

3Please provide the following details on the origin of this report

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Date of submission:	

Please provide summary information on the process by which this report has been prepared, including information on the types of stakeholders who have been actively involved in its preparation and on material which was used as a basis for the report

This is an independent report of the status of implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in Romania, which signed the convention in 1994. This is the second national report and it was carried out in May 2001.

Institutions and authorities

Directorate of Biodiversity Protection and Conservation, Protected Areas and Natural Monuments (DBPCPANM), Ministry of Waters and Environmental Protection (MWEP)

Protected Areas Service (PAS), National Forest Authority(NFA)

Protected Areas Management Authorities (PMA) at following sites:

Retezat National Park Management Authority
Piatra Craiului Natural Park Management Authority
Vanatori Neamt Forest Park Management Authority
Rodna National Park Management Authority

Commission for the Protection of Nature Monuments of the Romanian Academy

Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve Authority

Materials was used as a basis for the report

1. Approximation Strategy for the Nature Conservation Sector. MWEP. 2000.
2. Black Sea Environmental Programme:
 - a-“Conservation of Black Sea wetlands” (A Review and Preliminary Action Plan), IWRB Publication 33, 1994.
 - b- GEF/Black Sea Environmental Programme (BSEP), 1993
 - c- Biodiversity Activity Center, Focal Points, Working Party Meetings;
 - d- Y. Zaitsev & V.Mamaev (Biological diversity in the Black Sea, 1997);
 - e- National reports on the Black Sea Biological Diversity (Romanian/1997, Bulgaria, Ukraine, Georgia, Turkey/1998).
 - f- GEF/BSEP Marine Mammal Working Party, Summary Report, 1995.
 - g- “Management objectives for biodiversity conservation and sustainable development in the Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve, Romania”, Draft, DDBR Authority, European Bank, PHARE, 1995.
 - h-“Strategic Action Plan for the Rehabilitation and Protection of the Black Sea”, Turkey, 1996:III. Policy actions/B. Living resources management – Biological diversity protection.
 - i- Black Sea Biological Diversity – Romania, (comp. A. Petranu), Black Sea Environmental Series, Vol.4., GEF/UNDP, 1997. ISBN 92-1-126041-8.
3. Danube Delta
 - a- Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve Romania/Ukraine. National UNESCO-MAB

Committee of Romania/Ukraine, Kyiv, 1999.
 b- Danube Delta – Home for People and Nature. Brochure, 8 pp. Danube Delta Biosphere Authority, 2000.
 c- Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve Authority: Public Awareness Strategy. Tulcea, 2000.
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4. Development Strategy for Tourism in a Medium and Long-Term. National Authority for Tourism. 1997. Bucharest
5. Environment Protection Strategy, MWEP, Bucharest, 1996
6. Environment Protection Strategy for Medium-Term 2000-2004 (Romanian-English-French), MWEP, Bucharest, May 2000.
7. Forest Condition Monitoring in Romania in 1990-1996 by Badea, O.; Patrascoiu, N.; Geambasu, N.; Barbu, I. and Bolea, V., 1998. ROMSILVA/ICAS. ISBN 2-84207-153-0.
8. FEEE - Foundation for Environmental Education in Europe. Brochure and contact list 1999-2000.
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10. National Strategy for Economic Development in a Medium-Term 2000-2004. Chapter: Tourism. National Authority for Tourism. May, 2000. Bucharest. (in Romanian)
11. Premises for Sustainable Development of Busteni (a Carpathian city). 1999. G. Manea , et.al. with support of CEEWEB and EU/PHARE.
12. Research Institute for Cereals and Industrial Crops Fundulea. Brochure. 1996
13. GEF and UNDP Questionnaire on Capacity Development Needs, section 1: Biodiversity. Response by Romania. May 2000. (Stencil)
14. Romania Agricultural Pollution Control Project, Preparation Mission, Aide Memoire, February 2000. The World Bank
15. Romania Biodiversity Conservation Management Project Document May 1999. GEF/World Bank. Report No.18838-RO.
16. Romania Forest Development Programme (RO-PO67367). Aide Memoire, May 2000. The World Bank
17. Romania National Environmental Action Plan, MWEP, 1999.
18. Romanian National Report on Implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity, MWEP, Bucharest, 1998.
19. "Romania 2020", Romanian Academy and UNDP, 1998. ISBN 973-96233-9-5
20. Romania National Sustainable Development Strategy, UNDP et.al.1999. ISBN 973-98022-1-4. (www.sdnr.ro)
21. Romania National Plan for Agriculture and Rural Development. Ministry of Agriculture and Food. April 2000.
22. Schneider, Erika, 1998. Danube Delta: successful restoration, Naturopa 87, (p. 23)
23. Strategy for the Sustainable Development of Romanian Forestry during 2000-2020, MWEP et al, 1999 (in Romanian)
24. Technical Norms For Forest Management Planning. 1986-1988. MWEP.
25. Travaux du Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle « Grigore Antipa », Vol. XLI. Bucuresti, 1999. ISBN 0068-3078.

Type of stakeholders involved in preparation of the material

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Mr. Mircea Verghet, Manager, Piatra Craiului Natural Park
Ms. Erika Stancu, Manager, Retezat National Park
Mr. Oliviu Iorgu, Manager, Vanatori Neamt Forest Park
Mr. Mihail Costache, General Directorate of Waters, Directorate of Water Resource Management
Mr. Paul Popescu, General Directorate of Waters, Directorate of Water Resource Management

Ms. Maria Patroescu, President, Carpathian-Danubian Centre for Geoecology (NGO)
Ms. Martha Cenac-Mehedinti, Centre for Environmental Research and Impact Studies, University of Bucharest (and FEEE - Foundation for Environmental Education in Europe, NGO)
Mr. Angheluta Vadineanu, Head, Department of System Ecology and Natural Capital Management, University of Bucharest

Mr. Romulus Stiuca, Director, Danube Delta National Institute, Tulcea
Mr. Mircea Staras, Scientific Director, Danube Delta National Institute
Mr. Grigore Baboianu, Executive Director, Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve Authority, Tulcea
Mr. Virgil Munteanu, Director, External Relations, Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve Authority
Mr. Alexandru Bologa, Scientific Director, National Institute for Marine Research and Development "Grigore Antipa", Constantza
Ms. Maria Moldoveanu, Biologist, National Institute for Marine Research and Development "Grigore Antipa"

Mr. Ion Munteanu, Head, Natural Resources Assessment, Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve Authority

Mr. Iuncu Hoscia, Chief Forester, Sinaia Forest District, Ploiesti Forest Directorate
Mr. Mihai Totpal, Executive Director, Romanian Environmental Center at Busteni (NGO)

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Mr. Mihai Stanescu, Entomologist, "Grigore Antipa" National Museum of Natural History

Mr. Costel Negrei, Professor, Department of the Economics of Agricultural Production and Environment, Academy of Economical Studies, Bucharest

Ms. Elena Badea, Biologist, Institute of Biology, Academia of Romania

Mr. George Romanca, National Coordinator, National Center for Sustainable Development

Ms. Monica Udrea, Procurement Specialist, Project Coordination Team, Biodiversity Conservation Management Project (GEF)

Mr. Winston Temple, Resident Representative, UNDP Romania

Please provide information on any particular circumstances in your country that are relevant to understanding the answers to the questions in this report

The COP has established programmes of work that respond to a number of Articles. Please identify the relative priority accorded to each theme and the adequacy of resources. This will allow subsequent information on implementation of each Article to be put into context. There are other questions on implementation of the programmes of work at the end of these guidelines.

Inland water ecosystems

1. What is the relative priority for implementation of this work programme in your country?	
a) High	X
b) Medium	
c) Low	
d) Not relevant	
2. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?	
a) Good	
b) Adequate	
c) Limiting	X
d) Severely limiting	

Marine and coastal biological diversity

3. What is the relative priority for implementation of this work programme in your country?	
a) High	X
b) Medium	
c) Low	
d) Not relevant	
4. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?	
a) Good	
b) Adequate	
c) Limiting	X
d) Severely limiting	

Agricultural biological diversity

5. What is the relative priority for implementation of this work programme in your country?	
a) High	X
b) Medium	
c) Low	
d) Not relevant	
6. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?	
a) Good	

b) Adequate	
c) Limiting	X
d) Severely limiting	

Forest biological diversity

7. What is the relative priority for implementation of this work programme in your country?	
a) High	X
b) Medium	
c) Low	
d) Not relevant	
8. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?	
a) Good	
b) Adequate	
c) Limiting	X
d) Severely limiting	

Biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands

9. What is the relative priority for implementation of this work programme in your country?	
a) High	
b) Medium	X
c) Low	
d) Not relevant	
10. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?	
a) Good	
b) Adequate	
c) Limiting	X
d) Severely limiting	

Further comments on work programmes and priorities

In the following table, the following scoring system is used for relative priority given to CBD Articles and themes

- 3 – High
- 2 – Medium
- 1 – Low
- 0 – Not relevant

Article 6: NBSAP and integration	3	Biosafety	3
Article 7: Identification and monitoring	3	Marine and coastal biodiversity	3
Article 8: <i>In-situ</i> conservation	3	Agro-biodiversity	3
Article 9: <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation	2	Inland waters	3
Article 10: Sustainable use of biological diversity	3	Dryland ecosystems	2
Article 11: Incentive measures	3	Forest biodiversity	3
Article 12: Research and training	1	Mountain biodiversity	2
Article 13: Public education and awareness	2	Sustainable tourism	3
Article 14: Impact assessment	3	Criteria and indicators	3
Article 15: Access to genetic resources	2	Traditional knowledge	3
Article 16: Access to and transfer of technology	3	Capacity building	3
Article 17: Exchange of information	3	Protected areas	3
Article 18: Technical and scientific cooperation	3	Species and taxonomy	3
Article 19: Handling of biotechnology	3	Access and benefit sharing	3
Article 20: Financial resources	3	Biodiversity legal issues	3
Article 21: Financial mechanism	3	Biodiversity funding sources	3

The Ministry of Waters and Environmental Protection, which made the prioritization, has taken an ambitious approach to the implementation of the CBD. Consequently, almost all Articles were given a high priority. This way of giving high and uniform scores does not reveal whether or not there are differences in relative priorities among the various Articles

As already observed in some other countries Parties to the CBD, a high relative priority given to the implementation of certain Article does not necessarily mean that the Article is being implemented with high intensity of action, including substantial resource inputs. Similarly, the low priority given to Article 12 does not indicate a low level of current research and training activities. An effort to interpret the priorities given could read: “Article 12 is being implemented at a high level of current and proposed action, and there is no need to highlight it more. Most of the other Articles are not implemented with as high intensity, and they would need more attention and more resources.”

Article 5 Cooperation

11. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High	X	b) Medium		c) Low	
12. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	d) Severely limiting
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
<p>Romania emphasize her wish to extend present co-operation, recognizing the importance and need to promote international, regional and global cooperation between states and non-governmental organizations in a view to conserve biological diversity and sustainable use of its components.</p>					

13. Is your country actively cooperating with other Parties in respect of areas beyond national jurisdiction for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?	
<p>a) bilateral cooperation (please give details below)</p> <p>Romania collaborates with other Governments, bilaterally and as party to the Convention on Biological Diversity and other conventions and programmes.</p> <p>Bilateral collaboration is pursued with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Governments of Denmark, Holland, Belgium, France, Germany, Hungary, Moldova, Bulgaria, Ukraine; - International organizations such as UNEP, Council of Europe, IUCN, WWF, EEA, EUROPARC, EUROSITE, etc.; - regional initiatives such as PEBLDS. 	YES
<p>b) international programmes (please give details below)</p> <p>International co-operative programmes to which Romania adhered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Black Sea Environmental Programme; - Danube Environmental Programme, within which the Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve Authority (DDBRA) is cooperating with protected area from Ukraine on the subject of biological diversity and sustainable development of the trans-boundary biosphere reserve; 	YES
<p>c) international agreements (please give details below)</p> <p>International co-operative agreements to which Romania adhered</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lower Danube Green Corridor: a declaration on co-operation for the creation of the corridor between Romania, Moldova and Bulgaria was signed in June 2000 - A trilateral agreement among the neighboring states (Romania, Rep. of Moldova and Ukraine) on the protection of two trans-boundary protected areas: Danube Delta and the Lower River Prut. Signed in June 2000. 	YES

Decision IV/4. Status and trends of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems and options for conservation and sustainable use

14. Has your country developed effective cooperation for the sustainable management of transboundary watersheds, catchments, river basins and migratory species through bilateral and multilateral agreements?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent (please give details below)	
d) yes - significant extent (please give details below) Romania developed effective cooperation for the sustainable management of transboundary watersheds, catchments, river basins and migratory species, adhering at: - The Black Sea Environmental Programme; - The Danube Environmental Programme, within which the Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve Authority (DDBRA) is cooperating with protected area from Ukraine on the subject of biological diversity and sustainable development of the trans-boundary biosphere reserve, Signing: - The Lower Danube Green Corridor Initiative: a declaration on co-operation for the creation of the corridor between Romania, Moldova and Bulgaria, signed in June 2000 - A trilateral agreement among the neighboring states (Romania, Rep. of Moldova and Ukraine) on the protection of two trans-boundary protected areas: Danube Delta and the Lower River Prut. Signed in June 2000. and developing the following actions: - GEF/BSEP " Strategic Action Plan for the Rehabilitation and Protection of the Black Sea" - Strategic Action Plan for the Danube River - GEF "Biodiversity Conservation in the Danube Delta" - Wetlands and flooded areas rehabilitation - The River Prut - GEF project "Conservation of Biological Diversity in Danube Delta" was carried out in 1996-2000 with a total budget of US\$ 4.8 million. It focused on capacity strengthening, polder restoration, ecosystem restoration for sustainable use, as well as public awareness. - Transboundary cooperation between Hungary and Romania in the Tisa River Basin. also, there is in process the development of a management plan for the biological diversity conservation and sustainable use of the natural resources for the Trans-boundary Biosphere Reserve Danube Delta.	X
d) not applicable	

Decision IV/15. The relationship of the CBD with the CSD and biodiversity-related conventions, other international agreements, institutions and processes or relevance

15. Has your country developed management practices for transboundary protected areas?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent (please give details below)	
c) yes - significant extent (please give details below)	
d) not relevant	X

Decision V/21. Co-operation with other bodies

16. Has your country collaborated with the International Biodiversity Observation Year of DIVERSITAS, and ensured complementarity with the initiative foreseen to be undertaken by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity to increase scientific knowledge and public awareness of the crucial role of biodiversity for sustainable development?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	X
c) to a significant extent	

Decision V/27. Contribution of the Convention on Biological Diversity to the ten-year review of progress achieved since the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

17. Is your country planning to highlight and emphasize biological diversity considerations in its contribution to the ten-year review of progress since the Earth Summit?	
a) no	
b) yes	X

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Romania will support the recommendations *of the third meeting of SBSTTA* as country to chair the OECD in 2001,

- Identifying the National Ecological Network seen as a network of different types of ecological systems (natural, semi-natural and man-dominated systems)

Designing and developing the Information System for each identified type of ecological System

Reason of the above mentioned action is to improve knowledge of the present state of the footprint for the national socio-economic development

This information system is based on historical analyze of existing data and is needed to feed database and knowledge base with new data

Main objective of these both proposed actions is to design and develop the Ecological Information System as backbone of the Decision Support System (DSS) for socio-economic development in Romania, as part of DSS at regional (Danube/Black Sea Catchments) and European level

