

ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT
FOR "INTERREG NEXT ROMANIA – UKRAINE
PROGRAMME
2021-2027"

JUNE 2022

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This document was drawn up as part of the SEA procedure for the *INTERREG Next Romania-Ukraine Programme for the period 2021-2027* based on the contract implemented by KVB Consulting & Engineering SRL

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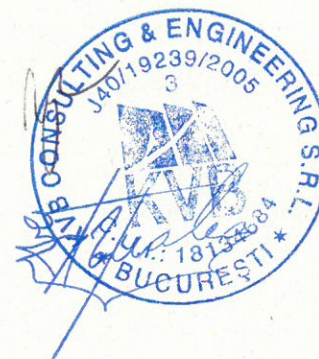
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DOCUMENT CHECKLIST

Code	PRM-938/RM/838/02.09.2021
Contract	838/02.09.2021
Contract Title	Environmental report after the environmental assessment of the INTERREG Next Romania-Ukraine Programme 2021-2027
Contracting Authority	MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT, PUBLIC WORKS AND ADMINISTRATION
Provider	KVB Consulting & Engineering SRL
Document	Raport de mediu_rev00
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1 INTRODUCTION

This is the Environmental Report for the Strategic Environmental Assessment of the INTERREG Next Romania-Ukraine Programme 2021-2027, currently available on the website <https://ro-ua.net/en/2021-2027-en.html> under the post-2020 programming section.

This document was drawn up by **SC KVB Consulting & Engineering SRL**, a company registered with the registry of certified environmental experts under no. 53 for drawing up: RIM-11a, RA-5, RA-7, RA-13b, RM-3, RM11a, RS-7, EA, EGSG, MB, according to the Certificate Series RGX no. 053/03.11.2021.

This Environmental Report (ER) was carried out in accordance with Annex 2 of the Government Decision 1076/2004 establishing a procedure for the environmental assessment of plans and programmes, in accordance with the Recovery and Resilience Facility Regulation, (2021/C 58/01) DNSH – Technical guidance on the application of “do no significant harm” under the Recovery and Resilience Facility Regulation and in accordance with the European Commission Notice – Technical guidance on the climate proofing of infrastructure in the period 2021-2027 (2021 C 373/01).

INTERREG Next Romania-Ukraine Programme 2021-2027 is managed by the Ministry of Development, Public Works and Administration, as the Managing Authority.

On Ukraine’s behalf, the competent authority for the Programme for the programming period 2021-2027 is Ukraine’s Ministry of Energy and Environmental Protection.

The policy objectives of the *INTERREG Next Romania-Ukraine Programme 2021-2027* are:

1. Policy Objective PO2 A greener, low-carbon transitioning towards a net zero carbon economy and resilient Europe by promoting clean and fair energy transition, green and blue investment, the circular economy, climate change mitigation and adaptation, risk prevention and management and sustainable urban mobility.
2. Policy Objective PO4 A more social and more inclusive Europe implementing the European Pillar of Social Rights;
3. Interreg 2 Specific Objective: A safer and more secure Europe

At the completion of the SEA procedure for the INTERREG Next Romania-Ukraine Programme 2021-2027, a Final opinion will be issued on the environmental assessment procedure, based on the Environmental Report that may change during the aforementioned procedure. Should *the* INTERREG Next Romania-Ukraine Programme 2021-2027 suffer changes, the competent authority of environmental protection shall be notified, who will decide whether to conduct a new SEA procedure.

2 PRESENTATION OF THE CONTENT AND THE MAIN OBJECTIVES OF THE PROGRAMME, AND THE RESULT OF THE ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER RELEVANT PLANS AND PROGRAMMES

2.1 Context of the INTERREG Next Romania - Ukraine Programme 2021-2027

The priorities, measures and interventions mentioned in the INTERREG Next Romania-Ukraine Programme 2021-2027 shall have an overall positive impact on the environment.

The area of the *Programme* contains protected natural, historical sites and archeological sites and protected resident areas and it has a high touristic potential. Special

attention should be given to protecting the protected natural areas and the existing biodiversity.

The density of the population in the programme area is approx. 78 inhabitants/km², while the average density of the EU population is 109 inhabitants/km². The average density of the population for Ukraine at the level of 2013 was 75 inhabitants/km², and the estimated population density for 2020 is approx. 69 inhabitants/km². As regards the density of Romanian's national population, the estimated level for 2020 is 81 inhabitants/km². The density of the population in the eligible area for the programme is, therefore, below the national level for Romania and the EU over Ukraine's average.

Moreover, there are disparities among regions, Tulcea and Odessa with the lowest population density and Cernăuți the highest. These significant density disparities can be caused by several factors. The most relevant are the geographical and topological similarities that can inhibit the development of urban and rural settlements (Tulcea - Odessa – plain and delta; Zakarpattia - Ivano-Frankivsk - Satu-Mare – Maramureș - Suceava – mainly mountainous), but also social and cultural.

The major challenges addressed by the Programme are: developing green communities, education, health, culture and tourism, government cooperation, border security.

The programme area has a high concentration of natural and historical sites and protected natural areas, registering a low level of investments in touristic and cultural arrangements.

In the last years, the programme area enjoyed economic growth, the GDP per capita registering a constant increase over the last decade. However, although the general trend is towards economic growth, there is a visible difference between Romania and Ukraine in terms of GDP per capita, with an average for Romania (12,920), about three times higher than that in Ukraine (3,659) and a difference of about 3 times between Romania and the average EU GDP.

Regarding the economic structure of these two countries, we can note a larger share of the economy relying on agriculture and services in Ukraine than in Romania, while Romania is leading in the industry segment¹.

As far as the inflation² (consumer price index) is concerned, the rates fluctuate significantly for Ukraine during the last years, but although the inflation rate is double digit we can notice a descendant trend for both countries.

The disparities between these two countries are relevant and also extended by the disparities towards the neighboring regions as regards transportation and workforce, that will be presented in the following sections.

The most stringent needs of the programme area are: the protection of small rivers, cooperation on risk prevention (joint efforts for better reaction and early recovery), the prevention of forest fires, droughts and floods and quick impact measures generated by the

¹ Source: For Ukraine the data is available for 2018 on the website <https://www.nordeatrade.com/fi/explore-new-market/ukraine/economical-context>

² Source https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/FP.CPI.TOTL.ZG?end=2019&locations=UA-RO&most_recent_year_desc=false&start=2013&view=chart

natural and man-made disasters and raising public awareness regarding the long-term impact of destructive environmental actions and the overall ecosystem.

The programme area has a rich network of protected areas and resources, but in the last decade the interest in these areas increased significantly in both countries. The most important protected area is that of Danube Delta, one of the most important at national level and also at the level of UE and the largest remaining natural wetland from Europe, with its 6000 km².

The area also poses multiple threats caused by human intervention. The intensive use of lands, mass tourism, pollution, industrial activity, climate changes have a negative impact on the environment and on biodiversity from the border area creating unwanted changes in the ecosystems.

The programme is expected to have positive results related to the infrastructure for primary, secondary and professional education, support for the development of digital competences, support for the development of joint education and training strategies.

One of the main fields in which the programme can generate positive results are: investments in infrastructure, equipment, digitalization of hospitals and health units, critical equipments and consumables for emergencies, joint strategies in tackling health emergencies, transfer of knowledge and strengthening the capacities.

Given the importance of these issues for the programme area, the financing of culture and tourism-related activities was a priority in all the programmes that involve the two countries. The economic development of the area is very connected to the touristic and cultural activities and suffered a very high impact during the COVID-19 crisis and, because of the lack of digitalization and of equipments that could have mitigate the consequences of the loss of revenues caused by the lockdown. Based on the results of the statistical data analysis, preliminary consultations indicated this domain as being of major importance for economic resilience and well-being of local communities, underlining the importance of developing sustainable activities and reducing the impact of tourism on the environment, especially in the case of protected areas.

One of the main fields in which the programme can have positive results are: investments in the rehabilitation/preservation/endowment of cultural objectives, encouraging sustainable tourism, promoting objectives of special and natural cultural importance, promoting local traditions and crafts.

Some of the major fields in which the programme can have positive results are: small investments in the infrastructure aimed towards improvement, equipping the border points, equipping the customs training centers, the police and the geandarmerie, approaching joint challenges by joint actions and strategies etc.

The programme proposes measures like:

- Investments in public education, investments in the proper equipment of schools from both countries, investments in the educational infrastructure;
- Investments in training the health staff;
- Investments in tourism and rehabilitation of cultural heritage items;
- Investments in border infrastructure and border monitoring equipment;

It is proposed that, upon implementing each project with an investment component (works) that will be developed from the specific objectives proposed by the Programme, to

carry out, as applicable, an environmental impact assessment to determine the significance of the impact and the measures of remedy and compensation, as applicable. Currently, there is not enough information to determine the probable significance of the effects set out in Annex II to SEA Directive.

For this purpose, it is proposed to adopt a simplified SEA and to focus on reducing the potential risks and to maximize their environmental benefits.

The aforementioned measures also take into account the guidelines for applying the "do no significant harm" principle as it appears in the Recovery and Resilience Facility Regulation and by the technical guidance on the climate proofing of infrastructure in the period 2021-2027 (2021 C 373/01).

The aforementioned environmental protection measures comply with the objectives developed by DNSH such as:

- Energy efficiency – whereby measures to reduce emissions are proposed;
- Mitigation and adaptation to climate changes.

Other measures will also be funded for developing green communities, education, health, culture and tourism, government cooperation, border security.

- Development of the field of public education, investments in the proper equipment of the schools from both countries, investments in the educational infrastructure;
- Development of the health system by staff training;
- Development of tourism and rehabilitation of heritage sites;
- Development of the border monitoring infrastructure and equipment.

All the measures proposed are in agreement and will contribute to the 2nd Pillar "Environmental protection of EUSDR (European Strategy for Danube Region).

The Programme is developed to outline synergies and complementarities with other programmes and funds:

- Romania: Sustainable Development Operational Programme 2030 and Regional Operational Programmes 2021-2027; Operational Health Programme and Operational Education Programme, Instrument for Border and Visa Management in Romania, and other European territorial cooperation programmes focused on cross-border areas;
- Ukraine: State Regional Development Strategy for 2021-2017, State Regional Development Strategy for 2021-2027 from Ukraine.

A part of European funds will be allotted both by investment programmes and plans towards resilience and recovery – for the post-pandemic period, and the measures will be analyzed to obtain a maximum impact and tangible benefits for the citizens of both countries, essentially correlated with EU's Green Agenda of each Member State.

At the stage of implementation of each project, as part of the environmental impact screening procedure, it will be determined how significant is the impact and what remedy and compensation actions should be adopted in all the areas impacted by each project, as applicable. Currently, we do not have enough information to determine all the effects according to Annex II of SEA Directive.

For this purpose, we propose to develop a simplified SEA focusing on making suggestions for a detailed planning of each intervention, in order to reduce the possible risks and to maximize the benefits for the environment.

2.2 Structure of the INTERREG Next Romania-Ukraine Programme 2021-2027

The *INTERREG Next Romania-Ukraine Programme 2021-2027* is structured in chapters, i.e.:

1. Strategy of the INTERREG Programme:
 - The Programme area;
 - Joint programme strategies regarding: the general characteristics of the programme area; territory & demographics; economy; the impact of the Covid 19 crisis; environmental problems targeting: water quality, pollution, climate changes, environmental risks, biodiversity and resources; functional areas; mobility and connectivity; social issues: education, health, culture and tourism, workforce and social problems; governance and civil society; border crossing management and mobility;
 - Justification for selecting the policy objectives and the specific objectives of the INTERREG Next Programme with the appropriate priorities, specific objectives and forms of support.
2. Priorities.

We present below the policy objectives, the priorities, the specific objectives and indicative actions set forth in the *INTERREG Next Romania-Ukraine Programme 2021-2027*:

Policy Objective 2 – A greener, low-carbon transitioning towards a net zero carbon economy and resilient Europe by promoting clean and fair energy transition, green and blue investment, the circular economy, climate change mitigation and adaptation, risk prevention and management and sustainable urban mobility

Priority 1: Environmental focus across borders

Specific objective: (iv) *Promoting climate change adaptation and disaster risk prevention and resilience, taking into account eco-system based approaches*

Indicative actions:

- Infrastructure (including green and blue infrastructure): Construction / rehabilitation / modernization of infrastructure related to systems/structures dealing with fires, floods, strengthening the banks of rivers, canals, the condition of dams, afforestation of river banks, preservation, revitalization and re-naturalization of water bodies and ecosystems, preservation and restoration of small rivers;
- Equipment: endowment with necessary equipment to address emergency situations (firefighting equipment, floods, etc), hardware, software, vehicles, etc.;
- Common strategies and tools for hazard management and risk prevention including joint action plans, technical and operational measures meant to ensure real-time coordinated actions, risk plans, intervention procedures, exercises, public awareness campaigns, elaborating of updated joint operational plans and procedural framework for efficient management and deployment of joint interventions, hydrological monitoring of rivers, water temperature, precipitation measurements, ice regime;
- Trainings: joint training programmes, networking, exchanging experience and knowledge, including raising awareness in the field of efficient risk prevention and management in the cross-border area.

Specific objective: (vii) *Enhancing protection and preservation of nature biodiversity and green infrastructure, including in urban areas, and reducing all forms of pollution*

Indicative actions:

- Joint projects for the creation/extension of natural reserves in a transboundary context;
- Endowment: improving human and technical capacity and modernizing monitoring equipment of protected areas;
- Development of studies, research, common protocols for coordinated implementation on European conventions, joint strategies and plans, trainings and awareness campaigns;
- Assessment, protection and improvement of existing ecosystems (research activities, inventory of resources, protection of endangered species, eradication of invasive species, afforestation etc.);
- Urban green infrastructure.

Policy objective 4 – A more social and more inclusive Europe implementing the European Pillar of Social Rights.

Priority 2: Social Development Across Borders

Specific objective: (ii) Improving equal access to inclusive and quality services in education, training and lifelong learning through developing accessible infrastructure, including by fostering resilience for distance and on-line education and training.

Indicative actions:

- Investments in rehabilitation/modernization/ extension/ equipment procurement for the educational infrastructure to provide the necessary material preconditions of a quality educational process and increase the participation in the educational processes, with a strong focus on accessibility for disabled people;
- Investments in hardware and software necessary for the development of digital skills;
- Development of joint educational and learning plans and strategies, training and mentorship programmes;
- Development of partnerships between training and education institutions in order to support joint learning and good practice exchange between teachers'/education professionals from both side of the border;
- Development of joint initiatives that support adult education and training, including mobility programs ;

Specific objective: (v) Ensuring equal access to health care and fostering resilience of health systems, including primary care, and promoting the transition from institutional to family-based and community- based care

Indicative actions:

- Joint activities meant to enhance the access to health in the border area through construction / rehabilitation / modernization of infrastructure of public health services;
- Developing labs and mobile labs for screening / clinical monitoring of diseases and prevention of cross border epidemics;

- Equipping specific public medical service infrastructure (outpatient, emergency room facilities, medical centres, integrated social intervention, etc.);
- Mobile health status screening caravans for monitoring health status (blood, diabetes, Health investigations, etc) as well as dental care assistance providing to population in rural areas;
- Equipping specific public medical emergency service infrastructure;
- Joint training programs and exchange of experience, networking for supporting the functioning of the specific public medical services, telemedicine;
- Exchange of experience, joint activities in order to ensure compatibility of the treatment guidelines, joint diagnosis programmes;
- Awareness campaigns concerning public education on health, diseases and prevention of epidemics;
- Specific equipment for digitalization in healthcare.

