



## **Report on the implementation of AEWA for the period 2018-2020**

The format for reports on the implementation of the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA) for the period 2018-2020 was approved by the 7th Session of the Meeting of the Parties (MOP7, 4-8 December 2018, Durban, South Africa) through Resolution 7.1 and modified by the Standing Committee at its 15th meeting (11-13 December 2019, Bristol, UK) as mandated by the MOP. This format has been compiled following the AEWA Annex 3 (Action Plan), the AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027 and resolutions of the MOP.

In accordance with article V(c) of the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds, each Party shall prepare to each ordinary session of the MOP a National Report on its implementation of the Agreement and submit that report to the Agreement Secretariat. By Resolution 7.1 of the MOP the deadline for submission of National Reports to the 8th Session of the MOP was set at 180 days before the opening date of MOP8, which was scheduled to take place on 5-9 October 2021 in Hungary; therefore the deadline for submission of National Reports was Thursday 8 April 2021.

As per Resolution 7.1 of the MOP, Chapter 3 of the National Report Format for MOP8 reports was developed as a stand-alone online reporting module, which was administered through a separate reporting process on the population status of AEWA-listed (native) and non-native species of waterbirds for the period 2013-2018. This reporting process was concluded on 30 June 2020 as agreed by MOP7. Therefore, this report does not contain Chapter 3.

The AEWA National Reports 2018-2020 were compiled and submitted through the AEWA Online National Reporting System, which is part of the broader CMS Family Online Reporting System. The CMS Family Online Reporting System was developed by the UNEP-World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) in close collaboration with and under the guidance of the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat.

# 1. General Information

## **Name of reporting Contracting Party**

>>> Romania

## **Date of entry into force of AEWA in the Contracting Party**

>>> 01/10/2000

**List any reservations that the Contracting Party has made (if any) in respect of any population(s) listed in Table 1 of Annex 3 or any specific provision of the AEWA Action Plan - either upon deposition of its instruments of accession (per AEWA, Article XV) or subsequent to any amendment of Table 1 or the AEWA Action Plan, as adopted by a session of the Agreement's Meeting of the Parties (per AEWA, Article X.6).**

**EU member states should list also all reservations entered by the European Commission on behalf of the European Union.**

>>> None

## 2. Institutional Information

Please update information on the National AEWA Administrative Authority, the National Focal Points, the Designated National Respondent and the other contributors to this report.

### Designated National AEWA Administrative Authority

Full name of the institution

>>> Ministry of Environment, Waters and Forests

Name and title of the head of institution

>>> Costel Alexe - MINISTER

Mailing address - Street and number

>>> 12 Libertatii Avenue, 5 District

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>>> None

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Country

>>> Romania

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E-mail

>>> cabinet.ministru@mmediu.ro

Website

>>> <http://www.mmediu.ro>

### Designated National Focal Point (NFP) for AEWA matters

Name and title of the NFP

>>> Dr. Nela MIAUTA

Affiliation (institution, department)

>>> Ministry of Environment, Waters and Forests - Biodiversity Directorate

Mailing address - Street and number

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E-mail  
>>> nela.miauta@mmediu.ro

Website  
>>> <http://www.mmediu.ro>

### **Designated National Focal Point for AEWA Technical Committee (TC NFP) matters**

Name and title of the TC NFP  
>>> None

Affiliation (institution, department)  
>>> None

Mailing address - Street and number  
>>> None

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>>> None

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>>> None

City  
>>> None

Country  
>>> None

Telephone  
>>> None

Fax  
>>> None

E-mail  
>>> None

Website  
>>> None

### **Designated National Focal Point for Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA NFP) matters**

Name and title of the CEPA NFP  
>>> Dr. Nela MIAUTA

Affiliation (institution, department)  
>>> Ministry of Environment, Waters and Forests

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>>> 12 Libertatii Avenue, 5 District

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### **Designated National Respondent (DNR) in charge of the compilation and submission of the AEWA National Report 2018-2020**

Please select from the list below as appropriate.

The National Focal Point (NFP) has been designated as the National Respondent

### **Other contributors to the AEWA National Report 2018-2020**

Please list the names and affiliations (institution, organisation) of the other contributors to this report. For Contracting Parties in which nature conservation is not an exclusive competence of national/federal government, Designated National Respondents are encouraged to seek input from other relevant levels of government.

>>> - The "Danube Delta" National Institute for Research and Development  
- The Romanian Ornithological Society

# Pressures and Responses

## 4. Species Conservation

### 4.1 Legal Measures

**1. Following MOP7, was a review undertaken in your country of the relevant domestic legislation against the provisions of the latest version of the Agreement text and its annexes, including Table 1 in Annex III, taking into account all amendments adopted by MOP7? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Actions 1.1 (a), 1.1 (b), 2.2(a) and 2.2(b))**

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Due to the lack of human resources, a review of the relevant domestic legislation taking into consideration the provisions of the latest version of the Agreement text and its annexes, including Table 1 in Annex III, is ongoing in 2021.

**2. Was your country's national legislation reviewed following the Guidance on Measures in National Legislation for Different Populations of the Same Species, Particularly with Respect to Hunting and Trade (Resolution 6.7)?**

**See Appendix 1 / Appendix 2 / Appendix 3**

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Due to the lack of human resources, a review following the Guidance on Measures in National Legislation for Different Populations of the Same Species, Particularly with Respect to Hunting and Trade (Resolution 6.7) is ongoing in 2021.

**3. Please confirm the protection status under your country's national legislation of the AEWA Table 1, Column A populations that are regularly occurring in your country (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.1; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 1.1 ).**

#### Guidance on responding to this question:

1- Please click here and download the Excel file starting with your country's name. (**Notice:** before clicking on this hyperlink, please keep pressing the Ctrl button on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.)

2- Fill in the Excel template comprehensively;

3- Upload the completed Excel file as an attachment here. For uploading please click on the little blue icon below containing a paper clip.

I confirm that I have downloaded the Excel file with my country's name, filled it in as necessary and uploaded the completed file as an attachment to this question.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Romania\\_Q3 AEWA\\_NR 2018-2020\\_PopColA.xlsx](#)

**4. Please confirm whether there is an open hunting season for the AEWA Table 1, Column A, category 2 or 3 with an asterisk or category 4 populations that are regularly occurring in your country (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.1; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 1.1).**

#### Guidance on responding to this question:

1- Please click here and download the Excel file starting with your country's name. (**Notice:** before clicking on this hyperlink, please keep pressing the Ctrl button on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.)

2- Fill in the Excel template comprehensively;

3- Upload the completed Excel file as an attachment here. For uploading please click on the little blue icon below containing a paper clip.

I confirm that I have downloaded the Excel file with my country's name, filled it in as necessary and uploaded the completed file as an attachment to this question.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Romania\\_Q4 AEWA\\_NR 2018-2020\\_PopColA-Cat2\\_3\\_4.xlsx](#)

**5. Please confirm whether taking is regulated for the AEWA Table 1, Column B populations that are regularly occurring in your country (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.2; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 1.1).**

**Guidance on responding to this question:**

1- Please click here and download the Excel file starting with your country's name. (**Notice:** before clicking on this hyperlink, please keep pressing the Ctrl button on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.)

2- Fill in the Excel template comprehensively;

3- Upload the completed Excel file as an attachment here. For uploading please click on the little blue icon below containing a paper clip.

