

# ROMANIA

## THIRD NATIONAL REPORT

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**A. REPORTING PARTY**

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## Information on the preparation of the report

### Box I.

Please provide information on the preparation of this report, including information on stakeholders involved and material used as a basis for the report.

#### Methodology

The present report covers a period of four years between 2001 -2004, since the Second National Report ended in 2001. We have included in the present report parts of the policies promoted in 2005, as a result of the changes following the elections at the end of 2004.

The methodology used in preparing the report consisted in collecting all data included in public documents: strategies, sectoral and intersectoral programs, plans and action plans, legislation (laws, government decisions, ordinances, orders and decisions) and from studies (synthesis, reports, scientific publications, presentations at scientific meetings and symposia). All the sources which have relevance to the present report were grouped into four sections of consulted documents.

As a general comment concerning these documents, they have not considered the objectives of the World Strategy for Biodiversity Conservation until 2010. This made it difficult to correlate the statements of public policies with the objectives of this strategy in the consulted documents. To a certain degree, some of these correspond to the objectives, especially in some sectoral programs. In some cases we considered that some goals of Romania and programs of work, although not explicitly stated in the strategies, plans and programs, in the same way as the requirements of the CBD are nevertheless included in our legislation, expressing the political will to implement them.

Based on the documents consulted we concluded that an almost total ignorance of the issues related to biodiversity conservation and the sustainable use of the resources exist in the policies of all sectors except for the environment. We then started a wide consultation of specialists and decision-makers from central administration and institutions, involved in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. The interviews added new information to the one obtained from the public documents consulted.

More details were gathered during a workshop with 20 participants, including specialists from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of the Environment and Water Management, National Environmental Agency, Administration of the Environmental Fund, Institute of Forestry Research, Academy of Agriculture Sciences and Forestry, Romanian Ornithological Society and other environmental NGOs, Regional Environmental Agency South Muntenia, Local Administration of the city of Bucharest, Ministry of Agriculture, Forests and Rural Development, National Laboratory for Phyto-sanitary Quarantine.

During the preparation of the report, members of the CESEC –University of Bucharest team made direct observations in the field both in areas that are managed for conservation of biodiversity and its sustainable use (protected areas, forests, mountain areas, interior waters) , and also in areas with a marked human impact and where measures for biodiversity restoration are required (drained and dammed floodplain areas of the Danube, former open-mines, degraded fields). We interviewed trained staff from local Forestry Departments, Agriculture Departments, local councils and specialists from the Administration of national and natural parks. In this way we managed to gather weaknesses, achievements and needs, including the requirements for an integrated approach of the environmental conventions (Climate Changes and Combat Desertification). Part of these data and information were included in the chapter Perspectives and Recommendations.

The present report was validated during a workshop with minor corrections and adds.

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## LAWS

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3. HG nr. 230/2003 privind delimitarea rezervatiilor biosferei, parcurilor nationale si parcurilor naturale si constituirea administratiilor acestora
4. Ordinul MAPAM nr. 850/2003 privind procedura de încredintare a administrarii sau de atribuire a custodiei ariilor naturale protejate
5. Ordinul MAPM nr. 647/2001 pentru aprobarea Procedurii de autorizare a activitatilor de recoltare, capturare si/sau de achizitie si comercializare pe piata interna sau la export a plantelor si animalelor din flora si fauna salbatice, precum si a importului acestora
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7. HG nr. 367/2002 privind aprobarea Statutului de organizare si functionare a Administratiei Rezervatiei Biosferei "Delta Dunarii" si a componentei nominale a Consiliului stiintific
8. Legea muntelui nr. 347/2004
9. HG nr. 949/2002 pentru aprobarea criteriilor de delimitare a zonei montane
10. HG nr. 318/2003 privind constituirea si functionarea Comitetului interministerial si a comitetelor judetene pentru zona montana, cu modificarile ulterioare
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14. Legea nr. 289/2002 privind regimul juridic al perdelelor forestiere de protectie
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21. OUG 202/2002 privind regimul juridic al gospodarii integrate si dezvoltarii durabile a zonei costiere, aprobata, cu modificari si completari, prin Legea nr. 280/2003
22. OUG nr. 34/2000 privind produsele agoalimentare ecologice, aprobata prin Legea nr. 38/2001
23. Legea nr. 491/2003 privind productia, procesarea si organizarea pietei plantelor medicinale si aromatice
24. Legea minelor nr. 85/2003, modificata prin Legea nr. 237/2004
25. Legea petrolului nr. 238/2004
26. OM nr. 1943/2001 pentru aprobarea normelor metodologice de aplicare a Legii nr. 50/1991
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28. Legea nr. 5/2000 privind aprobarea Planului de amenajare a teritoriului national - Sectiunea a III-a - zone protejate
29. HG nr. 918/2002 privind stabilirea procedurii cadru de evaluare a impactului asupra mediului si pentru aprobarea listei proiectelor publice sau private supuse acestei proceduri, modificata prin HG nr. 1705/2004
30. HG nr. 1076/2004 privind stabilirea procedurii de realizare a evaluarii de mediu pentru planuri si programe
31. Ordinul MAPM nr. 860/2002 pentru aprobarea procedurii de evaluare a impactului asupra mediului si de emitere a acordului de mediu, modificat prin Ordinul MMGA nr. 210/2004
32. Ordin MAPM nr. 863/2002 privind aprobarea ghidurilor metodologice aplicabile etapelor procedurii cadru de evaluare a impactului asupra mediului

33. Ordinul MAPM nr. 864/2002 pentru aprobarea Procedurii de evaluare a impactului asupra mediului în context transfrontiera și de participare a publicului la luarea deciziei în cazul proiectelor cu impact transfrontiera
34. Legea nr. 544/2001 privind accesul liber la informația de interes public
35. HG nr. 123/2002 pentru aprobarea Normelor metodologice de aplicare a Legii nr. 544/2001
36. HG nr. 1115/2002 privind accesul liber la informația privind mediul
37. Ordin MAPM nr. 1182/2002 pentru aprobarea Metodologiei de gestionare și furnizare a informației privind mediul, detinută de autoritățile publice pentru protecția mediului
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45. OMAPDR 424/2005. Ordin pentru aprobarea Normei tehnice interne cu privire la ocrotirea și gestionarea durabilă a resurselor acvatice vii din apele de munte administrate de Rețea Națională a Padurilor – Romsilva. MO 524/21.VI.2005.
46. OMMGA 494/2005. Ordin privind aprobarea procedurilor de încredințare a administrării și de atribuire în custodie a ariilor naturale protejate. MO 487/9.VI.2005.
47. HG nr. 2151 din 30.11.2004 privind instituirea regimului de arie naturală protejată pentru noi zone. Publicat în MO nr. 38 din 12.1.2005

***INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS RATIFIED BY ROMANIA***

48. Convenția Națiunilor Unite privind Diversitatea Biologică, ratificată prin Legea nr. 58/1994
49. Protocolul de la Cartagena privind biosecuritatea la Convenția privind diversitatea biologică, ratificat prin Legea nr. 59/2003
50. Convenția privind comerțul internațional cu specii salbatice de faună și floră pe cale de dispariție (CITES) (semnată la Washington, 3 martie 1973, modificată la Bonn, 22 iunie 1979) – ratificată prin Legea nr. 69/1994
51. Convenția privind zonele umede de importanță internațională, în special ca habitat al păsărilor acvatice (semnată la Ramsar, Iran, 2 februarie 1971) – ratificată prin Legea nr. 5/1991
52. Convenția privind protecția patrimoniului mondial, cultural și natural (adoptată în cadrul Conferinței Generale UNESCO, Paris, 16 noiembrie 1972) – acceptată prin Decretul nr. 187/1990
53. Convenția privind conservarea vieții salbatice și a habitatelor naturale din Europa (semnată la Berna, 19 septembrie 1979) – la care România a aderat prin Legea nr. 13/1993
54. Convenția privind conservarea speciilor migratoare de animale salbatice (CMS) (semnată la Bonn, 23 iunie 1979) – la care România a aderat prin Legea nr. 13/1998
55. Convenția europeană a peisajelor (semnată la Florența, 20 octombrie 2000) – ratificată prin Legea nr. 451/2002
56. Convenția privind protecția și utilizarea cursurilor de apă transfrontaliere și lacurilor internaționale (semnată la Helsinki, 17 martie 1992) – ratificată prin Legea nr. 30/1995
57. Convenția privind cooperarea pentru protecția și utilizarea durabilă a fluviului Dunărea (semnată la Sofia, 29 iunie 1994) – ratificată prin Legea nr. 14/1995
58. Convenția privind evaluarea impactului asupra mediului în context transfrontiera (semnată la Espoo, 25 februarie 1991) ratificată prin Legea nr. 22/2001
59. Convenția privind accesul la informație, participarea publicului la luarea deciziilor și accesul la justiție în probleme de mediu (semnată la Aarhus, 25 iunie 1998) – ratificată prin Legea nr. 86/2000.

The Department of the ministry with attributions and direct responsibilities regarding biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of its components was changed four times during the last five years.

- Direcția Conservarea Naturii și a Diversității Biologice (cf. HG nr. 104/1999)
- Direcția Protecție și Conservare a Biodiversității, Arii Protejate și Monumente ale Naturii (cf. HG nr. 17/2001)



- Directia Controlul Poluarii, Protectia Atmosferei, Solului, Naturii si Conservarii Biodiversitatii (cf. HG nr. 739/2003)
- Directia Conservarea Diversitatii Biologice si Biosecuritate (cf. HG nr. 408/2004)

#### **WEB SITES**

[www.biodiv.org](http://www.biodiv.org)

[www.cnctis.ro](http://www.cnctis.ro)

[www.euobserver.com/](http://www.euobserver.com/)

[www.euractiv.com](http://www.euractiv.com)

[www.gefonline.org](http://www.gefonline.org)

[www.gov.ro](http://www.gov.ro)

[www.grid.unep.ch/bsein/](http://www.grid.unep.ch/bsein/)

[www.infoeuropa.ro](http://www.infoeuropa.ro)

[www.mappm.ro](http://www.mappm.ro)

[www.mie.ro](http://www.mie.ro)

[www.mt.ro](http://www.mt.ro)

[www.un.org/](http://www.un.org/)

## B. PRIORITY SETTING, TARGETS AND OBSTACLES

### Box II.

Please provide an overview of the status and trends of various components of biological diversity in your country based on the information and data available.

#### THE STATUS OF ROMANIAN BIODIVERSITY

Romania is located in Central Europe, halfway between the North Pole and the Equator, and also halfway between the Atlantic Ocean and Ural Mountains. The total area of the country is 23,839,100 ha. This includes 31% mountains, 36% hills and plateaus and 33% plains and meadows.

The elevation of the country varies significantly, e.g. the Danube Delta is located at the sea level while the highest peaks of the Carpathian Mountains rise to over 2,500 m above sea level.

The lengths of the major rivers is 5,702 km, of which the Danube covers 1,075 km (18%). The hydrological network has a total length of 65,000 km. The total area of inland waters is 4,913 km<sup>2</sup>, of which 1,991 km<sup>2</sup> are rivers and canals, 1,327 km<sup>2</sup> are represented by natural lakes and 1,594,8 km<sup>2</sup> by reservoirs.

Mountainous, grassland, and deltaic ecosystems dominate Romania's landscape. In the central and western parts of the country, mountainous areas comprise some 28% of total land area, dominated by vast tracts of relatively undisturbed forest in the U-shaped Carpathian Mountains. Around the mountains, forests gradually give way to grasslands, which have been predominantly converted, to agricultural use. To the east, the Danube River completes its 2,850 km course through 13 countries as it discharges into the biologically rich Danube Delta. The Delta, one quarter of which is shared with Ukraine, covers approximately 580,000 hectares (ha) [1 ha = 0.01 km<sup>2</sup> = 2.47 acres].

Today natural and semi-natural ecosystems cover approximately 47% of Romania. Significant proportions of these are highly degraded. Agricultural lands cover some 30% of the country. Native steppe and steppe-associated wet meadows have been systematically converted to cropland and pastures. The extent of loss of steppe is not thoroughly documented, but less than 10% remains of some types of grassland and shallow marsh ecosystems that were once common in Romania. Forests covers about 30% of the country, with roughly 35% being plantation forests.

Streams, rivers, and wetlands have been negatively affected by sedimentation and chemical runoff associated with the new agriculture-dominated landscape and urban influences. These combined with poaching and dredging have contributed to a significant loss of commercial fishing in recent years, with beluga landings representing only 20% of former levels. Draining of wetlands, elimination of native riparian vegetation, impoundment, and channeling of streams and rivers have all taken a serious toll on local aquatic resources in Romania. These activities have had greatest impact on the lower Danube River, the Danube Delta, and on the Black Sea coastal ecosystem.

Romanian forests face a serious challenge in the immediate future as approximately 30% of standing forests are slated to be restituted to families of former land owners. These forests, which have been under state control for over 50 years, are virtually intact and provide crucial habitat required for large mammals, watershed protection, and substantial economic reserves if sustainably harvested. Current forecasts, modeled on initial restitution efforts that resulted in wide-scale deforestation, indicate that future forest owners may denude up to 20% of forests restituted for immediate economic gain. Such an activity will result in forest fragmentation, which will disrupt genetic flow and habitat suitability throughout Romania's forests. Deforestation will also contribute to global and local climate change, which in turn are disruptive to forestry and agriculture.

The rapid decline of many natural habitats over the past 100 years threatens many species and has caused others to vanish from the landscape in Romania. Although they once ranged throughout Romania in lowland forests, agricultural, urban and industrial developments have forced large mammals such as the red deer, bear, lynx, and wolf into mountainous areas. Fortunately, these species are currently flourishing in Romania's Carpathian Mountains, but their futures are uncertain due to limited protection of their habitat and the short-term economic drive to deforest private lands. Information is insufficient to determine the status of insects and many other less obvious organisms, but some of these species are likely extirpated from Romania and many others are certainly in jeopardy due to habitat destruction and pollution. Furthermore, many of the species and ecosystems threatened in Romania are under siege throughout their range; some are threatened with extinction from pollution and habitat encroachment. Invasive species, a growing problem in some natural systems, have a negative impact

on agriculture, forests, and fisheries. The impact is as yet poorly understood with the exception of some pest species.

While virtually all the changes to the landscape and ecosystems in Romania are, and have been, made for local economic gain, their cumulative impacts are disrupting major ecological and physical systems to an extent detrimental to the economy and well being of the people. Loss of soil fertility reduces harvests and requires use of expensive chemicals; the application of which can further damage ecosystem health.

Romania lies at the geographic centre of Europe and includes five of the ten biogeographic regions (BGR) officially recognized by the EU: alpine, continental, panonic, pontic (euxinic), and steppe. Two of the BGR (steppe and pontic) are present in Romania but not in the EU. Thus, Romania has the greatest biogeographic diversity compared to EU countries: France has four BGR, Spain and Italy have three, and each of the other EU member states has only one or two BGR. The Alpine bioregion (54,213.68 km<sup>2</sup>) includes 33 habitat types of EU importance (3,110.6 km<sup>2</sup>); the Continental bioregion (127,810.84 km<sup>2</sup>) includes 38 habitat types (3,247.86 km<sup>2</sup>); the Pannonic bioregion (14,345.84 km<sup>2</sup>) includes 16 habitat types (1,028.95 km<sup>2</sup>); the Pontic bioregion (1,798.58 km<sup>2</sup>) includes 23 habitat types (603.84 km<sup>2</sup>); the Steppic bioregion (40,147.65 km<sup>2</sup>) includes 18 habitat types (1,168.97 km<sup>2</sup>).

**Habitat diversity.** As a consequence of its geographical location, Romania is a country with unique and high ecosystem, species, and genetic diversity. Romanian ecologists have identified 758 terrestrial ecosystem types. Perhaps a more unified measure of diversity is the habitat type, which is defined by dominant species populations rather than by the energetic and functional relationships which usually define ecosystems. While ecosystem definitions can be somewhat arbitrary, habitat types have been defined according to international scientific agreements. The EU CORINE Biotope Program has identified 783 habitat types in 261 areas throughout the country.

The extensive range of ecosystem/habitat types in Romania is largely the result of the influence of climate and elevation. Of major importance are the Carpathian Mountains, 60% of which are in Romania, and the Danube Delta, 75% of which is in Romania. In total 17 major terrestrial ecosystems exist, including all of the major ecosystem types existing in Europe. There is also a rich diversity of aquatic ecosystems including the Black Sea, rivers, floodplains, glacial lakes, subterranean karst cavities and caves, coastal wetlands, bogs, and mountain rivers. While grasslands account for a large number of ecosystem types, they no longer cover a large amount of Romanian land due to encroachment by agricultural development. Among the 783 habitat types, 94 have been designated as special conservation areas, while 25 of these are priority habitat types.

In the more humid regions at lower altitudes (up to 300 m), broad-leaved forests are predominant. In the less humid climates there are steppe grasslands, and in between the two regions there is a zone of silvosteppe containing a mix of forests and grasslands. The elevation change brought about by the Carpathian Mountains brings an abundance of biogeographic zones which include four main types: nemoral (broad-leaved forests); boreal (primarily coniferous forests); subalpine (shrubby conifers, azalea, blackberry and others); and alpine (containing grasses, sedges, dwarf shrubs and a dwarf pine – *Pinus cembra* - unique to the Carpathian Mountains).

Since almost half of all forests in Romania (13% of the country) have been managed for watershed conservation rather than production, Romania has one of the largest areas of undisturbed forest in Europe. The natural integrity of Romanian forest ecosystems is indicated by the presence of the full range of European forest fauna, including 40% of all European brown bears 30% of wolves, and 25-30% of lynx. Europe's second largest wetland, the Danube Delta, also lies predominantly in Romania. Major grasslands, caves, and an extensive network of rivers, add to ecosystem richness.

**Woodlands and forests.** Today, a total of about 6,567,000 ha of Romania (27.65% of the land area) is covered by forest. Of these, 6,161,000 ha are actually wooded, the other 400,000 ha being meadows, marshes, and ponds. Most of the forests are situated in the Carpathian Mountains, at altitudes above 700 m (58.5%). The rest of forests are located in hills and plateaus between 150-700 m (32.7%), with only 8.8% located at altitudes below 150 m. Conifers comprise 30.3% of all Romanian wooded areas. Spruce (*Picea*) are the dominant coniferous species, represented at 22.5% of all tree species, followed by fir (*Abies*) at 5.1%. Deciduous trees are best represented by beech (*Fagus*), which are the dominant tree species in Romania at 30.4%, followed by oak (*Quercus*) trees at 19.3%. Various other hardwoods including maple (*Acer*), ash (*Fraxinus*), acacia (*Robinia*) and hornbeam (*Carpinus*) comprise 14.3% of Romania's trees, and other softwoods including poplars (*Populus*) of European and American origin and indigenous species such as alder (*Alnus*) and willows (*Salix*) make up 5.7% of all tree species. There are 11 types of broad-leaved forests

In Romania the management of all forests (public or private) is done according to the Forest Code (Law 26/1996). Article 9 of this law states the goal of the sustainable management of forests. Article 17

states the need for management plans for all forests based on the need of providing continuous and improved ecological and socio-economical benefits. Articles 20, 22, 23, 25 and 26 of the Forest Code contain a series of decisions regarding the conservation and increase of biodiversity in forests through their functional zonation, by promoting species from natural types of forests in forest regeneration, by protecting the genotype and ecotype diversity of forests in seed reservations, seed plantations, protected areas and so on.

Romania has about 220,000 ha of virgin or cvasi-virgin forests (representing around 6.5% of the total forested area), of which 99% are located in mountain areas. Despite this, virgin forest have diminished steadily during the last century from around 700,000 ha in 1948, 600,000 ha in 1974, 400,000 ha in 1984.

Over 68% of forests are of natural type, corresponding to the potential vegetation type. This proportion was maintained relatively constant during the last 20-30 years, but presently there is a slight increase in the percentage of artificial forests. Over 50% of the forests are preserved under a special management requirement, being included either as protective forests, for water protection, for land or soil protection, protection against climatic or industrial noxious factors, for recreation or biodiversity conservation.

The proportion of forests included in protected areas increased constantly, reaching almost 700,000 ha in 2005, of which over 200,000 strictly protected (included in special protection areas). The surface of protected areas with forests will increase in the future.

In 2003 the process of forest certification was started in eight regions, covering over one million ha of forests, including both state and private-owned forests. It is focused on identifying valuable forests for conservation and thus adapt the management plans accordingly for biodiversity management.

The conservation of genetic diversity is limited to tree species with economic value and less to trees, bush and shrub species less exploited, but still extremely important for the sound management of biodiversity. In 1999-2000 the forest surface preserved for the conservation of genetic resources was around 11,300 ha, the protected forests used as source of seeds covered over 56,000 ha (decreasing from around 70,000 ha in 1986), while the surface of plantations for seeds was around 828 ha.

**Wetlands.** The south region of Romania is dominated by an area of steppes, steppe woodlands, and termophilous oak forests interspersed with wetlands. This mosaic of wetlands is the main reservoir of biodiversity in the region but it is endangered by agricultural fertilization, application of pesticides, mechanization, and engineered drainage. These wetlands are remnants of an aged natural area, which hundreds of years ago connected the Carpathian and Balkan Mountain Ranges.

The alluvial zones of the Danube basin constitute a unique heritage, which is necessary for the quantitative and qualitative maintenance of groundwater reserves, and consequently to the quality of drinking water. These alluvial wetlands zones are the richest natural regions in Europe in terms of biodiversity and biological productivity. The alluvial ecosystems are closely linked to the seasonally flooded areas of the Danube. Worldwide, these alluvial ecosystems play a crucial role in the physical and biological functioning of the great rivers and their regulation.

**Grasslands, Shrubs.** This complex category includes heathlands, which establish themselves after deforestation followed by extensive grazing, and other scrub-like formations resulting either naturally (through climatic and edaphic limitations) or from forest degradation. Grasslands are grass- or herb-dominated vegetation. Naturally occurring systems include alpine grasslands steppes. Semi-natural systems include calcareous grasslands, mat-grass sward on acidic soil, and humid or mesophilic grasslands used as meadows. The latter two semi-natural systems are both being affected by human activities other than traditional harvesting, such as road building, industrial development, and urban sprawl.

**Bogs.** Romania is rich in bogs, with the more than 430 catalogued covering a surface of 7,000 ha. These bogs produce rich topsoil and provide unique habitat for different species such as *Sphagnum* spp., *Drosera rotundifolia*, *Betula nana* and the glacial relics *Viola epipsila* and *Salix myrtilloides*. The most important are Poiana Stampei-Casoi (Suceava judet), Luci (Harghita judet), and Mohos-Tusnad Bai (Harghita judet). Others are located in Poiana Brazilor-Oas (Maramures judet), Gaina (Suceava judet), and the Apuseni Mountains (Cluj judet).

**Caves and cave ecosystems.** The karst (limestone with subterranean cavities) surface area of Romania covers 4,400 km<sup>2</sup>. This puzzling geological structure is clearly displayed by a large variety of cave morphology and mineralogy. These karst areas were formed as uplift of limestone and other soluble rocks in the Carpathian Mountains exposed these rocks to surface and ground water that dissolved away channels and cavities. This process is known as karstification. An active tectonic event somehow isolated and gave individuality to the area's specific karst evolution. Romanian caves provide

an invaluable record of quaternary geology in this part of the world. Today, more than 10,000 caves are known, 8,000 of which are located in the southwest. The longest cave in Romania is Pestera Vantului in the Padurea Craiului Mountains (34 km). Topolnita cave in the Mehedinti Plateau is 15 km long and the cave from Zapodia in the Bihor Mountains measures 10.9 km. The deepest cave is Tausoare cave in the Rodna Mountains with an elevation change of 465 m.

Despite the poor conditions offered by the cold dark climate, life is flourishing in many Romanian caves. Where water persists in karst cavities, some 450 species of new invertebrates have been discovered, of which 356 are endemic. Some of these living fossils are good indicators of living and climatic changes during periods of glaciation. Bat diversity is high in Romanian caves. Seven different bat species can be found, sometimes in colonies of thousands.

**Soils and agriculture.** Plains and agro-ecosystems represent more than 12,000,000 ha (almost 50% of the Romanian territory and 90% of the plain areas), with 9,300,000 ha being arable land. The main plant species used in agriculture are wheat, barley, corn, sunflower, potatoes, oat, hemp, and flax. The main ecosystems of agricultural areas are: grassy lands used for cereals, vegetables, hemp, flax; orchards of apple, peach, plum, and apricot are mainly in hilly areas, frequently associated with meadows; hay meadows, also used as pastures; and associations of bushes and shrubs.

The diversity of species related to agro-ecosystems comprises: 15 species of mammals; 20 species of birds; 15 species of reptiles; 3 species of amphibians; more than 6500 species of invertebrates; and 640 species of plants (134 species of weeds). Of these, 7 animal species are threatened and 12 are vulnerable. Four species of mammals, 4 species of birds, 10 species of reptiles and one species of amphibians have limited areas in Europe.

Meteorological records over more than 100 years show an obvious trend of desertification for some 3 million ha in the East of the country, of which 2.8 million are agricultural land (representing about 20% of the total arable land). The surface of agricultural land affected by frequent drought limiting the productive capacity was as of 2002 of 7,100,000 ha, of which 3,178,000 had arrangements for irrigations, part of which are not functioning due to lack of maintenance.

Agriculture land is distributed according to suitability classes as follows: very good (2.8%), good (24.6%), medium (20.8%), weak (24.4%), very weak (27.4%) (as of December 2002, National Institute of Statistics). The most degraded are pastures and hayfields with 46.6% of the area in the very weak class and vineyards and orchards with 36.7%.

Soil degradation is affecting the quality of about 12 million ha of agriculture land, of which 7.5 million are arable land. Water erosion affects 6.3 million ha out of which 2.3 million are under soil erosion control measures. This type of erosion, together with land slides leads to soil losses estimated at 41.5 t/ha/year. Wind erosion affects 0.4 million ha and soil salinization 0.6 million ha, mainly in the irrigated or drained areas. Soil deterioration and compaction is manifested on 6.5 million ha of arable land. Land abandonment became a priority issue after 1990. It is estimated that abandoned land accounts for 5-10% of the agriculture land. It affects local ecosystems and landscape and contributes to the degradation of about 123,000 ha of arable land. Finally, drought affects 7.1 million ha, including the 3.2 million ha that were previously irrigated.

**Species diversity.** Romania belongs, from the biogeographical point of view, to the temperate European region. Romania is a meeting point between eleven biogeographic regions - arctic, alpine, west and central European, panonic, pontic, balkanic, submediterranean and even eastern colchic, Caucasian and turanic-iranian. The country's geographic position, in conjunction with topographic variation and the Danube Delta has resulted in a high level of biogeographic diversity. Romania's floral diversity includes over 3,700 species and its faunal diversity is estimated to include more than 33,800 species. These figures include a large number of endemic and sub-endemic plants (228) and animals (1,000). The first checklist of species from the Black Sea lists 5,608 taxa, of which 3570 taxa are reported from the Romanian coastline. The groups with the highest number of species are Bacillariophyta (459 species, representing 12.8%), Ciliata (277 species, 7.75%), Copepoda (192 species, 5.3%) and Annelida (181 species, 5.07%).

Romania's freshwater animals originate from the Danube River drainage basin and are pre-glacial. Some relic species, which originate from the ancient Sarmatic Sea (crustaceans misidacea and cumacea, some polichaetes and limnocoardiids mussels) can be found today in the Danube River, the Danube Delta and in Black Sea coastal lagoons.

The Danube drainage basin virtually covers Romania's entire land surface and comprises the richest ichthiofauna (fish diversity) of all other European rivers. The basin was less affected by glacial periods and receives many cold tributaries, which provide good habitat for some rheophilic (fast water loving) and psychrotermophilous (cold water loving) species including beluga sturgeon (*Huso huso*). While the majority of fish in the Danube are freshwater species, 23 fish species of marine origin also inhabit the

Romanian sector of the Danube. In all, 108 fish species are known from Romania's coastal waters out of the 170 species reported in the Black Sea.

Romania is represented by a high diversity of groundwater fauna, the origin of which are fully pre-glacial. These organisms can be found living in subterranean water-filled karst cavities and in water bodies in above-ground caves. This life comprises many ancient species of crustaceans, such *Microcharon*, *Microcerberus*, *Stygasellus*, and the archiannelid *Troglochaetus*. Representatives of the only known terrestrial sulphagenic organisms, which use sulphur instead of oxygen, are found in caves in Romania.

**Flora.** Of the 3,700 higher plant species catalogued in Romania, 23 species have been declared as natural monuments; 74 species have disappeared from Romania; 39 species are endangered; 171 species are vulnerable; and 1253 are considered rare species. Among harvested plants for medicinal use 3 species are endangered, 20 are vulnerable, 40 are rare (of which 18 vulnerable) and 2 are threatened. Grassland species include 37% of the total species represented. About 600 species of algae and a total of over 700 species of marine and coastal plants exist. A very high percentage of the plant species (4%) are endemic. In total there are 57 endemic taxa (species and subspecies) and 171 sub-endemic taxa (with their territory mostly in Romania). The inventory of important plant areas (IPA) has identified 276 IPAs of which 210 in protected areas (all or part, covering an area of 426,500 ha. According to biogeographic zones the IPAs are divided as follows: Continenta (128), Alpine (98), Steppic (40), Black Sea – Pontic (9) and Pannonic (1). Several IPAs already have international recognition, 3 from the Ramsar Convention and 22 are Biosphere Reserves.

**Fauna.** Of the close to 33,900 animal species catalogued more than 33,000 are invertebrates and 795 are vertebrates. Romanian vertebrates comprise: 211 species of fish, of which 17 are endangered, including all native sturgeons; 20 amphibian species, of which 3 are endangered; 23 species of reptiles, of which 9 are endangered; 439 species of birds (nesting, migratory and accidentally birds), of which 29 are endangered; 102 species of mammals, of which not more than 10 are endangered. Of the 1785 benthic species cited from the Black Sea 84% are species of marine origin, 10% are allochthonous freshwater and brackish water species while 6% are autochthonous, ponto-caspic relicts.