Specific objective: (vi) Enhancing the role of culture and sustainable tourism in economic development, social inclusion and social innovation

Indicative actions:

- Restoration, conservation, consolidation, protection, security of cultural and historical monuments, archaeological sites (including the corresponding access roads), museums, objects and art collections and their joint promotion based on relevant cross-border strategies/concepts;
- Preservation, security, and joint valorization of cultural and historical monuments and objects;
- Support for specific and traditional craftsman activities, important for preserving local culture and identity.
- Promotion of specific and traditional activities in the programme area (including cross border cultural events);
- Construction, modernization of visiting centers of protected natural areas; development of eco-friendly tourist routes
- Investments in hardware and software necessary for digitalization of cultural sites and events.
- Rehabilitation/modernisation and endowment of cultural heritage;
- Promoting digital platforms for tourism;
- Promoting cultural heritage sites and including them in cross border tourism networks and chains;
- Joint campaigns, publications, studies, strategies to improve cross border tourism potential;
- Establishment of common networks in the field of tourism and culture.

Specific objective Interreg 2 – A safer and more secure Europe.

Priority 3: Border cooperation

Specific objective: Border crossing management and mobility

Indicative actions:

- Investments in endowment with specific equipment for the activity of the police/customs/border police/gendarmerie (transport vehicles for the K9 units, video recording equipment, drones, search equipment, hardware and software, training equipment, equipment for forensic and explosives experts, etc.)
- Joint trainings of police, customs, border police, gendarmerie, other structures involved in border management, exchange of best practices on specific areas of activity (analysis, criminal investigation, organized crime, etc.)
- Investments in modernization, rehabilitation, renovation, upgrading of police and border crossing infrastructure and related buildings
- Investments in common policies, strategies, common intervention plans and strategies, awareness campaigns related to human trafficking and other issues related to border management and border crossing, etc.

2.3 Vision and brief presentation of the implementation area of the Programme

The programme area for implementation - INTERREG Next Romania-Ukraine Programme 2021-2027 includes 5 counties of Romania (Maramureş, Satu-Mare, Botoşani, Suceava, Tulcea) and of Ukraine (Odesa, Transcarpatia/Zakarpattia, Ivano-Frankivsk, Cernăuți).

The programme area of the Interreg Next Romania-Ukraine Programme 2021-2027 (Interreg NEXT RO-UA Programme) encompasses a total area of 100,860 km², out of which 32,760 km² represent the Romanian territory. In terms of proportionality, the Ukrainian territory is more than double in size compared to the Romanian territory.

The territory of the programme regions from Ukraine varies from the region of Odessa, with an area of 33,300 kmp in the Cernăuți region, with an area of 8,100 kmp. In Romania, the areas occupied by the counties from the eligible area of the Programme, varies from 4,418 kmp (Satu-Mare) to 8,533 kmp (Suceava).

In terms of the population, it was noted that the programme regions of the implementation area from Ukraine are mainly urban with a high rate in the Odessa region (67%), and at the opposite pole the Transcarpatia region (37%). In Romania, urban areas are smaller compared to rural areas, as follows: Botoşani and Suceava counties cover 59% of the rural areas and at the opposite pole there is Maramureş county with 43%.

The population density in the programme area is around 78 inhabitants/km², while the EU average population density is of 109 inhabitants/km². The average population density for Ukraine at the level of 2013 was of 75 inhabitants/km², and the estimated population density for 2020 is of around 69 inhabitants/km². As for the Romanian national population density the estimated level for 2020 is of 81 inhabitants/km². The population density in the eligible area for the programme is below the national level for Romania and EU and above the average for Ukraine.

Additionally, there are disparities between regions, with Tulcea and Odessa having the lowest population density, and Cernăuți the highest. These significant density differences can be assigned to multiple factors. The most relevant are the geographic and topographical similarities that can inhibit the development of urban and rural localities (Tulcea - Odessa – plains and delta; Zakarpattia - Ivano-Frankivsk - Satu-Mare – Maramureş - Suceava – mainly mountainous), and the social and cultural similarities of these areas.

The overall growth in the programme area population reveals similar trends for the programme area and also, at national level, while Ukraine having a more accelerated decrease in population both at regional and national level. Out of the whole programme area, the only region with a positive trend remains Suceava county, both in 2013 and in 2019.

2.4 Information dissemination and communication

Each objective is developed through specific communication activities. The programme identified the following target groups for both countries: beneficiaries and potential beneficiaries, governmental and non-governmental stakeholders at national and regional level, national/regional/local media services, EU institutions or bodies, the general public (citizens from the Programme area or the EU general public), internal or external support groups.

A mix of communication was considered and adjusted to each type of target group and for each stage of the lifecycle of the *Programme*: preparation, approval of the programme, launching calls for project proposals, project selection, implementation and closing the *Programme* etc.

The website of this Programme is: <https://ro-ua.net/en/2021-2027-en.html>, this contains a separate section for the period 2021-2027. All specific documents resulting from the preparation of the Programme can be viewed and accessed.

As regards the implementation issues, the ENI Romania-Ukraine Programme 2014-2020 provided an adequate support to the potential applicants at the stage of generation of the project, using various channels and instruments. The face-to-face information and the training events from the entire area of the programme were by far the most appreciated. However, because the restrictions forced the programmes to look for hybrid approaches without compromising the quality of the content, the online medium deserves to be explored creatively. The renewed or modernized instruments and means to develop the capacities of potential applicants and of the beneficiaries of the programme must be taken into consideration in this changing environment. Examples vary from tutorials, partner web search facility, online seminars/workshops to online learning platforms or support office. The generation of the project could also be supported by a web library of results after 2014-2020, aiming to inform and to inspire the interested applicants, providing clues and ideas about how to reproduce, multiply or continue past achievements, avoiding a simple duplication.

The terminology of the programme updated with the new regulations must be explained properly in the Guide and during the calls for proposals. The new approach of the intervention logic at the level of the programme and the project must be highlighted to ensure that the proposals received, evaluated and selected are consistent with the EU concepts and guidelines.

Particular attention must be paid to applicants who want to make infrastructure components that need, as part of the application package, technical documentation to prove the maturity of the project and to prepare for implementation. Because there are significant differences in this sense between the laws of Romania and the laws of Ukraine, the Guide should, with the support of national stakeholders, clarify the specifications to limit the number of clarifications during the evaluation process. Similarly, it is important that any

national particularity affecting the content of the application package to be taken into account beforehand and to be explained in the Guidelines for the applicants.

The administrative task for submitting projects must be reduced more by limiting the number of documents requested in the package of applications to those needed and relevant to evaluate and select, using the information system and transitioning from the submission and evaluation of documents in electronic format.

The application form shall follow the model drawn up by INTERACT, possibly adjusted to the results of the consultations and decisions of the Monitoring Committee.

2.5 Synergies with other relevant plans and programmes

The INTERREG NEXT Romania-Ukraine Programme 2021-2027 creates synergies with macroregional strategies:

1. EU Strategy for the Danube Region (EUSDR) provides an integrated framework for consolidating the cooperation between 14 countries, Romania included, as a Member State, and Ukraine, as a non-UE country. This is a EU priority and it is very important for the cooperation between states, Member or partner states. The Strategy of the Danube region approaches a wide range of issues, divided into 4 pillars and 12 priority domains.

In the Priority Domain 5, “environmental risks”, the programme contributes to the Danube Strategy by approaching/treating problems concerning (non-exhaustive list):

- Preparation and execution of risk management plans for various threats,
- Development of rapid response procedures,
- Enhancing the capacities through equipments and training programmes,
- Strengthening disaster prevention and preparedness through investments in infrastructure, equipment and consolidation of the institutional capacity.

A strong synergy also exists between PA11 and ISO2, both addressing security issues. The programme wants to contribute in promoting long-term strategic cooperation between law enforcement agencies and to contribute to the improvement of the border control systems and the general border management.

Additionally, the INTERREG NEXT Romania-Ukraine Programme 2021-2027 creates complementarities and synergies with other forms of support:

1. Complementarities and synergies OP2

For Romania, the main synergies and complementarities are with the Operational Programme Sustainable Development 2021-2027 and the Regional North-East Operational Programme, Regional South-East Operational Programme.

The RO-UA and NPSD Programmes overlap in the three domains financed by the programme in the field of environment:

- iv) Promoting climate change adaptation and disaster risk prevention and resilience, taking into account eco-system based approaches
- vii) Enhancing protection and preservation of nature biodiversity and green infrastructure, including in urban areas, and reducing all forms of pollution.

While the aim is to approach these problems at national level or at the level of NUTS 2, the Romania-Ukraine Programme addresses the common problems of the two countries, covering the border areas and joint strategies and solutions. Since the problems affecting biodiversity cover large areas and it is not enough to solve these problems in one country

only, the actions jointly financed between the two partner countries will provide an integrated approach. In the field of risk prevention, the programme wants to address risk situations jointly by the two countries, by completing national programmes for addressing problems like fires, floods and man-made disasters. The Regional Operational Programmes address issues concerning biodiversity, especially in the area of green and blue infrastructure, the Romania-Ukraine Programme allows a complementarity in this domain.

2. Complementarities and synergies OP4

As part of the Romania-Ukraine Interreg Next Programme, investments in OP4 will focus on:

- (ii) Improving equal access to inclusive and quality services in education, training and lifelong learning through developing accessible infrastructure, including by fostering resilience for distance and on-line education and training;
- (v) Ensuring equal access to health care and fostering resilience of health systems, including primary care, and promoting the transition from institutional to family-based and community-based care;
- (vi) Enhancing the role of culture and sustainable tourism in economic development, social inclusion and social innovation.

In Romania, the Programme will ensure complementarities with the National Health Programme and the National Education Programme, and with the National Recovery and Resilience Plan.

In the field of education, the National Education Programme addresses issues of education and occupation. The main issues addressed are the reduction of the rate of school abandonment, early care of children, improving the quality of the educational process and supporting new and innovating teaching methods. On the Romanian side, the Specific Objective regarding education is also addressed by Regional Operational Programmes. The Romania-Ukraine Programme will complete the activities financed at national and regional levels by addressing the educational issues from a crossborder perspective, helping communities on both sides of the border to cooperate in addressing their issues in this field. On the Ukrainian side, the Programme will ensure complementarities and synergies with the State Strategy of Regional Development for 2021-2027, as well as regional strategies. At national level, the strategy aims:

- To ensure access to education for persons with special educational needs, i.e. to develop an inclusive and safe educational environment, an universal design and intelligent placements in education institutions;
- To develop education in rural areas, i.e. digitalization of schools and digital training of teachers.

Regional strategies address different aspects such as ensuring equal access to quality pre-school and secondary school education and the competitiveness of professional education, the development of the terms for integrating the Ukrainian university system in the European educational space, supporting international exchanges of students, post-graduates, university staff, ensuring equal access to quality education for persons with special educational needs, creating an inclusive educational environment. The Programme directly creates synergies with some of these objectives, like integration of the Ukrainian university system in the European educational area and complementarities by addressing specific problems of border communities.

As regards health problems, the Programme provides complementarities with Romanian and Ukrainian strategies and programmes. Both countries want to address health problems in the next decade, with the pandemic highlighting the areas that need improvements. While Romania receives a significant funding in this field, the crossborder nature of the Programme creates an added value, focussing on the most remote communities.

Tourism and culture are financed by Regional and National Programmes in the programming period 2021-2027, in both countries. The added value of the actions financed by the Romania-Ukraine Programmes lies in its potential to stimulate the local cultural and touristic potential of the area and to approach problems like digitalization of the cultural problems.

3. Complementarities and synergies ISO 2

Investments in ISO 2 must focus on the investments related to border management, respectively equipment, rehabilitation and modernization of the infrastructure, joint trainings and plans and procedures. The programme creates complementarities with the Instrument for the Management of Borders and Visas in Romania and with the State Regional Development Strategy for 2021-2027 from Ukraine, as well as the regional strategies from Ukraine. The national programmes aim to finance infrastructure-related projects, while the Ro-Ua Programme can create complementarities by joint design and implementation of projects aimed to reunite the actions financed by the two countries separately.

The Programme will create complementarities with other CBC programmes like Hungary-Slovakia-Romania-Ukraine Interreg Next 2021-2027, Romania-Ukraine or the Black Sea Basin.

3 RELEVANT ASPECTS OF THE CURRENT STATE OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND OF THE LIKELY EVOLUTION IN CASE OF NON-IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTERREG NEXT ROMANIA-UKRAINE PROGRAMME 2021-2027

3.1 Current situation of the environment

The current situation of the environment was characterized based on the data and information regarding the national territory available at the time of preparation of the Environmental report. The analysis of the current situation of the environment was carried out for each relevant environment aspect.

The relevant environmental aspects considered are the following: air, water, soil, climate changes, biodiversity, landscape, population and human health, cultural aspects, conservation of natural resources, energy efficiency, waste.

3.1.1. Air quality

The air quality is determined by air emissions from fixed sources (machines, installations, including ventilation etc.), from diffused sources of pollution and mobile sources (road traffic) mainly in large cities, as well as by the transportation of pollutants on long distances.

While in Romania (programme area) there are 14 public air quality monitoring systems installed, throughout the territory of Ukraine there are 9 manual monitoring systems in force. The government policies implemented by both countries had a positive impact on the reduction of carbon emissions, being consistent with the measures of the European Union for reaching the targets until 2030. A closer monitoring of air quality in both countries would

contribute to taking actions to reduce air pollution and, therefore, to improve the quality of life, especially in the main urban centers.

In **Botoșani County**, the quality of air is monitored by measurements at a fixed point through an air quality monitoring station of the type urban fund (BT1-FU), located in Botoșani Municipality, B-dul Mihai Eminescu nr. 44. This monitors the following parameters:

- Automatic measurements for SO₂, NO₂, O₃, CO, PM₁₀, C₆H₆;
- Gravimetric measurements for PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5};
- Concentrations of heavy metals by indicative measurements of Pb, Cd and Ni from PM₁₀.

In 2020, the values registered for the following parameters were below the limit value for human health protection set out by Law no. 204/2011: SO₂, CO, C₆H₆, PM₁₀, Pb, Ni, Cd.

In 2020, the values registered for the following parameters were below the target value set out by Law no. 204/2011: O₃.

In **Satu Mare County**, air quality is monitored by measurements from 2 automatic monitoring stations within the National Air Quality Monitoring Network (RNMCA).

- SM-1 –an urban fund station is located in Satu Mare Municipality, Str. Slavici Nr.4, in the courtyard of Ioan Slavici National High-school, which monitors the following pollutants: sulphur dioxide (SO₂), nitrogen oxide (NO_x/NO/NO₂), carbon monoxide (CO), ozone (O₃), volatile organic compounds (benzene, toluene and xylens), particulate matter PM_{2,5} (gravimetric) and PM₁₀ (nephelometric and gravimetric).
- SM-2 – a suburban/traffic station is located in Carei Municipality – Str. Someșului Nr.15, this monitors the following pollutants: sulphur dioxide (SO₂), nitrogen oxide (NO_x/NO/NO₂), carbon monoxide (CO), volatile organic compounds (benzene, toluene and xylens), particulate matter PM₁₀ (nephelometric and gravimetric).

In 2020, the measurements at the automatic stations did not point to any exceedance of the limit value for the following indicators: NO_x, NO₂, SO₂, CO, O₃, Benzene, PM_{2.5} gravimetric, Pb, Cd, Ni.

In 2020, the measurements at the automatic stations did not point to an exceedance of the limit value for the following indicators: PM₁₀ nephelometric, PM₁₀ gravimetric.

In **Marmureș County**, the air quality is monitored by measurements, through the 5 automatic monitoring stations that belong to the National Air Quality Monitoring Network (RNMCA).