Article 6 General measures for conservation and sustainable use

18. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?							
a) High	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	b) Medium	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Low	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
19. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?							
a) Good	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Adequate	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Limiting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	d) Severely limiting	<input type="checkbox"/>
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources							
<p>The implementation of the strategies, plans and international programs for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity is essential due to their importance, they representing an essential part of the National Strategy for Sustainable Development of the country. They underline the priority objectives and the necessary means to obtain the protection, conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity components in accordance with the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, other relevant international conventions and agreements, of the Agenda 21, as well of the Pan-European Strategy for the Protection of Biological Diversity and of the Landscapes.</p> <p>The National Environment Action Plan (NEAP) and the (revised) National Strategy and Action Plan For the Biological Diversity Conservation and Sustainable use of its Components in Romania (NBSAP), together with the sectoral strategies considering environment protection, provide necessary documents and arguments for the efforts of Romania with a view to the integration into EU.</p> <p>The main issue in the process of the National Environment Action Plan implementation is the provision of the necessary financial resources. In addition to the traditional local and state budgets, new financing sources must be identified and employed. To this end, adoption of new legal regulations on the economic incentives linked to the environment protection as well as the launching and consolidation of the Environment Fund (Law No. 73/2000) are urgently needed.</p> <p>The Environment Protection Strategy has been costed for 2001-2004 in two scenarios "a" and "b", based upon the annual growth of GNP with 6.5% and 8-10%, respectively:</p> <p>a. Total estimated cost US\$ 4,400 million (1,100 per year) out of which about 40% will be covered by the state budget and 35% by external sources (25% remains unexplained); this means that 2.0-2.5% of the GNP be spent in environment protection;</p> <p>b. Total estimated cost US\$ 6,300 million (1,600 per year) out of which about 30% will be covered by the state budget and 45% by external sources (25% remains unexplained).</p> <p>The EPS ends with the following comments:" (i) The financing sources will be supplemented after the setting-up of the Fund for Environment and its approval by the Parliament; (ii) The non-appliance of the measures provided in "scenario a" would lead to increase of the estimated costs by about 50% towards the end of 2004. Maintenance of the present rhythm of resource allotting (about 1% of the GNP) would delay the achievement of general objective of the EU integration later than 2002 from environment protection viewpoint.</p>							
20. What is the status of your national biodiversity strategy (6a)?							
a) none	<input type="checkbox"/>						
b) early stages of development	<input type="checkbox"/>						

c) advanced stages of development	
d) completed ₁	X
e) completed and adopted ₂	
f) reports on implementation available	
21. What is the status of your national biodiversity action plan (6a)?	
a) none	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) completed ₂	X
e) completed and adopted ₂	
f) reports on implementation available	
22. Do your national strategies and action plans cover all articles of the Convention (6a)?	
a) some articles only	X
b) most articles	
c) all articles	

23. Do your national strategies and action plans cover integration of other sectoral activities (6b)?	
a) no	
b) some sectors	X
c) all major sectors	
d) all sectors	

Decision II/7 and Decision III/9 Consideration of Articles 6 and 8

24. Is action being taken to exchange information and share experience on the national action planning process with other Contracting Parties?	
a) little or no action	
b) sharing of strategies, plans and/or case-studies	X
c) regional meetings	X
25. Do all of your country's strategies and action plans include an international cooperation component?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
26. Are your country's strategies and action plans coordinated with those of neighbouring countries?	
a) no	
b) bilateral/multilateral discussions under way	X
c) coordinated in some areas/themes	
d) fully coordinated	

¹/ Please provide information requested at the end of these guidelines.

e) not applicable	
27. Has your country set measurable targets within its strategies and action plans?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) programme in place	
e) reports on implementation available	
<i>If a developing country Party or a Party with economy in transition -</i>	
28. Has your country received support from the financial mechanism for the preparation of its national strategy and action plan?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
If yes, which was the Implementing Agency (UNDP/UNEP/World Bank)?	USAID, UNDP, World Bank

Decisions III/21. Relationship of the Convention with the CSD and biodiversity-related conventions

29. Are the national focal points for the CBD and the competent authorities of the Ramsar Convention, Bonn Convention and CITES cooperating in the implementation of these conventions to avoid duplication?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	X

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Romania elaborated in 1996 the National Strategy and Action Plan For the Biological Diversity Conservation and Sustainable use of its Components in Romania (NBSAP) which is part of the National Strategy for Environmental Protection. The Strategy provides the objectives and priority actions on short term (5 years), medium (10 years) and long term (20 years). Parts of the strategy have been updated in 1999, according to priorities set in the accession process to EU. Biological diversity is considered in the National Strategy for Sustainable Development, developed by the UNDP et. al. in 1999. The Action Plan of the NBSAP contains objectives, priority actions and target outputs, yet it is not costed. Neither is the financing of the Action Plan secured.

National Environment Action Plan (NEAP) was developed in 1999 with financial support of Denmark. It was debated by inter-ministerial session and approved by the Government in March 2000. NEAP includes sectoral strategies and action plans, as well as 233 priority projects with a total value of about US\$ 215 million. The chapter on nature conservation and its annex include an updated and costed action plan to complement the NBSAP of 1996.

Environment Protection Strategy (EPS) for Medium-Term 2000-2004 was developed by the MWFE, with financial assistance from the USAID, in May 2000. The Strategy includes, as a specific objective, "Biological diversity conservation and ecological rehabilitation of deteriorated systems" and, more specifically, "the development of the legal framework and strengthening of the institutional capacity for environmental protection, for biological diversity conservation and sustainable utilization of environmental components... in conformity with EU environmental legislation

The EPS has an action plan for 2001-2004 including the "Conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components" as action no. 8, which has been assigned 4% of the total budget of the

EPS. According to "Scenario a", this amounts to a total of US\$ 176 million, or US\$ 44 million per year. Another developed plan is The Management Plan for the Conservation of the Biological Diversity and Sustainable Development in the Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve (MPDDBR) which includes objectives for the inventory of the biological diversity. It is in process the development of a protection measures plan for the strictly protected areas in the DDBR in view to ensure the protection of the endangered species or habitats.

Several sectoral strategies and programmes take the conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity into consideration, namely:

- Strategy for the Sustainable Development of Romanian Forestry during 2000 – 2020, developed by MWFEP, NFA and NRMI in 1999, has as a main objective "Biodiversity conservation and ensuring stability, health and multiple use of forests". The Strategy also takes the NBSAP into consideration, yet it does not fully consider the new rules for privatization. Its action plan (with resources identified but not costed) includes measures for forest protection and natural regeneration.
- National Strategy for Economic Development in a Medium-Term 2000-2004. Chapter: Tourism. National Authority for Tourism. May, 2000
- Romania National Plan for Agriculture and Rural Development. Ministry of Agriculture and Food. April 2000
- National Plan for Physical Planning
- Inland water: sustainable use is practiced in using lake ecosystems for hydropower production, protection against flood, fisheries, tourism and drinking water supply.

There is a need to proceed with the integration of the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity into other relevant sectoral strategies.

Designing and developing the Decision Support System (DSS) including Information Systems on the state of the National Capital will provide circumstances for implementation of the biodiversity conservation within any socio-economic activity sector.

In the last years, Ministry of Waters, Forests and Environmental Protection has improved the managerial capacity due to several international projects, supported by different international organizations and programs (IUCN, EBRD, IBRD, PHARE, etc). Also Romania had several meetings and correspondence between parts of the International Association of the Danube River. (The International Workshop and the 10-th Meeting of the IAD Macrophyte Group was held in the Danube Delta/Romania under support of MAB - Romania /UNESCO, SIL, Romanian Association of Ecology, Bucharest University). From the proposed actions to improve the exchange of informations and share of experience we remind:

- Identification of new opportunities for cooperation
- Initiate and lead joint activities between annual meeting
- Prepare programmes to assist the development of conservation, restoration and management projects on local and catchment scale of the Danube River

Romania is the first candidate country to the European Union which attends, beginning with the 1999, to the second phase of Life Programme of the European Community, which represent an financial tool for environment, which aims the development and apply of comunitaire legislation and politics, which envisaged environmental protection, natural capital conservation and sustainable development. 7 projects "Life - Nature" and 4 projects "Life- Environment" were integrated in the National Strategy for Biodiversity Conservation in Romania to implement the European Regulations "Habitat" and "Birds". In 2000 year, 4 Life-Nature projects were approved.

Different cooperation activities took place in framework of national and international programmes supported by National Agency for Science, Technology and Innovation (ANSTI), National Council for University Research (CNCSIS) in cooperation with international support providers like World Bank and EC.

Article 7 Identification and monitoring

30. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	b) Medium	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Low	<input type="checkbox"/>
31. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Adequate	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Limiting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Severely limiting <input type="checkbox"/>					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					

32. Does your country have an ongoing inventory programme at species level (7a)?	
a) minimal activity	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) for key groups (such as threatened or endemic species) or indicators	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) for a range of major groups	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) for a comprehensive range of species	<input type="checkbox"/>
33. Does your country have an ongoing inventory programme at ecosystem level (7a)?	
a) minimal activity	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) for ecosystems of particular interest only	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) for major ecosystems	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) for a comprehensive range of ecosystems	<input type="checkbox"/>
34. Does your country have an ongoing inventory programme at genetic level (7a)?	
a) minimal activity	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) minor programme in some sectors	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) major programme in some sectors	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) major programme in all relevant sectors	<input type="checkbox"/>
35. Does your country have ongoing monitoring programmes at species level (7a)?	
a) minimal activity	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) for key groups (such as threatened or endemic species) or indicators	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) for a range of major groups	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) for a comprehensive range of species	<input type="checkbox"/>

36. Does your country have ongoing monitoring programmes at ecosystem level (7b)?	
a) minimal activity	
b) for ecosystems of particular interest only	X
c) for major ecosystems	
d) for a comprehensive range of ecosystems	
37. Does your country have ongoing monitoring programmes at genetic level (7b)?	
a) minimal activity	X
b) minor programme in some sectors	
c) major programme in some sectors	
d) major programme in all relevant sectors	
38. Has your country identified activities with adverse affects on biodiversity (7c)?	
a) limited understanding	
b) threats well known in some areas, not in others	
c) most threats known, some gaps in knowledge	
d) comprehensive understanding	X
e) reports available	
39. Is your country monitoring these activities and their effects (7c)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of programme development	X
c) advanced stages of programme development	
d) programme in place	
e) reports on implementation available	
40. Does your country coordinate information collection and management at the national level (7d)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of programme development	
c) advanced stages of programme development	X
d) programme in place	
e) reports on implementation available	

Decision III/10 Identification, monitoring and assessment

41. Has your country identified national indicators of biodiversity?	
a) no	
b) assessment of potential indicators underway	X
c) indicators identified (if so, please describe below)	

42. Is your country using rapid assessment and remote sensing techniques?	
a) no	
b) assessing opportunities	
c) yes, to a limited extent	
d) yes, to a major extent	
e) reports on implementation available	
43. Has your country adopted a "step-by-step" approach to implementing Article 7 with initial emphasis on identification of biodiversity components (7a) and activities having adverse effects on them (7c)?	
a) no	
b) not appropriate to national circumstances	
c) yes	X
44. Is your country cooperating with other Contracting Parties on pilot projects to demonstrate the use of assessment and indicator methodologies?	
a) no	X
b) yes (if so give details below)	
45. Has your country prepared any reports of experience with application of assessment methodologies and made these available to other Contracting Parties?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
46. Is your country seeking to make taxonomic information held in its collections more widely available?	
a) no relevant collections	
b) no action	
c) yes (if so, please give details below)	X

Decision V/7. Identification, monitoring and assessment, and indicators

47. Is your country actively involved in co-operating with other countries in your region in the field of indicators, monitoring and assessment?	
a) no	
b) limited co-operation	
c) extensive co-operation on some issues	X
d) extensive co-operation on a wide range of issues	
48. Has your country made available case studies concerning the development and implementation of assessment, monitoring and indicator programmes?	
a) no	
b) yes - sent to the Secretariat	X
c) yes - through the national CHM	
d) yes - other means (please specify)	
49. Is your country assisting other Parties to increase their capacity to develop indicator and monitoring programmes?	
a) no	X

b) providing training	
c) providing direct support	
d) sharing experience	
e) other (please describe)	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

<p>Identifying components of biological diversity important for its conservation and sustainable use</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Danube Delta National Research Institute (DDNRI) started from 1991 an inventory program of the biological diversity in the DDBR. 5,514 species were identified in the DDBR including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1668 flora species; 116 species new for DDBR; 28 species new for Romania; 1 species is new for science - 3846 fauna species; 501 species new for DDBR; 105 species new for Romania; 37 species are new for science • Is being carried out <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Research covering identification of biodiversity components (plant and animal species, habitats and special conservation sites) important for biodiversity conservation - Research on populations of species representing renewable natural resources. - Research projects to identify components of biodiversity important for sustainable development on local and large scale, i.e. - functional role of biodiversity in the Lower Danube River System. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - sustainable Agriculture and Biodiversity Conservation in Romanian Steppe. <p>Objective is to distinguish local and long distance effects of conservation and restoration of floodplain wetlands areas along the Lower Danube River System and of rehabilitation of ecological structures in agricultural environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Romanian Grassland Inventory <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was developed - A water related integrated monitoring system <p>Monitor components of biological diversity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The "National Institute for Research and Development "Gr. Antipa"/NIMRD Constantza has developed the National marine monitoring programme including biological diversity components and carried out the Monitoring of marine benthic and phyto- and zooplankton communities. Also, it will be made the Monitoring of Black Sea dolphins. <p>.....</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DDBRA and DDNRI are implementing a monitoring programme for the biological diversity in DDBR; One of proposed action is to complete the above mentioned programme for DDBR including the monitoring strategy of bird and sturgeon populations; DDNRI is elaborating the list of the indicator species for the biological diversity. • The development of the National Long Term Ecological Research and Integrated Monitoring Network is in initial stage (are included a series of 4 national sites) and will be made further steps in development of the National LTER and IM by identifying new sites representative for heterogeneity of the National Ecological Network • It is paid a special attention to elaborate monitoring strategy for the endangered species on the international level, subject of international agreements (red breasted goose, sturgeons, etc) • Are developing pilot studies on the monitoring of the lower Danube River Basin. <p>To identify processes and categories of activities which have adverse impacts on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, and monitor their effects were made research studies and projects, i.e:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Researches on impact of harvesting wild plants - The research program developed by DDNRI in the DDBR identified the sources of adverse impact on the biodiversity - Main eutrophication driving forces and effects on biodiversity in the Lower Danube River and NV Black Sea Coast are in an advanced stage of identification based on specific local research programmes. - Air pollution is being monitored within the International Co-operative Programme for the Evaluation and Monitoring of Air Pollution Effects on Forests (ICP-Forests) process. France has assisted Romania in this monitoring effort since 1993. - Research projects: Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Environmental Audit (EA) for companies. <p>Maintain and organize data derived from identification and monitoring activities,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DDBRA is organizing the data base for the DDBR, based on the logistic (network of computers, intranet) provided by the

GEF project.Database includes inventory and monitoring data.

