

Inventory

Implementation of Articles III.4 and III.5 of the Convention

Romania		
Party since 1 July 1998		
National Reports submitted: COP11 (2014), COP10 (2011), COP9 (2008)		
Relevant Legislation		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law No. 13/1998 for the ratification of the Convention regarding the Conservation of Migratory Species of wild animals. • Law No. 58/1994 for the ratification of the Convention regarding Biological Diversity, signed in Rio de Janeiro. • Law No. 90/2000 for the ratification of the Agreement on the Conservation of Bats in Europe. • Law No. 265/2006 on environmental protection, modified and completed. • Law No. 407/2006 on hunting, modified and completed. • Government Decision No. 1081/2013 regarding the National Strategy and the National Action Plan for the conservation of biodiversity in the period 2014-2020. • Emergency Governmental Ordinance No. 57/2007 on the regime of natural protected areas, conservation of natural habitats, wild flora and fauna, modified and approved by Law No. 49/2011, completed. • Minister Order No. 2387/2011 which modify the Minister Order No. 1964/2007 regarding the declaration of Sites of Community Importance as an integrated part of the ecological network Nature 2000 in Romania. • Minister Order No. 19/2010 on the approval of the Methodological Guide regarding the appropriate assessment of the potential effects of the plans and projects on the natural protected areas of community interest. 	
Article III.5		
	Laws that Implement the Take Prohibition	
	Aquatic Mammals	Taking of all Appendix I aquatic mammals is prohibited, but relevant law is not identified.
	Terrestrial Mammals	Unknown
	Birds	Taking of all Appendix I birds is prohibited, but relevant law is not identified.
	Reptiles	Unknown
	Fish	Taking of all Appendix I fish is prohibited, but relevant law is not identified.
	Exceptions to the Take Prohibition	
	Aquatic Mammals	None granted, but no law is identified to determine the scope of permissible exceptions.
	Terrestrial Mammals	Unknown
	Birds	None granted, but no law is identified to determine the scope of permissible exceptions.

	Reptiles	Unknown
	Fish	None granted, but no law is identified to determine the scope of permissible exceptions.
Article III.4		
	Laws to conserve and, where feasible and appropriate, restore habitats of CMS Appendix I species	
	Romania has designated a variety of different protected areas, including national parks, biosphere reserves, Ramsar sites, and Natura 2000 sites. Some of these include Appendix I species, including <i>Aythya nyroca</i> (ferruginous duck), <i>Pelecanus crispus</i> (Dalmatian pelican). However, insufficient information is provided to identify the content of any obligations arising from these protected area designations.	
	Laws that prevent, remove, compensate for or minimize, as appropriate, the adverse effects of activities or obstacles that seriously impede or prevent the migration of the species	
	Windmills (birds and bats)	All offshore and onshore wind turbine proposals are subject to full environmental impact assessment (EIA).
	Cell towers (birds and bats)	Unknown
	Dams (fish)	Unknown
	Road construction (mammals)	Unknown
	Train tracks (mammals)	Unknown
	Fishing gear/bycatch (marine mammals, sea turtles, fish)	Romania reported that the following bycatch related rules are in place, although it was not clear whether these were mandatory: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use the turbot fishing nets with mesh side equal to or greater than 200 mm and the fineness of the yarn equal or less than 0.50 mm; • Prohibit the use of gillnets without marking their position with buoys and identification marks. • Equip turbot gillnets with devices hydro-acoustic to prevent bycatch of dolphins.
	Shipping (marine mammals)	Unknown
	Laws that prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger the species, including strictly controlling the introduction of or controlling or eliminating, already introduced species.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electricity companies voluntarily undertake bird-friendly construction of newly built and renovated power lines as well as cooperate in projects to insulate power lines; these measures are primarily important for migratory birds species. 	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Romania has developed management plans and regulations for bird species and for protected areas. • In Romania, any project that has a potential negative environmental impact is subject to EIA. EIA takes into account the impact on migration routes (destruction and disconnection of communication corridors); assessment of losses of foraging habitats (sites with a great abundance of species, evaluation of the heightened risk of collision during flight (mandatory during operation of wind turbines and construction of roads); assessment of the degree of disorientation of bats resulting from emissions of ultra sound noise; assessment of measures that would reduce the risk of increased species fatalities specifically in relation to migration corridors, areas of intensive activity of migrating species, important foraging habitats of resident and migrating species, affected summer and winter roosts; and the assessment of the cumulative effect of the facilities. • Romania has undertaken awareness raising and educational activities, as well as presentations and training courses. For example, Fishermen received targeted information about the impact of overexploitation of sturgeons. • “STURGEON 2020” is a program and a strategy for the protection and rehabilitation of sturgeons in the Danube River and Black Sea, including <i>Acipenser sturio</i>. However, insufficient information is provided to identify the content of any obligations of the program. <p>Poisoning migratory birds is forbidden by the national legislation.</p> <p>Pollution is controlled by a variety of means, including legislation, regulations and public awareness.</p>
Reservations, territorial inclusions, and territorial exclusions		
	Reservations	None
	Territorial Scope	“The whole territory of Romania”. Thus, the Convention is presumed to apply to all territory, including any overseas territories and semi-autonomous zones.