- MM1 –a traffic station is located in Baia Mare Municipality, Bd. București nr. 28, this monitors the following pollutants: sulphur dioxide (SO₂), nitrogen oxide (NO, NO_x, NO₂), carbon monoxide (CO), benzene, toluene, etylbenzene, o-xylene, m-xylene, p-xylene, particulate matter (PM₁₀) gravimetric and particulate matter (PM₁₀), HAP;
- MM2 – an urban station is located in Baia Mare Municipality, Bd. Unirii nr. 9-11, Parc Mara, this monitors the following pollutants: sulphur dioxide (SO₂), nitrogen oxide (NO, NO_x, NO₂), benzene, toluene, etylbenzene, o-xylene, m-xylene, p-xylene, particulate matter (PM_{2,5}) and (PM₁₀) gravimetric and weather parameters (wind direction and speed, pressure, temperature, solar radiation, relative humidity, precipitations);
- MM3 - a suburban station is located in Baia Mare Municipality, str. Firiza nr. 65, Școala Generală nr. 13, this monitors the following pollutants: sulphur dioxide (SO₂), nitrogen

oxide (NO,NO_x,NO₂), carbon monoxide (CO), ozone (O₃), and particulate matter (PM₁₀) gravimetric;

- MM4 - an industrial station is located in Baia Mare Municipality, str. Colina Topitorilor, Pressure node SGAMM, this monitors the following pollutants: sulphur dioxide (SO₂), nitrogen oxides (NO,NO_x,NO₂), ozone (O₃), particulate matter (PM₁₀) automatic and weather parameters (wind direction and speed, pressure, temperature, solar radiation, relative humidity, precipitations).
- MM5 - an industrial station is located in Baia Mare Municipality, str. Luncii nr. 22, Școala Generală nr. 9 Ferneziu, this monitors the following pollutants: sulphur dioxide (SO₂), nitrogen oxides (NO,NO_x,NO₂), ozone (O₃), particulate matter (PM₁₀) automat and weather parameters (wind direction and speed, pressure, temperature, radiation).

In 2020, the measurements of the automatic stations did not point to any exceedance of the limit value for the following indicators: SO₂, CO, C₆H₆,

In 2020, the measurements of the automatic stations recorded an exceedance of the limit value for the following indicators: PM₁₀ nephelometric, PM_{2.5}.

In **Suceava County**, air quality is monitored by measurements, through 4 automatic monitoring stations within the National Air Quality Monitoring Network (RNMCA).

- SV1 –an urban station that monitors the following pollutants: sulphur dioxide (SO₂), nitrogen oxides (NO, NO₂, NO_x), carbon monoxide (CO), ozone (O₃), benzene (C₆H₆), toluene, ethylbenzene,o-, m-, p-xylens, particulate matter PM₁₀ (gravimetric and automatic) and PM_{2,5} (gravimetric);
- SV2 - an industrial station that monitors the following pollutants: sulphur dioxide (SO₂), nitrogen oxides (NO, NO₂, NO_x), carbon monoxide (CO), ozone (O₃), particulate matter PM₁₀ (gravimetric and automatic).
- SV3 - a traffic station that monitors the following pollutants: sulphur dioxide (SO₂), nitrogen oxides (NO, NO₂, NO_x), carbon monoxide (CO), benzene (C₆H₆), toluene, ethylbenzene,o-, m-, p-xylens, particulate matter PM₁₀ (gravimetric and automatic).
- EM3 – an European regional fund station that monitors the following pollutants: sulphur dioxide (SO₂), nitrogen oxides (NO, NO₂, NO_x), carbon monoxide (CO), ozone (O₃), benzene (C₆H₆), toluene, ethylbenzene,o-, m-, p-xylens, particulate matter PM₁₀ (gravimetric and automatic).

In 2020, the measurements made by the automatic stations did not record any exceedance of a limit value for the following indicators: NO₂, PM₁₀, C₆H₆.

In **Tulcea County**, air quality is monitored by measurements at 3 automatic monitoring stations within the National Air Quality Monitoring Network (RNMCA).

- TL-1 – a traffic station is located in Tulcea Municipality, str. Isacceni FN (Ciuperca Park), that monitors the following pollutants: SO₂, NO₂/NO/NO_x, CO, PM₁₀, COV.
- TL-2 – an industrial station is located in Tulcea Municipality, str. Prelungirea Taberei, nr. 7, that monitors the following pollutants: SO₂, NO/NO₂/NO_x, O₃, CO, PM₁₀ and weather parameters (temperature, wind speed, wind direction, relative humidity, atmospheric pressure, solar radiation, precipitations);
- TL-3 – a suburban/traffic station located in Isaccea, Calea Macin, that monitors the following pollutants: SO₂, NO, NO₂, NO_x, PM₁₀ and weather parameters (temperature,

wind speed, wind direction, relative humidity, atmospheric pressure, solar radiation, precipitations);

In 2020, the measurements made by automatic stations did not record any exceedance of the limit value for the following indicators: SO₂, CO, NO₂, benzene, heavy metals (Pb, Cd, As, Ni),
In 2020, the measurements made by the automatic stations recorded an exceedance of the limit value for the following indicators: O₃, PM₁₀.

3.1.2. Climate changes

Climate changes are one of the most important environmental problems that have a major global, regional and local economic and social impact. Given the national strategy on climate changes and the economic growth based on low carbon emissions, as well as the national action plan on climate changes, the actions to mitigate GGE and to adapt the systems to climate changes continue. The regional cohesion policy and the European programmes are an efficient way to adopt the most effective actions to consolidate sustainable economic growths, with low carbon emissions in Romania.

The reduction of the effects of climate changes on the overall environment (natural environment, built environment, human beings, biodiversity etc.) can be ensured by two categories of actions based on the general objectives on climate changes: measures of reduction and mitigation of GGE and measures of adaptation.

The mitigation actions consider actions that lead to a reduction of the impact of anthropic activities on the climate system and actions that help avoid the impact of climate changes on the environment.

The measures of adaptation reviewed the actions responding to the current or foreseen climate changes. Seeing that climate change is a reality, it is essential to take complementary actions to reduce the impact on the environment and health generated by GGE. The aim is to adapt, to anticipate the effects of climate changes and to take adequate actions to prevent or minimize the effects. Local, regional, crossborder strategies and actions are needed. The integration in other fields of politics is essential and more frequent – for example, for management ecosystems and waters, reducing the risks of disaster, rural development, urban planning and regional development. The actions comprise ecosystemic measures and measures addressing changes of behaviour.

At regional level, the general trend of adaption and mitigation of climate changes will be pursued, by implementing series of actions focusing on the following domains:

- Energy efficiency: changing the behaviour of domestic consumers, which may produce energy savings; leverages in the rehabilitation of public buildings to ensure energetic independence or minimizing consumption; reduction of energy in the industry;
- Transportation: implementation of an efficient electrical transportation system in towns to reduce greenhouse gas; execution of the infrastructure for an alternative transportation system without fuel consumption; facilitating and creating opportunities to encourage railway transportation as an alternative to road transportation;
- Agriculture/forests: implementation of technologies for collecting and recovering agricultural residues; ecological forest reconstruction by increasing the forest area and stopping illegal logging;
- Environment, integrated management of water resources.

3.1.3. Water

In regard to water management, the territorial administrative units of Satu Mare, Maramureș, Suceava, Botoșani and Tulcea counties are part of the Someș-Tisa, Prut-Bârlad, Siret, Danube Water Basin Administrations.

The changes of the hydromorphological characteristics of water courses (change of natural courses, changes of the hydrological regime, deterioration of aquatic biodiversity etc.) are the result of the hydromorphological pressures that impact the state of the aquatic ecosystems and may contribute to the failure to fulfil the environmental objectives of water bodies.

Prut – Bârlad hydrographic area is located in the North-Eastern part of the Danube basin and is adjacent to Tisa basins to the North-West, Siret to the West and Nistru to the North and East. The total area of Prut basin covers the territory of three states Ukraine (8.241 km²), Romania (10990 km²) and the Republic of Moldova (9165 km²). Prut River (952.9 km) is the second tributary in length of the Danube and is the border between Romania and Ukraine across a length of 31 km.

Prut – Bârlad hydrographic area contains several categories of hydrotechnical works: accumulations, derivations, regularizations, dams and bank protections, made on water bodies for various purposes (energy, water demand, regularization of natural flows, protection against the destructive effects of waters, fighting the excess of humidity etc.), with functional effects for human communities.

The total area of the Prut – Bârlad hydrographic area is of 20569.04 km² representing 8.63% of the country's area. The hydrographic network contains 393 water courses registered, of a total length of 7,679 km and an average density of 0.38 km/km². In Romania, the Prut – Bârlad hydrographic area contains the sub-basins: intermediate and lower basin of Prut river, the hydrographic basin of Bârlad river and the left tributaries of Siret river from Botoșani and Galați counties with 392 water streams registered.

The total groundwater resources from the Prut – Bârlad hydrographic area are of around 3,661 mil. m³/year, out of which the usable resources are of around 960 mil.m³/year. These are around 94 % of the total resources and mainly comprise Prut, Bârlad rivers and their tributaries. In the Prut – Bârlad hydrographic area, there are 72 major accumulation lakes (with an area larger than 0.5 km²), of which 49 have a complex use and total a useful volume of 614.85 mil. m³.

Hydrotechnical works were carried out at the hydrological basin (which are hydromorphological pressures), at the water bodies, for various purposes (such as: protection of the population against floods, ensuring the water demand, regularization of natural flows, energy production from water plants etc.) can have functional effects on the human communities.

65 accumulation lakes were identified with an area larger than 0.5 km². The accumulations were built for multiple purposes: protection against floods, supply of drinking and industrial water, energy, irrigation, fish farming. The most important accumulations from the Prut – Bârlad hydrographic area are Stânca-Costești on Prut river, Solești on Vasluiet river, Râpa Albastră on Simila river, Pușcași on Racova river.

Hydrotechnical works were carried out in the hydrographic basin (which are hydromorphological pressures), made on water bodies, for various purposes (such as:

protection of the population against floods, ensuring the water demand, regularization of natural flows, production of energy from water plants, etc.), can have functional effects on human communities. (ABAPB);

The following potentially significant pressures on hydromorphology were found in the Prut-Bârlad hydrographic area.

At the level of Prut – Bârlad hydrographic area, **regularizations** have a total length of 1,057.529 km, and the dams have a total length of 1,173 km (795 km on the left bank and 933km on the right bank of the water streams). The most important regularization works and dams are located on Prut, Bârlad, Jijia, Bahlui rivers.

There are 6 derivations and canals (5 plus Chiperești hydrotechnical node) and have a total length of 35.43 km. Four of them supplement the affluent flow for certain accumulations to ensure the water demand for the adjacent localities. The most important derivations are: Cătămărăști, Pușcași and Râpa Albastră to ensure the drinking and industrial water demand for the localities of Botoșani, Vaslui and Bârlad. The Munteni-Tecuci-Malul Alb derivation is used to deviate large waters. There is a derivation that supplements the flow on the old branch of Jijia river (N.H. Chiperești).

At the level of the Prut – Bârlad hydrographic basic, there are no potentially significant or significant water samplings. A total number of 196 potentially significant hydromorphological pressures were identified. After the process of validation of potentially significant pressures – hydromorphological alterations for fulfilling the environmental objectives by the ground water bodies, at the level of the Prut-Bârlad hydrographic area, no significant hydromorphological pressures were identified.

In the Prut – Bârlad Hydrographic area, a total of 324 ground water bodies were identified, out of which:

- 268 water bodies – rivers, out of which 235 water bodies are non-permanent water bodies nepermanente, and the other 33 are permanent water bodies;
- 8 water bodies – natural lakes;
- 45 water bodies – accumulation lakes;
- 3 artificial water bodies (all water bodies rivers-canal).

The 324 ground water bodies were classified in the following categories:

- 230 natural water bodies;
- 45 heavily modified water bodies rivers, 1 water body heavily modified lake 45 accumulation lakes;
- 3 artificial water bodies.

The multiannual average flows for the main rivers from the Hydrographic area are: Prut River 105 m³/s (3.314 mil. m³/year) to the confluence with Danube, Jijia River is 10 m³/s (316 mil. m³/year), Bârlad River to 11 m³/s (347 mil. m³/year) to the confluence with Siret, Vaslui River 1 m³/s (31.56 mil. m³/year) Tutova River 1 m³/s (31.56 mil. m³/year).

From the total length of the water courses registered from the Prut – Bârlad hydrographic area, non-permanent water courses cover 80%.

In Prut – Bârlad hydrographic area, underground resources are estimated to 251.4 mil. mc (7.97 m³/s), of which 34.7 mil. m³ (1.1 m³/s) come from underground sources and 216.7 mil. m³ (6.87 m³/s) from deep sources.

In Prut – Bârlad hydrographic area, there are 177 human settlements (>2000 I.e.), with the total organic load of 2,517,062 I.e. 2 settlements were identified with a population of over > 150000 I.e., 12 settlements with a population between 15000 – 150000 I.e., 5 settlements with a population between 10000 – 15000 I.e., 158 settlements with a population 2000-10000 I.e.

Water infrastructure in Botoșani County

The water resources represent the hydrological potential consisting of natural and artificial ground and underground waters that supply the various needs.

Table 1 Water infrastructure of Botoșani County, 2017-2020 (Source: Tempo – online – INSSE)

Indicator	M.U.	2017	2018	2019	2020
Settlements with a water distribution network	Number	48	48	47	46
of which: municipalities and towns	Number	7	7	7	7
Total simple length of the distribution network	KM	1007	1006	999.9	997.1
Settlements with a public sewage system	Number	13	13	13	12
of which: municipalities and towns	Number	7	7	7	7
Total simple length of the sewage pipes	KM	307.7	314.5	314.5	314.3

Table 1 contains the settlements with water distribution and sewage network and the number of km of the water supply and sewage infrastructure.

The water supply and sewage network currently covers all 7 municipalities and towns of Botoșani County. Out of the total 71 villages on the territory of Botoșani County, the level of coverage of the water supply network decreased from 67.60% to 64.78%, and level of the sewage network decreased from 18.30% to 16.90%.

Someș-Tisa hydrographic area is located in the North and North-West areas of the country, bordered to the North by a natural border – Tisa river with Ukraine across a length of 61 km, West of the border with Hungary and on the territory of the country neighbors the Siret basin to the East, Mures basin to the South and Crisurilor basin to the South-West. Administratively, Someș-Tisa hydrographic area covers the territory of 7 counties, i.e.: Cluj, Sălaj, Bistrița-Năsăud, Maramureș, Satu Mare, Alba and Bihor. The territory covered by the last two is insignificant. The total population is of around 1.89 million inhabitants, the population density was 84.6 loc/km². The major urban settlements are: Cluj-Napoca, Baia Mare, Satu Mare, Bistrița, Zalău, Sighetul Marmăției, Dej, Borșa, Carei, Gherla, Vișeu de Sus, Șimleul Silvaniei, Negrești Oaș, Târgu Lapuș, Jibou, Beclean, Năsăud, Sângeorz Băi, Cehu Silvaniei.

The total area of the Someș-Tisa hydrographic area is 22451.86 km² representing 9.42% of the country. The hydrographic network contains 580 water courses registered, with a total length of 8,423 km and an average density of 0.35 km/km². In Romania, Someș-Tisa hydrographic area contains Tisa sub-basins (including Turul), Someș and Crasna with 580 water courses registered.

The total ground water resources from Someș-Tisa hydrographic area sum up around 6361 mil.m³/year, of which the usable resources cover around 971 mil.m³/year. Out of these, around 70% are ensured in a natural regime, the main water courses are: Tisa, Someș, Vișeu,

Someșul Mic, Lăpuș, Iza and Șieu and their effluents. The difference of water resources is ensured by accumulations.

In Someș-Tisa hydrographic area, there are 9 important accumulation lakes (their area exceeds 0.5 km²), that have a complex use and totals a useful volume of 291.3 mil.m³.

Regarding the population of the basin, the specific usable resource is 504 m³ /inhabitant/year, and the specific resource calculated at the theoretically available stock (multiannual environment) is 3504 m³ /inhabitant/year. The water resources quartered in Someș-Tisa hydrographic area are sufficient, there is a reserve potential, being evenly distributed in time and space.