- First steps towards a better structuring of sectoral databases in accordance with need to develop specific knowledge bases, including partial critical analysis of existing data.
- The existing data will be integrated in the database of the national network of the protected areas and will be developed the DEFF (date exchange format file)



Decisions on Taxonomy

**Decision IV/1 Report and recommendations of the third meeting of
SBSTTA [part]**

50. Has your country carried out a national taxonomic needs assessment, and/or held workshops to determine national taxonomic priorities?	
a) no	
b) early stages of assessment	X
c) advanced stages of assessment	
d) assessment completed	
51. Has your country developed a national taxonomic action plan?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) action plan in place	
e) reports on implementation available	
52. Is your country making available appropriate resources to enhance the availability of taxonomic information?	
a) no	
b) yes, but this does not cover all known needs adequately	X
c) yes, covering all known needs	
53. Is your country encouraging bilateral and multilateral training and employment opportunities for taxonomists, particularly those dealing with poorly known organisms?	
a) no	
b) some opportunities	
c) significant opportunities	X
54. Is your country investing on a long-term basis in the development of appropriate infrastructure for your national taxonomic collections?	
a) no	
b) some investment	X
c) significant investment	
55. Is your country encouraging partnerships between taxonomic institutions in developed and developing countries?	
a) no	
b) yes - stated policy	
c) yes - systematic national programme	X
56. Has your country adopted any international agreed levels of collection housing?	
a) no	
b) under review	X
c) being implemented by some collections	
d) being implemented by all major collections	

57. Has your country provided training programmes in taxonomy?	
a) no	
b) some	
c) many	X
58. Has your country reported on measures adopted to strengthen national capacity in taxonomy, to designate national reference centres, and to make information housed in collections available to countries of origin?	
a) no	
b) yes - in the previous national report	X
c) yes - via the clearing-house mechanism	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	
59. Has your country taken steps to ensure that institutions responsible for biological diversity inventories and taxonomic activities are financially and administratively stable?	
a) no	
b) under review	X
c) yes for some institutions	
d) yes for all major institutions	
60. Has your country assisted taxonomic institutions to establish consortia to conduct regional projects?	
a) no	X
b) under review	
c) yes - limited extent	
d) yes - significant extent	
61. Has your country given special attention to international funding of fellowships for specialist training abroad or for attracting international experts to national or regional courses?	
a) no	
b) under review	
c) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	
62. Has your country provided programmes for re-training of qualified professionals moving into taxonomy-related fields?	
a) no	
b) some	X
c) many	

**Decision V/9. Global Taxonomy Initiative: Implementation and further
advance of the Suggestions for Action**

63. Has your country identified its information requirements in the area of taxonomy, and assessed its national capacity to meet these requirements?	
a) no	
b) basic assessment	X
c) thorough assessment	
64. Has your country established or consolidated taxonomic reference centres?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
65. Has your country worked to increase its capacity in the area of taxonomic research?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
66. Has your country communicated information on programmes, projects and initiatives for consideration as pilot projects under the Global Taxonomy Initiative to the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
67. Has your country designated a national Global Taxonomy Initiative focal point linked to other national focal points?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
68. Has your country participated in the development of regional networks to facilitate information-sharing for the Global Taxonomy Initiative?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
<i>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -</i>	
69. Has your country sought resources through the financial mechanism for the priority actions identified in the decision?	
a) no	X
b) applied for unsuccessfully	
c) applied for successfully	

Further comments on implementation of these decisions

Universities provide master degree programmes in taxonomy; Special postgraduate training courses in taxonomy are also available.

Special programmes for human resources formation in Taxonomy and Systematics. in System Ecology and in Sustainable Development were implemented after 1992 by different universities.

The inventory program of the biological diversity in DDBR performed by the DDNRI during the last ten years, involved many taxonomists from Romania and foreigners, as well.; Training and employment opportunities to attract taxonomists for poorly known organisms in DDBR.

The Ministry of Waters, Forests and the Environmental Protection encouraged the partnership between DDBRA and similar institution from developed countries such as The Netherlands (The Biesbosch National Park) UK (The Broads Authority), France (Camargue Biosphere Reserve), in a view to promote scientific collaboration.

Article 8 In situ conservation [excluding Articles 8h and 8j]

70. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High	X	b) Medium		c) Low	
71. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X
d) Severely limiting					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					

72. Has your country established a system of protected areas which aims to conserve biological diversity (8a)?	
a) system under development	
b) national review of protected areas coverage available	
c) national protected area systems plan in place	
d) relatively complete system in place	X
73. Are there nationally adopted guidelines for the selection, establishment and management of protected areas (8b)?	
a) no	
b) no, under development	
c) yes	
d) yes, undergoing review and extension	X
74. Does your country regulate or manage biological resources important for the conservation of biological diversity with a view to ensuring their conservation and sustainable use (8c)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) programme or policy in place	
e) reports on implementation available	X

75. Has your country undertaken measures that promote the protection of ecosystems, natural habitats and the maintenance of viable populations of species in natural surroundings (8d)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	
c) potential measures under review	
d) reasonably comprehensive measures in place	X
76. Has your country undertaken measures that promote environmentally sound and sustainable development in areas adjacent to protected areas (8e)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) reasonably comprehensive measures in place	
77. Has your country undertaken measures to rehabilitate and restore degraded ecosystems (8f)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	X
78. Has your country undertaken measures to promote the recovery of threatened species (8f)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	X
79. Has your country undertaken measures to regulate, manage or control the risks associated with the use and release of living modified organisms resulting from biotechnology (8g)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	X
80. Has your country made attempts to provide the conditions needed for compatibility between present uses and the conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components (8i)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) programme or policy in place	X
e) reports on implementation available	
81. Has your country developed and maintained the necessary legislation and/or other regulatory provisions for the protection of threatened species and populations (8k)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	

c) advanced stages of development	
d) legislation or other measures in place	X
82. Does your country regulate or manage processes and categories of activities identified under Article 7 as having significant adverse effects on biological diversity (8l)?	
a) no	
b) under review	
c) yes, to a limited extent	
d) yes, to a significant extent	X
<i>If a developed country Party -</i>	
83. Does your country cooperate in providing financial and other support for <i>in-situ</i> conservation particularly to developing countries (8m)?	
<i>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -</i>	
84. Does your country receive financial and other support for <i>in situ</i> conservation (8m)?	
a) no	
b) yes (if so, please give details below)	X

Decision II/7 Consideration of Articles 6 and 8 of the Convention

85. Is action being taken to share information and experience on implementation of this Article with other Contracting Parties?	
a) little or no action	
b) sharing of written materials and/or case-studies	
c) regional meetings	X

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Legislation for establish and manage a system of protected areas

The **Law no.137/1995** on Environmental Protection provides a section concerning the regime of protected areas and nature monuments where it is stipulated the maintenance and development of the National Network of protected areas and nature monuments.

The **Law no.5/2000** on Land-Use Planning, nominates 844 Natural Protected Areas (IUCN categories), from which 17 are Biosphere Reserves, National or Natural Parks, covering 5,8% of Romanian territory.

Ordonance 236/2000 regarding protected natural areas system, conservation of natural habitats and wild fauna and flora which provides guidelines for the selection, establishment and management of protected areas.

Romania plans the extension of the national system of protected areas in order to cover more properly the range of Romanian habitats, like in the coastal and marine zones and steppe region. About 10-15% of the Romanian territory will be included in the National Network of Protected Areas, based on existing preliminary data. It will represent a base for comparing with the national ecological network. It will generate circumstances for completing and updating taxonomic diversity and genetic resources inventories.

Ministry of Waters and Environmental Protected (MWFEP) issued a **Ministerial Order no.43/1990** concerning the implementation of "Technical Guidelines for the management and preservation of National Parks, Natural Reserves and Nature Monuments in Forest Land".

Romanian experts contributed to the elaboration of the Guidelines for Protected Area Management Categories – Interpretation and Application of the Protected Area Management Categories in Europe, (IUCN, EUROPARC Federation, WCMC – 1999).

Special guidelines have been developed for the selection, establishment and management of the Protected Areas in Forestry Fund.

The Directorate of Biodiversity Protection and Conservation, Protected Areas and Nature Monuments (DBPCPANM) within the MWFEP elaborated and filled a Standard Formulary for the Characterization of Protected Areas according to Natura 2000 (EMERALD) Network.

The National Scientific Authority on Protected Areas is the Romanian Academy. Commission on the Protection of Natural Monuments of the Academy of Romania authorizes protected areas and national monuments. The MWFEP declares them.

The National Administrative Authority on Protected Areas is The Ministry of Waters, Forests and Environmental Protection (MWFEP).

Regulate or manage biological resources important for the conservation of biological diversity with a view to ensuring their conservation and sustainable use

The biological resources are regulated and managed through several basic Laws: (i) Law on Environmental Protection (Law no. 137 / 1995); (ii) Forest Code (Law no.26/1996); (iii) Law on Hunting Fund (Law no. 103 / 1996); (iv) Law on Waters (Law no. 107 / 1996).

Based on Law on Environmental Protection, the MWFEP issued the Ministerial Order no. 201/1997 updated by the Ministerial Order no.322/2000 concerning the procedure for harvesting, capturing, acquisition and trading wildlife species of flora and fauna.

Within the administrative framework of the MWFEP and County EPAs, a special department was established for the implementation of the provisions of this Ministerial Order.

By Governmental Decision no. 104/1999 concerning the structure and working of the Ministry of Water Forests and Environmental Protection and other legal rules, measures have been taken to restructure the ministry and its subordinated institutions. The following are taken into consideration:

- to decentralize the decisions in the institutional environmental protection system, to enforce the

capacity to monitor and control the state of the environment;

- to create compartments for bio-diversity conservation within the EPAs Romanian Water Authority and Romanian Forests Authority;

- to increase the EPA's responsibilities by an integrated approach of the environmental activities.

Promote the protection of ecosystems, natural habitats and the maintenance of viable populations of species in natural surroundings

In the framework of the MWFEP and territorial EPAs, it was established specific departments in order to implement the stipulations regarding the protection of biodiversity and natural habitats

Promote environmentally sound and sustainable development in areas adjacent to protected areas with a view to furthering protection of these areas

Adjacent areas to Protected Areas in the forest land are properly managed according to Forest Management Plans developed based on *Forest Standard* which provides specific such zoning.

In the Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve there are established several buffer zones with a specific management.

Rehabilitate and restore degraded ecosystems and promote the recovery of threatened species

Romania signed the Declaration regarding the Cooperation for establishment the Green Corridor of the Lower Danube, with Bulgaria, Moldova and Ukraine.

Were elaborated:

- methods for rehabilitation of rocky biotopes including the specific biogenesis from coastal areas affected by anthropogenic impact;
- feasible solutions for rehabilitation of ecosystems, including the natural resources from lagoons and littoral lakes.

Romania developed 8 LIFE – NATURE PROJECTS on such targets.

A component of the GEF-project on Biodiversity Conservation Management considers the development of the European bison reintroduction programme.

Were taken measures for protecting the threatened great bustard (*Otis tarda*) are being taken by the MWFEP.

It was initiated:

- ecological network for the Lower Danube River, in the framework of the transfrontier cooperation agreement between Romania, Ukraine and Republic Moldova.
- Green corridor project for the Lower Danube River.

Also is ongoing

- the project regarding the rehabilitation of ecological structures in agricultural areas for biodiversity conservation and control of diffuse pollution and
- the project for sustainable agriculture and biodiversity conservation in the Romanian steppe areas

Are carried out studies on the minimal area needed for the conservation of threatened species and habitats.

Establish or maintain means to regulate, manage or control the risks associated with the use and release of living modified organisms resulting from biotechnology

Romania transposed EC legislation covering the management and control of the risks associated with the

contained use, deliberate release and placing on the market of living modified organisms resulting from biotechnology (Governmental Ordinance no. 49/2000).

Prevent the introduction of, control or eradicate those alien species which threaten ecosystems, habitats or species

Romanian legislation already exists in this area mainly in the Law on Environmental Protection (1995) and consequent Ministerial Order 322/2000

Commission on the Protection of Natural Monuments, Academy of Romania, is controlling the introduction of new species.

According to Environment Law, Art. 59, MWEP in consultation with the Institute of Biology of the Academy of Romania, authorize the introduction of microorganisms, plants and living animals into the country.

There are forestry regulations that seeks to prevent the use of alien specie against of native species

Develop or maintain necessary legislation and/or other regulatory provisions for the protection of threatened species and populations

The above mentioned legislation includes provisions concerning protection of threatened species and populations.

The Red List for vertebrates it is finished. Drafting concerning non-vertebrate species is going on.

Another major activity is the elaboration of plans for the conservation of threatened species and of those with great economic value and also monitoring activities for threatened species.

Article 8h Alien species

86. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium	X	c) Low	
87. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X
d) Severely limiting					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					

88. Has your country identified alien species introduced?	
a) no	
b) only major species of concern	X
c) only new or recent introductions	
d) a comprehensive system tracks new introductions	
e) a comprehensive system tracks all known introductions	
89. Has your country assessed the risks posed to ecosystems, habitats or species by the introduction of these alien species?	
a) no	
b) only some alien species of concern have been assessed	X
c) most alien species have been assessed	
90. Has your country undertaken measures to prevent the introduction of, control or eradicate those alien species which threaten ecosystems, habitats or species?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	

**Decision IV/1 Report and recommendations of the third meeting of
SBSTTA**

91. Is your country collaborating in the development of projects at national, regional, sub-regional and international levels to address the issue of alien species?	
a) little or no action	X
b) discussion on potential projects under way	
c) active development of new projects	
92. Does your national strategy and action plan address the issue of alien species?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	

**Decision V/8. Alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or
species**

93. Is your country applying the interim guiding principles for prevention, introduction and mitigation of impacts of alien species in the context of activities aimed at implementing article 8(h) of the Convention, and in the various sectors?	
a) no	
b) under consideration	
c) limited implementation in some sectors	X
d) extensive implementation in some sectors	
e) extensive implementation in most sectors	
94. Has your country submitted case-studies to the Executive Secretary focusing on thematic assessments?	
a) no	X
b) in preparation	
c) yes	
95. Has your country submitted written comments on the interim guiding principles to the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
96. Has your country given priority to the development and implementation of alien invasive species strategies and action plans?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
97. In dealing with the issue of invasive species, has your country developed or involved itself in mechanisms for international co-operation, including the exchange of best practices?	
a) no	X
b) trans-boundary co-operation	
c) regional co-operation	
d) multilateral co-operation	
98. Is your country giving priority attention to geographically and evolutionarily isolated ecosystems in its work on alien invasive species?	
a) no	

b) yes	X
99. Is your country using the ecosystem approach and precautionary and bio-geographical approaches as appropriate in its work on alien invasive species?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
100. Has your country developed effective education, training and public-awareness measures concerning the issue of alien species?	
a) no	
b) some initiatives	X
c) many initiatives	
101. Is your country making available the information which it holds on alien species through the CHM?	
a) no	
b) some information	X
c) all available information	
d) information available through other channels (please specify)	
102. Is your country providing support to enable the Global Invasive Species Programme to fulfil the tasks outlined in the decision and its annexes?	
a) no	X
b) limited support	
c) substantial support	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Article 8j Traditional knowledge and related provisions

103. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High	X	b) Medium		c) Low	
104. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X
d) Severely limiting					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					

105. Has your country undertaken measures to ensure that the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity are respected, preserved and maintained?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	X
106. Is your country working to encourage the equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of such knowledge, innovations and practices?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) programme or policy in place	

Decision III/4 and Decision IV/9. Implementation of Article 8(j)

107. Has your country developed national legislation and corresponding strategies for the implementation of Article 8(j)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) legislation or other measures in place	X

108. Has your country supplied information on the implementation of Article 8(j) to other Contracting Parties through media such as the national report?	
a) no	X
b) yes - previous national report	
c) yes - CHM	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	
109. Has your country submitted case-studies to the Executive Secretary on measures taken to develop and implement the Convention's provisions relating to indigenous and local communities?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
110. Is your country participating in appropriate working groups and meetings?	
a) none	
b) some	X
c) all	
111. Is your country facilitating the active participation of representatives of indigenous and local communities in these working groups and meetings?	
a) no	
b) yes	X

