

THE SPACE AND THE HUMAN RIGHT TO HEALTHY LIVING ENVIRONMENT

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ABSTRACT

Living space includes land and air space above the earth to the greatest heights, underground - from the surface to the greatest depths and water reservoirs - from their surface to the greatest depths to which living beings, reach them, staying alive and they lives. Part of the living space where man lives is human living space.

Living space in which the man lives with object, flora and fauna on it is a human living environment. The space that is not polluted by harmful agents, emissions of harmful radiation, noise, which does not have excessive humidity, unbearably high or low temperatures is a healthy environment. Man as a creation of nature can live normally and happily in a healthy environment. He has the right to do so. This right is guaranteed to him by the international legal acts and the constitutions of the states. Among them is the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia.

In order for a person to enjoy the rights of the complex of the right to a healthy environment and the rights to protection of the natural environment, he must have information on environmental pollutants. In the function of informing the person about polluters or endangers of the environment are the records and information services or information and documentation services, abbreviated as INDOC services. In the ranks of these services, from the aspect of environmental protection, the Environmental cadastre comes first.

The Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning establishes and maintains a single Cadastre for the environment (ecological cadastre). This cadastre, as unique, includes several cadastres, as follows: Cadastre of air pollutants, waters and the soil, Cadastre of the noise producers, Cadastre of the Waste Generators, Cadastre of protected areas and other cadastre determined by the special laws which contain provisions for the protection of the environment.

Keywords: space, right, healthy, environment, pollution, cadastre.

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INTRODUCTION

Space and time are the basic determinants of matter in motion. The matter in motion constitutes the objects in the space. Every object, every part of matter, even the smallest, takes up some space and lasts for a while. The whole cosmic space is filled with matter. Stars, comets, planets, and other heavenly bodies are huge agglomerations of matter in the cosmic space. The Planet Earth is one of those agglomerations. It occupies part of the cosmic space. Her substance is shaped in a large number of inanimate and living beings. Inanimate beings are divided into natural and artificial forms of matter. Natural: mountains, rocks of rivers, seas, lakes and other are a product of nature. Artificial: buildings, roads, bridges, vehicles and other objects are product of man. Living beings-plants and animals are always natural. Science has not yet managed to artificially create living matter. The plants make up the flora of the Planet Earth and the animals its fauna. The space in which a man lives, the objects, the flora and fauna of him is a human environment. The space that is not polluted by harmful agents, emissions of harmful radiation, noise, which does not have excessive humidity, unbearably high or low temperatures is a healthy environment. Man as a creation of nature can live normally and happily in a healthy environment. He has the right to do so. This right is guaranteed to him by the international legal acts¹ and the constitutions of the states.

One of the fundamental values of the constitutional order of the Republic of Macedonia is the arrangement and humanization of the space and the protection and promotion of the environment. Under Article 43 of the Constitution, everyone has the right to a healthy environment. Everyone is obliged to promote and protect the environment and nature. The Republic provides conditions for the exercise of the right of citizens to a healthy environment.

The environment affects human life directly, by improving or reducing its quality and indirectly, by strengthens or weakens his physical and mental health.

A healthy living environment is one that is not degraded. Degraded environment is a result of the degradation process. Degradation of the living environment is a process of impairing its quality resulting from natural or human activity or from failure to take measures to eliminate the causes of impairing the quality or damage to the environment.²

Man's living environment is a set of natural and artificially created values whose complex interrelationships make space and conditions in which man lives.³

The environment, as man's living space, contains several values that are important for the quality of human life whose use and enjoyment of man has a natural right. These are healthy and aesthetically beautiful space with all the facilities on it, a healthy natural food, healthy and clean air, clean water, beautiful and diverse flora with diverse fauna, etc. Bearing this in mind, it can be concluded that the right to a healthy environment is a complex human right. It includes several values that man, as a natural being and as a social and legal entity, is entitled. Thus, a man has the right to live and walk in the clean and secure soil, to see in front of him beautiful scenery, to enjoy the blue sky and sea expanse, the right to breathe clean air, the right to drink clean water and enjoy swimming in it, the right to use forests and forest goods, the right to reside in a clean and safe space, the right to use the benefits of the flora and fauna in the space where he lives and resides, etc. All these and other environmental human rights,⁴ which, for obvious reasons, we could not here to name, can be classified into two basic rights which actually represent two basic groups of environmental law. These are the right to a healthy space with buildings on it and the right to a healthy and non-degraded flora and fauna in the space.

