

ROMANIA



MINISTRY OF WATERS, FORESTS AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
Directorate of Nature and Biological Diversity Conservation

APPROXIMATION STRATEGY
FOR THE NATURE CONSERVATION SECTOR

- elaborated in 1999 and updated in July 2000 -

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Overview

In 1993, our country ratified the European Agreement instituting an association between the Romania, of the one part, and the European communities and their member states, of the other part, signed at Brussels, 1 February 1993. The parts recognize, through this agreement, that the approximation of the Romanian present and further legislation with the European Union is an important condition for Romanian integrating in European Community.

Natural Capital of Romania

As a consequence of its geographical setting, Romania is a country with a unique and high biodiversity at ecosystems, species and genetics level.

The natural and semi-natural ecosystems cover 47% of the country's area. As a result of the studies by CORINE Biotops Program, were identified 783 habitat types in 261 areas cover the all country:

Main habitat types	Number	%
Coastal	13	5,0
Wetland	89	34,1
Grassland	196	75,1
Wood	206	78,9
Marsh	54	20,7
Rock/Sand	90	34,5
Agriculture	135	51,7

The high habitat/ecosystems diversity reflects the high level of flora and fauna species diversity. Was identified:

- 3700 higher plant species, among them 23 species are declared as natural monuments, 74 species are extinct, 39 species are endangered, 171 species are vulnerable and 1253 are rare species. Grassland species include 37% of the total species represented. About 600 species of algae and a total of over 700 species of marine and coastal plants exist. A very high percent of the plant species (4%) are endemic. In total there are 57 endemic taxa (species and subspecies) and 171 sub-endemic taxa (with their territory mostly in Romania).
- over 33802 animal species, out of which 33085 invertebrates and 717 vertebrates. The vertebrates comprise a number of 191 species of fish, out of which 9 are endangered, 20 amphibian species, out of which 9 are endangered, 30 species of reptiles, out of which 6 are endangered, 364 species of nesting and migratory birds (312) and 102 mammals species.

The Romanian Ornithological Society, with the technical and financial support of the BirdLife International, was identified 44 Important Birds Areas (IBAs), covering a total area of 6,557 km², or 3% of the country's land area.

Until this moment, the system for biological diversity is not ready, but a part of wild species and natural habitats are the subject of the research programs and projects developed by universities, museums, research institutes and non-governmental specialized organizations.

In Romania was designed 827 protected areas, covering 5,18% of the country's area, in concordance with the rules of International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and of the bases of the studies carried out by the researcher institutes and advised by the Romanian Academy. Of this area 580.000 ha, with a unique and high biological diversity, is in the Romanian Danube Delta, two have a triple statute (Biosphere Reserve, Ramsar Site and Site of World Natural and Cultural Heritage).

The legislation and institutional framework for nature conservation

The Romanian legal and institutional framework for nature conservation

The environmental protection activity have an old history in Romania, developed in concordance with the specifically concerns of the local population. Beginning with the XIV century, the Romanian ancient laws including the rules and institutions for protection some environmental components, in particular for protecting of game and other forest resources.

The special interest for nature conservation it is demonstrate beginning with the XX century, when was adopted the first *Law for natural monuments protection*, in 1930. On the basis of this law was setting up the first *Committee for natural monuments protection*, under the Ministry of Agriculture and Lands, and moreover the other regional institutes in this field. The activities of this structures have been a scientific research character, materialized by studies, notes and works like basis for the activities of nature protection (36 reserves covered a total surface of 15.000 ha, among wich the Retezat National Parc, enforcement in 1935; 15 plant species and 16 animals species like natural monuments). In the same context was elaborated the technical rules for law enforcement in practices.

1.1 The legislation for nature conservation

The basis of the Romanian legislation is the **Constitution**, the fundamental law with bigger juridical power and the source for environmental right. The constitution stipulate the state's obligation to ensuring the exploit the natural resources in concordance with the national interest, to conservation and rehabilitation of the environment, as well to maintain the ecological balance, like corelative obligations of the rights on environmental protection.

The other juridical acts for regulate the nature conservation are:

- **The Treaties, the Conventions and the International Agreements** – in conformity with the Romanian Constitution this get part of the internal right (internal laws), by ratifying or adherating.

In the field of nature conservation, are in force the following *treaties/conventions/agreements*:

- ❖ *The Treaty on Antarctica (Washington 1959)*, ratified by Decree 255/1971, is a legal instrument establishing the action way, by which the contracting parts, can used the Antarctica, exclusive in peaceful purposes including the measures for protection of the flora and fauna. One principle of this treaty is the ensuring the freedom scientific research in the frame of the international cooperation, including the participation of the international organizations.
- ❖ *The Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage (Paris, 1972)*, accepted by *Decree 187/1990*, whilst fully respecting the sovereignty of the state on whose territory the cultural and/or natural heritage is situated, as well the property right provided by national legislation, the States Parties to this convention recognize that such heritage constitutes the world heritage, for whose protection it is the duty of the international community as a whole to cooperate.
On the “World Heritage List”, Romania was put down with approximately 75% of the Danube Delta (360.000 ha).
- ❖ *The Convention on wetlands of international importance especially as waterfowl habitat (Ramsar, 197)*, ratified by *Law 5/199*. The purpose of this convention is designate, by the Contracting Parties, of the wetlands of international significance in terms of ecology, botany, zoology, limnology or hydrology and ensuring the appropriate state of the conservation for these areas.
The Danube Delta was declared Ramsar Site.