Decision V/16. Article 8(j) and related provisions

112. Has your country reviewed the programme of work specified in the annex to the decision, and identified how to implement those tasks appropriate to national circumstances?	
a) no	
b) under review	X
c) yes (please provide details)	
113. Is your country integrating such tasks into its ongoing programmes, taking into account the identified collaboration opportunities?	
a) no	
b) not appropriate to national circumstances	
c) yes - to a limited extent	X
d) yes - to a significant extent	
114. Is your country taking full account of existing instruments, guidelines, codes and other relevant activities in the implementation of the programme of work?	
a) no	
b) not appropriate to national circumstances	
c) yes - to a limited extent	
d) yes - to a significant extent	X

115. Has your country provided appropriate financial support for the implementation of the programme of work?	
a) no	X
b) not appropriate to national circumstances	
c) yes - to a limited extent	
d) yes - to a significant extent	
116. Has your country fully incorporated women and women's organizations in the activities undertaken to implement the programme of work contained in the annex to the decision and other relevant activities under the Convention?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
117. Has your country taken measures to facilitate the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities in the implementation of the Convention?	
a) no	
b) not appropriate to national circumstances	X
c) yes - to a limited extent	
d) yes - to a significant extent	
118. Has your country provided case studies on methods and approaches concerning the preservation and sharing of traditional knowledge, and the control of that information by indigenous and local communities?	
a) no	X
b) not relevant	
c) yes - sent to the Secretariat	
d) yes - through the national CHM	
e) yes - available through other means (please specify)	
119. Does your country exchange information and share experiences regarding national legislation and other measures for the protection of the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities?	
a) no	X
b) not relevant	
c) yes - through the CHM	
d) yes - with specific countries	
e) yes - available through other means (please specify)	
120. Has your country taken measures to promote the conservation and maintenance of knowledge, innovations, and practices of indigenous and local communities?	
a) no	
b) not relevant	
c) some measures	X
d) extensive measures	
121. Has your country supported the development of registers of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities, in collaboration with these communities?	
a) no	
b) not relevant	X

c) development in progress	
d) register fully developed	
122. Have representatives of indigenous and local community organizations participated in your official delegation to meetings held under the Convention on Biological Diversity?	
a) not relevant	X
b) not appropriate	
c) yes	
123. Is your country assisting the Secretariat to fully utilize the clearing-house mechanism to co-operate closely with indigenous and local communities to explore ways that enable them to make informed decisions concerning release of their traditional knowledge?	
a) no	
b) awaiting information on how to proceed	X
c) yes	
124. Has your country identified resources for funding the activities identified in the decision?	
a) no	
b) not relevant	X
c) partly	
d) fully	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Article 9 Ex situ conservation

125. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium	X	c) Low	
126. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X
d) Severely limiting					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					

127. Has your country adopted measures for the <i>ex situ</i> conservation of components of biological diversity <i>native</i> to your country (9a)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
128. Has your country adopted measures for the <i>ex situ</i> conservation of components of biological diversity <i>originating outside</i> your country (9a)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
129. If the answer to the previous question was yes, is this being done in active collaboration with organizations in the other countries (9a)?	
a) no	
b) yes	
130. Has your country established and maintained facilities for the <i>ex situ</i> conservation of and research on plants, animals and micro-organisms that represent genetic resources <i>native</i> to your country (9b)?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	
131. Has your country established and maintained facilities for the <i>ex situ</i> conservation of and research on plants, animals and micro-organisms that represent genetic resources <i>originating elsewhere</i> (9b)?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	

132. If the answer to the previous question was yes, is this being done in active collaboration with organizations in the other countries (9a)?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
133. Has your country adopted measures for the reintroduction of threatened species into their natural habitats under appropriate conditions (9c)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
134. Has your country taken measures to regulate and manage the collection of biological resources from natural habitats for <u>ex situ</u> conservation purposes so as not to threaten ecosystems and <u>in situ</u> populations of species (9d)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
<i>If a developed country Party -</i>	
135. Has your country cooperated in providing financial and other support for <u>ex situ</u> conservation and in the establishment and maintenance of <u>ex situ</u> conservation facilities in developing countries (9e)?	
<i>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -</i>	
136. Has your country received financial and other support for <u>ex situ</u> conservation and in the establishment and maintenance of <u>ex situ</u> conservation facilities (9e)?	
a) no	
b) yes	X

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Adopt measures for the ex-situ conservation of components of biological diversity

Plant genetic conservation activities are carried out in Romania by 76 state institutions as follows:

- Suceava Gene bank
- 7 research institutes
- 57 research stations
- 8 agricultural and biological universities
- 11 main botanical gardens,

from which important activities we may remind:

- Obtaining, through controlled reproduction, of biologic material of the psammobiont bivalve species affected ecologically, and the repopulating of littoral areas disturbed by anthropoid impact
- Acclimatization, controlled introduction into the fauna of the autochthonous bivalve (in conformity with Code of conduct - CIEM/1994), and cultivation of *Crassostrea gigas* species.

The Research Institute for Cereals and Industrial Crops in Fundulea has developed and conserves more than 300 varieties of cereals and industrial plants, contributing to a high food security in Romania. They cover 100% of the domestic need for seeds of wheat and sunflower, 80% of maize and 50-80% of the others.

Excepting gene bank, all collection are maintained as working collections for breeding, research or teaching purposes.

One of the proposed action is to organize collection missions in the areas where traditional varieties and landraces of different crops are still grown, especially in Apuseni Mountains, Maramures and Bucovina, and also to achieve rehabilitation of natural population:

- Elaboration of standards/plans for protecting and management of nuclei of organisms obtained by repopulating
- Obtaining of the biologic materials through the controlled reproduction;
- Obtaining of nuclei of oysters in the adequate natural habitats;
- Organization of the farms for oysters cultivation

National Museum of Natural History, Bucharest (NMNH) makes two controls every year on the stage of specimens, both in public & scientific collections and plans the improvement of physical conditions to preserve zoological collections: relative humidity, light, dust, and optimum space between specimens.

It is in process:

- the Phare/Tempus "European Policies Plant Conservation" Programme and
- the establishment of Romanian Network of Botanical Gardens.

Adopt measures for the recovery and rehabilitation of threatened species and for their reintroduction into their natural habitats under appropriate conditions

Measures have been taken for the endemic fish species *Romanichtys valsanicola* as well as for the reintroduction of the European Bison (*Bison bonasus*) in the Bucsani Forest District, 80 km North of Bucharest. Project funded by GEF. A total of 40 bison are being kept in a fenced area of 1.7 square km, which corresponds their natural habitat.

In vitro multiplication and rehabilitation of *Lychnis nivalis* populations.

There are also plans to stabilize the bison population and make it self-sustained.

Regulate and manage collections of biological resources from natural habitats for ex-situ conservation purposes so as not to threaten ecosystems and in-situ populations of species

Collecting as much as possible of genetic diversity avoiding redundancy and protecting endangered species.

The regulation and management of the collections of biological resources of the five main Botanical Gardens – notably the Bucharest Botanical Garden - and the various smaller ones in Romania.

The regulation and management of the collections of biological resources of the Natural History Museums of Aiud, Bacau, Bucharest (Grigore Antipa), Cluj, Ploiesti, Sf. Gheorghe, Sibiu, Timisoara, Tulcea, Craiova, Focsani, Iasi, Oradea and Piatra-Neamt.

The Grigore Antipa museum has comparatively good collections of insects, mollusks and fish. It covers close to 90% of domestic species. Reporting under the Ministry of Education, it has activities such as education, research, public lectures and exhibitions in its domain. All other museums report under the Ministry of Culture.

NMNH: The specimens were taken from *in situ* only for scientific, education and patrimonial purposes, with ethical regulations in using part of biodiversity.

Action proposed:

- collecting for taxonomic phylogenetic and biosystematics research;
- collecting for genetic diversity study and conservation;
- collecting for immediate use in breeding programs

Establishing of a “genoteca” of marine organisms ecologically threatened, for enhancement of their conservation status; obtaining of the biologic material and re-population of the suitable zones.

NMNH: For some groups of animals (birds & mammals), there are promoted methods to observe specimens in natural ecosystems, without to reduce the number of individuals. It is recommended to use binocular, electronic detectors and radio track for monitoring, capturing live specimens, marking them and releasing.

Article 10 Sustainable use of components of biological diversity

137. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	b) Medium	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Low	<input type="checkbox"/>
138. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Adequate	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Limiting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Severely limiting <input type="checkbox"/>					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					

139. Has your country integrated consideration of the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources into national decision making (10a)?	
a) no	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) early stages of development	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) advanced stages of development	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) programme or policy in place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) review of implementation available	<input type="checkbox"/>
140. Has your country adopted measures relating to the use of biological resources that avoid or minimize adverse impacts on biological diversity (10b)?	
a) no measures	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) some measures in place	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) potential measures under review	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) comprehensive measures in place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
141. Has your country put in place measures that protect and encourage customary use of biological resources that is compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements (10c)?	
a) no measures	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) some measures in place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) potential measures under review	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) comprehensive measures in place	<input type="checkbox"/>

142. Has your country put in place measures that help local populations develop and implement remedial action in degraded areas where biological diversity has been reduced (10d)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
143. Does your country actively encourage cooperation between government authorities and the private sector in developing methods for sustainable use of biological diversity (10e)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) programme or policy in place	
e) review of implementation available	

Decisions IV/15. Relationship of the Convention with the Commission on Sustainable Development and biodiversity-related conventions

144. Has your country submitted to the Secretariat information on tourism and its impacts on biological diversity, and efforts to effectively plan and manage tourism?	
a) no	X
b) yes - previous national report	
c) yes - case-studies	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	
145. Has your country submitted to the Secretariat information on biodiversity-related activities of the CSD (such as SIDS, oceans, seas and freshwater resources, consumption and production patterns)?	
a) no	X
b) yes - previous national report	
c) yes - correspondence	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	

Decision V/24. Sustainable use as a cross-cutting issue

146. Has your country identified indicators and incentive measures for sectors relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity?	
a) no	
b) assessment of potential indicators underway	X
c) indicators identified (if so, please describe below)	

147. Has your country assisted other Parties to increase their capacity to implement sustainable-use practices, programmes and policies at regional, national and local levels, especially in pursuit of poverty alleviation?	
a) no	
b) not relevant	X
c) to a limited extent	
d) to a significant extent (please provide details)	
148. Has your country developed mechanisms to involve the private sector and indigenous and local communities in initiatives on sustainable use, and in mechanisms to ensure that indigenous and local communities benefit from such sustainable use?	
a) no	
b) mechanisms under development	X
c) mechanisms in place (please describe)	
149. Has your country identified areas for conservation that would benefit through the sustainable use of biological diversity and communicated this information to the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	X
b) yes	

Decision V/25. Biological diversity and tourism

150. Has your country based its policies, programmes and activities in the field of sustainable tourism on an assessment of the inter-linkages between tourism and biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	X
c) to a significant extent	
151. <i>Has your country submitted case-studies on tourism as an example of the sustainable use of biological diversity to the Executive Secretary?</i>	
a) no	X
b) yes	
152. Has your country undertaken activities relevant to biodiversity and tourism in support of the International Year of Ecotourism?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
153. Has your country undertaken activities relevant to biodiversity and tourism in support of the International Year of Mountains?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
154. Has your country undertaken activities relevant to biodiversity and tourism in support of the International Coral Reef Initiative?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
155. Has your country established enabling policies and legal frameworks to complement voluntary efforts for the effective implementation of sustainable tourism?	
a) no	

b) to a limited extent	X
c) to a significant extent (please describe)	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Integrate consideration of the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources into national decision-making

Conservation and sustainable use of biological resources is considered in the National Strategy for Sustainable Development, developed by the UNDP et. al. in 1999. (Chapter 4.5: Biological diversity)

Law on the Environmental Protection (137/1995) includes principles and elements of conservation and sustainable use of biological resources. The adoption of environmental policies harmonized with development programmes is included as modalities of implementation of those principles.

Forest Code – (Law no 26/1996), Chapter III “Insurance of the integrity and development of the forest fund” stipulates prohibition of reduction of the area of publicly owned forest; its Article 40 provides that maximum wood volume to be annually harvested is approved by Governmental Decision within the limits of annual allowable cut, according to forest management plans approved for production units.

Law on Waters (1996), Chapter II, Section 1 – “Using regime of waters” stipulates ensuring necessary flows for maintaining ecological balance of aquatic habitat is prevailing against other uses. Certain obligations for water users are provided for reasonable use of waters and for protecting the quality of water resources.

Implementation of European Regulations "Habitat" and "Birds" by integration of 7 projects "Life-Nature" and other 4 projects "Life-Environment" in the National Strategy for Biodiversity Conservation in Romania

Adopt measures relating to the use of biological resources to avoid or minimize adverse impacts on biological diversity

According to the Law on Environmental Protection, impact assessment studies are carried out in order to minimize adverse impacts of the use of biological resources on biological diversity.

The Ministerial Order 322/16 March 2000 regulates the “Authorization of activities of harvesting, capturing, acquisition and trading on international market or export, plants or animals from wild fauna and flora, and their import”

Potential adverse impact of the use of biological resources is controlled by issuing permits, based on assessment studies and prohibiting the harvest of natural resources on certain period of time, if needed.

Protect and encourage customary use of biological resources in accordance with traditional cultural practices that are compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements

Customary use of biological resources in accordance with traditional cultural practices is encouraged in the fisher communities of Danube Delta. Some tourism activities are slowly being introduced in those communities in order to increase their income and enable them to stay. Example: the Danube Delta fisher village called “23 miles”, where a population of 1000 ethnic Russians lives since almost 300 years still keeping their language and traditional fishing, cultural and religious practices.

Support local populations to develop and implement remedial action in degraded areas where biological diversity has been reduced

A project “Assistance with preparation for coal mine closures” is underway with financial support from the EU. The project aims, e.g., to perform remedial actions in degraded areas near coalmines.

Encourage cooperation between governmental authorities and the

private sector in developing methods for sustainable use of biological resources.

A thermal power plant for urban heating in Campeni County was established with financial support from PHARE. Similar project was implemented at Tascu-Neamt County with financial support from Denmark and Silvarom Co.

A project, which aims at thermal power plants using waste wood in 10 towns, is underway with financial support from Denmark.

“Premises for Sustainable Development of Busteni” (a Carpathian town) was developed by the Romanian Environment Center Busteni (NGO), which managed to involve local authorities, community, schools and NGOs in a co-operative development project based on sustainable use of biological resources.

Article 11 Incentive measures

156. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	b) Medium	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Low	<input type="checkbox"/>
157. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Adequate	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Limiting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Severely limiting <input type="checkbox"/>					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					

158. Are programmes in place to identify and ensure the adoption of economically and socially sound measures that act as incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of components of biological diversity?	
a) no	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) early stages of development	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) advanced stages of development	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) programmes in place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) review of implementation available	<input type="checkbox"/>
159. Do these incentives, and the programmes to identify them and ensure their adoption, cover the full range of sectoral activities?	
a) no	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) some sectors	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) all major sectors	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) all sectors	<input type="checkbox"/>

Decision III/18. Incentive measures

160. Has your country reviewed legislation and economic policies to identify and promote incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of components of biological diversity?	
a) no	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) reviews in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) some reviews complete	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) as far as practically possible	<input type="checkbox"/>
161. Has your country ensured the development of mechanisms or approaches to ensure adequate incorporation of both market and non-market values of biological diversity into plans, policies and programmes and other relevant areas, <i>inter alia</i> , national accounting systems and investment strategies?	

a) no	
b) early stages of identifying mechanisms	X
c) advanced stages of identifying mechanisms	
d) mechanisms in place	
e) review of impact of mechanisms available	
162. Has your country developed training and capacity building programmes to implement incentive measures and promote private-sector initiatives?	
a) no	
b) planned	
c) some	
d) many	X
163. Has your country incorporated biological diversity considerations into impact assessments as a step in the design and implementation of incentive measures?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
164. Has your country shared experience on incentive measures with other Contracting Parties, including making relevant case-studies available to the Secretariat?	
a) no	
b) yes - previous national report	
c) yes - case-studies	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	

**Decision IV/10. Measures for implementing the Convention
[part]**

165. Is your country actively designing and implementing incentive measures?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) measures in place	
e) review of implementation available	
166. Has your country identified threats to biological diversity and underlying causes of biodiversity loss, including the relevant actors, as a stage in designing incentive measures?	
a) no	
b) partially reviewed	X
c) thoroughly reviewed	
d) measures designed based on the reviews	
e) review of implementation available	
167. Do the existing incentive measures take account of economic, social, cultural and ethical valuation of biological diversity?	
a) no	X
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	

168. Has your country developed legal and policy frameworks for the design and implementation of incentive measures?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) frameworks in place	
e) review of implementation available	
169. Does your country carry out consultative processes to define clear target-oriented incentive measures to address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss?	
a) no	
b) processes being identified	X
c) processes identified but not implemented	
d) processes in place	
170. Has your country identified and considered neutralizing perverse incentives?	
a) no	
b) identification programme under way	X
c) identified but not all neutralized	
d) identified and neutralized	

Decision V/15. Incentive measures

171. Has your country reviewed the incentive measures promoted through the Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
172. Has your country explored possible ways and means by which these incentive measures can support the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity in your country?	
a) no	
b) under consideration	X
c) early stages of development	
d) advanced stages of development	
e) further information available	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Adopt economically and socially sound measures that act as incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of components of biological diversity.

