

Quality of life and factors that influencing it

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Abstract. Environmental protection should be a priority, universal organized and controlled in response to environmental degradation caused by universal factors through natural phenomena and anthropogenic processes. To reduce environmental pressures it is necessary to develop a strategy for economic development that is in line with the environment. If economic development is carried out in line with nature, it creates many benefits: jobs, economic stability, social and economic progress. The principle of prevention is interrelated with the precautionary principle in decision making, being the reason why in some national legislations prevention and precaution are considered as two sides of a single principle. Intensification of human activity, followed by growth, increases the pressure on the environment and particularly on the natural environment. This pressure is manifested either by irrational use of resources and space, either by producing waste that nature cannot absorb and which have negative effects on the environment. An economic development which is in line with the needs and constraints of nature must be achieved, which requires liaising development of economic and environmental policy at all levels and in all branches of state. Therefore, this paper shows environmental protection measures to be considered at the national level.

Key Words: principle of prevention, environmental protection, resources.

Introduction. With the advent of man and the measure of its evolution were multiplied and influences on the natural environment. Thus, with the development of science and technology, it has become possible to transform, becoming more environment but a silent against its elements. A long time man does not even crossed my mind that we should spare nature, for that he got more action than he would be able to exert on it. But rapid population growth, rushing to apply certain techniques and the pursuit of profit and increasing the attraction of strong violence today, which could reach one day, put in the service of human passions, destructive power of the atom has changed the mentality of the people leading to the conclusion that "we see the human species and life on Earth may reach the final catastrophe".

Disastrous situation we are in is the result of human carelessness towards tomorrow and to himself. This carelessness (or ignorance) has made climate change the atmosphere (acid rain, accumulating greenhouse gases, ozone depletion) in the Earth's temperature to rise at an alarming rate, a situation that raises the question: where world?

The project aims. The paper aims to analyze the prevention is fundamental guiding rule that expresses the priority of preventing environmental degradation and environmental damage, long-term measures to ensure ecological conditions for quality of life and the fundamental human right to health, sanitation and ecological balance.

Objectives of the project. Since the relationship between humanity and the natural systems and resources have changed in a negative way, especially in the second half of the last century, our generation has the task of making decisions that will decide who will be our future and generally if the planet will remain habitable or not.

Principle of prevention is interrelated with the precautionary principle in decision making. This is actually the reason why in some national legislations prevention and precaution are considered as two sides of a single principle.

Protection of natural resources and quality of life

Protection of the atmosphere. Additional protection involves creating action strategies of each state along with the conclusion of conventions, treaties or international agreements aimed at protecting the environment, knowing that the environment does not have borders. In conclusion, environmental protection tends to turn to contemporary man, a goal, a lifestyle governed daily care and tolerance to natural elements and solidarity with future generations.

As part of the living environment, the air must meet a number of conditions expressed by temperature, humidity, purity, chemical composition. These conditions must be within the tolerance limits of the human body and the existence of fauna and flora.

Due to natural phenomena and human activities in modern society, the air has undergone major changes are embodied in changing atmospheric concentrations of natural compounds or intrusion of foreign elements in the environment (radioactive, chemical substances arising from human activities), the air becomes thus "dump" for all gases or gaseous waste they produce creatures.

Therefore, we are talking about air pollution occurs not only when the presence of foreign substances natural composition and the quantity of air makes its improper performance of roles.

By its nature as an element of environmental air is not influenced by administrative-territorial organization of human communities and, consequently, degradation of air, reflects on some large geographic areas, pollution phenomenon becoming a global problem that requires not only cooperation and international regulation.

In this context, it was adopted the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution Geneva (13 November 1979). The Convention defines (in art. 1, letter b) long-range transboundary air pollution as air pollution whose physical source is contained wholly or partly subject to the jurisdiction of a State which is harmful in an area subject to the jurisdiction another state at a distance that is not generally possible to distinguish the contributions of individual sources or groups of emission sources.

Sources of air pollution are many and involves the use of criteria. Permeated the atmosphere, very clean retains integrity because, due to the influence of heat and chemical reactions they change their identity. Air pollution has experienced significant growth with industrial development, and in recent decades there has been a worrying extension of it with very serious consequences to the planet. Thus, phenomena that have devastating effects on both the environment and human health. These are: the greenhouse effect, acid rain, smog, ozone depletion.

The greenhouse effect is produced largely carbon dioxide (CO₂). Effect on CO, it has the atmosphere are compared with those produced by the windows of a greenhouse: they allow warm sunlight to enter but not leave excess heat to be radiated into space. In addition to the greenhouse effect, carbon dioxide has another effect: global warming whose effects although not entirely clarified, having the general trend intensification of tropical storms, massive desertification, rising sea levels due to expansion of water as it overheats.

