after the entry into force of this subsection.

[RT I 2007, 25, 131 – entry into force 01.04.2007]

(9) Subsection 20 (1¹) of this Act does not apply if an immovable has been acquired before 1 April 2007.

[RT I 2008, 34, 211 – entry into force 01.08.2008]

(10) Proceedings for the exchange of an immovable regarding which a decision to exchange has not been made by the entry into force of this subsection shall be completed without proceedings for the acquisition of the immovable prescribed in § 20 of this Act and the submitted applications for the exchange of an immovable are deemed to be proposals for the acquisition of the immovable.

[RT I 2008, 34, 211 – entry into force 01.08.2008]

(11) Proceedings regarding placement of a protected natural object under protection which have been initiated before the entry into force of this provision are deemed to have been initiated:

1) after publication of the notice in the official publication *Ametlikud Teadaanded*, in the case of protected areas, limited-conservation areas and natural monuments;

2) as of issue of a directive regarding the initiation or after the first letter has been served on participants in the proceedings, in the case of species protection sites.

[RT I 2008, 34, 211 – entry into force 01.08.2008]

(12) The permits for the ringing of birds and bats issued before the entry into force of § 58¹ of this Act are valid until the expiry of the term indicated in the permit, but not for longer than until 31 December 2010.

[RT I 2008, 34, 211 – entry into force 01.08.2008]

(13) Unless otherwise provided for in the protection rules, the area of a clear cut area shall not exceed two hectares and its width shall not exceed 30 metres and the area of a shelterwood cutting area shall not exceed five hectares in the limited management zone of a protected area or species protection site in the event of protection rules established before the entry into force of this subsection.

[RT I 2009, 53, 359 – entry into force 21.11.2009]

¹ Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (OJ L 206, 22.07.1992, pp. 7–50); Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds (OJ L 103, 25.04.1979, pp. 1–18); Council Directive 90/313/EEC

on the freedom of access to information on the environment (OJ L 158, 23.06.1990, pp. 56–58).