Law on Environmental Protection Nr. 137/1995 introduces economic instruments as incentives or as means of correction.

Encourages Parties to review their existing legislation and economic policies, to identify and promote incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of components of biological diversity

Law on Environment Fond. No. 73 of 11 May 2000. So far, there is no experience on its effect. The Law is proposing new environmental taxes, such as carbon tax, gasoline tax, water consumption tax, hazardous waste tax, land-fill tax, noise pollution tax, etc. Environment Management Authority under MWFEF is established by the law to manage the fond the beneficiaries of which include projects on the ecological reconstruction of destructed zones, conservation of biological diversity, protection of endangered species, support to protected areas, etc.

Forest conservation fond was established by the Forest Code (Law No. 26 of 24 April 1996). Its funds can be used, e.g., for purchase of private marginal arable land for afforestation purposes.

Law on Environmental Protection no. 137/1995, art. 34 provides that owners of terrestrial and aquatic areas who keep the land as natural habitat or take conservation measures for ecological reconstruction are exempted from taxes. Private owners will be compensated according to the value of the restoration works done.

Land Law 18/1991, republished in 1998, provides the establishment of the "Reclamation fund". It is used for funding research, planning, and to carry out works for the rehabilitation of degraded and polluted lands established as "reclamation perimeters".

According to this law, degraded and polluted areas established as such perimeters are exempted from taxes during their reclamation.

In addition, art. 87 provides that owners of degraded lands, even if the land is not included in such perimeters, could receive for free, by request, seeds, planting material and chemicals for improving the soil ph and technical assistance for grassing and afforestation

Governmental Ordinance no. 81/1998 on the measures to be taken for the reclamation of degraded lands by afforestation, amended and approved by Law no 107/1999 regulates the establishment and inventory of reclamation perimeters, responsibilities for afforestation and funding resources. Degraded lands are considered areas affected by erosion, pollution, and other natural or human influences, including areas with biogenesis affected or destroyed.

Hunting Fond was established by the Hunting Law Nr. 103 of 23 September 2000 (Art. 17)

Encourages Parties to ensure adequate incorporation of the market and non-market values of biological diversity into plans, policies and programmes and other relevant areas

Law on Waters no 107/1996 provides tax on water use. It is in process the introduction of taxes for use of other resources and for wastes.

Governmental Decision No. 472/9 June 2000 concerning the measures for the protection of water resources quality.

Also, from the proposed actions we may mention:

- The improvement of the legal framework in order to promote a more flexible programme for imposing direct instruments for environment protection
- European Valuation and Assessment tools supporting Wetland Ecosystem Legislation.

Encourages Parties to develop training and capacity-building programmes to implement incentive measures and promote private-sector

initiatives in this regard

Master's Degree in systemic ecology and eco-techniques (University of Bucharest – 4 semesters)

Special studies in management of ecosystems (Academy of Economic Studies – 2 semesters)

Postgraduate studies in management and administration of natural heritage (Academy of Economic Studies – 18 months)

University of Bucharest implements programmes of continuous training and capacity-building in framework of national and international consortia, including different other universities from Romania and Europe

EC Tempus and Socrates Programmes support specific training modules on sustainable Management of the Natural Capital and Biodiversity Conservation, addressed to the staff of the local and central administration institutions.

Encourages Parties to promote design and implementation of appropriate incentive measures

The SAPARD rural development plan introduces financial incentives for farmers to make use of agricultural practices that preserve biodiversity and maintain the local genetic resources.

Encourages Parties to identify threats to biological diversity and underlying causes of biodiversity loss, including the relevant actors, as a stage in designing incentive measures

Effects of hydroelectric operations on ecosystems (fish, wildlife populations and related habitats) were identified in the project “Romania Hydro Power Environment Management”.

It was recognized that the ecosystem damage is a responsibility of a variety of stakeholders, yet the hydro-electro operators have to assume leadership in responding to the impact.

Article 12 Research and training

173. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium		c) Low	X
174. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X
d) Severely limiting					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					

175. Has your country established programmes for scientific and technical education and training in measures for the identification, conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and its components (12a)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) programmes in place	X
176. Has your country provided support to other Parties for education and training in measures for the identification, conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and its components (12a)?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
177. Does your country promote and encourage research which contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity (12b)?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	X
178. Does your country promote and cooperate in the use of scientific advances in biological diversity research in developing methods for conservation and sustainable use of biological resources (12c)?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	

If a developed country Party -

179. Does your country's implementation of the above activities take into account the special needs of developing countries?

a) no

b) yes, where relevant

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Establish and maintain programmes for scientific and technical education and training in measures for the identification, conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and provide support for such education and training for the specific needs of developing countries

Relevant research programmes of the University of Bucharest, Polytechnic University, University of Agricultural Sciences, Forest Research and Management Planning Institute, the National Institute for Research and Development on the Danube Delta, Institute for Biology of the Academy of Sciences, etc.

The Centre for Environmental Research and Impact Studies (CCMESI), an institution supported by the University of Bucharest, focuses on research related to Rio conventions, including (funding source in parentheses):

- planning, managing and protecting the ecologically vulnerable areas in support of evaluating the natural capital of Romania (Romanian Gov.)
- impact of land use on biodiversity of the "Iron Gates" Natural Park (MAB-UNESCO),
- environmental changes in mountainous areas (Romanian Gov.)
- the quality and dynamics of the environmental factors (Romanian Gov.)
- sustainable development of the human settlements (Romanian Gov.)
- environmental restructuring and rehabilitation (local administrations).

A module of courses was developed in order to increase the understanding of ecosystems' conservation, namely: "Preserved and protected areas and regions", "Terrestrial ecosystems", "Protected areas and the sustainable use in tourism".

CCMESI will finalize the procedure of recognizing the "Iron Gates" Natural Park and proceed to the sustainable management of the park; develop a post-university module for environmental assessors; as well as study the pollution sources and human impact on biological diversity. The material will be available for local, regional and national authorities

The European Commission finances a Centre for Training Secondary School Teachers in Life and Earth Sciences (Tempus JEP 12508), which develops training modules such as "Discovering nature"- an interdisciplinary approach to environmental problems. The Ministry of Education officially recognizes this structure.

PHARE Workshop of the "Black Sea Environmental Impact Assessment, Environmental Audit and Integrated Coastal Zone Management Training Workshop"/Constantza, Romania, 1995

World Bank/Black Sea University - "Seminar on Economic Development and Environmental Management"/Mangalia, Romania, 1995

UNESCO/Romanian National Committee "Man and Biosphere" Programme - Workshop "Biodiversity in the Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve"/Tulcea, Romania, 1995

Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO- "DANIDA Training Course Taxonomy and Biology of Harmful Marine Micro plankton"/Copenhagen, Denmark, 1997, 1999, 2000

Phare/ Tempus Projects: 1. Integrated management of the Natural Capital,

2. European Policies and Plant Conservation

Promote and encourage research which contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, particularly in developing countries

CCMESI encourages the participation of undergraduates, master and PhD students to its research programmes, which contributes to the understanding of ecosystems' evolution and the necessity to preserve biological diversity.

Suceava Gene bank develops research activities contributing to the conservation and using of genetic biodiversity:

- Exploration and collection;
- Evaluation and preservation of the plant genetic resources

Research projects are carried out in order to promote the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources, e.g:

- Development of a national programme for research on ecological and genetic biological diversity and on the causes for the species decline.
- Initiation of a national programme for biological diversity research on the basis of landscape, ecosystem and habitat types. CORINE Biotopes Project was finalized in 1999, determining types of ecosystems and habitats at national level.
- Conduct research regarding the necessary density and structure of green corridors. Danube Delta Research Institute conducted a study concerning the Green Corridor of the Lower Danube and other green corridors along main rivers in Romania.
- Researches regarding the minimal area need for the conservation of threatened species and habitats.

NMNH plans inclusion of young scientists in different teams of specialists to develop topics about conservation of biodiversity.

Promote and cooperate in the use of scientific advances in biological diversity research in developing methods for conservation and sustainable use of biological resources.

Promote of the modern methods for conservation:

- "in vitro" conservation through micro tubers and meristem cultures
- "pollen" conservation

Cooperation at Black Sea regional level

Special research programme concerning the diffuse pollution assessment with adverse effect on the aquatic biodiversity N, P controlling methodologies

NMNH: Some scientist spent different periods of time in Research Institutes from North and South America, and in Europe, working in natural sciences collections.

Article 13 Public education and awareness

180. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium	X	c) Low	
181. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X
d) Severely limiting					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					

182. Does your country promote and encourage understanding of the importance of, and the measures required for, the conservation of biodiversity (13a) through media?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	X
183. Does your country promote and encourage understanding of the importance of, and the measures required for, the conservation of biodiversity (13a) through the inclusion of this topic in education programmes?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	X
184. Does your country cooperate with other States and international organizations in developing relevant educational and public awareness programmes (13b)?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	X

**Decision IV/10. Measures for implementing the Convention
[part]**

185. Are public education and awareness needs covered in the national strategy and action plan?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	

186. Has your country allocated appropriate resources for the strategic use of education and communication instruments at each phase of policy formulation, implementation and evaluation?	
a) limited resources	X
b) significant but not adequate resources	
c) adequate resources	
187. Does your country support initiatives by major groups that foster stakeholder participation and that integrate biological diversity conservation matters in their practice and education programmes?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
188. Has your country integrated biodiversity concerns into education strategies?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) yes	
189. Has your country made available any case-studies on public education and awareness and public participation, or otherwise sought to share experiences?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
190. Has your country illustrated and translated the provisions of the Convention into any local languages to promote public education and awareness raising of relevant sectors?	
a) not relevant	
b) still to be done	X
c) under development	
d) yes	
191. Is your country supporting local, national, sub-regional and regional education and awareness programmes?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	
<i>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -</i>	
192. When requesting assistance through the GEF, has your country proposed projects that promote measures for implementing Article 13 of the Convention?	
a) no	
b) yes	X

Decision V/17. Education and public awareness

193. Does your country support capacity-building for education and communication in biological diversity as part of the national biodiversity strategy and action plans?	
a) no	
b) limited support	X
c) yes (please give details)	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Promote understanding of the importance of, and the measures required for, the conservation of biological diversity, in particular through the media and educational programmes

Relevant education programmes of University of Bucharest, e.g., Master of Science in System Ecology and Natural Capital Management were developed.

EU/PHARE Tempus programme for training Managers of Protected Areas has trained 110 persons out of which 75 from Ministry of Environment and 15 from Ministry of Agriculture.

The Carpathian-Danubian Centre for Geo-Ecology (CCDG) is Associated Member of the Foundation for Environmental Education in Europe (FEEE) and supported by the Ministry of Waters, Forests and Environmental Protection and the Ministry for National Education. CCDG runs the Eco-Schools FEEE programme in Romania, in order to raise students' awareness of environmental and sustainable development issues. CCDG also provides an integrated system for environmental management of schools based on an ISO 14001/EMAS approach with water, waste and energy as priority areas in the first years and biodiversity, school grounds, transportation in the years to come. Pupil involvement throughout the process is an integral and essential factor in the education.

CCDG promotes the protected areas through media, action to clean the reserves, and is creating an Information-Documentation Centre for preserved areas.

Organizing of periodical visits of students from Agronomic and Biological Universities at plant genetic research institutes and Suceava Gene bank.

Promoting and encouraging for sustain of the license thesis in the field of plant genetic resources

Maintenance and development of educational and awareness activities with respect to marine life and conservation of biological diversity with Dolphinarium Constantza, schools, and marine environmental NGO's ("Mare Nostrum", "Oceanic Club", "IOI Black Sea Operational Center")

NMNH: Promoted in the news papers articles as well as TV and Radio broadcast with topics about biodiversity, its need to be protected and the risk for some species of plants and animals, under the anthropoid pressure, also organize cycles of lectures every Sunday, with free entrance, slide and documentary films. Special lectures are given for children, every Wednesday in the Museum Building Phare/ Tempus/Socrates Projects: Integrated management of the Natural Capital and European Policies and Plant Conservation.

Specialists and general population will be trained and educated in biological diversity conservation principles through:

- Creation of a centre for professional training of specialists who will work in the biological diversity conservation field.
- Introduction of the principles of biological diversity conservation into the education system.
- Organising the education of the population in biodiversity conservation principles through mass media.
- Publishing materials for biological diversity conservation.

Cooperate with other States and international organizations in developing educational and public awareness programmes, with respect to conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.

FEEE promotes international programmes on raising awareness of sustainable development and provoking change through education. CCDG, as FEEE representative in Romania, collaborates with European organization for promoting multi-disciplinary and inter-disciplinary dimensions of environmental education in conformity with Agenda 21 and Rio conventions.

NMNH: Organizing three temporary exhibitions, giving lectures about Indonesia and publishing papers with results of a common scientific expedition with Indonesia. - With Santa Ursula University from Rio de Janeiro – Brazil, in an international programme of co-operation.

Encourages Parties to make use of all media to promote public education and awareness

Continuous training of the staff of the central and local governmental structures.

Brochures for public information and education in the framework of "Life-Nature" programme for integrated management plan of the Small Island Braila.