I confirm that I have downloaded the Excel file with my country's name, filled it in as necessary and uploaded the completed file as an attachment to this question.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Romania\\_Q5\\_AEWA\\_NR\\_2018-2020\\_PopColB.xlsx](#)

**6. Please indicate if any of the following modes of taking are prohibited in your country: snares, limes, hooks, live birds which are blind or mutilated used as decoys, tape recorders and other electronic devices, electrocuting devices, artificial light sources, mirrors and other dazzling devices, devices for illuminating targets, sighting devices for night shooting comprising an electronic image magnifier or image converter, explosives, nets, traps, poison, poisoned or anesthetic baits, semi-automatic or automatic weapons with a magazine capable of holding more than two rounds of ammunition, hunting from aircraft, motor vehicles, or boats driven at a speed exceeding 5 km p/h (18 km p/h on the open sea), other non-selective modes of taking. (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.2(b); AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 1.1)**

Yes, one or more modes of taking have been prohibited

**Please provide details to each mode of taking in the list below:**

Snares

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> The Government Emergency Ordinance no 57/2007 on protected natural regimes, natural habitats, wild flora and fauna, approved with amendments by Law no. 49/2011 with subsequent amendments and additions, Annex no. 6, Law no. 407/2006, Art.42 (1)

Hooks

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> The Government Emergency Ordinance no 57/2007 on protected natural regimes, natural habitats, wild flora and fauna, approved with amendments by Law no. 49/2011 with subsequent amendments and additions, Annex no. 6, Law no 407/2006, Art.42 (1)

Live birds which are blind or mutilated used as decoys

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> The Government Emergency Ordinance no 57/2007 on protected natural regimes, natural habitats, wild flora and fauna, approved with amendments by Law no. 49/2011 with subsequent amendments and additions, Annex no. 6, Law no. 407/2006, Art.39 (1)

Tape recorders and other electronic devices

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> Government Emergency Ordinance No 57/2007 (OUG57/2007), Annex no. 6, Law no 407/2006, Art.39 (1)

### Electrocuting devices

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> The Government Emergency Ordinance no 57/2007 on protected natural regimes, natural habitats, wild flora and fauna, approved with amendments by Law no. 49/2011 with subsequent amendments and additions, Annex no. 6,  
Law no 407/2006, Art.39 (1)

### Artificial light sources

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> The Government Emergency Ordinance no 57/2007 on protected natural regimes, natural habitats, wild flora and fauna, approved with amendments by Law no. 49/2011 with subsequent amendments and additions, Annex no. 6,  
Law no 407/2006, Art.41

### Mirrors and other dazzling devices

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> The Government Emergency Ordinance no 57/2007 on protected natural regimes, natural habitats, wild flora and fauna, approved with amendments by Law no. 49/2011 with subsequent amendments and additions, Annex no. 6,  
Law no 407/2006, Art.39 (1)

### Devices for illuminating targets

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> Government Emergency Ordinance No 57/2007, Annex no. 6,  
Law no 407/2006, Art.39 (1)

### Sighting devices for night shooting comprising an electronic image magnifier or image converter

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> Government Emergency Ordinance No. 57/2007 , Annex no. 6,  
Law no 407/2006, Art.39 (1)

### Explosives

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> Government Emergency Ordinance No 57/2007, Annex no. 6,  
Law no. 407/2006, Art.41

### Nets

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> Government Emergency Ordinance No 57/2007, Annex no. 6,  
Law no 407/2006, Art.41

### Traps

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> Government Emergency Ordinance No 57/2007, Annex no. 6,  
Law no 407/2006, Art.41

### Poison

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited



>>> Government Emergency Ordinance No 57/2007, Annex no. 6,  
Law no 407/2006, Art.41

Poisoned or anaesthetic baits

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> Government Emergency Ordinance No 57/2007, Annex no. 6,  
Law no 407/2006, Art.41

Semi-automatic or automatic weapons with a magazine capable of holding more than two rounds of ammunition

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> Government Emergency Ordinance No 57/2007, Annex no. 6,  
Law no 407/2006, Art.41

Hunting from aircraft, motor vehicles, or boats driven at a speed exceeding 5 km p/h (18 km p/h on the open sea)

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> Government Emergency Ordinance No 57/2007, Annex no. 6,  
Law no 407/2006, Art.39 (1)

Other non-selective modes of taking

No

Please specify which other non-selective modes of taking have been prohibited

>>> -

Please explain the reasons

>>> -

If one or more non-selective modes of taking have not been prohibited, please explain the reasons

>>> -

**7. Has your country granted exemptions from any of the above prohibitions in order to accommodate livelihoods uses? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.2(b); AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 1.1)**

No

**8. Were any exemptions granted to the prohibitions required by paragraphs 2.1.1 and 2.1.2 of the AEWA Action Plan? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.3; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 1.1)**

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

No

9. Has a review of enforcement of and compliance with the domestic legislation relevant for AEWA implementation, [in particular the legislation which caters for the obligations under paragraphs 2.1 and 4.1 of the AEWA Action Plan], been undertaken in your country after MOP7? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Actions 1.1(c) and 2.2(c))

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Lack of human resources

Was a review undertaken before MOP7?

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Lack of human resources

## **10. Has your country used the AEWA Conservation Guidelines on National Legislation for the Protection of Species of Migratory Waterbirds and their Habitats?**

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

Yes

Please provide details.

>>> The AEWA Conservation Guidelines on National Legislation for the Protection of Species of Migratory Waterbirds and their Habitats was used in order to elaborate and modify the Government Emergency Ordinance No 57/2007 on the regime of protected natural areas, conservation of natural habitats, wild flora and fauna.

### **Optionally you can provide additional information on section 4.1. Legal Measures**

>>> Government Emergency Ordinance No 57/2007 on the regime of protected natural areas, conservation of natural habitats, wild flora and fauna

Law No. 82/1993 on the establishment of the Biosphere Reserve Danube Delta

Law No. 107/1996 on waters

Law No. 101/2011 for the prevention and punishment of acts of environmental degradation

## **4.2. Species Action and Management Plans**

### **11. Please report on the progress of turning the International Single Species Action and Management Plans (ISSAP and ISSMP), as well as International Multi-species Action Plans (IMSAP), listed below, into National Action or Management Plans. (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.2; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 1.2 (d))**

#### **Please report on all listed ISSAP, ISSMP and IMSAP**

#### **Lesser White-fronted Goose / *Anser erythropus* National Plan for Lesser White-fronted Goose / *Anser erythropus***

No NP, but actions implemented

Please explain the reasons for having no NP in place

>>> Lack of financial resources.

Please provide a description of the actions implemented

>>> -The actions were included in the Management Plans of the Special Protection Areas

Please rate the degree of current implementation of the plan taking into account the time schedule of the ISSAP

Moderate implementation - some of the actions are underway as per the time schedule of the ISSAP

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> At the national level, the Ministry of Environment, Waters and Forests have been implementing the projects: "Completing the knowledge level of biodiversity by implementing the monitoring system of the conservation state of species and habitats of community interest in Romania and reporting under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive", in partnership with 11 entities (scientific institutes and universities) and "Completing the knowledge level of biodiversity by implementing the monitoring system of the conservation state of birds of community interest in Romania and reporting under the Article 12 of the Birds Directive." Assessing the conservation status of species and habitats and reporting have been achieved according with obligations arising from the EU Nature Directives.

Romania submitted the National Report under the Article 12 of the Birds Directive, about the progress made with its implementation during the period 2013-2018. The Article 12 Report contains information on status and trends of bird populations, together with information on main pressures and threats. The report further contains information related to the impact of the Natura 2000 network conservation measures and can be found to the link: <http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/ro/eu/art12/envxtwkg>

#### **Ferruginous Duck / *Aythya nyroca* National Plan for Ferruginous Duck / *Aythya nyroca***

NP in place and being implemented

When was the plan approved and published? Please provide a web link or attach a file, if available. Please

provide contact details for any person or organisation coordinating its implementation. Please list any activities and/or achievements over the past triennium.

>>> Dr. Mihai MARINOV  
mihai.marinov@ddni.ro  
Dr. Dan HULEA  
dan.hulea@sor.ro  
Dr. Nela MIAUTA  
nela.miauta@mmediu.ro

Please rate the degree of current implementation of the plan taking into account the time schedule of the ISSAP

Full implementation – all actions are underway as per the time schedule of the plan

**Red-breasted Goose / *Branta ruficollis***  
**National Plan for Red-breasted Goose / *Branta ruficollis***

NP in development

Please provide starting date and expected finalisation date

>>> The starting date was in 2020 and the finalisation will be in 2022.

**Corncrake / *Crex crex***  
**National Plan for Corncrake / *Crex crex***

No NP, but actions implemented

Please explain the reasons for having no NP in place

>>> Lack of financial and human resources.

Please provide a description of the actions implemented

>>> The Management Plans of the Special Protection Areas were implemented.

Please rate the degree of current implementation of the plan taking into account the time schedule of the ISSAP

Moderate implementation – some of the actions are underway as per the time schedule of the ISSAP

Please provide details and reasons for the lower degree of implementation.

>>> Lack of human resources

**Great Snipe / *Gallinago media***  
**National Plan for Great Snipe / *Gallinago media***

No NP, but actions implemented

Please explain the reasons for having no NP in place

>>> Lack of resources

Please provide a description of the actions implemented

>>> Conservation actions were included in the Management Plans of N sites.

