

# 2019 CMS National Report

**Deadline for submission of the National Reports: 17 August 2019**

**Reporting period: from April 2017 to August 2019**

Parties are encouraged to respond to all questions and are also requested to provide comprehensive answers, when required.

COP Resolution 9.4 called upon the Secretariats and Parties of CMS Agreements to collaborate in the implementation and harmonization of online reporting implementation. The CMS Family Online Reporting System (ORS) has been successfully implemented and used by CMS, AEWA, IOSEA and Sharks MOU in collaboration with UNEP-WCMC.

Decision 12.4 requested the Secretariat, taking account of advice from the informal advisory group, to develop a proposal to be submitted for the approval of the 48th meeting of the Standing Committee (StC48) for a revision of the format for the national reports to be submitted to the 13th meeting of the Conference of the Parties and subsequently. The new format was adopted by StC48 in October 2018 and made available as an offline version downloadable from the CMS website in December 2018. The revised format aims inter alia at collecting data and information relevant to eight indicators adopted by COP12 for the purpose of assessing implementation of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023.

This online version of the format strictly follows the one adopted by StC48. In addition, as requested by StC48, it incorporates pre-filled information, notably in Sections II and III, based on data available at the Secretariat. This includes customized species lists by Party. Please note that the lists include taxa at the species level originating from the disaggregation of taxa listed on Appendix II at a level higher than species. Please review the information and update or amend it, when necessary.

The Secretariat was also requested to develop and produce a guidance document to accompany any revised National Report Format. Please note that guidance has been provided for a number of questions throughout the national report as both in-text guidance and as tool tips (displayed via the information 'i' icon).

For any question, please contact Ms. María José Ortiz, Programme Management Officer, at maria-jose.ortiz@cms.int

## High-level summary of key messages

### **In your country, in the reporting period, what does this report reveal about:**

Guidance: This section invites you to summarise briefly the most important positive aspects of CMS implementation in your country and the areas of greatest concern. Please limit this specifically to the current reporting period only. Your answers should be based on the information contained in the body of the report: the intention is for this section to distil the technical information in the report into some very brief and simple "high level" messages for decision-makers and for wider audiences. Although keeping it brief, please try also to be specific where you can, e.g. "New wildlife legislation enacted in 2018 doubled penalties for poisoning wild birds" is more informative than "stronger laws"; "50% shortfall in match-funding for GEF project on gazelles" is more informative than "lack of funding".

The most successful aspects of implementation of the Convention? (List up to five items):

- > - The Emergency Government Ordinance No. 57/ 2007 on the regime of natural protected areas, the conservation of natural habitats and wild flora and fauna, approved with amendments and supplements by Law No. 49/2011, as further amended, provided full transposition of the relevant Community legislation, included in the Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the conservation of wild birds ("Birds" Directive) and the Council Directive 92/ 43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild flora and fauna ("Habitats" Directive).
- The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) were completed and updated.
- Regarding the development of the institutional framework, in 2016 was established the National Agency of Natural Protected Areas which is entitled to improve the institutional capacity for the natural protected areas and to provide management coordination of unmanaged protected areas.
- The migratory species issues have been incorporated into the other national strategies and planning processes such as: the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) 2014-2020, the coastal and marine resource management plan, national policies on agriculture, etc.
- For ensuring the efficient management of the Natura 2000 network of protected areas, new sites were designated in the last years. The European ecological network Natura 2000 includes 435 Sites of Community Importance and 172 Special Protection Areas. The total percentage of country surface covered by Natura

2000 sites has increased from 17,84% to 23,38%.

- The number of the Management Plans (275) of the Special Protection Areas and Sites of Community Importance that take into consideration the economic, social and cultural exigencies, as well as the local and regional particularities of the protected areas, with priority on the objectives which lead to the establishment of the natural protected areas, was increased.
- The Action Plans for the conservation of Ferruginous ducks (*Aythya nyroca*), Pygmy cormorant (*Microcarbo pygmeus*), Lesser Spotted Eagle (*Aquila pomarina*) were implemented by the administrators in the Special Protection Areas.
- Biodiversity conservation was based especially on external funds: LIFE Programme of the European Commission, PHARE Programme, GEF/World Bank grants etc. The LIFE projects were co-financed from the Ministry of Environment budget, Romania assuring also the co-financing of programmes that benefit from support from the EEA Financial Mechanism 2014-2021 which has been contributing to the strengthening of bilateral relations with the Donor States (Iceland, the Principality of Liechtenstein and the Kingdom of Norway).
- Funding from the State budget and the European Fund for Agriculture and Rural Development was used for protected areas management. Compensation for forest users that respect the management restrictions in Natura 2000 sites, forest categories T1 and T2, with protection function have been implemented.
- The elaboration of the list of invasive alien species was included into the integrated management of biological and landscape diversity for sustainable development and ecological connectivity (BIOREGIO Carpathians).
- Romania participated in the BlackSeaWet regional initiative for protection of the Black Sea and Azov Sea coastal wetlands.

The greatest difficulties in implementing the Convention? (List up to five items):

- > - The sectoral policies such as biodiversity, forestry, agriculture, water, fisheries, aquaculture, rural development are not fully effective in protecting the natural capital through sustainable integrated management and the inter-institutional integration and coordination should be actively pursued to achieve a Good Ecosystems Governance.
- Harmonization of national legislation
- Reduce the human induced mortality, mainly by catch in fishing gear, which contribute to the cetacean losses in the Black Sea.
- Investigation of potential mitigation measures that are expedient for the specific conditions of the Black Sea fisheries from scientific and socio-economic perspective, including implications of using pingers and acoustically reflective nets and their possible effects on other components of the ecosystem.
- Evaluation of maritime areas inhabited by cetaceans and exploited or projected for exploitation by gas and oil industry including its exploring, extractive and transporting components.
- Evaluation of critical habitats, used by cetaceans for resident habitation, reproduction, feeding and migrations.

The main priorities for future implementation of the Convention? (List up to five items):

- > - Amending and completing the Annexe of Law No. 90/2000 which ratify EUROBATS
- Amending and completing the Annexe II of the Law No. 89/2000 which ratify AEWA.
- Amending and completing the Annexe
- Amending and completing the Annexes I and II of Law No. 13/1998 which ratify CMS.
- Updating and completing the Black Sea Cetacean Conservation Action Plan approved by the Minister's Order No. 374/2004
- Approving through the Government's Decision the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Migratory Birds of Prey in Africa and Eurasia
- Integrating the ecosystem approach into decision and policy making since it is a way of making choices that manage human activities sustainable.

## **I. Administrative Information**

Name of Contracting Party

> Romania

Date of entry into force of the Convention in your country (DDMMYY)

> 01.07.1998

Any territories which are excluded from the application of the Convention

> None

### **Report compiler**

Name and title

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Full name of institution

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### **Designated CMS National Focal Point**

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### **Representative on the Scientific Council**

Name and title

> None

Full name of institution

> None

Mailing address

> None

Telephone

> None

Email

> None

## II. Accession/Ratification of CMS Agreements/MOUs

Please confirm the status of your country's participation in the following Agreements/MOUs, and indicate any updates or corrections required:

*Please select only one option*

- Yes, the lists are correct and up to date  
 No, updates or corrections are required, as follows:

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Romanian Ornithological Society

Updates or corrections:

> Yes

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Numenius arquata

Country participation in Agreements/MOUs:

*Please select only one per line*

	Party/Signatory	Range State, but not a Party/Signatory	Not applicable (= not a Range State)
Western African Aquatic Mammals	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
West African Elephants	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wadden Sea Seals	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Southern South American Grassland Birds	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
South Andean Huemul	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Slender-billed Curlew	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Siberian Crane	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sharks	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Saiga Antelope	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ruddy-headed Goose	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pacific Islands Cetaceans	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Monk Seal in the Atlantic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Middle-European Great Bustard	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
IOSEA Marine Turtles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
High Andean Flamingos	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gorilla Agreement	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
EUROBATS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dugong	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bukhara Deer	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Birds of Prey (Raptors)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Atlantic Turtles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ASCOBANS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Aquatic Warbler	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
AEWA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

ACCOBAMS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ACAP	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

### III. Species on the Convention Appendices

Please confirm that the Excel file linked to below correctly identifies the Appendix I species for which the country is a Range State.