The average multiannual flows for the main rivers from Someș-Tisa hydrographic area are: 130 m³ /s (Tisa river at the exit from the country), 131 m³ /s (Someș river to the Satu Mare hydrometric station), 5.83 m³ /s (Crasna river to Domănești station).

Of the total length of the water streams registered in Someș-Tisa hydrographic area, non-permanent water courses represent around 30.7%.

Underground water resources used at the level of the basin are estimated to 316 mil.m³, of which 59% come from underground sources and 41% of deep sources.

At the level of Someș-Tisa hydrographic area, there are the following categories of ground waters:

- rivers (natural, highly modified and artificial) – 8.444 km (registered rivers), of which:

- permanent rivers - 6.228 km, representing around 73.8% of the total water courses;
- non-permanent rivers - 2.216 km, representing around 26.2% of the total water courses;

- natural lakes - 0 with an area larger than 0,5 km²; from this category, 2 more important natural lakes were selected, of < 0.5 km².

- accumulations - 13 with an area >0,5 km².

The water infrastructure in Satu Mare County

Water resources are the hydrological potential made of natural and artificial ground and underground waters that ensure the supply for various uses.

Table 2 The water infrastructure of Satu Mare County, 2017-2020 (Source: Tempo – online – INSSE)

Indicator	M.U.	2017	2018	2019	2020
Localities with a water distribution network	Number	60	60	62	62
Of which: municipalities and towns	Number	6	6	6	6
Total simple length of the distribution network	KM	1726.4	1810.5	1848.2	1832.5
Settlements with public sewage system	Number	32	38	39	40
Of which: municipalities and towns	Number	6	6	6	6
Total simple length of the sewage pipes	KM	877.4	964.6	987.1	1054.6

Note: the data in this table show the situation at the level of the entire county not only the portion of Someș-Tisa hydrographic basin

Table 2 contains the settlements with a water distribution network and sewage system and the number of kilometers of the water supply and sewage infrastructure.

The water supply and sewage network currently covers all the 6 municipalities and towns of Satu Mare County. Of the total 226 villages on the territory of Satu Mare County, the coverage of the water supply network increased from 26.54% to 27.43%, and at the sewage station increased from 14.15% to 17.69%.

The water infrastructure in Maramureş County

Water resources represent the hydrological potential consisting of natural and artificial ground and underground waters that ensure the supply for various uses.

Table 3 The water infrastructure of Maramureş County, 2017-2020 (Source: Tempo – online – INSSE)

Indicator	M.U.	2017	2018	2019	2020
Localities with water distribution network	Number	71	71	72	72
of which: municipalities and towns	Number	13	13	13	13
Total simple length of the distribution network	KM	2305.4	2392.6	2598.2	2604.5
Localities with public sewage	Number	41	43	44	44
of which: municipalities and towns	Number	13	13	13	13
Total simple length of the sewage pipes	KM	916.7	945.6	1116.6	1138.3

Table 3 contains the localities with water distribution network and sewage system and the number of km for the water supply and sewage infrastructure.

The water supply and sewage network covers all 13 municipalities and towns of Maramureş County. Of the total 214 villages on the territory of Maramureş County, the coverage of the water supply network increased from 33.17% to 33.64%, and at the sewage network increased from 19.15% to 20.56%.

Siret hydrographic Area is located in the East-North-East part of the country and is the largest hydrographic basin on the territory of Romania.

Siret river is the most important tributary of the Danube, having a multiannual average flow, at the mouth, of around 250 mc/s and is the largest hydrographic basin on the territory of Romania. Siret river springs from Obcinele Bucovinei Mountains, which are in [North Bucovina, Cernăuți region](#), at a height of 1,238 m. Siret crosses 88 km on the territory of Ukraine and enters Romania from the North-East, crosses 559 km and flows in Danube river near the town of Galati.

The hydrographic basin of Siret river has a total area of 44,811km² of which 42,890 km² in Romania and 28,116 km² under the administration of the Basin Water Administration of SIRET called Siret Hydrographic area.

Siret Hydrographic area neighbors Someş-Tisa, Mureş and Olt basins to the west, South of Ialomiţa – Buzău basins, and with Prut basin to the east.

Administratively, Siret Hydrographic area completely covers Suceava County, almost the entire territory of Neamţ, Bacău and Vrancea counties and partially Botoşani, Iaşi, Galaţi, Buzău, Covasna, Harghita, Bistrita Năsăud, Maramureş counties. The population of this area is around 2.6 million inhabitants (1.5 mil. In the urban area and 1 mil. in the rural area), demographically, the territory managed being characterized by an average density of the population of 94.13 inhabitants/ Km².

Siret Hydrographic area, on the territory of Romania, has an area of 42,890 km² representing 18% of the area of Romania (238,391 kmp).

The average altitude of the basin is 515 m, and the average inclination of Siret river is 0.5‰.

Siret Hydrographic area under the administration of Siret Water Basin Administration has 28,116 kmp, representing 11.8 % of the area of the country, and the average inclination of the main river is 0.5 ‰.

In Romania, in Siret hydrographical basin, there are 1013 water streams registered representing a hydrographical network of 15.157 kilometers representing 19.2% of the total length of the network registered of the country.

734 water courses registered with a length of the hydrographical network of 10,280 kilometers are under the administration of Siret Basin Water Administration.

The main water courses from Siret hydrographical basin are right-side tributaries of Siret river collecting all the waters on the eastern slope of Eastern Carpathians and Suceava, Moldova, Bistrița, Trotuș, Putna, Râmnicu Sărat and Buzău rivers, whose hydrographical basin was under the administration of Buzău – Ialomița Basin Water Administration.

On the left side it has a single more important tributary, Bârlad river, whose hydrographic basin is under the administration of Prut Basin Water Administration.

Siret river has a total length of 647 km from the spring under Obcina Lungul up to the mouth of Danube and 559 km from the entry in the country at the NE of Siret town up to the confluence with the Danube.

The total ground water resources from Siret Hydrographic area total around 6,868 mil.m³ /year, of which the usable resources are around 2,655 mil.m³ /year. These represent around 38.6 % of the total resources and mainly comprise Siret, Moldova, Bistrița, Trotuș rivers and their tributaries.

In Siret Hydrographic area, there are 21 important accumulation lakes (with an area of more than 0.5 km²), that have a complex use and sum up a useful volume of 1,206.121 mil.m³.

Related to the basin population, the specific usable resource covers 1,025 m³ /inhabitants/year, and the specific resource calculated at the theoretically available stock (multiannual average) is 2.651 m³ / inhabitants/year. The water resources registered in Siret Hydrographic area can be considered moderate in quantity and unevenly distributed in time and space.

The multiannual average flows for the main rivers from Siret Hydrographic area are:

- Siret river, has, at the entry in the country in the Siret section, a multiannual average flow of 13.0 m³ /s. Downstream, the flows intensify especially after the main confluences. Therefore, at Lespezi (downstream of the confluence with Suceava) it has 36.5 m³ /s, at Drăgești (downstream of the confluence with Moldova) of 75.1 m³ /s, at Răcătău (downstream the confluence with Bistrița) 140 m³ /s, in Lungoci (downstream of the confluence with Trotușul and Putna) – 210 m³ /s.
- Moldova River, on which the drainage of the water and of the natural deposits intensify along it, so that the average annual flows (multiannual values) are: 3.75 m³ /s at Fundu Moldovei, 7.56 m³ /s at Prisaca Dornei, 18.1 m³ /s at Gura Humorului, 35.5 m³ /s at Tupilați and the same value in Roman.

- Bistrița River, is the primary Carpathian tributary of Siret River. Because its hydrographic basin drains the tallest mountain units from Eastern Carpathians, the water drainage is rich. The multiannual average flow is at the mouth of Bistrita in Siret, of 62.5 m³ /s.
- Trotuș River has multiannual average flows of 0.773 m³ /s at Lunca de Sus, 3.52 m³ /s at Ghimeș Făget, 6.38 m³ /s at Goioasa, 17.0 m³ /s at Tg. Ocna, 25.1 m³ /s at Onești and 35.2 m³ /s at Vrânceni.

Of the total length of water courses registered in Siret hydrographic area, non-permanent water courses cover around 5.3%.

In Siret hydrographic area, underground resources are estimated at 700 mil.m³ (usable resource), of which 578 mil.m³ come from underground sources and 122 mil.m³ of deep sources.

The water infrastructure in Suceava County

Water resources represent the hydrological potential made of natural and artificial ground and underground waters, that ensures the supply for various uses.

Table 4 The water infrastructure in Suceava County, 2017-2020 (Source: Tempo – online – INSSE)

Indicator	M.U.	2017	2018	2019	2020
Settlements with water distribution network	Number	60	60	60	60
of which: municipalities and towns	Number	14	14	14	14
Total simple length of the distribution network	KM	1456.5	1520.7	1521.1	1534.8
Settlements with public sewage system	Number	52	52	52	53
Of which: municipalities and towns	Number	14	14	14	14
Total simple length of the sewage pipes	KM	949.8	1031.3	1058	1123.4

Table 4 contains the settlements with water distribution and sewage system and the number of km of the water supply and sewage infrastructure.

The water supply network and sewage system currently covers 14 of the 16 municipalities and towns of Suceava county. From a total of 98 villages on the territory of Suceava County, the coverage of the water supply network stagnated at 61.22%, and at the sewage network increased from 53.06% to 54.08%.

Dobrogea hydrographic area, Danube Delta and Coastal Waters are located in the South-East part of the country, being delimited by:

- Dobrogea Hydrographic area: north and North-East of Danube Delta, east of the coastal waters of the Black Sea, south of the border with Bulgaria and West of Danube river;
- Danube Delta: north of the border with Ukraine, east of the Black Sea, south and west of Dobrogea Hydrographic Area;
- Coastal Waters: north of the border with Ukraine, east of the Black Sea, south of the border with Bulgaria and west of Dobrogea Hydrographic area and Danube Delta.

Administratively, Dobrogea Hydrographic Area and Danube Delta cover the territory of two counties, i.e.: Constanța and Tulcea.

The total population is around 966,922 inhabitants, the density of the population was 62 inhabitants/km². The major urban settlements are: Constanța, Tulcea, Medgidia and Mangalia.

The Romanian coastal waters of the Black Sea are the ground waters between dryland and 1 mile marine distance from the nearest point of the baseline (the baseline is defined by 9 points located in the Romanian territorial sea, set forth in Law no. 17/1990 as amended and supplemented), located between Chilia and Vama Veche.

The hydrographic basin of the Danube covers around 10% of the continent area. With a length of 2,780 km, the area of the hydrographic basin of over 801,463 km² and through the multiannual average flow of around 6,500 mc/s, Danube, after Volga, is the second river in Europe.

The entire area of Romania is located in the hydrographical district of Danube river, representing 29% of the area of the hydrographical district of the Danube, being the country with the largest area of Danube basin. Because of the distribution of the physical-geographical elements and the nature of the hydrological regime, Danube is divided in three sections: Upper Danube (spring – Vienna), Middle Danube (Vienna – Baziaș) and Lower Danube (Baziaș – Black Sea).

The total area of the Water Basin Administration Dobrogea-seashore is 15469.65 km² representing 6.49% of the country area and consists of the area of Dobrogea Hydrographic Area of 10712.65 km² plus the Danube Delta area of 4757 km², exclusively the area of coastal waters and marine transitories.

The hydrographic network contains 16 water courses registered, with a total length of 542 km and an average density of 0.16 km/km².

The coastal waters of the Black Sea are transitory marine waters (Chilia- Periboina) and the actual coastal waters (Periboina- Vama Veche).

The unique characteristics of the Black Sea are: the area of the continental plateau is 144,000 km² representing around 25% of the total area; the prevalent direction of marine currents is N-S; the absence of vertical currents and tides; the prevalent anoxic volume (90%); large temporal and spatial variability of physical-chemical properties; severe increase of the density of the water between 0 and 200 m in depth because of the inexistence of the vertical mixture between the shallow layers and deep layers.

The total ground water resources at the level of Danube river (Chiciu – Isaccea section), Danube Delta and Dobrogra Hydrographic Area sum up around 404,136.4 35 mil.m³ /year, of which the usable resources are around 51,380.8 mil.m³ /year. These represent around 12.71% of the total resources and mainly comprise Danube river.

In Dobrogea Hydrographic Area there are 4 important accumulation lakes (with an area beyond 0.5 km²), that have a complex use and sums up a useful volume of 24.45 mil.m³.

Reported to the Danube Delta population and Dobrogea Hydrographic Area, the specific usable resource is 53,138 m³ /inhabitant/year and the specific resource calculated at the (multiannual average) theoretically available stock of 417,961 m³/inhabitant/year in total. The water resources quartered in Dobrogea Hydrographic Area can be considered low and unevenly distributed in time and space.

The multiannual average flows for the main rivers from Dobrogea Hydrographic Area are: 0.486 m³/s – Taița, 0.632 m³/s – Casimcea, 0.305 m³/s – Topolog, etc.

From the total length of the water courses registered at the level of Danube river, Danube Delta, Dobrogea Hydrographic Area and the Coastal Areas, the non-permanent water courses represent around 6%.

In Dobrogea Hydrographic Area, the underground resources are estimated at 2,090.818 mil.m³, of which 372.27 mil.m³ come from underground sources and 1,718.548 mil.m³ of deep sources.

The water infrastructure in Tulcea County

Water resources represent the hydrological potential made of natural and artificial ground and underground waters that supply the various needs.

Table 5 The water infrastructure of Tulcea County, 2017-2020 (Source: Tempo – online – INSSE)

Indicator	M.U.	2017	2018	2019	2020
Settlements with the water distribution network	Number	51	51	50	49
Of which: municipalities and towns	Number	5	5	5	5
Total simple length of the distribution network	KM	1623.2	1634.2	1644.2	1669.8
Settlements with public sewage system	Number	27	27	28	29
Of which: municipalities and towns	Number	5	5	5	5
Total simple length of the sewage pipes	KM	533.2	545.9	576.4	593

Table 5 contains the settlements with a water distribution and sewage network and the number of kilometers of the water supply and sewage infrastructure.

The coverage of the water supply and sewage network is currently in all the 5 municipalities and towns of Tulcea County. Of the total 133 villages in Maramures County, the coverage of the water supply network dropped from 38.34% to 36.84%, and at the sewage network increased from 20.30% to 21.80%.

As regards each county/oblast, we can see that the water is mainly used in Odessa and Tulcea, with an increasing trend that remains steady year after year. This is consistent with the rate of connection to safe drinking water, although for Cernăuți, the region with the highest number of persons connected to drinking water sources, the annual water consumption is low.