1. HEALTHY LIVING SPACE AND THE RIGHT TO HEALTHY LIVING ENVIRONMENT.

Living space includes land and air space above the earth to the greatest heights, underground - from the surface to the greatest depths and water reservoirs - from their surface to the greatest depths to which living beings, reach them, staying alive and they lives. Part of the living space where man lives is human living space. He lives on the continents and islands of the Planet Earth with both natural and man-made objects on it - individual or in groups as seas, rivers, lakes, mountains; then home, industrial buildings, settlements, roads, railways, airports, ports, etc.

Nature has arranged and arrange part of the living space with natural objects on it in accordance with its laws. The man must intervene and intervene in the natural landscaped space only in the event of natural disasters (catastrophic earthquakes, catastrophic floods and catastrophic droughts and the like.), when there may be a number of human victims, significant material damage to human property and destruction of flora and fauna in the area. For this, he has a moral and legal right.⁵

This right is regulated by the Law on Protection and Rescue from Natural and other Disasters. In the Republic of Macedonia, it is regulated by the Law on Protection and Rescue. This act may to blame because it has not regulated as far as the man can go with interventions in the natural space in order to

save himself from elementary and other disasters and does not cause other harm, because nature is implacable. She does not tolerate excesses and regularly punishes them.

The biggest problems in terms of the right to a healthy living environment come from human exploitation of space in order to meet human needs. He exploits the space for the construction of diverse facilities as well as to perform the most varied activities in all areas of economic and social life.

Citizens live on the geographical space of the state. All objects that are built on this space in different ways directly touch their interests. That is why they are always the most directly interested in the problems of spatial and urban planning and the building of objects in the space.

With the spatial and urban planning and the arrangement of the space, the rational organization of the space and the settlements is envisaged and the construction of the settlement of the populated spaces and the wider spatial units in accordance with the policy of the socio-economic development is directed, for the promotion of the material basis of the life and work of the citizens and for the improvement of general living and living conditions of the space. In this connection, it can be said that the basic goals of spatial planning and space arrangement are:

- The achievement of the highest level of functionality of the space in the realization of the interests and satisfaction of the needs of the citizens, in accordance with the principles of economy and rationality;
- The protection and promotion of the values of the space, as well as the natural, as well as those created by man;
- construction and arrangement of settlements and areas of space in accordance with the natural needs of people for a healthy environment, and in connection with this, for unmet and correct psychophysical and spiritual (cultural and aesthetic) development of the human person.

One of the basic imperatives of modern planning and arrangement of space is providing the maximum level of functionality in meeting the needs of the citizens.

The functionality of the settlements, the space around them and the wider space will be achieved if they best suit the needs of the citizens as places for becoming, for work and for rest. Then, if they provide their physical and mental health, if the costs of building and maintaining the facilities, installations and devices in them are in accordance with the material possibilities of the citizens and the local self-government units, and if their formation and aesthetics provide them with pleasure and joy which is important for their mental health.

The construction of buildings on the space of the Earth soil are often performed without take into account or slightly takes account of their impact on the environment. Unplanned construction of buildings first of all attacked

the human right to breathe clean air. Industrial facilities spewing into the atmosphere harmful gases and vapors are being built near the village, on the direction of air flow. Therefore, harmful gases and vapors miserable life of citizens and damage their health.⁶