Please download the Appendix I species occurrence list for your country here.

Guidance: Article I(1)(h) of the Convention defines when a country is a Range State for a species, by reference also to the definition of “range” in Article I(1)(f). The latter refers to all the areas that a migratory species inhabits, stays in temporarily, crosses or overflies at any time on its normal migration route. In adopting the current format for national reports, the Standing Committee was aware that there are occasional cases where it may be difficult to determine what is a “normal” migration route, and for example to distinguish this from aberrant or vagrant occurrences. This issue has been identified for possible examination in the future by the Sessional Committee of the CMS Scientific Council. In the meantime, if in doubt, please make the interpretation that you think will best serve the wider aims of the Convention. A note on the application of the Convention to Overseas Territories/Autonomous Regions of Parties can be found at [https://www.cms.int/sites/default/files/instrument/territories\\_reservations%202015.pdf](https://www.cms.int/sites/default/files/instrument/territories_reservations%202015.pdf).

References throughout this report format to “species” should be taken to include subspecies where an Appendix to the Convention so provides, or where the context otherwise requires.

*Please select only one option*

Yes the file is correct and up to date (please upload the file as your confirmation of this, and include any comments you may wish in respect of individual species)

No, amendments are needed and these are specified in the amended version of the Excel file provided (please upload the amended file using the attachment button below).

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Section III Appendix I Romania \(1\).xlsx](#) - Amendments to the Appendix I of CMS

Please confirm that the Excel file linked to below correctly identifies the Appendix II species for which the country is a Range State.

Please download the Appendix II species occurrence list for your country here.

Guidance: See the guidance note in question III.1 concerning the interpretation of “Range State”.

*Please select only one option*

Yes the file is correct and up to date (please upload the file as your confirmation of this, and include any comments you may wish in respect of individual species)

No, amendments are needed and these are specified in the amended version of the Excel file provided (please upload the amended file using the attachment button below).

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Section III Appendix I Romania \(1\).xlsx](#) - Amendments to the Appendix II of CMS

## IV. Legal Prohibition of the Taking of Appendix I Species

Is the taking of Appendix I species prohibited by national or territorial legislation in accordance with CMS Article III(5)?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes for all Appendix I species  
 Yes for some species  
 Yes for part of the country, or a particular territory or territories  
 No

Please identify the legal statute(s) concerned

> • Law No. 13/1998 for the ratification of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS);

**Exceptions:** Where the taking of Appendix I species is prohibited by national legislation, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No

If yes, please indicate in the Excel file linked to below which species, which reasons among those in CMS Article III(5) (a)-(d) justify the exception, any temporal or spatial limitations applying to the exception, and the nature of the “extraordinary circumstances” that make the exception necessary.

Please download the list of species here, select all that apply and upload the amended file using the attachment button below.

Guidance: According to Article III(5) of the Convention, exceptions to a legal prohibition against taking of Appendix I species can only be made for one (or more) of the reasons specified in sub-paragraphs (a)-(d) of that Article. For any species you list in this table, therefore, you must identify (in the second column of the table in the Excel file) at least one of the reasons that justify the exception relating to that species. In any case where you identify reason (d) as applying, please explain (in the third column) the nature of the “extraordinary circumstances” involved. According to Article III(5), exceptions granted for any of the four reasons must also be “precise as to content and limited in space and time”. Please therefore state what the specific mandatory space and time limitations are, in each case, using the third column; and indicate the date on which each exception was notified to the Secretariat in accordance with Article III(7).

Please indicate in the Excel file linked to below the species for which taking is prohibited.

Please download the list of species here, select all that apply and upload the amended file using the attachment button below.

Please identify the legal statute(s) concerned

>

**Exceptions:** Where the taking of Appendix I species is prohibited by national legislation, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No

If yes, please indicate in the Excel file linked to below which species, which reasons among those in CMS Article III(5) (a)-(d) justify the exception, any temporal or spatial limitations applying to the exception, and the nature of the “extraordinary circumstances” that make the exception necessary.

Please download the list of species here, select all that apply and upload the amended file using the attachment button below.

Guidance: According to Article III(5) of the Convention, exceptions to a legal prohibition against taking of Appendix I species can only be made for one (or more) of the reasons specified in sub-paragraphs (a)-(d) of that Article. For any species you list in this table, therefore, you must identify (in the second column of the table in the Excel file) at least one of the reasons that justify the exception relating to that species. In any case where you identify reason (d) as applying, please explain (in the third column) the nature of the “extraordinary circumstances” involved. According to Article III(5), exceptions granted for any of the four reasons must also be “precise as to content and limited in space and time”. Please therefore state what the specific mandatory space and time limitations are, in each case, using the third column; and indicate the date on which each exception was notified to the Secretariat in accordance with Article

III(7).

Where the taking of all Appendix I species is not prohibited and the reasons for exceptions in Article III(5) do not apply, are steps being taken to develop new legislation to prohibit the taking of all relevant species?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No

Please indicate which of the following stages of development applies

*Please select only one option*

- Legislation being considered  
 Legislation in draft  
 Legislation fully drafted and being considered for adoption in (specify year)

>

Other

>

Please indicate in the Excel file linked to below the species for which taking is prohibited.

Please download the list of species here, select all that apply and upload the amended file using the attachment button below.

Please identify the legal statute(s) concerned

>

Where the taking of all Appendix I species is not prohibited and the reasons for exceptions in Article III(5) do not apply, are steps being taken to develop new legislation to prohibit the taking of all relevant species?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No

Please indicate which of the following stages of development applies:

*Please select only one option*

- Legislation being considered  
 Legislation in draft  
 Legislation fully drafted and being considered for adoption in (specify year)

>

Other

>

Where the taking of all Appendix I species is not prohibited and the reasons for exceptions in Article III(5) do not apply, are steps being taken to develop new legislation to prohibit the taking of all relevant species?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No

Please indicate which of the following stages of development applies:

*Please select only one option*

- Legislation being considered  
 Legislation in draft  
 Legislation fully drafted and being considered for adoption in (specify year)

>

Other

>

Are any vessels flagged to your country engaged outside national jurisdictional limits in intentionally taking Appendix I species?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No  
 Don't know



Please provide more information on the circumstances of the take, including any future plans in respect of such take.

>

## V. Awareness

(SPMS Target 1: People are aware of the multiple values of migratory species and their habitats and migration systems, and the steps they can take to conserve them and ensure the sustainability of any use.)

During the reporting period, please indicate the actions that have been taken by your country to increase people's awareness of the values of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems (note that answers given in section XVIII on SPMS Target 15 may also be relevant).

(Select all that apply).

- Campaigns on specific topics
- Teaching programmes in schools or colleges
- Press and media publicity, including social media
- Community-based celebrations, exhibitions and other events
- Engagement of specific stakeholder groups
- Special publications
- Interpretation at nature reserves and other sites
- Other (please specify)

> The Environmental Protection Agency Tulcea has implemented the project "Integrated Management Plan development for the Special Protection Area ROSPA0009 Beştepe - Mahmudia and Dealurile Beştepe protected area". The project's goal was biodiversity' conservation, raising awareness activities regarding the importance of the natural values and elaborating the Management Plan of the Special Protection Area ROSPA0009.

No actions taken

### Impact of actions

Please indicate any specific elements of CMS COP Resolutions 11.8 (Rev. COP12) (Communication, Information and Outreach Plan) and 11.9 (World Migratory Bird Day) which have been particularly taken forward by these actions.