Acid rain or "rains kill" are precipitation with pH below 5.6 in some industrialized areas of Europe, reaching and 2.6, ie a higher acidity than vinegar. Acid rain - which are the result of pollution in May especially sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides - were called because of rain deadly effect they have on the tree to which paralyzes the respiratory system, circulatory and digestive systems.

Smog is a term designating smoke mixture ("smoke" in English) and fog ("fog"). There are two types of smog: a) one that is the result mainly of sulfur dioxide called "London smog" that in 1952, between 5 and 8 December, resulted in 4,000 deaths, b) who is the result of oil unburnt, from motor vehicle exhaust and nitrogen oxides, also known as "smog of Los Angeles". Mentioned effects, in addition to smoke and fog helped both the location of industrial facilities in deep valleys and depressions which frequently

manifests as calm weather phenomena and thermal inversion (which leads to accumulation of dangerous concentrations of pollutants).

Thermal inversion is a meteorological phenomenon which is to increase the air temperature in relation to height (opposite to the usual situation) and there is a layer of air of variable thickness at a height of several tens, hundreds or even thousands of feet warmer than the soil layers, the result is that upward movement is prevented, because it forms a sort of umbrella under which focuses toxic fumes.

Ozone layer (chemical formula O_3) - ozone is a form of oxygen that is formed by bombarding (by ultraviolet rays from the sun) ordinary oxygen molecules (O_2), resulting in decomposition of oxygen molecules in free oxygen atoms. Some of these free atoms recombine and generate O_3 (ozone) that has a property that two oxygen atoms does not have, namely to absorb ultraviolet rays.

It follows that ozone has a dual role: to protect the oxygen in the lower layers and UV stop on their way to the earth's surface.

Although it is produced continuously, ozone is very easily destroyed by nitrous oxide (N_2O), mostly cooling agents - famous CFC chlorine and fluoride carbonates (they have a devastating effect on ozone, so they are prohibited).

O.U.G. no. 243/2000 establishes the legal framework for preventing, eliminating, limiting damage and improve air quality in order to avoid negative effects on human health and the environment, thus ensuring alignment with international legal norms and regulations. By regulating activities affecting or likely to affect air quality and national strategy in this area is aimed at ensuring the right of every person to a quality environment.

The objectives of the national strategy for the protection of the atmosphere, are among others: maintain ambient air quality in areas falling within the limits of the rules in force for quality indicators, improve ambient air quality in areas not falling within the limits of the rules force for quality indicators, taking steps to eliminate limiting environmental impacts, including transboundary context, the obligations assumed under international agreements and treaties to which Romania is part of, and participation in international cooperation in this field.

Air Protection Ordinance establishes obligations for both administrative authorities and the users of mobile sources of pollution.

Local, county councils, municipalities and local councils have responsibilities relating to protection of the atmosphere. For example, mayors and local councils develop, in collaboration with local authorities, environmental protection, instructions for holders of work, institutions and individuals on how to manage air quality in towns and bring them to their attention by appropriate means and councils local coordinate local councils and programs to achieve air quality management plans.

Community plan was adopted 2008/250/CE Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2008 on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe. Objectives of the Directive are among others: avoid, prevent or reduce harmful effects on human health and the environment as a whole (because ensuring adequate air quality); assess ambient air quality in Member States on the basis of common methods and criteria; obtaining information on ambient air quality to help combat air pollution and nuisance of it and to monitor long-term trends and improvements resulting from measures taken at national and EU level, to ensure that the information on air quality environment are available to the public, maintaining air quality where it is good and improve it in other cases, promoting increased cooperation between Member States in reducing air pollution.

Internationally, the first attempts to regulate air pollution targeted civil aviation, but also includes provisions relating to communications, prevention of air pollution, sanitation and public health measures.

Convention on long-range transboundary air pollution, signed at Geneva on November 13, 1979, is credited as a framework convention because it establishes general obligations for States Parties. Thus, states were required: to take measures to limit and, where possible, gradually reduce and prevent air pollution over long distances, to develop, the exchange of information, consultation and supervision activities, policies

and strategies combating air pollution and waste; promote the exchange of information on their policies, their scientific activities and technical measures in this area.

Convention on the Protection of the Ozone Layer adopted in Vienna on March 22, 1985 is a series of findings grounds and principles of international law. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change signed in Rio de Janeiro on 05/06/1992 collaboration aims to final states to achieve stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent disruption of the climate system.

