

material on sixth freedom; (iv) unilateral measures affecting civil aviation; (v) IATA paper on trade in services; (vi) unilateral application of competition laws; (vii) air transport fares rates; (viii) taxation in air transport industry and (ix) automation in airline industry.

In the matter of work programmes of the Legal Committee, the Assembly has emphasized the following problems for study: (i) development of instrument for suppression of unlawful acts of violence at airports serving international aviation. For this purpose a diplomatic conference was held in ICAO in 1988 and the Montreal Convention of 1971 was amended to include suppression of airport violence; (ii) the United Nations Convention on the law of the sea implication for the Chicago Convention and its annexes and other international air law conventions; (iii) liability of air traffic control agencies; (iv) study of instruments of the Warsaw Convention; and (v) preparation of a draft instrument on the interception of civil aircraft.

A great degree of uniformity is needed in national laws to enable mass air transport operate across national boundaries without delay. Time factor for travel in air and on ground handling has assumed great importance. Information and reservation systems in aviation are being overhauled with new computerized technology. Air law has to ensure equality of opportunity for airlines of the world as provided in the objectives of ICAO. Aviation has a major role in the economic development of states and people. International trade, economics and development that modern air law has a major contribution.

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OSCILLATING POLICY FOCUS BETWEEN AGRICULTURE AND PROTECTED AREAS WITHIN ENVIRONMENTAL LAW IN REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

In the past 20 years, the contribution of agriculture to the GDP of Moldova reduced from 30% until 10% nowadays. The macroeconomic sector of Moldova is similar to other East European countries where agriculture holds an important role in the economy [8]. Nevertheless, in most East European countries the gravity of agriculture to the economy has dropped with 10% per decade (only Ukraine recording an increase from 2007 to 2016).

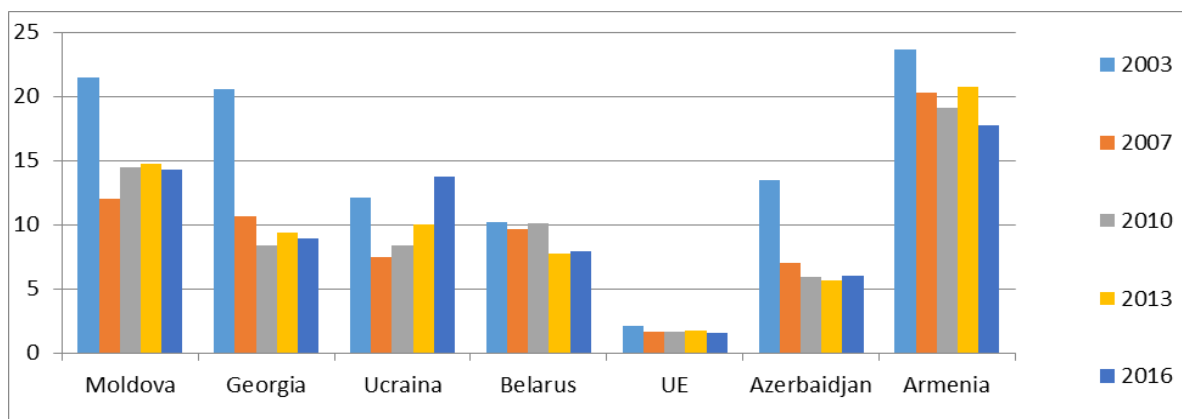


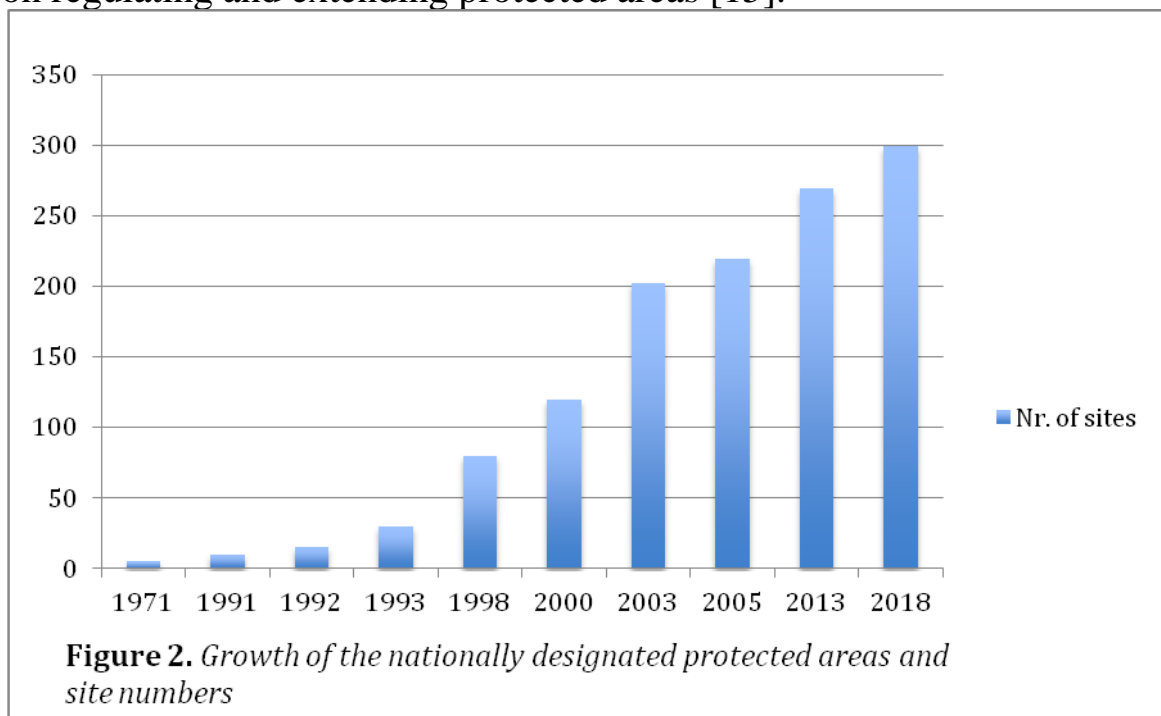
Figure 1. Gross value added in agriculture as a share of GDP in Eastern Europe and the EU-28, 2000–2016 (%)