- > • In the field of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of its components, the
- legislative framework is a strengthened one, but there are still gaps in the
- secondary legislation and some inconsistencies and gaps in the sectoral legislation.
- Law No. 17/1990, republished, regarding the legal regime of internal waters, territorial sea, contiguous zone and the exclusive economic zone of Romania;
- Law No. 58/1994 for the ratification of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD);
- Law No. 69/1994 for the ratification of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES);
- Law No. 104/1996 on waters subsequently amended and supplemented; • Law No. 89/2000 for the ratification of the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA);
- Law No. 90/2000 for the ratification of the Agreement for the Conservation of Population of European Bats (EUROBATS);
- Law No. 91/2000 for the ratification of the Agreement for the Conservation of Cetaceans of the Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea and Contiguous Atlantic Area (ACCOBAMS);
- Law No. 192/2001 on fisheries resources, fishing and aquaculture;
- Government Decision No. 1076/2004 for establishing the procedure for the elaboration of the impact assessment for plans and programmes;
- Minister's Order No. 374/2004 on the approval of the Action Plan regarding the Cetaceans conservation from Romanian waters of Black Sea;
- Government Decision No. 2151/2004 for establishing the natural protected areas regime for the new zones;
- Emergency Government Ordinance No. 195/2005 on environmental protection, approved by the Law No. 265/2006, as subsequently amended and supplemented;
- Law No. 407/2006 on hunting and the protection of the hunting resources, as subsequently amended and supplemented;
- Minister's Order No. 262/330/2006 on conservation of wild sturgeon populations and development of sturgeon aquaculture in Romania;
- Government Decision No. 564/2006 on the framework of public participation to the elaboration of certain plans and programmes concerning the environment;
- Minister's Order No. 207/2006 for approving the content of SDF Natura 2000;
- Minister's Order No. 1964/2007 on the designation of Sites of Community Importance as integrated parts of Natura 2000 network in Romania, modified by the Minister's Order No. 2387/2011;
- Minister's Order No. 1369/2007 regarding the procedure for establishing the derogations from the measures of protection of wild flora and fauna;
- Government Decision No. 1284/2007 regarding the declaring of Special Protection Areas as integrated parts of Natura 2000 network in Romania;
- Emergency Government Ordinance No. 57/2007 regarding the regime of natural protected areas, conservation of natural habitats of wild flora and fauna, approved with amendments and supplementations by

Law No. 49/2011, subsequently amended;

- Emergency Government Ordinance No. 23/2008 on fisheries and aquaculture;
- Minister's Order No. 410/2008 for approving the procedure for authorizing the harvesting, capture and/or acquisition and/or sale, on the national territory or export, the mine flowers, fossils of plants and animals, as well as of wild flora and fauna and their import, subsequently amended and supplemented;
- Minister's Order No. 979/2009 regarding the introduction of allochthonous species, interventions on invasive species, as well as reintroduction of indigenous species listed in the Annexes No. 4A and 4B of the Emergency Government Ordinance No. 57/2007, approved with amendments and supplementations by Law No. 49/2011, with further amendments;
- Government Decision No. 323/2010 regarding the establishment of the monitoring system for by-catches and accidental killings of all birds species, as well as of the strictly protected species listed in the Annexes No. 4A and 4B of the Emergency Government Ordinance No. 57/2007 on the regime of natural protected areas, habitats conservation, wild flora and fauna;
- Government Decision No. 1081/2013 on the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) during the period 2014-2020;
- Minister's Order No. 1992/2014 for the approval of the National Action Plans for the Pygmy Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax pygmeus*) and for the Ferruginous Duck (*Aythya nyroca*);
- The Minister's Order No. 656/2014 for approving the Regional Action Plan for the management of the bats species "Rhinolophus ferrumequinum", "Rhinolophus hipposideros", "Myotis myotis", "Myotis oxygnathus", "Myotis bechsteinii", "Barbastella barbastellus" and "Miniopterus schreibersii";
- Law No. 95/2016 regarding the establishment of the National Agency of Natural Protected Areas and for the modification of the Emergency Government Ordinance No. 57/2007;
- Government Decision No. 663/2016 for the establishment of the natural protected areas regime and the designation of the Special Protection Areas as an integrated part of the European ecological Natura 2000 network.

13 national parks, 14 natural parks and the Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve Administration have a Scientific Council and an Advisory Management Council including all stakeholders acting inside the protected areas or being interesting in.

The raise awareness activities regarding the socio-economic benefits of Natura 2000 network brought the stakeholders on board for the biodiversity conservation.

Through EEA/Norwegian Financial Mechanism 2014-2021 the project "Demonstrating and promoting natural values to support decision-making in Romania" which has a component regarding the assessment of the ecosystem benefits and services in the protected areas is developing.

Actions have been taken to implementing incentive which encourage the conservation of migratory species and their habitats.

Overall, how successful have these awareness actions been in achieving their objectives?

Tick one box

*Please select only one option*

- 1. Very little impact
- 2. Small impact
- 3. Good impact
- 4. Large positive impact
- Not known

Please identify the main form(s) of evidence that has/have been used to make this assessment.

> The Association for Biological Diversity Conservation implemented the project "Participatory management for eradication of invasive species from Lower Siret Floodplain protected area".

The project's goal was to involve the local communities in eradication activities of invasive species. An Action Plan with practical measures was elaborated and implemented for reducing the area occupied by the invasive species in the Lower Siret Floodplain protected area. The project reduced the spreading of invasive species and changed the attitude of target groups regarding the risk on biodiversity conservation.

## VI. Mainstreaming Migratory Species in Other Sectors and Processes

(SPMS Target 2: Multiple values of migratory species and their habitats have been integrated into international, national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes, including on livelihoods, and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.)

Does the conservation of migratory species currently feature in any national or local strategies and/or planning processes in your country relating to development, poverty reduction and/or livelihoods?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No

Please provide a short summary:

> Regarding the implementing of the agro-environmental measures, the farmers received subsidies for protecting the Small Eagle (*Aquila pomarina*). Implementing the agro-environmental measures helped both farmers, but also Romania's fauna which has a rich habitat in food resources, in areas where they nest. Regulations and Government Decisions are in place to ensure that Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) are obligatory for project proposals that may impact upon sites important for biodiversity. The hunting permits were issued with specific conditions which were taken into consideration for maintaining the bird populations in a favourable conservation status.

Do the 'values of migratory species and their habitats' referred to in SPMS Target 2 currently feature in any other national reporting processes in your country?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No

Please provide a short summary:

> Romania has been developing a national project focused on updating the database and the inventory of species and habitats listed in the Annexes of EU Directives (Birds Directive and Habitats Directive) and their conservation status.

Describe the main involvements (if any) of non-governmental organizations and/or civil society in the conservation of migratory species in your country.

> The NGO "Otus Association" was implemented the project "The evaluation of the conservation status of the birds species in the Special Protection Areas ROSPA0006 Balta Tătaru, ROSPA0038 Dunăre - Oltenița, ROSPA0048 Ianca-Plopu Sărat, ROSPA0077 Măxineni, ROSPA0058 Stânca Costești Lake, ROSPA0064 Fălticeni Lakes".

Protocols and monitoring Plans for the bird species have been developed.

Describe the main involvements (if any) of the private sector in the conservation of migratory species in your country.

> In the permitting acts emitted by the Environmental Protection Agencies for the Electric Companies were included measures for prevention the mortality of birds caused by collision and electrocution with power lines and the obligation of using insulated wires and special designed supports for migratory birds' nests. For reducing the collision risk and electrocution of birds with the power lines during the migration periods, the electric poles with faulty design were identified and isolated in a few Special Protection Areas.

## VII. Governance, Policy and Legislative Coherence

(SPMS Target 3: National, regional and international governance arrangements and agreements affecting migratory species and their migration systems have improved significantly, making relevant policy, legislative and implementation processes more coherent, accountable, transparent, participatory, equitable and inclusive.)

Have any governance arrangements affecting migratory species and their migration systems in your country, or in which your country participates, improved during the reporting period?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No, but there is scope to do so  
 No, because existing arrangements already satisfy all the points in Target 3

Please provide a short summary:

> Regarding the development of the institutional framework, in 2016 was established the National Agency for Natural Protected Areas (NANPA) which is entitle to improve the institutional capacity for the natural protected areas and to provide management coordination of unmanaged protected areas. It supports the development of professional skills among protected areas staff.

To what extent have these improvements helped to achieve Target 3 of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species (see text above)? Tick one box.

*Please select only one option*

1. Minimal contribution  
 2. Partial contribution  
 3. Good contribution  
 4. Major contribution  
 Not known

Please describe briefly how this assessment was made

> For ensuring the efficient management of Natura 2000 network of protected areas, new sites were designated in the last years. The European ecological network Natura 2000 includes 435 Sites of Community Importance and 172 Special Protection Areas. The total area occupied by the European Network Nature 2000 is about 23 % of the national territory.