- ❖ ***The Convention on the conservation of European wildlife and natural heritage (Berna, 1979)***, whose Romania was accepted by ***Law 13/1993***. The purpose of this convention is ensuring the conservation of the wild flora and fauna and their natural habitats, in particular those species and habitats whose requires the cooperation of several states.
- ❖ ***Convention on biological diversity (Rio de Janeiro, 1994)*** ratified by ***Law 58/1994***. The objectives of this convention are the conservation of the biological diversity and the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resource, especially by appropriate access to these resources and by appropriate transfer of relevant technologies.
The main measures set out for bio-diversity conservation and sustainable use of its components are develop national strategies, plans or programs or adapt for this purpose existing strategies, plans or programs, as well integrate as far as possible and as appropriate the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity into relevant sector or cross-sector plans, programs or policies.
- ❖ ***The Convention on international trade with endangered species of flora and fauna (Washington, 1973)***, whose Romania was accepted by ***Law 69/1994*** ensuring the protection of the endangered species by regulating the trade with their.
- ❖ ***The Convention on conservation of migratory species of wild animals (Bonn, 1979)***, ratified by ***Law 13/1998***, is a universal instrument, developed following Recommendation 32 from the Action Plan elaborated by the Stockholm Conference. This convention recognize that the management for efficacy conservation of the migratory species require both the states cooperation and commune actions within the national territory in relation to migration routes, as wintering, staging, feeding, breeding or moulting areas.
 - ❖ ***The Agreement on the conservation of African-Eurasian migratory waterbirds (Hague, 1995)***, ratified by ***Law 89/2000***, aiming coordination of measures to maintain migratory waterfowls in a favorable conservation status or to restore them to such a status.
 - ❖ ***The Agreement on the conservation of bats in Europe (London, 1991)***, accepted by ***Law 90/2000***, is the first international agreement devoted to the conservation of bats and the first of its kind under Art. IV of the Bonn Convention.
 - ❖ ***The Agreement on the conservation of cetaceans in the Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea and contiguous Atlantic area***, ratified by ***Law 91/2000***, having as purpose to reduce the treat to cetaceans and improve the knowledge of this animals.
- In the field of nature conservation, are in force the following *internal laws*:
 - ❖ ***Law 82/1993 on setting up the Biosphere Reserve “Danube Delta”*** have at purpose the setting up the Reserve Administration as public institution with a legal identity, under the Ministry of Waters, Forests and Environmental Protection.
The Reserve Administration is lead by a Scientific Council at their order is the Executive Boards, as body for enforcement the decisions of Scientific Council. The Scientific Council including the local persons proposed by County Council. The Governor and members of the Scientific Council are appointed by the Government on the recommendation of the MWFEP, with the approval of the Romanian Academy.
The Corps of Inspection and Wardens are included within the Reserve Administration and shall supervise the whole territory of the Reserve and prevent any breaches of the bylaws established by the Reserve Administration.
The expenditure is covered by an allocation from the budget of the central state administration, from grants and from its own revenue.

On the recommendation of the Reserve Administration, MWFEP adopt regulation concerning tourism and economic activities in the reserve having regard for maintaining ecological balance, guaranteed the maintain of traditional custom of the local people.

The individuals or legal entities owing lands within the reserve are obliged to manage them according ecological or traditional means permitted by the scientific authorities. The resource exploitation of the economic zones are possible to the awards of concessions for economic activities to legitimate companies or local population within defined areas of the reserve.

This law establishes it the activities that are prohibited and are considered contravention/penal responsibility and, also, the sanctions according to case.

❖ ***Environmental Protection Law 137/1994.*** The object of the present law is the regulation of the environment protection, objective of major public interest, based on the strategic principles and elements that lead to the sustainable development of the socio-economic system. Among this principles is that concerning the bio-diversity conservation and of the specific ecosystem for the natural bio-geographic frame. Like implementation modalities related with the above mentioned principle are:

- To adopt the environmental policies, harmonized with the development programs;
- To enforce the obligatory character of the environmental impact assessment in the initial phase of the projects, programs or activities, including those which change the natural frame of a zone, the trade with wild flora and fauna species etc., to have in view the technical solutions for maintain the natural habitats, for conservation of the ecosystems functions;
- To correlate the environmental planning with the territorial planning use and urbanism;
- To solve, on competency levels, the environmental problems, according to their degree;
- To introduce the economic instruments as incentives or as means of correction;
- To promote the basic and applicable research in the environmental protection field;
- To train and educate the population, as well Non-Governmental Organizations participation at the decision making process.

The environmental protection is an obligation for the central and local public administration authorities, as well as for all the natural or juridical persons, and the responsibility concerning the environmental protection falls under the central authority for the environmental protection and its territorial agencies.

Based of this law, the central authority for the environmental protection, consulting the central specialized authority responsible elaborates the technical regulations on the biological diversity protection and conservation and for sustainable use of the natural resources.

The holders, with any title, who apply the conservation measures established by the central authority for the environmental protection, are tax exempt; the private holders are compensated, according with the value of the restoration works done.

The protection of the wild species or natural habitats and setting-up the protected areas, as well as the measures established by the environmental protection authorities, are priorities in respect with other interests.

For the conservation of the natural habitats, of the biological diversity which defines the bio-geographical frame of the country, as well as the natural structures and formations with ecological, scientific and landscape value, the national network of protected areas and natural monuments are maintained and developed. The protected areas and natural monuments are declared through acts or regulations with normative feature, including the forest planning; that declared up to the enforcement date of the present law keep this quality.

The local public administration authorities, based on the documentation approved by the Romanian Academy, can put under provisional protection, with the aim of declared protected areas or natural monuments.

Plant gathering and trades, trapping through any means, holding and trade animals declared as natural monuments, as well as dislocation, holding, and trade of minerals, speological and paleolontological pieces from places declared natural monuments are forbidden.

Further this provisions, are stipulate the prerogatives, the responsibilities and the sanctions attracts, according to case

- ❖ ***The Forest Code (Law 26/1996)*** has the aim to establishing the administration of the national forest fund and the forest vegetation outside it. The national forest fund, in public or private property, constitutes a good of national interest and is the subject to the forest management rules. The forest administration constitute a system of technical, economic and legal rules with regard to the arrangement, culture, exploitation, protection and safety of this fund, aiming to ensure the long term careful management of the forest ecosystems.
The administration of the State's public property forest fund is achieved through the National Company of Forest and the administration of the private property forest fund is made by its owners individually or in associations, but in according with technical rules and with technical support of the National Company of Forest
The conservation of the biological diversity and of the woodland scenery are insured mainly by the constitution of national parks and other protected areas in the forest fund and in the forest vegetation outside it. Their constitution is made at the proposal of the specialized institutes and or other scientific bodies on the basis of researches undertaken to this end and shall be approved by law.
Violations of the provisions of the Forest Code involve disciplinary, material, civil, contravention or criminal responsibility according to the law.
- ❖ ***Law on hunting fund and protection of game (Law 103/1996)*** having as aim the conservation of the wild fauna diversity and maintaining the ecological balance of the hunting interest species, by management of the hunting fund. This law establishing the annual harvesting quotas, the technical rules on hunting, as well as the wild fauna whose taking and killing are prohibited.
Violations of the provisions of this law involve disciplinary, civil, contravention or criminal responsibility.
- ❖ ***Law on land planning – section III – protected areas (Law 5/2000)***
 - In the field of nature conservation, are in force the following *Governmental Decisions*:
 - ❖ ***Governmental Decision 26/1991 on accepted the European Convention concerning animal protection in international transport;***
 - ❖ ***Governmental Decision 127/1994 concerning sanctioning the contraventions at the Norms for environmental protection;***
 - ❖ ***Governmental Decision 248/1994 for adopting the measures for implementation the Law 82/1993;***
 - ❖ ***Governmental Decision 989/1998 on the payment of Romania with end in view to participate at the LIFE Program of the European Commission, based for signed the Decision 1/1998 for association between the European Commission and their member states, of the one part, and Romania, of other part, concerning the conditions and the modalities for participation of the Romania at the Community's financial instrument for environment.***
 - ❖ ***Governmental Decision 104/1999 concerning the organization and functioning of the Ministry of Waters, Forests and Environmental Protection, as body of the central public administration specialized and with responsibility for establishing, promoting and application of the Govern's strategy in the field of management of the water, forest and environmental protection.***
 - In the field of nature conservation, are in force the following *Orders*:
 - ❖ ***MWFEP Order 125/1996 for approved the Procedure for regulating the economic and social activities which have environmental impact;***
 - ❖ ***MWFEP Order 278/1996 for approved the Regulation on attested about the elaborating the studies for environmental impact and environmental audit;***
 - ❖ ***MWFEP Order 322/2000 for approved the authorization procedure of the activities of harvesting, trapping and/or acquisition and commercialization on the internal market or to export of the animals and plants from the wild flora and fauna, as well as for these imports.***