Please rate the degree of current implementation of the plan taking into account the time schedule of the ISSAP

Moderate implementation – some of the actions are underway as per the time schedule of the ISSAP

Please provide details and reasons for the lower degree of implementation.

>>> Lack of human and financial resources

**Black-winged Pratincole / *Glareola nordmanni***  
**National Plan for Black-winged Pratincole / *Glareola nordmanni***

No NP, but actions implemented

Please explain the reasons for having no NP in place

>>> Lack of financial and human resources.

Please provide a description of the actions implemented

>>> Conservation actions were mentioned in the Management Plans of Natura 2000 sites.

**Black-tailed Godwit / *Limosa limosa***  
**National Plan for Black-tailed Godwit / *Limosa limosa***

No NP, but actions implemented

**White-headed Duck / *Oxyura leucocephala***  
**National Plan for White-headed Duck / *Oxyura leucocephala***

No NP, but actions implemented

**Eurasian Spoonbill / *Platalea leucorodia***  
**National Plan for Eurasian Spoonbill / *Platalea leucorodia***

No NP, but actions implemented

Please explain the reasons for having no NP in place

>>> Lack of financial resources

**Dalmatian Pelican / *Pelecanus crispus***  
**National Plan for Dalmatian Pelican / *Pelecanus crispus***

NP in place and being implemented

When was the plan approved and published? Please provide a web link or attach a file, if available. Please provide contact details for any person or organisation coordinating its implementation. Please list any activities and/or achievements over the past triennium.

>>> Dr. Mihai MARINOV  
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Dr. Nela MIAUTA  
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Dr. Dan HULEA  
dan.hulea@sor.ro

Please rate the degree of current implementation of the plan taking into account the time schedule of the ISSAP

Full implementation - all actions are underway as per the time schedule of the plan

12. Has your country provided assistance for the coordination and implementation of International Species Action or Management Plans through funding of AEWA International Species Working and Expert Groups? (Resolution 7.5)

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> -

13. Has your country provided financial or in-kind assistance for the development of new International Species Action or Management Plans? (Resolution 7.5)

Yes

Please provide details, including amount of funds donated

>>> -

14. Has a review and prioritization been undertaken in your country of the resources needed to develop national action plans in response to ISSAPs, implement those plans and coordinate their implementation? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 1.2(g))

No

Please explain the reasons.

>>> Lack of financial resources

**15. Does your country have in place or is your country developing a National Single Species Action Plan for any species/population for which an AEWA ISSAP has not been developed? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.2.2)**

No

**16. Has your country used the AEWA Conservation Guidelines for the preparation of National Single Species Action Plans for migratory waterbirds?**

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

Yes

Please provide details

>>> The Romanian Ornithological Society has been collaborated with the Bulgarian Ornithological Society for the waterbirds' survey in the cross-border Special Protected Areas.

### 4.3 Emergency Measures

**17. Please report on any emergency situation that has occurred in your country over the past triennium and has threatened waterbirds. (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.3)**

Please indicate whether an emergency situation threatening waterbirds, such as botulism, chemical pollution, earthquake, extreme weather, fire, harmful algal bloom, infectious disease, introduction of alien species, lead poisoning, nuclear accident, oil spill, predation, volcanic activity, war or other emergency (please specify), has occurred in the country over the past triennium.

Emergency situation has occurred

**18. Are there any other emergency response measures, different from the ones applied in response to the emergency situations reported above, that were developed and are in place in your country so that they can be used in future in emergency cases?**

No

**19. Has your country used the AEWA Conservation Guidelines on identifying and tackling emergency situations for migratory waterbirds?**

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

Yes

Please provide details

>>> The AEWA Guidelines are used by the Ministry of Environment, Waters and Forests for identifying and tackling emergency situations for migratory waterbirds in the Special Protected Areas and Important Birds Areas.

### 4.4 Re-establishments

**20. Is your country maintaining a national register of re-establishment projects occurring or planned to occur wholly or partly within your country? (Resolution 4.4)**

Yes

**21. Is there a regulatory framework for re-establishments of species, including waterbirds, in your country (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.4)?**

Yes

Please provide details

>>> - Law No. 82 /1993 on the establishment of the "Danube Delta" Biosphere Reserve with amendments;  
- Government Decision No. 248/1994 for the adoption of measures to enforce the Law. 82/1993;  
- Government Decision No. 1076/2004 concerning the procedure for environment assessment of plans and programs;  
- Law No. 89/2000 for AEWA' ratification.  
- Government Emergency Ordinance No. 57/2007 on the regime of protected natural areas, conservation of natural habitats, wild flora and fauna, approved with amendments by Law No. 49/2011 with amendments;  
- Order No. 19/2010 for approving the Methodological Guide on the relevant evaluation of the potential effects

of the plans or projects over the natural protected areas.

**22. Has your country considered, developed or implemented re-establishment projects for any species/population listed on AEWA Table 1? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.4)**

No

**23. Has your country used the AEWA conservation Guidelines on the translocation of waterbirds for conservation purposes?**

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

No

Please explain the reasons. What was used instead as a basis for dealing with the issue?

>>> Not case.

## 4.5 Introductions

**24. Does your country have legislation in place, which prohibits the introduction into the environment of non-native species of animals and plants which may be detrimental to migratory waterbirds? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.5.1)**

Yes, and being enforced

Please provide the following details: title of legislation, year of adoption, institution that adopted it, institution that enforces it. Please clarify whether legislation applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

>>> The Minister's Order No. 979/2009 regarding the introduction of the alien species, the interventions on the invasive species and the reintroduction of indigenous species listed in the Appendices 4A and 4B of the Government Emergency Ordinance No. 57/2007 on the regime of natural protected areas, conservation of natural habitats, wild flora and fauna, approved with amendments by Law No. 49/2011 as subsequently supplemented and amended, was enforced by the National Environmental Protection Agency and the National Agency for the Natural Protected Areas.

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> A project for improving the conservation status for the priority species and habitats in the Iron Gates wetlands was implemented by Caraş-Severin Environmental Protection Agency, the University of Bucharest and the National Museum of Natural History "Grigore Antipa". The project objectives were:

- improving the conservation status of priority habitats through demonstrative actions of removing aquatic and riverside invasive species
- enforcing a state of art early warning system for invasive alien species in the site ROSPA0026 Danube water course Baziaş-Iron Gates
- creating favourable wintering habitats for Pygmy Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax pygmeus*) and nesting conditions for Ferruginous Duck (*Aythya nyroca*)
- creating drying platforms for AEWA species
- including *Aythya nyroca* in the Standard Data Form of the site ROSPA0026
- eradication of invasive species (*Ailanthus altissima* and *Amorpha fruticosa*) on the 55 ha from Iron Gates wetlands
- reforestation with *Salix alba*, as resting and breeding habitats for Pygmy Cormorant.

A framework for eradication of invasive american mink and other invasive vertebrates was created.

**25. Does your country impose legislative requirements on zoos, private collections, etc. in order to avoid the accidental escape of captive animals belonging to non-native species which may be detrimental to migratory waterbirds? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.5.2)**

Yes, and being enforced

Please provide the following details: title of the document, year of adoption, institution that adopted it, institution that enforces it. Please clarify whether legislation applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

- >>> - The Law no. 191/2000 of public zoos and aquarium is enforced by the National Environmental Protection Agency and the local Environmental Protection Agencies;
- The Ministry of Environment, Waters and Forests is the central authority for environmental protection, together with the National Environmental Protection Agency, the local environmental protection agencies and the Environmental National Guard.
  - The Emergency Government Ordinance no. 195/2005 on environmental protection
  - The Minister's Order no. 1798/2007 on the approval of the procedure regarding issuance of environmental authorization is enforced by the National Environmental Protection Agency and the local Environmental

Protection Agencies.

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> -

**27. Has your country considered, developed or implemented programmes to control or eradicate other non-native species (in particular aquatic weeds and terrestrial predators) so as to prevent negative impacts on migratory waterbirds? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraphs 2.5.3 and 4.3.10 and Resolution 5.15)**

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> -

**28. Has your country used the AEWA Conservation Guidelines on avoidance of introductions of non-native waterbird species?**

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

Yes

Please provide details

>>> The AEWA Guidelines on avoidance of introductions of non-native waterbird species are used by the government authorities, universities and NGOs.