Has any committee or other arrangement for liaison between different sectors or groups been established at national or other territorial level in your country that addresses CMS implementation issues?

Guidance: There is no fixed model for what these arrangements may involve, and it is for each Contracting Party to decide what best suits its own circumstances. Examples could include a steering group that includes representatives of territorial administration authorities, a coordination committee that involves the lead government department (e.g. environment) working with other departments (e.g. agriculture, industry); a forum that brings together government and NGOs; a liaison group that links with business and private sector interests; a stakeholder forum involving representatives of indigenous and local communities; a coordination team that brings together the National Focal Points for each of the biodiversity-related MEAs to which the country is a Party (see also question VII.3); or any other appropriate mechanism. These mechanisms may be specifically focused on migratory species issues, or they may address CMS implementation in conjunction with related processes such as NBSAP coordination, a National Ramsar Committee, etc. The Manual for National Focal Points for CMS and its Instruments ([https://www.cms.int/sites/default/files/basic\\_page\\_documents/Internet\\_english\\_09012014.pdf](https://www.cms.int/sites/default/files/basic_page_documents/Internet_english_09012014.pdf)) may be helpful in giving further context for this.

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No

Please provide a short summary:

> There are several competent authorities responsible for environmental protection;  
- the Ministry of Environment  
- the National Agency for Environmental Protection  
- the county environmental protection agencies  
- the Administration of the Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve  
- the Environment National Guard with its subordinated structures  
- the National Agency of Natural Protected Areas.

The environmental authorities are supported in their activities by other public, central and local administrative bodies. The control of compliance with the measures concerning environmental protection is realized by the Environment National Guard and the Administration of the Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve.

A Technical Analysis Committee which includes the environmental authorities and the local administrative authorities is established.

Does collaboration between the focal points of CMS and other relevant Conventions take place in your country to develop the coordinated and synergistic approaches described in paragraphs 23-25 of CMS COP Resolution 11.10 (Rev. COP12) (Synergies and partnerships)?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No

Please provide a short summary:

> All the National Focal Points of international Conventions and agreements (CMS, CBD, CITES, Berna Convention, Ramsar Convention, UNFCCC, ICRW, Carpathian Convention, Aarhus Convention, ESPOO Convention, Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution, Gothenburg Convention, Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, Minamata Convention on Mercury, Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal belong to the Ministry of Environment. There is a collaboration between these Focal Points and other relevant Conventions from other ministries to develop coordinated and synergistic approaches during the working groups.

Has your country or any jurisdictional subdivision within your country adopted legislation, policies or action plans that promote community involvement in conservation of CMS-listed species?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No

Please identify the legislation, policies or action plans concerned:

> Romania signed the Aarhus Convention on 25 June 1998 and ratified it through the Law No. 86/2000.

## VIII. Incentives

(SPMS Target 4: Incentives, including subsidies, harmful to migratory species, and/or their habitats are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation of migratory species and their habitats are developed and applied, consistent with engagements under the CMS and other relevant international and regional obligations and commitments.)

Has there been any elimination, phasing out or reforming of harmful incentives in your country resulting in benefits for migratory species?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- Partly / in some areas
- No, but there is scope to do so
- No, because no such incentives have existed

Please indicate what measures were implemented and the time-periods concerned.

>

Please indicate what measures were implemented and the time-periods concerned.

>

Has there been development and/or application of positive incentives in your country resulting in benefits for migratory species?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- Partly / in some areas
- No, but there is scope to do so
- No, because there is no scope to do so

Please indicate what measures were implemented and the time-periods concerned.

> The “Dolphins Day”, was celebrated every year, in August by the National Institute for Marine Research and Development “Grigore Antipa”, the local Environmental Protection Agency Constanța, NGO “Mare Nostrum” and the local communities.

The private sector has undertaken activities for the conservation, wise use of the Special Protection Areas and the Sites of Community Importance during the period 2017-2019.

Please indicate what measures were implemented and the time-periods concerned.

>

## IX. Sustainable Production and Consumption

(SPMS Target 5: Governments, key sectors and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption, keeping the impacts of use of natural resources, including habitats, on migratory species well within safe ecological limits to promote the favourable conservation status of migratory species and maintain the quality, integrity, resilience, and ecological connectivity of their habitats and migration routes.)

During the reporting period, has your country implemented plans or taken other steps concerning sustainable production and consumption which are contributing to the achievement of the results defined in SPMS Target 5?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 In development / planned  
 No

Please describe the measures that have been planned, developed or implemented

> The forest management plans were developed under the technical rules. The inventories have been carried out to identify the natural habitats types of Community Interest and their conservation status.

Please describe what evidence exists to show that the intended results of these measures are being achieved.

> The National Catalogue of Virgin and Quasi-virgin Forests was established in 2016 as an instrument for keeping track of the virgin and quasi-virgin forests in the country and ensuring their protection. The catalogue included forests in Argeş, Bacău, Bihor, Braşov, Caraş-Severin, Hunedoara, Maramureş, Prahova, Sibiu and Suceava counties.

The LIFE project "CARPATHIA Restoration - Ecological restoration of forest and aquatic habitats in the Upper Dimboviţa Valley, Făgăraş Mountains, implemented by the Conservation Carpathian Foundation were the following results:

- Unobstructed upstream migration for fish on at least 17 km of watercourses above the Pecineagu Lake;
- Purchased and completed protection of 200 hectares of virgin and quasi-natural forest patches in the upper Damboviţa and Lereşti valleys;
- Erosion halted on at least 10 km of tracks;
- Conversion of at least 400 hectares of spruce plantations into the natural forests with deciduous tree species and dead wood.

Please describe the measures that have been planned, developed or implemented

>

Please describe what evidence exists to show that the intended results of these measures are being achieved.

>

What is preventing progress?

>



## X. Threats and Pressures Affecting Migratory Species; Including Obstacles to Migration

(SPMS Targets 6+7: Fisheries and hunting have no significant direct or indirect adverse impacts on migratory species, their habitats or their migration routes, and impacts of fisheries and hunting are within safe ecological limits; Multiple anthropogenic pressures have been reduced to levels that are not detrimental to the conservation of migratory species or to the functioning, integrity, ecological connectivity and resilience of their habitats.)

### Which of the following pressures on migratory species or their habitats are having an adverse impact in your country on migratory species included in the CMS Appendices?

Guidance: This question asks you to identify the important pressures that are reliably known to be having an actual adverse impact on CMS-listed migratory species at present. Please avoid including speculative information about pressures that may be of some potential concern but whose impacts have not yet been demonstrated.

Please note that, consistent with the terms of the Convention, “in your country” may in certain circumstances include areas outside national jurisdictional limits where the activities of any vessels flagged to your country are involved.

#### Direct killing and taking

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Illegal hunting		3
Legal hunting		3
Other harvesting and take		3
Illegal trade		3
Deliberate poisoning		3

#### Bycatch

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Bycatch		2

#### Collisions and electrocution

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Electrocution		2
Wind turbines		3
Other collisions		3

#### Other mortality

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low

Predation		3
Disease		3
Accidental/indirect poisoning		3
Unexplained stranding events		3

#### Alien and/or invasive species

	<b>Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details</b>	<b>Overall relative severity of impact</b> 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Alien and/or invasive species		3

#### Disturbance and disruption

	<b>Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details</b>	<b>Overall relative severity of impact</b> 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Disturbance		2
Light pollution		3
Underwater noise		2

#### Habitat destruction/degradation

	<b>Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details</b>	<b>Overall relative severity of impact</b> 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Habitat loss/destruction (including deforestation)		1
Habitat degradation		2
Mineral exploration/extraction		2
Unsustainable land/resource use		2
Urbanization		2
Marine debris (including plastics)		2
Other pollution		2
Too much/too little water		3
Fire		3
Physical barriers		3

#### Climate change

	<b>Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details</b>	<b>Overall relative severity of impact</b> 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Climate change		2

Levels of knowledge, awareness, legislation, management etc.

	<b>Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details</b>	<b>Overall relative severity of impact</b> 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Lack of knowledge		3
Inadequate legislation		3
Inadequate enforcement of legislation		3
Inadequate transboundary management		3

Other (please specify)

	<b>Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details</b>	<b>Overall relative severity of impact</b> 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
		None

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in countering any of the pressures identified above? (Identify the pressures concerned).