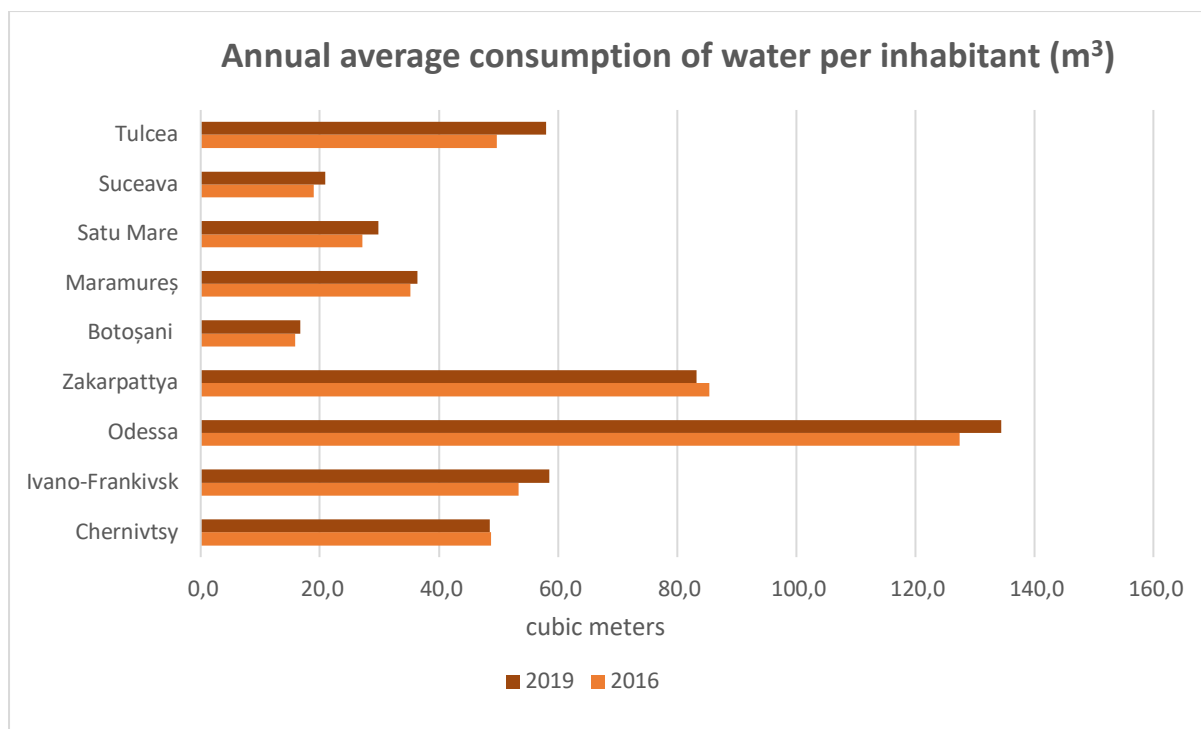


Figure 1 Annual average consumption of water per capita (m³)

The need to connect the population to a safe water source in the eligible area of the Programme is noted. The regions with the lowest annual average consumption (Botoșani in Romania and Chernivtsy in Ukraine) having a greater need of development in this field, a fact indicated by the consumption in the previous period.

3.1.4. Soil and use of lands

The quality of soils is affected to various degrees of pollution caused by various industrial activities. In the field of soil protection, pollution means any unbalance that affects their quality qualitatively and/or quantitatively.

The main economic sectors that have a significantly impact on the soil come from: the mining and metallurgical industry (by processing and storing waste, tailing pond and stockpiles), the chemical industry (by storage of waste from chemical, petrochemical factories and medicine factories, abandoned sites), the oil industry (by soil pollution with hydrocarbons and with heavy metals), old deposits of pesticides and other large scale activities (metal processing, non-compliant landfills, military sites, wood processing industry, coal-powered power plants, transportation activities, service activities etc.).

In 2015, the Government Decision no. 683/2015 was published in the Official Gazette, by which the National Strategy and the National Plan for the Management of the Contaminated Sites in Romania were approved, made on the basis of the national updated inventory by the National Environment Protection Agency. Therefore, this document has a series of environmental and social-economic objectives.

The specific environmental objectives:

- ✓ Reducing the area occupied by contaminated sites;
- ✓ Improving the quality of the environmental factors from the areas and implementing a unitary management at national level.

Specific social-economic objectives:

- ✓ The remedy of the contaminated sites must be made to reach a corresponding state for the subsequent planned use;
- ✓ To ensure the protection of water resources, food security and human health;
- ✓ To promote the future use of the remedied sites for the economic and social development to the detriment of removal from the agricultural and forest circuit of productive lands.

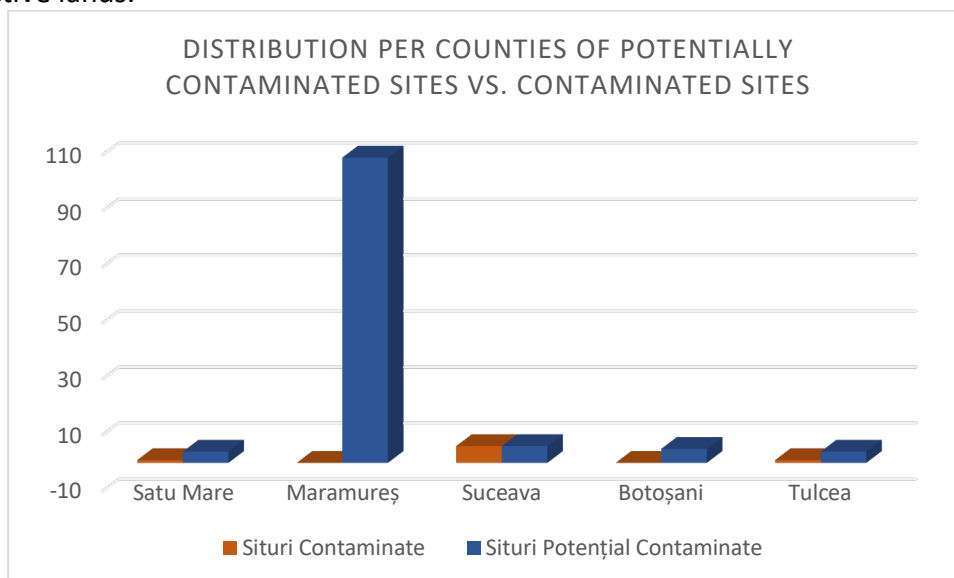


Figure 2 Distribution per counties from the Programme area of potentially contaminated sites vs. contaminated sites (Source: National Strategy and National Action Plan for Management of Contaminated Sites in Romania)

Figure 2 shows that the territory of the 5 counties from the Programme area, the situation is the following: Satu Mare county has 4 potentially contaminated sites and 1 contaminated site; Maramureș county has 109 potentially contaminated sites and does not have contaminated sites; Suceava county has 6 potentially contaminated sites and 6 contaminated sites; Botoșani sites has 5 potentially contaminated sites and does not have any contaminated sites; Tulcea county has 1 potentially contaminated site and 4 contaminated sites. These values reported at the level of the entire national territory represent 10.81% potentially contaminated sites and 3.80% contaminated sites in the Romanian area for implementation of the Programme.

Use of lands

The administrative area of Satu Mare County is of 441,785.00 ha, out of which 317,515.00 ha (71.87%) represent farmlands of which: arable– 52.01%, grasslands – 6,07%, pastures – 11.05%, orchards and tree nurseries – 1.18%, Vineyards and vine nurseries– 0.86% and 124,270.00 ha (28.12%) non-farmlands of which: communication paths and railways– 8.76%, occupied by waters and ponds– 1.47%, occupied by buildings– 5.21%, forests and other forest vegetation– 16.62%, degraded and unproductive lands – 12.512%.

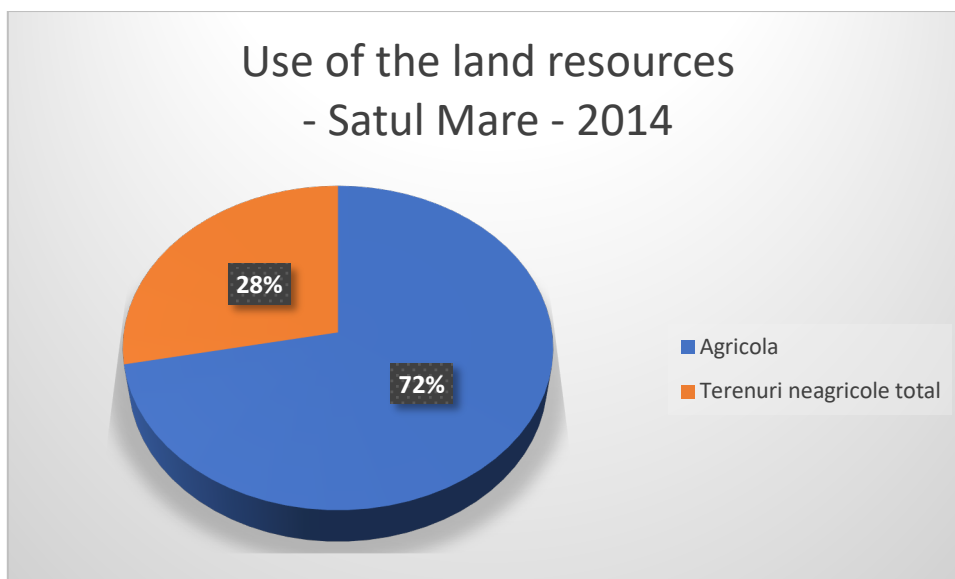


Figure 3 Use of the land resources in Satul Mare county - 2014 (Source: Tempo – Online - INNSE)

The administrative area of Maramureş county is 630,436.00 ha, of which 380,085 ha (48.46%) represents the farmlands of which: arable– 12.86%, grasslands – 19.20%, Pastures – 15.37%, orchards and tree nurseries – 1.00%, Vineyards and vine nurseries – 0.04% and 324,908.00 ha (51.54%) non-farmlands of which: communication paths and railways – 6.38%, occupied by waters and ponds– 0.85%, occupied by buildings – 2.03%, forests and other forest vegetation– 46.01%, Degraded and unproductive lands– 1.63%.

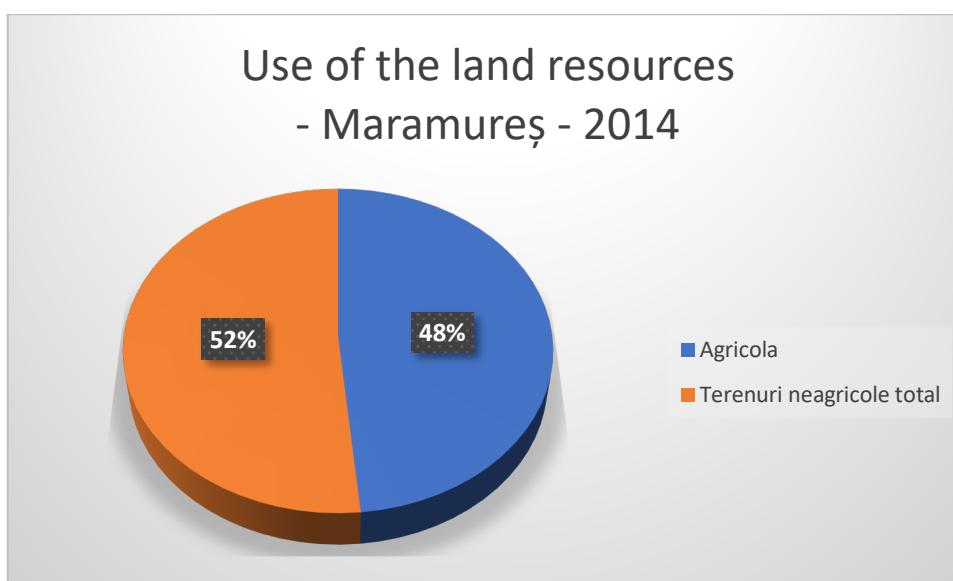


Figure 4 Use of the land resources in Maramureş County - 2014 (Source: Tempo – Online - INNSE)

The administrative area of Suceava County is 855,350.00 ha, of which 347.632 ha (40.64%) are farmlands of which: arable– 21.04%, grasslands – 8.67%, Pastures – 10.58%, orchards and tree nurseries – 0.35%, and 507,718 ha (59.36%) non-farmlands of which: communication paths and railways – 0.97%, occupied by waters and ponds – 1.43%,

occupied by buildings – 2.27%, forests and other forest vegetation– 53.04%, degraded and unproductive lands– 1.65%.

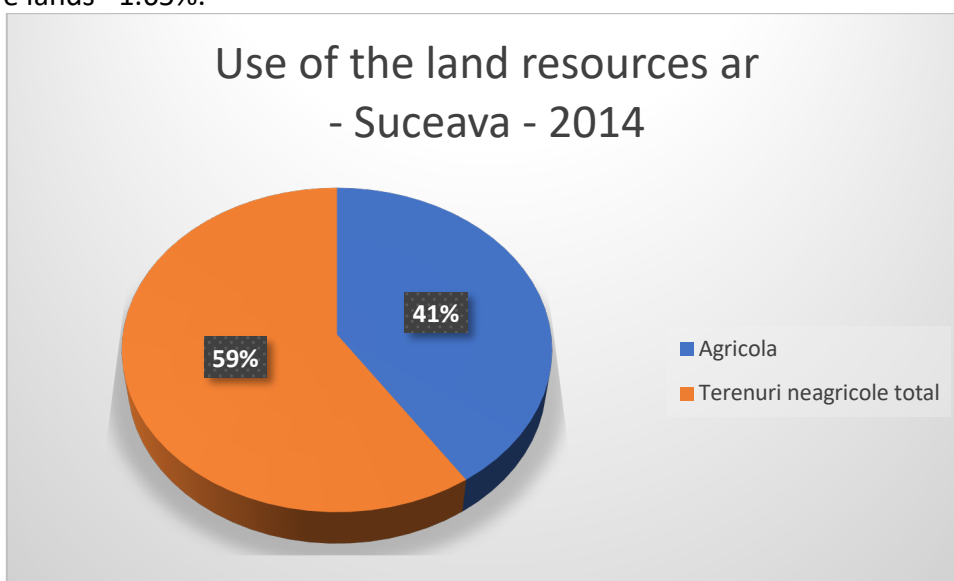


Figure 5 Use of the land resources in Suceava County - 2014 (Source: Tempo – Online - INNSE)

The administrative area of Botoșani County is 498,569.00 ha, of which 392,761.00 ha (78.78%) are farmlands of which: Arabil – 59.92%, Grasslands – 2.94%, Pastures – 15.07%, orchards and tree nurseries – 0.51%, Vineyards and vine nurseries – 0.34% and 105,808.00 ha (21.22%) non-farmlands of which: communication paths and railways – 1.68%, occupied by waters and ponds – 2.77%, occupied by buildings – 2.33%, forests and other forest vegetation – 11.71%, degraded and unproductive lands – 2.73%.

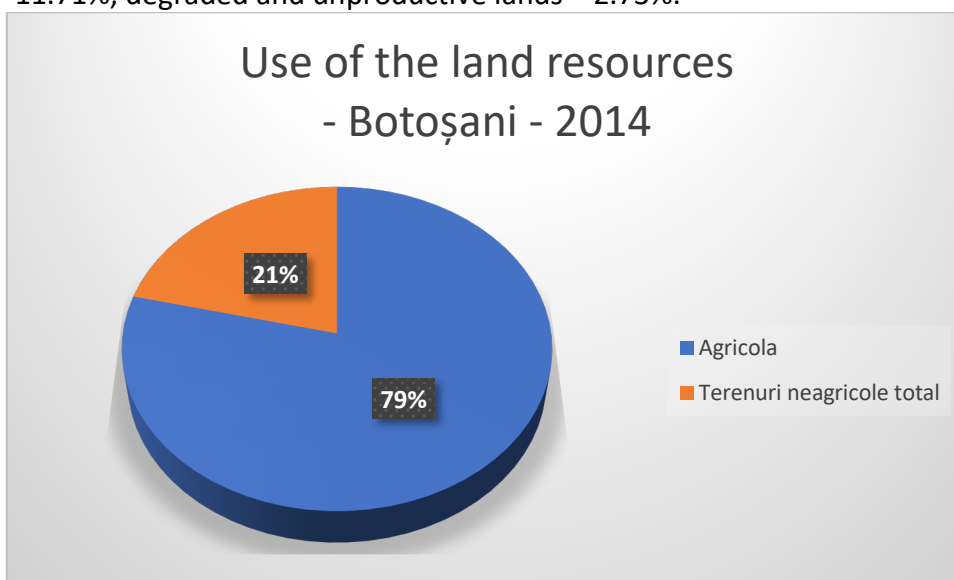


Figure 6 Use of the land resources in Botoșani County - 2014 (Source: Tempo – Online - INNSE)

The administrative area of Tulcea county is 498,569.00 ha, of which 392,761.00 ha (78.78%) are farmlands of which: arable – 59.92%, pastures – 2.94%, Grasslands – 15.07%, Orchards and tree nurseries – 0.51%, Vineyards and vine nurseries – 0.34% and 105.808,00 ha (21.22%) non-farmlands of which: communication paths and railways – 1.68%, occupied by waters and ponds – 2.77%, occupied by buildings – 2.33%, forests and other forest vegetation – 11.71%, degraded and unproductive lands – 2.73%.