#### **4.6 Seabirds**

The country has maritime territories and the AEWA seabird conservation priorities are relevant for the country:

Yes

29. Does your country have comprehensive data on seabird by-catch? (Resolution 7.6)

No

Please explain the reasons.

>>> Lack of human resources

When and how do you plan to fill these data gaps?

>>> Next period

30. Have you assessed the impact of by-catch by artisanal fisheries to AEWA-listed seabirds? (Resolution 7.6)

No

Please explain the reasons.

>>> Lack of human resources

When and how do you plan to do that?

>>> Next period

31. Have you assessed the impact of artisanal/recreational fisheries on seabirds' prey? (Resolution 7.6)

No

Please explain the reasons.

>>> Lack of human resources.

When and how do you plan to do that?

>>> Next period

32. Has your country undertaken steps towards the adoption/application of measures to reduce the incidental catch of seabirds and combat Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported (IUU) fishing practices in the Agreement Area? (Resolution 3.8)

Yes

Please provide short description of all actions

>>> There are Management Plans for the Special Protection Areas and Sites of Community Importance.

33. Does your country have comprehensive data on hunting and egg harvesting (both legal and illegal) of AEWA-listed seabirds? (Resolution 7.6)

No

Please explain the reasons.

>>> Lack of human resources.

When and how do you plan to fill these data gaps?

>>> Next period

34. Have you assessed the impact of hunting and egg harvesting (both legal and illegal) on AEWA-listed seabirds? (Resolution 7.6)

No

Please explain the reasons.

>>> Lack of human resources

When and how do you plan to do that?

>>> Next period

35. Have you identified those seabird colonies at risk from invasive non-native species? (Resolution 7.6)

No

Please explain the reasons.

>>> Lack of human resources

When and how do you plan to do that?

>>> Next period

36. Have you identified the key coastal and at-sea areas where responses to oil spills would be most urgently required in relation to the presence of AEWA-listed seabirds? (Resolution 7.6)

Yes

Please provide details, including reference or attach a file, if available.

>>> Marine protected areas were designated

Are AEWA seabirds and seabird sites adequately represented within existing oil spill response plans?

Yes

37. **(Applicable only to countries bordering the North or Baltic Sea)** Has your country undertaken a program of data-collection to validate models of population level impacts of offshore windfarms in the North and Baltic Seas on AEWA seabirds? (Resolution 7.6)

Not Applicable

38. Have you identified priority sites by filling gaps in the Critical Site Network for seabirds (breeding, non-breeding, pelagic and coastal areas)? (Resolution 7.6)

Yes

Please provide details, including references or attach a file, if available.

>>> Management Plans of Special Protection Areas were implemented.



# Pressures and Responses

## 5. Habitat Conservation

### 5.1 Habitat Inventories

#### **39. Has your country identified the network of all sites of international and national importance for the migratory waterbird species/populations listed on Table 1? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 3.1.2; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 3.1(a))**

Yes

Please provide full reference, e.g. title, year, authors, etc. or a web link

>>> The natural protected areas are regulated by the Government Ordinance No. 57/2007 on the regime of natural protected areas, conservation of natural habitats, wild flora and fauna, approved with amendments by Law No. 49/2011 as subsequently supplemented and amended

According to the Emergency Government Ordinance No. 57/2007, in Romania are several categories of natural protected areas: Natura 2000 sites (Special Protection Areas, Sites of Community Importance), areas of national importance (national parks, natural parks, scientific reservations, natural reservations, natural monuments) and areas of international interest (biosphere reservations, Ramsar sites and sites included in the World Natural Patrimony).

Romania has designated 613 Natura 2000 sites (among which 171 Special Protection Areas (3550811 ha) and 442 Sites of Community Interest (4005110 ha). A number of 74 Management Plans of the Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and 164 Management Plans of Sites of Community Importance (SCIs) were elaborated and approved through the Minister's of Environment Orders.

The Minister's of Environment Order No. 1964/2007 established the regime of natural protected areas of the Sites of Community Importance as an integral part of the Natura 2000 European Ecological Network in Romania, amended and supplemented by the Minister's of Environment Order No. 2387/2011.

The Government Decision No. 1284/2007 established the Special Protection Areas as integral part of the European Ecological Network Natura 2000 in Romania, amended and supplemented by the Government Decision No. 971/2011.

Romania's protected areas network currently covers approximately 23% of the national territory.

There are 238 Management Plans (74 for Special Protection Areas and 164 for Sites of Community Importance) approved by the Minister of Environment.

The designation of the natural protected areas of national interest was carried out according to the Minister's Order of Environment and Sustainable Development No. 1790/2007 approving the necessary documentation for the purpose of establishing the status of the natural protected areas of national interest.

In the national network of protected areas are included 13 national parks, 16 natural parks, 981 natural reservations, 32 scientific reservations and 160 natural monuments. A total number of 316 Management Plans of these natural protected areas were elaborated and approved through the Minister's of Environment Orders.

The areas of international importance are; the Biosphere Reservations within UNESCO Programme (the Danube Delta, Retezat National Park and Pietrosul Rodnei National Park), 19 Wetlands of International Importance - Ramsar sites with a total surface of 1156448 ha (Danube Delta, Small Island of Brăila, Mureș Floodplain, Dumbrăvița Fishing Complex, Techirghiol Lake, Iron Gates Natural Park, Comana Natural Park, Tinovul Poiana Stampei, Confluența Olt-Dunăre, Bistreț Lake, Iezer-Călărași Lake, Suhaia Lake, Iezerul Călărași - Srebarna, Suhaia - Belene, Bistreț - Ibisha Island (transboundary cooperation between Romania and Bulgaria) and the site of the World Natural Patrimony (Danube Delta).

The Emergency Ordinance No. 195/2005 consists provisions related to the nature conservation and natural protected areas.

The Ministry of Environment, the National Environmental Protection Agency, the National Agency of Natural Protected Areas and the Local Environmental Protection Agencies ensure the public information on the obligations devolving on the authorities for the conservation of the natural protected areas.

Other important issues are the approving of the National Strategy for Biodiversity Conservation and the Action Plan (NBSAP) 2014-2020 through the Government Decision No. 1081/2013 and the collaboration with the Carpathian Wetland Initiative.

Have you reviewed, confirmed and communicated to the AEWA Secretariat after MOP7 the inventory of known nationally and internationally important sites in your country?

Yes

Please confirmed when this process was concluded and when the inventory was communicated to the AEWA Secretariat

>>> Romania has a rich biodiversity and about 22% of territory is under Natura 2000 ecological network. The terrestrial and marine protected areas have increased mainly under the influence of the EU Nature Directives. Natura 2000 network is composed of 435 Sites of Community Importance (SCIs) under the Habitats Directive and 171 Special Protection Areas (SPAs) under the Birds Directive.

Romania currently counts 20 sites designated as Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Sites), with a

surface area of 1,156,448 hectares and three Biosphere Reserves including the Danube Delta, Europe's largest natural wetland.

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> At the national level, the Ministry of Environment, Waters and Forests have been implementing the projects: "Completing the knowledge level of biodiversity by implementing the monitoring system of the conservation state of species and habitats of community interest in Romania and reporting under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive", in partnership with 11 entities (scientific institutes and universities) and "Completing the knowledge level of biodiversity by implementing the monitoring system of the conservation state of birds of community interest in Romania and reporting under the Article 12 of the Birds Directive."

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Government\\_Decision-1284.docx](#) - Government Decision 1284/2007

**40. If your country has identified or is currently identifying the networks of sites of international and national importance, were the AEWA Conservation Guidelines on the preparation of site inventories for migratory waterbirds used?**

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

Yes

## 5.2. Conservation of Areas and Habitats

**41. Has your country assessed the future implications of climate change for protected areas and other sites important for waterbirds (i.e. resilience of sites to climate change)? (Resolution 5.13)**

**For one or more single sites**

No

**For the national protected area network**

No

**42. Which sites that were identified as important, either internationally or nationally, for Table 1 migratory waterbird species/populations have been designated as protected areas under the national legislation and have management plans that are being implemented, including with the aim to increase resilience to the effects of climate change? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 3.2.1; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 3.3)**

Please report separately on internationally important sites, nationally important sites and buffer zones.