- > • Applying an adequate management of meadows important for the protection of the Red-footed Falcon (*Falco vespertinus*).
- Implementing the Measure 214, agro-environment payments, in order to encourage the farmers, to use the agricultural production methods compatible with the environmental protection;
- Implementing the Measure 221, the first forestation of agricultural lands, which aims to create forest areas which contribute to the increasing of local biodiversity by creating adequate areas for birds, mammals and insects populations;
- The project "Adequate management of invasive species in Romania in accordance with the EU Regulation No. 1143/2014 regarding the prevention and the management of introduction and spread of invasive alien species is ongoing.

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning the pressures identified above? (Identify the pressures concerned).

> None

Have you adopted new legislation or other domestic measures in the reporting period in response to CMS Article III(4) (b) ("Parties that are Range States of a migratory species listed in Appendix I shall endeavor ... to 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")?

Please select only one option

Yes

No

Please give the title or other reference (and date) for the measure concerned:

>

Please add any further comments on the implementation of specific provisions in relevant CMS COP Resolutions, including for example:

Resolution 12.22 on by-catch.

Resolution 12.14 on underwater noise.

Resolution 12.20 on marine debris.

Resolution 7.3 (Rev. COP12) on oil pollution

Resolution 11.22 (Rev. COP12) on live captures of cetaceans (and Decision 12.48).

Resolutions 7.5 (Rev. COP12) and 11.27 (Rev. COP12) on renewable energy.

Resolutions 7.4 and 10.11 on power lines and migratory birds.

Resolution 11.15 (Rev. COP12) on poisoning of migratory birds.

Resolution 11.16 (Rev. COP12) on illegal killing, taking and trade of migratory birds (and Decision 12.26).

Resolution 11.31 on wildlife crime.

Resolution 12.21 on climate change (and Decision 12.72).

Resolution 11.28 on invasive alien species.

Resolution 12.6 on wildlife disease.

Resolution 12.25 on conservation of intertidal and coastal habitats.

Resolution 10.2 on conservation emergencies

Resolution 7.2 (Rev. COP12) on impact assessment.

> Other pressures from human activities

- accidental pollution sources; hydro-morphological pressures (dams, derivations, regularizations, damming, shore defenses);

- commercial and leisure fishing; nautical activities; thermal stations; marine traffic;

- land conversion aimed at development of urban, development and expansion of human settlements; over-exploitation of natural resources;

- introduction of invasive alien species;

- industrial activities (intensification of airplane traffic, urban expansion infrastructure for heating as well as water and waste management, construction of hydropower facilities; construction of wind power facilities interfering with birds' migration routes; construction of photovoltaic facilities, hydraulic works, transport and energy infrastructure;

- intensification of agriculture (mechanization, pesticides), land use change (grasslands into arable land or grasslands intensely used)

- development of touristic infrastructure.

Mainstreaming the ecosystem approach into policies is fundamental to reduce the impact of human activities on ecosystems and ecosystem services and to achieve policy objectives in a sustainable, equitable and effective way, overall setting the path towards the transition to a sustainable green economy.

## XI. Conservation Status of Migratory Species

(SPMS Target 8: The conservation status of all migratory species, especially threatened species, has considerably improved throughout their range.)

### What (if any) major changes in the conservation status of migratory species included in the CMS Appendices (for example national Red List category changes) have been recorded in your country in the current reporting period?

If more rows are required, please upload an Excel file (using the attachment button below) detailing a longer list of species.

Guidance: “Conservation status” of migratory species is defined in Article I(1)(b) of the Convention as “the sum of the influences acting on the migratory species that may affect its long-term distribution and abundance”; and four conditions for conservation status to be taken as “favourable” are set out in Article I(1)(c).

The emphasis of this question is on “major changes” in the current reporting period. Information is therefore expected here only where particularly notable shifts in status have occurred, such as those that might be represented by a re-categorisation of national Red List threat status for a given species (or subspecies, where relevant).

Please note also that you are only being asked about the situation in your country. Information about global trends, and global Red List reclassifications etc, will be communicated to the CMS via other channels outside the national reporting process.

#### Terrestrial mammals (not including bats)

	Comments	Source reference	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)
	There is not any CMS species.			

#### Aquatic mammals

	Comments	Source reference	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)
	The National Reporting on status and trends of habitats and species under Article 17 of the Habitats Directive was in 2013 and another one in 2019.	<a href="https://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/knowledge/rep_habitats/index_en.htm">https://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/knowledge/rep_habitats/index_en.htm</a>	stable, inadequate with unknown trend	Tursiops truncatus ponticus
			inadequate with unknown trend	Delphinus delphis
			unfavorable with unknown trend	Phocoena phocoena

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

<http://>

[Habitats Directive reporting](#)

[Report on progress and implementation](#)

#### Bats

	Comments	Source reference	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)
	The National Reporting on status and trends of bird species was in 2013.	<a href="https://circabc.europa.eu/faces/jsp/extension/wai/navigation/container.jsp?FormPrincipal:idcl=FormPrincipal:libraryContentList:page&amp;page=1&amp;FormPrincipal_SUBMIT=1&amp;org.apache.myfaces.trinidad.faces.STATE=DUMMY">https://circabc.europa.eu/faces/jsp/extension/wai/navigation/container.jsp?FormPrincipal:idcl=FormPrincipal:libraryContentList:page&amp;page=1&amp;FormPrincipal_SUBMIT=1&amp;org.apache.myfaces.trinidad.faces.STATE=DUMMY</a>		
	The National Reporting on status and trends of bird species under Article 12 of the Birds Directive will be in 2019.			

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

<http://>

[Habitats Directive reporting](#)

[Report on progress and implementation](#)

#### Birds

	Comments	Source reference	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)
	National Reporting under Article 12 of the Birds Directive on status and trends of bird species was in 2013 for the period 2007-2012.			
	The National Reporting under Article 12 of Birds Directive, for the period 2013-2018, will be in 2019.			

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

<https://circabc.europa.eu/faces/jsp/extension/wai/navigation/container.jsp>

[National Reporting](#)

#### Reptiles

	Comments	Source reference	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)
	There is not any CMS species.			

#### Fish

	Comments	Source reference	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)
	The National Reporting under Article 17 of the habitats Directive on the status and trends of fish species was in 2013 for the period 2007-2012 and in 2019, for the period 2013-2018.			

--	--	--	--	--

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Habitats Directive reporting](#)

[Report on progress and implementation](#)

[National Reporting](#)

Insects

	Comments	Source reference	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)
	There is not any CMS species.			

## XII. Cooperating to Conserve Migration Systems

(SPMS Target 9: International and regional action and cooperation between States for the conservation and effective management of migratory species fully reflects a migration systems approach, in which all States sharing responsibility for the species concerned engage in such actions in a concerted way.)

In the current reporting period, has your country initiated or participated in the development of any proposals for new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the needs of Appendix II species (following the advice in COP Resolution 12.8)?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No

Please provide a short summary:

>

In the current reporting period, have actions been taken by your country to encourage non-Parties to join CMS and its related Agreements?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No

Please specify which countries have been approached:

- Azerbaijan  
 Bahamas  
 Bahrain  
 Barbados  
 Belize  
 Bhutan  
 Botswana  
 Brunei Darussalam  
 Cambodia  
 Canada  
 Central African Republic  
 China  
 Colombia  
 Comoros  
 Democratic People's Republic of Korea  
 Dominica  
 El Salvador  
 Grenada  
 Guatemala  
 Guyana  
 Haiti  
 Iceland  
 Indonesia  
 Jamaica  
 Japan  
 Kiribati  
 Kuwait  
 Lao People's Democratic Republic  
 Andorra  
 Lebanon  
 Lesotho  
 Malawi  
 Malaysia  
 Maldives  
 Marshall Islands  
 Mexico  
 Micronesia  
 Myanmar  
 Namibia  
 Nauru  
 Nepal  
 Nicaragua  
 Niue  
 Oman