The right of man to live and stay in a clean and unpolluted soil is threatened by uncontrolled discharge of industrial and municipal waste on the terrain. Over the years, near to many of our towns and villages, have been created numerous smaller or larger landfill waste. Toxic substances from these waste penetrate the soil and pollute the groundwater. The rains washed away soil and refer this matter in surfactant waterways - streams and rivers whose waters flow into the lakes and the sea, and so pollute lakes and coastal area of the sea and destroy the living world in them.⁷ In addition, the waste pollutes the aesthetic space. Gloomy and heavy image make large areas next to the landfill on which the wind blew plastic bags, paper and other debris. It is hard to watch the bushes near the river banks dotted with countless plastic bags and plastic bottles stuck in its branches.⁸

Construction of roads and streets, as well their expanding, destroy green spaces (parks and greenery) that are the lungs of cities and quarts within them. In the race for money, construction mobsters easy get construction permits from corrupt authorities and build housing facilities without taking into account the needs of the citizens for the area and its ventilation. In the small space crowded with parked cars, on which there is the moving crowd of people, the man feels anxiety that makes his life uncomfortable. Discomfort is increased by difficulty ventilated area, especially during the cold days in the winter period.⁹ In such conditions quality of life is undoubtedly reduced, and the right to life threatened, because life means quality of life, and not usual subsistence and survival. Reduction in the quality of life is a direct result of the denial of the right to space.

The right of man to drink clean, healthy water, the right to bathe in it and the right to enjoy other benefits that water provides (to eat freshwater fish, delicious and healthy fruits of lakes and the sea, to enjoy watching the silvery ripples of water and silvery-golden glow from numerous fish and fish in a stream, river or lake) is threatened by the enormous pollution of watercourses and water reservoirs due to the discharge of waste water into them¹⁰.

The noise especially impair the right of a man to a quiet and peaceful life and peaceful sleep. Residents of districts who live near busy, and therefore noisy streets were regularly exposed to noise whose intensity exceeds several tens of decibels and that is why it becomes difficult bearable or unbearable. Worse still feel the residents of villages and suburban areas near the large aerodrom with whom, and where, each time take off and land aircrafts.

Their right to a pleasant rest calm sleep is limited, and in addition to the long living near airport, they are quite accustomed to the plane noise.¹¹

Big problem represents radioactive contamination of space, as direct adverse effects on human health. It directly threatens the human right to health and healthy offspring because his direct destructive effects on healthy cells of human organism and mutational adverse effects on fetal development in the womb. The consequences of the bombing of the many facilities in Serbia, Kosovo and Montenegro by bombs filled with depleted uranium will feel several generations of people in Serbia, Kosovo, Montenegro, north Macedonia, and other border areas of neighboring countries, because the water and the wind blown the radioactive materials away from bombed objects.

A special problem represent a waste of radioactive substances from radioactive materials and equipment used in hospitals, institutes and other organizations that work with them. Numerous information about their inadequate transporting, storing and depositing say that the legal provisions that regulate the handling of them are not respected.

Law on Protection from Ionizing Radiation and Radiational Safety of the Republic of Macedonia provides a solid normative - legal basis for the protection from radioactive materials and other sources of ionizing radiation.¹² However, there is no doubt, because of the race for money and quick profits, that is not enough respected.

It is not enough studied the effect of electromagnetic pollution of space because of excessive use of radio and television transmitters, mobile transmitters and mobile phones. Some data show certain harmful effects of excessive use of mobile phones on human health. There are indications that the antenna mobile telephone transmitters that are often seen on the roofs of tall buildings and high ground near the road, may adversely affect the health of the surrounding population.¹³

Harmful effects of electromagnetic radiation transmission lines on human health has already been proven. However, despite this, are not rare cases that power lines cross the residential buildings, that violate the right of tenants of these buildings to healthy living space.

2. HEALTHY AND NON-DEGRADED FLORA AND FAUNA IN THE LIVING SPACE IN FUNCTION OF THE RIGHT TO HEALTHY LIVING ENVIRONMENT

Flora and fauna vivify space. Without them, the Earth would be desolate planet. They are condition for the survival of man on Planet Earth, because they are a source of food. Flora is especially significant, because the plants

that constitute it, converted inorganic matter into organic. Animals, directly or indirectly, food organic matter produced by flora.

Due to the impact of humans in the reproduction and breeding of flora and fauna they are divided into wild and tame (cultivated) flora and fauna.