1.2. The institutional framework for nature conservation

The Ministry of Waters, Forests and Environmental Protection is the body of the central public administration specialized and with responsibility for establishing, promoting and application of the Governmental strategy in the field of management of the water, forest and environmental protection. At Ministry's orders, under authority or coordinate by the Ministry are the following entities:

A. Entities at MWFEP's orders:

- *Public insititutions financed by budget of the central state administration, with a legal identity:*
 - 42 Environmental Protection Agencies at county level, decentralized public duties;
 - Administration of the "Danube Delta" Biosphere Reserve.
- *Entitie for documentation and information, with a legal identity and extra-budgetary financed*

B. Entities under MWFEP authority:

- National Company "Romanian Waters";
- National Company of Forests;
- National Company "National Institute of Meteorology, Hidrology and Waters Management".

C. Scientific research entities coordonate by the MWFEP, with a legal identity and extra-budgetary financed :

- National Institute of Research-Development for Environmental Protection, Bucharest;
- "Grigore Antipa" National Institute of Research-Development, Constanța;
- "Danube Delta" National Institute of Research-Development, Tulcea.

Within the MWFEP operating the Directorate of Nature and Biological Diversity Conservation. At local level this is represented by similar departmants under the territorial Environmental Protection Agencies with funcions regarding the activities of biological diversity conservation and sustainable use of its components.

Under the Directorate of Nature and Biological Diversity Conservation operating the following offices: Office of Biological Diversity Conservation/National Authority CITES, Office of Management of the National Network of Protected Areas/National Focal Point UICN, Office of Agriculture, Rural Development and Ecological Reconstruction/Duty FAO, Office of Environment and Public Health, Office of Ecological Informating and Education/National Duty NATUROPA).

This directorate have the following main prerogatives and responsibilities:

- coordinating the activity of nature conservation, elaborating the policies and the strategies for biological diversity conservation and sustainable use of its components;
- coordinating the management of the protected areas and natural monuments, by the territorial Environmental Protection Agencies;
- funding, elaborate, and propose for enforcement or promotion, in cooperation with Romanian Academy, measures and normative acts for biological diversity conservation and for management of the National Network of Protected Areas;
- propose the normative acts projects for including in the National Network of other protected areas or natural monuments which justifies it, together with Romanian Academy and specialized institutes;
- participate at the approval of the ecological impact studies and assessments for the works of planning use, of the investments and of exploitation of some natural resources, in respect with the conservation of the natural habitats and species diversity;
- elaborate, publish, up-date and distribute the "Protected Areas and Natural Monuments Catalogue" and "Red Book of national endangered plants and animals species" together with the Romanian Academy;
- acting for applying the legal measures concerning the sustainable use of the components of biological diversity;

- propose and coordinate, technique and scientific, elaborate the research programs for knowledge and assessment the state of the natural habitats, wild species and other goods of the national natural heritage, financed by budget of the central state administration or other sources.
- funding and acting for developed the special projects on protection, conservation and rehabilitation/reconstruction of the natural habitats and species diversity;
- ensure and survey the enforcement of the provisions and recommendations stipulate in the international conventions and agreements in the nature conservation field;
- represent the technique and scientific secretariat for the international conventions and agreements in the nature conservation field.

In the field of the nature conservation, the Environmental Protection Agencies have the following main prerogatives and responsibilities:

- knowledge of the areas of the plant and animal species from the wild flora and fauna and enforcement the necessary measures for their protection and conservation within the county territory;
- periodical assessing, surveying and analyzed the state of the protected areas and natural monuments within the county territory;
- ensure, coordinate and survey enforcement of the natural monuments protected areas management plans;
- authorized, at the request of the natural and juridical persons, harvesting of the plants and animals from wild flora and fauna, according with the legal provisions and with the ability decided by the ministry;
- collaborate with the territorial authority responsible with the agriculture and forestry, and other local administration authorities for keep record of the deteriorated lands and their afforestation, as well as setting up the protection curtains, in concordance with the law on land fund;
- identify the affected aquatic and terrestrial areas, requested and analyzed the proposals for their ecological reconstruction and approved this projects;
- analyzed and approved, point a view of biological diversity conservation, the studies elaborated aimed authorized the economic and social activities, within the county territory.

2. EU legislation for nature conservation

The EU legislation are based the **European Communities Treaty** which established the main principles concerning the environmental policies. In addition of this treaty are in force three mandated forms of European Union: directives, regulations and decisions.

- In the field of nature conservation, are in force the following *Directives*:

❖ *Directive 92/43/CEE on the conservation of the natural habitats and wild flora and fauna* aims maintains or rehabilitation the favorable conservation status of the European biological diversity through specifically measures, taking into account the economic, social and cultural conditions of the member states.

To this end will be established a ecological network of “Special Areas for Conservation”, at European level, known as *Nature 2000*, including the sites within are integrate natural habitats tips or wild species of community interest and which request the special measures for their conservation. All sites protected under the Directive 79/406/EEC are also included in the *Nature 2000* ecological network.

Land use planning should take into account and integrate the appropriate management plans for this sites to ensure the ecological coherence of the *Nature 2000* network, especially those which enable species migration, propagation and genetic exchange.

This directive is elaborate based of the annexes which establish the natural habitats tips and wild flora and fauna species of Community interest and their conservation request in this end to draw up the special areas (Annexes I and II), the criteria for identify the sites of Community interest (Annex III), the flora and fauna species which request the strict protection (Annex IV), as well as the species which are subject of special management measures (Annex V).

