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Key words

Biodiversity
 Environment
 Natural patrimony
 Good of the natural patrimony
 Protected areas
 The biosphere reservation
 The fauna of haggard interest
 The sustainable exploitation

The paper entitled „the regime of nature protection and biodiversity conservation” is structured in eight chapters which, in turn, contain sections and subsections.

The first chapter presents the general arrangements for the conservation of biodiversity, being structured in two sections. Biodiversity, understood as the variability of living organisms in their totality, represents an essential step for the environment and its integrity is of exceptional importance. Science today knows only about 10% of life forms and also studied beyond anatomical description a few remarks of biological order, less than 1% of the species. At the planetary level, over 1.8 million species are reviewed, but, in reality, the number is 5-10 times higher, estimated at around 15 million. Of the 43,850 species of vertebrates, 4,000 are mammals, 9000 birds, 6300 reptiles and 4180 amphibians. 50,000 different species of molluscs have also been reviewed. As a normal continuity, Chapter II, called „the Legal Regime on Protection of Biodiversity in International Law”, reviews issues addressed in the international context. Analyzing international documents on the conservation of wild fauna and flora and natural environment, it shows that these are disparate and without a mechanism to coordinate the overall effects of their implementation, they remain limited.

As a normal succession of the paper, chapter III examines the system of nature protection and biodiversity conservation in terms of law.

As a conclusion to this chapter, the application of the two major EU directives on nature conservation has raised a number of problems in the Member States.

Chapter IV of the paper analyzes the subject of protected areas.

Romania has proposed specific targets for 2015 including the increase of the number of protected areas and Natura 2000 sites that have approved management plans, from 3 in 2006 to 240 in 2015 and the extension of these areas to 60% of all protected areas.

Currently, of the 1377 protected areas in Romania, among which 381 of the Natura 2000 sites, most do not have a management plan approved (except for three reserves including Biosphere Reserve "Danube Delta"), 75% of protected areas do not have an administrator, and for 226 of the custodians of law, their custody conventions expire in 2009, because of a legal vacuum in this area. This happens after almost 3 years of EU integration, to which we pledged that we would take all necessary measures for protected areas.

Chapter V of the book is entitled Protection and preservation Biosphere Reserve „Danube Delta” .

With the adoption of the Law on the Establishment of the Biosphere Reserve „Danube Delta” a special protection and rational management of this area of national and international importance establishes and develops. Due to its quality as the objective of world natural heritage and a wetland of international significance of the delta, its general legal regime is supplemented by provisions in international documents ratified by Romania (such as the UNESCO Convention by the Ramsar Convention). Also, a series of guidelines on the operation of the waterways is applicable. Naturally the chapter also includes the sanctionary regime with its dichotomic component (penalties and infringements). It is obvious that in this chapter could not deprive current and future trends in the economic and ecological resizing of Delta. Here are addressed at length the phenomenon of globalization in the issues addressed, developing strategies to integrate biodiversity conservation objectives with the implementation of policies on Socio-Economic Systems.

Chapter VI aims to analyze in a systemic protection of wildlife hunting.

Historically speaking, hunting origin is related to the appearance of primitive man, while knowing a continuous development. Perfectioning weapons and tools of work generated by the struggle for existence, was mobile progress of mankind, a process that marks the beginning of the evolution of all social activities of people, including hunting.

This evolutionary process characterized by interdependence of hunting and other social activities continue today, through specific forms and intensity.

Primal human struggle for existence against its wildlife has beneficial effect continues to develop his intellectual capacities, the possibilities of its rational thinking, skills that were used in order to satisfy his needs.

The first two sections of chapter propose a historical foray in this field at both European and national level.

In the following two sections is analyzed legal and institutional framework of hunting in the European area and the Romanian countries, as well as the current hunting.

The most important section of the chapter explores the legal hunting of the fund established by the Romanian Law no.407/2006 on hunting and hunting protection fund.

Here are analyzed hunting fund, administration and management of hunting fund in Romania, protection of wildlife hunting, the hunting (with reference to the hunting permit, hunting authorisation, hunting methods and means used to exercise it, places for the exercise of hunting, game recovery), the scheme sanctioned by the two components, respectively, and criminal responsibility according.