Wild flora and fauna with the space on which they are located form the basis of man's natural environment, because in relation to cultivated flora and fauna they are predominant. Elements of wild flora and fauna (plants and animals) spring up, or are born, grow, live and disappear (die) by the laws of nature. The man exploiting the resources of the space, living beings and objects on it, has a huge impact on flora and fauna. He, by unplanned and uncontrolled use of wild flora and fauna, degrades human nature and deprives himself of the right to a healthy living environment. The most illustrative example is merciless destruction of the Amazon rainforests for which the biologists say that it represents the lungs of the Planet Earth.

On our Balkan region forests are also unscrupulously destroyed. Corrupt forest authorities easily issue permits for forest cutting and close the eyes to the excessive deforestation. Forests have become sources of enrichment for many, money rapacious, inhabitants of towns and villages in their vicinity.

The man, by deforestation, destroys the habitats of many forest animals and plants.¹⁴ Thus, a man deprives himself and his future generations the right to use the many natural resources and denies itself the right to a safe and peaceful life in the present and the future.

With excessive and improper exploitation of forest fruits, plants and fungi, man destroys the entire plant species in certain areas.

Forest fires often swallow huge forest areas. Their cause is usually gross neglect, and very often people cause them with intent to reach inexpensive firewood and building materials,¹⁵ as well as a room for livestock grazing. Lukewarm response by forestry companies and government bodies and their incorrect policy regarding the use of wood from burnt forests, encourage reckless and irresponsible attitude of the citizens towards forests.

Regardless of whether they are caused by unintentional (manslaughter) or intentional (premeditated), forest fires represent the crudest assault on nature and the crudest form of deprivation of man to a healthy living environment. This is because in a short time vast areas of forest are destroyed, often by several hundred hectares. The consequences are terrible: destroyed vast amounts of forest trees and other forest plants, destroyed habitats of forest animals, created conditions for intensive soil erosion, emission huge amounts of smoke in the atmosphere, increasing the degree of warming of the soil, reducing the amount of water in forest water courses, etc.

As for the wild fauna, besides it is destroyed by the destruction and degradation of its natural habitat, it is destroyed and by excessive and illegal hunting and fishing. Thus, by excessive hunting has been reduced to a

minimum the number of rabbits in the fields, field and forest partridge, deer and wild boar in the forests of Macedonia

A similar situation is with the fish stocks in Macedonian rivers and lakes. Excessive and illegal fishing reduced the number of fish. The waters of Ohrid and Prespa lakes were full of small fish Plashica. Now, it was considerably rarefied. Ohrid trout and the Prespa carp were far known for its excellent taste. Now, Ohrid trout is reduced to a minimum, and the fishing is banned at her.

Several times during the year, Macedonian TV stations, radio and newspapers horrible citizens with information about enormous proportions of poisoning of fish in the rivers. They induce unscrupulous businessmen who emit toxic wastewater into the river beds. Smaller rivers and streams are devoid of fish, and other animal world in them.

Tame flora and fauna is also threatened by man by improper cultivation and use. So, tame flora is compromised by excessive use of pesticides, a tame fauna (livestock) by genetic interventions and nutrition.

By excessive treatment with pesticides plants obtained for eye a beautiful and large fruits, vegetables and grains, but harmful to human health. Thereby, the man's right to health is directly threatened and, over it, his right to life, because health is most directly a function of life.

The Law on Plant Protection of the Republic Macedonia¹⁶ normatively regulates the protection of plants from fungal, bacterial and viral diseases, as well as from harmful insects, but not from man. Not only that, the legislator clearly, above all, bearing in mind the plants belonging to tame flora, ignores the protection of plants belonging to the wild flora.

The Law on the Protection and Welfare of Animals of the Republic of Macedonia¹⁷ only protects domestic animals. The legislator has obviously dropped out of sight wildlife. Their protection is left to the Law on Nature Protection,¹⁸ to the Law on Environment, and to special laws on hunting and fishing.¹⁹ However, these laws do not contain sufficiently precise norms on the protection of wild flora and fauna, because obviously are not primarily intended for their protection. The need for effective protection the nature space with all facilities, plants and animals on it, require normative extension of these laws in order to create quality normative base for effective protection of the man's living environment, and thus for the full exercise of his right to a healthy living environment.