Public information and education centers in the Danube Delta and the Small Island Braila

Article 14 Impact assessment and minimizing adverse impacts

194. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	b) Medium	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Low	<input type="checkbox"/>
195. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Adequate	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Limiting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Severely limiting <input type="checkbox"/>					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					

196. Is legislation in place requiring an environmental impact assessment of proposed projects likely to have adverse effects on biological diversity (14 (1a))?	
a) no	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) early stages of development	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) advanced stages of development	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) legislation in place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) review of implementation available	<input type="checkbox"/>
197. Do such environmental impact assessment procedures allow for public participation (14(1a))?	
a) no	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) yes - limited extent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) yes - significant extent	<input type="checkbox"/>
198. Does your country have mechanisms in place to ensure that the environmental consequences of national programmes and policies that are likely to have significant adverse impacts on biological diversity are duly taken into account (14(1b))?	
a) no	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) early stages of development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) advanced stages of development	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) fully compliant with current scientific knowledge	<input type="checkbox"/>

199. Is your country involved in bilateral, regional and/or multilateral discussion on activities likely to significantly affect biological diversity outside your country's jurisdiction (14(1c))?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	
200. Is your country implementing bilateral, regional and/or multilateral agreements on activities likely to significantly affect biological diversity outside your country's jurisdiction (14(1c))?	
a) no	
b) no, assessment of options in progress	X
c) some completed, others in progress	
b) yes	
201. Has your country mechanisms in place to notify other States of cases of imminent or grave danger or damage to biological diversity originating in your country and potentially affecting those States (14(1d))?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) mechanisms in place	
e) no need identified	
202. Has your country mechanisms in place to prevent or minimize danger or damage originating in your State to biological diversity in other States or in areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction (14(1d))?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) fully compliant with current scientific knowledge	
e) no need identified	
203. Has your country national mechanisms in place for emergency response to activities or events which present a grave and imminent danger to biological diversity (14(1e))?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) mechanisms in place	
204. Has your country encouraged international cooperation to establish joint contingency plans for emergency responses to activities or events which present a grave and imminent danger to biological diversity (14(1e))?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
c) no need identified	

**Decision IV/10. Measures for implementing the Convention
[part]**

205. Has your country exchanged with other Contracting Parties information and experience relating to environmental impact assessment and resulting mitigating measures and incentive schemes?	
a) no	
b) information provided to the Secretariat	X
c) information provided to other Parties	
d) information provided on the national CHM	
206. Has your country exchanged with other Contracting Parties information on measures and agreements on liability and redress applicable to damage to biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) information provided to the Secretariat	X
c) information provided to other Parties	
d) information provided on the national CHM	

Decision V/18. Impact assessment, liability and redress

207. Has your country integrated environmental impact assessment into programmes on thematic areas and on alien species and tourism?	
a) no	
b) partly integrated	X
c) fully integrated	
208. When carrying out environmental impact assessments does your country address loss of biological diversity and the interrelated socio-economic, cultural and human-health aspects relevant to biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) partly	
c) fully	X
209. When developing new legislative and regulatory frameworks, does your country have in place mechanisms to ensure the consideration of biological diversity concerns from the early stages of the drafting process?	
a) no	
b) in some circumstances	X
c) in all circumstances	
210. Does your country ensure the involvement of all interested and affected stakeholders in a participatory approach to all stages of the assessment process?	
a) no	
b) yes - in certain circumstances	X
c) yes - in all cases	

211. Has your country organised expert meetings, workshops and seminars, and/or training, educational and public awareness programmes and exchange programmes in order to promote the development of local expertise in methodologies, techniques and procedures for impact assessment?	
a) no	
b) some programmes in place	X
c) many programmes in place	
d) integrated approach to building expertise	
212. Has your country carried out pilot environmental impact assessment projects, in order to promote the development of local expertise in methodologies, techniques and procedures?	
a) no	X
b) yes (please provide further details)	
213. Does your country use strategic environmental assessments to assess not only the impact of individual projects, but also their cumulative and global effects, and ensure the results are applied in the decision making and planning processes?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	X
c) to a significant extent	
214. Does your country require the inclusion of development of alternatives, mitigation measures and consideration of the elaboration of compensation measures in environmental impact assessment?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	X
c) to a significant extent	
215. Is national information available on the practices, systems, mechanisms and experiences in the area of strategic environmental assessment and impact assessment?	
a) no	X
b) yes (please append or summarise)	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Ensure environmental impact assessment of proposed projects that are likely to have significant adverse effects on biological diversity with a view to avoiding or minimizing such effects

It was issued the Governmental Order no. 125/1996 named "Procedure for regulation of economic and social activities having impact on environment"

In all industrial restructuring programmes under the authority of the Ministry of Industry and Trade, the provisions of Ministerial Order 184/1996 regarding "Environmental Audit Completion Procedure" are taken into account. This Order is the main instrument in the evaluation of the environmental impact of industrial activities.

The use of wild flora and fauna species on commercial purposes is subject of impact studies carried out by research organizations, according to legal provisions

Environmental Protection Law of 1995 obliges an Environmental Impact Assessment to be made for all projects having impact on the environment. Domestic experts using methodology required by the Ministry regularly make EIA.

EIAs concerning Protected Areas are authorized by the Commission on the Protection of Natural Monuments, Academy of Romania

Article 15 Access to genetic resources

216. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium	X	c) Low	
217. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	d) Severely limiting
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					

218. Has your country endeavoured to create conditions to facilitate access to genetic resources for environmentally sound uses by other Contracting Parties (15(2))?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	
219. Is there any mutual understanding or agreement in place between different interest groups and the State on access to genetic resources (15(4))?	
a) no	X
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	
220. Has your country an open participation planning process, or any other process in place, to ensure that access to resources is subject to prior informed consent (15(5))?	
a) no	X
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) processes in place	
221. Has your country taken measures to ensure that any scientific research based on genetic resources provided by other Contracting Parties is developed and carried out with the full participation of such Contracting Parties (15(6))?	
a) no measures	X
b) some measures in place	
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	

222. Has your country taken measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of the results of research and development and the benefits arising from the commercial and other use of genetic resources with any Contracting Party providing such resources (15(7))?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
If so, are these measures	
a) Legislation	X
b) Statutory policy or subsidiary legislation	
c) Policy and administrative measures	

Decision II/11 and Decision III/15. Access to genetic resources

223. Has your country provided the secretariat with information on relevant legislation, administrative and policy measures, participatory processes and research programmes?	
a) no	X
b) yes, within the previous national report	
c) yes, through case-studies	
d) yes, through other means (please give details below)	
224. Has your country implemented capacity-building programmes to promote successful development and implementation of legislative, administrative and policy measures and guidelines on access, including scientific, technical, business, legal and management skills and capacities?	
a) no	X
b) some programmes covering some needs	
c) many programmes covering some needs	
d) programmes cover all perceived needs	
e) no perceived need	
225. Has your country analysed experiences of legislative, administrative and policy measures and guidelines on access, including regional efforts and initiatives, for use in further development and implementation of measures and guidelines?	
a) no	X
b) analysis in progress	
c) analysis completed	
226. Is your country collaborating with all relevant stakeholders to explore, develop and implement guidelines and practices that ensure mutual benefits to providers and users of access measures?	
a) no	X
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	

227. Has your country identified national authorities responsible for granting access to genetic resources?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
228. Is your country taking an active role in negotiations associated with the adaptation of the International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture?	
a) no	X
b) yes	

Decision V/26. Access to genetic resources

229. Has your country designated a national focal point and one or more competent national authorities to be responsible for access and benefit-sharing arrangements or to provide information on such arrangements?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
c) yes, and Executive Secretary notified	
230. Do your country's national biodiversity strategy, and legislative, administrative or policy measures on access and benefit-sharing, contribute to conservation and sustainable use objectives?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	X
c) to a significant extent	
Parties that are recipients of genetic resources	
231. Has your country adopted administrative or policy measures that are supportive of efforts made by provider countries to ensure that access to their genetic resources is subject to Articles 15, 16 and 19 of the Convention?	
a) no	
b) other arrangements made	
c) yes	X
232. Does your country co-operate with other Parties in order to find practical and equitable solutions supportive of efforts made by provider countries to ensure that access to their genetic resources is subject to Articles 15, 16 and 19 of the Convention, recognizing the complexity of the issue, with particular consideration of the multiplicity of prior informed consent considerations?	
a) no	X
b) yes (please provide details)	

233. In developing its legislation on access, has your country taken into account and allowed for the development of a multilateral system to facilitate access and benefit-sharing in the context of the International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources?	
a) no	
b) legislation under development	
c) yes	X
234. Is your country co-ordinating its positions in both the Convention on Biological Diversity and the International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources?	
a) no	X
b) taking steps to do so	
c) yes	
235. Has your country provided information to the Executive Secretary on user institutions, the market for genetic resources, non-monetary benefits, new and emerging mechanisms for benefit sharing, incentive measures, clarification of definitions, <i>sui generis</i> systems and "intermediaries"?	
a) no	
b) some information provided	X
c) substantial information provided	
236. Has your country submitted information on specific issues related to the role of intellectual property rights in the implementation of access and benefit-sharing arrangements to the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
237. Has your country provided capacity-building and technology development and transfer for the maintenance and utilization of ex situ collections?	
a) no	
b) yes to a limited extent	X
c) yes to a significant extent	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Article 16 Access to and transfer of technology

238. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?				
a) High	X	b) Medium		c) Low
239. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?				
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting
			X	d) Severely limiting
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources				

240. Has your country taken measures to provide or facilitate access for and transfer to other Contracting Parties of technologies that are relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity or make use of genetic resources and do not cause significant damage to the environment (16(1))?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
241. Is your country aware of any initiatives under which relevant technology is transferred to your country on concessional or preferential terms (16(2))?	
a) no	X
b) yes (please give brief details below)	
242. Has your country taken measures so that Contracting Parties which provide genetic resources are provided access to and transfer of technology which make use of those resources, on mutually agreed terms (16(3))?	
a) not relevant	
b) relevant, but no measures	
c) some measures in place	X
d) potential measures under review	
e) comprehensive measures in place	
If so, are these measures	
a) Legislation	X
b) Statutory policy or subsidiary legislation	
c) Policy and administrative arrangements	
243. Has your country taken measures so that the private sector facilitates access to joint development and transfer of relevant technology for the benefit of government institutions and the private sector of developing countries (16(4))?	
a) no measures	X
b) some measures in place	

c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
If so, are these measures	
a) Legislation?	X
b) Statutory policy and subsidiary legislation?	
c) Policy and administrative arrangements?	
244. Does your country have a national system for intellectual property right protection (16(5))?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
245. If yes, does it cover biological resources (for example, plant species) in any way?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	

Decision III/17. Intellectual property rights

246. Has your country conducted and provided to the secretariat case-studies of the impacts of intellectual property rights on the achievement of the Conventions objectives?	
a) no	X
b) some	
c) many	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Provide and/or facilitate access for and transfer to other Contracting Parties of technologies that are relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity or make use of genetic resources and do not cause significant damage to the environment

Ministry of Industry promotes projects within international programmes such as Ecolinks/USAID, LIFE/EU in order to facilitate the exchange of information and access to biotechnology.

Ministry of Industry also promotes access to maESTro network, an information tool that links providers of environmental technology and information with potential users. The tool has been distributed to industries and R&D institutes.

Article 17 Exchange of information

247. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High	X	b) Medium		c) Low	
248. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X
d) Severely limiting					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					

249. Has your country taken measures to facilitate the exchange of information from publicly available sources (17(1))?	
a) no measures	
b) restricted by lack of resources	X
c) some measures in place	
d) potential measures under review	
e) comprehensive measures in place	
<i>If a developed country Party -</i>	
250. Do these measures take into account the special needs of developing countries (17(1))?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	
251. If so, do these measures include all the categories of information listed in Article 17(2), including technical, scientific and socio-economic research, training and surveying programmes, specialized knowledge, repatriation of information and so on?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	

Article 18 Technical and scientific cooperation

252. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?							
a) High	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	b) Medium	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Low	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
253. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?							
a) Good	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Adequate	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Limiting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	d) Severely limiting	<input type="checkbox"/>
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources							
<p>Clearing House Mechanism for Romania is not developed yet. This should be done without delay. Romania requests financial support for developing the clearing house mechanism.</p> <p>Romania will designate the national focal point(s) SBSTTA/ CHM/ GTI associated to academic community institutions. The University of Bucharest seems to provide the most appropriate location for CHM national focal point because of its expertise (i.e. Dept. of System Ecology and Management of Natural Capital providing experts in biodiversity conservation and sustainable development for SBSTTA), logistics (i.e. different fixed and mobile laboratories, data bases, museums, botanical gardens, computer systems including e-mail and Internet connections, GIS and TDS based inventory laboratories) and programmes (educational, training, research, consulting and especially transfer of knowledge towards users and decision makers).</p>							

254. Has your country taken measures to promote international technical and scientific cooperation in the field of conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity (18(1))?	
a) no measures	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) some measures in place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) potential measures under review	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) comprehensive measures in place	<input type="checkbox"/>
255. Do the measures taken to promote cooperation with other Contracting Parties in the implementation of the Convention pay special attention to the development and strengthening of national capabilities by means of human resources development and institution building (18(2))?	
a) no	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) yes - limited extent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) yes - significant extent	<input type="checkbox"/>
256. Has your country encouraged and developed methods of cooperation for the development and use of technologies, including indigenous and traditional technologies, in pursuance of the objectives of this Convention (18(4))?	
a) no	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) early stages of development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) advanced stages of development	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) methods in place	<input type="checkbox"/>

257. Does such cooperation include the training of personnel and exchange of experts (18(4))?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	
258. Has your country promoted the establishment of joint research programmes and joint ventures for the development of technologies relevant to the objectives of the Convention (18(5))?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	

Decision II/3, Decision III/4 and Decision IV/2. Clearing House Mechanism

259. Is your country cooperating in the development and operation of the Clearing House Mechanism?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
260. Is your country helping to develop national capabilities through exchanging and disseminating information on experiences and lessons learned in implementing the Convention?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	
261. Has your country designated a national focal point for the Clearing-House Mechanism?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
262. Is your country providing resources for the development and implementation of the Clearing-House Mechanism?	
a) no	X
b) yes, at the national level	
c) yes, at national and international levels	
263. Is your country facilitating and participating in workshops and other expert meetings to further the development of the CHM at international levels?	
a) no	X
b) participation only	
c) supporting some meetings and participating	
264. Is your CHM operational	
a) no	X
b) under development	
c) yes (please give details below)	
265. Is your CHM linked to the Internet	
a) no	X

b) yes	
266. Has your country established a multi-sectoral and multi-disciplinary CHM steering committee or working group at the national level?	
a) no	X
b) yes	

Decision V/14. Scientific and technical co-operation and the clearinghouse mechanisms (Article 18)

267. Has your country reviewed the priorities identified in Annex I to the decision, and sought to implement them?	
a) not reviewed	
b) reviewed but not implemented	X
c) reviewed and implemented as appropriate	

Further comments on implementation of these Articles

Promote international technical and scientific cooperation in the field of conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity through the appropriate international and national institutions, through:

- Development of NATO SFP Black Sea Operational Database Management System (ODBMS)
- Completion of Black Sea Red Data Book web site (<http://www.grid.unep.ch/bsein/redbook/welcome/welcome.ht>)

Water: Ministry promotes bilateral co-operation in this field with Hungary, Ukraine and Yugoslavia.

Different research and management programmes supported by EU and WB in accordance with co-financing principles and bilateral co-operation with British Council on: - Functional Role of Biodiversity in the River Margins, Functional Assessment of European Wetlands Nutrient pollution control and Biodiversity Conservation in Agricultural and Rural Areas Plans for Integrated Management of Protected Areas

Facilitate of regional workshops to obtain a clear view of country and regional-level scientific and technological needs and priorities identified and modalities to deliver information and evaluate national capacities for the implementation of the Convention

Several workshops organized recently by the Danube Delta Biosphere Authority and the Black Sea Environment Programme.

Ministerial meeting on the co-operation in the Carpathian region and the Danube River Basin held on 4-5 June 2000 in Bucharest.

