

Key words: *climate changes, juridical regulations, environment*

Abstract: Born as a branch of biology, the environmental science was not seen as a science with a bright social future. But, slowly, its impact became more varied, wide and complicate. Studying natural balances, environmental scientists forecasted their gradual degradation; after a few decades, the development of industrial companies deeply modified the planet's environment. The appearance and development of pollution, the disappearance of some species, global issues manifestation and so on, were evident signs of a profound environmental crisis.

"*The environmental crisis*" taking place in the mid 1960s and its immediate consequences, the likelihood of a self destroying disaster, raised for the first time in history questions about the man's capacity to exploit and use nature, "*the boundaries*" within which economic growth may be conceived and carried out so that the natural environment on which human beings depend, is not deteriorated essentially and irreversibly.

"At theoretic-conceptual level, the influence of "*the environmental crisis*" of environment protection and conservation was expressed by the appearance and development of new dimensions and divisions for traditional disciplines, having tendencies of autonomy and specific affirmation and representing real (possible) answers to this major challenge of the beginning of century and millennium.

Representative for this fact is the development of social ecology, political ecology, environmental economics, education ecology, environmental law" (Mircea Duțu "*Environmental Law*" CH BECK Publishing House, Bucharest, 2007, p.3-4)

Facing these realities of outmost importance for mankind, law could not remain indifferent. This explains the multitude of juridical regulations related to environment protection and conservation that are enacted worldwide and also in each country because environment deterioration through human action does not have land boundaries.