**Migratory birds.** Romania is a critical transit area for birds migrating within Europe. The country is crossed by bird populations that are mainly migrating from Europe and Eurasia to the Mediterranean and Africa around the eastern part of the Mediterranean Sea. The main migratory flyway of Romania is in the east between the Carpathian Mountains and the Black Sea. This zone forms a natural corridor for migration with a mountainous barrier to the west and a large water body to the east, thereby funneling birds' migrations south through Romania in autumn. A second, less utilized migratory flyway crosses through Romania's West Plain, which is part of the larger Tisa Plain shared with Hungary and Serbia. A lateral branch runs along the Danube River from east to west. This route is used by Crane (*Grus grus*) and Passeriformes (perching birds). A third flyway crosses the Transylvania basin, from northwest to southwest.

**Protected areas.** As of 2004, Romania has designated 955 protected areas, covering 7% of the country's area in accordance with the rules of International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). These areas were identified by studies carried out by Romanian research institutes under the advisement of the Romanian Academy. Protected areas include three biosphere reserves, national parks, natural areas, national monuments and strictly protected scientific reserves. Regarding the Law 5/2000, the total surface of protected areas was 5.18% of the country area. By the Government Decision 2151/2004 this surface grew up to 7%. So, the number of protected areas increased by 11.9% and surface by 30.2%.

**The Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve (DDBR)** has a total area of 5,800 km<sup>2</sup> (2.5% of the total territory of Romania), which makes it the 22<sup>nd</sup> largest protected area in the world and the 3<sup>rd</sup> largest in Europe. It contains the greatest reed beds expanse worldwide and one of the worlds' largest wet habitat zones. Importantly, as compared to other world deltas, only the Danube Delta has been declared as a UNESCO MAB Biosphere reserve. DDBR includes 32 types of ecosystems and represents a natural genetic warehouse. Within this larger complex, 18 areas with a surface of 50,600 hectares (8.7% of the total DDBR) are totally protected and 13 areas with a surface of 223,000 hectares are buffer zones. The Delta is controlled by three international statutes (Biosphere Reserve, Ramsar Site and Site of World Natural and Cultural Heritage, which have been incorporated into Romanian law. Legislation. Romania has a wide diversity of law directly or indirectly concerned with environmental protection. Recent legislation is derived from the new Romanian Constitution, international treaty

obligations, and the requirements of the EU accession process. Because of the transition process, however, legislation prior to 1989 may often conflict with more recent laws and indeed the pace of law-making in the last eight years has meant the inconsistencies, gaps, ambiguities, and contradictions which impede a coherent and comprehensive approach to environmental protection. This has resulted in inconsistent management of protected areas and a lack of concerted efforts to conserve biodiversity. A comprehensive working system for the conservation of biological diversity is not in place in Romania. Government is pressured by EU accession concerns, by international NGOs and bilateral donors, and increasingly, by local NGOs. Various Ministries have proposed comprehensive laws, many of which have been promulgated by Parliament and signed by the President into law. A great number of wild species and natural habitats are the subject of the research programs and projects developed by universities, museums, research institutes and non-governmental specialized organizations.

**Biosafety.** For the moment there is no strategy for biosecurity, especially related to the use of genetically modified organisms (GMO), although there is a regulation system for GMOs starting with 2000. At this stage Romania has the facilities to develop in cooperation with third parties GMOs with important economic value. We do not have yet the capacity needed for development and taking full advantage of the products of modern biotechnology. Important human and institutional resources for biotechnology are mostly located in research-development academia and institutes : Institute of Biochemistry, Romanian Academy; Institute of Virology „Stefan Nicolau” Bucharest, Institute of Biology, Romanian Academy, Institute of Genetics and the Faculty of Biology, Bucharest University; University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine Timisoara, University „Babes-Bolyai” Cluj Napoca and University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine Cluj-Napoca. These institutes are not supported in obtaining facilities anyway by the government. The State Institute for Testing and Registering Varieties has the capacity and ability to test and register varieties and hybrids of genetically modified plants. Romania has no accredited laboratories for GMO analysis. Research in the private sector is almost absent

The net effect of these actions has caused progress in biodiversity conservation, and, more broadly, environmental protection. However, for the most part, the complex structure of law and confusing, overlapping authorities of various Ministries has caused same confusion. Noncompliance with laws and lack of enforcement are hampering environmental progress, but Romania is gaining some headway. The country has set aside a good deal of land in protected areas. It is making progress in controlling water and air pollution, and has begun afforestation and reforestation efforts.

### Priority Setting

1. Please indicate, by marking an "X" in the appropriate column below, the level of priority your country accords to the implementation of various articles, provisions and relevant programmes of the work of the Convention.

Article/Provision/Programme of Work	Level of Priority		
	High	Medium	Low
a) Article 5 – Cooperation		X	
b) Article 6 - General measures for conservation and sustainable use	X		
c) Article 7 - Identification and monitoring		x	
d) Article 8 – <i>In-situ</i> conservation	X		
e) Article 8(h) - Alien species			X
f) Article 8(j) - Traditional knowledge and related provisions		X	
g) Article 9 – <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation			X
h) Article 10 – Sustainable use of components of biological diversity	X		
i) Article 11 - Incentive measures			X
j) Article 12 - Research and training		X	
k) Article 13 - Public education and awareness	X		
l) Article 14 - Impact assessment and minimizing adverse impacts	X		
m) Article 15 - Access to genetic resources		X	
n) Article 16 - Access to and transfer of technology			X
o) Article 17 - Exchange of information		X	
p) Article 18 – Scientific and technical cooperation			X
q) Article 19 - Handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits			X
r) Article 20 - Financial resources		X	
s) Article 21 - Financial mechanism			X
t) Agricultural biodiversity	X		



u) Forest biodiversity	X		
v) Inland water biodiversity		X	
w) Marine and coastal biodiversity		X	
x) Dryland and subhumid land biodiversity		X	
y) Mountain biodiversity	X		

### Challenges and Obstacles to Implementation

2. Please use the scale indicated below to reflect the level of challenges faced by your country in implementing the provisions of the Articles of the Convention (5, 6,7, 8, 8h, 8j, 9, 10, 11,12, 13, 14, 15,16, 17, 18, 19 and 20)	
3 = High Challenge	1 = Low Challenge
2 = Medium Challenge	0 = Challenge has been successfully overcome
N/A = Not applicable	

Challenges	Articles																	
	5	6	7	8	8h	8j	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
a) Lack of political will and support	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	3
b) Limited public participation and stakeholder involvement	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	3	3
c) Lack of mainstreaming and integration of biodiversity issues into other sectors	2	2	2	2	3	2	1	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
d) Lack of precautionary and proactive measures	1	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3
e) Inadequate capacity to act, caused by institutional weakness	2	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	3
f) Lack of transfer of technology and expertise	1	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	3
g) Loss of traditional	N/A	3	2	2	N/A	3	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	N/A	2	2

knowledge																		
h) Lack of adequate scientific research capacities to support all the objectives	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	3	2	2	N/A
i) Lack of accessible knowledge and information	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	1	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	2
j) Lack of public education and awareness at all levels	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2
k) Existing scientific and traditional knowledge not fully utilized	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
l) Loss of biodiversity and the corresponding goods and services it provides not properly understood and documented	N/A	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	3
m) Lack of financial, human, technical resources	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	3
n) Lack of economic incentive measures	N/A	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
o) Lack of benefit-sharing	1	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	N/A
p) Lack of synergies at national and international levels	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
q) Lack of horizontal cooperation among stakeholders	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
r) Lack of effective partnerships	1	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2
s) Lack of engagement of scientific community	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

t) Lack of appropriate policies and laws	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	3
u) Poverty	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	3
v) Population pressure	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
w) Unsustainable consumption and production patterns	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
x) Lack of capacities for local communities	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	3
y) Lack of knowledge and practice of ecosystem-based approaches to management	1	2	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	1
z) Weak law enforcement capacity	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2
aa) Natural disasters and environmental change	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	1
bb) Others (please specify)																		

### 2010 Target

The Conference of the Parties, in decision VII/30, annex II, decided to establish a provisional framework for goals and targets in order to clarify the 2010 global target adopted by decision VI/26, help assess the progress towards the target, and promote coherence among the programmes of work of the Convention. Parties and Governments are invited to develop their own targets with this flexible framework. Please provide relevant information by responding to the questions and requests contained in the following tables.

#### Box III.

<b>Goal 1</b>	<b>Promote the conservation of the biological diversity of ecosystems, habitats and biomes.</b>
<b>Target 1.1</b>	<b>At least ten percent of each of the world's ecological regions effectively conserved</b>
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?	
a) No	
b) Yes, the same as the global target	
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established	<b>x</b>
Please provide details below.	

1. Although the objective 10% is not mentioned in any national strategy at least the coastal and marine areas and the forested areas benefit of an almost 10% protection. The Report on the Development Objectives of the Millennium (Romanian Government, 2003, pg. 95), Target 17, an increase in the protected areas of the country is expected to reach 7% in 2007 and 10% in 2015.
2. The National Development Plan 2007-2013 (Ministry of European Integration, 2005-2005), 3<sup>rd</sup> chapter – Protection and improvement of environment quality, to comply to EU requirements, the protected areas of the country must reach 15% by the end of 2013 (pg. 33).

II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).

Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		X	
b) Inland water		X	
c) Marine and coastal		X	
d) Dry and subhumid land		X	
e) Forest	X		
f) Mountain	X		

III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?

a) No	
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	X

Please provide details below.

There are no synthetic informations on current status and trends but sectoral ones.

Presently over 700,000 ha of forests are included in protected areas (representing around 11% of the area covered by forests). About 200,000 ha (3.5%) are in strictly protected areas within national, natural parks and scientific and natural reserves.

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.

The surface of protected areas increased to 7% (HG 2151/2004 and OM 494/2005).

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

1. The major problem is the confusion related to ownership of land.

2. Romania has identified during 1991-1994 22 ecoregions of level 1 and 57 ecoregions of level 2 as the scientific basis for (i) establishing the integrated monitoring system, (ii) spatial organization of the network of protected areas, (iii) research requirements, (iv) priorities identification for ecological restoration (Vadineanu et al., 1992).

As an Accession country to the EU Romania is using the European bioregions in the establishment of the Natura 2000 protected areas network. Romania has the highest diversity of bioregions in Europe, covering pontic, pannonic, alpine, continental and steppic.

According to the ecoregions established by the WWF Romania is part of the Carpathian Ecoregion Initiative (Carpathian Convention) and the lower Danube Green Corridor.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

**Box IV.**

Target 1.2	Areas of particular importance to biodiversity protected		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established	<b>X</b>		
Please provide details below.			
<p>The percentage of the different types of ecosystems and habitats within protected areas is unknown. There are no real conservation measures for biodiversity outside protected areas.</p> <p>According to HG 2151/2004, the surface covered by protected areas within Romania covers almost 7%, but most are paper parks, without an administration in place as yet.</p> <p>The OM 494/30 May 2005 (published in MO 487/9 June 2005), established the procedures for taking into custody and establishing the administration of national and natural parks and the commitment to protect.</p>			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	<b>X</b>		National Action Plan for Environmental Protection (2003)
b) Inland water	<b>X</b>		National Action Plan for Environmental Protection (2003)
c) Marine and coastal	<b>X</b>		National Action Plan for Environmental Protection (2003)
d) Dry and subhumid land	<b>X</b>		National Action Plan for Environmental Protection (2003)
e) Forest	<b>X</b>		National Action Plan for Environmental Protection (2003)
f) Mountain	<b>X</b>		National Action Plan for Environmental Protection (2003)
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	<b>X</b>		
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	<b>X</b>		
Please provide details below.			
<p>The present governmental strategy (January 2005) has as objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Modify the Annex of Law 462/2001 regarding the status of protected areas and the conservation of natural habitats, wild fauna and flora;</li> <li>▪ Provide a performant management of the network of protected areas at EU standards and ratified conventions requirements;</li> <li>▪ Finalise the mapping of all protected areas and use them for the Natura 2000 inventory in Romania;</li> </ul>			

- Develop databases of the wild species of flora and fauna and of the natural habitats of EU interest from Romania;
- Extend the area of the existing protected areas and create new protected areas in the major bioregions;
- Protect the Danube - Danube Delta – Black Sea coast system by developing an infrastructure for the monitoring of the pollution sources and proposing mitigation measures;
- Ecological and economical redimensioning of the Danube Delta for the long-term protection of this system and for the economic and social development of the area.

In the National Forestry Program (2001-2010) of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development one of the goals focuses on the integration of representative forest ecosystems in the network of protected areas and the conservation of biodiversity in forested ecosystems.

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.

HG 2151/2004 had led to an increase in the surface of protected areas to 7%.

Four National Parks have fully operational Park Administration Units;

A number of 276 IPAs (Important Plant Areas) have been identified, covering 5% of the country, of which 210 within protected areas (Sârbu, 2005).

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

Number, area, percentage of the administrative unit (department, region, bioregion).

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

The major difficulties are related to the still unclear landownership within and near protected areas, insufficient staff in the Park Administration Units, the reorganisation of the Environmental Agencies, lack of trained staff, lack of economic compensation mechanisms.

Projects under way or recently finalised related to this target:

- Conservation of the Wetlands in Satchines (coordinated by the Environmental Protection Agency Timisoara, 1999 - 2002 extended between 2002-2005).
- Development of the National Park Piatra Craiului (Institute for Forestry Research – Bucharest, 1999-2002).
- Conservation of Habitats in the National Park Bucegi (Environmental Protection Agency Brasov 1999-2002).
- Conservation and management of habitats from the National Park Iron Gates (University of Bucharest, 2001- 2004).
- Functional ecological network in the Central Plain of Transylvania (Regional Environmental Protection Agency Cluj Napoca, 2001 – 2004).
- Restoration of the wetland Comana (Institute for Forestry Research Bucharest, 2002-2004).
- Natura 2000 Sites from the Piatra Craiului National Park (Administration of the National Park Piatra Craiului, 2003-2006).
- Rehabilitation of forested habitats from the Biosphere Reserve Pietrosul Rodnei (Institute for Forestry Research Bucharest, 2003-2007).
- Participative management for Protected areas in the Macin Mountains (Environmental Protection Agency Tulcea, 2003-2006).

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

**Box V.**

<b>Goal 2</b>	<b>Promote the conservation of species diversity</b>		
<b>Target 2.1</b>	<b>Restore, maintain, or reduce the decline of populations of species of selected taxonomic groups</b>		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			<b>X</b>
Please provide details below.			
This target is included in the National Strategy for Biodiversity and is a national policy of the government that co-finances the Life Natura, Matra and Phare CBC programs.			
Legislation:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The main law is Law 462/2001 focused on the protection of natural habitats and wild species of fauna and flora.</li> <li>▪ The management of game species is regulated by Law 103/1996 (modified, updated and published again in 2002), Law 26/1996 (The Forest Code).</li> <li>▪ Ex situ conservation of wildlife is regulated by Law 191/2002 (Law for zoological gardens and public aquaria).</li> <li>▪ The activities of harvesting, capturing and/or purchase and commerce of wild species of plants and animals within the country or their export-import are under a special licensing process, according to the Ministry of Waters and Environmental Protection Order 647/2001.</li> <li>▪ The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development issues each year orders establishing the periods during which hunting and fishing are permitted, the quotas for certain wild species that can be harvested during a hunting season (e.g. OM 668/2004 that establishes the number of bear, wildcat and wolf that can be harvested during the hunting season 2004-2005).</li> <li>▪ The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development issues each year orders on the amount of wood to be harvested.</li> <li>▪ Issue of the hunting licence is done according to a rule approved by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development 635/2004.</li> </ul>			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
<b>Programme of work</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Details</b>
a) Agricultural	<b>X</b>		Pastures and grazing areas from agriculture fields that are protected areas
b) Inland water	<b>X</b>		Protection of aquatic habitats included in protected areas, The existence of two Ramsar sites (Danube Delta and Insula Mica a Brailei). The implementation of the Water Framework Directive of the EU.
c) Marine and coastal	<b>X</b>		Several projects focused on dolphins, algal beds ( <i>Cystoseira</i> and <i>Zostera</i> ).
d) Dry and subhumid land	<b>X</b>		This category is not included in the classification of Romanian Protected Areas.
e) Forest	<b>X</b>		Many forested habitats and ecosystems are included in protected areas (mostly in national and natural parks ). Projects focused on certain species (e.g. <i>Pinus cembra</i> , <i>Pinus nigra</i> ).

f) Mountain	<b>X</b>		Partial protection.
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			<b>X</b>
Please provide details below.			
It is not incorporated into the national strategy but in several sectoral strategies (National Forestry Plan and National Forestry Program).			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
The reintroduced beavers reach now 200-300 individuals in three departments (Olt, Mures and Ialomita).			
The reintroduced alpine marmot ( <i>Marmota marmota</i> ) has around 450-500 individuals distributed in three mountain areas (Retezat 200, Fagaras 120-200 and Rodna >100).			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

**Box VI.**

<b>Target 2.2</b>	<b>Status of threatened species improved</b>		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			<b>X</b>
Please provide details below.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
<b>Programme of work</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Details</b>
a) Agricultural		<b>X</b>	
b) Inland water	<b>X</b>		<i>Romanichtys valsanicola</i> conservation (Life Natura); ARBDD strategy for sturgeon protection



c) Marine and coastal	X		
d) Dry and subhumid land		X	
e) Forest	X		<i>Pinus cembra</i> ; seed plants
f) Mountain	X		Large carnivores program
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			X
Please provide details below.			
<p>In the National Strategy and National Action Plan for Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use of its Components (2001) a goal is the conservation of wild species endangered, endemic, rare and with high economic value. Amongst the actions taken for achieving this goal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Action plan for the conservation of the target species;</li> <li>Reintroduction/repopulation with the species extinct from certain habitats;</li> </ul> <p>The Administration of national and natural parks and of the biosphere reserves and the keepers of protected areas must elaborate management plans with actions for the improvement of the status of endangered species from the specific protected area.</p> <p>Recent finalized or on-going Life Natura projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In situ conservation of the meadow viper in Romania (<i>Vipera ursinii</i>) (National Institute for Research and Development Danube Delta 1999 – 2002).</li> <li>Survival of <i>Romanichthys valsanicola</i> (Institute of Biology of the Romanian Academy 1999-2003).</li> <li>Conservation fo the Euro-Siberian forest of oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>) (The Council of the Department of Brasov, 1999 – 2001).</li> <li>Program for the conservation of subterranean habitats for bats in the South-West Carpathians (Green Cross and GESS, 2001-2004).</li> <li>Conservation of dolphins from Romanian Black Sea territorial waters (National Institute for Marine Research and Development, Constanta, 2001-2004).</li> <li>In situ conservation of large carnivores from the department of Vrancea (Vrancea Environmental Protection Agency, 2002-2005).</li> <li>Sub-Mediterranean forests with <i>Pinus nigra banatica</i> (Caras-Severin Environmental Protection Agency, 2004-2006).</li> <li>Improvement of the wintering conditions for <i>Branta ruficolis</i> in Techirghiol Lake (to be started).</li> <li>Saving <i>Pelecanus crispus</i> in the Danube Delta (to be started).</li> <li>Saving <i>Vipera ursinii rakosiensis</i> in Transylvania (to be started).</li> </ul>			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
<p>The implementation of management plans in protected areas will improve the situation of endangered species.</p> <p>Several projects focused on highly endangered species were financed by Life Natura, bilateral cooperation, state-financed or from Romsilva's own sources.</p> <p>The results of the program Life Natura for the survival of <i>Romanichthys valsanicola</i> was not evaluated yet. The program for the conservation of dolphins in the Black Sea and for <i>Pinus cembra</i> in Ceahlau National Park are on going. The brown bear population in Romania was estimated at 6.700 individuals (at least a minimum of 5.600), wolves after traditional estimates reach 4.600 individuals (at least a minimum of 2.500), compared with 5685 brown bear individuals and 3.733 wolf individuals in 2000. The lynx population has an estimated population</p>			

size of 2.400 individuals (at least a minimum of 1.200).

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

The most common used indicators used are: population size, rate of population increase, surface occupied, ratio between observed/reported, etc.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

There are no National Red Lists. Several Red Lists for selected taxa (flora, butterflies, mosses) have been published but they are not officially in use. There are several Red Lists published for the Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve and the Department of Iasi. The WWF has published a Carpathian Mountains Red List, but the information for Romania is scarce and the list is not applicable.

The 2004 IUCN Red List contains 156 species from Romania, of which 27 were added during the 2004 re-evaluation, but again their status has no official recognition.

High costs are related to effective conservation measures: hydroelectricity in the Vâlsan river for *R. valsanicola*; the lack of technical instruments for inducing dolphins to avoid nets; the impact of dams on the Danube and of overfishing for sturgeon; lack of local regulations that compensate the losses of domestic animals to large carnivores; difficulties to accomplish extensive inventories nation-wide regarding the population estimates and poaching.

The major difficulty is protecting endangered species outside protected areas, especially those with economic value.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

#### Box VII.

<b>Goal 3</b>	<b>Promote the conservation of genetic diversity</b>		
<b>Target 3.1</b>	<b>Genetic diversity of crops, livestock, and of harvested species of trees, fish and wildlife and other valuable species conserved, and associated indigenous and local knowledge maintained</b>		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
No			
Yes, the same as the global target			
Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			<b>x</b>
Please provide details below.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
<b>Programme of work</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Details</b>
a) Agricultural	<b>x</b>		Research project (National AGRAL financing unit) - 'GESICA' – genotypes and modern technological systems for cereals; programs for hybrids, varieties.
b) Inland water	<b>x</b>		Breeds of Romanian carp at Nucet Research Station
c) Marine and coastal		<b>x</b>	

d) Dry and subhumid land	<b>X</b>		Breeds of cattle drought resistant
e) Forest	<b>X</b>		Law 161/2004 – conservation of valuable forests for reproduction. Seed bank for forest species in Bra sov.
f) Mountain	<b>X</b>		Program for the conservation of autochthonous breeds of sheep, goats, cattle.
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
No			
Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes		<b>X</b>	
Please provide details below.			
<p>Conservation of genetic diversity of forest species is a goal included in national legislation (e.g. the Forest Code, Law 26/1996), in the technical requirements for forestry, law on the production, commerce and use of reproductive forestry materials, Law 161/2004).</p> <p>The conservation of genetic diversity of forest species is included also in the strategy for sustainable development of Romanian forestry.</p> <p>Bank of forestry seeds Brasov. Traditional breeds of sheep (Turcana, Tigaia) and cattle (Baltata Româneasca, Pinzgau, Bruna de Maramures)</p>			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
<p>According to national legislation, the operating system in Romania is based on the zonation of genetic resources and on the transfer of forest genetic material. A National Catalogue of the Reservation of forest seeds and a National Catalogue of basic genetic resources containing the potential sources of genetic material for reforestation are also in use.</p> <p>In 2000, Romania had over 56,800 ha of seed reserves (diminished from 70,000 ha in 1986), 164 seed orchards with an area of 828 ha and over 11,300 ha of forests preserved for their genetic resources.</p> <p>In the management of forests in Romania, priority is given to (i) natural regeneration which promote the best conservation of genetic diversity, and (ii) the use of local seeds for artificial regeneration.</p>			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
<p>The use of reproductive genetic material of unknown origin, the use of artificial regeneration instead of natural regeneration, the use of poplar and willow tree clones instead of native species etc.</p>			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

**Box VIII.**

<b>Goal 4</b>	<b>Promote sustainable use and consumption.</b>		
<b>Target 4.1</b>	<b>Biodiversity-based products derived from sources that are sustainably managed, and production areas managed consistent with the conservation of biodiversity</b>		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
No			
Yes, the same as the global target			
Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			<b>x</b>
Please provide details below.			
The strategies referring to natural resources do not mention which are sustainably managed and which are the areas of production managed as to provide for biodiversity conservation.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
<b>Programme of work</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Details</b>
a) Agricultural	<b>x</b>		There are codes of good conduct for agriculture
b) Inland water	<b>x</b>		Management plan for harvesting reed ( <i>Phragmites</i> ) in the Danube Delta.
c) Marine and coastal	<b>x</b>		The use of excluding devices in fishing nets for dolphins in the Black Sea.
d) Dry and subhumid land		<b>x</b>	
e) Forest	<b>x</b>		Certification of wood
f) Mountain	<b>x</b>		Strategy for Sustainable Development of the Mountain Region, approved by HG nr. 1779/2004
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
No			
Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			<b>x</b>
Please provide details below.			
The basic principle applied in the management of forests in Romania is continuity, implying the maintenance or improvement of the goods and services offered by the forests. Logging and harvesting other forest products is quantified in a way that will not impact on long term the productive capacity and the protection of forests at the level of each management unit.			
The sustainable management of forests is included in legislation and in the Strategy for the sustainable development of forestry during 2000-2020 and is included in the technical requirements.			

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.
The requirements of the sustainable use of forests are overall respected at national level, both by the administration of state-owned forests and by the private owners of forests. Sometimes the existing regulations are not respected (illegal logging, harvesting more than the allowed quota, selective logging of valuable species).
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.
A variety of indicators are in use for forests, at different spatial scales: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- management unit: surface of forest, average volume of wood; annual average growth, species composition, the structure of the productive pool regarding the species, age, class of production, consistency etc.).</li> <li>- national unit: the 'Criteria and Pan-European Indicators for the sustainable management of forests', adopted by the L2 resolution of the MCPFE and modified after 1999.</li> </ul>
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.
The export of reed, medical plants, wood and timber, leeches, mussels, living frogs and rabbits. The major problems in using natural resources in a sustainable way were generated by the high poverty level and unemployment in rural areas, the change in forest ownership, all these coupled with the lack of correlation between the existing institutional and legislative environment.
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

**Box IX.**

<b>Target 4.2</b>	<b>Unsustainable consumption, of biological resources, or that impacts upon biodiversity, reduced</b>		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			<b>X</b>
Please provide details below.			
There are regulations regarding the dimensioning of activities for the use of fauna and flora from the Danube, interior rivers, forests and mountain areas. Reduce the impact of unsustainable exploitation of pastures through the regulation of the animal load, fertilization and the addition of mixtures of seeds of perennial plants (OMAAP226/2003).			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
<b>Programme of work</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Details</b>
a) Agricultural		<b>X</b>	
b) Inland water		<b>X</b>	
c) Marine and coastal		<b>X</b>	

d) Dry and subhumid land		<b>X</b>	
e) Forest	<b>X</b>		Clear reglementation regarding the exploitation, plantation (19.000 ha for afforestation).
f) Mountain		<b>X</b>	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			<b>X</b>
Please provide details below.			
Harvesting is approved only after and impact assessment and is regulated within the limits of sustainability.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
The water losses from the irrigation system are estimated by ISPIF (Institute for Studies and Projects for Land Improvements) at 60% of water used. Urban water consumption will increase creating additional pressure on this resource. Reforestation in 2001- 1104 ha, 2002 – 2192 ha, 2003 – 4290 ha, 2004 – 4281 ha. For 2005 are proposed 19.000 ha.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
Poaching and illegal harvesting of trees which have a huge impact on erosion and floods. Lack of dam easement flow on interior rivers. Poverty has an impact on the volume of wood exploitable.			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			
Lack of regulations for unbiased exploitation of biological resources.			

**Box X.**

Target 4.3		No species of wild flora or fauna endangered by international trade	
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target		<b>X</b>	
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		<b>X</b>	
b) Inland water		<b>X</b>	
c) Marine and coastal		<b>X</b>	
d) Dry and subhumid land		<b>X</b>	
e) Forest		<b>X</b>	
f) Mountain		<b>x</b>	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes		<b>X</b>	
Please provide details below.			
<p>Romania has signed CITES (law 69/1994). There is a CITES Bureau that issues approvals for export. There are 11 species of animals listed in Appendix I, 71 species of animals and 56 species of plants listed in appendix II, of which 2 species of animals are listed both in appendix I and II.</p> <p>Harvesting of game species is approved after an impact study accepted by the Romanian Academy, Commission of Natural Monuments. The export of trophies must be agreed by the Ministry of the Environment and Water Management (according to order 647/2001).</p>			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
<p>The export for medicinal plants has increasede from 2.352 tonnes in 1999 to 9.723 tonnes in 2000. No data are available for the moment.</p> <p>100 kg of living medicinal leeches (<i>Hirudo medicinalis</i>) are exported every year.</p>			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.
There is no data available on the collections of butterflies, beetles, snails, bird eggs and hunting trophies that are exported. There is no surveillance program and no specific training for custom staff. The price of hunting trophies is underestimated.
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

**Box XI .**

<b>Goal 5</b>	<b>Pressures from habitat loss, land use change and degradation, and unsustainable water use, reduced.</b>		
<b>Target 5.1</b>	<b>Rate of loss and degradation of natural habitats decreased</b>		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			<b>x</b>
Please provide details below.			
Improve the status of pastures on medium and long term (OMAAP226/2003). In the NBSAP a strategic goal is the conservation of ecosystems and habitats of Romania, requiring the inclusion in protected areas of representative samples of all types of habitats and ecosystems inventoried at national level.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
<b>Programme of work</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Details</b>
a) Agricultural		<b>x</b>	
b) Inland water	<b>x</b>		Protection of springs; hydrological works.
c) Marine and coastal	<b>x</b>		Erosion of beaches.
d) Dry and subhumid land	<b>x</b>		Halt erosion, improve status of aridizing habitats.
e) Forest	<b>x</b>		Avoid the transformation of forests in other type of destination.
f) Mountain	<b>x</b>		Management of pastures, halt the destruction of dwarf-pine ( <i>Pinus mugo</i> ) and transfer its management to foresters.
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			<b>x</b>
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			



Please provide details below.

For the forestry sector, the legislation requires the conservation of valuable habitats by including them in the national network of protected areas or in the category of forests with special functions. The legislation is also very strict regarding the change of forest land use. In case a forest area can change its destination, a similar area in size and quality must be reforested.

The reduction of the degradation of forest areas is included in all management plans and is applied based on different measures: functional zonation of the forests, choice of treatments and technologies of exploitation, steep slope stabilization etc.

The management plans also refer to the improvement through reforestation or afforestation of degraded land.

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.

The loss and degradation of forest habitats is extremely low, on small areas, caused either by natural disturbances or by human activities.

For examples the number of forest fires varied between a minimum of 34 affecting 123 ha (in 2004) to a maximum of 688 fires affecting 3607 ha (2000).