Implementation considerations:

- Assessment of the biological diversity status and designate the sites than can be subject to the special management, with a view to ensure their favorable conservation status;
- An appropriate assessment of any plan or project likely to have a adversely effect the integrity of the sites concerned and, in the absence of alternative solutions, to ensure the compensatory measures necessary;
- Establishment the management plans, including the monitoring system, designating the responsible authorities with enforcement, as well as appropriate sanctions will be apply for violation of the legal provisions.

❖ *Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds*, as well as *Directive 85/411/EEC amending Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds*, *Directive 91/244/EEC amending Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds*, *Directive 94/24/EEC amending the Annex II of Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds*, *Directive 97/49/EC amending Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds* aimed the conservation of wild birds. For maintain the population of all species of natural occurring birds in the wild state at a level that corresponds in particular to ecological, scientific and cultural requirements, while taking account of economic and recreational requirements.

In this end are promoting the special conservation measures, including preservation, maintaining, and rehabilitation of the habitats occurring these species, by designed the Special Protection Areas (SPA) included in the *Nature 2000* network. Special mention is given to wetlands in this regard.

Implementation considerations:

- Encourage research and any work required as a basis for the protection, management and use of the population of wild bird species and designate the Special Protection Areas to ensure their favorable conservation status;
- Establishment the management plans, including the monitoring system, designating the responsible authorities with enforcement, as well as appropriate sanctions will be apply for violation of the legal provisions.

- ❖ ***Directive 83/129/EEC concerning the importation into Member States of skins of certain seal pups and products derived therefrom and Directive 89/370/EEC amending Directive 83/129/EEC concerning the importation into Member States of skins of certain seal pups and products derived therefrom*** aimed prohibit commercial import of certain seal products, excepted the products resulting from traditional hunting by the Inuit people.

Implementation considerations:

- Establishment of certification procedures for imports of allowed seal pup products and inspection and enforcement procedures for the control of prohibited products;
- Establishment the coordination and consultation procedures between the responsible authorities (Environment, Customs, Police).

- In the field of nature conservation, are in force the following ***Regulations***:

- ❖ ***Regulation 3943/90/EC on the protection of the Antarctic*** adopts the observation and inspection procedures called for under the Convention.
- ❖ ***Regulation 348/81/EEC on common rules for imports of whales or other cetacean products*** established the procedure to issue the import licenses for import of whales or other cetacean products, used for commercial purposes.
- ❖ ***Regulation 3254/91/EEC prohibiting the use of leghold traps in the Community and the introduction into the Community of pelts and manufactured goods of certain wild animal species originating in countries which catch them by means of leghold traps or trapping methods which do meet international humane trapping standards and Regulation 35/97/EEC laying down provisions on the certification of pelts and goods covered by Council Regulation 3254/91/EEC*** prohibited the trade (import, export, re-export) with pelts or other goods (listed in Annex II) from certain wild species listed in Annex I and catch by means of leghold traps or trapping methods which do meet international humane trapping standards.
- ❖ ***Regulation 338/97/EEC on the protection of species of wild flora and fauna by regulating trade therein***, as well as ***Regulation 938/97/EEC amending Regulation 338/97/EEC on the protection of species of wild flora and fauna by regulating trade therein***, ***Regulation 2307/97/EEC amending Regulation 338/97/EEC on the protection of species of wild flora and fauna by regulating trade therein***, ***Regulation 2214/98/EEC amending Regulation 338/97/EEC on the protection of species of wild flora and fauna by regulating trade therein***, ***Regulation 939/97/EEC laying down detailed rules concerning the implementation of Council Regulation 338/97/EEC on the protection of species of wild flora and fauna by regulating trade therein***, ***Regulation 767/98/EEC amending Regulation 939/97/EEC***, ***Regulation 1006/98/EEC amending Regulation 939/97/EEC*** aiming to protect wild flora and fauna species which are or may be affected by uncontrolled trade, through protection, regulation or monitoring.
This Regulation is elaborate based of the annexes which show the flora and fauna species which request conservation through limited their trade.

Implementation considerations:

- Designation of competent authorities (scientific and management) responsible to issue the permits and certificates requested for trade (import, export, re-export) with wild species and their specimens. Customs offices must be given the additional responsibility of conducting checks as well as dealing with the issuance of import and export permits;
 - Establishment and/or develop import and export permit procedures authorization and documentation;
 - Establishment and/or develop monitoring procedures of trade with their species;
 - Enforcement procedures including prosecution for unauthorized trade in species.
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- In the field of nature conservation, are in force the following ***Decisions***:
 - ❖ ***Decision concerning a site information format for proposed Natura 2000 sites;***
 - ❖ ***Decision 82/72/EEC on the conclusion of the Convention on the conservation of European wildlife and natural habitats;***
 - ❖ ***Decision 82/461/EEC on the conclusion of the Convention on the conservation of migratory species of wild animals;***
 - ❖ ***Decision 1/98/EEC concerning the association between the European Community and their member states, of one part, and Romania, of other parts, in the view of participation at the LIFE Program of European Community.***

Chapter 2

The concordance between the European Union and Romanian legislation for nature conservation

Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora – legislative provisions