Protection of water and aquatic ecosystems. In accordance with Law no. 107 of 25 September 1996, water law "is a natural source waters - sources, vulnerable and limited indispensable for life and society feedstock for productive activities, power supply and transport route, factor in maintaining ecological balance". The same law also specifies that "water is not a commercial product some, but is a natural heritage to be treated, protected and defended as such; waters belong to the public domain, knowledge, protection, enhancement and sustainable use water resources are shares of common interest".

Forms that are found in nature water are surface water (rivers, lakes, seas and oceans) and groundwater (aquifers and springs).

By economic destination, the waters are classified as: general purpose water (to meet the needs of the population), water for agriculture (irrigation) and water for special purposes (navigation, power generation, fishing and so on).

Protection of waters (surface and groundwater and aquatic ecosystems) is to maintain and improve their quality and biological productivity in order to avoid negative effects on the environment, human health and material goods. All legal act in the field of environmental protection framework states that the protection, conservation and improvement of coastal and marine waters seeks progressive reduction of discharges, emissions and losses of priority substances/dangerous priority in order to achieve quality objectives set forth in the Convention on the Protection of the Black Sea Against Pollution, signed in Bucharest on 21 April 1992.

Freshwater pollution is defined by the World Health Organization (in 1961) in the following terms: "a stream is considered polluted when its composition or state waters are modified directly or indirectly due to human activity, to the extent that they are susceptible less easy to all uses which would be able to serve in their natural state or part of them". Definition takes into account any changes that may occur freshwater (physical, chemical, biological, thermal) that can make improper use.

Waste waters are waters from domestic activities, social or economic, or waste containing pollutants that alter the physical, chemical, bacteriological initial and rain water flowing on land pollution.

Pollution effects not only on humans and animals, but it is a concern for more serious even for industries that are forced to use polluted water upstream may be incompatible with some types of installations. Of water of pollutants likely to have toxic effects on the human body include: nitrite, fluoride, toxic metals (arsenic, mercury, lead, cadmium), pesticides, detergents and radioactive waste.

As pollution due to human influence or not, distinguish between sources of pollution and natural or artificial sources of anthropogenic pollution.

Natural sources of pollution - cause changes in water quality characteristics of the purposes alien substances that make these waters unfit for use. Natural water pollution occurs in the following ways: water passing through areas with soluble rocks - deposits of salt, sulphates etc. The main cause of penetration of salts in large quantities in surface water or aquifers, surface water passing through areas with soil erosion - resulting contamination, driven by solid particles, especially if soils are composed of fine particles - clay, marl which remain in suspension for a long time, domestic vegetation, fixed or floating, especially in slow-drip waters and lakes, leading to contamination phenomena, time-varying, vegetation on the banks, she produces contamination, both by falling leaves and whole plants by fall.

Anthropogenic pollution sources refer to various human activities that result: domestic wastewater - water from domestic water needs of population centers and household water needs, sanitary, social and administrative different kinds of industrial plants, industrial wastewater - water from water needs in technological processes of industrial units and other similar activities (treated or not; they are a source of pollution because the industrial wastewater in principle similar chemical characteristics used in the process) resulting from wastewater irrigation of agricultural land, particularly surface waters are polluted with organic fertilizers, pesticides and so on; sewage from ships and river- especially the loss of fuel, water radioactive waste resulting from extraction and processing of radioactive ores, use of radioactive isotopes in scientific research in engineering etc.

In addition to these sources of water pollution and pollution sources are thermal, chemical and biological.

Thermal pollution has increased with the development program generation, as continental and coastal waters are used for cooling nuclear power plants and conventional thermal pollution has adverse effects on both abiotic factors (temperature, O₂ content, and so on) and the biotic factors (algae, fish and so on). Raising the temperature decreases oxygen and other dissolved gases, which lead to different effects (for some species of creature exposure, if not fatal, can result in reduced reproductive species while for other thermal pollution results in rapid multiplication).

In addition to mineral and organic chemical pollution (pesticides, sewage waste, mercury Hg. Leaded Pb ...), pollution, continental and oceanic, oil, is - with all the commitments made at international and regional level through various treaties - serious factor concerns the diversity effects and by their extent. Thus, besides the loss of significant amounts of fuel, continental and oceanic pollution results in the destruction of sensitive ecosystems and livelihoods for fishermen.

Biological pollution is the contamination of water with these bacteria, which explains, among other things, extend the current pandemic choleric, polluted water stress as pathogenic diseases: typhoid fever, dysentery and enteric viruses.