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

The indicators used in forestry are: the area of forests degraded or destroyed by disturbances (fires, pest invasion, erosion, etc.), the area of forests affected by illegal logging, the area of forests receiving other destination etc.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

The succes of the implementation of the above mentioned measures for forest management was limited by the changes in land ownership, by the increased pressure for the change of destination of forested land, by outdated technologies for forest management by private owners, and by an increase in illegal logging.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

**Box XII.**

<b>Goal 6</b>	<b>Control threats from invasive alien species.</b>		
<b>Target 6.1</b>	<b>Pathways for major potential alien invasive species controlled</b>		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			<b>X</b>
Please provide details below.			
Some measures of control are in place in the Black Sea.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
<b>Programme of work</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Details</b>
a) Agricultural		<b>X</b>	
b) Inland water		<b>X</b>	
c) Marine and coastal		<b>X</b>	
d) Dry and subhumid land		<b>X</b>	
e) Forest		<b>X</b>	
f) Mountain		<b>X</b>	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			<b>X</b>
Please provide details below.			
In some area, the forests are affected by invasive alien species. There is no strategy or coherent action plan focused on alien invasive species. Major problems are caused in the Danube Delta and floodplain by <i>Amorpha fruticosa</i> , <i>Fraxinus pensylvanica</i> , <i>Fraxinus americana</i> , clones of Euro-American poplars and <i>Populus nigra</i> hybrids.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
Only specific measures against invasive alien species in forests are included in local forest management plans.			
Besides alien species another high risk threat is represented by some allochthonous genotypes or even ecotypes.			
The Romanian Lepidopterological Society has organized in 2005 a workshop on alien species "Neobiota".			

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.
No available data
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.
A total number of 112 species and clones of alien tree species are records, of which only 6 are invasive: <i>Acer negundo</i> , <i>Ailanthus altissima</i> , <i>Amorfa fruticosa</i> , <i>Cytisus scoparius</i> , <i>Fraxinus americana</i> , and <i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i> .
For aquatic ecosystems the rate of invasion since the 19 <sup>th</sup> century was estimated at 3-4 years for Black Sea coastal waters and 4-5 years for freshwaters. In all 67 alien species have invaded aquatic systems in Romania (of which 60% marine and 40% freshwater) (Gomoiu et al., 2002).

**Box XIII.**

<b>Target 6.2</b>	<b>Management plans in place for major alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species</b>		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			<b>X</b>
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
Only isolated measures for certain target species with heavy economic impact. Forest management plans have no specific recommendations regarding measures for the exclusion of invasive alien species which threaten ecosystems, habitats and/or species.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
<b>Programme of work</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Details</b>
a) Agricultural	<b>X</b>		
b) Inland water		<b>X</b>	
c) Marine and coastal		<b>X</b>	
d) Dry and subhumid land		<b>X</b>	
e) Forest	<b>X</b>		ROMSILVA monitors pest insects for forests focused on: identification and control of bark beetles, leaf eaters in broadleaf and conifers and of insects damaging seedlings. The staff in the field identifies the species, followed by modelling and predictions. The forest directories centralize the data and elaborate projects for prevention and control.

f) Mountain		<b>X</b>
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?		
a) No		<b>X</b>
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan		
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes		
Please provide details below.		
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target. The most affected forest areas by invasive alien species are the Danube delta and floodplain.		
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target. The areal of the invasive species.		
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target. Lack of adequate technologies, restrictions in the use of chemicals. High costs of eliminating the invasive <i>Amorpha fruticosa</i> and other species from the Danube delta and floodplain.		
VII) Please provide any other relevant information. Two laws HG 1030/2001 and 1619/2003 a establishing the procedures and requirements for phytosanitary quarantine.		

**Box XIV.**

<b>Goal 7</b>	<b>Address challenges to biodiversity from climate change, and pollution.</b>	
<b>Target 7.1</b>	<b>Maintain and enhance resilience of the components of biodiversity to adapt to climate change</b>	
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?		
a) No		
b) Yes, the same as the global target		
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established		<b>X</b>
Please provide details below.		
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been		

established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural			Specific programs for local breeds of cattle adapted to local conditions.
b) Inland water			
c) Marine and coastal			
d) Dry and subhumid land			
e) Forest	<b>X</b>		Genetic resources resistant to dryness, to high levels of soil humidity or acidity. Conservation of the silvo-steppe (steppic forests).
f) Mountain			
<b>III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?</b>			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			<b>X</b>
Please provide details below.			
<p>There are several sectoral plans focused on remaining steppe and silvo-steppe ecosystems, agro-forestry, forest belts and migration corridors.</p> <p>The activity of monitoring the soil-forest vegetation in Romania (measuring the status of health of forests and biodiversity), atmospheric deposition, forest soils, climate parameters, carbon) is in place with funds from the Ministry of Agriculture, Forests and Rural Development, based on the Law of Environment Protection (137/1995), Forest Code (26/1996), Law 494/2002 for the approval of the OU 38/2002 on the functioning and financing the national system of monitoring soil-forest vegetation for forestry. The system of forest monitoring is strictly correlated to the monitoring of climate parameters. The monitoring of drought and risks associated at national level for forests is being constantly monitored (see Barbu and Popa, 2003).</p>			
<b>IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.</b>			
A series of measures were taken: identification of ecotypes and genotypes resistant to climate changes and other stressors, developing management technologies for forests that will consolidate their stability, prevention measures for disturbance factors associated to climate changes.			
<b>V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.</b>			
The indicators used for estimating the impact of climate changes and pollution of soil and forest vegetation are those accepted by EU for the protection of forests in Europe against atmospheric pollution – Forest Focus and ICP-Forests.			
<b>VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.</b>			
Insufficient or discontinuing financing of the program and difficulties in implementing it in privately-owned forests.			

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Foresters are looking for ecotypes with higher tolerance to dryness. An oak ecotype with higher resilience to drought has already been identified.

**Box XV.**

<b>Target 7.2</b>		<b>Reduce pollution and its impacts on biodiversity</b>	
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target		<b>X</b>	
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
<p>Legislation on environmental impact assessment (EIA): The Environmental Protection Law (law 137/1995) states the requirements for impact assessment and the need for EIA. the government ordinance HG 918/2002 describes the procedures and analysis of EIA by adopting the existing European Directive in the field. The Ministerial ordinances OM 860/2002 and OM 863/2003 provide details concerning the procedures involved in EIA and the issuing of the permit.</p> <p>Romania has ratified the Espoo Convention on the transfrontier environmental impact assessment (Law 22/2001) and the Ministry has issued also an order (OM 864/2002) for the approval of the procedure for assessing the impact in a transfrontier context and for the public participation in the process of decision, but the applicability is limited. The Environmental Protection Law requires also Strategic Environmental Assessments for plans and programmes (HG 1076/2004).</p>			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
<b>Programme of work</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Details</b>
a) Agricultural	<b>X</b>		Good practices code for agriculture
b) Inland water		<b>X</b>	
c) Marine and coastal	<b>X</b>		BSERP (GEF-UNDP)
d) Dry and subhumid land		<b>X</b>	
e) Forest	<b>X</b>		A National Program for monitoring soil-forest vegetaion
f) Mountain		<b>X</b>	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			

The National Action Plan for Environmental Protection (2003) has this target as objective.

The Black Sea Ecosystem Recovery Project (GEF-UNDP) has amongst its goals :

- Protocol for Land-based Activities (LBA) revised and submitted for national negotiation.
- Agricultural sector policy reviewed and concepts of BAP proposed
- Policies and legislation for application of BAT in the industrial and transport sectors
- Policies and legal instruments for pollution reduction for the municipal sector
- Investment programme for industrial and municipal wastewater treatment and other infrastructural measures in Black Sea coastal zones
- Black Sea Integrated Monitoring and Assessment Programme
- Pilot project for a Black Sea Vessel Traffic Oil Pollution Information System
- Study on inputs of nutrients to the Black Sea by atmospheric deposition
- Rapid assessment methodology for diffuse sources in the Black Sea basin
- Study for the use of phosphorus in detergents

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.

BSERF-second phase

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

**Box XVI .**

<b>Goal 8</b>	<b>Maintain capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services and support livelihoods.</b>		
<b>Target 8.1</b>	<b>Capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services maintained</b>		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			<b>X</b>
Please provide details below.			
Specific regulations are included in the Forest Code and associated legislation and in the strategy for the sustainable development of Romanian forestry during 2000-2020.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
<b>Programme of work</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Details</b>
a) Agricultural		<b>X</b>	
b) Inland water		<b>X</b>	
c) Marine and coastal		<b>X</b>	

d) Dry and subhumid land		<b>X</b>	
e) Forest	<b>X</b>		Technical and legislative procedures for forest management based on the principle of sustainable development.
f) Mountain	<b>X</b>		Restricting grazing intensity in pastures according to sustainability limits.
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			<b>X</b>
Please provide details below.			
Sustainable use of pastures through regulation of animal load, fertilization, addition of mixtures of seeds of perennial plants. Sustainable use of forest resources through the regulation of the annual exploitation level. Limiting the amount of fish lands in the coastal areas of the Black Sea at 1/10 of the maximum exploitation level. Limiting the noise levels.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
Informations not available; no reports/public data available yet regarding the results of on-going projects.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
For forests, at the level of management unit the evaluation is based on indicators adopted for sustainable development (average wood volume, average annual growth etc.) and at national level based on indicators from the MCPFE Resolution (Pan-European criteria and indicators for the sustainable management of forests).			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
Two major challenges: the confusion regarding property rights and overgrazing.			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			



**Box XVII.**

<b>Target 8.2</b>	<b>Biological resources that support sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care, especially of poor people maintained</b>		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			<b>X</b>
Please provide details below.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
<b>Programme of work</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Details</b>
a) Agricultural		<b>X</b>	
b) Inland water		<b>X</b>	
c) Marine and coastal		<b>X</b>	
d) Dry and subhumid land		<b>X</b>	
e) Forest	<b>X</b>		Identification and zonation of forests with social function
f) Mountain		<b>X</b>	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			<b>X</b>
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
The Forest Code refers to the identification and zonation of forests with social role (recreation, protection of mineral and thermal water sources etc.) and providing facilities for local communities whose welfare depends on forest resources.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
About 6% of Romanian forests are considered forests with recreational functions.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.
The lack of effective communication and trust between forest administration and local communities. Local communities do not receive an equitable share of the benefits.
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

**Box XVIII.**

<b>Goal 9</b>	<b>Maintain socio-cultural diversity of indigenous and local communities.</b>		
<b>Target 9.1</b>	<b>Protect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices</b>		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			<b>X</b>
Please provide details below.			
The Strategy for Sustainable Development of the Mountain Region, aproved by HG nr. 1779/2004, according to art. 21of the Mountain Law nr. 347/2004, provides for specific measures in this field.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	<b>X</b>		Beekeeping.
b) Inland water	<b>X</b>		Step-stones for migratory fish in mountain rivers
c) Marine and coastal	<b>X</b>		Traditonal fishing with fixed nets (taliene)
d) Dry and subhumid land		<b>X</b>	
e) Forest		<b>X</b>	
f) Mountain	<b>X</b>		Grazing in mountain pastures.
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			<b>X</b>
Please provide details below.			

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.
Grazing in forests; the rapid economic growth and development in traditional areas (including an increase in rural tourism, decline of traditional activities in favour of new and more profitable activities).
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

**Box XIX.**

<b>Target 9.2</b>	<b>Protect the rights of indigenous and local communities over their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, including their rights to benefit sharing</b>		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			<b>X</b>
Please provide details below.			
<p>Within the EU preaccession fund the SAPARD Agency, the authority for technical and financial implementation of SAPARD Program, has been set up at the end of 2000 year, through the Emergency Ordinance no. 142/2000 approved by Law 309/2001 completed with Government Emergency Ordinance 140/2001. SAPARD Agency is a public institution with juridical personality, within the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forests. The SAPARD Agency was rendered the financial management of the SAPARD funds by the European Commission Decisions 2002/638/EC from 31 July 2002 and 2003/846 from 5 December 2003. In 2005 several news programs will start, one of which Measure 3.3 is focused on Agriculture production methods projected for the protection of the environment and landscape conservation.</p>			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural			
b) Inland water			
c) Marine and coastal			
d) Dry and subhumid land			

e) Forest		<b>X</b>	
f) Mountain			
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			<b>X</b>
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

**Box XX.**

<b>Goal 10</b>	<b>Ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of genetic resources.</b>		
<b>Target 10.1</b>	<b>All transfers of genetic resources are in line with the Convention on Biological Diversity, the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and other applicable agreements</b>		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			<b>X</b>
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
<b>Programme of work</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Details</b>
a) Agricultural		<b>X</b>	
b) Inland water		<b>X</b>	
c) Marine and coastal		<b>X</b>	
d) Dry and subhumid land		<b>X</b>	
e) Forest		<b>X</b>	
f) Mountain		<b>X</b>	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			<b>X</b>
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

**Box XXI .**

<b>Target 10.2</b>	<b>Benefits arising from the commercial and other utilization of genetic resources shared with the countries providing such resources</b>		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			<b>X</b>
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
<b>Programme of work</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Details</b>
a) Agricultural			
b) Inland water		<b>X</b>	
c) Marine and coastal		<b>X</b>	
d) Dry and subhumid land		<b>X</b>	
e) Forest		<b>X</b>	
f) Mountain		<b>X</b>	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			<b>X</b>
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

**Box XXII.**

<b>Goal 11</b>	<b>Parties have improved financial, human, scientific, technical and technological capacity to implement the Convention.</b>		
<b>Target 11.1</b>	<b>New and additional financial resources are transferred to developing country Parties, to allow for the effective implementation of their commitments under the Convention, in accordance with Article 20</b>		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			<b>X</b>
Please provide details below.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		<b>X</b>	
b) Inland water		<b>X</b>	
c) Marine and coastal		<b>X</b>	
d) Dry and subhumid land		<b>X</b>	
e) Forest		<b>X</b>	
f) Mountain		<b>X</b>	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and			

strategies?	
a) No	<b>X</b>
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	
Please provide details below.	
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.	
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.	
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.	
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.	

**Box XXIII.**

<b>Target 11.2</b>	<b>Technology is transferred to developing country Parties, to allow for the effective implementation of their commitments under the Convention, in accordance with its Article 20, paragraph 4</b>		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No	<b>X</b>		
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
<b>Programme of work</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Details</b>
a) Agricultural		<b>X</b>	



b) Inland water		<b>X</b>	
c) Marine and coastal		<b>X</b>	
d) Dry and subhumid land		<b>X</b>	
e) Forest		<b>X</b>	
f) Mountain		<b>X</b>	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			<b>X</b>
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

## Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (GSPC)

The Conference of the Parties, in decision VI/9, annex, adopted the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation. Parties and Governments are invited to develop their own targets with this flexible framework. The Conference of the Parties considered the Strategy as a pilot approach for the use of outcome oriented targets under the Convention. In decision VII/10, the Conference of the Parties decided to integrate the targets into the reporting framework for the Third National Reports. Please provide relevant information by responding to the questions and requests contained in the following tables.

### Box XXIV.

<b>Target 1. A widely accessible working list of known plant species, as a step towards a complete world flora.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	<b>X</b>
Please specify	
The establishment of the national list is under way. In the National Report of the National Institute of Statistic (2001) – ‘Environment in Romania’ the number of species is provided, but without a detailed list: 3800 cryptogams species, 600 algal species, 700 marine species.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	<b>X</b>
Please specify	
There is no National Strategy for the Conservation of Plants.	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
The lists concerning cryptograms, ferns, mushrooms and part of the algae are presented in the 13 volumes of the Flora of Romania and in other field guides. Some have been recently updated (e.g. Ciocârlan, 2000).	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
No measures.	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
No progress made.	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
Lack of political will and of willingness to cooperate in the scientific community.	
VII) Any other relevant information	

**Box XXV.**

<b>Target 2. A preliminary assessment of the conservation status of all known plant species, at national, regional and international levels.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	<b>X</b>
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	<b>X</b>
b) No	
Please specify	
The National Action Plan for Environmental Protection (2003) has as objectives the in situ and ex situ conservation of endangered, endemics and /or rare species or species with high economic value.	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
No data available for the moment.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
The species in need of protection, special protection or management measures are included in the annexes of Law 462/2001.	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
The promotion of Law 462/2001 creates the legal framework needed.	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
Lack of interest from both decision-makers and scientific community.	
VII) Any other relevant information	

**Box XXVI.**

<b>Target 3. Development of models with protocols for plant conservation and sustainable use, based on research and practical experience.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	<b>X</b>
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	<b>X</b>
b) No	
Please specify	
<p>The National Action Plan for Environmental Protection (2003) lists the following objectives related to biodiversity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ the development of the legislative framework and the strengthening of institutional capacity for the conservation of biodiversity and the sustainable use of its components, in accordance with the EU acquis regarding environmental protection transposed in the national legislation;</li> <li>▪ developing a National Network of Protected Areas;</li> <li>▪ integrating the biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into the national strategy and in sectoral strategies, plans, programs and policies, at national, regional and local levels;</li> <li>▪ protection and restoration of biodiversity outside protected areas;</li> <li>▪ development of special research and monitoring programs focused on biodiversity.</li> </ul> <p>Within the PLANTLIFE program (financed by the Dutch Government PIN/MATRA program) has identified 276 Important Plant Areas (IPAs), with a total area of 426,500 ha (Sârbu, 2005).</p>	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
By the end of year 2005 all protected areas listed in the Annex of Law 5/2000 will be taken into custody and will have a specific management plan.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
Most goals are still not implemented.	
VII) Any other relevant information	

**Box XXVII.**

<b>Target 4. At least ten percent of each of the world's ecological regions effectively conserved.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	<b>X</b>
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	<b>X</b>
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
The proposed goal for 2010 is protecting 10% of the country area .	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

**Box XXVIII.**

<b>Target 5. Protection of fifty percent of the most important areas for plant diversity assured.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	<b>X</b>
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	

a) Yes	
b) No	<b>X</b>
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
Over 50% of the forests are included in the category of forests with special protection role.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

**Box XXIX.**

<b>Target 6. At least thirty percent of production lands managed consistent with the conservation of plant diversity.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	<b>X</b>
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	<b>X</b>
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	

The National Action Plan for Environmental Protection (2003) specifies the need for conservation and restoration of biodiversity in agroecosystems by applying technologies promoting a sustainable agriculture.

IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)

V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)

VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target

No steps to implement this objective have yet been taken.

VII) Any other relevant information

**Box XXX.**

**Target 7. Sixty percent of the world's threatened species conserved *In-situ*.**

I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?

a) Yes

b) No

**X**

Please specify

II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?

a) Yes

b) No

**X**

Please specify

III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)

Part of the protected areas in the country are botanical, based on the presence of one or more threatened species or on the landscape value of the area. The legislation backing this initiative are (OU 236/2000, Law 5/2000, Law 462/2001, HG 2151/2004).

IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)

V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)

VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target
VII) Any other relevant information

**Box XXXI.**

<b>Target 8. Sixty percent of threatened plant species in accessible <i>Ex-situ</i> collections, preferably in the country of origin, and 10 percent of them included in recovery and restoration programmes.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	<b>X</b>
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	<b>X</b>
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
<p>In situ conservation is done in botanical gardens and seed banks, focused mainly on native species, with little attention devoted to foreign plants. For the tree species with economic importance there are programs of conservation and improvement.</p> <p>The Association of Botanical Gardens of Romania (AGBR), comprises 13 public botanical gardens. The goals of this association are the conservation of plant species from the native wild flora but also exotic species from the world. The conservation is focused on endemic, rare, vulnerable and typical species for special types of habitats.</p>	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	



VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target
VII) Any other relevant information

**Box XXXII.**

<b>Target 9. Seventy percent of the genetic diversity of crops and other major socio-economically valuable plant species conserved, and associated indigenous and local knowledge maintained.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	<b>X</b>
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	<b>X</b>
Please specify	
•	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
Natural regeneration of forests is a traditional practice still in use in nowadays forestry practices.	
Several research projects and studies under way:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Dynamics and Biodiversity of Forest Trees: Populations Linking, Genetic, Paleogenetic and Plant Historical Approaches</li> <li>▪ Genetic Resources of Broad-Leaved Forest Tree Species in Southeastern Europe</li> <li>▪ Fraxigen - <i>Fraxinus</i> sp genetic diversity.</li> </ul>	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

**Box XXXIII.**

<b>Target 10. Management plans in place for at least 100 major alien species that threaten plants, plant communities and associated habitats and ecosystems.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	<b>X</b>
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	<b>X</b>
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

**Box XXXIV.**

<b>Target 11. No species of wild flora endangered by international trade.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	<b>x</b>
b) No	
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	<b>x</b>
b) No	
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
<p>The Law 491/2003 for medical and aromatic plants allows collecting and trade of plants with medical and aromatic value from the wild. A Strategy for the sustainable use and conservation of medical and aromatic plants is under preparation.</p> <p>The Catalogue of medical and aromatic plants (both cultivated and wild) is approved by the Ministry of Environment and Water Management.</p> <p>The export of plants from the wild requires a impact assessment study. Based on the study the Commission for Nature Monuments of the Romanian Academy can give the approval which allows the Ministry of Environment and Water Management to issue the permit.</p> <p>The species of plants included in the annexes of CITES are not collected or traded since Romania has ratified this convention.</p> <p>Romania has signed CITES (law 69/1994 and law 647/2001).</p> <p>Of the medicinal plants collected and traded 3 are endangered, 20 vulnerable, 2 threatened, 40 rare of which 18 are vulnerable.</p>	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

**Box XXXV.**

<b>Target 12. Thirty percent of plant-based products derived from sources that are sustainably managed.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	<b>X</b>
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	<b>X</b>
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

**Box XXXVI.**

<b>Target 13. The decline of plant resources, and associated indigenous and local knowledge, innovations and practices that support sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care, halted.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	<b>X</b>
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	<b>X</b>
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

**Box XXXVII .**

<b>Target 14. The importance of plant diversity and the need for its conservation incorporated into communication, educational and public-awareness programmes.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	<b>X</b>
b) No	
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	<b>X</b>
b) No	
Please specify	
<p>In the National Action Plan for Environmental Protection (2003) the following objectives have relevance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- formation of specialists and public education for the understanding of the necessity of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use'</li> <li>- the involvement of NGOs and local communities in programs and actions for protection and restoration of biodiversity.</li> </ul> <p>A National strategy for public awareness in the field of biodiversity conservation is available (Fundatia Internationala de Management, 2003).</p>	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
Not available data	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

**Box XXXVIII.**

<b>Target 15. The number of trained people working with appropriate facilities in plant conservation increased, according to national needs, to achieve the targets of this Strategy.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	<b>X</b>
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	<b>X</b>
b) No	
Please specify	
The National Action Plan for Environmental Protection (October 2003) requires within the objectives regarding biodiversity the development of special research and monitoring programs for the evaluation of the state of biological diversity.	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
Not available data	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

**Box XXXIX.**

<b>Target 16. Networks for plant conservation activities established or strengthened at national, regional and international levels.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	<b>X</b>
b) No	
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	<b>X</b>
b) No	
Please specify	
The founding of the Romanian Association of Botanical Gardens is an important step in the development of a network of institutions for ex situ conservation.	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
Not available data	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	



**Box XL.**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this strategy specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

This strategy was not yet implemented in Romania.

## Ecosystem Approach

The ecosystem approach is a strategy for the integrated management of land, water and living resources that promotes conservation and sustainable use in an equitable way. Application of the ecosystem approach will help to reach a balance of the three objectives of the Convention. At its second meeting, the Conference of the Parties has affirmed that the ecosystem approach is the primary framework for action under the Convention (decision II/8). The Conference of the Parties, at its fifth meeting, endorsed the description of the ecosystem approach and operational guidance and recommended the application of the principles and other guidance on the ecosystem approach. The seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties agreed that the priority at this time should be facilitating implementation of the ecosystem approach. Please provide relevant information by responding to the following questions.

<b>3. ?</b> <sup>1</sup> Is your country applying the ecosystem approach, taking into account the principles and guidance contained in the annex to decision V/6? (decision V/6)	
a) No	
b) No, but application is under consideration	
c) Yes, some aspects are being applied	<b>X</b>
d) Yes, substantially implemented	

<b>4. ?</b> 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? (decision V/6)	
a) No	
b) No, but development is under consideration	
c) Yes, practical expressions have been developed for applying some principles of the ecosystem approach	<b>X</b>
d) Yes, practical expressions have been developed for applying most principles of the ecosystem approach	

<b>5.</b> Is your country strengthening capacities for the application of the ecosystem approach, and providing technical and financial support for capacity-building to apply the ecosystem approach? (decision V/6)	
a) No	<b>X</b>
b) Yes, within the country	
c) Yes, including providing support to other Parties	

<b>6. ?</b> Has your country promoted regional cooperation in applying the ecosystem approach across national borders? (decision V/6)	
a) No	
b) Yes, informal cooperation (please provide details below)	<b>X</b>
c) Yes, formal cooperation (please provide details below)	
Further comments on regional cooperation in applying the ecosystem approach across national	

<sup>1</sup> Please note that all the questions marked with ? have been previously covered in the second national reports and some thematic reports.

borders.

Several projects of transboundary and regional cooperation are underway that apply the ecosystem approach for biodiversity conservation:

- Lower Danube Green Corridor (signed by Romania, Bulgaria, Moldova and Ukraine);
- Danube-Carpathian program of the WWF International
- Phare CBC projects with Bulgaria ('Protection of wetlands of the Danube – a pilot project for Cama-Dinu islets area and Biodiversity conservation' and 'Sustainable management of the South Dobrogea Forests') and Hungary (Natural Park Mures floodplain)

**7.** Is your country facilitating the exchange of experiences, capacity building, technology transfer and awareness raising to assist with the implementation of the ecosystem approach? (decisions VI/12 and VII/11)

a) No	
b) No, some programmes are under development	<b>X</b>
c) Yes, some programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)	

Further comments on facilitating the exchange of experiences, capacity building, technology transfer and awareness raising to assist with the implementation of the ecosystem approach.

**8.** Is your country creating an enabling environment for the implementation of the ecosystem approach, including through development of appropriate institutional frameworks? (decision VII/11)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant policies and programmes are under development	<b>X</b>
c) Yes, some policies and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive policies and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the creation of an enabling environment for the implementation of the ecosystem approach.

## C. ARTICLES OF THE CONVENTION

### Article 5 – Cooperation

<b>9. ?</b> Is your country actively cooperating with other Parties in respect of areas beyond national jurisdiction for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) Yes, bilateral cooperation (please give details below)	<b>X</b>
c) Yes, multilateral cooperation (please give details below)	<b>X</b>
d) Yes, regional and/or subregional cooperation (please give details below)	<b>X</b>
e) Yes, other forms of cooperation (please give details below)	<b>X</b>
Further comments on cooperation with other Parties in respect of areas beyond national jurisdiction for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.	
<p>Black Sea (with Ukraine, Russia, Georgia, Bulgaria and Turkey), Danube River (with all the countries within the Danube river catchment), Green Danube Corridor (with Bulgaria, Ukraine and Moldavia), Carpathian Mountains (with the countries that have signed the Carpathian Convention), Danube Delta and Lower Prut (with Ukraine and Moldavia), Danube Convention (Convention on Cooperation for the Protection and Sustainable Use of the Danube River), Iron Gates Transfrontier Protected Area (with Serbia), Maramures Mountains (with Ukraine), Cenad-Beba Veche (with Hungary), Mures and Cris rivers (Phare CBC with Hungary).</p>	

<b>10.</b> Is your country working with other Parties to develop regional, subregional or bioregional mechanisms and networks to support implementation of the Convention? (decision VI/27 A)	
a) No	
b) No, but consultations are under way	
c) Yes, some mechanisms and networks have been established (please provide details below)	<b>X</b>
d) Yes, existing mechanisms have been strengthened (please provide details below)	
Further comments on development of regional, subregional or bioregional mechanisms and networks to support implementation of the Convention.	
<p>Consulting mechanisms developed with Hungary and Bulgaria.</p> <p>The Carpathian Convention, the Black Sea Commission and the International Convention for the Protection of the Danube River offer excellent means for cooperation between the countries involved.</p> <p>The 'International Commission for the Protection of the Black Sea (ICPBS)' was established to implement the 'Convention on the Protection of the Black Sea against Pollution'. The 'International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River (ICPDR)' was established to implement the 'Convention on Cooperation for the Protection and Sustainable Use of the Danube River'. This Convention is a 'hydrographic basin convention', i.e. it itself holds power over the transboundary impact via the drainage network of the River Danube Basin (valid only for Contracting Parties to this Convention). The Danube River and the Black Sea are jointly considered within the DABLAS Task Force. The DABLAS Task Force was set up in November 2001 with the aim to provide a platform for co-operation for the protection of water and water-related ecosystems in the Danube and Black Sea Region.</p> <p>The Black Sea Commission has established the Protocol for biodiversity conservation (Black Sea Biodiversity and Landscape Conservation Protocol to the Convention on the Protection of the Black Sea against pollution, signed in 2003) and the Protocol to protect marine mammals.</p> <p>The Black Sea Ecosystem Recovery Project (BSERP) started in 2002, financed by GEF-UNDP. The</p>	

BSERP ensures the provision of a suite of harmonised legal and policy instruments for tackling the problem of eutrophication, and release of certain hazardous substances, and to facilitate ecosystem recovery. An important feature of the project is its encouragement of broad stakeholders.

Romania is part of the Emerald network of protected areas and is presently inventorying its protected areas and other areas of interest for conservation according to the Natura 2000 European network of protected areas requirements.

Romania has also signed the Ramsar, CITES, Espoo, Climate Changes and UN Convention to combat desertification.

Between Maramures Mountains Natural Park (Romania) and Carpathian Biosphere Reserve (Ukraine) – in 2002 was elaborated under a Phare Credo project, a Study for establishing a Transboundary Biosphere reserve in Maramures Mountains, but nothing more was happened after. Now in Maramures Mountains started a GEF Medium Sized Project developed by NFA in the name of a local consortium including a NGO- Ecological Society from Maramures that initiated the project.

Between Portile de Fier (Iron Gates) Natural Park (Romania) and Djerdap National Park (Serbia and Montenegro), (the both names Iron Gates) – in 2002 was developed by the Regional Environmental Center for Central and Eastern Europe (REC)- local offices from Romania and Serbia and Montenegro the project TRANSPARK-“ The golden Gates of Danube”; Trans-boundary Management of Two National Parks in the Portile de Fier Area, under Regional Environmental Reconstruction Program (REReP). During the period of the project didn't was established yet a management structure/administration for the Portile de Fier Natural Park.

Between Apuseni Mountains National Park (Romania) and Koros Maros and Hortobagy National Parks (Hungary)- was initiated the Phare CBD project RO-2003/005-702.01“ Romanian Hungarian Corridor for the Biodiversity Conservation”.