- Papua New Guinea
- Qatar
- Republic of Korea
- Russian Federation
- Saint Kitts and Nevis
- Saint Lucia
- Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
- San Marino
- Sierra Leone
- Singapore
- Solomon Islands
- South Sudan
- Sudan
- Suriname
- Thailand
- Timor-Leste
- Tonga
- Turkey
- Turkmenistan
- Tuvalu
- United States of America
- Vanuatu
- Vatican City State
- Venezuela
- Viet Nam
- Zambia

In the current reporting period, has your country participated in the implementation of concerted actions under CMS (as detailed in COP Resolution 12.28) to address the needs of relevant migratory species? (See the species list in Annex 3 to Resolution 12.28 [www.cms.int/en/document/concerted-actions-1](http://www.cms.int/en/document/concerted-actions-1))

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- No

Please describe the results of these actions achieved so far:

>  The project “Danube Sediment Management - Restoration of the Sediment Balance in the Danube River” has been implementing during the period 2017-2019, for strengthening transnational water management and flood risk prevention, by the National Institute of Hydrology and Water Management from Romania, University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences - Vienna, the National Institute of Meteorology and Hydrology - Bulgarian Academy of Sciences and Budapest University of Technology and Economics. For creation a cross-border monitoring system and an online database for bird species, partnerships between the Romanian Ornithological Society/BirdLife Romania and Bulgarian and Hungarian Ornithological Societies/BirdLife Bulgaria/BirdLife Hungary were established.

Have any other steps been taken which have contributed to the achievement of the results defined in Target 9 of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species (all relevant States engaging in cooperation on the conservation of migratory species in ways that fully reflect a migration systems approach), including for example (but not limited to) measures to implement Resolution 12.11 (and Decision 12.34) on flyways and Resolution 12.17 (and Decision 12.54) on South Atlantic whales?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- No

Please provide details:

> - Romania elaborated the monitoring program with other countries in the Black Sea region to ensure that relevant impact and transboundary characteristics are taken into account.  
 - The partnership called “For a Living Danube” has been restoring the wetland habitats and floodplains in Romania, Bulgaria, Serbia, Croatia, Hungary and Austria.  
 - Participation in the Common Bird Monitoring Program as part of „Pan-European Common Bird Monitoring”, coordinated by the Romanian Ornithological Society/BirdLife Romania.  
 - Romania has a partnership agreement with Bulgaria, Ukraine, Russia and Kazakhstan concerning the conservation of the Red-breasted Goose (*Branta ruficollis*) along the global flyway by implementing the LIFE project “Life for Safe Flight” (LIFE16/NAT/BG00847) during the period 2017-2022.  
 The coordinating beneficiary is the Bulgarian Society for the Protection of Birds and the associated beneficiaries from Romania are: the Ministry of Environment, the Romanian Ornithological Society/BirdLife Romania, the Small Island of Braila Natural Park Administration and the General Association of Hunters and

Anglers.

The National Action Plan for the Conservation of the Red-Breasted Goose (*Branta ruficollis*) will be elaborated and approved by the Minister of Environment.

The project will bring significant benefits to 6 Special Protection Areas in Romania and 7 Special Protection Areas in Bulgaria, in Dobrogea region and the lower Danube River which are valuable not only for wintering /staging Red-breasted Geese but also for EU biodiversity. The project will contribute to the implementation of key actions in the national prioritized action Framework for Natura 2000 network in Romania and Bulgaria, being directly targeted on enhancement and promotion of sustainable use models in large areas in EU and non-EU countries.

### XIII. Area-Based Conservation Measures

(SPMS Target 10: All critical habitats and sites for migratory species are identified and included in area-based conservation measures so as to maintain their quality, integrity, resilience and functioning in accordance with the implementation of Aichi Target 11, supported where necessary by environmentally sensitive land-use planning and landscape management on a wider scale.)

Have critical habitats and sites for migratory species been identified (for example by an inventory) in your country?

Guidance: The CMS does not have a formal definition of what constitutes a “critical” site or habitat for migratory species, and in this context it is left to report compilers to work to any interpretations which may be in existing use at national level, or to use informed expert judgement. The Scientific Council Sessional Committee is likely to give this issue further consideration at a future date. In the meantime some helpful reflections on the issue can be found in the “Strategic Review of Aspects of Ecological Networks relating to Migratory Species” presented to COP11 (<https://www.cms.int/en/document/strategic-review-aspects-ecological-networks-relating-migratory-species>) and the “Critical Site Network Tool” developed under the auspices of AEW and the Ramsar Convention (<http://www.wetlands.org/informationflyway/criticalsiteworktool/tabid/1349/language/en-US/Default.aspx> ).

*Please select only one option*

- Yes, fully
- Partially - to a large extent
- Partially - to a small or moderate extent
- No

What are the main gaps and priorities to address, if any, in order to achieve full identification of relevant critical habitats and sites as required to achieve SPMS target 10?

> Romania has to strengthen the financing capacity of existing financial instrument (Environment Fund) and to continue to focus on developing of the new financial instruments in order to reach all the CMS objectives;  
- Internalization of biodiversity value in cost/ benefit analysis related to investment projects;  
- Developing and implementing urban landscaping policies and urbanism in support of biodiversity conservation. Special attention should be paid to ecological corridors, areas outside the protected natural areas but which have high levels of biodiversity, such as mountain areas, coastal areas and wetlands;

Has any assessment been made of the contribution made by the country’s protected areas network specifically to migratory species conservation?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- Partly / for some areas
- In development
- No

Please provide a short summary:

>

Please provide a short summary:

>

Has your country adopted any new legislation or other domestic measures in the reporting period in response to CMS Article III(4) (a) (“Parties that are Range States of a migratory species listed in Appendix I shall endeavor ... to conserve and, where feasible and appropriate, restore those habitats of the species which are of importance in removing the species from danger of extinction”)?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- No

Please give the title or other reference (and date) for the measure concerned:

> - In 15 Ramsar sites the Management Plans which include conservation measures for migratory species have implemented.

- The Regional Action Plan for the management of the bats species "Rhinolophus ferrumequinum", "Rhinolophus hipposideros", "Myotis myotis", "Myotis oxygnathus", "Myotis bechsteini", "Barbastella barbastellus" and "Miniopterus schreibersii" was implemented.

- The Ministry of Environment is implementing during the period 2018-2022 the project “Appropriate management of invasive species in Romania, in accordance with the EU Regulation No. 1143/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2014 on the prevention and management of the introduction and spread of invasive alien species”.

The project’s goal is to create the necessary scientific and administrative tools for the effective management of invasive species in Romania, in accordance with the EU Regulation No. 1143/2014 on the prevention and

management of the introduction and spread of invasive alien species. One of the specific objective is to "Increasing the protection and preservation of biodiversity through appropriate management measures and restoration of degraded ecosystems". In order to achieve the overall objective of the project, the following activities will be carried out:

- identify the main ways for introduction of invasive alien species;
- elaboration of the national list of invasive alien species;
- inventory/mapping the invasive alien species (birds, mammals, reptiles, fish, invertebrates, plants)
- elaborating the Action Plan to approach the introducing ways of invasive alien species.
- The main objectives of Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve Administration are to ensure conservation and protection of the existing natural heritage and to promote ecologically sustainable use of its natural resources.
- For restoring the original riverbank vegetation along the water courses and to rehabilitate the aquatic ecosystem of the Dambovița river, the Foundation Conservation Carpathia was implemented the project "Ecological restoration of forest and aquatic habitats in the Upper Dimbovița Valley, Făgăraș Mountains".

In respect of protected areas in your country that are important for migratory species, have any assessments of management effectiveness been undertaken in the reporting period?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- Partly / for some areas
- In development
- No

Please provide a reference and/or summarise what is covered:

>

Beyond Protected Areas, are other effective area-based conservation measures implemented in your country in ways which benefit migratory species?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- No

Please describe:

> In order to ensure the conservation measures of the natural patrimony, a differentiated protection, conservation and use regime was established, according to the following categories:

A) natural protected areas of national interest, assigned based on IUCN criteria:

- Natural Parks – 14, occupying an area of 737,428 hectares;
- National Parks – 13, occupying an area of 315,857 hectares;
- Scientific Reservations – 79, occupying an area of 100,574 hectares;
- Natural Reservations – 671, occupying an area of 136,537 hectares;
- Monuments of Nature – 190, occupying an area of 18,220 hectares;

B) natural protected areas of Community Interest or Nature 2000 sites, assigned according to the Community obligations:

- Special Protection Areas – 148, occupying an area of 3,554,235 hectares;
- Sites of Community Importance – 383, occupying an area of 3,995,252 hectares, accepted by the European Commission and which are to be assigned as Special Conservation Areas.