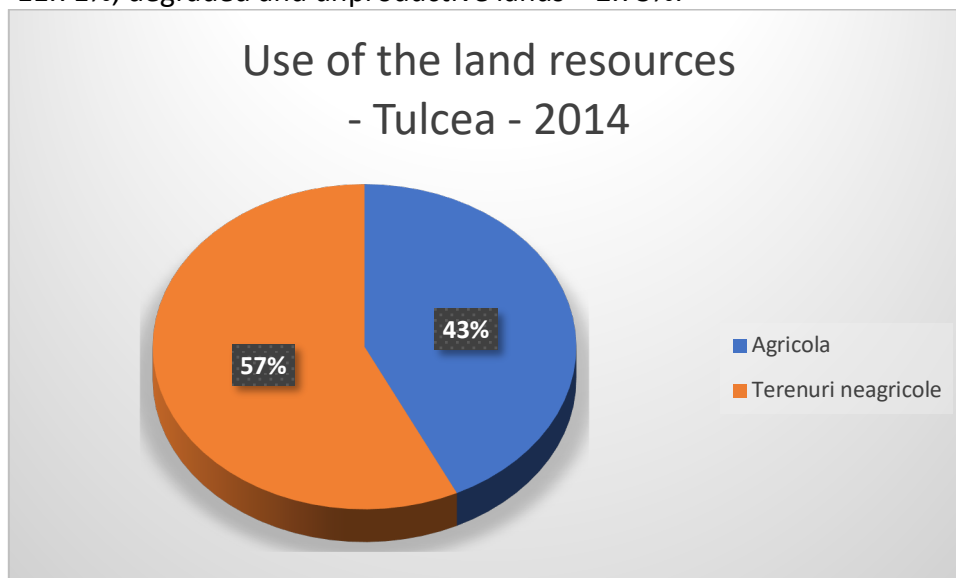


Figure 7 Use of the land resources in Tulcea County - 2014 (Source: Tempo – Online - INNSE)

The uses of lands per categories of use in Ukraine are presented in table 6:

Table 6 Categories of use of lands in Ukraine, 2014-2017 (Source: https://www.indexmundi.com/ukraine/land_use.html)

	2018
FARMLAND	71.2%
Farmland	56.1%
Permanent crops	1.5%
Permanent grasslands	13.6%
FORESTS	16.8%
OTHERS	12%

3.1.5. Biodiversity

At the level of the programme area, the conservation of biodiversity is ensured through protected natural areas from both states that also includes the European Natura 2000 network (in Romania), appointed due to special ecological, scientific or cultural values identified by their territory.

In Romania, the network of protected areas comprises:

- ✓ 58 protected areas of which 35 protected natural areas of national interest, a biosphere reserve, 16 community sites, 6 avifauna protection sites at the level of Maramureş County;

- ✓ 15 protected areas of which 6 protected natural areas of national interest, 7 sites of Community interest, 2 avifauna protection sites at the level of Satu Mare County;
- ✓ 69 protected areas of which 32 protected natural areas of national interest, 1 wetland of international importance, 27 sites of community importance, 9 sites of avifauna protection at the level of Suceava County;
- ✓ 24 protected areas of which 8 protected natural areas of national interest, 10 sites of community importance, 6 sites of avifauna protection at the level of Botoşani County;
- ✓ 72 protected areas of which 52 protected natural areas of national interest, 1 site of universal patrimony, 2 wetlands of international importance, 1 biosphere reserve, 7 sites of Community interest, 9 sites of avifauna protection at the level of Tulcea County.

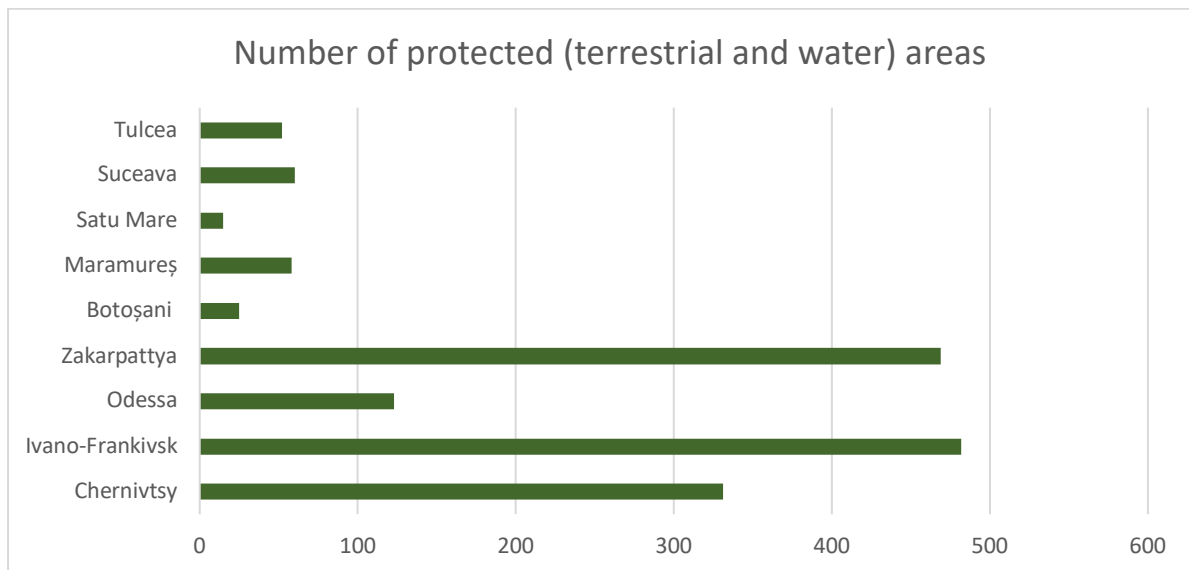


Figure 8 Number of protected areas from the project implementation area

As shown in the above figure, the number of protected areas is very high in Ukraine compared to Romania and the situation is reversed when it comes to the surfaces of these areas. We can see a big gap between number and area. For example, Ivano-Frankivsk has the largest number of protected areas (474), but the smallest area.

The fragmentation of ecosystems or habitats is the phenomenon by which on the place once occupied by a large, continuous habitat, multiple patches of habitats of small size are formed (Wilcove et al. 1986). Habitats are surrounded by an environment that is different from the characteristics of the initial habitat that can include roads, water courses, anthropic areas, tailing ponds etc.

The migration between these habitats is possible for certain species, for others however it is fully or partially obstructed. This situation influences in two ways the existing populations in this area, by reducing the total area of the initial habitat is negatively influenced by the size of the population and significantly increases the chance of disappearance and, on the other hand, the placement of the resulting fragments and the complex connective systems among them influences the migration or dispersion of the

populations. Habitat fragmentation is not caused only by direct human activities, the change of the categories of use or of infrastructure investments, often the process of general degradation of the habitats generates a higher level of fragmentation. Biological diversity is under permanent threat because of the intensification of the economic activities that put heavy pressure on the environment.

Anthropic pressures are manifested by increasing the occupation of lands, of the number of the population, the development of agriculture and of economy, the change of landscapes and ecosystems, destruction of the natural area, the irrational use of the soil, the overconcentration of activities on sensitive areas of high ecological value. The deterioration of the natural capital is a real process with complex long-term consequences and with an evolution that depends on the rhythm, forms and scope of the development of social-economic systems. The anthropic change of habitats takes place mainly by farmland conversion, urbanization, pollution, deforestation.

The main causes for the change of the structures of habitats are:

- The development of residential areas;
- Illegal logging;
- The pollution of ground, underground waters and of the soil with oil products or salt water, waste water, waste;
- The change of the morphology of the lands because of the exploitation of mineral resources (quarries, gravel pits);
- The change of the category of use of lands (extension of the built-up area, temporary or definitive removal from the forest circuit);
- Misuse of farming technologies;
- The use of pesticides;
- Uncontrolled tourism in recreational areas.

The diversification and globalization of human activities (economic activities) cause an accelerated deterioration of the natural capital because of the strong pressure on the environment, which require measures aimed towards protection and conservation of biological diversity.

The situation of protected areas in Ukraine will be reported in the procedure at the level of the national evaluation of the impact on biodiversity throughout the territory.

ROSPA0016 Nirului Plain – Ierului Valley is part of the panonic biogeographical region and is an important site for the northern species of birds. Anseriformes, Ciconiiformes, Falconiformes, Passeriformes and Charadriiformes, but also for species of mammals like: *Capreolus capreolus*, *Cricetus cricetus*, *Erinaceus europaeus*, *Martes martes*, *Mus musculus*, *Putorius putorius* etc.

According to Note no. 11286/CA/18.08.2020 for approving the minimum set of special measures of protection and conservation of biological diversity and conservation of natural habitats, wild flora and fauna, safety of the population and investments from ROSPA0016 Nirului Plain – Ierului Valley:

1. The species indicated in Annex I of the Birds Directive:
 - ❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of the species associated with open aquatic habitats: A060 *Aythya nyroca*;

- ❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of species associated with reed habitats: A029 *Ardea purpurea*; A021 *Botaurus stellaris*; A081 *Circus aeruginosus*; A026 *Egretta garzetta*; A022 *Izobrychus minutus*; A023 *Nycticorax nycticorax*;
 - ❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of species associated with shore and riparian habitats: A131 *Himantopus himantopus*;
 - ❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of forest-associated species: A089 *Clanga pomarina*; A224 *Caprimulgus europaeus*; A238 *Dendrocopos* *SOP Environments*; A429 *Dendrocopos syriacus*; A236 *Drycopus martius*; A092 *Hieraetus pennatus*; A073 *Millvus migrans*; A072 *Pernis apivorus*; A234 *Picus canus*;
 - ❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of species associated with open terrestrial habitats (farmlands): A255 *Anthus campestris*; A133 *Burhinus oedicnemus*; A031 *Ciconia ciconia*; A084 *Circus pygargus*; A231 *Coracias garrulus*; A122 *Crex crex*; A097 *Falco vespertinus*; A338 *Lanius collurio*; A339 *Lanius minor*;
2. Regularly occurring migratory species not listed in Annex 1 of the Birds Directive:
- ❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of species associated with open water habitats: A055 *Anas querquedula*; A041 *Anser albifrons*, A036 *Cygnus olor*; A179 *Larus ridibundus*; A048 *Tadorna tadorna*; A004 *Tachybaptus ruficollis*; A054 *Anas acuta*; A056 *Anas clypeata*; A052 *Anas crecca*; A51 *Anas strepera*; A43 *Anser anser*; A59 *Aythya ferina*; A061 *Aythya fuligula*; A005 *Podiceps cristatus*; A070 *Mergus merganser*; A459 *Larus cacchinnans*; A182 *Larus canus*;
 - ❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of species associated with shore and riparian habitats: A163 *Tringa stagnailis*; A162 *Tringa totanus*; A158 *Numenius phaeopus*; A161 *Tringa erythropus*; A164 *Tringa nebularia*; A165 *Tringa ochropus*;
 - ❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of species associated with open terrestrial habitats (farmlands): A260 *Motacilla flava*; A099 *Falco subbuteo*; A214 *Otus scops*.

ROSPA0068 Tur Lower Meadow is an important area because it hosts important numbers of species specific to plain areas. In the migration period, it becomes an important site for migratory transit birds, noting a mixture of local species with species from the northern areas (some rare or vulnerable). On the lower course of Tur river, several species of wader were seen: *Tringa sp.*, *Limosa limosa*, *Gallinago gallinago*, *Pluvialis sp.*, *Egretta alba*, *Egretta garzetta*, *Anas penelope*, *Anas acuta*, *Aythya fuligula*; *Anser albifrons*, *Mergus albellus*, *Mergus merganser*; various species of warblers, and predatory birds, a few species of *Circus sp.* nest.

According to Decision no. 471 of 19.10.2020 for amending Annex 2 of Decision no. 339 of 18.08.2020, for approving the Methodological rules for implementation of conservation sites from the Annex to Order no. 1177/2016 for approving the Management Plan and the Regulation of the site of community importance ROSCI0214 Tur River, special avifauna protection area ROSPA0068 Tur Lower Meadow, the protected natural area of national importance VII.10. Tur River and the natural reserve of county importance Noroieni:

1. The species indicated in Annex I of the Birds Directive:
 - ❖ To improve the conservation status of: A229 *Alcedo atthis*; A089 *Aquila pomarina*; A029 *Ardea purpurea*; A024 *Ardeola ralloides*; A021 *Rotaurus stellaris*; A215 *Bubo*

bubo; A196 *Chlidonias hybridus*; A031 *Ciconia ciconia*; A030 *Ciconia nigra*; A246 *Lullula arborea*; A023 *Nycticorax nycticorax*;

- ❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of: A080 *Circus gallicus*; A084 *Circus pygargus*; A429 *Dendrocopos syriacus*; A026 *Egretta garzetta*; A140 *Pluvialis apricaria*; A177 *Larus minutus*; A176 *Larus melanocephalus*; A073 *Milvus migrans*;
 - ❖ To improve the conservation status of: A081 *Circus aeruginosus*; A122 *Crex crex*; A238 *DendrocoSOP Environments*; A236 *Dryocopus martins*; A022 *Ixobrychus minutus*; A338 *Lanius collurio*; A339 *Lanius minor*; A072 *Pernis apivorus*; A234 *Picus canus*;
2. Regularly occurring migratory species not listed in Annex 1:
- ❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of species associated with open water habitats: A054 *Anas acuta*; A056 *Anas clypeata*; A052 *Anas crecca*; A050 *Anas penelope*; A053 *Anas platyrhynchos*; A055 *Anas querquedula*; A051 *Anas strepera*; A059 *Aythya fuligula*; A036 *Cygnus olor*; A125 *Fulica atra*; A459 *Larus cachinnans*; A182 *Larus canus*; A179 *Larus ridibundus*; A006 *Podiceps grisegena*; A070 *Mergus merganser*; A008 *Podiceps nigricollis*; A005 *Podiceps cristatus*; A004 *Tachybaptus ruficollis*;
 - ❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of species associated with reed habitats: A028 *Ardea cinerea*; A293 *Acrocephalus melanopogon*; A296 *Acrocephalus palustris*; A295 *Acrocephalus scirpaceus*; A336 *Remiz pendulinus*; A123 *Gallinula chloropus*; A188 *Rallus aquaticus*;
 - ❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of species associated with open terrestrial habitats: A247 *Alauda arvensis*; A043 *Anser anser*; A256 *Anthus trivialis*; A041 *Anser albifrons*; A113 *Coturnix coturnix*; A244 *Galerida cristata*; A383 *Miliaria calandra*; A262 *Motacilla alba*; A275 *Saxicola rubetra*; A276 *Saxicola torquata*; A210 *Streptopelia turtur*; A351 *Sturnus vulgaris*; A309 *Sylvia communis*; A232 *Upupa epops*; A336 *Carduelis cannabina*; A364 *Carduelis carduelis*; A099 *Falco subbuteo*; A096 *Falco tinnunculus*; A260 *Motacilla flava*;
 - ❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of species associated with riparian and shore habitats: A168 *Actilis hypoleucos*; A142 *Vanellus vanellus*; A249 *Riparia riparia*; A149 *Calidris alpina*; A147 *Calidris ferruginca*; A145 *Calidris minuta*; A136 *Charadrius dubius*; A156 *Limosa limosa*; A271 *Luscinia megarhynchos*; A291 *Locustella fluviatilia*; A160 *Numenius arquata*; A163 *Tringa stagnatilis*; A164 *Tringa nebularia*; A165 *Tringa ochropus*; A162 *Tringa totanus*; A153 *Gallinago gallinago*; A292 *Locustella luscinioides*; A155 *Scolopax rusticola*;
 - ❖ To maintain or to improve the conservation status of forest-associated species: A087 *Buteo buteo*; A086 *Accipiter nisus*; A221 *Asio otus*; A088 *Buteo lagopus*; A363 *Carduelis chloris*; A373 *Coccothraustes coccothraustes*; A207 *Columba oenas*; A208 *Columba palumbus*; A212 *Cuculus canorus*; A269 *Erithacus rubecula*; A359 *Fringilla coelebs*; A233 *Jynx torquilla*; A319 *Muscicapa striata*; A337 *Oriolus oriolus*; A214 *Otus scops*; A274 *Phoenicurus phoenicurus*; A315 *Phylloscopus collybita*; A314 *Phylloscopus sibilatrix*; A361 *Serinus serinus*; A331 *Sylvia atricapilla*; A310 *Sylvia borin*; A308 *Sylvia curruca*; A283 *Turdus merula*; A285 *Turdus philomelos*; A287 *Turdus viscivorus*;

- ❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of species associated with urban habitats: A253 *Delichon urbica*; A273 *Phoenicurus ochruros*; A251 *Hirundo rustica*; A284 *Turdus pilaris*.