The project support a Technical Assistance (AT) whose tasks will be:

- To assist the Bihor Forestry Directorate (which assure the Apuseni Mountains NP Administration) for the preparation of management plans for the concerned areas. Potential synergies and co-operation with the Koros-Maros National Park will be explored.
- To assist the Bihor Forestry Directorate and the Koros-Maros National Park to identify and to implement joint research programmes.
- To assist the Bihor Forestry Directorate to define awareness activities to be implemented.
- To assist the Bihor Forestry Directorate to develop programme for promoting ecotourism in concerned areas and in co-operation with the Koros-Maros National Park.

In the NSBCAP it is stipulated priority the measure regarding the creation of a National Network of Protected Areas. Also are mentioned the measures regarding the creation of green corridors and the ECONET concept (European Ecological Corridors Network). Also the Natural Protected Areas Law stipulates measures regarding the protection of green corridors.

Therefore Romania participated at the ECNC (European Center for nature Conservation) initiative regarding the “Indicative map of the Pan-European Ecological Network for Central and Eastern Europe”The map resulted includes significant areas from Romanian Carpathians as parts the Pan-European Ecological Network (priority under the European Ecological and Landscape Diversity Strategy).

**11.** Is your country taking steps to harmonize national policies and programmes, with a view to optimizing policy coherence, synergies and efficiency in the implementation of various multilateral environment agreements (MEAs) and relevant regional initiatives at the national level? (decision VI/20)

a) No	
b) No, but steps are under consideration	
c) Yes, some steps are being taken (please specify below)	<b>X</b>
d) Yes, comprehensive steps are being taken (please specify below)	

Further comments on the harmonization of policies and programmes at the national level.

As a candidate country that will integrate the EU in 2007, Romania is harmonizing its legislation according to EU requirements.

**Box XLI.**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this strategy specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Most constrains are related to the limited financing abilities of the country.

**Article 6 - General measures for conservation and sustainable use**

**12.** Has your country put in place effective national strategies, plans and programmes to provide a national framework for implementing the three objectives of the Convention? (Goal 3.1 of the Strategic Plan)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant strategies, plans and programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some strategies, plans and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	<b>X</b>
d) Yes, comprehensive strategies, plans and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the strategies, plans and programmes for implementing the three objectives of the Convention.

1. National Strategy and Action Plan for the Conservation of Biodiversity and its Sustainable Use (1996 and updated in 2001).
2. Strategy for the Sustainable Development of the Mountain Zone (project for a Governmental Law, according to the Law of the Mountain no. 347/2004).
3. Strategy for the organization of activities of improvement and exploitation of pastures at national level, on medium and long term (Order of the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry OMAAP 226/2003).
4. National Strategy for Public Education for Biodiversity Conservation.
5. Strategy for the Development of Forestry (1999).
6. National Strategy for the protection and sustainable use of fisheries.
7. Strategy for Environmental Protection (1996), developed later as a Strategy on medium term (2001-2004) for Environmental Protection.
8. National Strategy for Sustainable Development (1999).
9. National Action Plan for Environmental Protection (1995 and updated in 2003).

A series of Local Plans for Action in the field of Nature Conservation (PLAM) were elaborated within 14 departments (out of 41 departments). Regional Plans for Action (PRAM) were produced for all eight euroregions of the country. At local level most cities and towns have either prepared or are working on their Local Agenda 21 Plans.

**13. ?** Has your country set measurable targets within its national strategies and action plans? (decisions II/7 and III/9)

a) No	
b) No, measurable targets are still in early stages of development	<b>X</b>
c) No, but measurable targets are in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, relevant targets are in place (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, reports on implementation of relevant targets available (please provide details below)	

Further comments on targets set within national biodiversity strategies and action plans.

1. The area of protected areas must be increased to cover at least 10% of the surface of the country. Presently it has increased to 7% (after the Governmental Decision HG 2151/2004) from 5%.
2. The area covered by forests is expected to increase from 27% to 30% according to the Strategy for Forest Development.

**14.** Has your country identified priority actions in its national biodiversity strategy and action plan? (decision VI/27 A)

a) No	
b) No, but priority actions are being identified	
c) Yes, priority actions identified (please provide details below)	<b>X</b>

Further comments on priority actions identified in the national biodiversity strategy and action plan.

The NBSAP has identified 34 priorities.

**15.** Has your country integrated the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity as well as benefit sharing into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies? (decision VI/27 A)

a) No	
b) Yes, in some sectors (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, in major sectors (please provide details below)	<b>X</b>
d) Yes, in all sectors (please provide details below)	

Further information on integration of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and benefit-sharing into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies.

In the Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve local fishermen have the right of pre-emption for fishing areas, including forest products (local communities have the right to 2-3 m<sup>3</sup>/person year<sup>1</sup>).

<b>16. Are migratory species and their habitats addressed by your country's national biodiversity strategy or action plan (NBSAP)? (decision VI/20)</b>	
a) Yes	<b>X</b>
b) No	
<b>I) If YES, please briefly describe the extent to which it addresses</b>	
(a) Conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration of migratory species	
(b) Conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration of migratory species' habitats, including protected areas	
(c) Minimizing or eliminating barriers or obstacles to migration	
(d) Research and monitoring for migratory species	
(e) Transboundary movement	
<b>II) If NO, please briefly indicate below</b>	
(a) The extent to which your country addresses migratory species at national level	The Bonn Convention and the Ramsar Convention were ratified.
(b) Cooperation with other Range States since 2000	



### Biodiversity and Climate Change

<b>17.</b> Has your country implemented projects aimed at mitigating and adapting to climate change that incorporate biodiversity conservation and sustainable use? (decision VII/15)	
a) No	
b) No, but some projects or programs are under development	
c) Yes, some projects have been implemented (please provide details below)	<b>X</b>
Further comments on the projects aimed at mitigating and adapting to climate change that incorporate biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.	
<p>Several projects of reforestation and afforestation are under way.</p> <p>The project 'Afforestation of degraded agricultural land in Romania' financed by the Prototype CarbonFund-World Bank and the National Forest Administration – Romsilva, started in 2002 and will last until 2017.</p>	

<b>18.</b> Has your country facilitated coordination to ensure that climate change mitigation and adaptation projects are in line with commitments made under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification? (decision VII/15)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant mechanisms are under development	<b>X</b>
c) Yes, relevant mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the coordination to ensure that climate change mitigation and adaptation projects are in line with commitments made under the UNFCCC and the UNCCD.	
<p>A National Capacity Self-Assessment for Global Environment Management was finalized in June 2005 (UNDP-GEF project ROM/03/G41). A joint action plan that considers the synergies between the three Rio Conventions, the information flow and the functioning of responsible commissions and interministerial council were agreed upon.</p>	

**Box XLII .**

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;</li> <li>b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;</li> <li>c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;</li> <li>d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;</li> <li>e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;</li> <li>f) constraints encountered in implementation.</li> </ul>
<p>a. The NCSA report was published in 2004 and the cross-cutting issues and synergies with the other two UN conventions for global environment management will be published by the end of July 2005. The Insula Mica a Brailei (Small Island of Braila), a Ramsar site in the lower Danube Floodplain is reforested with fast growing softwood plantations.</p> <p>The project 'Afforestation of degraded agricultural land in Romania' financed by the Prototype CarbonFund-World Bank and the National Forest Administration – Romsilva, started in 2002 and will last until 2017. Its goal is the afforestation of 6496 ha of degraded agriculture areas under the Kyoto Protocol.</p> <p>f. Difficulties in identifying suitable land for reforestation projects due to the still uncertain property status in some areas.</p>

### Article 7 - Identification and monitoring

<b>19. ?</b> On Article 7(a), does your country have an ongoing programme to identify components of biological diversity at the genetic, species, ecosystem level?	
a) No	
b) Yes, selected/partial programmes at the genetic, species and/or ecosystem level only (please specify and provide details below)	<b>X</b>
c) Yes, complete programmes at ecosystem level and selected/partial inventories at the genetic and/or species level (please specify and provide details below)	
Further comments on ongoing programmes to identify components of biodiversity at the genetic, species and ecosystem level.	
<p>Internationally funded large projects on-going or completed recently:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Biodiversity Conservation Management Project (GEF-World Bank, during 1999-2004).</li> <li>2. Development of the National Biosafety Framework for Romania (GEF, started in 2004).</li> <li>3. Biodiversity and Forestry in the Carpathian Mountains (World Bank-GEF, 1999-2004).</li> <li>4. Maramures Biodiversity Initiative (GEF-UNDP, 2002).</li> <li>5. The National Inventory of pastures (Royal Dutch Society for Nature Conservation, 2000-2003).</li> <li>6. Identification of Important Plant Areas (Plant Life International and Dutch Government, 2002-2004).</li> <li>7. Fauna Europaea (EU 5<sup>th</sup> Framework Program, 2002-2004).</li> <li>8. Implementing the Natura 2000 ecological network in Romania (MATRA, 2004-2006).</li> <li>9. Identification of Important Plant Areas (PlantLife International).</li> <li>10. BioPlatform European Platform for biodiversity extension of partners from NAS (EU) <a href="http://www.ibiol.ro/bioplatform">www.ibiol.ro/bioplatform</a></li> </ol> <p>The EU Life Natura program has financed dozens of projects.</p>	

<b>20. ?</b> On Article 7(b), which components of biological diversity identified in accordance with Annex I of the Convention, have ongoing, systematic monitoring programmes?	
a) at ecosystem level (please provide percentage based on area covered)	
b) at species level (please provide number of species per taxonomic group and percentage of total known number of species in each group)	<b>X</b>
c) at genetic level (please indicate number and focus of monitoring programmes )	
Further comments on ongoing monitoring programmes at the genetic, species and ecosystem level.	
<p>Several monitoring programmes are under way: game species (done by Romsilva), migratory species (Romanian Ornithological Society and BirdLife), species included in the Natura 2000 habitat inventory.</p>	

<b>21. ?</b> On Article 7(c), does your country have ongoing, systematic monitoring programmes on any of the following key threats to biodiversity?	
a) No	
b) Yes, invasive alien species (please provide details below)	

c) Yes, climate change (please provide details below)	<b>X</b>
d) Yes, pollution/eutrophication (please provide details below)	<b>X</b>
e) Yes, land use change/land degradation (please provide details below)	<b>X</b>
f) Yes, overexploitation or unsustainable use (please provide details below)	
<b>Further comments on monitoring programmes on key threats to biodiversity.</b>	
c. The National Agency for Meteorology and Hydrology is monitoring climatic parameters based on a country-wide network of meteorological stations.	
d. Inland waters are monitoring according to the EU Water Framework Directive.	
e. Program for the monitoring of soil and forests	

<b>22. ? On Article 7 (d), does your country have a mechanism to maintain and organize data derived from inventories and monitoring programmes and coordinate information collection and management at the national level?</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but some mechanisms or systems are being considered	
c) Yes, some mechanisms or systems are being established	<b>X</b>
d) Yes, some mechanisms or systems are in place (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, a relatively complete system is in place (please provide details below)	
<b>Further information on the coordination of data and information collection and management.</b>	
The National Agency for Environmental Protection (Agentia Nationala pentru Protectia Mediului) was created in 2004 and is responsible for the	
The Biodiversity Conservation Management Project (GEF-World Bank, during 1999-2004) had as a major target the establishment of a database.	
BioPlatform – European Platform for Biodiversity (EU 6 <sup>th</sup> FP EVK2-CT-2001-20009) has launched the Romanian National Platform of Biodiversity ( <a href="http://www.ibiol.ro/bioplatform">www.ibiol.ro/bioplatform</a> ).	

<b>23. ? Does your country use indicators for national-level monitoring of biodiversity? (decision III/10)</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but identification of potential indicators is under way (please describe)	<b>X</b>
c) Yes, some indicators identified and in use (please describe and, if available, provide website address, where data are summarized and presented)	
d) Yes, a relatively complete set of indicators identified and in use (please describe and, if available, provide website address, where data are summarized and presented)	
<b>Further comments on the indicators identified and in use.</b>	

**Box XLIII.**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

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**Decisions on Taxonomy**

**24.?** Has your country developed a plan to implement the suggested actions as annexed to decision IV/1? (decision IV/1)

a) No	
b) No, but a plan is under development	<b>X</b>
c) Yes, a plan is in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, reports on implementation available (please provide details below)	

Further information on a plan to implement the suggested actions as annexed to decision IV/1.

Advocacy actions are carried out at scientific meetings and reports submitted at different occasions.

**25.?** Is your country investing on a long-term basis in the development of appropriate infrastructure for your national taxonomic collections? (decision IV/1)

a) No	<b>X</b>
b) Yes (please provide details below)	

Further information on investment on a long-term basis in the development of appropriate infrastructure for your national taxonomic collections.

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**26.?** Does your country provide training programmes in taxonomy and work to increase its capacity of taxonomic research? (decision IV/1)

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	<b>X</b>

Further information on training programmes in taxonomy and efforts to increase the capacity of taxonomic research.

Several universities are offering master programmes in Taxonomy and/or Biodiversity (University of Bucharest, University Ovidius Constanta).

Two EU financed projects *BioPlatform – European Platform for Biodiversity and Fauna Europaea*.

<b>27.?</b> Has your country taken steps to ensure that institutions responsible for biological diversity inventories and taxonomic activities are financially and administratively stable? (decision IV/1)	
a) No	
b) No, but steps are being considered	
c) Yes, for some institutions	<b>X</b>
d) Yes, for all major institutions	

<b>28.*</b> <sup>2</sup> Is your country collaborating with the existing regional, subregional and global initiatives, partnerships and institutions in carrying out the programme of work, including assessing regional taxonomic needs and identifying regional-level priorities? (decision VI/8)	
a) No	
b) No, but collaborative programmes are under development	<b>X</b>
c) Yes, some collaborative programmes are being implemented (please provide details about collaborative programmes, including results of regional needs assessments)	
d) Yes, comprehensive collaborative programmes are being implemented (please provide details about collaborative programmes, including results of regional needs assessment and priority identification)	
Further information on the collaboration your country is carrying out to implement the programme of work for the GTI, including regional needs assessment and priority identification.	
Romania is part of the Carpathian Convention (a WWF coalition), of the Black Sea Convention, Fauna Europaea research project and the identification of Important Plant Areas (IPAs).	
"The Carpathian List of Endangered Species", released on 2003 by WWF, the Carpathian Ecoregion Initiative (former CEI, now CERI) and the Polish Institute of Nature Conservation to comprehensively fill a gap in knowledge about the Pan-Carpathian status of threatened plant and animal species.	

<b>29.*</b> Has your country made an assessment of taxonomic needs and capacities at the national level for the implementation of the Convention? (annex to decision VI/8)	
a) No	<b>X</b>
b) Yes, basic assessment made (please provide below a list of needs and capacities identified)	
c) Yes, thorough assessment made (please provide below a list of needs and capacities identified)	
Further comments on national assessment of taxonomic needs and capacities.	

<b>30.*</b> Is your country working on regional or global capacity building to support access to, and generation of, taxonomic information in collaboration with other Parties? (annex to decision VI/8)
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<sup>2</sup> The questions marked with \* in this section on Taxonomy are similar to some questions contained in the format for a report on the implementation of the programme of work on the Global Taxonomy Initiative. Those countries that have submitted such a report do not need to answer these questions unless they have updated information to provide.

a) No	<b>X</b>
b) Yes, relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some activities are being undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many activities are being undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below)	
Further comments on regional or global capacity-building to support access to, and generation of, taxonomic information in collaboration with other Parties.	

<b>31. *</b> Has your country developed taxonomic support for the implementation of the programmes of work under the Convention as called upon in decision VI/8? (annex to decision VI/8)	
a) No	<b>X</b>
b) Yes, for forest biodiversity (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, for marine and coastal biodiversity (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, for dry and sub-humid lands (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, for inland waters biodiversity (please provide details below)	
f) Yes, for mountain biodiversity (please provide details below)	
g) Yes, for protected areas (please provide details below)	
h) Yes, for agricultural biodiversity (please provide details below)	
i) Yes, for island biodiversity (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the development of taxonomic support for the implementation of the programmes of work under the Convention.	

<b>32. *</b> Has your country developed taxonomic support for the implementation of the cross-cutting issues under the Convention as called upon in decision VI/8?	
a) No	<b>X</b>
b) Yes, for access and benefit-sharing (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, for Article 8(j) (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, for the ecosystem approach (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, for impact assessment, monitoring and indicators (please provide details below)	
f) Yes, for invasive alien species (please provide details below)	
g) Yes, for others (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the development of taxonomic support for the implementation of the cross-cutting issues under the Convention.	

**Article 8 - *In-situ* conservation**  
**[excluding paragraphs (a) to (e), (h) and (j)]**

<b>33. ?</b> On Article 8(i), has your country endeavored to provide the conditions needed for compatibility between present uses and the conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are being identified	
c) Yes, some measures undertaken (please provide details below)	<b>X</b>
d) Yes, comprehensive measures undertaken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures taken to provide the conditions needed for compatibility between present uses and the conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components.	
The certification process is under way for forests (almost one million ha), pastures and fisheries. Harvesting quotas are decided annually for wood, fish and game species.	

<b>34. ?</b> On Article 8(k), has your country developed or maintained the necessary legislation and/or other regulatory provisions for the protection of threatened species and populations?	
a) No	
b) No, but legislation is being developed	
c) Yes, legislation or other measures are in place (please provide details below)	<b>X</b>
Further information on the legislation and/or regulations for the protection of threatened species and populations.	
<p>Law 462/2001 regarding the regime of natural protected areas, conservation of natural habitats, of wild flora and fauna.</p> <p>Governmental Decision 2151/2004 for the establishment of new protected areas.</p> <p>Major international conventions related to the CBD ratified (Cartagena Protocol – Law 59/2003; CITES – Law 69/1994; Ramsar Convention – Law 5/1991, Bern Convention – Law 13/1993, Bonn Convention – Law 13/1998, Helsinki Convention – Law 30/1995, Sofia Convention on the protection and sustainable use of the Danube River , Law 14/1995, Espoo Convention – Law 22/2001, Aarhus Convention – Law 86/2000).</p>	

<b>35. ?</b> On Article 8(l), does your country regulate or manage processes and categories of activities identified under Article 7 as having significant adverse effects on biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant processes and categories of activities being identified	
c) Yes, to a limited extent (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, to a significant extent (please provide details below)	<b>X</b>
Further comments on the regulation or management of the processes and categories of activities identified by Article 7 as having significant adverse effects on biodiversity.	
<p>The procedures for EIA are well established (see HG nr. 918/2002 regarding the framework procedure for evaluating the environmental impact and for approving public and private projects subjected to this procedure modified by HG nr. 1705/2004; Order MAPM nr. 860/2002 for the evaluation of the environmental impact assessment and environmental permit issuing, modified by the Order MMGA nr. 210/2004; Order MAPM nr. 863/2002 concerning the approval of methodological guides applicable to the framework steps for environmental impact assessment; Order MAPM nr. 864/2002 for the approval of the procedure of evaluation of the environmental impact assessment in a transboundary context and of the public participation in decision making regarding projects with transboundary impact), although biodiversity is not stated clearly.</p>	

**Box XLIV.**

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;</li> <li>b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;</li> <li>c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;</li> <li>d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;</li> <li>e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;</li> <li>f) constraints encountered in implementation</li> </ul>
<p>Protected areas are well managed now, with management plans being developed, staff provided, reduced impacts and regeneration and rehabilitation on-going programs.</p>



### Programme of Work on Protected Areas (Article 8 (a) to (e))

<b>36.</b> Has your country established suitable time bound and measurable national-level protected areas targets and indicators? (decision VII/28)	
a) No (please specify reasons)	
b) No, but relevant work is under way	
c) Yes, some targets and indicators established (please provide details below)	<b>X</b>
d) Yes, comprehensive targets and indicators established (please provide details below)	
Further comments on targets and indicators for protected areas.	
An increase in the cover of protected areas to 10% (i.e. considering this percentage as an indicator).	

<b>37.</b> Has your country taken action to establish or expand protected areas in any large or relatively unfragmented natural area or areas under high threat, including securing threatened species? (decision VII/28)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, limited actions taken (please provide details below)	<b>X</b>
d) Yes, significant actions taken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on actions taken to establish or expand protected areas.	
Several large scale projects are under way: (i) Carpathian Mountains network of protected areas (Carpathian Convention), Lower Prut and Danube Delta, Green Danube Corridor. Several initiatives for the development of networks of protected areas at continental scale are under way: Emerald, Pan European Environmental Network, Natura 2000.	

<b>38.</b> Has your country taken any action to address the under representation of marine and inland water ecosystems in the existing national or regional systems of protected areas? (decision VII/28)	
a) No	
b) Not applicable	
c) No, but relevant actions are being considered	<b>X</b>
d) Yes, limited actions taken (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, significant actions taken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on actions taken to address the under representation of marine and inland water ecosystems in the existing national or regional systems of protected areas.	
An increasing number of inland aquatic ecosystems were included in the new list of protected areas (HG 2151/2004).	

**39.** Has your country identified and implemented practical steps for improving the integration of protected areas into broader land and seascapes, including policy, planning and other measures? (decision VII/28)

a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	<b>X</b>
c) Yes, some steps identified and implemented (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many steps identified and implemented (please provide details below)	

Further comments on practical steps for improving integration of protected areas into broader land and seascapes, including policy, planning and other measures.

The European Landscape Convention (signed in Florence in 2000 and ratified by the Law 451/2002) provides the legal basis for developing a landscape perspective.

Integration in the European networks of protected areas (Natura 2000, Emerald, PEEN) expands the national network of protected area at continental scale.

**40.** Is your country applying environmental impact assessment guidelines to projects or plans for evaluating effects on protected areas? (decision VII/28)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant EIA guidelines are under development	
c) Yes, EIA guidelines are applied to some projects or plans (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, EIA guidelines are applied to all relevant projects or plans (please provide details below)	<b>X</b>

Further comments on application of environmental impact assessment guidelines to projects or plans for evaluating effects on protected areas.

Both EIA (see art. 35) and SEA (HG nr. 1076/2004 regarding the environmental impact assessment for plans and programs;) are applied.

**41.** Has your country identified legislative and institutional gaps and barriers that impede effective establishment and management of protected areas? (decision VII/28)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant work is under way	
c) Yes, some gaps and barriers identified (please provide details below))	<b>X</b>
d) Yes, many gaps and barriers identified (please provide details below)	

Further comments on identification of legislative and institutional gaps and barriers that impede effective establishment and management of protected areas.

The National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA) for Global Environment Management (2004-2005) has identified 30 priority issues resulting from the gaps identified, concerning the implementation of the CBD, addressing aspects of capacity in the field of legislation, financing conservation and sustainable use, institution and administration, education and public awareness and scientific research priorities. Some of the most important issues identified were:

Insufficient or inefficient stimuli for the communities depending on protected natural resources or resources intended for sustainable use.  
 Unbalanced distribution of investments in the field of nature conservation.  
 Legislative inflation.  
 Lack of specific regulations to ensure implementation of CBD on technical and scientific cooperation.  
 Strong institutional instability (at an organizational level, including environmental structures) also reflected at an individual level.  
 Capacity of institutions to attract financial resources is insufficiently developed.  
 There is no clear and complete evidence of the proprieties regime of terrains inside the natural protected areas.  
 The educational system isn't adapted to the needs and requests of the CBD.  
 Mechanism of clearing-house non-functional.  
 Weak public involvement.  
 Lack of transparency of public institutions.

**42.** Has your country undertaken national protected-area capacity needs assessments and established capacity building programmes? (decision VII/28)

a) No	
b) No, but assessments are under way	<b>X</b>
c) Yes, a basic assessment undertaken and some programmes established (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, a thorough assessment undertaken and comprehensive programmes established (please provide details below)	

Further comments on protected-area capacity needs assessment and establishment of capacity building programmes.

An allocation system is in place based on surface, but without a real assessment of the needs identified in the management plans.

**43.** Is your country implementing country-level sustainable financing plans that support national systems of protected areas? (decision VII/28)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant plan is under development	<b>X</b>
c) Yes, relevant plan is in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, relevant plan is being implemented (please provide details below)	

Further comments on implementation of country-level sustainable financing plans that support national systems of protected areas.

The NCSA thematic plan for action for the CBD has identified several issues for financing activities related to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity components.

Several projects were carried out for the Ministry of Environment and Water Management to estimate the costs.

**44.** Is your country implementing appropriate methods, standards, criteria and indicators for evaluating the effectiveness of protected areas management and governance? (decision VII/28)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant methods, standards, criteria and indicators are under	<b>X</b>

development	
c) Yes, some national methods, standards, criteria and indicators developed and in use (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, some national methods, standards, criteria and indicators developed and in use and some international methods, standards, criteria and indicators in use (please provide details below)	
Further comments on methods, standards, criteria and indicators for evaluating the effectiveness of protected areas management and governance.	

**Box XLV.**

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;</li> <li>b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;</li> <li>c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;</li> <li>d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;</li> <li>e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;</li> <li>f) constraints encountered in implementation.</li> </ul>

**Article 8(h) - Alien species**

<b>45.</b> Has your country identified alien species introduced into its territory and established a system for tracking the introduction of alien species?	
a) No	
b) Yes, some alien species identified but a tracking system not yet established	<b>X</b>
c) Yes, some alien species identified and tracking system in place	
d) Yes, alien species of major concern identified and tracking system in place	

<b>46. ?</b> Has your country assessed the risks posed to ecosystems, habitats or species by the introduction of these alien species?	
a) No	
b) Yes, but only for some alien species of concern (please provide details below)	<b>X</b>
c) Yes, for most alien species (please provide details below)	
Further information on the assessment of the risks posed to ecosystems, habitats or species by the introduction of these alien species.	
A total number of 112 species and clones of alien tree species are records, of which only 6 are invasive: <i>Acer negundo</i> , <i>Ailanthus altissima</i> , <i>Amorfa fruticosa</i> , <i>Cytisus scoparius</i> , <i>Fraxinus americana</i> , and <i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i> .	
For aquatic ecosystems the rate of invasion since the 19 <sup>th</sup> century was estimated at 3-4 years for	

Black Sea coastal waters and 4-5 years for freshwaters. In all 67 alien species have invaded aquatic systems in Romania (of which 60% marine and 40% freshwater) (Gomoiu et al., 2002). The impact of several invasive species in the Black Sea is well documented (e.g. *Rapana thomasi*, *Mnemiopsis leidyi*) (Gomoiu et al. 2002). The impact of introduced salmonids (e.g. rainbow trout) in alpine lakes from protected areas was also documented, with a marked decline in amphibians and crustaceans reported. The acacia plantations were affected during the last 15 years by two species of miner moth of North American origin.

**47. ?** Has your country undertaken measures to prevent the introduction of, control or eradicate, those alien species which threaten ecosystems, habitats or species?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under consideration	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	<b>X</b>
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures to prevent the introduction of, control or eradicate those alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species.

Control of ballast water in the Black Sea ports are in place.  
 There are laboratories for the identification of invasive species, especially insect leaf miners, at all ICAS branches in the country.  
 There is a Central Laboratory of Phytosanitary Quarantine with strict regulations.

**48. ?** In dealing with the issue of invasive species, has your country developed, or involved itself in, mechanisms for international cooperation, including the exchange of best practices? (decision V/8)

a) No	
b) Yes, bilateral cooperation	
c) Yes, regional and/or subregional cooperation	
d) Yes, multilateral cooperation	<b>X</b>

**49. ?** Is your country using the ecosystem approach and precautionary and bio-geographical approaches as appropriate in its work on alien invasive species? (decision V/8)

a) No	<b>X</b>
b) Yes (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the use of the ecosystem approach and precautionary and bio-geographical approaches in work on alien invasive species.

<b>50. Has your country identified national needs and priorities for the implementation of the Guiding Principles? (decision VI/23)</b>	
a) No	<b>X</b>
b) No, but needs and priorities are being identified	
c) Yes, national needs and priorities have been identified (please provide below a list of needs and priorities identified)	
Further comments on the identification of national needs and priorities for the implementation of the Guiding Principles.	

<b>51. Has your country created mechanisms to coordinate national programmes for applying the Guiding Principles? (decision VI/23)</b>	
a) No	<b>X</b>
b) No, but mechanisms are under development	
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the mechanisms created to coordinate national programmes for implementing the Guiding Principles.	

<b>52. Has your country reviewed relevant policies, legislation and institutions in the light of the Guiding Principles, and adjusted or developed policies, legislation and institutions? (decision VI/23)</b>	
a) No	<b>X</b>
b) No, but review under way	
c) Yes, review completed and adjustment proposed (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, adjustment and development ongoing	
e) Yes, some adjustments and development completed (please provide details below)	
Further information on the review, adjustment or development of policies, legislation and institutions in light of the Guiding Principles.	

<b>53. Is your country enhancing cooperation between various sectors in order to improve prevention, early detection, eradication and/or control of invasive alien species? (decision VI/23)</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but potential coordination mechanisms are under consideration	<b>X</b>
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on cooperation between various sectors.	

<b>54. Is your country collaborating with trading partners and neighboring countries to address threats of invasive alien species to biodiversity in ecosystems that cross international boundaries? (decision VI/23)</b>	
a) No	
b) Yes, relevant collaborative programmes are under development	<b>X</b>
c) Yes, relevant programmes are in place (please specify below the measures taken for this purpose)	
Further comments on collaboration with trading partners and neighboring countries.	
Only in the Black Sea region.	

<b>55. Is your country developing capacity to use risk assessment to address threats of invasive alien species to biodiversity and incorporate such methodologies in environmental impact assessment (EIA) and strategic environmental assessment (SEA)? (decision VI/23)</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but programmes for this purpose are under development	<b>X</b>
c) Yes, some activities for developing capacity in this field are being undertaken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive activities are being undertaken (please provide details below)	
Further information on capacity development to address threats of invasive alien species.	

<b>56. Has your country developed financial measures and other policies and tools to promote activities to reduce the threats of invasive species? (decision VI/23)</b>	
a) No	<b>X</b>
b) No, but relevant measures and policies are under development	
c) Yes, some measures, policies and tools are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures and tools are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the development of financial measures and other policies and tools for the promotion of activities to reduce the threats of invasive species.	

**Box XLVI.**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

f. There are no joint monitoring programs in place after the construction of the Danube-Main-Rhine canal, connecting two previously isolated catchments.

**Article 8(j) - Traditional knowledge and related provisions****GURTS**

**57.** Has your country created and developed capacity-building programmes to involve and enable smallholder farmers, indigenous and local communities, and other relevant stakeholders to effectively participate in decision-making processes related to genetic use restriction technologies?

a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes are in place (please provide details below)	<b>X</b>
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on capacity-building programmes to involve and enable smallholder farmers, indigenous and local communities and other relevant stakeholders to effectively participate in decision-making processes related to GURTs.