C) natural protected areas of international interest:

- Biosphere Reservations, assigned based on the criteria established by the MAB/UNESCO Committee – 3, occupying an area of 664,446 hectares: Danube Delta, Retezat, Pietrosul Rodnei;
- Wetlands of international importance, assigned based on the criteria established by the Secretariat of Ramsar Convention – 19, with a surface area of 1,156,448 hectares: Danube Delta, Small Island of Brăila, Mureș Floodplain, Dumbrăvița Fishing Complex, Techirghiol Lake, Iron Gates, Natural Park, Comana Natural Park, Tinovul Poiana Stampei, Olt-Danube Confluence, Bistreț Lake, Iezer-Călărași Lake and Suhaia Lake, Calafat-Ciupereni-Danube, Canaralele de la Hârșova, Danube Islands-Bugeac-Iotormac, Old Danube-Măcin Arm, Blahnița, Borcea Arm, Jiu-Danube Confluence and 3 transboundary Ramsar sites: Lake Călărași (RO) - Srebarna (BG), Suhaia (RO) – Belene Islands Complex (BG) and Bistreț (RO)- Ibisha Island (BG).
- Sites of the World Natural and Cultural Patrimony, assigned based on the criteria established by the Paris Convention – 1: Danube Delta.

The natural protected areas management were carried out differently, depending on the category they are classified in.

The conservation measures included in 278 Management Plans of protected areas take into consideration the economic, social and cultural exigencies, as well as the local and regional particularities of the areas, with priority on the objectives which lead to the establishment of the natural protected areas.

The National Forest Authority "Romsilva" is the administrator of the total number of 23 natural and national parks.

The biosphere reservations, national parks, natural parks, the geoparks, Sites of Community Importance, Special Protection Areas are managed by specially established management structures, with legal personality.

The scientific reservations, natural reservations, monuments of nature, the geoparks, Sites of Community Importance and the Special Protection Areas which do not have specially established management structures are managed by the National Agency of Natural Protected Areas.

The Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve has a special management and it is under the direct control of the central public authority for environmental protection.

An integrated Management Plan and ecosystem services assessment for the Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve was implemented.

Please add any particular information about key steps taken to implement specific provisions in relevant CMS COP Resolutions, including for example:

Resolution 12.7 on ecological networks.

Resolution 12.13 on Important Marine Mammal Areas.

Resolution 12.24 on Marine Protected Area networks in the ASEAN region.

Resolution 12.25 on intertidal and other coastal habitats.

> An Inter-ministerial Committee for coordinating the integration of the environmental protection in sectoral policies and strategies at national level has been established with Government Decision No. 1097/2001 and reorganized with Decision No. 741/2011. It is a consultative body working closely with the Ministry of Environment according to the Government Decision No. 38/2015.

- Monitoring Program for the marine environment 2014-2020

National Strategy on Climate Change 2013-2020

Energy Strategy of Romania 2007-2020, updated 2011-2020

Regional Operational Program 2014-2020

National Action Plan on Climate Change 2016-2020

- Adoption of a coherent policy on spatial planning, urban planning and landscape.

## **XIV. Ecosystem Services**

(SPMS Target 11: Migratory species and their habitats which provide important ecosystem services are maintained at or restored to favourable conservation status, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities and the poor and vulnerable.)

Has any assessment of ecosystem services associated with migratory species (contributing to the achievement of SPMS Target 11) been undertaken in your country since the adoption of the SPMS in 2014?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- Partly / in progress
- No

Please provide a short summary (including source references where applicable):

>

Please provide a short summary (including source references where applicable):

>

## **XV. Safeguarding Genetic Diversity**

(SPMS Target 12: The genetic diversity of wild populations of migratory species is safeguarded, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion.)

Are strategies of relevance to migratory species being developed or implemented to minimize genetic erosion of biodiversity in your country?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- No

Please select the relevant strategies (select all that apply):

- Captive breeding
- Captive breeding and release
- Gene typing research
- Reproductive material archives/repositories
- Other

>

## XVI. National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans

(SPMS Target 13: Priorities for effective conservation and management of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems have been included in the development and implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, with reference where relevant to CMS agreements and action plans and their implementation bodies.)

Are priorities for the conservation and management of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems explicitly addressed by your country's national biodiversity strategy or action plan?

*Please select only one option*

Yes

No

a. Please provide a link to or attachment of the strategy/action plan

> <https://www.cbd.int/countries/?country=ro>

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[SNPACB\\_rev-2019.pdf](#) - NBSAP updated which must be approved through the Government Decision

[NBSAP.pdf](#) - NBSAP

b. Please identify the elements in the plan/strategy that are particularly relevant to migratory species, and highlight any specific references to the CMS/CMS instruments

> The Environmental Protection Agencies Ilfov and Ialomița and the Ecological Club UNESCO Pro Nature have implemented the project "Partnership to develop Management Plans for the protected areas belonging to the ecosystems complexes within the Danube basin and the tributary rivers Ialomița and Calmățui" in: Ilfov, Buzău, Brăila, Ialomița and Călărași counties.

The Action Plans for the conservation of Ferruginous ducks (*Aythya nyroca*) and the Pygmy cormorant (*Microcarbo pygmeus*) were implemented by the administrators in the Special Protection Areas.

The Environmental Protection Agency Satu-Mare implemented the project "Evaluation of physic - chemical water quality in wetlands" to determine the aquatic habitat quality used by migrating waterfowl for breeding, feeding or resting.

c. Please add comments on the implementation of the strategy or action plan concerned.

> Through EEA/Norwegian Financial Mechanism 2014-2021 the project "Demonstrating and promoting natural values to support decision-making in Romania" which has a component regarding the assessment of the ecosystem benefits and services in the protected areas is developing.



## **XVII. Traditional Knowledge, Innovations and Practices of Indigenous and Local Communities**

(SPMS Target 14: The traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems, and their customary sustainable use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, thereby contributing to the favourable conservation status of migratory species and the ecological connectivity and resilience of their habitats.)

Have actions been taken in your country to foster consideration for the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities that are relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- Partly / in some areas
- No
- Not applicable

Have actions been taken in your country to foster effective participation of indigenous and local communities in the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- Partly / in some areas
- No
- Not applicable

If 'yes' or 'partly/in some areas' to either of the preceding two questions, please select which actions have been taken:

(select all that apply)

- Research & documentation
- Engagement initiatives
- Formal recognition of rights
- Inclusion in governance mechanisms
- Management strategies & programmes that integrate traditional and indigenous interests
- Other

>

Please add comments on the implementation of the actions concerned.

> The National Rural Development Programme for the period 2014 - 2020 address to the recovery and protection of biodiversity on the agricultural lands:

- Applying an adequate management of meadows important for the protection of species *Falco vespertinus*
- Measure 211, support for underprivileged mountain area, by which the aim is to ensure in that respective area the continuous use of agricultural lands
- Measure 212, support for underprivileged areas, others than the mountain area, which aims to contribute to the continuous use of agricultural lands
- Measure 214, agro-environment payments, was created in order to encourage the farmers, by introducing or continuing the use of the agricultural production methods compatible with the environmental protection
- Measure 221, the first forestation of agricultural lands, which aims to create forest areas on agricultural lands, which can contribute to the increase of local biodiversity by creating adequate areas for the development of birds, mammals and insects populations.

How would you rank progress since the previous report in your country to achieving Target 14 of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species (see text above)?

Please select one option:

*Please select only one option*

- 1. Little or no progress
- 2. Some progress but more work is needed
- 3. Positive advances have been made
- 4. Target substantially achieved (traditional knowledge is fully respected and there is effective participation from communities)

Please add comments on the progress made (where applicable).

> Management Plans with conservation measures for migratory species and natural habitats of community

interest, together with adequate measures of sustainable socio-economic development of local communities were implemented in the natural protected areas.