Reporting on designation and management of internationally important sites

Reporting on designation and management of nationally important sites. (Sites of national importance excludes the sites already reported above as internationally important)

### All sites of international importance

(sites recognized as having international importance for migratory waterbirds following criteria of, for instance, the AEWA Critical Site Network, the Ramsar Convention, the EU Birds Directive (SPAs), the Bern Convention Emerald Network, the BirdLife International's Important Bird Areas)

Total number

>>> 148

Total area (ha)

>>> 3337283.4

Number of internationally important sites under national protection designation

>>> 148

Area of international importance under national protection designation (ha)

>>> 3337283.4

Please rate the effectiveness of the national protection designation

High

### All sites of national importance

Total number

>>>

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Lista\\_nationala.docx](#) - Sites of national importance

DESIGNATION GAP FILLING

Being developed

MANAGEMENT GAP FILING

Being developed

**45. Has your country used the AEWA Conservation Guidelines on the management of key sites for migratory waterbirds?**

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

Yes

**46. Has the Critical Site Network (CSN) Tool for the AEWA area been accessed and used in your country? (Resolution 7.9)**

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

Yes

Please give examples of how you have used the CSN Tool

>>> The Critical Site Network Tool for the AEWA area was accessed for looking to the waterbirds species, to the range maps (species breeding, passage and non-breeding areas), sites identified for one species using the Critical Site Network criteria, population estimate, Important Bird Areas

# Pressures and Responses

## 6. Management of Human Activities

### 6.1. Hunting

48. Does the legislation of your country implement the principle of sustainable use of waterbirds, as envisaged in the AEWA Action Plan, taking into account the full geographical range of the waterbird populations concerned and their life history characteristics? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.1.1; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 2.2)

Yes

**49. Does your country have an established system for the collection of harvest data, which covers the species/populations listed in Table 1? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.1.3; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 2.1(b))**

Yes

Does it cover the following? (tick where applicable and provide details)

All AEWA species occurring in your country

Does it cover the following? (tick where applicable and provide details)

The whole territory of your country

Does it cover the following? (tick where applicable and provide details)

All forms of waterbird harvesting

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> Romania is monitoring the hunting as part of its obligation under the Bern Convention and reports annually on the derogations to the European Commission.

**50. Has your country phased out the use of lead shot for hunting in wetlands? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.1.4; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 2.2(d))**

No

Please explain the reasons and barriers to introduction of legislation

>>> It is necessary a strong involving of policy makers and stakeholders.

Has your country introduced self-imposed and published timetable for banning fully the use of lead shot for hunting in wetlands?

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> A strong cooperation between the governmental authorities and the Hunting Associations is necessary to provide sufficient information about the non-toxic shot and to facilitate the replacement of the lead shot by non-toxic shot.

**51. Are there measures in your country to reduce/eliminate illegal taking? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.1.6; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 2.2(e))**

Yes

How would you rate the effectiveness of the measures?

Moderate

Please provide details

>>> The National Forest "Romsilva" Authority coordinated by the Ministry of Water and Forests is in charge for hunting management, monitoring and reporting in this way.

52. Does your country maintain an adequate system for making realistic estimates of the number of waterbirds taken illegally? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 2.1(b))

Partially

53. Is legally binding proficiency testing for hunters, including amongst other things bird identification, in place in your country? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.1.8; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 2.2)

Yes

**54. Are best practice codes and standards for hunting in place in your country in support of enforcement of hunting laws and regulations? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.1.7; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 2.3)**

Yes

What do these cover?

Emergency closure of hunting in cases of exceptionally unfavourable or endangering conditions

Please rate the degree of application of these best practice codes and standards:

Medium (more applied than not applied)

Please rate the effectiveness these best practice codes and standards in supporting enforcement of hunting laws and regulations:

Medium (effective to some extent in supporting enforcement of hunting laws and regulations)

**55. Has your country used the AEWA Conservation Guidelines on sustainable harvest of migratory birds?**

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Using the AEWA Guidelines we can identify possible emergency situations and establishing early warning systems at local and national level.

**Optionally, you can provide additional information on section 6.1. Hunting**

>>> Law No. 407/2006 of game and hunting fund modified and completed

**6.2. Ecotourism**

56. Is wetland- and waterbird-related ecotourism integrated into your country's national tourism development strategies or other relevant national strategies? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.2.1; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 2.5(c))

Yes

57. Are there existing ecotourism initiatives in your country specifically based on migratory waterbirds and their habitats? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 2.5)

Yes

Please rank the degree to which these initiatives are designed to deliver both conservation and community benefits:

Medium

**6.3. Other human activities**

58. Have restrictions on use of lead fishing weights been introduced in your country? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.3.12). When answering this question please also consider question 78 in chapter 7 - Research and monitoring.

No

59. Does your country have legislation in place, which provides for Strategic Environmental Assessment/Environmental Impact Assessment (SEA/EIA) of activities potentially negatively affecting natural habitats or wildlife? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.3.1; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 3.5)

Yes and being implemented

Does this legislation apply to the entire country or only to particular states/provinces thereof?

Entire country

Do the SEA/EIA processes consider waterbirds and habitats on which they depend?

Yes

Please provide details

>>> The Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) practices were applied when reviewing policies,

programmes and plans that could have an impact upon wetlands.  
The Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) were made for any development project that might affect the Special Protection Areas.

Do the SEA/EIA processes include public participation?

Yes

Please provide details

>>> The Government Decision No. 1076/2004 concerning the procedure for environmental assessment or plans and programs

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> The protected areas are indicated in the urban and territorial planning projects, approved according to the national legislation.

61. In the last three years, has your country used SEA/EIA for all relevant projects, including energy sector projects such as renewable energy developments and power lines installation, to assess the impact of proposed projects on migratory waterbird species listed on Table 1 and/or habitats/sites on which they depend? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.3.1, Resolution 5.11 and Resolution 5.16; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 3.5(b))

Yes, all proposed projects

Please provide information on the outstanding cases

>>> The private sector undertook activities for the wise use and management of the natural protected areas. Maintaining of or achieving a favourable conservation status of the natural habitats is a land owner and land user obligation being compensated or supported by the financial contribution. Management activities were implemented with the land owners or land users agreement.  
The authorities involved in AEWA implementation have a good collaboration with the administrators/custodians of natural protected areas, NGO's and other stakeholders.

Where an SEA/EIA has identified a likelihood of significant negative impacts on migratory waterbirds, have steps been taken to avoid these impacts, including avoidance of protected areas and other sites of importance for migratory waterbirds?

Yes

Please describe the measures put in place

>>> In permitting acts emitted for the Electric Power Companies was included a set of rules and regulations regarding the prevention of waterbirds mortality caused by the electric shock, obligation of use of insulated wires and special designed nest supports for birds.

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> .

63. Has your country used the AEWA Conservation Guidelines on how to avoid, minimize or mitigate impact of infrastructural developments and related disturbance affecting waterbirds?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

Yes

## **64. Please report on the implementation of Resolution 5.11 on Power Lines and Migratory Waterbirds.**

64.1. Are relevant stakeholders, including government agencies, scientific bodies, nongovernmental organisations and the energy sector, being regularly consulted in order to monitor jointly the impacts of power lines on waterbirds and to agree on a common policy of action?

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Minimal conservation measures of Natura 2000 sites were implemented until the Management Plans were elaborated. Monitoring the implementation of conservation measures has been performed by the custodians of SPAs and the National Environmental Protection Agency. All the national/natural parks administrations, including the Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve have a Scientific Council and an Advisory Management Council. All the Management Plans are based on scientific research, including research on potential threats to the natural protected areas.

The inventory data was maintained and made accessible to all stakeholders.

64.2. Has a baseline of waterbird distribution, population sizes, migrations and movements (including those between breeding, resting and feeding areas) been established as early as possible in the planning of any power line project, over a period of at least five years, and with particular emphasis on those species known to be vulnerable to electrocution or collision?

Yes

64.3 If such studies, as described in the question above, have identified any risks, has every effort been made to ensure these are avoided?

Yes

64.4. Have the location, route and direction of new power lines been designated on the basis of national zoning maps?

Yes

64.5. Has, wherever possible, the construction of power lines along major migration flyways and in habitats of conservation importance\* been avoided, where such construction is likely to have significant effects on waterbirds?