3. ENVIRONMENTAL CADASTRE IN FUNCTION OF CONTROL OVER THE POLLUTERS OF THE SPACE

In order for a person to enjoy the rights of the complex of the right to a healthy living environment and the rights to protection of the natural environment, he must have information on environmental pollutants. In the function of informing the person about polluters or endangers of the environment, the records and information services or information and documentation services, abbreviated as INDOC services are necessary. In the ranks of these services, from the aspect of environmental protection, the Environmental Cadastre comes first. The Law on Environment, Article 5, item 15 defines the cadastre of the environment as a quantitative and qualitative record of pollutants and sources of pollution that release pollutants and substances in the environmental media, which includes the map of pollutants. The Law on Environment in Articles 42 and 43 in detail regulates the competence for the establishment and maintenance of the unique Environmental Cadastre. As regards the competence for establishment and maintenance of this cadastre, according to the Law, the body of the state administration responsible for the affairs of the environment is competent. This body is the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning.

The Law stipulates the contents of the Environmental Cadastre with the provisions of Article 42.

According to Article 42 of the Law on Environment, the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning establishes and maintains a single Cadastre for the environment (ecological cadastre). This cadastre, as unique, includes several cadastres, as follows: Cadastre of Air, Waters and the Soil Pollutants, Cadastre of the Noise Producers, Cadastre of the Waste Generators, Cadastre of Protected areas and other cadastre determined by the special laws which contain provisions for the protection of the environment.

According to the Law (Article 42), the Environmental Cadastre contains data on the activities and installations that endanger environment and can endanger it, especially for:

- The name or the nomination of the operator and the address of the location of the installation;
- Brief description of the activities and the technical process;
- significant data pertaining to emissions, hazardous substances present in the plants, generation of waste, use of natural resources and energy, and

- For the issued licenses and for the amendments and additions to the licenses and the control carried out, for the significant results and for taking measures.

The form and the content of the cadastre shall be prescribed in detail by the Minister of Environment and Physical Planning.

For the purpose of completing and updating the cadastre, the Law obliges physical and legal entities to submit to the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning data on their activities of importance for the keeping cadastral records.

The Law, with a dispositive norm, especially gives the opportunity for the municipalities on the territory of the Republic, the City of Skopje and its municipality, to establish and maintain environmental cadastres for their spaces. The mayors of the municipalities, the City of Skopje and the municipalities in it, are obliged to submit the data from these cadastres to the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning at least once a month.

The establishment and maintenance of the ecological cadastre is an imperative of the contemporary protection of environmental rights. The Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia, as the hierarchical highest legal act, raises the right to inform citizens about all issues that are in their interest at the level of basic constitutional law.

The Law on Environment contains a principle that encompasses the obligation of all organs of state government, municipal bodies, and the City of Skopje to prescribe procedures that ensure the right of access to information of importance for the protection and improvement of the environment. In addition to this principle, this Law in the provisions for specific obligations and measures also contains provisions for informing the public about environmental pollution and for undertaking and introducing mandatory measures for the most protection. Finally, this law contains provisions for the establishment of a separate environmental information system and its threats (Article 40 -50). Similar provisions also include the Law on Nature Protection in Article 158. There is no doubt that informing citizens and other environmental actors about environmental threats will be far more efficient if a digital ecological cadastre is established. Its establishment will allow the data on environmental threats to be available to every social entity and at any time. With such data available, the social entities, the citizens and their associations, the inspections and other control and protective institutions of the society will be able to timely undertake the necessary measures for the protection of nature, and thus for the fulfillment their ecological rights.

Timely and quality informed citizens, directly or through the authorized social institutions, react with the taking of environmental protection measures, usually as soon as the information about its pollution and

degradation. This is because of the notorious fact that the protected environment allows a person to live in a healthy environment as the most immediate condition for a healthy life. Only a healthy life can be happy and long-lasting. There is no healthy life without a healthy living environment. There is no healthy living environment without its protection. With the protection of the living environment, the citizens' environmental rights are directly realized and protected.