Summit on Environment and Sustainable Development in Carpatho-Danubian Region, held on 29-30 April 2001 in Bucharest

Article 19 Handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits

268. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	b) Medium	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Low	<input type="checkbox"/>
269. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Adequate	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Limiting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Severely limiting <input type="checkbox"/>					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					

270. Has your country taken measures to provide for the effective participation in biotechnological research activities by those Contracting Parties which provide the genetic resources for such research (19(1))?	
a) no measures	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) some measures in place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) potential measures under review	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) comprehensive measures in place	<input type="checkbox"/>
If so, are these measures:	
a) Legislation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Statutory policy and subsidiary legislation	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Policy and administrative measures	<input type="checkbox"/>
271. Has your country taken all practicable measures to promote and advance priority access on a fair and equitable basis by Contracting Parties to the results and benefits arising from biotechnologies based upon genetic resources provided by those Contracting Parties (19(2))?	
a) no measures	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) some measures in place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) potential measures under review	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) comprehensive measures in place	<input type="checkbox"/>

Decision IV/3. Issues related to biosafety and Decision V/1. Work Plan of the Intergovernmental Committee for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety

272. Is your country a Contracting Party to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety?	
a) not a signatory	
b) signed, ratification in progress	X
c) instrument of ratification deposited	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Legislative, administrative or policy measures to provide for the effective participation in biotechnological research activities by those Contracting Parties which provide the genetic resources for such research

Law no. 49 of 31 January 2000 stipulates the use of GMOs, and its methods for risk assessment (Annex 12) follow the text of the Biosafety Protocol of the CBD. Biosafety Committee, established in March 2000, has members from the ministries of environment, agriculture, health, as well as the Authority of Consumers, Health Academy, Academy etc. The focal point of biosafety protocol is the MWEP.

Article 20 Financial resources

273. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High	X	b) Medium		c) Low	
274. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X
d) Severely limiting					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					

275. Has your country provided financial support and incentives in respect of those national activities which are intended to achieve the objectives of the Convention (20(1))?	
a) no	
b) yes - incentives only	
c) yes - financial support only	X
d) yes - financial support and incentives	
<i>If a developed country Party -</i>	
276. Has your country provided new and additional financial resources to enable developing country Parties to meet the agreed incremental costs to them of implementing measures which fulfil the obligations of the Convention, as agreed between you and the interim financial mechanism (20(2))?	
a) no	
b) yes	
<i>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -</i>	
277. Has your country received new and additional financial resources to enable you to meet the agreed full incremental costs of implementing measures which fulfil the obligations of the Convention (20(2))?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
<i>If a developed country Party -</i>	
278. Has your country provided financial resources related to implementation of the Convention through bilateral, regional and other multilateral channels (20(3))?	
<i>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -</i>	
279. Has your country used financial resources related to implementation of the Convention from bilateral, regional and other multilateral channels (20(3))?	
a) no	X
b) yes	

Decision III/6. Additional financial resources

280. Is your country working to ensure that all funding institutions (including bilateral assistance agencies) are striving to make their activities more supportive of the Convention?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	
281. Is your country cooperating in any efforts to develop standardized information on financial support for the objectives of the Convention?	
a) no	X
b) yes (please attach information)	

Decision V/11. Additional financial resources

282. Has your country established a process to monitor financial support to biodiversity?	
a) no	
b) procedures being established	X
c) yes (please provide details)	
283. Are details available of your country's financial support to national biodiversity activities?	
a) no	
b) not in a standardized format	X
c) yes (please provide details)	
284. Are details available of your country's financial support to biodiversity activities in other countries?	
a) not applicable	
b) no	X
c) not in a standardized format	
d) yes (please provide details)	
Developed country Parties -	
285. Does your country promote support for the implementation of the objectives of the Convention in the funding policy of its bilateral funding institutions and those of regional and multilateral funding institutions?	
a) no	
b) yes	
Developing country Parties -	
286. Does your country discuss ways and means to support implementation of the objectives of the Convention in its dialogue with funding institutions?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
287. Has your country compiled information on the additional financial support provided by the private sector?	
a) no	X
b) yes (please provide details)	

288. Has your country considered tax exemptions in national taxation systems for biodiversity-related donations?	
a) no	
b) not appropriate to national conditions	X
c) exemptions under development	
d) exemptions in place	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Romanian Government, by the National Agency for Science, Technology and Innovation, allocated limited financial support for sustainable agriculture and biodiversity conservation for the western end of Eurasian Steppe Area covering Southeastern region of Romania. Also, will identify complementary financial resources for supporting research and management plans for ecological rehabilitation of Eurasian Steppe Ecosystems.

British Council launched a bilateral project to be implemented by the University of Bucharest and Stirling University on this matter.

It is in process the identification of complementary financial resources for supporting research and management plans for ecological rehabilitation of Eurasian Steppe Ecosystems.

Certain private industrial donors such as Danone and Evian are funding ecological research projects involving the Danube Delta.

The Soros Foundation and the Regional Environmental Centre (REC) are funding relatively small biodiversity projects implemented by NGOs, such as Romanian Environment Center in Busteni.

More information on funding institutions and other donors should be collected and disseminated.

Article 21 Financial mechanism

289. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	b) Medium	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Low	<input type="checkbox"/>
290. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Adequate	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Limiting	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Severely limiting <input type="checkbox"/>					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					

291. Has your country worked to strengthen existing financial institutions to provide financial resources for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?	
a) no	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Decision III/7. Guidelines for the review of the effectiveness of the financial mechanism

292. Has your country provided information on experiences gained through activities funded by the financial mechanism?	
a) no activities	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) no, although there are activities	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) yes, within the previous national report	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) yes, through case-studies	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) yes, through other means (please give details below)	<input type="checkbox"/>

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Article 23 Conference of the Parties

293. How many people from your country participated in each of the meetings of the Conference of the Parties?	
a) COP 1 (Nassau)	
b) COP 2 (Jakarta)	1
c) COP 3 (Buenos Aires)	2
d) COP 4 (Bratislava)	2
e) COP 5 (Nairobi)	2

**Decision I/6, Decision II/10, Decision III/24 and Decision IV/17.
Finance and budget**

294. Has your country paid all of its contributions to the Trust Fund?	
a) no	
b) yes	X

Decision IV/16 (part) Preparation for meetings of the Conference of the Parties

295. Has your country participated in regional meetings focused on discussing implementation of the Convention before any meetings of the Conference of the Parties?	
a) no	
b) yes (please specify which)	X
If a developed country Party -	
296. Has your country funded regional and sub-regional meetings to prepare for the COP, and facilitated the participation of developing countries in such meetings?	
a) no	
b) yes (please provide details below)	

**Decision V/22. Budget for the programme of work for the biennium
2001-2002**

297. Did your country pay its contribution to the core budget (BY Trust Fund) for 2001 by 1 st January 2001?	
a) yes in advance	
b) yes on time	
c) no but subsequently paid	X
d) not yet paid	

298. Has your country made additional voluntary contributions to the trust funds of the Convention?	
a) yes in the 1999-2000 biennium	
b) yes for the 2001-2002 biennium	
c) expect to do so for the 2001-2002 biennium	
d) no	X

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Article 24 Secretariat

299. Has your country provided direct support to the Secretariat in terms of seconded staff, financial contribution for Secretariat activities, etc?	
a) no	X
b) yes	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Article 25 Subsidiary body on scientific, technical and technological advice

300. How many people from your country participated in each of the meetings of SBSTTA?	
a) SBSTTA I (Paris)	
b) SBSTTA II (Montreal)	
c) SBSTTA III (Montreal)	X
d) SBSTTA IV (Montreal)	X
e) SBSTTA V (Montreal)	x

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Article 26 Reports

301. What is the status of your first national report?	
a) Not submitted	
b) Summary report submitted	
c) Interim/draft report submitted	
d) Final report submitted	X
If b), c) or d), was your report submitted:	
by the original deadline of 1.1.98 (Decision III/9)?	
by the extended deadline of 31.12.98 (Decision IV/14)?	X
Later (please specify date)	

Decision IV/14 National reports

302. Did all relevant stakeholders participate in the preparation of this national report, or in the compilation of information used in the report?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
303. Has your country taken steps to ensure that its first and/or second national report(s) is/are available for use by relevant stakeholders?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
If yes, was this by:	
a) informal distribution?	
b) publishing the report?	
c) making the report available on request?	
d) posting the report on the Internet?	X

Decision V/19. National reporting

304. Has your country prepared voluntary detailed thematic reports on one or more of the items for in-depth consideration at an ordinary meeting of the parties, following the guidelines provided?	
a) no	
b) yes - forest ecosystems	X
c) yes - alien species	
d) yes - benefit sharing	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

SBSTTA/CHM national focal point will prepare and circulate the draft structure of the national report as well as of Romanian contribution to the CEE Countries Regional Report.

The second national report will be posted on the Internet on the page [www. Parks.ro](http://www.Parks.ro) that will be available soon.

Decision V/6. Ecosystem approach

305. Is your country applying the ecosystem approach, taking into account the principles and guidance contained in the annex to decision V/6?	
a) no	
b) under consideration	
c) some aspects are being applied	X
d) substantially implemented	
306. Is your country developing practical expressions of the ecosystem approach for national policies and legislation and for implementation activities, with adaptation to local, national, and regional conditions, in particular in the context of activities developed within the thematic areas of the Convention?	
a) no	
b) under consideration	
c) some aspects are being applied	X
d) substantially implemented	
307. Is your country identifying case studies and implementing pilot projects that demonstrate the ecosystem approach, and using workshops and other mechanisms to enhance awareness and share experience?	
a) no	
b) case-studies identified	
c) pilot projects underway	X
d) workshops planned/held	
e) information available through CHM	
308. Is your country strengthening capacities for implementation of the ecosystem approach, and providing technical and financial support for capacity-building to implement the ecosystem approach?	
a) no	
b) yes within the country	
c) yes including support to other Parties	X
309. Has your country promoted regional co-operation in applying the ecosystem approach across national borders?	
a) no	
b) informal co-operation	X
c) formal co-operation (please give details)	

Inland water ecosystems

Decision IV/4. Status and trends of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems and options for conservation and sustainable use

310. Has your country included information on biological diversity in wetlands when providing information and reports to the CSD, and considered including inland water biological diversity issues at meetings to further the recommendations of the CSD?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
311. Has your country included inland water biological diversity considerations in its work with organizations, institutions and conventions affecting or working with inland water?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -	
312. When requesting support for projects relating to inland water ecosystems from the GEF, has your country given priority to identifying important areas for conservation, preparing and implementing integrated watershed, catchment and river basin management plans, and investigating processes contributing to biodiversity loss?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
313. Has your country reviewed the programme of work specified in annex 1 to the decision, and identified priorities for national action in implementing the programme?	
a) no	
b) under review	X
c) yes	

Decision V/2. Progress report on the implementation of the programme of work on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems (implementation of decision IV/4)

314. Is your country supporting and/or participating in the River Basin Initiative?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
315. Is your country gathering information on the status of inland water biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) assessments ongoing	X
c) assessments completed	
316. Is this information available to other Parties?	
a) no	
b) yes - national report	X
c) yes - through the CHM	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	
317. Has your country developed national and/or sectoral plans for the conservation and sustainable use of inland water ecosystems?	
a) no	

b) yes - national plans only	X
c) yes - national plans and major sectors	
d) yes - national plans and all sectors	
318. Has your country implemented capacity-building measures for developing and implementing these plans?	
a) no	
b) yes	X

Decision III/21. Relationship of the Convention with the CSD and biodiversity-related conventions

319. Is the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands, and of migratory species and their habitats, fully incorporated into your national strategies, plans and programmes for conserving biological diversity?	
a) no	X
b) yes	

Further comments on implementation of these decisions and the associated programme of work

Information on biological diversity on wetlands are included in:

- GEF/BSEP " Strategic Action Plan for the Rehabilitation and Protection of the Black Sea"
- Strategic Action Plan for the Danube River
- GEF "Biodiversity Conservation in the Danube Delta"

All programmes for the protection of the Black Sea are relevant for research and management programmes of the inland ecosystems, including wetland/water, agricultural and forest systems, because effective measures have to be taken at the catchment level.

Implementation of programmes in the framework of the "River Basin Initiative" is expected to encourage development of programmes at the appropriate catchment scales.

Such approach is consistent with the ecosystem approach principles to base real effective measures, addressing large distance and long time effects, and will avoid sectoral programmes overlapping.

GEF project "Conservation of Biological Diversity in Danube Delta" was carried out in 1996-2000 with a total budget of US\$ 4.8 million. It focused on capacity strengthening, polder restoration, ecosystem restoration for sustainable use, as well as public awareness.

Water Law (No.107, 1996), Article 6 stipulates that the management of water resources is carried out by catchment areas/watersheds. The necessity of applying the sustainable management concept in watershed management is included through the "water management frame scheme" in Art 43-44 of the Water Law. Government's guidelines for watershed management are also available since 1996.

Articles 35-39 of the Environmental Protection Law of 1995 cover relevant water conservation issues. The development of a natural Nitrogen and Phosphor load reduction Action Plan for the years 2000 – 2005 (June 2000).

The World Bank is preparing "Romania Agricultural Pollution Control Project" in 2000, for funding by GEF. Budget is suggested at US\$ 8.3 million level. The project aims to increase significantly the use of environmental-friendly agricultural practices, promote ecologically sustainable land-use and, ultimately, reduce the discharge of nutrients and other agricultural pollutants into the Danube and the Black Sea through integrated land and water management.

Integrated water and soil management plan will be developed by the National Institute for Research and Development of Environmental Engineering, Bucharest

Marine and coastal biological diversity

Decision II/10 and Decision IV/5. Conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biological diversity

320. Does your national strategy and action plan promote the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	
321. Has your country established and/or strengthened institutional, administrative and legislative arrangements for the development of integrated management of marine and coastal ecosystems?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	X
d) arrangements in place	
322. Has your country provided the Executive Secretary with advice and information on future options concerning the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
323. Has your country undertaken and/or exchanged information on demonstration projects as practical examples of integrated marine and coastal area management?	
a) no	
b) yes - previous national report	X
c) yes - case-studies	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	
324. Has your country programmes in place to enhance and improve knowledge on the genetic structure of local populations of marine species subjected to stock enhancement and/or sea-ranching activities?	
a) no	
b) programmes are being developed	X
c) programmes are being implemented for some species	
d) programmes are being implemented for many species	
e) not a perceived problem	
325. Has your country reviewed the programme of work specified in an annex to the decision, and identified priorities for national action in implementing the programme?	
a) no	
b) under review	X
c) yes	

Decision V/3. Progress report on the implementation of the programme of work on marine and coastal biological diversity (implementation of decision IV/5)

326. Is your country contributing to the implementation of the work plan on coral bleaching?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
c) not relevant	
327. Is your country implementing other measures in response to coral bleaching?	
a) no	X
b) yes (please provide details below)	
c) not relevant	
328. Has your country submitted case-studies on the coral bleaching phenomenon to the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
c) not relevant	

Further comments on implementation of these decisions and the associated programme of work

Romania developed the GEF/BSEP "Strategic Action Plan for the Rehabilitation and Protection of the Black Sea"/ Istanbul, 1996
and National ICZM concept and legislation in addition to the existing Law of Environment.