\* such as Special Protection Areas under the EU Birds Directive, Important Bird Areas, protected areas, Ramsar sites, the West/Central Asian Site Network for Siberian Crane and other waterbirds and other critical sites as identified by the Critical Site Network (CSN) Tool for the African-Eurasian region.

Yes

64.6. Are bird-safe designs in the construction of new power infrastructure, including measures designed to reduce electrocution and collisions being used in your country?

Yes

64.7. Have those sections of existing power lines that are causing relatively high levels of waterbird injury and/or mortality due to electrocution and/or collision been identified?

Partially

64.8. Where sections of existing power lines have been identified to cause relatively high levels of waterbird injury and/or mortality due to electrocution and/or collision, have they been modified as a matter of priority?

Partially

64.9. Is there in your country regular monitoring and evaluation of the impact of power lines on waterbird populations at the national scale?

Partial

64.10. Is there in your country regular monitoring and evaluation of the effectiveness of mitigation measures put in place to minimise the impact of power lines on waterbird populations?

No

Please explain the reasons. What are the constraints preventing implementation of this activity?

>>> Lack of human and financial resources.

64.11. Have the measures contained in Resolution 5.11. been included in your country's National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans and relevant legislation?

Yes

65. Has your country used the AEWA Conservation Guidelines on how to avoid or mitigate impact of electricity power grids on migratory birds in the African-Eurasian region?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

Yes

## **66. Please report on the implementation of Resolution 5.16 on Renewable Energy and Migratory Waterbirds.**

66.1. Has a national sensitivity and zoning mapping to avoid overlap of renewable energy developments with areas of importance for migratory waterbirds been developed in your country?

Yes

66.2. Have any international environmental guidelines, recommendations and criteria been followed in your country for impact assessment of renewable energy developments and the utilization of renewable energy sources?

Yes

66.3. Is post-construction monitoring being undertaken of the renewable energy installations and associated infrastructure in your country?

Yes

Has adverse effect on migratory waterbirds and their habitats been identified?

No

66.4. Where damage cannot be avoided or mitigated, has compensation for damages to biodiversity been provided?

No

66.5. Please indicate whether any of the following measures have been put in place to reduce the potential negative impact of terrestrial and marine windfarms on migratory waterbirds:

Operate wind farms in ways that minimise bird mortality, for example by introducing shortterm shutdowns during peak migration and minimising lighting in wind farms.

No

Dismantling of wind turbines in existing installations, should waterbird mortality have an effect on the population status of a species and other mitigation measures have proved insufficient.

Yes

Focusing research efforts on alleviating the negative effects on waterbirds from wind farms, such as the mapping of the main migration corridors and migration crossings for waterbirds also allowing the optimising of wind farm layouts.

Yes

66.6. Have any specific measures been put in place to assess, identify and reduce potential negative impacts of biofuel production on migratory waterbirds and their habitats?

No

66.7. Have the measures contained in Resolution 5.11. been included in your country's National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans and relevant legislation?

Yes

67. Has your country used the following AEWA Conservation Guidelines - Renewable Energy Technologies and Migratory Species: Guidelines for Sustainable Deployment (Resolution 6.11)?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

No

68. Is by-catch of waterbirds in fishing gear taking place in your country? (Resolution 3.8) (Please respond to this question only with respect to species, which are NOT considered seabirds. Seabird by-catch is dealt with in section 4.6 Seabirds)

Yes

**69. Please report on the implementation of Resolution 5.12 on Adverse Effects of Agrochemicals on Migratory Waterbirds in Africa (this question is applicable only to Contracting Parties in Africa).**

69.1. Have relevant government authorities developed and implemented regulations on the trade and application of agrochemicals known to have a direct or indirect adverse effect on waterbirds?

No

69.2. Is the use of such agrochemicals regulated around nationally and internationally important sites for migratory waterbirds, particularly in wetlands, also taking into account run-offs from agriculture affecting aquatic ecosystems?



Yes

69.3. Are there any steps undertaken to control or reduce the use of avicides in areas frequented by populations listed in Table 1 of the Agreement?

Yes

69.4. Have education and training activities been implemented for relevant target groups on the proper use of agrochemicals that may have possible adverse effect on waterbirds?

Yes

70. Has any project / initiative been implemented in your country that promotes the integration of cultural and provisioning ecosystem services of migratory waterbirds into policy and decision-making affecting them or their habitats? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 2.6)

Yes

Are there any other examples or case studies in your country of policies and/or decision making that takes into account cultural and provisioning ecosystem services of migratory waterbirds?

Yes

# Pressures and Responses

## 7. Research and Monitoring

71. Does your country have in place waterbird monitoring schemes for the AEWA species? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Actions 1.4(a) and 1.4(b))

Yes

### Covering the breeding period

Guidance: Including pre- and post-breeding sites of concentration, such as moulting sites close to breeding areas

Fully [Guidance: Coverage is full when all waterbird species are covered by monitoring schemes that yield statistically robust estimates of breeding population size and trend at least once in every triennium.]

Please provide details.

>>> Regular bird survey in the protected areas with waterbird species listed in the E.U. Birds Directive and AEWA.

Participation in the Common Bird Monitoring Program as part of „Pan-European Common Bird Monitoring”, coordinated by the Romanian Ornithological Society/BirdLife Romania every year.

For a transboundary cooperation between Romania and Bulgaria, common conservation measures and Management Plans were planned for the Ramsar sites Iezerul Călărași – Srebarna, Suhaia – Belene, Bistreț – Ibisha Island. Effective cooperative management was planned for the transboundary Ramsar sites designated with Bulgaria.

Wetlands are monitored by administration of the National/Natural Parks or the custodians of natural protected areas according to the national legislation.

Periodically field trips were performed in order to count the waterbirds and to investigate their conservation status.

The Pygmy Cormorant and the Ferruginous Duck were monitored in 7 sites covering the mainly resting and feeding habitat in the area: Bazias – Gurile Nerei, Calinovat Islet, Divici – Pojejena, Coronini – Moldova Veche Islet, Macesti, Liubcova and Orșova Gulf.

During the last years an increasing number of Pygmy Cormorants were observed during the winter feeding on the lakes surface. Iron Gates-Bazias sector became a wintering area during the last decades for populations of water birds that are breeding here: *Anas platyrhynchos*, *Fulica atra*, *Phalacrocorax carbo*, *Ph. pygmaeus*, *Larus ridibundus* etc. Their presence in great number, disseminated in groups on the whole water surface, attracted in hiemal season of each year 3-4 specimens of white-tailed eagle, *Haliaeetus albicilla*.

Monitoring action was performed also on the dynamics of other AEWA waterbird species.

Since November start to arrive species from North European populations: *Aythya ferina*, *Aythya fuligula*, *Bucephala clangula*, *Mergus albellus*, *Anser anser*, *Cygnus cygnus*, that spent the cold months on Danube waters.

The Danube is a very frequent spring and autumn migratory corridor for different species like *Ciconia ciconia*, *Ardea cinerea*, *Egretta alba*, *Egretta garzetta*, many species of ducks and wide number of Passeriform species. Observations revealed that more than 10 species are nesting here: *Cygnus olor*, *Ardeola ralloides*, *Ixobrychus minutus*, *Anas strepera* in small flocks of 4-5 pairs along the whole area, *Aythya ferina*, *Podiceps cristatus* (hundred of pairs) or *Chlydonias leucopterus* and *Chlydonias niger*, *Tachybaptus ruficollis*, *Larus ridibundus* etc. The database for monitoring has been compiled using GeoMedia, and is compatible with various application such as ArcMap, QGIS.

Is information on drivers of population trends also being collected?

Yes

### Covering the passage period

Fully [Guidance: Coverage is full when all internationally and nationally important sites for passage birds are comprehensively covered at least monthly in the passage period.]

Is information on drivers of population trends also being collected?

Yes

### Covering the non-breeding/wintering period

Fully [Guidance: Coverage is full when all internationally and nationally important non-breeding/wintering sites are covered at least by one comprehensive annual count.]

Is information on drivers of population trends also being collected?