Government Emergency Ordinance no. 195/2005 on environmental protection, in Chapter IX deals with "Protection of waters and aquatic ecosystems" So art. 55 (para. 1) states that "the protection of surface and groundwater and aquatic ecosystems is to maintain and improve their quality and biological productivity in order to avoid negative effects on the environment, human health and material goods".

Water protection is a major public purpose and thus involves maintaining and improving their quality and biological productivity and, consequently, maintaining environmental health as a whole, and people.

Therefore, management activities and protection of water resources and aquatic ecosystems are subject to specific legislation in force and Environment Ordinance. Similarly, Law no. 107 of September 25, 1996 - Water Act after specified in art. 1 par. 2 that the waters are part of the public domain - so that the protection, knowledge enhancement and sustainable use of resources are actions of general interest - in par. 6 states that "the protection, preservation and improvement of the aquatic environment, in terms of sustainable use of water resources, based on the principles of precaution, prevention to avoid damage at source and polluter pays" principle.

The purpose of the law is complex and consists inter alia: conservation, development and protection of water resources and ensuring a free flow of water, protection from all forms of pollution and modification of the characteristics of water, the banks, restore water quality surface and groundwater, conservation and protection of aquatic ecosystems, providing drinking water supply to population and public sanitation, sustainable water management, flood defense and any dangerous hydrometeorological phenomena, sustainable water use based on long-term protection of available resources water, etc.

Water management must consider as one surface waters and groundwater, both quantitatively and qualitatively, in order to develop sustainable water management is based on human solidarity and common interest through close collaboration and

cooperation at all levels government, water users, local representatives and the public to achieve maximum social profit.

Main forms of water protection, as shown in the laws governing matter are quantitative protection achieved through rational use and protection against depletion, protection of quality achieved by: prohibiting pollution any way water resources, stipulating the responsibility of water users obligations of rational use and protection of water resources quality, establish quality standards of water resources in general, the rules on drinking water quality, pollutant loading limits for wastewater discharged into water resources and maximum permissible discharge limits, protect the health of certain objective is achieved by applying water quality protection measures established by the laws in force, as well as in field establishment of protected areas, with varying degrees of risk to the factors pollution.

Community law has been adopted Directive 2006/11/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 February 2006 on pollution caused by certain dangerous substances discharged into the aquatic environment of the Community applies inland surface waters: territorial sea and internal coastal waters and appeared in recognition of the need for general and simultaneous action of Member States to protect the aquatic environment from pollution, particularly that caused by certain persistent bioaccumulative toxic.

Was also adopted and Directive 2007/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2007 on the assessment and management of flood risks. Main reason for the occurrence of this directive was to flood the capacity to produce casualties, evacuation of people and damage the environment, to severely compromise economic development and undermine the economic activities of the Community.

Although floods are natural phenomena considered unpredictable stresses that increase the probability of flood events and their negative impact, contributing some human activities (i.e. increasing number of human settlements and economic assets allies in floodplains, and reduce natural water retention capacity by land use) and climate change. Therefore, the aim of the Directive is to establish a framework for the assessment and management of flood risks in order to reduce the negative consequences for human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity in the Community.

Noticing also that pressures on natural marine resources are often too high was adopted Directive 2008/56/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 June 2008 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of marine environmental policy (Marine Strategy Framework Directive). Directive establishes a framework within which Member States shall take the necessary measures to achieve or maintain good environmental status in the marine environment, no later than 2020 (art. 1, par. 1).

Marine strategies developed and implemented for this purpose aim: to protect and preserve the marine environment, prevent its deterioration, if possible, restore marine ecosystems in areas where they have been adversely affected, preventing and reducing inputs in the Marine to phasing out pollution to ensure the absence of influential or significant risks to marine biodiversity, marine ecosystems, human health.

Regionally, was adopted Convention on the Regime of Navigation on the Danube (and protocols) on 18 august 1948 at the Belgrade Conference. Convention is based on the principle of freedom of navigation, which means an equal right of free navigation for coastal states or for all states.

Danube states have an obligation to keep their sectors of the Danube in a navigable condition for river Vessels in terms of their sectors, to perform the work necessary to ensure or improve navigation conditions and not to hinder or impede navigation on the Danube waterways (art. 3). Navigation on the Danube vessels of war shall be prohibited Vessels of war of the Danube countries can not surf the Danube living abroad whose flag is flying, except collusion between the Danubian States concerned (art. 30).

Internationally of the importance of water as an essential element of life were adopted several regulations in this area. In general, international conventions and treaties contain provisions relating to the protection of marine life, measures to prevent

marine oil pollution, measures to protect the aquatic environment from radioactive pollution and responsibilities of those who violate them. In this context we mention as examples:

International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil - London 1954, is the first international agreement concluded under the auspices of the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Navigation - IMCO in order to prevent sea pollution by oil and is generally credited as being the first multilateral instrument concluded with as the first objective environment. The Convention establishes a system of prohibition zones within which vessels are not allowed to clean, to empty ballast tanks (and waste must be disposed outside these perimeters) for breach of the obligations set out.