Directive 92/43/EEC	Existing national law	Fully in accord (Yes/No)	Planned year for full implementation
Art. 1	Law 58/94 art. 2; Law 137/95 Annex I; Law 13/98 art. 1	No	2005
Art. 2	Not applicable until accession		
Art. 3.1-2	Law 82/93 art. 3; Law 137/95 art. 54, 55;	No	2005
Art. 3.1	Law 5/91 art. 2; Law 82/93 art. 3; Law 137/95 art. 54, 55	No	
Art. 3.3	Not applicable until accession		
Art. 4.1	Decree 187/90 art. 3; Law 5/91 art. 2; Law 58/94 art. 7 a); Law 26/96 art. 111, art. 112; Law 13/98 art. III par. 1, 2, art. IV par. 1, 2, art. VI par. 1, 2.	Yes	
Art. 4.2 – 4.5	Not applicable until accession		
Art. 5	Not applicable until accession		
Art. 6.1	Decree 187/90 art. 5 a); Law 5/91 art. 3 par. 1; Law 13/93 art. 4 par. 1, art. 5, art. 6, art. 7 par. 1, 2; Law 82/93, art. 4, 5, 6; Law 58/94 art. 6 a), b), art. 8 b); Law 26/96 art. 20; Law 13/98 art. III par. 4, art. IV par. 4, art. V par. 1, 2, 5 b), e).	Yes	
Art. 6.2	Decree 187/90 art. 5 b); Law 13/93 art. 3 par. 1, 2, art. 4 par. 2; Law 58/94 art. 8 c); Law 137/95, art. 58, 54; Law 13/98 art. III par. 4 b), c).	Yes	
Art. 6.3	Law 58/94 art. 7 c), art. 14 par. 1 a), b); Law 26/96 art. 32, 54, 60, 61, 62	Yes	
Art. 6.3	Law 58/94 art. 9, 10, 12, 14	Yes	
Art. 6.4	Law 5/91 art. 4 par. 2; Law 82/93 art. 6 j; Law 58/94 art. 14 par. 2; Law 26/96 art. 32, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60	Yes	
Art. 6.4	Not applicable until accession		
Art. 7	Not applicable until accession		
Art. 8	Not applicable until accession		
Art. 9	Not applicable until accession		
Art. 10	Not applicable until accession		
Art. 11	Law 58/94 art. 7 b), c); Law 137/95, art. 55; Law 26/96 art. 117.	Yes	
Art. 12.1	Law 13/93, art. 6; Law 82/93, art. 14 c, art. 23; Law 137/95 art. 59; Law 26/96 art. 83; Law 103/96 art. 23; Law 13/98 art. III par. 5	Yes	
Art. 12.2-3	Law 13/93 art. 6 e); Law 82/93, art. 16; Law 58/94 art. 59; Law 103/96 art. 23 d), k), l), m).	Yes	
Art. 12.4	Law 13/93 art. 8; Law 26/96 art. 41, 84, 85, 86; Law 103/96 art. Art. 12, 13	Yes	
Art. 13.1	Law 13/93 art. 5; Law 82/93, art 14 c), 23; Law 137/95 art. 59; Law 26/96 art. 37, 38, 40, 77; Law 103/96 art. 29	Yes	

Directive 92/43/EEC	Existing national law	Fully in accord (Yes/No)	Planned year for full implementation
Art. 14	Law 13/93 art. 7 par. 3; Law 26/96 art. 26, 30, 31, 37, 38, 41, 42, 45, 71, 73, 74, 76, 88, 89, 92; Law 103/96 art. 8, 19, 20, 21, 22, 30, 31, 34, 35	Yes	
Art. 15	Law 13/93 art. 8; Law 103/96 art. 24 par. 2, 3, art. 32	Yes	
Art. 16.1	Law 13/93 art. 9; Law 103/96, art. 28, 29; Law 13/98 art. III par. 5	Yes	
Art. 16.2	Not applicable until accession		
Art. 17	Not applicable until accession		
Art. 18.1-2	Decree 187/90 art. 5 c), e); Law 5/91 art. 4 par. 3; Law 13/93 art. 11 par. 1 b); Law 58/94 art. 12 b), c), art. 14 c); Law 13/98 art. II par. 3 a).	Yes	
Art. 19, 20, 21	Not applicable until accession		
Art. 22	Law 13/93 art. 3 par. 3, art. 11 par. 2 a), b); Law 58/94 art. 8, art. 9, art. 13; Law 137/95 art. 5, art. 64; Law 26/96 art. 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27; Law 13/98 art. III par. 4 c).	Yes	
Art. 23	Not applicable until accession		
Annex I		No	2005
Annex II	Law 13/93 Annex I, Annex III; Law 13/98 Annex I	Yes	
Annex III		No	2005
Annex IV	Law 13/93 Annex II; Law 103/96 Annex II; Law 13/98 Annex II	Yes	
Annex V			
Annex VI	Law 13/93 Annex IV; Law 103/96, art. 32.	Yes	

Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora – enforcement of the legislative provisions

<p>1. The comprehensive assessment, at national level, of the existence and location of sites hosting the natural habitat types listed in Annex I² to the Directive and the species listed in Annex II, that are native to the national territory</p>	<p>At national level has been undertaken a assessment of the existence and location of natural sites and species listed in Annexes I and II, like the inventory by CORINE Biotops and EMERALD Programs, and also the researches programs of the Institutes. The inventory of these sites exist, bat is not comprehensive for the moment.</p>
<p>2. Assessment, on the basis of the criteria set out in Annex III (Stage I) of the natural habitat type listed in Annex I and the species listed in Annex II, with a view to selecting those sites which are eligible for identification as ‘sites of Community importance’</p>	<p>The priority habitat types have been identified and are included in the national network of protected areas. The species find again in the Annexes of Bern’s, Ramsar’s, and Bonn’s Conventions. Has been already identified more 60 Important Birds Areas.</p>
<p>3. Determined whether the national territory includes any important natural habitat types and/or species <u>not</u> currently listed in the Annexes to the Directive</p>	<p>Will be proposal to amend the Annexes, because in Romania in this moment exist the species (in particular endemic species) and habitat type of Community importance not currently listed in the Annexes of this Directive.</p>
<p>4. Establishment a monitoring system to monitor the conservation status of those natural habitats and species which have been identified at national level as ‘of Community interest’</p>	<p>The integrated monitoring systems will be established by the <i>Law on protected areas and wild flora and fauna conservation</i> (2001)</p>
<p>5. Assessment of the animal species listed in Annex IV(a) and/or plant species in Annex IV (b) are present on the national territory</p>	<p>An inventory (bat not comprehensive yet) of the animal/plant species and, in some cases, the protection programs.</p>
<p>6. the measures undertaken to establish a system of strict protection for the Annex IV(a) animal species and/or Annex IV(b) plant species</p>	<p>An inventory and protection programs. GEF Projects for Biological Diversity Conservation in “Danube Delta” Reserve, in Retezat, Bucegi and Piatra Craiului National Parks, the LIFE-Nature Projects and other projects financed by national and international programs.</p>
<p>7. Assessment of the species of fauna and flora listed in Annex V to the Directive exist on the national territory</p>	<p>An inventory in process.</p>
<p>8. Assessment of the species of fauna and flora listed in Annex V require any specific measures to be taken to ensure that their population is maintained at a ‘favorable conservation status’</p>	<p>See question no. 6</p>
<p>9. Steps undertaken to promote education and general information to the public on the need to protect species of wild fauna and flora and to conserve their natural habitats</p>	<p>Publications (newspapers, TV, radio), NGO’s activities, movies (media), etc.</p>
<p>10. <i>The timetable for achieving compliance with the Directive’s requirements been developed</i></p>	<p>2005</p>

Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds – legislative provisions

Directive 79/409/EEC	Existing national law	Fully in accord (Yes/No)	Planned year for full implementation
Art. 1. 1-2 Art. 2	Decree 187/90 art. 4, art.5; Law 13/93 art. 1 par. 1, art. 2; Law 58/94 art. 4; Law 137/95 art. 34; Law 26/96 art. 83; Law 103/96 art. 2	Yes	
Art. 1.3	Not applicable		
Art. 3.1-2	Law 5/91 art. 4 par. 1; Law 13/93, art. 4 par. 1, 2, 4; Law 82/93 art. 1, 3; Law 58/94 art. 8 a, b, c, d, e, i	Yes	
Art. 4.1	Law 13/93 art. 3 par. 1; Law 137/95 art. 54	Yes	
Art. 4.2	Law 5/91 art. 3, 4; Law 13/93 art. 1 par. 2, art. 4 par. 3; Law 82/93, art. 2; Law 137/95 art. 54, 55, 57; Law 13/98 art. II par. 1, 2	Yes	
Art. 4.3	Not applicable		
Art. 4.4	Law 13/93 art. 3 par. 2; Law 58/94 art. 7 c), art. 81; Law 13/98 art. II par. 3 b), art. III par. 4		
Art. 5	Law 13/93 art. 6 a), b), c), d), e); Law 137/95 art. 59; Law 103/96 art. 23 b), c), f), g), i), j), k), n), p); Law 13/98 art. III par. 5	Yes	
Art. 6.1	Law 13/93 art. 6 e); Law 103/96 art. 23 l), m).	Yes	
Art. 6.2	Law 13/93 art. 7 par. 3, art. 8; Law 103/96 art. 14 par. 1, 2.	Yes	
Art. 6.3-4	Not applicable		
Art. 7.1	Law 13/93 art. 7; Law 137/95 art. 52 h); Law 103/96 art. 24 par. 1, 2, 3	Yes	
Art. 7.2-3	Not applicable		
Art. 7.4	Law 13/93 art. 10; Law 26/96 art. 86; Law 103/96, art. 19, 23 b), f), g), h), j), n), o).	Yes	
Art. 8.1	Law 13/93 Annex IV; Law 103/96, art. 32 a), b), c), f), l), j), k), l), m), p), s), t).	Yes	
Art. 8.2	Law 103/96 art. 32 n).	Yes	
Art. 9.1	Law 13/93 art. 9 par. 1; Law 103/96 art. 8 g), i), j), art. 22 par. 1, 2, art. 24 par. 3, art. 28.	Yes	
Art. 9.2	Law 13/93 art. 9 par. 2	Yes	
Art. 10.1-2.	Law 5/91 art. 4 par. 3; Law 13/93 art. 11 par. 1; Law 58/94 art. 7 a) and b), 9 b), 12 b); Law 13/98 art. II par. 3 b).	Yes	
Art. 11	Law 13/93 art. 11 par. 2 b); Law 58/94 art. 8 h).	Yes	
Art. 12	Not applicable until accession		
Art. 13	Law 5/91 art.4 par.4		
Art. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19	Not applicable until accession		
Annex I	Law 13/93 Annex II; Law 69/94; Law 103/96 Annex 2; Law 13/98 Annex II	Yes	
Annex II	Law 103/96 Annex 1	Yes	
Annex III	Law 69/94 Annexes I (art. VII par. 4), II and III; Law 103/6 Annex 1		
Annex IV	Law 13/93 Annex IV; Law 82/93 art. 7, 14, 22, 23; Law 103/96, art. 32.	Yes	
Annex V			2005

Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds – enforcement of the legislative provisions

1. Assessment of the presence on the national territory of the bird species mentioned in Annex I, including regularly occurring migratory species.	In Romania, exist approximate 364 birds' species including 312 bird migratory species. A great number of these species presents on the national territory are mentioned in Annexes of the present Directive.
2. Measures taken to preserve, maintain or re-establish a sufficient diversity and area of habitats for naturally occurring wild bird species in accordance with the Directive.	At national level have been decided, in order to conserve habitats specifically for wild bird, the following measures: creation of protected areas, protection zones surrounded by intermediary zones, establishing the integrated management plans approval by scientific councils, the possibility of implementing this plans, etc.
3. Evaluation of the special conservation measures required protecting the habitats of vulnerable or rare species.	Have been undertaken the special conservation measures take into account the status of this species, in accord and with technical and financial support of BirdLife International
4. Assessment of existing protected areas and any other areas on the national territory which are potentially suitable for classification as special protection areas (SPAs) for the conservation of bird species listed in Annex I.	Has been already identified more 60 Important Birds Areas.
5. Specific assessment of the existence of areas which are important for regularly occurring migratory species (not listed in Annex I) and, in particular, wetlands of national and/or international importance.	The Danube Delta was declared Ramsar Site. In addition, are more wetlands of national importance that habitat of the migratory species occurring the national territory.
6. Assessment of the practical application of national hunting rules to wild birds	The hunting is developed in according with the enforcement legislation, special with the provisions of the Law 103/1996. Annex 2 of this law establishing the bird species prohibited for hunting (listed in Annex I of this directive). In Annex 1 are listed the species of hunting interest and hunting periods, within the limits of the approved harvest quota and of the technical regulation with regard to the organization and practice of hunting.
7. Determined whether any species of wild bird hunted at national level are <u>not</u> listed in Annex II to the Directive	No
8. Steps to ensure that any hunting of the bird species listed in Annex II does not jeopardize conservation efforts in their distribution area	The measures are developed in the law 103/1996 and are in fully concordance with the Community provisions in this field.
9. Steps to encourage research and/or work on the protection, management and use of naturally occurring wild birds on the national territory	At present has been taken studies to identify the wild bird species occurring the national territory, as well as some Important Birds Areas. By LIFE-Nature Program will be developed, beginning with 1999, the projects of integrated management for wild birds conservation.
10. <i>The timetable for achieving compliance with the Directive's requirements</i>	2005

Regulations on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein – enforcement of the legislative provisions