Yes

Field for additional information (optional)

- >>> - participation at national and international conferences
- publishing scientific papers about project activities in peer review journals
- international visits and experience exchange with Life projects from abroad

72. Is data collected through the International Waterbird Census or other relevant monitoring schemes being actively used in your country to inform national-level implementation of AEWA? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 1.5(a))

Yes

73. Has your country supported, technically or financially, other Parties or Range States in designing appropriate monitoring schemes and developing their capacity to collect reliable waterbird population data? (Resolution 5.2)

No

**74. Has your country used the AEWA Conservation Guidelines on waterbird monitoring?**

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Romania has used the AEWA Guidelines for a waterbird monitoring protocol to identify sites and habitats in the country. The list of sites which are important to populations listed in Table 1 and the procentual coverage of habitats were published.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[RO SPA SDF 2011.pdf](#)

75. Has your government provided over the past triennium funds and/or logistical support for the International Waterbird Census and/or other waterbird monitoring scheme at international or national level? (Resolution 6.3)

Yes

**Nationally**

Yes

Please provide details

>>> In the past triennium the government has provided funds to the Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve Administration and to the NGOs.

**Internationally**

Yes

76. Has your country donated funds to the African-Eurasian Waterbird Fund in the past triennium (Resolution 6.3, Resolution 7.7)?

**Notice:** Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the Ctrl button on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

No

78. Has the impact of lead fishing weights on waterbirds been investigated in your country? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.3.12). When answering this question please also consider question 58 in chapter 6 – Management of human activities.

Yes

Is there evidence of negative impact on waterbirds from lead fishing weights in your country?

No

**Optionally you can provide additional information on section 7. Research and Monitoring**

>>> At the national level, the Ministry of Environment, Waters and Forests have been implementing the projects: “Completing the knowledge level of biodiversity by implementing the monitoring system of the conservation state of species and habitats of community interest in Romania and reporting under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive”, in partnership with 11 entities (scientific institutes and universities) and “Completing the knowledge level of biodiversity by implementing the monitoring system of the conservation state of birds of community interest in Romania and reporting under the Article 12 of the Birds Directive.” Assessing the conservation status of species and habitats and reporting have been achieved according with obligations arising from the EU Nature Directives.

Romania submitted the National Report under the Article 12 of the Birds Directive, about the progress made with its implementation during the period 2013-2018. The Article 12 Report contains information on status and trends of bird populations, together with information on main pressures and threats. The report further contains information related to the impact of the Natura 2000 network conservation measures and can be found to the link: <http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/ro/eu/art12/envxtwkg>

# Pressures and Responses

## 8. Education and Information

### 8.1. Communication, Education and Public Awareness

79. Has your country developed and implemented programmes for raising awareness and understanding on waterbird conservation and about AEWA specifically? (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 4, Target 4.3 and AEWA Action Plan, paragraphs 6.1-6.4, Resolution 3.10, Resolution 5.5; Resolution 6.10)

Guidance: Such programmes should consist of a series of established, long-term communication activities, which are guided by clearly defined goals, target audiences and communication channels. A programme does not constitute a single, one-off communication activity, product or event. In other words, an established national programme to raise awareness and understanding on waterbird conservation and about AEWA would ideally be a number of targeted communication activities which are guided by a communication plan and are backed by sufficient human and financial resources.

Yes, being implemented

Does the programme specifically focus on AEWA and the provisions of its Action Plan?

Yes

80. Has a National AEWA Focal Point for Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA) been designated by your country? (Resolution 5.5; Resolution 6.10)

Yes

Is the National CEPA Focal Point from the government or non-governmental sector?

Government

Has the AEWA CEPA Focal Point begun coordinating national implementation of the AEWA Communication Strategy?

Yes

How can the cooperation between the appointed AEWA CEPA Focal Point and the Ramsar CEPA Focal Points be described?

There is very close cooperation

81. Have measures been taken by your country to implement the provisions related to "Education and Information" in the AEWA Action Plan over the last triennium? (AEWA Action Plan, Paragraphs 6.1-6.4)

Yes

#### **Please indicate which measures have been taken:**

a. National training programmes have been arranged for personnel responsible for implementing AEWA

No

b. Training programmes and materials have been developed in cooperation with other Parties and/or the Agreement Secretariat

Yes

How can the effectiveness of the measures be rated?

Moderate

c. AEWA related information and training resources have been exchanged with other Parties and/or shared with the Agreement Secretariat

Yes

How can the effectiveness of the measures be rated?

Moderate

d. Specific public awareness campaigns for the conservation of populations listed in Table 1 have been conducted

Yes

How can the effectiveness of the measures be rated?

Moderate

82. Have World Migratory Bird Day (WMBD) activities been carried out in your country during this reporting cycle? (Resolution 5.5)

Yes

Please describe the activity/activities briefly and upload any sample materials, links or photos available related to the activity/event.

>>> The communication, education, participation and awareness (CEPA) expertise and tools were incorporated into the Management Plans of the Special Protection Areas, Ramsar sites and Biosphere Reserves.

11 visitor centres were established in the Ramsar sites.

Public participation was included in the national legislation and guidelines for decision making processes and for management planning of protected sites.

The stakeholders have been involved in all relevant projects implemented during the last triennium.

During the period 2015-2017, the World Environment Day, the International Day of Biodiversity, the World Wetlands Day, the World Migratory Birds Day, the World Water Day, the Danube Day were celebrated by the Ministry of Environment and the local Environmental Protection Agencies, administrators/custodians of natural protected areas in partnership with the educational institutions, NGOs by organizing the following activities:

- birdwatching in the Special Protected Areas, Ramsar sites, Biosphere Reserves
- public awareness campaigns in schools and universities to stressing the importance of biodiversity conservation
- workshops, symposiums in partnership with the High Schools and NGOs
- press-releases, competitions, excursions, seminars and drawing exhibitions
- editing and disseminating leaflets, flyers and posters with conservation measures for AEWA species
- posters and Power Point presentations

The events were attended by representatives of local authorities, children, students and teachers.

On the webpage: [www.ddbra.ro](http://www.ddbra.ro) were posted reports on the status of the Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve and awareness materials within several projects with the European Union funds.

83. Has your country provided funding and/or other support, as appropriate (e.g. expertise, network, skills and resources) towards the implementation of the AEWA Communication Strategy and/or towards priority CEPA activities in the AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027? Please consider both national and international funding and different types of support provided. (Resolution 6.10)

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Lack of human and financial resources.

Optionally can provide additional information on section 8.1. Communication, Education and Public Awareness

>>> The 4th Meeting of the AEWA Lesser White-fronted Goose International Working Group was held in Bucharest, Romania during the period 11-13 November 2019.

The 2nd Meeting of the AEWA Red-breasted Goose International Working Group was held in Bucharest, Romania, during the period 13-15 November 2019. The both Working Groups were hosted by the Romanian Ministry of the Environment, Waters and Forests and organized in cooperation with the Red-breasted Goose EU LIFE Project "LIFE for Safe Flight", coordinated by the Bulgarian Society for the Protection of Birds.

## Pressures and Responses

### 9. Implementation

84. Have you undertaken a national assessment of the resources needed for the delivery of the AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 5.6.(b))

Yes

Have you developed a resource mobilization plan?

No

85. Has your country approached non-contracting party range states to encourage them to accede to the Agreement? (Resolution 3.10; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 5.2)

Report only on activities over the past triennium

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Lack of human resources.

86. Does your country have in place a national coordination mechanism for implementation of AEWA, possibly linking to national coordination mechanisms for other biodiversity Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs)? (Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 5.3(b))

**Guidance:** Such mechanism can be a dedicated cross-institutional working group, involving representatives of the civil society and other relevant stakeholders, aimed at planning, coordinating and reporting the implementation of the Agreement in the country. Alternatively, the implementation of AEWA at national level can be coordinated as an extension of larger national coordination mechanisms for other MEAs, such as National Ramsar Committees or CBD NBSAPs coordination.

Yes, it is operational on a regular basis

Are priority capacity gaps addressed by the coordination mechanism?

Yes

Please rank the effectiveness of the national coordination mechanism for AEWA implementation:

High

87. Have you undertaken a national assessment of the capacity needs for AEWA implementation? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 5.3.(e))

Yes

Have you developed a prioritized national action plan to fill significant capacity gaps in your country?