A natural characteristic of a person is to react to the danger as soon as he finds out about it. Precisely because of this, the provision of timely and thorough information on environmental threats is of existential significance for the citizens and for every social entity. By timely informing the citizens about the threats to nature we will ensure the existence of one of the fundamental values of the constitutional order of the Republic of Macedonia declared in Article 8 of the Constitution. That is the arrangement and humanization of space and the protection and promotion of the environment and nature.

INSTEAD OF A CONCLUSION

The right to life is the ultimate human right. It is his birthright. All other rights of man are in its function. As the ultimate human right, that is directly or indirectly subject to regulation of all international legal acts on human rights. Thus, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights recognizes the right to life in the first place along with the right to liberty and security of person. The right to liberty means life free from fear, anguish and anxiety. A man can be freed from fear only when he will be safe. He will be safe if he lives in a safe space.

The space, in which he lives, with all the objects on it, both natural and artificial, with the flora and fauna that inhabit it, is its living environment. Thus, man's living environment is a space where he lives and by living he performs all of his life activities. In it he does, rest, recreate, fun etc.

There is no doubt that the right to a healthy living environment is the most directly function of right to life. This is because the man with the environment most directly communicates. Living environment, as well as its most immediate natural surroundings, represents a dialectical unity of the conditions for his life. If these conditions are favorable or healthy, human life will be healthy. Healthy life produces good health, both physical and spiritual. Good health is a guarantee of long life. A long and healthy life in terms of a healthy living environment means a long-term enjoyment of the natural rights of man as a natural being.

But, unfortunately, today, man's living environment is more or less degraded. Degraded environment is not a healthy living environment,

because living conditions in it are not healthy. Environmental degradation is caused primarily by improper exploitation of natural resources by man; their over-exploitation; then space pollution by emission of harmful gases and vapors; by land pollution with waste materials and nitrates from fertilizers; by rivers, lakes and seas pollution with wastewater and other harmful liquids discharges; by forest fires caused by man; by radioactive and electromagnetic space contamination; by excessive noise etc. Having this in mind, in terms of natural law, improper exploitation of natural resources in the space and its pollution of man is denying many natural rights including: the right to a healthy climate as a natural product, the right to clean air, the right to unpolluted water, the right to the products of nature free from harmful chemical composition, the right to a natural space that is not contaminated by hazardous and noxious waste, the right to protection from noise in the area, the right to security from radioactive contamination and electromagnetic radiation, the right to a living space that is not loaded with inhumane and dense accumulation of buildings, apartments, people and vehicles which reduce a possibilities to live a life with the necessary satisfaction, the right to enjoy the beauty of the space and other rights.

By degradation and damage of living space the flora and fauna are destroyed. Flora and fauna directly do space available in the function of man's existence, because finding in dialectical unity with space it consists man's living environment. Damaged and destroyed flora and fauna both wild and tame, are on the parts of the space in which the man lives, hinder his life on it, make it less enjoyable, give less products for food and satisfying other human living needs and a products that they give are of lower quality.

Damage or destruction of the flora and fauna deprives the man of many rights that are in the immediate link with the right to life. These are primarily the right to healthy food, the right to fresh air, rich with oxygen, the right to enjoy the harmony of life in the area, the right to enjoy the beauty of plants and animals, the right to security from the genetic manipulation with plants and animals, the right to security of use chemical composition for faster and greater production of fruits and vegetables and farming domestic animals and other rights.