International Convention on the High Seas intervention in the event of a maritime accident resulting or may result in pollution by hydrocarbons was concluded in Brussels on 29 November 1969, under the auspices of IMCO. Convention creates a new institution of international law, namely the right of intervention on the high seas - the exception to the principle of freedom applies seas - which may be exercised only if an accident or whose production is imminent.

International Convention on civil liability for pollution damage was completed on 29 November 1969 in Brussels under the auspices of IMCO. Convention aimed to provide fair compensation to victims of pollution damage and, in this sense, responsibility for any damage caused in the territory or territorial sea of a Contracting State as a result of an accident on the high seas caused by the vessel owner or shipowner belonged transporting hydrocarbons.

United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea done at Montego Bay (Jamaica) on 10 December 1982 occurred as stated in the preamble, as a result of the desire of states to regulate, in a spirit of understanding and mutual cooperation, all issues relating to the right sea, thus contributing to peace, justice and progress for all peoples of the world. In the 320 articles divided into 17 parts establishes the rights and obligations of their states particularly on marine environmental protection and pollution prevention.

Protection of soil, subsoil and terrestrial ecosystems. Soil is formed at the contact between the atmosphere, lithosphere and biosphere and participates in the existence of these worlds, because it has close links with both the mineral world and the creatures, a part of the living world depends on this fertile layer of the earth's surface - composed of accumulation of humus made of tiny organisms activity.

Unlike other natural resources, the soil is limited in scope and character has a certain fixity, ie, once destroyed, he will not be able to restore as it was, because there are no conditions in the history of his training. Decommissioning large-scale agricultural and forest land for various industries, waste disposal, means of communication and so on, as erosion reduces land-use options for sustaining crop production.

Are degraded land, erosion, pollution or destructive action of anthropogenic factors, and finally lost agricultural production capacity but can be improved through afforestation namely, a) land with strong surface erosion and excessive, b) land with erosion depth - ravines, torrents, c) land affected by active landslides, collapses, landslides and mud leaking d) sandy soils exposed to erosion by wind or water, e) land with clumps of gravel, boulders, debris, rocks and torrential alluvial deposits f) lands with permanent excess moisture; g) land and strongly acidic salt, h) land polluted with chemicals, oil or noxious i) land occupied by mining dumps, industrial or domestic waste, landfills, etc., j) land damaged or destroyed biocenoses k) land unproductive.

The main types of soil are, 1) pollution by excavating works (mines, quarries etc.). 2) pollution by covering the soil with depots, landfills, storage of garbage, waste facilities and so on, 3) pollution waste and inorganic waste (mineral, organic materials, including metals, salts, acids, bases) from industry, 4) pollution airborne substances (hydrocarbons, ammonia, sulfur dioxide, chlorides, fluorides, nitrogen acids compounds of lead), 5) radioactive pollution; 6) pollution organic waste and residues from food and light industry; 7) animal waste pollution; 8) pollution from erosion and landslips; 9) pollution by salting, 10) pollution by acidification; 11) pollution by excess water; 12)

pollution by excess or deficiency of nutrients; 13) by covering the soil with sediment pollution caused by erosion; 14) pollution by pesticides; 15) pathogen pollution contaminants (infectious agents, toxins).

Looking at the way outlined some causes of soil pollution, we see that its degradation is not only his illness but also the people. Thus, pollution from municipal solid waste discharge not only lead to inesteticele landfills, but also a number of negative consequences (proliferation of rodents and insects that pose a risk of infection with germs microbial pollution of surface water or groundwater).

Using domestic wastewater from communities, food and use of animal waste resulting from animal farms and farms for soil fertilization biodegradable substances and numerous microbial agents, intestinal protozoa that lead to soil contamination and hence the products that we ingest (it is like salmonella germs, bacillus of diphtheria, smallpox virus, epidemic hepatitis, intestinal parasites and so on).

Soil pollution by radioactive substances from radioactive dust resulting from nuclear explosions and nuclear tests. Of these substances radioactive strontium 90 is driven into the soil by rainfall, set a few inches into the soil and when the soil erosion, radionuclids deposited on the surface are involved with soil particles, Cesium 137 is more than strontium, retained in the soil where they accumulate and lichens and fungi that feed on animal moves it to the plants.

