

EUROPEAN EXPERIENCE CREATION AND OPERATION
OF ENVIRONMENTAL NETWORK "NATURA 2000"

W. Sobczyk, A. Kowalska, O. Nagorniuk, O. Riabushenko

Are described European and, in particular, the Polish legal acts ensuring safety regulation, reproduction and use of biodiversity within the ecological network "Natura 2000". Been characterized causes of the flexible coordination acts in the network "Natura 2000" and the principles of careful handling in her.

Ecological network "Natura 2000", biodiversity, environmental protection, environmental education.

Environmental protection is one of the main objectives of environmental policy in many European countries. Established in the EU ecological network "Natura 2000" is an important system of protection of rare species of plants and animals and their places of residence, which aim to preserve the natural values in Europe. A characteristic feature European network "Natura 2000" is that in its area can be carried out necessary socio-economic activities. However, the European community is constantly regulates the rational approach to development projects or plans of and impact on habitats of plants and animals that are endangered. For this purpose they conduct a rigorous impact assessment on the network "Natura 2000". Intensive development of civilization significant impact on the environment. And to this day all over the world, it causes many negative changes, including significantly reduced biodiversity and ecosystems are disappearing targets fragments. Excessive use of natural resources and the continuous pollution can have catastrophic consequences for all mankind, because economic development - is not the only goal of the society. Today, environmental protection - one of the main objectives of environmental policy in many European countries. Gradually, the European community the opportunity to get noticed socio-economic benefits from the exploitation of natural areas in other ways without

destroying and not destroying them. Thus, it was possible to develop a common legal framework in this area.

The purpose of research - the coverage ratio of the European Community in their national natural resources, assessment of nature conservation in general and wildlife in particular in Ukraine

Materials and methods research. The first in this legal framework included: Ramsar Convention (1971), which drew attention to the protection and support of intact areas of wetlands, with particular emphasis on waterfowl populations living in these areas or temporarily placed in them [1], Bonn Convention (1979), whose purpose is to protect migratory wildlife and the Berne Convention (1979) on the conservation of wild flora and fauna and their habitats, with special emphasis on the protection of rare and endangered species. Observations showed that the result of these international agreements made his own, although a small positive effect of conservation. And yet it was completed a number of documents related to the fundamental principles of social and economic policy of environmental protection. To achieve these goals within the European Community in 1979 adopted the so-called Directive on the conservation of wild birds, and in 1992 in Rio de Janeiro - the Convention on Biological Diversity, to set out a common point of view for its protection, reproduction and use [2-4].

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