Environment is a dialectical unity of space and flora and fauna on it. The life is an activity of living beings - plants and animals in the area. In contrast to life is death as its negation, and as the end of existence of every living being. Life and living environment constitute a dialectical unity. If on the area there is not living beings, so if there is not life there, there will not be living environment. The man is a living being. Having lived in the space where there is life as an overall activity of living beings, he lives in the living environment. Healthy living environment, as a complete natural and socio-economic space makes his life full and quality. Thus, a healthy environment

is a function of human life. It is the material basis of the right to a healthy living environment. If a healthy living environment is in function of human life, then it is the right to a healthy living environment in the function of the right to life. Therefore, without realizing the right to a healthy living environment it could not exercise the right to a healthy life. A healthy life is the true life, because it is in a dialectical unity with a healthy living environment. Unhealthy life is difficult, unhappy and incomplete. It leads to the disappearance, to death as a dialectical contradiction of life. Maintaining a healthy living environment is in function of life - a healthy, full and happy life. It enables man to live in harmony with nature, which means to be a true natural man, not a being alienated from nature. Alienation from nature leads humanity to annihilation. Humanity must not allow it.

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¹ the Stockholm Declaration of 1972 which states that "Man has the fundamental right to freedom and equality in satisfactory conditions of life, in an environment whose quality should enable him to live in dignity and prosperity."

² See Article 3, paragraph 17 of the Law on Environmental Protection ("Official Gazette of RS", No. 135/04).

³ In this connection see the definition of living environment given in Article 3, paragraph 1 of the Law on Environmental Protection ("Official Gazette of RS", No. 135/04) and definition given in Article 5, paragraph 1, item 1 of the Law on Living Environment of the Republic of Macedonia ("Official Gazette of RM" No. 33/05).

⁴ See Đorđević J.: Socialism and Freedom, Prosveta, Belgrade, 1982 p. 99-104.

⁵ See "Official Gazette of RM" No. 36/04.

⁶ In city of Veles factory for processing of lead and zinc was built in the immediate vicinity of the town, in the direction from which the wind blows mostly to the city. Therefore, smoke and toxic fumes are almost always covered 4/5 area of the city and a maximum hindered the lives of citizens. Quality of their life was down to insupportable level. The percentage of respiratory diseases among the citizens has increased substantially. The frequent occurrence and malformations in newborns due to the mutagenic effects are result of harmful lead and cadmium fumes.

⁷ Flotation of iron ore in v. Sopotnica, near Demir Hisar at once destroyed life in Crna Reka, second largest river in the Republic of Macedonia.

⁸ Gloomy and painful impressions gained every remotely sensitive man who had the opportunity to travel by train and watch the coast through Taorska Gorge of the Vardar (between Skopje and Veles) and the coast of South Morava through Grdelica Gorge.

⁹ Therefore, many citizens of Skopje with anxiety and fear welcome rainy spring, autumn and cold winter days when the smog and fog covered the streets and quarts of Skopje for which the amount of oxygen in the air drops to a minimum, making it difficult to breathe and causes headache. Skopian housewives and hygienists after weekends and holidays regularly removed from furniture greased thin layer of dark dust.

¹⁰ The author of these lines had the opportunity a few years ago to see the Strumica river which flows through the Strumica valley, Macedonia. Water with gray-green color, without life in it had hit his soul, especially when the memory led him forty five years ago when the same water was clean as a whistle, and when the number of fish kicked at it and lit by sunlight gave the silvery glow with its scales,

¹¹ From talking with peasants from a village near the airport Petrovec near Skopje, the author of these lines has received information that the cows give less milk and rearing pigs eat less because they are disturbed by aircraft noise.

¹² See: Law on Protection of ionizing radiation and radiation safety ("Official Gazette of RM". No 48/02).

¹³ See www.bkosa.rs - Mobile phones and health effects www.telenor.rs,

¹⁴ On the mountain Kozjak near the town of Prilep the habitat of mountain tea are destroyed which, forty years ago, there was abundant.

¹⁵In the Republic of Macedonia, a tree from burnt forests were sold significantly cheaper than other wood though often in quality - as well as firewood, but also as a building material is not much lag behind the tree from uburnt forests.

¹⁶ Official Gazette of RM ". No 25/98.

¹⁷Official Gazette of RM ". No 113/07.

¹⁸ Official Gazette of RM ". No 67/04.

¹⁹ See: Law on Hunting ("Official Gazette." Number 26/09) and the Law on Fisheries and Aquaculture ("Official Gazette". No. 7/08)