From one hand, the slow-acceleration of indices for agriculture is the result of perception in comparison to fast-growing service sector or other industries on which countries attempt to compete in international commerce. Undeveloped instruments for diminishing the risks associated with climate conditions as well as weak level of modern technology application is another factor for delayed outcomes [12]. However, the investments in agriculture, although massive (subvention programs) are insufficient for placing this sector in line with others [8]. Rapid structural changes in countries' economy, generated employment opportunities in other sectors and by this, it was conditioned the migration of population from rural areas - urbanization. Thus, the migration process evolved generally in 2 directions: internal migration from rural to the urban area and external migration toward bigger international markets. On another hand, as mentioned, external climatic factors increase the instability of this sector. For example, *drought* is a phenomenon observed with a higher frequency in the last decade than in previous one. According to State Hydro-meteorological Service, Moldova has known 3 drought seasons in the last 5 years, 2019 and 2020 being already consecutive registered cases.

Worldwide, drought represents serious challenges for countries where people's wellbeing is highly dependent on live-hoods from natural resources. The negative effects are requiring active mitigation through conservation practices [10]. This increases the pressure on people and institutions to adopt a pro-environmental behavior, that can be demonstrated through two policy directions: *ecological farming*, which implies organic approach within agricultural activity [1]; and *biodiversity conservation*, which is positioned at the opposite spectrum from agriculture yet answer to the necessity of rebalancing the ecosystem. In this line of ideas, the understanding that forests, in ecological aspect, produce water whereas orchards consume it - continues to crystalize. The specialty literature thus, introduced protection motivation theory (PMT) to explain the phenomenon of transition from the exploitation of resources to its protection [4]. Tacitly, the environmental community has debated during several decades over human participation within protected areas

[14]. Some argued that these areas serve as a platform for mutual benefits within stakeholders from the application of traditional knowledge and lifestyle [13]. Others approve the parallel between protected areas and removal of human involvement [11]. The mediation between these two opinions has known different forms contingent on state characteristics, as to ascertain to which extent international law prioritizes the protection of the ecosystem in areas with agricultural landscapes was rather a matter of national interpretation and policy [3]. In Moldova, the general legal framework for land protection was established from the country's independence, yet additional arrangements were required afterwards when it was understood the importance of clarity in management plans and guidelines for each site specifically. Therefore, since 1998 when the first law on protected areas was adopted, more legislative initiatives took the lead for establishment of an ecological network in the country.

In the Republic of Moldova, the system of protected areas contains all-natural ecosystems [6]. Environmental protection officially represents a state priority [5]. Currently, the total surface of state-protected areas is 6% from the country territory and includes 307 objectives (e.g. Orhei National Park, Biosphere Reservation, 5 science reservations, natural monuments, wetlands of international importance, monuments of landscape architecture, dendrological and zoological gardens, etc). In the past 20 years, Moldova recorded intensive work on regulating and extending protected areas [15].



According to the National Environment Strategy, the Government has the objective to increase the surface of natural areas until 8%. Starting with 2006, the official surface grew until 5% as 3 Ramsar zones were added in the list of protected areas. In 2013, Orhei National Park was legally established, which

represented an important step for the evolution of environment protection activity [9]. In 2018, Prutul de Jos Biosphere was regulated through special law with the purpose to conserve the geographical land and aquatic areas with special physical formations of national and international importance, as well as flora and fauna habitats [7].

The oscillating policy focus between agriculture and protected areas created a path that leads to interesting presumptions regarding the future of environmental law and the agricultural sector within the economy circuit. In the first stage, land regulations accommodated traditional agricultural activities, which led to intensive exploitation of soil and natural resources. In the second stage, natural habitats and ecosystems gained attention from authorities as the economy is presented a steady uplift while climate - an unstable regime [2]. Later, intensified climate stress and induced environmental changes might require a severe approach of conservation and fight against pollution, concomitantly tailoring restrictive and pro-active measure oriented to satisfy the common goal of recalibrating the ecosystem to harmoniously encompass both - farming activity and nature's needs. Most likely, in the upcoming decade, we will observe the ecology component present even in policies that previously were not linked with environmental institutions. And maybe, setting our focus on protected areas is the most efficient manner of allowing agriculture to transform and adapt to new climate conditions.

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СУБЪЕКТ ДОКАЗЫВАНИЯ В ДИНАМИКЕ ИЗМЕНЕНИЙ УГОЛОВНО-ПРОЦЕССУАЛЬНОГО ЗАКОНОДАТЕЛЬСТВА РЕСПУБЛИКИ МОЛДОВА

Не новость, что в последнее время особенностью постсоветского законодательства в целом и уголовно-процессуального законодательства в частности является постоянный поиск нового подхода в урегулировании правоотношений. Подход, отличительной чертой которого иногда является отдаление от советских законов, без ясных перспектив проводимых реформ.

Так, если изменения УПК РМ¹ в редакции 1961 года, являются само собой разумеющиеся, после обретения независимости Республики Молдова и вступления на новый этап экономического и социального развития, то после принятия нового УПК РМ в редакции 2003, изменения законодательства в данной сфере представляются особо интересными. В

¹ Здесь и в дальнейшем имеется в виду Уголовно-процессуальный кодекс Республики Молдова.