<p>1. The competent authorities designated for performing the duties arising from this Regulation?</p>	<p>The management authority is the Ministry of Waters, Forests and Environmental Protection (MWFEP) and the scientific authorities are the Romanian Academy and the Forest Research and Management Planning Institute.</p> <p>Responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ issuing permits and certificates is the MWFEP; ♦ controlling commercial activities and internal commercial activities are the MWFEP in collaboration with the special offices of the Ministry of Internal, Ministry of Industry and Trade; ♦ borders controls is the special customs authorities under the Ministry of Finance; ♦ controlling the movement of live specimens are the MWFEP and the Police; ♦ registering scientist and scientific establishments is the MWFEP in consultation with the Romanian Academy.
<p>2. The permitting system for the import of specimens listed in the Annexes</p>	<p>Romania was ratified by Law 69/1994 the Convention on international trade in endangered species of wild fauna and flora (CITES). This is the reason for all the measures concerning the import of the specimens are in place in concordance, in particular, with the provision of the CITES. The forms used are completed in concordance with the CITES provisions, but are not in concordance with the art. 3, par. 3, 4, 5, 6 of the Directive 939/97/EEC. The import permits are valid not exceed 12 months, depending of the species. The holders have the obligation, under the Romanian legislative provisions, to return the expired or unused permits (the original and all copies) to the management authority (MWFEP). For ensure the proper retrospective issue of permits are in place the procedures established by CITES.</p>
<p>3. The permitting/certification system for the export/re-export of specimens listed in the Annexes</p>	<p>Romania was ratified by Law 69/1994 the Convention on international trade in endangered species of wild fauna and flora (CITES). This is the reason for all the measures concerning the export/ re-export of the specimens are in place in concordance, in particular, with the provision of the CITES, including the completed and the used of the forms. The period of validity of export / re-export permits shall not exceed six months, depending of the species. The applicants have the obligation, under the Romanian legislative provisions, to return the expired or unused permits to the management authority (MWFEP). In the cases where a permit is cancelled, lost, stolen or destroyed, it is impossible to obtain other permit.</p>
<p>4. The procedures for processing relevant forms as specified in Sections 2 - 6 of Regulation EC/939/97</p>	<p>The import and export permits and the re-export certificates and the import notification are issue of the applicants by the management authority, on the basis of the favorable avis of the Romanian Academy. The avis of the Academy is given after the analysis of the documentary evidence needed in this field. The procedures are in concordance also with the CITES provisions and also with the provision of the law 137/1995 on environmental protection concerning the bio-diversity conservation and the procedure for environmental impact assessment.</p>
<p>5. The system to monitor the issuance of export permits and actual export of specimens from Annex B</p>	<p>The management authority on the basis of the analysis and the assessment of the information needed for this reason (state of the species) granted by the scientific authority can limiting the issuance of the export permits (if the scientific data emphasis that conservation state of the species is inappropriate).</p>

6. The system to control commercial activities	Controlling of the commercial activities and internal commercial activities are supported by the MWFEP (Directorate of Nature and Biological Diversity Conservation, Directorate of Ecological Control, Directorate of Hunting and the territorial agencies under the Ministry) in collaboration with the special offices of the Ministry of Internal and Ministry of Industry and Trade. These controls are in concordance with the CITES and also with the provision of the other internal laws in this fields.
7. The system established for the determination of specimens born and bred in captivity and artificially propagated specimens	No
8. The procedure established for ensuring that live specimens are marked	No
9. The system to control the movement of live specimens during import and export to the Community	The management authority approves the authorizing of the movement of species listed in Annex A in concordance with the provisions of the Convention on international transport with species, ratified by the Romania. It is ensuring the adequately informed of the accommodation, equipment and practices and also the preparation of any live specimens before transport or during transit or transshipment, so as to minimize the risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment.
10. The custom offices designated for carrying out the checks and formalities for the introduction into and export of the specimens listed in the Annexes	The checks and formalities for the introduction into and export of the specimens listed in the Annexes are accomplished in all the border customs. The staffs are not sufficient and adequately trained in this field. The documentation is checking only at the border customs office.
11. The inspection system to control compliance with this Regulation	Has been set up an inspection system to control. The procedures are established in concordance with national legislation in this field and it is supported by the personal of the special offices under the MWFEP and Ministry of Internal (Policy). The bodies for criminal prosecution, according to the legal competence shall do the ascertaining and investigation of the offences. The people have the right of lawsuit with the view of environmental protection, including the trade with the wild species, irrespective of who suffered from the prejudice.
12. The system been to inform the public and make them aware of the provisions of this Regulation	For the public is given the general information on the trade with the wild species of flora and fauna, by mass media. For the interested people with trade of the wild species is given the detailed information about the formalities required, by the personnel's customs offices and of the MWFEP's directorates.
13. The procedure to supply the information required by the Commission under Articles 39 and 40 of Regulation EC/939/97	Is supplied all the data on imports into and exports and re-exports from Romania that have taken place on the basis of permits and certificates issued by the management authority. The information is supplied to magnetic support. The management authority collects the data and, communicate the information on the trade with CITES species to the Convention Secretariat.
15. The system of sanctions	The majority of the facts mentioned are constitute offences and are punished with imprisonment, in concordance with the Law 137/1995 on environmental protection and Law 103/1996 on hunting fund and protection of game. The system allow for the seizure and confiscation of specimens is specified only for the CITES species.

The objectives and the action on the approximation strategy for nature conservation

Taking into account the present status of the Romanian biological diversity, and the European provisions for nature conservation was established the following priority objectives:

1. Development of the legislative framework and strengthening the institutional capacity for biological diversity conservation and sustainable use of its components.
2. Organisation of the national network of protected areas and ensuring their efficient and adequate management for the natural habitats protection and biological diversity conservation.
3. Conservation of threatened, endemic, and/or rare species with a high economic value “in situ” and “ex-situ”.
4. The integration of the National Strategy for the Biological Diversity Conservation and Sustainable Use of its Components within the National Strategy, as well as within the departmental and local strategies, plans, programmes and policies for the national and local sustainable development.
5. The protection, conservation and restoration of the terrestrial and aquatic biological diversity outside protected areas through (1) reducing the negative impacts of pollution, natural resources overexploitation and inappropriate land-use practices and (2) restoring altered ecosystems and habitats.
6. Protection, conservation and restoration of the biological diversity specific to agro-systems through the implementation of the technologies which favour sustainable agriculture.
7. Training specialists and the general population in the spirit and techniques of biological diversity conservation and sustainable use of its components.
8. Involvement of NGOs and local communities in programmes and actions for biological diversity protection, conservation and restoration.
9. Conducting of special research and monitoring programmes for improving the knowledge of the biological diversity status.