There are no programs developed, but Ordinance 49/2000 approved by Law 214/2002 includes procedures for changes and public consultation, allowing local communities and small farmers to express their point of view regarding specific genetic technologies.

The Law 214/2002 establishes the procedure of notification for local communities, for promoting a variety of restrictive genetic techniques.

**Status and Trends**

**58.** Has your country supported indigenous and local communities in undertaking field studies to determine the status, trends and threats related to the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities? (decision VII/16)

a) No	
b) No, but support to relevant studies is being considered	<b>X</b>
c) Yes (please provide information on the studies undertaken)	

Further information on the studies undertaken to determine the status, trends and threats related to the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities, and priority actions identified.

Some communities which would abandon traditional activities due to an economic boom are considered.



### Akwé:Kon Guidelines

<b>59.</b> Has your country initiated a legal and institutional review of matters related to cultural, environmental and social impact assessment, with a view to incorporating the Akwé:Kon Guidelines into national legislation, policies, and procedures?	
a) No	<b>X</b>
b) No, but review is under way	
c) Yes, a review undertaken (please provide details on the review)	
Further information on the review.	

<b>60.</b> Has your country used the Akwé:Kon Guidelines in any project proposed to take place on sacred sites and/or land and waters traditionally occupied by indigenous and local communities? (decision VII/16)	
a) No	<b>X</b>
b) No, but a review of the Akwé: Kon guidelines is under way	
c) Yes, to some extent (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, to a significant extent (please provide details below)	
Further information on the projects where the Akwé:Kon Guidelines are applied.	

### Capacity Building and Participation of Indigenous and Local Communities

<b>61.</b> Has your country undertaken any measures to enhance and strengthen the capacity of indigenous and local communities to be effectively involved in decision-making related to the use of their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (decision V/16)	
a) No	
b) No, but some programmes being developed	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	<b>X</b>
d) Yes, comprehensive measures taken (please provide details below)	
Further information on the measures to enhance and strengthen the capacity of indigenous and local communities.	
<p>Partly, only in the mountain region, according to the Law of the Mountain.</p> <p>GEF has started a Small Grants program addressed only to local communities, while UNDP has started a Small Grants program addressed to NGOs and local communities (<a href="http://www.undp.ro/environment/sgp.php">www.undp.ro/environment/sgp.php</a>).</p> <p>The local communities are interested in certifying their forests.</p>	

<b>62.</b> Has your country developed appropriate mechanisms, guidelines, legislation or other initiatives to foster and promote the effective participation of indigenous and local communities in decision making, policy planning and development and implementation of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity at international, regional, subregional, national and local levels? (decision V/16)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant mechanisms, guidelines and legislation are under development	
c) Yes, some mechanisms, guidelines and legislation are in place (please provide details below)	<b>X</b>
Further information on the mechanisms, guidelines and legislation developed.	
<p>In the existing legislation regarding impact studies and public participation needed for the authorization of any activities with significant impact on biodiversity.</p> <p>According to the OMMGA 494/2005 concerning the procedures for giving into custody the administration of natural protected areas representatives of the local communities must be included in the Council of Administration of the Protected Area.</p> <p>The same issue is stated in the Law concerning the creation of the Administration of the Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve (Law 82/1992).</p>	

<b>63.</b> Has your country developed mechanisms for promoting the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities with specific provisions for the full, active and effective participation of women in all elements of the programme of work? (decision V/16, annex)	
a) No	<b>X</b>
b) No, but relevant mechanisms are being developed	
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the mechanisms for promoting the full and effective participation of women of indigenous and local communities in all elements of the programme of work.	

### Support to implementation

<b>64.</b> Has your country established national, subregional and/or regional indigenous and local community biodiversity advisory committees?	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant work is under way	<b>X</b>
c) Yes	

<b>65.</b> Has your country assisted indigenous and local community organizations to hold regional meetings to discuss the outcomes of the decisions of the Conference of the Parties and to prepare for meetings under the Convention?	
a) No	<b>X</b>
b) Yes (please provide details about the outcome of meetings)	
Further information on the outcome of regional meetings.	
<p>Several consultative committees have been created within local and county councils. They include members of environmental NGOs and they can express their point of view regarding development projects and the sustainable use of biological resources.</p>	

During training session included in on-going projects with GEF and EU funds. The conclusions from these seminars have outlined the weaknesses in the administration related to achieving the goals of the convention and the lack of trained staff for a better communication with local communities.

**66.** Has your country supported, financially and otherwise, indigenous and local communities in formulating their own community development and biodiversity conservation plans that will enable such communities to adopt a culturally appropriate strategic, integrated and phased approach to their development needs in line with community goals and objectives?

a) No	<b>X</b>
b) Yes, to some extent (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, to a significant extent (please provide details below)	
Further information on the support provided.	

**Box XLVII.**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

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**Article 9 - Ex-situ conservation**

**67. ?** On Article 9(a) and (b), has your country adopted measures for the *ex-situ* conservation of components of biological diversity native to your country and originating outside your country?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	<b>X</b>
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures adopted for the *ex-situ* conservation of components of biodiversity native to your country and originating outside your country.

The Law for the functioning of zoological gardens and public aquaria was promoted (law 191/2002). The Botanical Gardens in Romania have joined in a National Association of Botanical Gardens. Romsilva also has seed-orchards for tree species with high economic value. The Romanian Government decision no. 371/1990 established in 1990 the Bank of Vegetal Genetic Resources of Suceava. It has not developed since; it maintains its activities through collecting activities but there are no cryogenic technologies available.

The seed bank in Brasov is focused only of coniferous species.

At the Institute of Biology in Bucharest a project is underway for the conservation of endemic and rare plant species through *in vitro* methods.

**68. ?** On Article 9(c), has your country adopted measures for the reintroduction of threatened species into their natural habitats under appropriate conditions?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	<b>X</b>
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the measures for the reintroduction of threatened species into their natural habitats under appropriate conditions.

The beaver, alpine marmot, great bustard and European bison were reintroduced in the country.

**69. ?** On Article 9(d), has your country taken measures to regulate and manage the collection of biological resources from natural habitats for *ex-situ* conservation purposes so as not to threaten ecosystems and *in-situ* populations of species?

a) No	<b>X</b>
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures to regulate and manage the collection of biological resources from natural habitats for *ex-situ* conservation purposes so as not to threaten ecosystems and *in-situ* populations of species.

**Box XLVIII .**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Specific protective areas were created for the European bison and great bustard (*Otis tarda*). Reintroductions are not always possible due to dramatic changes in habitats. Sometimes the interests and concerns are focused on production and economic revenues. Gene and seed banks require extensive financing, difficult to obtain in the present.

### Article 10 - Sustainable use of components of biological diversity

**70. ?** On Article 10(a), has your country integrated consideration of the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources into national decision-making?

a) No	
b) No, but steps are being taken	
c) Yes, in some relevant sectors (please provide details below)	<b>X</b>
d) Yes, in most relevant sectors (please provide details below)	

Further information on integrating consideration of conservation and sustainable use of biological resources into national decision-making.

Sectoral decision concerning the sustainable use of pastures, forests, inland waters, agriculture fields, collecting from the wild of medical plants, snails, leeches, frogs etc. are in place.

**71. ?** On Article 10(b), has your country adopted measures relating to the use of biological resources that avoid or minimize adverse impacts on biological diversity?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	<b>X</b>
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures adopted relating to the use of biological resources that avoid or minimize adverse impacts on biological diversity.

An environmental impact assessment is required before approval for exploitation is issued. Regulations are in place for mitigating the negative impact associated with harvesting from the wild (e.g. the size of fishing nets).

**72. ?** On Article 10(c), 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?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	<b>X</b>
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures that protect and encourage customary use of biological resources that is compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements.

**73. ?** On Article 10(d), 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?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	<b>X</b>
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures that help local populations develop and implement remedial action in degraded areas where biodiversity has been reduced.

Several measures are in use: seedlings and tree seedlings are provided for free, technical help is provided for afforestation or reforestation of degraded land, forest belts are being planted along roads, highways, railways and industrial sites.

The project 'Afforestation of degraded agricultural land in Romania' financed by the Prototype CarbonFund-World Bank and the National Forest Administration – Romsilva, started in 2002 and will last until 2017. Its goal is the afforestation of 6496 ha of degraded agriculture areas under the Kyoto Protocol.

Several research projects were financed by the National Program for Research, Development and Innovation (PNCDI):

- Integrated technologies for the rehabilitation by afforestations of areas degraded by erosion or landslides in the south of Moldova (Mener program, during 2002-2005)
- Rehabilitation of degraded agriculture land in Vrancea (Relansin program, during 2003-2005)
- Technologies for the creation and rehabilitation of forest belts for protection in the south-east of the country (Relansin, 2004-2006).

<b>74. ?</b> Has your country identified indicators and incentive measures for sectors relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (decision V/24)	
a) No	
b) No, but assessment of potential indicators and incentive measures is under way	<b>x</b>
c) Yes, indicators and incentive measures identified (please describe below)	
Further comments on the identification of indicators and incentive measures for sectors relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.	
The NCSA report has proposed incentive measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. Although they are legally in place for forests and agriculture fields they are not yet applied.	

<b>75. ?</b> Has your country implemented sustainable use practices, programmes and policies for the sustainable use of biological diversity, especially in pursuit of poverty alleviation? (decision V/24)	
a) No	
b) No, but potential practices, programmes and policies are under review	
c) Yes, some policies and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	<b>x</b>
d) Yes, comprehensive policies and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
Further information on sustainable use programmes and policies.	
GEF has a Small Grants program that promotes traditional activities within the local communities around the national and natural parks.	
Every year the quotas allowed for harvesting (forests), landing (fisheries) and hunting (game species) are established by law.	
In the Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve local fishermen have the right of pre-emption for fishing areas granting.	

<b>76. ?</b> Has your country developed or explored mechanisms to involve the private sector in initiatives on the sustainable use of biodiversity? (decision V/24)	
a) No	
b) No, but mechanisms are under development	<b>x</b>
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please describe below)	
Further comments on the development of mechanisms to involve the private sector in initiatives on the sustainable use of biodiversity.	
The custody of some protected areas is entrusted to private structures ( NGOs).	

<b>77.</b> Has your country initiated a process to apply the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity? (decision VII/12)
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a) No	<b>X</b>
b) No, but the principles and guidelines are under review	
c) Yes, a process is being planned	
d) Yes, a process has been initiated (please provide detailed information)	
Further information on the process to apply the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity.	

<b>78.</b> Has your country taken any initiative or action to develop and transfer technologies and provide financial resources to assist in the application of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity? (decision VII/12)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	<b>X</b>
c) Yes, some technologies developed and transferred and limited financial resources provided (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many technologies developed and transferred and significant financial resources provided (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the development and transfer of technologies and provision of financial resources to assist in the application of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity.	
In selecting projects for co-financing from governmental sources, priority is given to pilot-projects which disseminate for free the results.	

### Biodiversity and Tourism

<b>79. ?</b> Has your country established mechanisms to assess, monitor and measure the impact of tourism on biodiversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but mechanisms are under development	<b>X</b>
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please specify below)	
d) Yes, existing mechanisms are under review	
Further comments on the establishment of mechanisms to assess, monitor and measure the impact of tourism on biodiversity.	



<b>80. ?</b> Has your country provided educational and training programmes to the tourism operators so as to increase their awareness of the impacts of tourism on biodiversity and upgrade the technical capacity at the local level to minimize the impacts? (decision V/25)	
a) No	
b) No, but programmes are under development	
c) Yes, programmes are in place (please describe below)	<b>X</b>
Further comments on educational and training programmes provided to tourism operators.	
Several education programmes at the master level are in place (e.g. a master in Ecotourism at the Ecological University Bucharest).	

<b>81.</b> Does your country provide indigenous and local communities with capacity-building and financial resources to support their participation in tourism policy-making, development planning, product development and management? (decision VII/14)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are being considered	
c) Yes, some programmes are in place (please provide details below)	<b>X</b>
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments in the capacity-building and financial resources provided to indigenous and local communities to support their participation in tourism policy-making, development planning, product development and management.	
Rural and agrotourism is developing rapidly. The EU SAPARD program is offering small grants for touristic pensions.	

<b>82.</b> Has your country integrated the Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development in the development or review of national strategies and plans for tourism development, national biodiversity strategies and actions plans, and other related sectoral strategies? (decision VII/14)	
a) No, but the guidelines are under review	
b) No, but a plan is under consideration to integrate some principles of the guidelines into relevant strategies	
c) Yes, a few principles of the guidelines are integrated into some sectoral plans and NBSAPs (please specify which principle and sector)	<b>X</b>
d) Yes, many principles of the guidelines are integrated into some sectoral plans and NBSAPs (please specify which principle and sector)	
Further information on the sectors where the principles of the Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development are integrated.	

**Box XLIX.**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

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**Article 11 - Incentive measures**

**83. ?** Has your country established programmes to identify and adopt economically and socially sound measures that act as incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of components of biological diversity?

a) No	<b>X</b>
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the programmes to identify and adopt incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

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**84. ?** Has your country developed the mechanisms or approaches to ensure adequate incorporation of both market and non-market values of biological diversity into relevant plans, policies and programmes and other relevant areas? (decisions III/18 and IV/10)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant mechanisms are under development	
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	<b>X</b>
d) Yes, review of impact of mechanisms available (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the mechanism or approaches to incorporate market and non-market values of biodiversity into relevant plans, policies and programmes.

The 'polluter pays' principle is being applied (e.g. taxes on sawdust, on log export, on water use etc.).

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**85. ?** Has your country developed training and capacity-building programmes to implement

incentive measures and promote private-sector initiatives? (decision III/18)	
a) No	<b>X</b>
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes are in place	
d) Yes, many programmes are in place	

<b>86.</b> Does your country take into consideration the proposals for the design and implementation of incentive measures as contained in Annex I to decision VI/15 when designing and implementing incentive measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (decision VI/15)	
a) No	<b>X</b>
b) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further information on the proposals considered when designing and implementing the incentive measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.	

<b>87.</b> Has your country made any progress in removing or mitigating policies or practices that generate perverse incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity? (decision VII/18)	
a) No	
b) No, but identification of such policies and practices is under way	
c) Yes, relevant policies and practices identified but not entirely removed or mitigated (please provide details below)	<b>X</b>
d) Yes, relevant policies and practices identified and removed or mitigated (please provide details below)	
Further information on perverse incentives identified and/or removed or mitigated.	
The use of taxes for the utilization of natural resources has eliminated the unfair competition of tax free policy for game trophy export.	

**Box L.**

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;</li> <li>b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;</li> <li>c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;</li> <li>d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;</li> <li>e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;</li> <li>f) constraints encountered in implementation.</li> </ul>
Some charges are not yet enough high to stop unsustainable use of biological diversity.

## Article 12 - Research and training

**88. ?** On Article 12(a), 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?

a) No	
b) No, but programmes are under development	
c) Yes, programmes are in place (please provide details below)	<b>X</b>

Further information on the programmes for scientific and technical education and training in the measures for identification, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Financing research in the field of biodiversity is done by several institutions:

1. National Program for Research Development and Innovation (PNCDI) – MENER (Environment, energy and resources), which during 2001-2005 had a budget of about 65 million Euro .
2. The National Council for Scientific Research in Higher Education (CNCSIS) has also financed small research projects, local or national in scope, related to biodiversity issues.
3. The Romanian Academy is financing research grants for basic science, limited to the research institutes within its administration.
4. The Academy of Agriculture Sciences and Forestry is also financing research programs within the institutes affiliated.

**89. ?** On Article 12(b), does your country promote and encourage research which contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	<b>X</b>

Further information on the research which contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

The Ministry of Environment and Water Management cofinances EU projects (LIFE), GEF, UNDP and others, but far from sufficient.

**90. ?** On Article 12(c), 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?

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	<b>X</b>

Further information on the use of scientific advances in biodiversity research in developing methods for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

The Ministry of Education and Research has started a program of Research for Excellence (<http://www.mct-excelenta.ro>), which will be coupled to the EU Framework Programs.

**Box LI.**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

The researches from the above -mentioned programs will allow the development of international teams for joint studies within the 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> Frame Programs of the EU in the field of Sustainable Development and Biodiversity Conservation.

The newly created Multiple Users Research Facilities are not sufficiently used.

No training is done with the staff using modern technologies.

### Article 13 - Public education and awareness

**91.** Is your country implementing a communication, education and public awareness strategy and promoting public participation in support of the Convention? (Goal 4.1 of the Strategic Plan)

a) No	
b) No, but a CEPA strategy is under development	
c) Yes, a CEPA strategy developed and public participation promoted to a limited extent (please provide details below)	<b>X</b>
d) Yes, a CEPA strategy developed and public participation promoted to a significant extent (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the implementation of a CEPA strategy and the promotion of public participation in support of the Convention.

Through a GEF-Biodiversity program a communication strategies was developed but is not yet implemented or adopted by a legal act.

**92.** Is your country undertaking any activities to facilitate the implementation of the programme of work on Communication, Education and Public Awareness as contained in the annex to decision VI/19? (decision VI/19)

a) No	<b>X</b>
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some activities are being undertaken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many activities are being undertaken (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the activities to facilitate the implementation of the programme of work on CEPA.

**93.** Is your country strongly and effectively promoting biodiversity-related issues through the press, the various media and public relations and communications networks at national level? (decision VI/19)

a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, to a limited extent (please provide details below)	<b>X</b>
d) Yes, to a significant extent (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the promotion of biodiversity-related issues through the press, the various media and public relations and communications networks at national level.	
The Romanian Association of Environmental Press (ARZM) and several local NGOs are involved in editing publication, disseminating and training programs.	

**94.** Does your country promote the communication, education and public awareness of biodiversity at the local level? (decision VI/19)

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	<b>X</b>
Further information on the efforts to promote the communication, education and public awareness of biodiversity at the local level.	
The Ministry of Education and Research provides alternative textbooks, translations and other educational materials for schools and high-schools by optional curricula.	

**95.** Is your country supporting national, regional and international activities prioritized by the Global Initiative on Education and Public Awareness? (decision VI/19)

a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	<b>X</b>
c) Yes, some activities supported (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many activities supported (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the support of national, regional and international activities prioritized by the Global Initiative on Education and Public Awareness.	

<b>96. Has your country developed adequate capacity to deliver initiatives on communication, education and public awareness?</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)	<b>X</b>
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the development of adequate capacity to deliver initiatives on communication, education and public awareness.	
<p>A project for Distance Learning in the Rural Education is under way co-financed by the World Bank (91 million \$).</p> <p>Several NGOs are involved in raising public awareness and education in relation to the goals of the CBD.</p> <p>A National Strategy for Public Awareness for Biodiversity Conservation is available (Fundatia Internationala de Management 2003) even if it was not adopted at the Government level.</p>	

<b>97. Does your country promote cooperation and exchange programmes for biodiversity education and awareness at the national, regional and international levels? (decisions IV /10 and VI/19)</b>	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	<b>X</b>
Further comments on the promotion of cooperation and exchange programmes for biodiversity education and awareness, at the national, regional and international levels.	
<p>The BioPlatform European Platform for Biodiversity has developed the framework needed.</p> <p>Romania is part of Program Fauna Europaea</p>	

<b>98. Is your country undertaking some CEPA activities for implementation of cross-cutting issues and thematic programmes of work adopted under the Convention?</b>	
a) No (please specify reasons below)	
b) Yes, some activities undertaken for some issues and thematic areas (please provide details below)	<b>X</b>
c) Yes, many activities undertaken for most issues and thematic areas (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive activities undertaken for all issues and thematic areas (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the CEPA activities for implementation of cross-cutting issues and thematic programmes of work adopted under the Convention.	
<p>The UNDP has financed a National Capacity Self Assessment for Global Environmental Management (2004-2005).</p> <p>A campaign is under way for raising public awareness and promote afforestation and reforestation of degraded lands.</p>	

**99. ?** Does your country support initiatives by major groups, key actors and stakeholders that integrate biological diversity conservation matters in their practice and education programmes as well as into their relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies? (decision IV/10 and Goal 4.4 of the Strategic Plan)

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	<b>X</b>
Further comments on the initiatives by major groups, key actors and stakeholders that integrate biodiversity conservation in their practice and education programmes as well as their relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies.	
Several activities are under way: training of farmers at local and regional level, training at the National Institute of Public Administration for local and central authorities, training for central authorities done by the European Institute in Romania.	

**100.** Is your country communicating the various elements of the 2010 biodiversity target and establishing appropriate linkages to the Decade on Education for Sustainable Development in the implementation of your national CEPA programmes and activities? (decision VII/24)

a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	<b>X</b>
c) Yes, some programmes developed and activities undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes developed and many activities undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the communication of the various elements of the 2010 biodiversity target and the establishment of linkages to the Decade on Education for Sustainable Development.	
UNESCO-Romania launched the public call to contribute to the strategy for Decade on Education for Sustainable Development	

**Box LII .**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

A major obstacle is the missing of cooperation between ministries.



## Article 14 - Impact assessment and minimizing adverse impacts

<b>101. ?</b> On Article 14.1(a), has your country developed legislation requiring an environmental impact assessment of proposed projects likely to have adverse effects on biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) No, legislation is still in early stages of development	
c) No, but legislation is in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, legislation is in place (please provide details below)	<b>X</b>
e) Yes, review of implementation available (please provide details below)	
Further information on the legislation requiring EIA of proposed projects likely to have adverse effects on biodiversity.	
<p>EIA is covered by several laws:</p> <p>HG nr. 918/2002 regarding the framework procedure for evaluating the environmental impact and for approving public and private projects subjected to this procedure modified by HG nr. 1705/2004; Order MAPM nr. 860/2002 for the evaluation of the environmental impact assessment and environmental permit issuing, modified by the Order MMGA nr. 210/2004;</p> <p>Order MAPM nr. 863/2002 concerning the approval of methodological guides applicable to the framework steps for environmental impact assessment;</p> <p>Order MAPM nr. 864/2002 for the approval of the procedure of evaluation of the environmental impact assessment in a transboundary context and of the public participation in decision making regarding projects with transboundary impact.</p>	

<b>102. ?</b> On Article 14.1(b), has your country developed mechanisms to ensure that due consideration is given to the environmental consequences of national programmes and policies that are likely to have significant adverse impacts on biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) No, mechanisms are still in early stages of development	
c) No, but mechanisms are in advanced stages of development	<b>X</b>
d) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the mechanisms developed to ensure that due consideration is given to the environmental consequences of national programmes and policies that are likely to have significant adverse impacts on biodiversity.	
<p>EIA is required for a variety of projects.</p> <p>SEA is required for plans and programs.</p> <p>Integrated monitoring is carried out for water resources (according to the Water Framework Directive), soil (required by the ministerial order OMAPDR 197/2005), soil and forests.</p>	

<b>103. ?</b> On Article 14.1(c), is your country implementing bilateral, regional and/or multilateral agreements on activities likely to significantly affect biological diversity outside your country's jurisdiction?	
a) No	
b) No, but assessment of options is in progress	
c) Yes, some completed, others in progress (please provide details below)	<b>X</b>
d) Yes (please provide details below)	

Further information on the bilateral, regional and/or multilateral agreements on activities likely to significantly affect biodiversity outside your country's jurisdiction.

See art. 9-11.

**104. ?** On Article 14.1(d), has your country put mechanisms in place to prevent or minimize danger or damage originating in your territory to biological diversity in the territory of other Parties or in areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction?

a) No	
b) No, mechanisms are still in early stages of development	<b>X</b>
c) No, but mechanisms are in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, mechanisms are in place based on current scientific knowledge	

**105. ?** On Article 14.1(e), has your country established national mechanisms for emergency response to activities or events which present a grave and imminent danger to biological diversity?

a) No	
b) No, mechanisms are still in early stages of development	<b>X</b>
c) No, but mechanisms are in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on national mechanisms for emergency response to the activities or events which present a grave and imminent danger to biodiversity.

**106.** Is your country applying the Guidelines for Incorporating Biodiversity-related Issues into Environment-Impact-Assessment Legislation or Processes and in Strategic Impact Assessment as contained in the annex to decision VI/7 in the context of the implementation of paragraph 1 of Article 14? (decision VI/7)

a) No	
b) No, but application of the guidelines under consideration	<b>X</b>
c) Yes, some aspects being applied (please specify below)	
d) Yes, major aspects being applied (please specify below)	

Further comments on application of the guidelines.

<b>107.</b> On Article 14 (2), has your country put in place national legislative, administrative or policy measures regarding liability and redress for damage to biological diversity? (decision VI/11)	
a) No	
b) Yes (please specify the measures)	<b>X</b>
Further comments on national legislative, administrative or policy measures regarding liability and redress for damage to biological diversity.	

<b>108.</b> Has your country put in place any measures to prevent damage to biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but some measures are being developed	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	<b>X</b>
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	
Further information on the measures in place to prevent damage to biological diversity.	
<p>Prevention measures are implemented in and around constructions: e.g. the construction of fences along the highways to prevent the access of large animals, signs on roads that might be crossed by wild animals.</p> <p>Restriction measures are in place for fishing, hunting and logging, limiting the period and establishing quotas.</p> <p>Limited exploitation (based on quotas) for plants, animals and mushrooms with economic value, for sand and boulders from river beds.</p> <p>More than half of the forests have protection functions and are not exploited or only under special measures.</p>	

<b>109.</b> Is your country cooperating with other Parties to strengthen capacities at the national level for the prevention of damage to biodiversity, establishment and implementation of national legislative regimes, policy and administrative measures on liability and redress? (decision VI/11)	
a) No	
b) No, but cooperation is under consideration	
c) No, but cooperative programmes are under development	
d) Yes, some cooperative activities being undertaken (please provide details below)	<b>X</b>
e) Yes, comprehensive cooperative activities being undertaken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on cooperation with other Parties to strengthen capacities for the prevention of damage to biodiversity.	
<p>The Danube Commission is regulating fishing.</p> <p>Despite several misunderstandings and bad will, Romania is cooperating with Ukraine in the Danube Delta in deciding the usefulness and impact of the Bastroe Canal.</p> <p>Along the Black Sea coast a joint conservation area with Bulgaria was created in Vama Veche – Shabla for the conservation of marine biodiversity and wetlands.</p> <p>The Black Sea Ecosystem Recovery Project is focused on reducing pollution.</p>	

**Box LIII.**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

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**Article 15 - Access to genetic resources**

**110. ?** Has your country endeavored to facilitate access to genetic resources for environmentally sound uses by other Parties, on the basis of prior informed consent and mutually agreed terms, in accordance with paragraphs 2, 4 and 5 of Article 15?

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	<b>X</b>

Further information on the efforts taken by your country to facilitate access to genetic resources for environmentally sound uses by other Parties, on the basis of prior informed consent and mutually agreed terms.

Export of exchange of genetic material from local breeds.

**111. ?** Has your country taken measures to ensure that any scientific research based on genetic resources provided by other Parties is developed and carried out with the full participation of such Parties, in accordance with Article 15(6)?

a) No	<b>X</b>
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the 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.

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<b>112. ?</b> Has your country taken measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of the results of research and development and of the benefits arising from the commercial and other use of genetic resources with any Contracting Party providing such resources, in accordance with Article 15(7)?	
a) No	<b>X</b>
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive legislation is in place (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, comprehensive statutory policy or subsidiary legislation are in place (please provide details below)	
f) Yes, comprehensive policy and administrative measures are in place (please provide details below)	
Further information on the type of measures taken.	

<b>113. ?</b> In developing national measures to address access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing, has your country taken into account the multilateral system of access and benefit-sharing set out in the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture?	
a) No	<b>X</b>
b) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further information on national measures taken which consider the multilateral system of access and benefit-sharing as set out in the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.	
Romania became an accession country to the treaty on May 31 <sup>st</sup> 2005.	

<b>114.</b> Is your country using the Bonn Guidelines when developing and drafting legislative, administrative or policy measures on access and benefit-sharing and/or when negotiating contracts and other arrangements under mutually agreed terms for access and benefit-sharing? (decision VII/19A)	
a) No	<b>X</b>
b) No, but steps being taken to do so (please provide details below)	
c) Yes (please provide details below)	
Please provide details and specify successes and constraints in the implementation of the Bonn Guidelines.	

**115.** Has your country adopted national policies or measures, including legislation, which address the role of intellectual property rights in access and benefit-sharing arrangements (i.e. the issue of disclosure of origin/source/legal provenance of genetic resources in applications for intellectual property rights where the subject matter of the application concerns, or makes use of, genetic resources in its development)?

a) No	<b>X</b>
b) No, but potential policies or measures have been identified (please specify below)	
c) No, but relevant policies or measures are under development (please specify below)	
d) Yes, some policies or measures are in place (please specify below)	
e) Yes, comprehensive policies or measures adopted (please specify below)	

Further information on policies or measures that address the role of IPR in access and benefit-sharing arrangements.

**116.** Has your country been involved in capacity-building activities related to access and benefit-sharing?

a) Yes (please provide details below)	
b) No	<b>X</b>

Please provide further information on capacity-building activities (your involvement as donor or recipient, key actors involved, target audience, time period, goals and objectives of the capacity-building activities, main capacity-building areas covered, nature of activities). Please also specify whether these activities took into account the Action Plan on capacity-building for access and benefit-sharing adopted at COP VII and available in annex to decision VII/19F.

**Box LIV.**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

### Article 16 - Access to and transfer of technology

<b>117. ?</b> On Article 16(1), has your country taken measures to provide or facilitate access for and transfer to other 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?	
a) No	<b>X</b>
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	
Further information on the measures to provide or facilitate access for and transfer to other Parties of technologies that are relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity or make use of genetic resources and do not cause significant damage to the environment.	

<b>118. ?</b> On Article 16(3), has your country taken measures so that Parties which provide genetic resources are provided access to and transfer of technology which make use of those resources, on mutually agreed terms?	
a) No	<b>X</b>
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place	
d) Yes, comprehensive legislation is in place	
e) Yes, comprehensive statutory policy or subsidiary legislation are in place	
f) Yes, comprehensive policy and administrative arrangements are in place	
g) Not applicable	

<b>119. ?</b> On Article 16(4), 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?	
a) No	<b>X</b>
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some policies and measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive policies and measures are in place (please provide details below)	
e) Not applicable	
Further information on the measures taken.	