Agricultural biological diversity

**Decision III/11 and Decision IV/6. Conservation and sustainable use
of agricultural biological diversity**

329. Has your country identified and assessed relevant ongoing activities and existing instruments at the national level?	
a) no	
b) early stages of review and assessment	X
c) advanced stages of review and assessment	
d) assessment completed	
330. Has your country identified issues and priorities that need to be addressed at the national level?	
a) no	
b) in progress	X
c) yes	
331. Is your country using any methods and indicators to monitor the impacts of agricultural development projects, including the intensification and extensification of production systems, on biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) mechanisms in place	
332. Is your country taking steps to share experiences addressing the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes - case-studies	X
c) yes - other mechanisms (please specify)	
333. Has your country conducted case-studies on the issues identified by SBSTTA: i) pollinators, ii) soil biota, and iii) integrated landscape management and farming systems?	
a) no	
b) yes - pollinators	X
c) yes - soil biota	
d) yes - integrated landscape management and farming systems	
334. Is your country establishing or enhancing mechanisms for increasing public awareness and understanding of the importance of the sustainable use of agrobiodiversity components?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) mechanisms in place	

335. Does your country have national strategies, programmes and plans which ensure the development and successful implementation of policies and actions that lead to sustainable use of agrobiodiversity components?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	X
d) mechanisms in place	
336. Is your country promoting the transformation of unsustainable agricultural practices into sustainable production practices adapted to local biotic and abiotic conditions?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	
337. Is your country promoting the use of farming practices that not only increase productivity, but also arrest degradation as well as reclaim, rehabilitate, restore and enhance biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	
338. Is your country promoting mobilization of farming communities for the development, maintenance and use of their knowledge and practices in the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	
339. Is your country helping to implement the Global Plan of Action for the Conservation and Sustainable Utilization of Plant Genetic Resources?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
340. Is your country collaborating with other Contracting Parties to identify and promote sustainable agricultural practices and integrated landscape management?	
a) no	X
b) yes	

Decision V/5. Agricultural biological diversity: review of phase I of the programme of work and adoption of a multi-year work programme

341. Has your country reviewed the programme of work annexed to the decision and identified how you can collaborate in its implementation?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
342. Is your country promoting regional and thematic co-operation within this framework of the programme of work on agricultural biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) some co-operation	X
c) widespread co-operation	
d) full co-operation in all areas	
343. Has your country provided financial support for implementation of the programme of work on agricultural biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) limited additional funds	X
c) significant additional funds	
<i>If a developed country Party -</i>	
344. Has your country provided financial support for implementation of the programme of work on agricultural biological diversity, in particular for capacity building and case-studies, in developing countries and countries with economies in transition?	
a) no	X
b) yes within existing cooperation programme(s)	
b) yes, including limited additional funds	
c) yes, with significant additional funds	
345. Has your country supported actions to raise public awareness in support of sustainable farming and food production systems that maintain agricultural biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes, to a limited extent	X
c) yes, to a significant extent	
346. Is your country co-ordinating its position in both the Convention on Biological Diversity and the International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources?	
a) no	X
b) taking steps to do so	
c) yes	
347. Is your country a Contracting Party to the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade?	
a) not a signatory	X
b) signed - ratification in process	
c) instrument of ratification deposited	
348. Is your country supporting the application of the Executive Secretary for observer status in the Committee on Agriculture of the World Trade Organisation?	
a) no	X
b) yes	

349. Is your country collaborating with other Parties on the conservation and sustainable use of pollinators?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
350. Is your country compiling case-studies and implementing pilot projects relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of pollinators?	
a) no	X
b) yes (please provide details)	
351. Has information on scientific assessments relevant to genetic use restriction technologies been supplied to other Contracting Parties through media such as the Clearing-House Mechanism?	
a) not applicable	X
b) no	
c) yes - national report	
d) yes - through the CHM	
e) yes - other means (please give details below)	
352. Has your country considered how to address generic concerns regarding such technologies as genetic use restriction technologies under international and national approaches to the safe and sustainable use of germplasm?	
a) no	X
b) yes - under consideration	
c) yes - measures under development	
353. Has your country carried out scientific assessments on <i>inter alia</i> ecological, social and economic effects of genetic use restriction technologies?	
a) no	X
b) some assessments	
c) major programme of assessments	
354. Has your country disseminated the results of scientific assessments on <i>inter alia</i> ecological, social and economic effects of genetic use restriction technologies?	
a) no	X
b) yes - through the CHM	
c) yes - other means (please give details below)	
355. Has your country identified the ways and means to address the potential impacts of genetic use restriction technologies on the <i>in situ</i> and <i>ex situ</i> conservation and sustainable use, including food security, of agricultural biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) some measures identified	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive review completed	

356. Has your country assessed whether there is a need for effective regulations at the national level with respect to genetic use restriction technologies to ensure the safety of human health, the environment, food security and the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes - regulation needed	X
c) yes - regulation not needed (please give more details)	
357. Has your country developed and applied such regulations taking into account, <u>inter alia</u> , the specific nature of variety-specific and trait-specific genetic use restriction technologies?	
a) no	X
b) yes - developed but not yet applied	
c) yes - developed and applied	
358. Has information about these regulations been made available to other Contracting Parties?	
a) no	X
b) yes - through the CHM	
c) yes - other means (please give details below)	

Further comments on implementation of these decisions and the associated programme of work

The National Institutes from different domains of agriculture of Romania (cereals, industrial crops, leguminous plants etc.) possess varieties, populations and inbred lines collections created in plant breeding activity or obtained by exchange. These collections are used in breeding programmes and contribute to maintaining or even increasing of genetic diversity of cultivated varieties and hybrids. This is a reason why so-called "active collections" are needed.

Are developed different research and management programmes for sustainable development and biodiversity conservation in agricultural environment

NBSAP priority action no. 6 mentioned: Protection, conservation and restoration of the biological diversity specific to agro systems through the implementation of technologies, which favor sustainable agriculture.

The SAPARD rural development plan has as a specific objective to develop "a code of common agricultural good practices" comprising the agricultural methods, which are practiced with a friendly impact over the soil, air and water.

National strategies, programmes and plans which ensure the development and successful implementation of policies and actions that lead to sustainable use of agro biodiversity components

The Special Accession Programme for Agriculture and Rural Development (SAPARD): Between 2000-2006, in order to prepare the accession to the European Union, Romania will benefit of the SAPARD Pre-accession Financial Instrument for the support of rural development and agriculture projects (150,636 MEURO/year, current prices 1999).

Following debates between representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, Ministry of Finance, National Agency for Regional Development, Ministry of Public Works and Land Arrangements, Ministry of Waters, Forests and Environment Protection, of the Court of Audit of Romania, in presence of the European Commission representatives, on the basis of a COMMON NOTE agreed between the Ministry of Agriculture and Food and the Ministry of Finance, and recorded under No. 127436/15.12.1999/MAF

and No. 22925/16.12.1999/MF, the Government has approved:

- The nomination of the Ministry of Finance as Paying Agency for the SAPARD Pre-accession Financial Instrument;
- The nomination of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food as Implementing Body for the SAPARD Pre-accession Financial Instrument;
- The nomination of the Court of Audit as Certifying Body for the SAPARD Pre-accession Financial Instrument;

The institutions involved in this process will establish the financial and technical mechanism for implementation and monitoring. (Approved by the Government in 2000).

There is in process the development of multifunctional farms.

A total of two million hectares of arable land (poorly productive land) will be transformed to forest land by afforestation. Agro-forestry is included as appropriate. The process will take time because of the resistance by private landowners. The afforestation process is stipulated by law no. 107 of 29 June 1999, which also says that the National Forest Authority has to lead the afforestation action.

Research programmes, which are in different implementation stages, have to be completed with appropriate management projects under existing financing programmes, i.e. WB/GEF, EC/SAPARD etc. (Inter-ministry Project on the Black Sea Nutrient Control Pollution under developing stage for Calarasi region is just an example).

Promote of transformation of unsustainable agricultural practices into sustainable production practices adapted to local biotic and abiotic conditions, in conformity with the ecosystem or integrated land use approach is made by

Plans and demonstrations on ecological agriculture are put in place by the Government. Rotation of large number of agricultural up to 7 crops and plants is practiced (over 50 such plants are used in Romania).

Government expressed its concern on autochthon domestic animal species, which need to be kept and concerned.

Ecological cultures with less volume and more quality, including the reduction of pesticides, belong to Romanian goals. Concern on the large European chemical industries was expressed: part of their products need to be sold to European farms.

Promote the use of farming practices that not only increase productivity, but also arrest degradation as well as reclaim, rehabilitate, restore and enhance biological diversity

EU/PHARE Tempus training of Managers of Protected Areas which includes agro biodiversity in the framework of multifunctional agriculture farms directed towards biodiversity conservation.

According to MWFEP, 80 % of Romanian arable land can be cultivated with plant communities that promote the conservation of biodiversity

Case-studies based on socio-economic and ecological analyses of different land-use management options

“Romania Agricultural Pollution Control Project” is being prepared by the World Bank, in 2000, for funding by GEF. Budget is suggested at US\$ 8.3 million level. The project aims to increase significantly the use of environmental-friendly agricultural practices, promote ecologically sustainable land-use and, ultimately, reduce the discharge of nutrients and other agricultural pollutants into the Danube and the Black Sea through integrated land and water management.

A case study on the Glavacioc agricultural area, a sub-catchment of a Danube River tributary in southern Romanian Plain, is intended to be provided.

Considering the precautionary approach in the application of new technologies, MWEP believes the EU should be more restrictive with permissions for use of GMOs and biotechnology products in general in agriculture.

Forest biological diversity

Decision II/9 and Decision IV/7. Forest biological diversity

359. Has your country included expertise on forest biodiversity in its delegations to the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
c) not relevant	
360. Has your country reviewed the programme of work annexed to the decision and identified how you can collaborate in its implementation?	
a) no	
b) under review	X
c) yes	
361. Has your country integrated forest biological diversity considerations in its participation and collaboration with organizations, institutions and conventions affecting or working with forest biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	X
362. Does your country give high priority to allocation of resources to activities that advance the objectives of the Convention in respect of forest biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
For developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition -	
363. When requesting assistance through the GEF, Is your country proposing projects which promote the implementation of the programme of work?	
a) no	
b) yes	X

Decision V/4. Progress report on the implementation of the programme of work for forest biological diversity

364. Do the actions that your country is taking to address the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity conform with the ecosystem approach?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
365. Do the actions that your country is taking to address the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity take into consideration the outcome of the fourth session of the Intergovernmental Forum on Forests?	
a) no	
b) yes	X

366. Will your country contribute to the future work of the UN Forum on Forests?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
367. Has your country provided relevant information on the implementation of this work programme?	
a) no	
b) yes - submission of case-studies	
c) yes - thematic national report submitted	X
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	
368. Has your country integrated national forest programmes into its national biodiversity strategies and action plans applying the ecosystem approach and sustainable forest management?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	X
369. Has your country undertaken measures to ensure participation by the forest sector, private sector, indigenous and local communities and non-governmental organisations in the implementation of the programme of work?	
a) no	
b) yes - some stakeholders	X
c) yes - all stakeholders	
370. Has your country taken measures to strengthen national capacities including local capacities, to enhance the effectiveness and functions of forest protected area networks, as well as national and local capacities for implementation of sustainable forest management, including restoration?	
a) no	
b) some programmes covering some needs	
c) many programmes covering some needs	X
d) programmes cover all perceived needs	
e) no perceived need	
371. Has your country taken measures to implement the proposals for action of the Intergovernmental Forum on Forests and the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests on valuation of forest goods and services?	
a) no	
b) under consideration	X
c) measures taken	

Biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands

Decision V/23. Consideration of options for conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity in dryland, Mediterranean, arid, semi-arid, grassland and savannah ecosystems

372. Has your country reviewed the programme of work annexed to the decision and identified how you will implement it?	
a) no	
b) under review	X
c) yes	
373. Is your country supporting scientifically, technically and financially, at the national and regional levels, the activities identified in the programme of work?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	X
c) to a significant extent	
374. Is your country fostering cooperation for the regional or subregional implementation of the programme among countries sharing similar biomes?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	X
c) to a significant extent	

Further comments on implementation of these Decisions and the associated programme of work

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Decision V/20. Operations of the Convention

375. Does your country take into consideration gender balance, involvement of indigenous people and members of local communities, and the range of relevant disciplines and expertise, when nominating experts for inclusion in the roster?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
376. Has your country actively participated in subregional and regional activities in order to prepare for Convention meetings and enhance implementation of the Convention?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	
c) to a significant extent	X
377. Has your country undertaken a review of national programmes and needs related to the implementation of the Convention and, if appropriate, informed the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	
b) under way	X
c) yes	

Please use this box to identify what specific activities your country has carried out as a DIRECT RESULT of becoming a Contracting Party to the Convention, referring back to previous questions as appropriate:

Please use this box to identify joint initiatives with other Parties, referring back to previous questions as appropriate:

Please use this box to provide any further comments on matters related to national implementation of the Convention:

Limiting factors and solutions

In addition to the biodiversity problems, Romania has to solve other pressing problems on the overall area of environment protection and, in particular, major socio-economic problems. The process of accession to EU takes time and effort throughout the Governmental administration. The transition to the market economy proves to be a process much more complicated and longer than it was hoped. In spite of progress in some domains, delays in economic and institutional reform have left the country with economic recession and wasteful utilization of resources. Such economic development supports with difficulty the environmental protection costs which already are low in comparison with those of developed economies.

Arguably, the most important factors limiting the implementation of the CBD include: i) institutional capacity, which needs strengthening; ii) environment protection in general, and biodiversity in particular, do not have high priority; iii) the Government's capacity in law enforcement is weak; iv) in spite of many strategies and action plans, the implementation of environmental actions is weak and often suffers from the lack of adequate human resources and financing (this is typically the case with Governmental resources, but even funds pledged by the EU often suffer from slow disbursement) and, finally, v) the weaknesses of the action plan and the implementation structures of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan developed in 1996 (currently being revised).

Main measures taken:

1. The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan will be revised and endorsed by the Government. The Action Plan should be costed, the necessary resources for it identified, mobilized and employed. The compliance with the Convention on Biological Diversity is an obligation, which demands an increasing amount of national capacity and resources. The domestic implementing capacity for the CBD should be strengthened
2. The main issue in the process of the National Environmental Action Plan implementation is the provision of the necessary financial resources. In addition to the traditional state and local budgets, new financing sources should be identified and employed. To this end, the adoption of new legal regulations on economic incentives linked to the environment protection is urgently needed. Implementation of the new Law on Environment Fund, No. 73 of 11 May 2000, should be consolidated and efficiently enforced in order to generate new funds, including for biodiversity conservation.
3. The organization for the steering and management of implementation of the Strategy and its Action Plan should be put in place and action without delay.
4. Environment protection units will be established in all main sectoral ministries and expert knowledge on biological diversity should be strengthened in national authorities.
5. The Clearing House Mechanism (CHM) according to Art. 18 of the CBD should be established. In order to finance the CHM, the Government can approach the Global Environment Facility through one of its implementing agencies UNEP, UNDP or the World Bank.
6. The strengthening of the implementing capacity of strategies and action plans, identification and allocation of new resources.

The wording of these questions is based on the Articles of the Convention and the decisions of the Conference of the Parties. Please provide information on any difficulties that you have encountered in interpreting the wording of these questions

A large, empty rectangular box with a thin black border, intended for the respondent to provide information on any difficulties encountered in interpreting the wording of the questions.

If your country has completed its national biodiversity strategy and action plan (NBSAP), please give the following information:

Date of completion:	“National Strategy and Action Plan for the Biological Diversity Conservation and Sustainable Use of its Components in Romania” (1996) is currently being updated and revised. The revision will be completed in 2001.
If the NBSAP has been adopted by the Government	
By which authority?	Adopted by the Government
On what date?	July 1996
If the NBSAP has been published please give	
Title:	The National Strategy and Action Plan for the Biological Diversity Conservation and Sustainable Use of its Components in Romania
Name and address of publisher:	
ISBN:	
Price (if applicable):	
Other information on ordering:	
If the NBSAP has not been published	
Please give full details of how copies can be obtained:	It was reproduced/copied by the Ministry of Waters, and Environmental Protection, Bd. Libertatii 12, Sector 5, Bucharest
If the NBSAP has been posted on a national website	
Please give full URL:	http://www.mappm.ro
If the NBSAP has been lodged with an Implementing Agency of the GEF	
Please indicate which agency:	

Has a copy of the NBSAP been lodged with the Convention Secretariat?			
Yes		No	

Please provide similar details if you have completed a Biodiversity Country Study or another report or action plan relevant to the objectives of this Convention

Please provide details of any national body (e.g. national audit office) that has or will review the implementation of the Convention in your country