Pesticide pollution is the main reason for which became soluble humus being carried water to lower places, not so good either bacteria or plants. Pesticide is a substance or mixture of substances used in agriculture, in order to destroy, repel, moderate activity harmful insects, rodents, fungi, weeds (that term is also used for herbicides and fungicides, insecticides).

On the other hand, raw mineral subsoil resources are limited in volume and not regenerated over time, which is why there is a gap between the requirements of the economy (ever-increasing) and extractive production level (in continuing decrease), about Consequently the management of these materials must bear a strong protection and rational exploitation, while environmental protection throughout operating activities (extraction works, drilling, underground storage and so on).

Presence (or absence) of resources - materials, energy, food, land, water - led to a series of conflicts. The first such conflict would be between assessment situation in the short and long term appreciation (and that is because there is always a tendency to seek short-term benefits). Such a conflict can generate various crises (such as the energy crisis). Another conflict would be between consumers and providers, leading to the division of states, states with resources, but nothing else, and states that everything except resources.

Article 2 Pet. 25 of O.U.G. no. 195/2005, defines ecosystem as "a dynamic complex of plants, animals and micro-organisms and non-living environment, interacting in a functional unit".

Forests - (i.e. land with an area of at least 0.25 ha, covered with trees should reach a height of 5 m at maturity in normal vegetation) have a number of functions, namely: training, development and soil conservation, protecting soil from erosion, regulate the composition of atmospheric air, reduce noise, realized microbial treatment, reducing wind speed, etc.

Supply of organic matter in soil, plants contribute (through debris remaining in the soil after harvest, through thick foliage that - where forests - fell to the earth's surface, forming litter, gradually digested by microorganisms).

Forests thus protects soil from erosion (protects therefore against clogging reservoirs) and is, especially in times of drought a truly regulate the relative humidity. The explanation is that the rain falls on the leaves of trees and litter-it contributes to storm water storage by absorbing them, it decreases flow rate reduces evaporation from the soil surface layer protects the soil from compaction, allowing infiltration and water storage providing a constant flow of streams during drought.

In law, including the most important legal acts governing the matter recall Emergency Ordinance no. 195/2005 on environmental protection and Government. 1408/2007 on procedures for the investigation and assessment of soil and subsoil.

Obligation to investigate and evaluate soil and subsoil is economic operator or owner of land held or polluting activities or part polluting the geological environment (except contamination with genetically modified organisms or radioactive substances because of their specificity, are subject to special regulations). Important to note is that H.G. no. 1408/2007 means "land owner" only "a natural or legal person who holds land use proprietary or under a valid title" as opposed to GEO no. 195/2005 on the protection of the environment requires protection of soil, subsoil and terrestrial ecosystems in charge "of landowners in any form".

Investigation of geological environment (for evaluation) is done - depending on the geological formations of pollutants, pollutant nature and distribution of the vertical surface - specific geological and pedological methods. In particular, it is the investigation of geological and / or hydrological, geochemical and geophysical.

Cases in which the investigation and evaluation of soil and subsoil are: a) the finding of partial pollution dangerous to human health and the environment, b) the development of the environmental, c) the establishment of environmental liabilities in case of change of legal status the land on which any activity with environmental impact d) the identification of potentially polluting sources of soil and subsoil e) periodically tracking the time evolution of contaminated sites remediation which is achieved through natural attenuation, bioremediation and methods lasting remediation f) the monitoring sites after cleaning programs or projects, remediation and/or ecological restoration; g) pollution accidents leading the field after removal of the source and pollutants discharged into the geological environment.

Dramatic level of soil problems - from increased erosion desertification (degradation due arid or semi-arid regions) - has no international regulation as a correspondent. Thus, the UN Conference on Desertification (1977 Nairobi) was limited to an action plan (with a rather limited) World Soil Charter, adopted at the FAC) (11.26.1981) include a statement of principles on the matter; World Charter of Nature (10/28/1982) recalled the conservation of fertility in the long term, Agenda 21 (of the World Conference in Rio 1992) provided the only basis for the fight against desertification.

United Nations Convention to combat desertification in countries seriously affected by drought and / or desertification, particularly in Africa (Paris, June 17, 1994) is based on the recognition that desertification and drought are problems of global dimension affecting all regions of the world, so requiring united action of the international community to combat desertification and/or mitigating the effects of drought.

Objective of the Convention is to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought in countries experiencing serious drought and/or desertification, particularly in Africa, through effective action at all levels, supported by international cooperation and partnership arrangements within an integrated approach in accordance with the provisions of Agenda 21, in order to contribute to sustainable development in affected areas. Achievement involves integrated, long-term, focusing simultaneously, in affected areas, on improved productivity of land and restoration, conservation and sustainable management of land and water resources, leading to improved living conditions, especially in the community.