**Box LV.**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

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**Programme of Work on transfer of technology and technology cooperation**

**120.** Has your country provided financial and technical support and training to assist in the implementation of the programme of work on transfer of technology and technology cooperation? (decision VII/29)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes being implemented (please provide details below)	<b>X</b>
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes being implemented (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the provision of financial and technical support and training to assist in the implementation of the programme of work on transfer of technology and technology cooperation.

A bilateral cooperation in R&D is in place with Moldova on technological transfer for restauration of degraded land through reforestation and afforestation.

**121.** Is your country taking any measures to remove unnecessary impediments to funding of multi-country initiatives for technology transfer and for scientific and technical cooperation? (decision VII/29)

a) No	<b>X</b>
b) No, but some measures being considered	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the measures to remove unnecessary impediments to funding of multi-country initiatives for technology transfer and for scientific and technical cooperation.

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<b>122.</b> Has your country made any technology assessments addressing technology needs, opportunities and barriers in relevant sectors as well as related needs in capacity building? (annex to decision VII/29)	
a) No	<b>X</b>
b) No, but assessments are under way	
c) Yes, basic assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, thorough assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on technology assessments addressing technology needs, opportunities and barriers in relevant sectors as well as related needs in capacity building.	

<b>123.</b> Has your country made any assessments and risk analysis of the potential benefits, risks and associated costs with the introduction of new technologies? (annex to decision VII/29)	
a) No	
b) No, but assessments are under way	
c) Yes, some assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	<b>X</b>
Further comments on the assessments and risk analysis of the potential benefits, risks and associated costs with the introduction of new technologies.	
An impact assessment study is required for the approval of each new technology and some products with impact on biodiversity.	

<b>124.</b> Has your country identified and implemented any measures to develop or strengthen appropriate information systems for technology transfer and cooperation, including assessing capacity building needs? (annex to decision VII/29)	
a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	<b>X</b>
c) Yes, some programmes are in place and being implemented (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)	
Further comments on measures to develop or strengthen appropriate information systems for technology transfer and cooperation.	
A special network of official contacts in various ministeries was established to ensure the flow of information.	

**125.** Has your country taken any of the measures specified under Target 3.2 of the programme of work as a preparatory phase to the development and implementation of national institutional, administrative, legislative and policy frameworks to facilitate cooperation as well as access to and adaptation of technologies of relevance to the Convention? (annex to decision VII/29)

a) No	<b>X</b>
b) No, but a few measures being considered	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please specify below)	
d) Yes, many measures taken (please specify below)	

Further comments on the measures taken as a preparatory phase to the development and implementation of national institutional, administrative, legislative and policy frameworks to facilitate cooperation as well as access to and adaptation of technologies of relevance to the Convention.

**Box LVI.**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

**Article 17 - Exchange of information**

**126. ?** On Article 17(1), has your country taken measures to facilitate the exchange of information from publicly available sources with a view to assist with the implementation of the Convention and promote technical and scientific cooperation?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place	<b>X</b>
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place	

**The following question (127) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES**

**127. ?** On Article 17(1), do these measures take into account the special needs of developing countries and include the categories of information listed in Article 17(2), such as technical, scientific and socio-economic research, training and surveying programmes, specialized knowledge, repatriation of information and so on?

a) No	
b) Yes, but they do not include the categories of information listed in Article 17(2), such as technical, scientific and socio-economic research, training and surveying programmes, specialized knowledge, repatriation of information and so on	
c) Yes, and they include categories of information listed in Article 17 (2), such as technical, scientific and socio-economic research, training and surveying programmes, specialized knowledge, repatriation of information and so on	

**Box LVII .**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

The BioPlaform program is providing the required information flow.

There are several initiatives for the facilitation of the tasks of reporting: the Ministry of Environment and Water Management provides the digital perimeter of the national and natural parks on its web site. Other national and natural parks provide a variety of information on their web site, including digital maps (e.g. Retezat National Park website [www.retezat.ro](http://www.retezat.ro)).

**Article 18 - Technical and scientific cooperation**

**128. ?** On Article 18(1), has your country taken measures to promote international technical and scientific cooperation in the field of conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	<b>X</b>
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures to promote international technical and scientific cooperation.

Romania has participated in joint research programs within the 6<sup>th</sup> Framework Program of the EU, the Black Sea Environmental Program, the Danube River and the Danube Delta.

Romania is part of EU co-financed projects: Life Natura, Life Environment, SAPARD, Phare. It also participated in EU research programs FP5 and FP6.

<b>129. ?</b> On Article 18(4), 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?	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant methods are under development	
c) Yes, methods are in place	<b>X</b>

<b>130. ?</b> On Article 18(5), 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?	
a) No	<b>X</b>
b) Yes (please provide some examples below)	
Examples for the establishment of joint research programmes and joint ventures for the development of technologies relevant to the objectives of the Convention.	

<b>131.</b> Has your country established links to non-governmental organizations, private sector and other institutions holding important databases or undertaking significant work on biological diversity through the CHM? (decision V/14)	
a) No	
b) No, but coordination with relevant NGOs, private sector and other institutions under way	
c) Yes, links established with relevant NGOs, private sector and institutions	<b>X</b>

***The following question (132) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES***

<b>132.</b> Has your country further developed the CHM to assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition to gain access to information in the field of scientific and technical cooperation? (decision V/14)	
a) No	
b) Yes, by using funding opportunities	
c) Yes, by means of access to, and transfer of technology	
d) Yes, by using research cooperation facilities	
e) Yes, by using repatriation of information	
f) Yes, by using training opportunities	
g) Yes, by using promotion of contacts with relevant institutions, organizations and the private sector	
h) Yes, by using other means (please specify below)	
Further comments on CHM developments to assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition to gain access to information in the field of scientific and technical	

cooperation.

**133.** Has your country used CHM to make information available more useful for researchers and decision-makers? (decision V/14)

a) No

b) No, but relevant initiatives under consideration

c) Yes (please provide details below)

**X**

Further comments on development of relevant initiatives.

There are focal points and commissions for each of the three environmental conventions: at the Ministry of Environment and Water Management the focal points for the CBD and for the UNFCCC; at the Ministry of Agriculture, Forests and Rural Development the focal point for the UNCCD.

The National Capacity Self Assessment for Global Environmental Management (project UNDP-GEF: ROM/03/G41) has identified the needs and elaborated an action plan to address the cross-cutting issues.

**134.** Has your country developed, provided and shared services and tools to enhance and facilitate the implementation of the CHM and further improve synergies among biodiversity-related Conventions? (decision V/14)

a) No

b) Yes (please specify services and tools below)

**X**

Further comments on services and tools to enhance and facilitate the implementation of CHM and further improve synergies among biodiversity-related Conventions.

#### **Box LVIII.**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

## Article 19 - Handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits

**135. ?** On Article 19(1), 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?

a) No	<b>X</b>
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place	
d) Yes, comprehensive legislation are in place	
e) Yes, comprehensive statutory policy and subsidiary legislation are in place	
f) Yes, comprehensive policy and administrative measures are in place	

**136. ?** On Article 19(2), has your country taken all practicable measures to promote and advance priority access by Parties, on a fair and equitable basis, to the results and benefits arising from biotechnologies based upon genetic resources provided by those Parties?

a) No	<b>X</b>
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place	

### Box LIX.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Although the comments below do not answer explicitly to questions 135 and 136 they show the interest in this field.

Romania has ratified the Cartagena Protocol (Law 59/2003).

For the moment there is no strategy for biosecurity, especially related to the use of genetically modified organisms (GMOs), although there is a regulation system for GMOs starting with 2000. At this stage Romania has the facilities to develop in cooperation with third parties GMOs with important economic value. We do not have yet the capacity needed for the developing and taking full advantage of the products of modern biotechnology.

Important human and institutional resources for biotechnology are mostly located in research-development academia and institutes: Institute of Biochemistry, Romanian Academy; Institute of Virology „Stefan Nicolau” Bucharest ([www.virology.ro](http://www.virology.ro)), Institute of Biology, Romanian Academy ([www.ibiol.ro](http://www.ibiol.ro)), Institute of Genetics and the Faculty of Biology, Bucharest University; University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine Timisoara, University „Babes-Bolyai” Cluj Napoca and University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine Cluj-Napoca. These institutes are not supported in obtaining facilities anyway by the government.

The State Institute for Testing and Registering cultivars/breeds/varieties has the capacity and ability to test and register varieties and hybrids of genetically modified plants. Romania has no accredited laboratories for GMO analysis. Research in the private sector is almost absent. The only research unit in Romania on GMOs is SC Sericarom S.A.

The research-development system in Romania, especially related to modern biotechnology is based on the Strategy for Economic Development, elaborated for the period 2000-2004. Unfortunately, the common strategy of the Ministry of Education and Research and the Romanian Academy does not specifically target GMOs technology. The EU financed project, BioPlatform, coordinated by the Institute of Biology Bucharest, is the only one that makes a clear statement in its strategy to need for the study of the impact of GMOs on the environment.

The Ministry of Education and Research has promoted regulations (556/2001 for the period 2001-2005) for the development of the field of modern biotechnologies. The funds allocated for this field are small and were mostly diverted to collateral fields. None of the regulations of the Ministry of Education and Research mentions the development of researches in the field of modern biotechnologies and biodiversity conservation.

Regarding the social impact of GMOs in Romania we should mention four projects done during 2000-2003: (i) The EU financed Leonardo project (2002-I-0,2\_B-F-PP-120211 entitled "GMO – food and biopollution certification") coordinated by Camera României pentru Comerț și Industrie [Romanian Chamber for Commerce and Industry]; (ii) the BioTech project (Center for dissemination of information about GMOs) coordinated by the Institutul de Bioresurse Alimentare [Institute of Food Bioresources]; (iii) Phare project "Public consultation of citizens regarding consumers rights for GMOs", coordinated by Centrul Român pentru Întreprinderi Mici și Mijlocii [Romanian Center for Small and Medium Companies]; and (iv) EU-Leonardo project RO/00/B/F/PP-141028 "Eurocompetence, transfer of information, recommendations for young specialists in the field of biosciences, eurobiocompetence" coordinated by Societatea Română pentru Biotehnologie și Bioinginerie [Romanian Society for Biotechnology and Bioengineering], Institutul de Cercetări Chimice [Institute of Chemical Researches], Universitatea Politehnică [Polytechnic University Bucharest], USAMV [University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine ].

Presently there are 21 projects ongoing or finalized of which: one is financed by CNCSIS, 11 by the programme BioTech-PNCDI, two by the EU FP5, one by programme EU-COST, two by Programme EU-Leonardo da Vinci, one by USAID and three are bilateral cooperations. From this list of projects we mention:

- Genetic transformation of the potato using gene transfer for the increase of the resistance to viruses and insects;
- Using recombinant DNA for the control of infections with *E. coli* in birds;
- Obtaining genetically modified potatoes;
- Studies regarding the transfer and stability in expression of transgenes to sexual and asexual descendants in *Solanum*:
- Creating varieties of genetically modified mulberry (*Morus* sp.) phytotherapeutically active;
- The study of proteins expressed by genetically modified and unmodified soya;
- Transfer of embryo nucleus to ovules deprived of nucleus for cloning mammal embryos;
- The use of recombinant DNA for the treatment and diagnosis of cattle rhynotraheites;
- Impact assessment of transgenic vine and plum trees on the diversity and dynamics of viral populations;

Some projects are under way for disseminating the importance of GMOs in agriculture and their impact on the environment and human health: (i) "Public consultation of citizens regarding the rights of consumers in the field of GMOs" (Phare -Access); (ii) Center for the dissemination of information regarding GMOs" (Biotech); (iii) Eurocompetences-vocational guide for young specialists in the field of life sciences" (EU - Leonardo da Vinci).

## Article 20 – Financial resources

### Box LX.

<p>Please describe for each of the following items the quantity of financial resources, both internal and external, that have been utilized, received or provided, as applicable, to implement the Convention on Biological Diversity, on an annual basis, since your country became a Party to the Convention.</p>	
<p>a) Budgetary allocations by national and local Governments as well as different sectoral ministries</p>	<p>The sums allocated for biodiversity conservation represented about <b>1.5-2%</b> of the total sum available for environmental protections, representing about <b>1.8 million</b> USD every year starting in 1994 until 2000, adding up to a total of <b>12.6</b> million USD. Starting with 2001 until now about <b>23 million</b> dollars were allocated, of which seven millions as co-finances for GEF, Life Natura, Sapard (Special Pre-accession programme for agriculture and rural development) and CBC (Cross Border Cooperation), distributed between the Ministry of the Environment and Water Management (<b>14 millions</b>), Ministry of Agriculture, Forests and Rural Development (<b>7 millions</b>) and other ministries (<b>2 millions</b>). The National Council for Research in Higher Educations (CNCSIS) has additionally financed research projects in the field of biodiversity adding to <b>20,509,330</b> USD between 1999 until present</p>
<p>b) Extra-budgetary resources (identified by donor agencies)</p>	<p>GEF (Global Environmental Facility) through the World Bank and the UNDP (United Nations Development Programme) has allocated <b>10 million</b> USD as follows: GEF – Small Grants Programme – <b>250.000</b> USD through UNDP, GEF – Small Grants through BSERP (Black Sea Recovery Project) – <b>150.000</b> USD; World Bank – Small Grants Programme – <b>100.000</b> USD; USAID (United States Agency for International Development), Romania – <b>1 million</b> USD</p>
<p>c) Bilateral channels (identified by donor agencies)</p>	<p>Mostly from the governments of Holland, Germany and Denmark for projects focused on the conservation of rural biodiversity and the management of protected areas, and also for technical assistance in conservation through institutional twinning.</p>
<p>d) Regional channels (identified by donor agencies)</p>	<p>Regional resources are provided by the EU programs. Of the <b>1.160 billion</b> USD provided through PHARE (Poland Hungary Aid for Reconstruction of the Economy), starting in 2001, of which <b>50 millions</b> CBC, only <b>2.11</b> million USD were provided for biodiversity conservation and the sustainable use of biological resources. For the period 2005-2006 PHARE will provide <b>1.587 millions USD</b>. Another source of European funds is the LIFE NATURA programme, representing <b>6.651.476</b> USD for the <b>24</b> selected projects (1999-2004), with a governmental contribution of <b>2.850.633</b> USD. Recently the 3.3 measure of the SAPARD programme was started, focused on investments for biodiversity conservation using traditional agricultural methods, in environmental agriculture and in the protection against erosion of the soil up to <b>100 millions</b>. The Programme for the Development of the Civil Society of the UE, carried through the Foundation for the Development of the Civil Society in 1995 has provided the environmental non-governmental associations and foundations involved in nature conservation about <b>1 million</b> USD, of which roughly <b>2/3</b> were allocated for Biodiversity Conservation.</p>



<p>e) Multilateral channels (identified by donor agencies)</p>	<p>F. Romania has at this stage a number of private donors. In all 43 donors are joined in a Forum of Donors which communicate their own strategies for grant allocation for NGOs. 32% of the donors are Development Agencies, 18% are Bilateral Donors, 16% are Multilateral Donors, 16% are private donors and 18% Public Foundations. The main donors are: Alliances for Voluntary Initiatives and Development – Allavida ; <b>Carpathian Foundation – Fund for Development of the Carpathian Euroregion</b> ; Charles Stewart Mott Foundation ; CO-operating Netherlands Foundations For Central and Eastern Europe – CNFCEE ; Delegation of the European Commission ; <b>Ecumenical Association of Churches in Romania – AIDRom; Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands;</b> Ethnocultural Diversity Resource Center (EDRC); <b>German Marshall Fund of the United States; King Baudouin Foudation; Open Society Foundation Romania;</b> Resource Center For Roma Communities; <b>Romanian Environmental Partnership Foundation;</b> Romanian Social Development Fund; Princess Margarita of Romania Foundation; <b>The Regional Environmental Center for Central and Eastern Europe (REC); United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Romania;</b> Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA); Freedom House; National Endowmwnt for Democracy; Open Society Institute, Budapest; <b>United Nations Development Programme (UNDP);</b> World Learning; <b>World Bank.</b></p> <p>The donors written with bold are the ones that contributed with funds for projects focused on biodiversity conservation. The sums allocated between 1994-2000 are estimated at <b>1.5 million USD</b>. Starting with 2001 until now, based on a more precise statistics, the funds spent are about <b>480.000 USD</b>.</p>
<p>f) Private sources (identified by donor agencies)</p>	
<p>g) Resources generated through financial instruments, such as charges for use of biodiversity</p>	<p>The Fund for the Environment was created in Romania. It consists of the taxes for pollution and biological resources exploitation paid by a economic agents (<b>63.735</b> of a total of <b>229.461</b>). Starting with 2001 until now <b>46.406.250 USD</b> were collected, compared to the <b>218.750.000 USD</b> estimated. For biodiveristy conservation <b>5.812.500 USD</b> were allocated until now</p>

**Box LXI.**

Please describe in detail below any major financing programmes, such as biodiversity trust funds or specific programmes that have been established in your country.

There are no special governmental programs for biodiversity conservation, but the willingness to co-finance the best conservation projects of public or private organisations selected for this purpose. Thus, the LIFE II NATURA program is still going, GEF small grants of which 90% are still for biodiversity conservation. The Ministry of Environment and Water Management decided to support with larger funds and facilities the co-financing of applications to the Fund for the Environment for projects on biodiversity conservation and management of biological resources. The recent measure 3.3 of the SAPARD program will contribute to the development of green agriculture and agricultural biodiversity conservation.

**137. ?** On Article 20(1), has your country provided financial support and incentives to those national activities that are intended to achieve the objectives of the Convention?

a) No	
b) Yes, incentives only (please provide a list of such incentives below)	
c) Yes, financial support only	<b>X</b>
d) Yes, financial support and incentives (please provide details below)	

Further comments on financial support and incentives provided.

Financial support is strictly limited to the projects of the institutions subordinated to the Ministry of Environment and Water Management and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forests and Rural Development and for international co-financing. Stimulating measures, although provided by regulations, are not yet applicable, especially those related to easements for conservation.

***The next question (138) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES***

**138. ?** On Article 20(2), 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 fulfill the obligations of the Convention?

a) No	
b) Yes (please indicate the amount, on an annual basis, of new and additional financial resources your country has provided)	

Further comments on new and additional financial resources provided.

**The next question (139) is for DEVELOPING COUNTRIES OR COUNTRIES WITH ECONOMIES IN TRANSITION**

<b>139. ?</b> On Article 20(2), has your country received new and additional financial resources to enable it to meet the agreed full incremental costs of implementing measures which fulfill the obligations of the Convention?	
a) No	
b) Yes	<b>X</b>

<b>140. ?</b> Has your country established a process to monitor financial support to biodiversity, including support provided by the private sector? (decision V/11)	
a) No	<b>X</b>
b) No, but procedures being established	
c) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further comments on processes to monitor financial support to biodiversity, including support provided by the private sector.	
The financial support is not recorded in a centralized manner.	

<b>141. ?</b> Has your country considered any measures like tax exemptions in national taxation systems to encourage financial support to biodiversity? (decision V/11)	
a) No	
b) No, but exemptions are under development (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, exemptions are in place (please provide details below)	<b>X</b>
Further comments on tax exemptions for biodiversity-related donations.	
There are legal systems promoting sponsorship, tax deduction of 1% as donations for NGOs etc.	

<b>142.</b> Has your country reviewed national budgets and monetary policies, including the effectiveness of official development assistance allocated to biodiversity, with particular attention paid to positive incentives and their performance as well as perverse incentives and ways and means for their removal or mitigation? (decision VI/16)	
a) No	<b>X</b>
b) No, but review is under way	
c) Yes (please provide results of review below)	
Further comments on review of national budgets and monetary policies, including the effectiveness of official development assistance.	

<b>143.</b> Is your country taking concrete actions to review and further integrate biodiversity considerations in the development and implementation of major international development initiatives, as well as in national sustainable development plans and relevant sectoral policies and plans? (decisions VI/16 and VII/21)	
a) No	
b) No, but review is under way	
c) Yes, in some initiatives and plans (please provide details below)	<b>X</b>
d) Yes, in major initiatives and plans (please provide details below)	
Further comments on review and integration of biodiversity considerations in relevant initiatives, policies and plans.	
World Bank development projects take into account biodiversity.	

<b>144.</b> Is your country enhancing the integration of biological diversity into the sectoral development and assistance programmes? (decision VII/21)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, into some sectoral development and assistance programmes (please provide details below)	<b>X</b>
d) Yes, into major sectoral development and assistance programmes (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the integration of biodiversity into sectoral development and assistance programmes	
There are sectoral programs in agriculture, forestry, water management, mountain areas, transport and energy sectors.	

**The next question (145) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES**

<b>145.</b> Please indicate with an "X" in the table below in which area your country has provided financial support to developing countries and/or countries with economies in transition. Please elaborate in the space below if necessary.	
A r e a s	Support provided
a) Undertaking national or regional assessments within the framework of MEA (decision VI/8)	
b) <i>In-situ</i> conservation (decision V/16)	
c) Enhance national capacity to establish and maintain the mechanisms to protect traditional knowledge (decision VI/10)	
d) <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation (decision V/26)	
e) Implementation of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (decision VI/9)	

f) Implementation of the Bonn Guidelines (decision VI/24)	
g) Implementation of programme of work on agricultural biodiversity (decision V/5)	
h) Preparation of first report on the State of World's Animal Genetic Resources (decision VI/17)	
i) Support to work of existing regional coordination mechanisms and development of regional and sub regional networks or processes (decision VI/27)	
j) Development of partnerships and other means to provide the necessary support for the implementation of the programme of work on dry and subhumid lands biological diversity (decision VII/2)	
k) Financial support for the operations of the Coordination Mechanism of the Global Taxonomy Initiative (decision VII/9)	
l) Support to the implementation of the Action Plan on Capacity Building as contained in the annex to decision VII/19 (decision VII/19)	
m) Support to the implementation of the programme of work on mountain biological diversity (decision VII/27)	
n) Support to the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas (decision VII/28)	
o) Support to the development of national indicators (decision VII/30)	
p) Others (please specify)	
Further information on financial support provided to developing countries and countries with economies in transition.	

**The next question (146) is for DEVELOPING COUNTRIES OR COUNTRIES WITH ECONOMIES IN TRANSITION**

**146.** Please indicate with an "X" in the table below in which areas your country has applied for funds from the Global Environment Facility (GEF), from developed countries and/or from other sources. The same area may have more than one source of financial support. Please elaborate in the space below if necessary.

Areas	Applied for funds from		
	GEF	Bilatera l	Other
a) Preparation of national biodiversity strategies or action plans	X		
b) National capacity self-assessment for implementation of Convention (decision VI/27)	X		
c) Priority actions to implement the Global Taxonomy Initiative (decision V/9)			

d) <i>In-situ</i> conservation (decision V/16)	X	X	X
e) Development of national strategies or action plans to deal with alien species (decision VI/23)			
f) <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation, establishment and maintenance of <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation facilities (decision V/26)		X	X
g) Projects that promote measures for implementing Article 13 (Education and Public Awareness) (decision VI/19)	X	X	X
h) Preparation of national reports (decisions III/9, V/19 and VI/25)	X		
i) Projects for conservation and sustainable use of inland water biological diversity (decision IV/4)	X	X	X
j) Activities for conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biological diversity (decision V/5)		X	X
k) Implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (decision VI/26)		X	
l) Implementation of the Global Taxonomy Initiative			X
m) Implementation of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity			
n) Others (please specify)			
Further information on application for financial support.			

**Box LXII .**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Funds were provided by GEF to produce management plans for three selected protected areas (Retezat National Park, Piatra Craiului National Park and Vânători Neamt Natural Park), to produce the NBSAP, the NCSA and crosscutting issues, the Strategy for communication etc.

## D. THEMATIC AREAS

**147.** Please use the scale indicated below to reflect the level of challenges faced by your country in implementing the thematic programmes of work of the Convention (marine and coastal biodiversity, agricultural biodiversity, forest biodiversity, inland waters biodiversity, dry and sub-humid lands and mountain biodiversity).

3 = High Challenge	1 = Low Challenge
2 = Medium Challenge	0 = Challenge has been successfully overcome
N/A = Not applicable	

Challenges	Programme of Work					
	Agricultural	Forest	Marine and coastal	Inland water ecosystem	Dry and subhumid lands	Mountain
(a) Lack of political will and support	2	2	2	2	2	1
(b) Limited public participation and stakeholder involvement	2	2	2	2	3	2
(c) Lack of mainstreaming and integration of biodiversity issues into other sectors	2	2	2	2	3	2
(d) Lack of precautionary and proactive measures	2	1	2	2	2	2
(e) Inadequate capacity to act, caused by institutional weakness	2	2	2	2	2	2
(f) Lack of transfer of technology and expertise	2	2	2	2	2	2
(g) Loss of traditional knowledge	1	1	2	2	1	1
(h) Lack of adequate scientific research capacities to support all the objectives	2	2	2	2	2	2
(i) Lack of accessible knowledge and information	2	2	1	2	2	2
(j) Lack of public education and awareness at all levels	2	2	1	2	2	2
(k) Existing scientific and traditional knowledge not fully utilized	2	3	3	3	3	3

(l) Loss of biodiversity and the corresponding goods and services it provides not properly understood and documented	2	2	2	2	2	2
(m) Lack of financial, human, technical resources	3	3	3	3	3	3
(n) Lack of economic incentive measures	3	3	3	3	3	3
(o) Lack of benefit-sharing	2	3	3	2	3	2
(p) Lack of synergies at national and international levels	2	2	1	1	2	2
(q) Lack of horizontal cooperation among stakeholders	2	2	2	2	2	2
(r) Lack of effective partnerships	2	2	2	2	2	2
(s) Lack of engagement of scientific community	2	2	3	3	3	3
(t) Lack of appropriate policies and laws	2	2	2	2	2	0
(u) Poverty	1	3	1	1	1	3
(v) Population pressure	3	1	2*	2*	0	2
(w) Unsustainable consumption and production patterns	3	2	1	2	2	2
(x) Lack of capacities for local communities	2	3	1	3	3	2
(y) Lack of knowledge and practice of ecosystem-based approaches to management	2	2	2	2	2	2
(z) Weak law enforcement capacity	2	2	2	2	2	2
(aa) Natural disasters and environmental change	2	2	1	2	2	1
(bb) Others (please specify)						

\* Although the population of Romania is decreasing these areas support a high population pressure during the summer period (holidays).



### Inland water ecosystems

148. Has your country incorporated the objectives and relevant activities of the programme of work into the following and implemented them? (decision VII/4)				
Strategies, policies, plans and activities	No	Yes, partially, integrated but not implemented	Yes, fully integrated and implemented	N/A
a) Your biodiversity strategies and action plans		<b>X</b>		
b) Wetland policies and strategies		<b>X</b>		
c) Integrated water resources management and water efficiency plans being developed in line with paragraph 25 of the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development		<b>X</b>		
d) Enhanced coordination and cooperation between national actors responsible for inland water ecosystems and biological diversity		<b>X</b>		
Further comments on incorporation of the objectives and activities of the programme of work				
<p>Water management functions in Romania are organized on a river basin model, with an “umbrella” decision making role reserved for the National Authorities in the cases of large floods with transboundary or inter-basin implications (e.g., if water needs to be diverted to other basins through the network of canals) or periods of serious drought. There are three other important functions carried out by national authorities. Financing of monitoring and infrastructure investments related to floods is provided by the State Budget, owing to the “public good” nature of flooding problems. In addition, the meteorological and hydrological networks are the responsibility of the Agency of Meteorology and Institute of Hydrology and Water Management, respectively. Finally, although water tariffs are collected and used by the river basin authorities, the National authorities play a role in transferring some of these revenues from revenue-rich to revenue-poor basins, if there are unmet financing priorities (Anderson et al. 2004).</p> <p>The National Company for the Administration of the Fisheries Stocks (Compania Nationala de Administrare a Fondului Piscicol – CNAFP) created based on the OU 76/2002 and OM 277/2002 is responsible for the sustainable use of the fish resources according to the TAC allocated and insures the restoring of the natural stocks through repopulation (Centrul de Resurse Juridice 2002. Pescuitul. P. 31).</p>				

149. Has your country identified priorities for each activity in the programme of work, including timescales, in relation to outcome oriented targets? (decision VII/4 )	
a) No	
b) Outcome oriented targets developed but priority activities not developed	
c) Priority activities developed but not outcome oriented targets	<b>X</b>
d) Yes, comprehensive outcome oriented targets and priority activities developed	

Further comments on the adoption of outcome oriented targets and priorities for activities, including providing a list of targets (if developed).

In order to help Romania to hasten such obligations, the EU agreed for a Phare support towards a project on pilot basins through the Central Finance and Contracting Unit in the Romanian Ministry of Public Finance.

In Romania two pilot basins have been chosen, the Somes and Arges Rivers, with the main focus on the development of a management plan in the Somes basin and on the improvement of the monitoring system in the Arges basin. The difference between the two rivers is that Arges is highly transformed by dams and hydraulic constructions and is extremely important for water supply, while Somes is a transboundary river, less impacted and less used as a source of water. The project implementation of the new WFD on pilot basins started in December 2003 and has a budget of over 1 million Euro.

**150.** Is your country promoting synergies between this programme of work and related activities under the Ramsar Convention as well as the implementation of the Joint Work Plan (CBD-Ramsar) at the national level? (decision VII/4 )

a) Not applicable (not Party to Ramsar Convention)	
b) No	
c) No, but potential measures were identified for synergy and joint implementation	
d) Yes, some measures taken for joint implementation (please specify below)	<b>X</b>
e) Yes, comprehensive measures taken for joint implementation (please specify below)	

Further comments on the promotion of synergies between the programme of work and related activities under the Ramsar Convention as well as the implementation of the Joint Work Plan (CBD-Ramsar) at the national level.

**151.** Has your country taken steps to improve national data on: (decision VII/4 )

Issues	Yes	No	No, but development is under way
a) Goods and services provided by inland water ecosystems?	<b>X</b>		
b) The uses and related socioeconomic variables of such goods and services?		<b>X</b>	
c) Basic hydrological aspects of water supply as they relate to maintaining ecosystem function?	<b>X</b>		
d) Species and all taxonomic levels?		<b>X</b>	
e) On threats to which inland water ecosystems are subjected?	<b>X</b>		

Further comments on the development of data sets, in particular a list of data sets developed in case you have replied "YES" above.

Romania has to fulfill certain obligations as an EU accession country in legislation harmonization and implementation. The Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC) has as general objective reaching

'good status' for all waters by 2015, and to be re-evaluated each six years. The first obligation related to the WFD implementation in Romania has been established through the International Commission for Protection of Danube River and started in 2001.