ROSCI0020 Carei Plain is part of the pannonic bioregion and it is an important site for *Spermophilus citellus*, *Bombina bombina*, *Emys orbicularis*, *Triturus cristatus*, *Misgurnus fossilis*, *Lucanus cervus*, *Lycaena dispar*, *Maculinea teleius*, *Iris aphylla* spp. *hungarica*, *Marsilea quadrifolia*, *Pulsatilla pratensis* ssp. *hungarica* etc. The site of Carei Plain, on an area of around 14.000 ha, shelters 10 types of natural habitats whose conservation requires the declaration of special conservation areas. 32 important vegetal associations were identified in these habitats from a phytosociological point of view. The management plan is under preparation.

According to Note no. 11275/CA/18.08.2020 for approving the minimum set of special actions of protection and conservation of biological diversity and conservation of natural habitats, wild flora and fauna, safety of the population and investments from ROSCI0020 Carei Plain:

1. The types of habitat present on the site:
 - ❖ To maintain the conservation status of:
 - 6510 Lowland hay meadows (*Alopecurus pratensis*, *Sanguisorba officinalis*);
 - 6440 Alluvial meadows of river valleys of the *Cnidion dubii*;
 - 6430 Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels;
 - 91I0* Euro-Siberian steppic woods with *Quercus* spp.;
 - ❖ To improve the conservation status of:
 - 6410 *Molinia* meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (*Molinion caeruleae*);
 - 6120* Xeric sand calcareous grasslands;
 - 3270 Rivers with muddy banks with *Chenopodium rubri* and *Bidention* pp vegetation;
 - 2340* Pannonic inland dunes;
 - 2190 Humid dune slacks;
 - 92A0 *Salix alba* and *Populus alba* galleries;
 - 91F0 Riparian mixed forests of *Quercus robur*, *Ulmus laevis*, *Fraxinus excelsior* or *Fraxinus angustifolia*, along the great rivers (*Ulmenion minaris*);
 - ❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of:
 - 3260 Water courses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculion fluitantis* and *Callitricho-Batrachion* vegetation;
2. Types of species
 - ❖ To improve the conservation status of: 1335 *Spermophilus citellus*; 1088 *Cerambyx cerdo*; 1052 *Euphydryas maturna* syn. *Hypodryas maturna*; 1060 *Lycaena dispar*; 1083 *Lucanus cervus*; 1059 *Maculinea teleius*; 4052 *Odontopodisma rubripes*; 4097 *Iris aphylla* ssp. *Hungarica*; 4110 *Pulsatilla pratensis* ssp. *Hungarica*; 4081 *Cirsium brachycephalum*; 4068 *Adenophora liliifolia*; 4098 *Iris humilis* ssp. *Arenaria*; 1617 *Angelica palustris*; 1898 *Eleocharis carniolica*; 1428 *Marsilea quadrifolia*; 1516 *Aldrovanda vesiculosa*;

- ❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of: 1188 *Bombina bombina*; 1120 *Emys orbicularis*; 1166 *Triturus cristatus*; 1992 *Triturus dobrogicus*; 2011 *Umbra krameri*; 6963 *Cobitis taenia*; 1145 *Misgurnus fossilis*; 5339 *Rhodeus amarus*.

ROSCI0021 Ier Plain located in the north-west region is a protected natural area where 10 types of habitats meet that shelter protected species of amphibians, fish, invertebrates and mammals. Identified species: *Lutra lutra*, *Spermophilus citellus*, *Triturus dobrogicus*, *Misgurnus fossilis*, *Callimorpha quadripunctaria*, *Lycaena dispar* etc. No regulation or management plan was prepared for this area.

According to Note no. 11278/CA/18.08.2020 for approving the minimum set of special measures of protection and conservation of biological diversity and conservation of natural habitats, wild flora and fauna, safety of the population and investments from ROSCI0021 Ier Plain:

1. The types of habitats present on the site:

- ❖ To improve the conservation status of:
 - 1530* Pannonic salt steppes and salt marshes
 - 3130 Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the *Littorelletea uniflorae* and/or of the *Isoëto-Nanojuncetea*;
 - 3150 Natural eutrophic lakes with *Magnopotamion* or *Hydrocharition* vegetation;
 - 3260 Water courses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculion fluitantis* and *Callitriche-Batrachion* vegetation;
 - 40A0* Subcontinental peri-Pannonic scrub;
 - 6440 Alluvial meadows of river valleys of the *Cnidion dubii*;
- ❖ To maintain the conservation status of:
 - 3270 Rivers with muddy banks with *Chenopodion rubri* and *Bidention pp* vegetation;
 - 91I0* Euro-Siberian steppic woods with *Quercus* spp.
- ❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of:
 - 6430 Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels;
- ❖ They were not found on the site:
 - 91F0 Riparian mixed forests of *Quercus robur*, *Ulmus laevis*, *Fraxinus excelsior* or *Fraxinus angustifolia*, along the great rivers;
 - 92A0 *Salix alba* and *Populus alba* galleries.

2. Types of species present on the site:

- ❖ To maintain the conservation status of: 1355 *Lutra lutra*;
- ❖ To improve the conservation status of: 1335 *Spermophilus citellus*;
- ❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of: 1166 *Triturus cristatus*; 1993 *Triturus dobrogicus*; 1188 *Bombina bombina*; 1193 *Bombina variegata*; 1120 *Emys orbicularis*; 6144 *Romangobio albipinnatus* (syn. 5329 *Romanogobio vladykovi*); 1145 *Misgurnus fossilis*; 5339 *Rhodeus amarus*; 6963 *Cobitis taenia*; 2011 *Umbra krameri*; 1130 *Aspius aspius*; 4056 *Anisus vorticolus*; 1078* *Callimorpha quadripunctaria*; 6169 *Euphydrias*; 4036 *Leptidea morsei*; 1060 *Lycaena dispar*; 1516 *Aldrovanda vesiculosa*; 4081 *Cirsium brachycephalum*; 1898 *Eleocharis carniolica*; 1428 *Marsilea quadrifolia*.

ROSCI0214 Tur River is part of the continental bioregion and contains a significant number of habitats (15 habitats) and a large variety of species from all taxonomic groups of interest:

plants, invertebrates, fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, mammals. Examples of species identified on this site: *Trapa natans*, *Salvinia natans*, *Orchis morio*, *Fritillaria meleagris*, *Vipera berus*, *Pelobates fuscus*, *Hyla arborea*, *Elaphe longissima*, *Anguis fragilis*, *Dama dama*, *Barbus meridionalis*, *Myotis blythii*, *Barbastella barbastellus* and *Lutra lutra*.

According to Decision no. 339 of 18.08.2020 for approving the Methodological rules for implementation of the conservation sites indicated in the Annex to Order no. 1177/2016 for approving the Management Plan and the Regulation of the site of community importance ROSCI0214 Tur River, special avifauna protection area ROSPA0068 Tur Lower Meadow, protected natural area of national interest VII.10 Tur River and natural reserve of county interest Noroieni:

1. Types of habitats present on the site:

- ❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of:
 - 3150 Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition-type vegetation;
 - 3160 Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds;
 - 3260 Water courses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculion fluitantis* and *Callitriche-Batrachion* vegetation;
 - 3270 Rivers with muddy banks with *Chenopodion rubri* p.p. and *Bidention* p.p. vegetation
 - 6240* Sub-pannonic steppic grasslands;
 - 6410 Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (*Molinion caeruleae*);
 - 6430 Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels;
 - 6440 Alluvial meadows of river valleys of the *Cnidion dubii*;
 - 6510 Lowland hay meadows (*Alopecurus pratensis*, *Sanguisorba officinalis*);
 - 91Y0 Dacian oak & hornbeam forests;
 - 91M0 Pannonian-Balkan turkey oak-sessile oak forests;
 - 9130 *Asperulo-Fagetum* beech forests;
 - 91EO* - Alluvial forests with *Alnus glutinosa* and *Fraxinus excelsior* (*Alno-Padion*, *Alnion incanae*, *Salicion albae*)
 - 91FO – Riparian mixed forests of *Quercus robur*, *Ulmus laevis* and *Ulmus minor*, *Fraxinus excelsior* or *Fraxinus angustifolia*, along the great rivers (*Ulmenion minoris*);
 - 92AO - *Salix alba* and *Populus alba* galleries;
 - ❖ The habitat was not identified: 6120* Xeric sand calcareous grasslands; 40A0* Subcontinental peri-Pannonic scrub;
2. Types of species present on the site:
- ❖ To maintain the conservation status of: 4097 *Iris aphylla* subsp. *hungarica*; 1898 *Eleocharis carniolica*; 6963 *Cobitis taenia*; 5339 *Rhodeus sericeus amarus*; 1188 *Bombina bombina*, 1220 *Emys orbicularis*;
 - ❖ To improve the conservation status of: 1428 *Marsilea quadrifolia*; 1088 *Cerambyx cerdo*; 1083 *Lucanus cervus*; 1060 *Lycaena dispar*, 4038 *Lycaena belle*; 1074 *Eriogaster catax*; 1059 *Maculinea teleius*; 1145 *Misgurnus fossilis*; 6143 *Romanogobio kessleri*; 5197 *Sabanejewia balcanica*; 1130 *Aspius aspius*; 1032 *Unio crassus*; 1193 *Bombina*

- variegata*; 1166 *Triturus cristatus*; 1993 *Triturus dobrogicus*; 1318 *Myotis dasycneme*; 1323 *Myotis bechsteinii*; 1321 *Myotis emarginatus*; 1324 *Myotis myotis*; 1304 *Rhinolophus ferrumequinum*; 1303 *Rhinolophus hipposideros*; 1355 *Lutra lutra*;
- ❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of: 1308 *Barbastella barbastellus*;
 - ❖ The species was not identified: 1065 *Euphydryas aurinia*, 4036 *Leptidea morsei*; 1124- *Gobio albipinnatus* (5329 *Romanogobio vladykovi*); 1160- *Zingel streber*; 1082 *Graphoderus bilineatus*; 4045 *Coenagrion ornatum*;
3. Species indicated in Annex I of the Birds Directive:
- ❖ To improve the conservation status of: A229 *Alcedo atthis*; A089 *Aquila pomarina*; A029 *Ardea purpurea*; A021 *Botaurus stellaris*; A215 *Bubo bubo*; A196 *Chlidonias hybridus*; A031 *Ciconia ciconia*; A030 *Ciconia nigra*; A080 *Circaetus gallicus*; A081 *Circus aeruginosus*; A081 *Crex crex*; A238 *DendrocoSOP Environments*; A236 *Dryocopus martius*; A022 *Ixobrychus minutus*; A338 *Lanius collurio*; A339 *Lanius minor*; A246 *Lullula arborea*; A023 *Nycticorax nycticorax*; A072 *Pernis apivorus*; A234 *Picus canus*;
 - ❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of: A029 *Aythya nyroca*; A429 *Dendrocoptes syriacus*; A026 *Egretta garzetta*; A177 *Larus minutus*; A176 *Larus melanocephalus*; A073 *Milvus migrans*;
 - ❖ To maintain its conservation status: A393 *Phalacrocorax pygmeus*;
 - ❖ It was not identified on the site: A024 *Ardeola ralloides*;
4. Regularly occurring migratory species not listed in Annex 1
- ❖ To maintain or to improve the conservation status of species associated with open water habitats: A054 *Anas acuta* ;A056 *Anas clypeata*; A052 *Anas crecca*; A050 *Anas penelope*; A053 *Anas platyrhynchos*; A055 *Anas querquedula*; A051 *Anas strepera*; A059 *Aythya ferina*; A061 *Aythya fuligula*; A036 *Cygnus olor*; A125 *Fulica atra*; A459 *Larus cachinnans*; A182 *Larus canus*; A179 *Larus ridihundus*; A017 *Phalacrocorax carbo*; A006 *Podiceps grisegena*; A005 *Podiceps cristatus*; A004 *Tachyhaptus ruficollis*;
 - ❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of species associated with reed habitats: A028 *Ardea cinerea*; A293 *Acrocephalus melanopogon*; A298 *Acrocephalus arundinaceus*; A296 *Acrocephalus palustris* A295 *Acrocephalus schoenobaenus*; A297 *Acrocephalus scirpaceus* A336 *Remiz pendulinus*;
 - ❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of species associated with open terrestrial habitats: A247 *Alauda arvensis*; A043 *Anser anser*; A041 *Anser albifrons*; A113 *Coturnix coturnix*; A244 *Galerida cristata*; A233 *Jynx torquilla*; A383 *Miliaria calandra*; A262 *Motacilla alba*; A275 *Saxicola rubetra*; A276 *Saxicola torquata*; A210 *Streptopelia turtur*; A351 *Sturnus vulgaris*; A309 *Sylvia communis*; A232 *Upupa epops*;
 - ❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of species associated with riparian and shore habitats:: A168 *Actitis hypoleucos*; A142 *Vanellus vanellus*; A249 *Riparia riparia*; A149 *Calidris alpina*; A147 *Calidris ferruginea*; A145 *Calidris minuta*; A136 *Charadrius dubius*; A156 *Limosa limosa*; A271 *Luscinia megarhynchos*; A291 *Locustella fluviatilis*; A160 *Numenius arquata*; A163 *Tringa stagnatilis*; A164 *Tringa nebularia*; A165 *Tringa ochropus*; A162 *Tringa totanus*; A142 *Vanellus vanellus*;
 - ❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of forest-associated species: A087 *Buteo buteo*; A086 *Accipiter nisus*; A221 *Asio otus*; A088 *Buteo logopus*; A373

Coccothraustes coccothraustes; A207 *Columba oenas*; A208 *Columba palumbus*; A212 *Cuculus canorus*; A269 *Erithacus rubecula*; A359 *Fringilla coelebs*; A233 *Jynx torquilla*; A319 *Muscicapa striata*; A337 *Oriolus oriolus*; A214 *Otus scops*; A274 *Phoenicurus phoenicurus*; A315 *Phylloscopus collybita*; A314 *Phylloscopus sibilatrix*; A361 *Serinus serinus*; A311 *Sylvia atricapilla*; A310 *Sylvia borin*; A308 *Sylvia curruca*; A283 *Turdus merula*; A285 *Turdus philomelos*; A287 *Turdus viscivorus*;

- ❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of species associated with urban habitats: A253 *Delichon urbica*; A273 *Phoenicurus ochruros*; A251 *Hirundo rustica*; A284 *Turdus pilaris*.