Following the accession of Romania to the European framework, the law of hunting and hunting protection fund has been amended and supplemented by Law no. 197 of July 2, 2007, Law no. 215 of October 24, 2008 and Government Emergency Ordinance no. 154 of November 12, 2008.

Many of these changes were based on proposals made by AGVPS in Romania. Firstly it is about the replacement of the term “hunting fund” with the phrase „national hunting background”.

Also, many articles from the law relating to facts which are misdemeanors and offenses have been redrafted, providing this way a stricter regime of exercising the hunting and new facts which are misdemeanors and crimes having been introduced, but in the same register there are rules not in accordance with the programmatic purpose of the law.

As indicated at the right time in this matter, this legislation is struck by a parallel one having as result abnormal legal situations.

The penultimate chapter of the work is assigned to the animal rights.

The prevention of cruelty perpetration of acts to animals and their bad treatment, could be achieved only by setting the Animal Police within the mayoral institution, funded by local budgets and the county councils.

With the advent of this law it was imperative to be prepared and detailed the rules for implementing it. Without these rules, the law can not be applied properly and to remain a programmatic goal. However this law can not be complete without regulating the situation of stray animals.

The last chapter of the book is entitled Protection and sustainable exploitation of living aquatic resources, fisheries and aquaculture.

In legal terms, the fish is *res nullius* in open waters, it is part of the fauna and fragile natural environment, exposed to many degradations. It is therefore important that Fishing, as occupation and leisure, to be regulated for the purposes of protection and sustainable management of living aquatic resource. It is the last major natural food source. According to FAO, over 75% of global stocks are affected by an excessive exploitation, such as tuna and shark, becoming increasingly rare. In many fisheries, between 20% and 60% (in some cases even reach 80% -90%) fish caught does not meet the objective of fishing (fish neither searched nor eatable, target juvenile fish). In European waters, the fish live in standing water near the sea asses like codfish, algrefin and hake which are the most threatened. Due to global warming, to 2050, worldwide over the resource will be seriously affected, even being threatened with degradation and disappearance mostly.

International legal framework on fisheries is currently disparate conventions signed or not harmonizes with other conventions in the field or not harmonizes with the laws and international community.

In time they were completed a number of international documents, especially in what has for the second half of the twentieth century.

In the absence of an international framework text on the conservation of marine resources and biodiversity, remain applicable to a number of regulations with more general protection of seas and oceans or nature conservation.

The first section of this chapter offers an approach to international fisheries. Naturally, the second section explores this issue in the community. First examined is the *acquis communautaire*.

This analysis is rendered by the seven subsections, namely: legal, free access to the fisheries, conservation and resource management, structural policies in fisheries, the common market organization, international aspects of Community policy in this field, a common policy reform fisheries.

The third section of an ample analysis of the illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing. Lately it has taken a very widespread, affecting a substantial income in the European Union.

Illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) is globally a major threat to the sustainable management of marine resources.

In this section, firstly, characteristics are analyzed and and the extent of IUU fishing, reviewing the scope, the effects of IUU fishing through damage the environment, socio-economic consequences and undermine efforts for a better governance of the oceans.

Further, items listed are inciting the enomen proposals on a new EU strategy to deter, prevent and eliminate IUU fishing.

In this register should be completing the EUs anti-IUU measures by size of business integration, identifying some more effective ways to convince the flag states not want or can not exercise adequate control over its own fishing vessels to ensure compliance and obtain a higher degree of compliance with international and European standards by ships and operators in the EU, and generally in community waters.

Proposals are reviewed by a better cooperation for the investigation of these activities, as well as enhancing EU policy to combat IUU fishing in the wide and about in the developing countries.

Naturally, in section IV deals with the regulation of fisheries and aquaculture in Romania.

Here are reviewed the following aspects: the general legal status, the evolution of the legal framework applicable to the management and development of these resources. You obviously could not deprive of this analysis for the National Fisheries and Aquaculture.

At the end of the chapter, in the dichotomy is examined and sanctioned the short conclusive assessment.

The book ends with conclusions that leverages the proposed improving the legal framework applicable in subject matter of debate.