A Life Environment project was approved for the National Agency for Meteorology and Hydrology: Modernization of a system of measurement, storage, transmission and dissemination of hydrological data to decision makers at various levels.

The quality of superficial waters was in 2002 quite good, out of 21,943 km of monitored rivers 14,152 (65%) was in the first category, 4,794 (22%) was in the second category and 2997 (13%) were in the third category or beyond. The Danube river with its 1073 km was all in the first category class.

**152.** Has your country promoted the application of the guidelines on the rapid assessment of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems? (decision VII/4 )

a) No, the guidelines have not been reviewed	
b) No, the guidelines have been reviewed and found inappropriate	<b>X</b>
c) Yes, the guidelines have been reviewed and application/promotion is pending	
d) Yes, the guidelines promoted and applied	
Further comments on the promotion and application of the guidelines on the rapid assessment of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems.	

**Box LXIII.**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

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**Marine and coastal biological diversity**

**General**

**153.** Do your country's strategies and action plans include the following? Please use an "X" to indicate your response. (decisions II/10 and IV/15)

a) Developing new marine and coastal protected areas	<b>X</b>
b) Improving the management of existing marine and coastal protected areas	<b>X</b>
c) Building capacity within the country for management of marine and coastal resources, including through educational programmes and targeted research initiatives (if yes, please elaborate on types of initiatives in the box below)	<b>X</b>

d) Instituting improved integrated marine and coastal area management (including catchments management) in order to reduce sediment and nutrient loads into the marine environment	
e) Protection of areas important for reproduction, such as spawning and nursery areas	
f) Improving sewage and other waste treatment	<b>X</b>
g) Controlling excessive fishing and destructive fishing practices	<b>X</b>
h) Developing a comprehensive oceans policy (if yes, please indicate current stage of development in the box below)	
i) Incorporation of local and traditional knowledge into management of marine and coastal resources (if yes, please elaborate on types of management arrangements in the box below)	
j) Others (please specify below)	
k) Not applicable	
Please elaborate on the above activities and list any other priority actions relating to conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity.	
<p>Romania intends to maintain its fishing capacity in the Black Sea at 3000 tonnes/year. This level is vital for the minimal conservation of fishing activities on the Black Sea Coast and avoids the social problems generated by the disappearance of fishermen communities. This quota will allow a sustainable exploitation of the resources, less than 50% of the corresponding biological productivity potential of the Romanian Black Sea Coast. The 3,000 t capacity is justified by the total admissible captures (TAC) appreciated at 18-24,000 tonnes yearly (Centrul de Resurse Juridice, 2002).</p> <p>The superficial water quality of the littoral area was in 2002 either in the first category (182 km, representing 51%) or in the second quality class (176 km, or 49%).</p>	

### Implementation of Integrated Marine and Coastal Area Management

<b>154.</b> 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	
d) Arrangements in place (please provide details below)	<b>X</b>
e) Not applicable	
Further comments on the current status of implementation of integrated marine and coastal area management.	
<p>The concept, methodology, tools and techniques of ICZM, as well as potential benefits of its implementation were presented, disseminated at governmental and local level. Initial activities were implemented successfully with a number of experts and institutions involved. More meetings were organized to discuss specific ICZM aspects. Furthermore, a technical seminar was organized to train the selected consultants related to ICZM pilot projects and their implementation.</p> <p>A National ICZM Network, as the major tool for achieving co-ordination and integration of the coastal zone related decision making process was established and its tasks and activities defined. The national coastal zone boundaries were defined on the base of a multisectoral analysis, A National was prepared, presenting the actual situation, problems and causes as well as prioritizing the critical issues and presenting lists of priority actions and investments, under the supervision of the World Bank. An ICZM pilot project entitled: 'ICZM and Investment Plan for Constanta County' was prepared and approved by the Romanian Government and the World Bank, but was not yet implemented.</p>	

The needed legislation for land use was approved, creating a new legal framework. Special methodologies were also approved that allow for the assessment of the impact of socio-economic activities. Indicators for wastewater pollution and the quality and quantity of coastal waters were developed. An interministerial commission "LITORAL" was established by governmental decision and a National Contingency Plan was established and will soon be approved.

**155.** Has your country implemented ecosystem-based management of marine and coastal resources, for example through integration of coastal management and watershed management, or through integrated multidisciplinary coastal and ocean management?

a) No	
b) Early stages of development	<b>X</b>
c) Advanced stages of development	
d) Arrangements in place (please provide details below)	
e) Not applicable	

Further comments on the current status of application of the ecosystem to management of marine and coastal resources.

### Marine and Coastal Living Resources

**156.** Has your country identified components of your marine and coastal ecosystems, which are critical for their functioning, as well as key threats to those ecosystems?

a) No	
b) Plans for a comprehensive assessment of marine and coastal ecosystems are in place (please provide details below)	
c) A comprehensive assessment is currently in progress	
d) Critical ecosystem components have been identified, and management plans for them are being developed (please provide details below)	<b>X</b>
e) Management plans for important components of marine and coastal ecosystems are in place (please provide details below)	
f) Not applicable	

Further comments on the current status of assessment, monitoring and research relating to marine and coastal ecosystems, as well as key threats to them

There are significant negative aspects noticed in coastal and marine biodiversity, such as a drastic decrease in number and area of many species and an increase in the number of invasive species. From the 26 commercial fish species exploited in 1960 only 5 are still exploitable nowadays.

**157.** Is your country undertaking the following activities to implement the Convention's work plan on coral reefs? Please use an "X" to indicate your response.

Activities	Not implemented nor a priority	Not implemented but a priority	Currently implemented	Not applicable
a) Ecological assessment and monitoring of reefs				<b>X</b>

b) Socio-economic assessment and monitoring of communities and stakeholders				<b>X</b>
c) Management, particularly through application of integrated coastal management and marine and coastal protected areas in coral reef environments				<b>X</b>
d) Identification and implementation of additional and alternative measures for securing livelihoods of people who directly depend on coral reef services				<b>X</b>
e) Stakeholder partnerships, community participation programmes and public education campaigns				<b>X</b>
f) Provision of training and career opportunities for marine taxonomists and ecologists				<b>X</b>
g) Development of early warning systems of coral bleaching				<b>X</b>
h) Development of a rapid response capability to document coral bleaching and mortality				<b>X</b>
i) Restoration and rehabilitation of degraded coral reef habitats				<b>X</b>
j) Others (please specify below)				
Please elaborate on ongoing activities.				

### Marine and Coastal Protected Areas

<b>158.</b> Which of the following statements can best describe the current status of marine and coastal protected areas in your country? Please use an "X" to indicate your response.	
a) Marine and coastal protected areas have been declared and gazetted (please indicate below how many)	<b>X</b>
b) Management plans for these marine and coastal protected areas have been developed with involvement of all stakeholders	<b>X</b>
c) Effective management with enforcement and monitoring has been put in place	
d) A national system or network of marine and coastal protected areas is under development	
e) A national system or network of marine and coastal protected areas has	

been put in place	
f) The national system of marine and coastal protected areas includes areas managed for purpose of sustainable use, which may allow extractive activities	
g) The national system of marine and coastal protected areas includes areas which exclude extractive uses	
h) The national system of marine and coastal protected areas is surrounded by sustainable management practices over the wider marine and coastal environment.	
i) Other (please describe below)	
j) Not applicable	
Further comments on the current status of marine and coastal protected areas.	
The major protected area of Romania in coastal area is the Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve, which includes coastal waters. Other smaller protected areas including littoral lakes, coastal dunes (Agigea), forests (Hagieni), marine protected areas (Vama Veche-2 Mai), caves (Movile Cave), saline lakes (Techirghiol).	

### Mariculture

<b>159.</b> Is your country applying the following techniques aimed at minimizing adverse impacts of mariculture on marine and coastal biodiversity? Please check all that apply.	
a) Application of environmental impact assessments for mariculture developments	
b) Development and application of effective site selection methods in the framework of integrated marine and coastal area management	
c) Development of effective methods for effluent and waste control	<b>X</b>
d) Development of appropriate genetic resource management plans at the hatchery level	
e) Development of controlled hatchery and genetically sound reproduction methods in order to avoid seed collection from nature.	
f) If seed collection from nature cannot be avoided, development of environmentally sound practices for spat collecting operations, including use of selective fishing gear to avoid by-catch	
g) Use of native species and subspecies in mariculture	<b>X</b>
h) Implementation of effective measures to prevent the inadvertent release of mariculture species and fertile polypoids.	
i) Use of proper methods of breeding and proper places of releasing in order to protect genetic diversity	
j) Minimizing the use of antibiotics through better husbandry techniques	
k) Use of selective methods in commercial fishing to avoid or minimize by-catch	
l) Considering traditional knowledge, where applicable, as a source to develop sustainable mariculture techniques	

m) Not applicable	
Further comments on techniques that aim at minimizing adverse impacts of mariculture on marine and coastal biodiversity.	
Romania has little commercial mariculture production. Experimental production of mussels is jointly developed by the National Institute for Marine Research and Development, Constanta in cooperation with a private company.	

### Alien Species and Genotypes

<b>160.</b> Has your country put in place mechanisms to control pathways of introduction of alien species in the marine and coastal environment? Please check all that apply and elaborate on types of measures in the space below.	
a) No	<b>X</b>
b) Mechanisms to control potential invasions from ballast water have been put in place (please provide details below)	
c) Mechanisms to control potential invasions from hull fouling have been put in place (please provide details below)	
d) Mechanisms to control potential invasions from aquaculture have been put in place (please provide details below)	
e) Mechanisms to control potential invasions from accidental releases, such as aquarium releases, have been put in place (please provide details below)	
f) Not applicable	
Further comments on the current status of activities relating to prevention of introductions of alien species in the marine and coastal environment, as well as any eradication activities.	

#### Box LXIV.

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;</li> <li>b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;</li> <li>c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;</li> <li>d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;</li> <li>e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;</li> <li>f) constraints encountered in implementation.</li> </ul>



### Agricultural biological diversity

<b>161. ?</b> Has your country developed national strategies, programmes and plans that ensure the development and successful implementation of policies and actions that lead to the conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity components? (decisions III/11 and IV/6)	
a) No	
b) No, but strategies, programmes and plans are under development	<b>x</b>
c) Yes, some strategies, programmes and plans are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive strategies, programmes and plans are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on agrobiodiversity components in national strategies, programmes and plans.	

<b>162. ?</b> Has your country identified 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? (decision V/5)	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures identified (please provide details below)	<b>x</b>
d) Yes, comprehensive measures identified (please provide details below)	
Further information on 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 of agricultural biodiversity.	
<p>All testing and omologation of technologies for the genetic modification of organisms require an environmental impact assessment (EIA), according to Law 214/2002, which also includes risk evaluation and monitoring.</p> <p>Some projects are under way for disseminating the importance of GMOs in agriculture and their impact on the environment and human health: (i) "Public consultation of citizens regarding the rights of consumers in the field of GMOs" (Phare -Access); (ii) Center for the dissemination of information regarding GMOs" (Biotech); (iii) Eurocompetences-vocational guide for young specialists in the field of life sciences" (EU - Leonardo da Vinci).</p>	

## Annex to decision V/5 - Programme of work on agricultural biodiversity

Programme element 1 – Assessment	
<b>163.</b> Has your country undertaken specific assessments of components of agricultural biodiversity such as on plant genetic resources, animal genetic resources, pollinators, pest management and nutrient cycling?	
a) No	
b) Yes, assessments are in progress (please specify components below)	<b>X</b>
c) Yes, assessments completed (please specify components and results of assessments below)	
Further comments on specific assessments of components of agricultural biodiversity.	
<p>There are 90 research institutes or units specialized in agriculture research or development. There is a gene bank in Suceava (Vegetal Genetic Resources Bank) and the research institute at Fundulea (Agriculture Research and Development Institute) dealing with plants. Specialized research units are at Greaca (Winegrowing research station) for vineyards and at Maracineni (Research and Production Institute for Fruit Growing).</p> <p>There is no institute of unit that collects or maintain animal breeds.</p> <p>The Agriculture Research and Development Institute at Fundulea has produced during 1957-2004 478 varieties and hybrids of technical plants, cereals and others. The Research and Production Institute for Fruit Growing in Maracineni is presently maintaining 1624 genotypes (species, local varieties and cultivars etc.) among which 250 for apples, 321 for pears, 605 for plums, 224 cherries, 103 for walnut etc.</p> <p>Several research projects were financed until 2000 under the Orizont 2000 programme and after 2000 under the National Programme for Research Development and Innovation (PNCDI), among which BioTech covers this topic. Joint international research projects were completed or are under way under bilateral agreements or under the EU FP5 and FP6.</p> <p>There are 15,000 bees family and some projects to use directional pollination by bees are working.</p>	
<b>164.</b> Is your country undertaking assessments of the interactions between agricultural practices and the conservation and sustainable use of the components of biodiversity referred to in Annex I of the Convention (e.g. ecosystems and habitats; species and communities; genomes and genes of social, scientific or economic importance)?	
a) No	
b) Yes, assessments are under way	
c) Yes, some assessments completed (please provide details below)	<b>X</b>
d) Yes, comprehensive assessments completed (please provide details below)	
Further comments on assessment of biodiversity components (e.g. ecosystems and habitats; species and communities; genomes and genes of social, scientific or economic importance).	
<p>A study was completed to assess the losses due to draining. Some studies to assess the costs and benefits and also the risks of re-flooding of drained areas are proposed. Other evaluations are qualitative only.</p> <p>The Agencies of Environmental Protection proposed to increase the buffer zone for some protected areas (mainly wetlands) impacted by agriculture.</p>	

<b>165.</b> Has your country carried out an assessment of the knowledge, innovations and practices of farmers and indigenous and local communities in sustaining agricultural biodiversity and agro-ecosystem services for food production and food security?	
a) No	<b>X</b>
b) Yes, assessment is under way	
c) Yes, assessment completed (please specify where information can be retrieved below)	
Further comments on assessment of the knowledge, innovations and practices of farmers and indigenous and local communities.	
<p>The level of knowledge is low, farmers can achieve production without concerns for biodiversity. In Insula Mare a Brailei (largest island in the lower Danube Floodplain, dammed and drained in the '70) the reed is invading agriculture land. Wetlands persist with rushes and reeds, where mammals and birds have colonized and are reproducing. Overall, the areas are not fragmented and allow dispersal of wildlife.</p> <p>There are isolated initiatives for promoting traditional technologies and are related to biodiversity conservation: technologies for reforesting degraded lands and waste dumps, technologies for reducing soil erosion, biological control of pests, traditional fishing, and technologies for bringing to a halt mobile dunes.</p>	

<b>166.</b> Has your country been monitoring an overall degradation, status quo or restoration/rehabilitation of agricultural biodiversity since 1993 when the Convention entered into force?	
a) No	<b>X</b>
b) Yes, no change found (status quo)	
c) Yes, overall degradation found (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, overall restoration or rehabilitation observed (please provide details below)	
Further comments on observations.	

<b>Programme element 2 - Adaptive management</b>	
<b>167.</b> Has your country identified management practices, technologies and policies that promote the positive, and mitigate the negative, impacts of agriculture on biodiversity, and enhance productivity and the capacity to sustain livelihoods?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential practices, technologies and policies being identified	
c) Yes, some practices, technologies and policies identified (please provide details below)	<b>X</b>
d) Yes, comprehensive practices, technologies and policies identified (please provide details below)	
Further comments on identified management practices, technologies and policies.	
The researchers proposed some practices and technologies but not recognized and applied yet.	

**Programme element 3 - Capacity-building**

**168.** Has your country increased the capacities of farmers, indigenous and local communities, and their organizations and other stakeholders, to manage sustainable agricultural biodiversity and to develop strategies and methodologies for *In-situ* conservation, sustainable use and management of agricultural biological diversity?

a) No	
b) Yes (please specify area/component and target groups with increased capacity)	<b>X</b>

Further comments on increased capacities of farmers, indigenous and local communities, and their organizations and other stakeholders.

Good management practices and recommendations are in place. Several farmers associations were created that promote sustainable agriculture and management of agricultural biodiversity. Several publications are also available. Specific Councils for products (e.g. milk, vegetable oil, sugar) were created and training was provided. Prices are being negotiated for specific products.

**169.** Has your country put in place operational mechanisms for participation by a wide range of stakeholder groups to develop genuine partnerships contributing to the implementation of the programme of work on agricultural biodiversity?

a) No	
b) No, but potential mechanisms being identified	<b>X</b>
c) No, but mechanisms are under development	
d) Yes, mechanisms are in place	

**170.** Has your country improved the policy environment, including benefit-sharing arrangements and incentive measures, to support local-level management of agricultural biodiversity?

a) No	<b>X</b>
b) No, but some measures and arrangements being identified	
c) No, but measures and arrangements are under development	
d) Yes, measures and arrangements are being implemented (please specify below)	

Further comments on the measures taken to improve the policy environment.

The PLAFAR (Pharmaceutical Plants) company dealing with medicinal and aromatic plants has collecting distribution centers all over the country.

Programme element 4 – Mainstreaming	
<b>171.</b> Is your country mainstreaming or integrating national plans or strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity in sectoral and cross-sectoral plans and programmes?	
a) No	
b) No, but review is under way	
c) No, but potential frameworks and mechanisms are being identified	
d) Yes, some national plans or strategies mainstreamed and integrated into some sectoral plans and programmes (please provide details below)	<b>X</b>
e) Yes, some national plans or strategies mainstreamed into major sectoral plans and programmes (please provide details below)	
Further comments on mainstreaming and integrating national plans or strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity in sectoral and cross-sectoral plans and programmes.	
The sectoral action plans provide for the sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity. The most important is the Physical Planning (PUG – general urban planning, PUD – detailed urban planning).	

<b>172.</b> Is your country supporting the institutional framework and policy and planning mechanisms for the mainstreaming of agricultural biodiversity in agricultural strategies and action plans, and its integration into wider strategies and action plans for biodiversity?	
a) No	<b>X</b>
b) Yes, by supporting institutions in undertaking relevant assessments	
c) Yes, by developing policy and planning guidelines	
d) Yes, by developing training material	
e) Yes, by supporting capacity-building at policy, technical and local levels	
f) Yes, by promoting synergy in the implementation of agreed plans of action and between ongoing assessment and intergovernmental processes.	
Further comments on support for institutional framework and policy and planning mechanisms.	

<b>173.</b> In the case of centers of origin in your country, is your country promoting activities for the conservation, on farm, <i>In-situ</i> , and <i>Ex-situ</i> , of the variability of genetic resources for food and agriculture, including their wild relatives?	
a) No	<b>X</b>
b) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further comments on of the conservation of the variability of genetic resources for food and agriculture in their center of origin.	

**Box LXV.**

Please provide information concerning the actions taken by your country to implement the Plan of Action for the International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Pollinators.

**Box LXVI.**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

## Forest Biological Diversity

### General

<b>174.</b> Has your country incorporated relevant parts of the work programme into your national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national forest programmes?	
a) No	
b) Yes, please describe the process used	<b>X</b>
c) Yes, please describe constraints/obstacles encountered in the process	
d) Yes, please describe lessons learned	
e) Yes, please describe targets for priority actions in the programme of work	
Further comments on the incorporation of relevant parts of the work programme into your NBSAP and forest programmes	
<p>The NBSAP and the Strategy for the sustainable development of forestry were prepared and endorsed before the adoption of the work programme on forest biodiversity at COP6 in 2002. However, the most relevant objectives and actions of the work programme on forest biodiversity are addressed in Romania's forest strategy, in subsequent legislation and in practical aspects (e.g. Technical Norms for Forestry).</p> <p>The Objectives of the strategy for the development of forestry within the concept of the sustainable development of forests in Romania, contains actions and measures in accordance with the CBD requirements:</p> <p>Objective 3 – Providing the integrity and development of the forests and extending their surface .</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3.3 Extending the surface of forests in degraded fields outside the forest areas.</li> <li>3.4 Developing forest plantations in fields removed from agriculture uses.</li> <li>3.5 Supporting the creation of protective forests, and other types of tree plantations outside the forests.</li> </ul> <p>Objective 4 – Provide the stability or increase the functional efficiency of forest ecosystems.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4.1 Protection of the forests with natural structure.</li> <li>4.2 Increase the proportion of natural regeneration.</li> <li>4.3 Develop a forest monitoring systems.</li> <li>4.8 Select and promote forest biotypes resisting to natural disasters and use them extensively in regeneration of forests.</li> <li>4.9 Conservation of the forest soils.</li> </ul> <p>Objective 6 – Restoration of forests unsuitable economically or ecologically.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6.1 Ecological restoration of forests degraded by disturbances or not corresponding in structure.</li> <li>6.2 Extending the complex development of torrential hydrographic catchments.</li> </ul> <p>Objective 8 – Conservation of biodiversity in forest ecosystems and selection of the required institutional framework.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8.1 Conservation of forest biodiversity and management of protected areas according to management plans.</li> <li>8.2 Inventory and protection of rare, endangered and endemic species.</li> <li>8.3 Conservation of virgin and semi-virgin forests.</li> <li>8.4 Repopulation of forest ecosystems with the species that disappeared from their natural</li> </ul>	

habitats and restoration of degraded forests.

8.5 Restoration of dwarf pine forests.

8.6. Developing projects for biodiversity conservation and management of protected areas from the forestry fund.

Objective 9 – Incorporating representative forest ecosystems in the national network of protected areas.

9.1 Identification of the types of ecosystems and forest habitats important for biodiversity.

9.2 Including all the types of representative forest ecosystems in the national network of protected areas.

9.3 Identification of corridors for the reduction of habitat fragmentation and strengthening their importance in forestry management plans.

Objective 10 – Sustainable use of game and fish resources.

10.2 Reduce poaching.

10.3 Improve the methods of evaluation of the game and fishing resources.

#### **Box LXVII.**

Please indicate what recently applied tools (policy, planning, management, assessment and measurement) and measures, if any, your country is using to implement and assess the programme of work. Please indicate what tools and measures would assist the implementation.

The tools used for the conservation of biodiversity in forests are as follows:

a. legislation on the fields of: monitoring soil and forests (see Box XIV-XV); developing the national system of protective forest belts; nature conservation and protected areas; hunting and fishing regulations.

b. national systems of technical requirements for forestry and hunting:

c. use of pan-European criteria and indicators for the sustainable use of forests, according to the resolution L2 of MCPFE.

d. elaborating forest management plans and use of indicators for the estimating the actions and measures taken.

e. create administrative structures for the forest protected areas (national and natural parks).

f. prepare management plans for protected areas.

g. finance programs of ecological restoration, reforestation of degraded land, plantation of forest belts etc.

h. monitor soil and forest vegetation and inform decision-makers.

i. annual evaluation and monitoring of game species.



**Box LXVIII .**

Please indicate to what extent and how your country has involved indigenous and local communities, and respected their rights and interests, in implementing the programme of work.

Representatives of professional foresters associations (Societatea Progresul Silvic) and of the Association of Private Forest Owners (APPR) were involved in decision making and participated in the preparation of the forest strategy, of the national forestry program, of technical normatives for forestry and also in the preparation of legislative initiatives.

Local communities have delegates in the consultative committees of the national and natural parks and the Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve. They are consulted during the preparation of the management plans.

**Box LXIX.**

Please indicate what efforts your country has made towards capacity building in human and capital resources for the implementation of the programme of work.

A variety of activities were made in this direction:

- Romsilva has co-financed with the World Bank and GEF the project Biodiversity Conservation and Management;
- Romsilva has created a department of Protected Areas;
- The administrative structures of 16 protected areas (natural and national parks) were created;
- Over 200 protected areas were taken into custody by Romsilva;
- Training courses and exchange visits were organized for the specialists involved in protected areas administration and biodiversity conservation;
- Supporting voluntary activities for the conservation of forest biodiversity;
- Financing projects and studies for the inventory, monitoring and conservation of biodiversity;
- Attracting funds for the conservation of forest biodiversity (Life Natura, Phare CBC, MATRA etc.).

The investment made in building human in capital resources in forest biodiversity research are still insufficient. Important steps were nevertheless made lately in communication, education and public awareness related to forest biodiversity.

**Box LXX.**

Please indicate how your country has collaborated and cooperated (e.g., south-south, north-south, south-north, north-north) with other governments, regional or international organizations in implementing the programme of work. Please also indicate what are the constraints and/or needs identified.

Romania cooperates very well with neighbouring countries (Bulgaria, Hungary, Ukraine, Moldova) and also with other countries and international organizations (European Union, World Bank, FSC) in the field of forest biodiversity.

Examples of cooperation:

- participation at the UN Forests Forum
- participation at the Ministerial Conferences on European Forest Protection

- participation at a variety of global conventions and international processes addressing forests
- intergration in the European Forest Monitoring (levels I and II)
- adopting by Romania of OECD regulations regarding the transfer and use of forest genetic material
- Phare CBC project jointly done with Bulgaria and Hungary
- Partnership with Ukraine for transborder protected areas (Natural Park Maramures Mountains)
- Implementation of projects within bilateral cooperation with Austria, Germany, Holland, Belgium, France etc.
- Implementation of projects financed by the WB through GEF and the EU through Life Natura
- Starting the certification process of over one million ha of forests
- Training for specialists abroad

Needs identified:

- strengthening the cooperation in the field of biodiversity inventory and monitoring
- need for projects that will finance the development of the infrastructure for biodiversity conservation
- finding alternatives for the local communities depending on the use of natural resources.

### **Expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity**

<b>Programme element 1 – Conservation, sustainable use and benefit-sharing</b>	
<b>175.</b> Is your country applying the ecosystem approach to the management of all types of forests?	
a) No (please provide reasons below)	
b) No, but potential measures being identified (please provide details below)	
c) Yes (please provide details below)	<b>X</b>
Comments on application of the ecosystem approach to management of forests (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impact on forest management, constraints, needs, tools, and targets).	
<p>Applying the ecosystem approach for the conservation and sustainable use of the forests is included in the Forest Code (Law 26/1996). The technical procedures for forestry include reglementations for the ecosystem approach in forest management. Implementation of these is done through the management plans and current management activities. The evaluation of the management efficiency is realized by using indicators (both quantitative and qualitative) both management unit level and at national level.</p> <p>Constraints:</p> <p>An increase in the forms of property of forests and the small surface of private properties makes the use of the ecosystem approach difficult in forest management.</p> <p>Needs:</p> <p>Developing associative structures that allow for the use of the ecosystem approach in forest</p>	

management.

Developing tools for the landowners of small forest parcels that will allow the use of the ecosystem approach.

Targets:

Maintaining and improving the sustainable use indicators for forests, both at each management unit and at national level.

**176.** Has your country undertaken measures to reduce the threats to, and mitigate its impacts on forest biodiversity?

Options		Details
a) Yes	<b>X</b>	Please specify below the major threats identified in relation to each objective of goal 2 and the measures undertaken to address priority actions
b) No		Please provide reasons below

Further comments on measures to reduce threats to, and mitigate the impacts of threatening processes on forest biodiversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).

The major threats related to forest biological diversity are:

- a. the lack of a strategy and of recommendations regarding the management of alien invasive species in forest ecosystems;
- b. insufficient human and financial resources for the study of the impact of climate change and pollution on forest biodiversity;;
- c. the deterioration, destruction and fragmentation of habitats resulting from the shifts in ownership, illegal logging;

Measures taken:

- practical procedures regarding the use of alien species in forestry included in the technical forestry standards;
- including in the management plans of measures for the mitigation of the impact of alien invasive species in forest ecosystems;
- implementation of the monitoring system of forest ecosystems, including the monitoring of forest biological diversity;
- elaborating technical standards for the prevention and limiting of forest fires;
- preparation of plans for controlling forest fires in high risk areas;
- recommendations on the management of forests with high risk of disturbance.

Further comments:

A series of measures for the mitigation of the risks towards forest biodiversity were taken during the last years:

a. legislation level: legislative initiatives make now references towards the conservation and sustainable use of forests;

b. institutional level:

- the need for administrative bodies for private forests became a compulsory requirement for protected areas;
- control bodies were strengthened and/or created both within the Ministry of Agriculture, Forests and Rural Development and the Ministry of Environment and Water Management, Local and Regional Agencies for Environmental Protection etc.

c. technical level:

- starting with 2003 certification procedures were started for over one million ha of forests, both in state and private -owned forests;
- in the forestry technical standards provisions were made on mitigating measures for activities that have an impact on biodiversity;

Constraints:

- the recent changes forest ownership;
- small surface of private forests;
- poverty of private forest owners.

Needs:

- financial and technical support for forest owners in managing forest biodiversity
- education and increasing awareness of stakeholders regarding the functions and importance of forest biodiversity conservation and sustainable use;
- adopting management measures that will stimulate the reduction of the impact of pollution and climate changes on forests.

Tools:

- elaboration of a strategy and action plan concerning the management of invasive alien species;
- monitoring of forest ecosystems;
- prevention plans and effective fight against forest fires;
- implementing criteria and indicators of sustainable use of forests at operational level (i.e. management units);
- extending the certification process in forest management.

**177.** Is your country undertaking any measures to protect, recover and restore forest biological diversity?

Options		Details
a) Yes	<b>X</b>	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 3 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
b) No		Please provide reasons below

Further comments on measures to protect, recover and restore forest biological diversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).

Priority actions:

In the "Strategy for Forestry Development within the Concept of Sustainable Development of Forests in Romania" the following actions are included in order to protect, recover and restore forest biological diversity:

- ecological reconstruction of forests impacted by disturbances or with an unsuitable structure and of degraded fields;
- restoration of dwarf pine forests (*Pinus mugo*) and including them in the forested land category;
- protection of forest with natural or quasi-natural structure;
- increase the proportion of natural regeneration;
- conservation of forest biodiversity and management of forested protected areas based on their management plans;

- including all types of representative forest ecosystems in the national network of protected areas;
- identification of corridors for the mitigation of the impact of fragmentation.

#### Measures undertaken:

- restoration of forests affected by disturbances or with an unsuitable structure;
- replacement of monocultures outside their natural range or with alien species according to management plans;
- extending the national network of protected areas;
- regulating the production, trade and use of reproductive genetic materials;
- implementation of techniques for ecological restoration of degraded habitats or forest ecosystems (e.g. *Pinus cembra* in Rodnei National Park, *Pinus nigra banatica* in Cerna-Domogled National Park);
- create administrations for large scale protected areas and taking into custody small scale protected areas;
- elaborating management plans for all protected areas.