To attain this objectives has been established a lot of priority actions, listed in the following tables:

The objectives and the major actions on the approximation strategy for nature conservation

Primary Objective	Major Activities	Target Outputs	Time frame
<i>Development of the legislative framework</i>	Elaboration and promulgation of the Law on natural protected areas, conservation of natural habitats and of wild species of flora and fauna	Established the conservation measures of the biological diversity, designed the Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) and Special Protected Areas (SPA) and integrate their in the Protected Areas National Network. Will be established, also, the plans and the administrative structures required for appropriate management of the existing protected areas.	2001 realized by Emergency Ordinance 236/2000
	Signed and adopting the Agreement on the Conservation and Management of Great Bustard Populations (<i>Otis tarda</i>) in Middle Europe	Setting up the favorable conditions for Great Bustard population's conservation	2003 signed in 2000
<i>Conservation of the natural habitats and wild flora and fauna species.</i>	Elaboration and implementing of pilot projects for management of certain protected areas tips: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ GEF project (4,5 millions USD) on the "<i>Danube Delta</i>" <i>Biological Diversity Conservation</i> ▪ GEF project (5,5 millions USD) on the <i>Management of Biological Diversity Conservation</i> aiming the up-dating of the legislative framework concerning the protected areas management, developed of the institutional capability for bio-diversity conservation, at local and national level. By this project will be elaborated the management plans and will be established the administrative structures for Retezat (national park and biosphere reserve), Bucegi and Piatra Craiului (natural parks) This represents the pilot projects, extended at the other reserves. Also, will be developed a program for reintroduction of the in Vanatori Neamt 	Conservation of the Biological Diversity within the "Danube Delta" Biosphere Reserve	1996 – 2000
	LIFE-Nature Projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Integrated Management Plans for the "Small Island of Braila" 	Strengthening the institutional capacity at central and local level and ensuring the appropriate management of this reserve tips. Established the management plan and develop the capacity building required for their enforcement	1999 – 2004 1999 – 2002
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conservation of the Natural Wet Habitat "The Bogs of Satchinez" 	Rehabilitation of the wet habitat, especially as habitat of wild waterfowl	1999 – 2001

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Habitat Conservation in the Bucegi National Park 	Reconstruction and conservation of certain natural habitat in the Bucegi National Park	1999 – 2002
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enhancement of Piatra Craiului National Park 	The appropriate management of the large carnivores	1999 – 2002
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Survival of <i>Romanichthys valsanicola</i> 	Established and applied of the “in situ” and “ex situ” conservation plans for ensure the favorable conservation status of the <i>Romanichthys valsanicola</i> , endemic specie	1999 – 2004
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conservation of an Euro-Siberian Wood with Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>) 	Establishing and implementing the integrate management plan for ensure the favorable conservation status of the wood	1999 – 2001
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ “In situ” Conservation of the Romanian Meadow Viper (<i>Vipera ursinii</i>) 	Establishing and implementing the management plan for conservation of the existing natural population	1999 – 2002
	LIFE-Environment Project:		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Combined Actions for the protection and the development of the Apuseni Mountains natural heritage 	Protection of the karstic areas	1999 – 2002
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Setting up The Green Corridor in the inferior basin of Danube 	Biological Diversity Conservation by set up the ecological corridors for species disperses, wetlands reconstruction, improvement of the water quality in Danube River and Black Sea	2000 – 2005
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Organization of the Protected Areas National Network in order to cover all the types of ecosystems and habitats, and all the plant and wild animal species which are of special interest 	“In situ” conservation of the wild species and of the natural habitats	2000 – 2005
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Organisation of the network for the conservation of genetic resources of flora and wild fauna outside the protected areas 	“Ex situ” conservation of the species	until 2005

<p><i>Economic department strategies which integrate objectives of the National Strategy for Biological Diversity Conservation.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Revision of the technologies and management of biological resources in concordance with the objectives for biological diversity conservation ▪ Implementation of new management systems and alternative technologies which conserve biological diversity ▪ Establishment of criteria and indicators for biological diversity monitoring of economic sectors extracting and using natural resources 	Conservation of biological diversity	until 2005
		Conservation of biological diversity	2000 – 2010
		Monitoring of biological diversity	2000 – 2005
<p><i>Conservation and enhancement of biological diversity by the reduction of the negative impacts as well as the ecological restoration of altered ecosystems and habitats.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prohibition of the unselective use of pesticides as well as the promotion of biological pest control ▪ Identifying and ecologically reconstruction of ecosystems degraded by over-exploitation, pollution, etc. ▪ Afforestation as well as the planting of arable lands strongly eroded, on cleared lands covered with waste deposits ▪ Restoration of vegetation clusters and the creation of protective curtains on arable lands 	Prevention of the decline in biological diversity	Permanently
		Enhancement of biological diversity	permanently
		Restoration of biological diversity in degraded habitats	permanently
		Restoration of biological diversity	permanently
<p><i>Protection, conservation and restoration of the biological diversity specific to agro-systems through the implementation of the technologies which favour sustainable agriculture.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inventory and mapping of arable lands non-profitable for intensive exploitation ▪ Elaboration of projects to enhance biological diversity on arable lands whose use has been changed (SAPARD) ▪ Reconstruction of arable lands that are no longer used to enhance biological diversity and promoting the biotechnology to conserve the biological diversity in the agriculture systems (SAPARD) 	Monitoring of biological diversity in agriculture systems	Permanently
		Enhancement of biological diversity.	2000 – 2010
		Conservation and reconstruction of biological diversity.	2000 – 2010

<p><i>Specialists and general population trained and educated in biological diversity conservation principles.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Creation of a centre for professional training of specialists who will work in the biological diversity conservation field ▪ Organising the education of the population in biological diversity conservation principles through mass media ▪ Publishing materials for biological diversity conservation 	<p>Specialist training</p> <p>Awareness and informing of the population.</p> <p>Awareness and informing of the population</p>	<p>This activities are beginning and have the permanently and continuous character</p>
<p><i>Participating of NGOs and local communities in programmes for biological diversity conservation</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Elaboration of economic instruments that can involve local communities in biological diversity conservation ▪ Involvement of NGOs and local communities in the implementation of management projects for the protected areas ▪ Involvement of NGOs in monitoring biological diversity 	<p>Stimulating the participation of biological diversity conservation activities.</p> <p>Biological diversity conservation</p> <p>Biological diversity conservation</p>	<p>This activities are beginning and have the permanently character</p>
<p><i>Special research and development programmes for biological diversity conservation</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Development of a national programme for research on ecological, species and genetic biological diversity ▪ Conduct research regarding the necessary density and structure of green corridors ▪ Assessment of biological diversity in areas insufficiently or not at all studied ▪ Development of research for the elaboration of new systems and technologies for a sustainable management of biological resources needed to ensure biological diversity conservation ▪ Research for the elaboration of measures to intervene in the protected areas in order to maintain biological diversity 	<p>Up-dating the state of the natural capital, elaborating the Red Book of wild flora and fauna species and designating the protected areas</p> <p>Up-dating the state of the natural capital</p> <p>Evaluate the state of the natural capital.</p> <p>Biological diversity conservation</p> <p>Biological diversity conservation</p>	<p>This activities are beginning and have the permanently character</p>