## **XVIII. Knowledge, Data and Capacity-Building**

(SPMS Target 15: The science base, information, training, awareness, understanding and technologies relating to migratory species, their habitats and migration systems, their value, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of their loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and effectively applied.)

In the current reporting period, which steps taken in your country have contributed to the achievement of the results defined in Target 15 of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species? (see text above, and the answers given in Section V concerning SPMS Target 1 on awareness)

(select all that apply)

- Education campaigns in schools
- Public awareness campaigns
- Capacity building
- Knowledge and data-sharing initiatives
- Capacity assessments/gap analyses
- Agreements at policy level on research priorities
- Other (please specify):

>

- No steps have been taken

### **Please describe the contribution these steps have made towards achieving the results defined in Target 15:**

#### **Education campaigns in schools**

> The civil society organizations (NGOs) are active in the environmental and development fields on issues such as improvement of public policies, protected areas management, natural resources management, sustainable production and consumption etc.

#### **Public awareness campaigns**

> The project “Integrated Transport and Green Infrastructure Planning in the Danube-Carpathian Region for the Benefit of People and Nature (TRANSGREEN)” was implemented during the period 2017-2019. The specific objective was to support environmentally-friendly and safe transport network in Romania, Czech Republic, Hungary, Slovakia, and Ukraine. One focus was the maintaining uninterrupted ecological corridors which ensure the free movement of species most vulnerable to the impact of motorways and railways.

Project partners: Romania – “Milvus Group” Association, WWF Romania, Austria – WWF International Danube-Carpathian Programme (project lead), Secretariat of the Carpathian Convention, Czech Republic – Friends of the Earth Czech Republic – branch Olomouc, Nature Conservation Agency, Transport Research Centre, Hungary – CEEweb for Biodiversity, Slovakia – National Motorway Company, State Nature Conservancy of the Slovak Republic, SPECTRA – Centre of Excellence of EU – Slovak University of Technology in Bratislava.

Associated project partners: Romania – Ministry of the Environment, Ministry of Transport, Austria – Ministry for Transport, Innovation and Technology, Czech Republic – Ministry of the Environment, Hungary – National Infrastructure Developing Private Company Ltd, Poland – Ministry of Infrastructure and Construction, Slovenia – Ministry of Infrastructure, Ukraine – Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources, Transcarpathian Regional State Administration – Department of Ecology and Natural Resources.

#### **Capacity building**

> The Operational Programme “Development of Administrative Capacity for the period 2014-2020” carried out in Romania aims to make the public administration more efficient, more transparent through strategic planning monitoring and evaluating the impact, reducing the bureaucracy and increasing the administrative capacity to perform these functions.

#### **Knowledge and data-sharing initiatives**

> The national research institutes, universities as well as independent experts constitute a primary audience due to the strong link between scientific research and policy makers.

There is coordination and integrated actions among the different ministries and public institutions to implement the Sustainable Development Goals as well as a Sustainable Green Economy Strategy.

#### **Capacity assessments/gap analyses**

> During the assessment of sectoral policies special attention has been given to the implementation of Good Ecosystems Governance together with the associated MAES process with the following specific objectives:

- To assess the level of integration of the Ecosystem Approach into public policies for the period 2014-2020 and provide recommendations for the next programming period;
- To prioritize ecosystems and propose those to be assessed quantitatively by April 2017, leaving to project follow-up the completion of a full National Ecosystems Assessment;
- To identify the type of knowledge that MAES can provide, including to improve national reporting obligations

towards the EU;

- To identify relevant actors for establishing a Policy-Science Interface and consequently to promote a governance system for the MAES process able to support the transition to a Sustainable Green Economy.

### **Agreements at policy level on research priorities**

> The project “Demonstrating and promoting natural values to support decision-making in Romania” was implemented.

### **Other**

>

What assistance (if any) does your country require in order to build sufficient capacity to implement its obligations under the CMS and relevant Resolutions of the COP?

(select all that apply)

- Funding support
- Technical assistance
- Education/training/mentoring
- Other skills development
- Provision of equipment or materials
- Exchange of information & know-how
- Research & innovation
- Mobilizing volunteer effort (e.g. citizen science)
- Other

>

## XIX. Resource Mobilization

(SPMS Target 16: The mobilization of adequate resources from all sources to implement the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species effectively has increased substantially.)

During the reporting period, has your country made financial or other resources available for conservation activities specifically benefiting migratory species?

- Yes, made available for activities within the country
- Yes, made available for activities in one or more other countries
- No

To which particular targets in the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species has this made a contribution? (Identify all those that apply).

(SPMS, including targets: [www.cms.int/en/document/strategic-plan-migratory-species-2015-2023-4](http://www.cms.int/en/document/strategic-plan-migratory-species-2015-2023-4))

- > - People are aware of the multiple values of migratory species and their habitats and migration systems and the steps they can take to conserve them and ensure the sustainability of any use.
- Multiple values of migratory species and their habitats have been integrated into international, national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes, including on livelihoods, and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.
- Governments, key sectors and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption, keeping the impacts of use of natural resources, including habitats, on migratory species well within safe ecological limits to promote the favourable conservation status of migratory species and maintain the quality, integrity, resilience, and ecological connectivity of their habitats and migration routes.
- Critical habitats and sites for migratory species are identified and included in area-based conservation measures so as to maintain their quality, integrity, resilience and functioning
- Migratory species and their habitats which provide important ecosystem services are maintained at or restored to favourable conservation status, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities
- Priorities for effective conservation and management of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems have been included in the development and implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans
- The traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems, and their customary sustainable use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, with the full and effective participation of local communities, thereby contributing to the favourable conservation status of migratory species and the ecological connectivity and resilience of their habitats.
- The science base, information, training, awareness, understanding and technologies relating to migratory species, their habitats and migration systems, their value, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of their loss are improved
- The mobilization of adequate resources to implement the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species has increased.

Please indicate whether the overall levels of resourcing concerned are the same or different from those in the previous reporting period:

*Please select only one option*

- Increased
- The same
- Decreased
- Not known

During the reporting period, has your country received financial or other resources for conservation activities specifically benefiting migratory species?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- No

Please select the source(s) concerned (select all that apply):

- Multilateral investment bank
- The Global Environment Facility (GEF)
- Other intergovernmental programme
- Private sector
- Non-governmental organization(s)
- Individual country governments/government agencies (please specify)

- > Ministry of Environment
- Other

>

To which particular targets in the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species has this made a contribution? (Identify all those that apply).

(SPMS, including targets: [www.cms.int/en/document/strategic-plan-migratory-species-2015-2023-4](http://www.cms.int/en/document/strategic-plan-migratory-species-2015-2023-4))

- > - The science base, information, training, awareness, understanding and technologies relating to migratory species, their habitats and migration systems, their value, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of their loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and effectively applied.
- International and regional action and cooperation between States for the conservation and effective management of migratory species fully reflects a migration systems approach, in which all States sharing responsibility for the species concerned engage in such actions in a concerted way.
- People are aware of the multiple values of migratory species and their habitats and migration systems, and the steps they can take to conserve them and ensure the sustainability of any use.
- Priorities for effective conservation and management of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems have been included in the development and implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, with reference where relevant to CMS agreements and action plans and their implementation bodies.
- All critical habitats and sites for migratory species are identified and included in area-based conservation measures so as to maintain their quality, integrity, resilience and functioning in accordance with the implementation of Aichi Target 11
- Migratory species and their habitats which provide important ecosystem services are maintained at or restored to favourable conservation status, taking into account the needs of local communities.

Which migratory species have benefited as a result of this support?

- > Waterbirds, bats species, birds of prey, cetaceans species, have benefited as a result of this support.

Please indicate whether the overall levels of resourcing concerned are the same or different from those in the previous reporting period:

*Please select only one option*

- Increased
- The same
- Decreased
- Not known

Which are the most important CMS implementation priorities requiring future support in your country? (Name up to three specific types of activity).

- > - mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species;
- elaborating and implementing the Management Plans for the conservation of the threatened species;
- restoring the ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being;
- 

Please add any further comments you may wish on the implementation of specific provisions in COP Resolution 10.25 (Rev. COP12) on Enhancing Engagement with the Global Environment Facility.

- > The Global Environment Facility Fund is available to the developing countries to meet the objectives of the CMS.