It was the Community law adopted Decision No 1600/2002/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 July 2002 laying down of the Sixth Community Environment Action. The Convention contains environmental priorities which characterize Community action (focusing on climate change, nature and biodiversity, environment, health and quality of life, natural resources and waste). Among the goals, the program includes and to protect, preserve, restore the functioning of natural systems, natural habitats, wild flora and fauna to stop the loss of biodiversity, including diversity of genetic resources, both within the EU and globally. To achieve this goal, it is necessary to promote the sustainable use of land paying particular attention to preventing erosion, deterioration contamination and desertification.

Methodology. Quality of life involves international realization of the fundamental values involves so ensuring people's basic rights. Quality of life today is a notion that tends to capitalize fully. This notion can be so quantified, valued evolutionary and comparative indicators through statistical type, and the specific environment and education. Thus, we stated that the relationship between the environment and humans must be assessed based on concrete reality, depending on the political, economic, social and cultural factors that are different in each state. This relationship can be assessed and given the international dimensions of the problem that means not only environmentally sound nature, clean air and water, fertile soil, without pollution, etc., but also signifies the actual components of the human condition.

Conclusions. Industrial civilization - whose basic principle was that of seeking maximum profit has neglected social costs of development, leading to a strong contradiction between industrial civilization and our planet's ecological system. As long as civilization as a whole, with its technological power available to continue to follow a pattern of thinking that encourages irrational exploitation of natural resources (and the environment in general) for short-term gains, no matter what we do we as individuals, disaster can not be avoided. Therefore it is necessary for humanity to realize that saving the environment must be considered a central organizing principle of our civilization. The intensity and complexity of economic processes under current conditions can not be addressed without taking into account the environmental aspects. Ignoring these aspects lead to the worsening ecological imbalances both existing and new ones. Environment and economic development are inextricably linked, the first being the place where we live, and the second we do to improve our environment.

Intensification of human activity, followed by growth, increasing pressure on the environment and particularly on the natural environment. This pressure is manifested either by irrational use of resources and space, either by producing waste that nature can not absorb and which have negative effects on the environment.

To satisfy their needs, people are tempted to eat as many natural resources, raw materials and energy, without thinking of the consequences. That is economic development known, for centuries, an exponential growth worldwide. It was based on intensive technologies of raw materials, energy and resources. This type of development may be responsible for many of our difficulties.

This is because: not sought recovery of all components of incoming raw materials in the production process, therefore, a number of raw materials use only a small percentage, the rest is considered waste/waste and flush water, air or put directly on the ground, which result pollution of soil and groundwater high consumption of non-renewable raw materials and mineral resources, resulted in depletion in a relatively short period of resource stocks agriculture - through the use of equipment becoming more specialized and pesticides and fertilizers has become, in addition to consuming non-renewable resources and a source no less pollution of surface waters. In some cases, to increase arable land were cleared forests, which resulted in changes to the landscape by landslides or flooding strong industrialization has led large concentration of population in urban areas, which resulted in the increase of pollutants.

Economic developments indicate that such development has affected the natural environment in several ways:

- biological - harmful substances to infestation;
- aesthetic - degradation/disappearance of landscapes, creating altered landscapes etc.;
- functional - the environmental damage.

Under these conditions occurs environmental degradation, pollution and appearance to ecological imbalances, with incalculable consequences on economic development and quality of life.

Based economic development and irrational misuse of nonrenewable and renewable resources can not continue indefinitely. A change in attitude and thinking, giving up the old economic patterns in order to ensure long-term integrity of natural systems which support life on Earth. Also be achieved economic development which is in

line with the needs and constraints of nature, which requires liaising development of economic and environmental policy at all levels and in all branches of state. Harmonization of expanding economic environment protection requires recognition that economic development is able to generate environmental benefits, just as healthy ecosystems involves economic benefits.

Economic development raises the aspirations of society and generate environmental improvement requirements. Increasing incomes and raising living standards entail basic material needs and thus, when this is safe, people can focus on the future, giving due consideration to environmental issues.

Although the correlation between income growth and environmental concerns is the same internationally, however there are differences in the industrialized countries, the countries of the Third World and former communist countries. In industrialized countries, countries with strong economy and higher living standards, the trend is to spend more time, more money and resources environmental problems, leading to a less polluted environment. On the other hand, developing countries - who have struggled with poverty, external debt and serious social problems - lack of time, funds and resources for nature protection. Consequences of these problems are particularly serious: the environment is not healthy, environmental factors are strongly affected by pollution and quality of life of the population is poor.