#### Further comments:

Presently, over 68% of forests in Romania are natural (i.e. corresponding to the natural vegetation potential type) and natural regeneration is allowed in over 50% of cases. Forest management is based on natural regeneration and the use of indigenous species and local ecotypes. The surface of monocultures of pine-trees outside their natural area has diminished from around 316,000 ha in 1990 to under 200,000 ha presently. The culture of Euramerican poplars and selected willow trees was reduced from around 65,000 ha to about 40,000 ha.

Over 50% of forests are included in the category of forests with special protection role (protective forests) and their management is adapted according to their functions.

The national network of protected forest areas has increased and the legal and institutional framework was developed for their effective protection.

#### Constraints:

- lack of financial resources for restoration projects of forest biodiversity in areas that suffered severe impact in the last 50 years (e.g. Danube floodplain and delta, steppe and silvo-steppe, dwarf-pine forests and alpine shrubs etc.);
- lack of conservation strategies and of management plans for some endangered species;
- poverty and lack of support from some private forest owners.

#### Needs:

- financial and technical support for forest owners to preserve biodiversity;
- development and implementation of a sound system of monitoring of biodiversity in forest protected areas;
- developing a system of evaluation of management efficiency in forest protected areas;
- increasing the area of forest protected areas by including all virgin forests.

#### Tools:

- programs and projects for the recovery and restoration of forest biological diversity in the Danube delta and floodplain and in the floodplain of internal rivers that were dammed and drained, in the dwarf-pine and alpine shrub areas, in the shrub areas from the steppe and silvo-steppe zones;
- management plans for the conservation and sustainable use of endangered, threatened and endemic species (e.g. large carnivores, bats, great bustard, large birds of prey, etc.);
- management plans for protected areas;
- development and implementation of an ecological network to maintain and enhance forest biological diversity.

**178.** Is your country undertaking any measures to promote the sustainable use of forest biological diversity?

Options		Details
a) Yes	<b>X</b>	Please specify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 4 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
b) No		Please provide reasons below

Further comments on the promotion of the sustainable use of forest biological diversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).

Objective 1: Promote the sustainable use of forest resources to enhance the conservation of forest biological diversity.

Priority actions:

- adapt the Pan-European criteria and indicators of sustainable use of forests;
- certification of forest management;
- offering facilities for the association of forest owners and/or their integration in administrative structures;
- promoting traditional activities that do not interfere with the requirements of sustainable use;
- education and increasing public awareness on the sustainable management of forests;
- developing areas for demonstration purposes on the sustainable management of forests.

Measures undertaken:

- Pan-European criteria and indicators of sustainable use of forests were adopted at national level;
- The certification process was started for over one million ha of forests in the F.S.C system;
- Private forest administrative units were created for the administration of private owned forests;
- awareness campaigns were started locally in forests within or near protected areas for the sustainable use, or at national and regional level on the role and importance of forest biodiversity and on the need for their conservation;
- support programs were started for local communities to promote traditional activities or alternatives, compatible with the goals of forest biodiversity conservation (e.g. NP Piatra Craiului, National Park Bucegi, NP Apuseni, Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve etc.)

Objective 2: Prevent losses by unsustainable harvesting of timber and non-timber forest resources.

No priority actions in relation to this objective were established.

Objective 3: Enable indigenous and local communities to develop and implement adaptive community-management plans to conserve and use in a sustainable manner forest biological diversity.

No priority actions in relation to this objective were established.

Objective 4: Develop effective and equitable information systems and strategies and promote implementation of systems and strategies for *in situ* and *ex situ* conservation and sustainable use of forest genetic diversity and support countries in their implementation.

Priority actions:

- maintain and improve forest genetic diversity;
- develop the legal, institutional, technical and scientific framework for the conservation and sustainable use of forest genetic resources;

Measures undertaken:

- development of the legal framework regarding the production, exchange and use of forest genetic material for reproduction;
- create laboratories for the analysis of forest genetic materials and promote their recognition through accreditation;
- inventory and mapping at ecoregional scale of genetic resources;
- developing a national system of forest seeds reserves;
- developing a national network of forests required for the maintenance of genetic resources;
- create seed orchards for the most important species in forestry.

Constraints:

- loss of population in rural areas and of traditional knowledge on sustainable use of forest biological resources;
- high level of poverty in rural areas;
- low level of knowledge of local communities on activities that allow the sustainable use of forest biodiversity;
- lack of strategies, action plans and financial tools for stimulating and mobilizing local communities in the sustainable use of forest biodiversity resources;

Needs:

- strengthening of associative capacity of local communities;
- financing pilot programs of rural development that promote sustainable use of resources;
- developing tools and identification of financial sources for promoting to local communities and forest owners the sustainable use of forest resources;

**179.** Is your country undertaking any measures to promote access and benefit-sharing of forest genetic resources?

Options		Details
a) Yes		Please specify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 5 and describe measures undertaken
b) No	<b>X</b>	Please provide reasons below

Further comments on the promotion of access and benefit-sharing of forest genetic resources. (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets)

No mechanisms were established until now that facilitate benefit sharing from the sustainable use of forest genetic resources and the associated traditional knowledge. This is due to the fact that until the '90 all forests were state-owned. The process of returning the forests to their previous owners based on the Law 18/1992 (only about 350,000 ha were returned to private owners) was continued based on Law 1/2000 and continues at the moment.

Further comments:

In 1947 the distribution of forest owners was as follows:

- state-owned 29%

- villages, cities, public institutions, foundations, churches 27%
- compossessorates (local communities) 20,5%
- private owners (persons) 23.3%

During 1948-1992 all forests were state owned.

In 2004 the distribution of forest according to ownership is as follows:

- state-owned 69.8%
- villages, cities, public institutions, foundations, churches 12.5%
- compossessorates (local communities) 7.7%
- private owners (persons) 10%

The present trend is towards a return to the 1947 situation. The lack of private forest ownership has blocked the establishment and development of mechanisms for facilitating the use of forest resources. Even now the capacity of local communities to negotiate their benefit-sharing arrangements is almost null.

Constrains:

- reduced capacity of local communities to defend and protect their interests, including the need for association;
- low level of information of local communities regarding benefit-sharing facilities;
- limited state involvement in the development of tools and mechanisms for benefit-sharing.

Needs and tools:

- dissemination and information programs regarding benefit-sharing;
- programs for fair and equitable sharing of benefits results from the utilization of forest genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge at local and national levels.

## Programme element 2 – Institutional and socio-economic enabling environment

**180.** Is your country undertaking any measures to enhance the institutional enabling environment for the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity, including access and benefit-sharing?

Options		Details
a) Yes	<b>X</b>	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of Goal 1 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
b) No		Please provide reasons below

Further comments on the enhancement of the institutional enabling environment for the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity, including access and benefit-sharing (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).

Objective 1: Improve the understanding of the various causes of forest biological diversity losses.

Although the Strategy for the Development of Forestry does not contain clear actions regarding this objective, results were obtain from research programs and projects (e.g. projects financed within the EU Life 3 Natura, bilateral cooperation, the EU Phare program or national research programs Orizont 2000, PNCDI etc.) and based on education and awareness campaigns done by different institutions (NGOs, research institutes, universities, national campaigns etc.).

Objective 2: Parties, governments and organizations to integrated biological diversity conservation and sustainable use into forest and other sector policies and programs.



The issue of forest biodiversity conservation was included both in the Strategy for the Development of Forestry in the concept of sustainable use of forests in Romania (MAAP, 2001) and in a series of national and sectoral strategies:

- National Strategy for Sustainable Development (MAPPM, 1999);
- National Strategy for the Economic Development of Romania on medium term, Chapter 6 (Romanian Government, 2005);
- Strategy concerning the organization of the activities for the improvement and exploitation of grassland at national level on medium and long-term (OMAAP 226/2003, MO 423/2003).
- Strategy for the sustainable development of the montane zone (HG 1779/2004);
- National strategy for the conservation and sustainable use of fisheries (MAPDR);
- National Strategy and National Action Plan for Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use of its Components (MAPPM, 1996).

Various aspects regarding the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity is a priority within European cooperation as stated at the Ministerial Conferences on the Protection of Forests in Europe (MCPFE). The MCPFE Work Programme adopted after the Lisbon Conference (1998) contains four major areas of work and of them is called 'Biodiversity and Conservation'. At the MCPFE in Vienna (2003) a resolution was adopted 'Conserving and Enhancing Forest Biological Diversity in Europe'.

Forest biological diversity is an important component in the chapter Environment from the Treaty of Integration of Romania in the EU. The implementation of the Natura 2000 network in Romania is one of the most important mechanisms for the conservation and sustainable use of forest biodiversity in Romania.

Objective 3. Parties and Governments to develop good governance practices, review and revise and implement forest and forest-related laws, planning systems, to provide sound basis for conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity.

Since the adoption of the first Forest Code in 1881, inspired from the French one, the main principle adopted in forest management was that of continuity, now called sustainability. The Forest Code was revised in 1910, and in 1923 was applied to the whole of the country. This version of the code has clear references to forest protection, most important of all the need for management plans. Control is provided both by the central public authority for forestry (MAPDR) and the central public authority of the environment (MMGA) and their territorial units. Police and Customs have specific duties regarding the control of wood and other forest product circulation within the country and international trade respectively.

The annual quotas for harvesting are approved in the Parliament in the previous year, based on the studies and of management plans. The harvesting quotas for non-wood products (mushrooms, wild fruit, medical plants, game species etc.) are approved by the two ministry (Ministry of Agriculture, Forest and Rural Development and Ministry of Environment and Water Management) based on studies and relevant impact studies in forests, disregarding ownership.

The present Forest Code (Law 26/1996) and forest-related and environmental protection legislation contain important aspects regarding the conservation and sustainable use of forest biodiversity. Another important tool for the conservation and sustainable use of forest biodiversity was the adoption of the Norms and standards for forestry (see question 175 and 176).

Objective 4. Promote forest law enforcement and address related trade.

Romanian legislation in the field contains a series of articles regarding this aspect, for both management, exploitation and trade with forest products. Some articles regarding law enforcement in the field of forest management, game, fisheries in mountain waters are included in the Penal Code, Environmental Protection Law, The Law for Game and Hunting etc.

Law enforcement is done by forest administrators, game and fishing areas administration, and the administration of protected areas.

The quotas for export are established by the Ministry of Economy and Trade for wood and wood products and by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forest and Rural Development and Ministry of Environment and Water Management for non-wood products. Romania is part of the CITES, WTO, ITTO and respects its commitments.

Constrains:

- insufficient trained staff for the administration of protected areas and of specialists in conservation and sustainable use of forest biodiversity in the forestry administrative units;
- the protected areas administration is partly depending financially of the forest administration;

- overlapping responsibilities between different institutions and organization, creating conflicts of interest and competence.

Needs:

- The development of a national information system regarding the management of forest biodiversity;
- A better distribution of responsibilities between the institutions involved in the management of forest biodiversity resources and avoiding conflicts of interest and/or competence;
- An increased independence in decision-making for the administrators of protected areas.

**181.** Is your country undertaking any measures to address socio-economic failures and distortions that lead to decisions that result in loss of forest biological diversity?

Options		Details
a) Yes		Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of Goal 2 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
b) No	<b>X</b>	Please provide reasons below

Further comments on review of socio-economic failures and distortions that lead to decisions that result in loss of forest biological diversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).

No methods were developed until now for the monetary evaluation of the ecological services provided by forests. Biological diversity is not quantified in the process of establishing the taxes on forested land. No mechanisms or evaluation schemes were developed until now to evaluate the costs for the maintenance and improvement of forest biodiversity and of the benefits resulting from its use.

Further comments:

Constraints:

- the high poverty in rural areas implies additional pressures on forests (illegal logging, over-collecting of non-timber goods, avoiding the restrictions required for conservation of forests).

Needs:

- monetary and non-monetary evaluations of the service provided by forests by preserving biodiversity;
- taxing those that benefit by the services provided by the forest ecosystems;
- developing a system of compensation for forest owners that will strengthen the conservation measures of forest biodiversity.

**182.** Is your country undertaking any measures to increase public education, participation and awareness in relation to forest biological diversity?

Options		Details
a) Yes	<b>x</b>	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 3 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
b) No		Please provide reasons below

Further comments on measures to increase public education, participation and awareness in relation to forest biological diversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).

Priority actions:

- Educating and increasing public awareness of the population for the conservation and sustainable use of forest biodiversity;
- Develop links with the media and communication channels with all stakeholders.

Measures undertaken:

- a education campaign on the role and importance of forest biodiversity and on the need for its conservation and sustainable use;
- preparing alternative textbooks for schools and high-schools in areas close to protected areas (ex. the administration of the National Park Piatra Craiului has prepared an environmental textbook for this area);
- organizing camps and trips;
- preparation and distribution of leaflets, posters, articles etc.;
- developing websites dedicated to forest biodiversity;
- each year during March 15 – April 15 the Month of the Forest is organized. It includes meetings, workshops, tree plantations etc.

Further comments:

After 1990 a series of NGOs become active in the field of environmental education and contributed to an improved communication with the public. In the area of forestry and forest biodiversity the most active are Societatea Progresul Silvic, Prosilva, Societatea Ornitologica Româna (Romanian Ornithological Society) etc.

The Societatea Progresul Silvic is editing a journal 'Revista Padurilor' which appears without break since 1886, has edited the book Salvati Padurile României (Save the Forests of Romania) and a series of booklets focused on the role and importance of the conservation and sustainable use of forest biodiversity.

Romsilva has sponsored during 2003-2004 a weekly TV show focused on the conservation and protection of forests. It also edits the journal 'Padurea si viata' (Forest and Life).

The administrators of protected areas also develops activities of education and are in permanent dialog with local communities. Each protected area has a strategy of communication and the management plans have targeted actions in this field.

**Programme element 3 – Knowledge, assessment and monitoring**

**183.** Is your country undertaking any measures to characterize forest ecosystems at various scales in order to improve the assessment of the status and trends of forest biological diversity?

Options		Details
a) Yes	<b>X</b>	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of Goal 1 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
b) No		Please provide reasons below

Further comments on characterization of forest ecosystems at various scales (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).

Details:

Objective 1. Reviews and adopt a harmonized global to regional forest classification system, based on used and accepted forest definitions and addressing key forest biological diversity elements.

Romania has implemented since the '50 a very detailed system of forest classification. In the '80 the system was revised and improved and in 1990 a major book was published ' Tipuri de ecosisteme forestiere din România [Forest ecosystem types in Romania].

Romania has also participated in several international programs that have focused on the harmonization at European and global level of forest classification systems (CORINE Landcover, LCCD-FAO, Vegetation of Europe, Palearctic habitats). Strictly focused on forests, Romania participates in the following actions: the MCPFE process, COST E27 Action – Protected Forest Areas in Europe – Analysing and Harmonisation; FAO forest classification system development.

Objective 2. Develop national forest classification systems and maps.

Forest management is based on the classification system of forests developed in the '50. For each elementary management unit the type of forest is established. Maps at the scale of 1:50.000 are available for all forests and are done every 10 years. The classification system was revised in 1990 (Donita et al., 1990) Based on this system of classification the Map of the forest vegetation of Romania was prepared (at a scale of 1:500.000). Presently a GIS study is under way that will map all types of forests at a scale of 1:100.000.

Objective 3. To develop, where appropriate, specific forest ecosystem surveys in priority areas for conservation and sustainable use of forest diversity.

A monitoring system is being presently implemented in the protected areas under RNP-Romsilva administration.

Further comments:

Constraints:

- lack of a digital database for the entire forest fund of the country;
- low number of specialists and absence of an interdisciplinary team for the study, characterization, inventory and mapping of forest ecosystems;
- limited funds available for the development of maps and databases on the types of forests.

Needs:

- development of a GIS database at national level for all kinds of forest ecosystems;
- identification and mapping of the natural types of forests in the frame of Natura 2000 inventory.

**184.** Is your country undertaking any measures to improve knowledge on, and methods for, the assessment of the status and trends of forest biological diversity?

Options		Details
a) Yes	<b>X</b>	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 2 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
b) No		Please provide reasons below

Further comments on improvement of knowledge on and methods for the assessment of the status and trends (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).

Objective 1. Advance the development and implementation of international, regional and national criteria and indicators based on key regional, sub-regional and national measures within the framework of sustainable forest management.

Two sets of criteria and indicators that measure sustainability of forest management practices were implemented in Romania:

1. The Pan-European criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management developed in 1999 within the follow-up of the Helsinki Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe. At the MCPFE in Vienna in 2003 the Pan-European Criteria and indicators were updated and revised. Consequently the revision of the indicator systems for sustainable forest management in Romania was started in 2004.
2. The FSC Standards for forest management certification. The process of identifying national standards was started in 2000. In 2003 the certification process was started for about 1 million ha of forests, both state and private owned.

Further comments:

Lessons learned:

The measures undertaken have contributed considerably to the assessment of the status and trends of forest biological diversity. They have also contributed to the formulation of the National Forest Programme and its implementation.

Constraints:

- Forest management plans do not include sufficient regulations for the evaluation and conservation of forest biodiversity;
- Forest administrators still have limited knowledge on forest biodiversity, on the evaluation methods and on the measures required for their conservation and sustainable use.

Needs:

- including in the technical normatives for forestry of regulations on forest biodiversity status evaluation;
- instructing forest administrators on the evaluation of forest biodiversity, on its conservation and sustainable use.

**185.** Is your country undertaking any measures to improve the understanding of the role of forest biodiversity and ecosystem functioning?

Options		Details
a) Yes	<b>X</b>	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 3 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
b) No		Please provide reasons below

Further comments on the improvement of the understanding of the role of forest biodiversity and ecosystem functioning (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).

Research programs are under way in Romania financed by different ministries (Ministry of Education and Research, Ministry of Agriculture, Forests and Rural Development, Ministry of Environment and Water Management) and from other sources, both national and international. Most important research topics were the dynamics of forest ecosystems, the impact of pollution and climate changes on the structure and functions of forest ecosystems, population studies on pest species, genetic diversity of forest species etc.

Constraints:

- insufficient funds and lack of long-term and continuous research studies on the functions of forest ecosystems;
- absence of integrated approaches, inter and multidisciplinary studies regarding forest biodiversity.

**186.** Is your country undertaking any measures at national level to improve the infrastructure for data and information management for accurate assessment and monitoring of global forest biodiversity?

Options		Details
a) Yes	<b>X</b>	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 4 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
b) No		Please provide reasons below

Further comments on the improvement of the infrastructure for data and information management (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).

The monitoring system of soil and forest vegetation is operating in Romania both at national and pan-European level (i.e. level I and level II). Starting with 2000 the use of GIS tools became widespread in elaborating management forestry plans. The National Forest Inventory is under way, based on a system of permanent areas, improvements of the forest cadastre and the improvement of

informational forestry system.

The Biodiversity Information Management System, coordinated by the Ministry of the Environment and Water Management has included a series of databases on forest biodiversity.

Further comments:

The opportunities offered through the CHM were not fully used for the enhancement and improvement of the technical capacities to monitor forest biodiversity. Presently there is national institution for the management of data and information on biodiversity.

There are delays in implementing the National Forest Inventory and in developing the informational system for forestry. This is due to insufficient funds and limited human resources with expertise in this field and also to the changes induced by the process of forest restitution (change of ownership). Good local and regional capacities for the management of data and information are developing throughout the country. There are good sectoral data bases and information maintained by research institutes (e.g. Institute of Biology).

Needs:

Integration of the data and information on forest biodiversity in a national database for the management of biodiversity.

#### **Box LXXI.**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

### Biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands

<b>187.</b> Is your country supporting scientifically, technically and financially, at the national and regional levels, the activities identified in the programme of work? (decisions V/23 and VII/2 )	
a) No	<b>X</b>
b) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further comments on scientific, technical and financial support, at the national and regional levels, to the activities identified in the programme of work.	

<b>188.</b> Has your country integrated actions under the programme of work of dry and sub-humid lands into its national biodiversity strategies and action plans or the National Action Programme (NAP) of the UNCCD? (decisions V/23, VI/4 and VII/2)	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	<b>X</b>
Further comments on actions under the programme of work of dry and sub-humid lands integrated into national biodiversity strategies and action plans or the National Action Programme (NAP) of the UNCCD.	
<p>Dieback and forest decline for certain types of forest structures (azonal, transitional, cultivated), as well as a certain structure of the natural regenerated forest areas may be associated with a major change of environmental factors (pedo-hydric and hydrological regimes for certain forest species, temperature and precipitation regime), which imposes an appropriate adjustment of the forest management.</p> <p>These researches suggested some actions to be put in place.</p>	

<b>189.</b> Has your country undertaken measures to ensure synergistic/collaborative implementation of the programme of work between the national UNCCD process and other processes under related environmental conventions? (decisions V/23, VI/4 and VII/2)	
a) No	
b) Yes, some linkages established (please provide details below)	<b>X</b>
c) Yes, extensive linkages established (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures to ensure the synergistic/collaborative implementation of the programme of work between the national UNCCD processes and other processes under related environmental conventions.	



<b>Programme Part A: Assessment</b>	
<b>190.</b> Has your country assessed and analyzed information on the state of dryland biological diversity and the pressures on it, disseminated existing knowledge and best practices, and filled knowledge gaps in order to determine adequate activities? (Decision V/23, Part A: Assessment, Operational objective, activities 1 to 6)	
a) No	<b>X</b>
b) No, but assessment is ongoing	
c) Yes, some assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive assessment undertaken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the relevant information on assessments of the status and trends and dissemination of existing knowledge and best practices.	

<b>Programme Part B: Targeted Actions</b>	
<b>191.</b> Has your country taken measures to promote the conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of its genetic resources, and to combat the loss of biological diversity in dry and sub-humid lands and its socio-economic consequences? (part B of annex I of decision V/23, activities 7 to 9)	
a) No	<b>X</b>
b) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures taken to promote the conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of its genetic resources, and to combat the loss of biological diversity in dry and sub-humid lands and its socio-economic consequences.	

<b>192.</b> Has your country taken measures to strengthen national capacities, including local capacities, to enhance the implementation of the programme of work?	
a) No	
b) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	<b>X</b>
c) Yes, comprehensive measures taken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, all identified capacity needs met (please provide details below)	
Further comments on measures taken to strengthen national capacities, including local capacities, to enhance the implementation of the programme of work.	
Focal Point for land degradation is positioned in the Ministry of Agriculture, forests and rural development.	

**Box LXXII.**

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;</li> <li>b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;</li> <li>c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;</li> <li>d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;</li> <li>e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;</li> <li>f) constraints encountered in implementation.</li> </ul>

**Mountain Biodiversity**

<b>Programme Element 1. Direct actions for conservation, sustainable use and benefit sharing</b>	
<b>193.</b> Has your country taken any measures to prevent and mitigate the negative impacts of key threats to mountain biodiversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant measures are being considered	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	<b>X</b>
d) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures taken to prevent and mitigate the negative impacts of key threats to mountain biodiversity	
<p>The mountain area includes 4.9 million ha of pastures (of which 3.4 million ha of pastures and 1.5 million ha hayfields), representing 34% of the agriculture area of the country. Of this area 52.3% is privately owned and only 42.3% is the property of local and regional administrative units. In the mountain area there are 85,926 farms with 2,850,000 inhabitants grouped in 979,781 families (of which 73,400 families between 25-30 years, 95,500 families between 31-35 years and 111,000 families between 36-40 years, the rest being above 40 years old). Directly involved and depending on agriculture in the area are 1,361,000 inhabitants, but young people tend to leave the mountain zone. The financial stimulants are not sufficient to motivate young people to stay. Above 1000 m altitude</p>	

are 19,000 farms over 76,000 ha of pastures that have 21,000 cattle, 33,000 sheep and 1,100 goats. The load is only 0.43 cattle/ha. Beekeeping is also important in the area with 139,000 bee hives, representing 22%.

Financing for the mountain area: in 2005 300 billion lei (approximately 6 million euro) were made available for supporting the purchase of specific equipment. A credit from FIDA (International Fund for Agriculture Development) supports 16.4 million USD for small and medium investments in milk and meat processing.

The Government has elaborated the Strategy for Sustainable Development of the Mountain Region, approved by HG nr. 1779/2004, according to art. 21 of the Mountain Law nr. 347/2004. Based on this law Mountain Committees were created at department level and an inter-ministerial committee was created for the implementation of the strategy and law. The Ministry of Agriculture, Forest and Rural Development has issued an order (nr. 226/2003) for the approval of the Strategy Concerning the Organization of the Activities for the Improvement and Exploitation of Pastures at National Level on Medium and Long-Term. The strategy is focused on limiting and mitigating the impacts on pastures due to an overload with animals, soil erosion and control of the invasion of pastures by non-valuable shrubs and trees. Several workgroups were created that will elaborate agro-environmental measures and best practices for mountain areas that will preserve biodiversity. Measures are taken to preserve traditional orchard pastures (Dehesa Type), which cover presently 51,000 ha with Apples (Cretesc variety) and Cherries (Amar variety).

**194. Has your country taken any measures to protect, recover and restore mountain biodiversity?**

a) No	
b) No, but some measures are being considered	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	<b>X</b>
d) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)	

**Further comments on the measures taken to protect, recover and restore mountain biodiversity**

For each mountain pasture a technical action program was elaborated that must be applied by sowing, seeding, fertilizing, erosion reduction and maintenance works which quantifies the financial costs required.

The movement of sheep throughout the country is supervised by specialists from the Departmental Directions for Agriculture and Food Industry together with local councils that establish each year the number of animals accepted on pastures for at least 90 consecutive days.

**195. Has your country taken any measures to promote the sustainable use of mountain biological resources and to maintain genetic diversity in mountain ecosystems?**

a) No	
b) No, but some measures are being considered	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	<b>X</b>
d) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)	

**Further comments on the measures to promote the sustainable use of mountain biological resources and to maintain genetic diversity in mountain ecosystems**

The activities related to wild fruit collecting and pasture exploitation are established and partly dimensioned according to the support capacities of the ecosystems. There is no updated data on cadastre and the extent of private properties.

Maintenance of genetic diversity in mountain ecosystems is not specifically taken into account. There are Departmental Offices for Reproduction and Selection that promote autochthonous cattle breeds: 'Baltata Româneasca' at Târgu Mures, 'Pinzgau' at Deva-Baia de Cris, 'Bruna de Maramures' at Sighetul Marmatiei and the two sheep breeds 'Turcana' and 'Tigaia' at the Research Station for

Sheep in Târgu Mures.

**196.** Has your country taken any measures for sharing the benefits arising from the utilization of mountain genetic resources, including preservation and maintenance of traditional knowledge?

a) No	
b) No, but some measures are being considered	<b>X</b>
c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the measures for sharing the benefits arising from the utilization of mountain genetic resources

The Sustainable Development Strategy of the Mountain Region was developed taking into consideration the priority of strengthening the local economies and communities assuring in the same time their compliance with the sustainable development and biodiversity conservation principles. In this respect it was created the Inter-Ministerial Committee and County Committees for mountain region, which is regulated by the Governmental Decision no. 318/2003.

The Law of Mountain stipulates, as policy, to provide incentives for local communities for using the land in a sustainable way.

**Programme Element 2. Means of implementation for conservation, sustainable use and benefit sharing**

**197.** Has your country developed any legal, policy and institutional framework for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity and for implementing this programme of work?

a) No	<b>X</b>
b) No, but relevant frameworks are being developed	
c) Yes, some frameworks are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive frameworks are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the legal, policy and institutional frameworks for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity and for implementing the programme of work on mountain biodiversity.

**198.** Has your country been involved in regional and/or transboundary cooperative agreements on mountain ecosystems for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity?

a) No	<b>X</b>
b) No, but some cooperation frameworks are being considered	
c) Yes (please provide details below)	

Further information on the regional and/or transboundary cooperative agreements on mountain ecosystems for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity

These agreements are being discussed under the Carpathian Convention.

**Programme Element 3. Supporting actions for conservation,  
sustainable use and benefit sharing**

**199.** Has your country taken any measures for identification, monitoring and assessment of mountain biological diversity?

a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	<b>X</b>
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the measures for identification, monitoring and assessment of mountain biodiversity

Biodiversity is being estimated and monitored only within the protected areas, which cover large parts of the mountain area.

**200.** Has your country taken any measures for improving research, technical and scientific cooperation and capacity building for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity?

a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	<b>X</b>
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the measures for improving research, technical and scientific cooperation and capacity building for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity

Biodiversity is being estimated and monitored only within the protected areas, which cover large parts of the mountain area.

**201.** Has your country taken any measures to develop, promote, validate and transfer appropriate technologies for the conservation of mountain ecosystems?

a) No	<b>X</b>
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the measures to develop, promote, validate and transfer appropriate technologies for the conservation of mountain ecosystems

NGOs are promoting training programmes: at CIFIDEC 800 youngsters from all over the country are trained each year on aspects related to mountain technologies.

**Box LXXIII .**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

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**E. OPERATIONS OF THE CONVENTION**

**202.** Has your country actively participated in subregional and regional activities in order to prepare for Convention meetings and enhance implementation of the Convention? (decision V/20)

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	x
Further comments on the regional and subregional activities in which your country has been involved.	

**203.** Is your country strengthening regional and subregional cooperation, enhancing integration and promoting synergies with relevant regional and subregional processes? (decision VI/27 B)

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further comments on regional and subregional cooperation and processes.	

***The following question (204) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES***

**204.** Is your country supporting the work of existing regional coordination mechanisms and the development of regional and subregional networks or processes? (decision VI/27 B)

a) No	
b) No, but programmes are under development	
c) Yes, included in existing cooperation frameworks (please provide details below)	

d) Yes, some cooperative activities ongoing (please provide details below)	
Further comments on support for the work of existing regional coordination mechanisms and the development of regional and subregional networks or processes.	

<b>205.</b> Is your country working with other Parties to strengthen the existing regional and subregional mechanisms and initiatives for capacity-building? (decision VI/27 B)	
a) No	
b) Yes	

<b>206.</b> Has your country contributed to the assessment of the regional and subregional mechanisms for implementation of the Convention? (decision VI/27 B)	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further comments on contribution to the assessment of the regional and subregional mechanisms.	

**Box LXXIV.**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of the above decisions specifically focusing on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;</li> <li>b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;</li> <li>c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;</li> <li>d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;</li> <li>e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;</li> <li>f) constraints encountered in implementation.</li> </ul>

**F. COMMENTS ON THE FORMAT**

**Box LXXV.**

Please provide below recommendations on how to improve this reporting format.

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