Yes, and it is being implemented

88. Has your country concluded, or considered concluding, twinning schemes between sites with other countries, the sites of which share common migratory waterbirds or conservation issues? (Resolution 5.20)

Yes

89. Are those officers in your country's government responsible for AEWA implementation co-ordinated and engaged with national processes contributing towards the Aichi Targets and the assessment of achieving these targets? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 5.4(a))

Yes

90. Are those officers in your country's government responsible for AEWA implementation co-ordinated and engaged with national processes contributing towards the relevant Sustainable Development Goals and the assessment of achieving these goals? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 5.4(a))

Yes

91. Are those officers in your country's government responsible for AEWA implementation co-ordinated and engaged with national processes to implementation and assess the delivery of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 5.4(a))

Yes

### **92. Are the AEWA priorities incorporated into your country's National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan (NBSAP) and/or other similar strategic plans and policies**

**(Resolution 6.3; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 5.5)?**

92.1 NBSAP

Yes

92.2 Other strategic plans and policies

Yes

Sustainable Development Goals

Yes

Aichi Targets

Yes

Strategic Plan for Migratory Species

Yes

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> Monitoring programmes evaluated the effectiveness of restoration actions, the general public was informed about Natura 2000 sites and increased public appreciation for conservation of habitats and species.

**95. Has your country donated funds to the AEWA Small Grants Fund (SGF) over the past triennium? (Resolution 7.1)**

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Lack of financial resources

**96. Has your country donated other funding or provided in-kind support to activities coordinated by the Secretariat?**

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Lack of financial resources.

97. Has your country prioritised and allocated a Junior Professional Officer (JPO) to the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat for Technical Committee support or for any other area of work? (Resolution 7.11, Resolution 7.12)

No and has not been prioritised

Please explain the reasons

>>> Lack of human resources.

**98. Please report on the implementation of Resolution 6.21 on Resource mobilisation for the implementation of AEWA.**

98.1 Did your country's government provide in the last triennium financial and/or in-kind resources to support national activities which are intended to achieve the objectives of this Agreement, particularly those in line with the AEWA Strategic Plan including the AEWA Plan of Action for Africa, and in accordance with your national plans, priorities and programmes?

Yes

98.2 Does your country's government have unpaid dues to the AEWA Trust Fund (annual assessed contributions to the Agreement's budget as approved by each session of the Meeting of the Parties)?

No

98.3 Has your country's government provided funding to support developing countries, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, to meet their obligations under AEWA, and the implementation of the AEWA Plan of Action for Africa 2019-2027? Under this question please report for support provided outside of formal and established intergovernmental cooperation. For the latter, please refer to the next question 98.4.

No

Please explain the reasons



>>> Lack of financial resources

98.4 Does your country's government participate in any South-South, North-South or triangular cooperation to enhance financial and technical support for the successful implementation of AEWA activities?

Yes

98.5 Does your country's government use innovative financing mechanisms for implementing the AEWA Strategic Plan such as a (national) Migratory Waterbirds Fund?

No

98.6 Does the implementation of AEWA in your country benefit from synergies between biodiversity-related conventions at national level, amongst others, through information sharing on potential funding opportunities and sharing of financial resources such as the Desertification Fund, Green Climate Fund, the Adaptation Fund, and the Global Environmental Facility?

No

### **Optionally you can provide additional information on section 9. Implementation**

>>> The designation Forms of the Danube Delta Ramsar site, World Heritage Site, UNESCO Biosphere Reserve and of Blahnița Ramsar site were updated.

Direct allocation for environment included important grasslands for birds (*Crex crex* and *Lanius minor*), important arable land for the Red breasted Goose (*Branta ruficollis*).

The protected area network in Romania is strongly influenced by Natura 2000 sites, which make up 77% of the total area covered by protected areas.

In Romania, 76.93% of the network consists solely of Natura 2000 sites (Special Protection Areas and Sites of Community Importance).

A number of 214 sites have Management Plans. Natura 2000 sites in Romania cover 465 species and 87 habitats from the EU Nature Directives (Birds Directive and Habitats Directive).

Information campaigns targeting general public, students and school kids raised awareness about climate impacts and provided ideas on how to benefit from the new conditions.

## Pressures and Responses

### 10. Climate Change

#### 99. Please outline relevant climate change research, assessments and/or adaptation measures that are relevant to migratory waterbirds and which have been undertaken or planned in your country. (Resolution 5.13)

a. Research and studies of climate change impacts on waterbirds

Undertaken

Please provide references or weblinks to any such work so as to facilitate their use as potential case-studies to assist other Contracting Parties

>>> The public and private sectors, especially in the environmental sectors have been facilitating the development and exchange of new solutions and good practices as well as on the broader biodiversity challenges identified in the EU Biodiversity Strategy.

Interdisciplinary climate vulnerability assessment was conducted. The findings of the vulnerability assessment have been used to prepare Trans-boundary Adaptation Strategy.

The National Strategy on Climate Change and growth based on low-carbon economy for the period 2016 - 2020 and the National Action Plan adopted by the Government Decision no. 739/2016 have been implemented.

Climate actions were incorporated into the 2014-2020 sectoral operational programmes.

Romania has developed a "Low Carbon Green Strategy" for the period 2016-2030, aiming to reduce emissions and support adaptation (e.g. in the agricultural sector).

The climate warming is more pronounced and more areas from our country have a high risk of drought and desertification.

The civil society and the general public were encouraged to be involved in working to mitigate the effects of climate change.

The highest priority adaptation measures identified were related to the designation of water protection zones and the protection of river banks through afforestation along small rivers and lakes.

Biodiversity conservation was strengthened mainly by adopting more than 280 management plans with conservation measures for species and natural habitats of community interest, together with adequate measures of sustainable socio-economic development of local communities in the natural protected areas, by promoting and supporting the natural capital, the traditional and current activities and practices favorable to the sustainable use of natural resources.

b. Assessment of the potential vulnerability to climate change of key habitats used by waterbird species (including those outside protected area networks) (Please note that the question asks about habitats, rather than sites. Question 41 in Section 5, sub-section 5.2 investigates vulnerability of sites to climate change)

No relevant activities

c. Assessment of the potential vulnerability of waterbird species to climate change.

No relevant activities

d. Review of relevant national conservation policies relevant to waterbirds and climate change.

Planned

e. National Action Plan for helping waterbirds adapt to climate change (as a separate implementation process or as part of a larger national framework for biodiversity adaptation to climate change. Please note that Question 42 in Section 5, sub-section 5.2 investigates national measures for increasing resilience of the ecological network for waterbirds to climate change).

No relevant activities

f. Other undertaken or planned relevant activities.

No

#### 100. Has your country used the AEWA Conservation Guidelines on measures needed to help waterbirds to adapt to climate change?

**Notice:** Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the Ctrl button on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

Yes

#### Optionally you can provide additional information on section 10. Climate Change

>>> The project "Creating Interfaces" funded in the framework of the Sustainable Global Urban Initiative,

implemented by the Danube Delta National Institute for Research and Development, University of Delaware, School of Public Policy and Administration, the National Center for Atmospheric Research, University of Warwick, Centre for Interdisciplinary Methodologies, KTH Royal Institute of Technology, during the period 2018 - 2021, addressed capacity building for the urban food-water-energy nexus, facilitating cooperation and knowledge exchange among the stakeholders (city government, science, business and citizens/civil society). It developed and tested innovative approaches for local knowledge co-creation and participation in three mid-size cities on water: Tulcea (Romania), Wilmington (USA) and Slupsk (Poland).

## Pressures and Responses

### 11. Avian Influenza

**101. What issues have proved challenging in responding nationally to the spread of the Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) in the last triennium and what further guidance or information would be useful in this respect?**

List challenges

>>> The National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority is a specialized body for achieving a high level of protection of human life, taking into account the animals' and plant's health and the environmental protection.

The National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority is implementing the Directive 2007/43/EC regarding the chickens' protection.

List required further guidance or information

>>> None

**Optionally you can provide additional information on section 11. Avian Influenza**

>>> Within wetlands, the main disease group that may occur in birds is viruses. The incidence is higher during the temperature and humidity transition between seasons. The data of these disease group is up to date, especially within wetlands, where climate change effects have a significant role.

## **12. Confirmation**

### **Confirmation of information verification and approval for submission**

#### **Please confirm:**

In addition a scanned copy of an official letter from the relevant state institution, approving the report for submission, can be attached.

I declare that the information provided in the Report on the implementation of AEWA for the period 2018-2020 has been verified and the report has been approved for submission by the appropriate state institution in the country.

#### **Date of submission**

>>> 19 April 2021