Experts believe that in developing countries, economic progress can be achieved reconciliation between the natural environment and the pressures to which it is subjected by reducing poverty and limiting population growth. Uncontrolled growth of population in these countries in recent decades has led to increased pressure on the natural environment, people have tried to ensure there by:

- massive deforestation of forest land for the expansion of cultivated areas (to be able to provide food and timber while heating and food preparation);
- use of toxic substances and pesticides in order to obtain higher yields;
- heavily polluting industrial activities S.A.

Results were getting sadder, leading to the massive pollution of the environment and the extinction of plant and animal species.

Economic development, the benefits appear in relatively prosperous - both the application development and the supply side: the demand side is the benefits it brings - higher requirements in terms of environmental quality in industrialized countries and reduce pressure on the environment in developing countries, and the offer comes in that generates financial resources for environmental improvement is possible.

We recognize that poverty eradication, changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production and protection and management of the natural resource base for economic and social development are setting objectives and essential requirements for sustainable development.

Deeply wrong line that divides human society into rich and poor, and ever increasing gap between the developed and developing world is a major threat to prosperity, security and global stability.

Global environment continues to suffer. Biodiversity loss continues to worry, fish stocks continue to be depleted, desertification requires increasingly more fertile land, the adverse effects of climate change are already evident, natural disasters are more frequent and more devastating and developing countries more vulnerable and air, water and marine pollution continue to rob millions of people a decent life.

Globalization has added new dimensions to these challenges. Rapid integration of markets, mobility of capital and significant increases in investment flows around the world have opened new challenges and opportunities for the pursuit of sustainable development. But the benefits and costs of globalization are unevenly distributed in developing countries facing special difficulties in addressing these challenges.

"The risk increased these global disparities and unless we act in a manner that fundamentally change the lives of the poor of the world may lose confidence in their representatives and the democratic systems to which we remain committed, seeing their representatives as nothing more than brass Rattles and țimbaluri ringing. "Faced with these challenges, the representatives of the nations are at the Conference on Sustainable

Development in Johannesburg, says: "We reaffirm our pledge to place particular emphasis and priority attention to combating global conditions posing serious threats to sustainable development of our peoples. Among these conditions are: chronic hunger, malnutrition, foreign occupation, armed conflict, illegal drugs, organized crime, corruption, natural disasters, illegal arms trafficking, human trafficking, terrorism, intolerance and incitement to racial hatred, ethnic, religious and other forms of hatred, xenophobia, endemic diseases, communicable, chronic, particularly HIV / AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis.

"Environmental issues have become, effectively, a national priority, in which an essential educational measures to deal with on a profound cultural shift in environmental awareness plan specialized institutions of the state, polluting businesses and citizens.

Consequently, the environment should consider the following measures:

- rational use with maximum economy, natural resources, able to be used to assess potential resources and to examine trends, possibly unbalanced in terms of resources and environment, to avoid such negative consequences of shortages of materials and Energy and unwanted ambient impacts;

- establishing an optimal rate of consumption of non-renewable natural resources in order to maintain their stock as long a time, for the benefit not only members of the current generation, but also those of future generations;

- adoption of clean technologies and processes generating equipment installations against pollution pollutants. Orientation of science and technology to find solutions to save energy and raw materials and to diversify their production unit as achieving a leaner, more able to adapt to new restrictions and requirements development process.

- recycling, to evolve to meet the needs of raw materials. Their processing saves significant amounts of raw materials and also increase their role as an additional source of energy;

- combating severe operational pollution by stationary and mobile sources and internalize pollution costs for preventing environmental degradation and its makers;

- establish a policy that takes into account the entire system of economic interests existing in a society which not only use measures of law and administrative but necessary economic incentives for operators to provide a technical and ecological process, and economic and environmental, among which an important one must deal with environmental education to producers and consumers of every citizen;

- expansion of international cooperation technical, scientific, economic, environmental, training and educating the population to actively participate in protecting the environment.

Environmental protection should be a priority, universal organized and controlled in response to environmental degradation caused universal character and its factors caused by natural phenomena and anthropogenic processes.

To reduce pressures on the environment is necessary to develop an economic development strategy that is in line with the environment. For this, economic development should be based on rational management of natural resources (whether renewable or non-renewable are) and adoption of wise decisions when necessary expansion in industry and agriculture (to avoid the heavily polluted industries, as well as extensive agriculture they are used without discernment various toxic substances - pesticides, herbicides, fungicides and fertilizers - to obtain high yields). If economic development is carried out in line with nature, creates many benefits: jobs, economic stability, social and economic progress.

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