ROSCI0275 Barsau - Somcuta is an important site for species of bats like: *Myotis myotis*, *Rhinolophus euryale*, *Rhinolophus ferrumequinum* și *Rhinolophus hipposideros*. There is a management plan for this area.

According to Decision no. 338 of 18.08.2020 for approving the Methodological rules for implementation of the conservation sites from Annex to Order no. 1046/2016 for approving the Management plan of the site of Community interest ROSCI0275 Bârsău – Somcuta:

1. Types of habitats present on the site:
 - ❖ To improve the conservation status of:
 - 91Y0 Dacian oak & hornbeam forests;
 - 91M0 Pannonian-Balkan turkey oak-sessile oak forests;
 - 9130 Asperulo-Fagetum beech forests;
 - 9160 Sub-Atlantic and medio-European oak or oak-hornbeam forests of the Carpinion betuli;
 - 9170 Galio-Carpinetum oak-hornbeam forests;
 - 9190 Old acidophilous oak woods with *Quercus robur* on sandy plains;
2. Types of species present on the site:
 - ❖ To improve the conservation status of: 1323 *Myotis bechsteinii*; 1324 *Myotis myotis*; 1305 *Rhinolophus euryale*; 1304 *Rhinolophus ferrumequinum*; 1303 *Rhinolophus hipposideros*;
 - ❖ To maintain the conservation status of: 1193 *Bombina variegata*; 1166 *Triturus cristatus*.

ROSCI0358 Pricop- Huta- Certeze is an area that combines 3 types of habitats, i.e.: 9130- *Asperulo-Fagetum beech forests*, 9170- *Galio- Carpinetum oak-hornbeam forests* and 91V0- Dacian beech forests *Symphyto-Fagion* and is an important site for the species *Canis lupus*, *Lynx lynx*, *Ursus arctos* and *Triturus montandoni*.

According to Note no. 11280/CA/11.08.2020 for approving the minimum set of special measures of protection and conservation of biological diversity and conservation of natural habitats, wild flora and fauna, safety of the population and investments from ROSCI0358 Pricop-Huta-Certeze:

1. The types of habitats present on the site:
 - ❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of:
 - 9130 *Aperulo-Fagetum beech forests*;
 - 9170 *Galio-Carpinetum oak-hornbeam forests*;
 - 91V0 Dacian Beech forests (*Symphyto-Fagion*);

2. The species indicated in article 4 of Directive 2009/147/EC and species indicated in Annex II of Directive 92/43/EEC present on the site:

- ❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of: 1193 *Bombina variegata*; 1166 *Triturus cristatus*; 1304 *Rhinolophus ferrumequinum*; 1352* *Canis lupus*; 1354* *Ursus arctos*;
- ❖ To maintain the conservation status of: 2001 *Triturus montadoni*; 1361 *Lynx lynx*.

ROSCI0416 Magura Batarci is a site with habitats of the type semi-natural dry grasslands, scrubland facies on calcareous substrates and pannonic steppes for which measures of protection and conservation were taken: limiting the number of sheep and goats and limiting the grazing periods, only in the vegetation season of grazing species and only when the land is dry.

According to Note no. 11282/CA/18.08.2020 for approving the minimum set of special measures of protection and conservation of biological diversity and conservation of natural habitats, wild flora and fauna, safety of the population and of investments from ROSCI0416 Măgura Bătarci:

1. Types of habitats present on the site:
 - ❖ To improve the conservation status of:
 - 6210* Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (*Festuco-Brometalia*);
 - 6240* Sub-Pannonic steppic grasslands.

ROSCI0436 Lower Somes is an area with mixed riparian forests of *Quercus robur*, *Ulmus laevis*, *Fraxinus excelsior* or *Fraxinus angustifolia*, along the river shores sheltering species protected by law: *Castor fiber*, *Lutra lutra*, *Bombina bombina*, *Bombina variegata*, *Triturus cristatus* etc.

According to Note no. 11284/CA/18.08.2020 for approving the minimum set of special measures of protection and conservation of biological diversity and conservation of natural habitats, wild flora and fauna, safety of the population and of investments from ROSCI0436 Lower Somes:

1. Types of habitats present on the site:
 - ❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of: 91F0 – Riparian mixed forests of *Quercus robur*, *Ulmus laevis* and *Ulmus minor*, *Fraxinus excelsior* or *Fraxinus angustifolia* along the great rivers (*Ulmenion minoris*);
2. Types of species present in the site:
 - ❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of: 1337 *Castor fiber*; 1355 *Lutra lutra*; 1188 *Bombina bombina*; 1193 *Bombina variegata*; 1166 *Triturus cristatus*; 1130 *Aspius aspius*; 6963 *Cobitis taenia*; 5329 *Romanogobio vladykovi*; 6143 *Romanogobio kessleri*; 5339 *Rhodeus amarus*; 1159 *Zingel zinger*.

ROSCI0076 Dealul Mare – Hârlău has an area of 25062.60 hectares.

The site Dealul Mare – Hârlău occupies the Central Moldavian Plateau, the Middle Basin of Siret River and a part of the basin of Prut River, containing all landforms specific to the plateau. This does not have a Management Plan.

The site ROSCI0076 Dealul Mare – Hârlău, the following habitats and species of community importance are mentioned:

- A. *Habitats of community importance*:

- 9130 Asperulo-Fagetum beech forests
- 9170 Galio-Carpinetum oak-hornbeam forests
- 91E0* Alluvial forests with *Alnus glutinosa* and *Fraxinus excelsior* (*Alno-Padion*, *Alnion incanae*, *Salicion albae*)
- 91F0 Riparian mixed forests of *Quercus robur*, *Ulmus laevis* and *Ulmus minor*, *Fraxinus excelsior* or *Fraxinus angustifolia* along the great rivers (*Ulmenion minoris*)
- 91Y0 Dacian oak & hornbeam forests

B. *Species of Community interest (listed in Annex II of the Council Directive 92/43/CEE):* *Lutra lutra*, *Spermophilus citellus* (Popândău), *Bombina variegata*, *Arytrura musculus*, *Lycaena dispar*, *Cypripedium calceolus*, *Emys orbicularis*.

According to Note no. 7899/BT/08.04.2021 for approving the minimum set of special measures of protection and conservation of biological diversity and conservation of natural habitats, wild flora and fauna, the safety of the population and of investments from ROSCI0076 Dealul Mare – Hârlau:

1. Types of habitats present on the site:

❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of:

- 9130 Asperulo-Fagetum beech forests;
- 9170 Galio-Carpinetum oak-hornbeam forests;
- 91E0* Alluvial forests with *Alnus glutinosa* and *Fraxinus excelsior* (*Alno-padion*; *Alnion incanae*, *Salicion albae*);
- 91F0 Riparian mixed forests of *Quercus robur*, *Ulmus laevis* and *Ulmus minor*, *Fraxinus excelsior* or *Fraxinus angustifolia* along the great rivers – *Ulmenion minoris*;
- 91Y0 – Dacian oak & hornbeam forests;

2. The species indicated in article 4 of Directive 2009/147/EC and the species indicated in Annex II of Directive 92/43/CEE:

❖ To maintain the conservation status of: 1060 *Lycaena dispar*; 1193 *Bombina variegata*; 1120 *Emys orbicularis*; 1335 *Spermophilus citellus*; 1355 *Lutra lutra*;

To maintain or improvements of conservation: 1902 *Cypripedium calceolus*.

ROSCI0141 Ciornohal Forest with a total area of 274.30 ha, has a protection status at the community level. Ciornohal Forest is a sample of reliquary forest-steppe ecosystem disjoint from the north of the country consisting of many xerophyte elements located at the northern limit of the area: *Cotinus coggygria*, pontico-submediterranean element.

The site ROSCI0141 Ciornohal Forest does not have a Management Plan at the time when this report was drawn up.

A. *Habitats of community importance:*

- 40C0 Ponto-Sarmatic deciduous thickets ;
- 91Y0 Dacian oak & hornbeam forests.

B. *Species of community importance (listed in Annex II of the Council Directive 92/43/CEE):* *Iris aphylla* subsp. *Hungarica*.

ROSCI0184 Zamostea – Lunca Forest has an area of 320.40 hectares.

The reserve is a meadow oak reserve with an underground layer at the surface added in the years with precipitations, the floods of Siret River.

The arboretum mainly consists of old oak (120 years), in association with ash, white poplar, norway maple, hornbeam.

Among the species of trees there are maples, hazelnut, silver carp, hawthorn, spindle tree and dwarf euonymus.

The site ROSCI0184 Zamostea - Lunca Forest does not have a Management Plan at the time when this report was drawn up.

A. *Habitats of community importance:*

- 91F0 Riparian mixed forests of *Quercus robur*, *Ulmus laevis* and *Ulmus minor*, *Fraxinus excelsior* or *Fraxinus angustifolia* along the great rivers (*Ulmenion minoris*);
- 91Y0 Dacian oak & hornbeam forests.

B. *Species of community importance* (listed in Annex II of the Council Directive 92/43/CEE): *Myotis myotis*, *Aspius aspius*, *Misgurnus fossilis*, *Sabanejewia balcanica*, *Lucanus cervus*, *Morimus asper funereus*, *Cypripedium calceolus*, *Emys orbicularis*.

According to Note no. 7899/BT/08/04/2021 for approving the minimum set of special measures of protection and conservation of biological diversity, as well as conservation of natural habitats, wild flora and fauna, the safety of the population and of investments from ROSCI0184 Zamostea Forest:

1. Types of habitats present on the site:

❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of:

- 91F0 Riparian mixed forests of *Quercus robur*, *Ulmus lacvis*, *Fraxinus excelsior* sau *Fraxinus angustifolia* along the great rivers (*Ulmenion minoris*);
- 91Y0 Dacian oak & hornbeam forests

2. The species listed in article 4 of Directive 2009/147/EC, species listed in Annex II of Directive 92/43/CEE:

❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of: 1324 *Myotis myotis*; 1130 *Aspius aspius*; 1145 *Misgurnus fossilis*; 5197 *Sabanejewia balcanica*; 6908 *Morimus asper funereus*; 1083 *Lucanus cervus*; 1902 *Cypripedium calceolus*; 1220 *Emys orbicularis*.

ROSCI0234 Ștefănești Cliff has an area of 0.30 ha.

The site is located in the eastern part of Botoșani County, being part of the Moldavian Platform.

The Natura 2000 site ROSCI0234 Ștefănești Cliff does not have a Management Plan, which is in preparation.

A. *Habitats of community importance:*

- 6110 Rupicolous calcareous or basophilic grasslands of the *Magnopotamion* or *Hydrocharition*.

ROSCI0255 Turbăria de la Dersca

The site ROSCI0255 Dersca Peat has an area of 19.40 ha.

The site is located in the eastern part of Botoșani County, being part of the Moldavian Platform.

The Natura 2000 site ROSCI0234 Ștefănești Cliff has a Management Plan called: "The management plan of the site ROSCI0255 Dersca Peat and the Natural Reserve of Dersca Peat".

A. *Habitats of community importance:*

- 3150 Natural eutrophic lakes with *Magnopotamion* or *Hydrocharition*-type vegetation;
- 6430 Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels;

7120 degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration.

Species of community importance listed in Annex II of the Council Directive 92/43/CEE): *Arytrura musculus*, *Angelica palustris*.

The objectives of the Management Plan will be considered, ensuring the following:

- To maintain the favourable conservation status of the habitat 3150 Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition-type vegetation;
- To improve the conservation status of the *Angelica palustris* species;
- To update the inventory of the natural habitat 3150 Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition-type vegetation;
- To monitor the conservation status of the natural habitat 3150 Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition-type vegetation;
- To update the inventory of the *Angelica palustris* species;
- To monitor the conservation status of the *Angelica palustris* species;
- To materialize the land limits and to maintain them;
- To follow the observance of the regulation and of the provisions of the Management plan;
- To ensure the funding/budget for the implementation of the Management plan;
- To ensure the logistics for an efficient management of the site;
- To monitor the implementation of the Management plan;
- To develop the capacity of the staff involved in the administration/management of the site;
- To file the necessary reports to the authorities;
- To update the Action plan on the awareness of the local population on the site's biodiversity;
- To implement the Action plan for the awareness of the local population of the site;
- To promote the sustainable use of the vegetation and of the fishery resources from the site;
- To draw up the management plan for visitors;
- To implement the management plan for visitors.

ROSCI0276 Albești has an area of 148.70 ha.

The site is of priority importance to conserve the souslik population, one of the strongest in the northern part of Moldova.

The Natura 2000 site ROSCI0276 Albești does not have a Management Plan, being under preparation.

A. *Species of community importance* listed in Annex II of the Council Directive 92/43/CEE): *Spermophilus citellus* (*European souslik*).

ROSCI0317 Cordăreni – Vorniceni has an area of 103.00 hectares.

A special importance for conservation of the souslik population in the northern part of Moldova, being characterized by a good conservation of the habitats with short grass vegetation.

The site ROSCI0317 Cordăreni - Vorniceni - Lunca does not have a Management Plan, being under preparation.

A. *Species of community importance* (listed in Annex II of the Council Directive 92/43/CEE): *Spermophilus citellus* (*European souslik*), *Bombina Bombina*.

ROSCI0391 Middle Siret – Bucecea has an area of 586.70 hectares.

The site located in the south-eastern area of Suceava Plateau.

The management plan for the site ROSCI0391 Middle Siret – Bucecea is called "Management plan of the site ROSCI0391 Middle Siret-Bucecea".

A. *Habitats of community importance:*

- 6430 Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels.

B. *Species of community importance* (listed in Annex II of the Council Directive 92/43/CEE): *Lutra lutra*, *Aspius aspius*(Aun), *Unio crassus*, *Cobitis taenia* Complex, *Romanogobio kesslerii*, *Romanogobio vladykovi*, *Sabanejewia balcanica*(Câra), *Unio crassus*.

The objectives of the Management Plan will be considered, ensuring the following:

- Species conservation: *Aspius aspius* – aral asp, *Gobio kessleri* – Kessler's gudgeon, *Cobitis taenia* – spined loach, *Sabanejewia aurata* – golden loach, *Barbus meridionalis* – Mediterranean barbel, *Unio crasus* – thick shelled river mussel and the habitat 6430 – Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels;
- To update the database for the species of: *Aspius aspius* – avatul, *Gobio kessleri* - porcușorul de nisip, *Cobitis taenia* - spined loach, *Sabanejewia aurata* - golden loach, *Barbus meridionalis* – Mediterranean barbel, *Unio crasus* - thick shelled river mussel and the habitat 6430 - Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels;
- To ensure an efficient site management;
- To enhance the awareness level, to improve the level of knowledge and the change of attitude and behavior at the level of the interested groups that have an impact on the conservation of the biodiversity of the site;
- To maintain and to promote sustainable exploitation of the resources of the site biodiversity;
- To create opportunities for a sustainable tourism, through natural and cultural values in order to limit the impact on the environment and the site biodiversity.

ROSCI0399 Suharau – Darabani has an area of 1969.80 hectares.

The site located in Suceava Plateau.

The Natura 2000 site ROSCI0399 Suharau - Darabani does not have a Management Plan.

A. *Habitats of community importance:*

- 40C0 Ponto-Sarmatic deciduous thickets
- 62C0* Ponto-Sarmatic steppes
- 9130 Asperulo-Fagetum beech forests
- 91Y0 Dacian oak & hornbeam forests

Species of community importance (listed in Annex II of the Council Directive 92/43/CEE): *Bombina bombina*, *Triturus cristatus*, *Crambe tataria*, *Iris aphylla* subsp. *Hungarica*, *Pontechium maculatum* subsp. *Maculatum*, *Emys orbicularis*.

ROSCI0417 Manoleasa has an area of 103.90 hectares.

The Natura 2000 site ROSCI0417 Manoleasa does not have a Management Plan but this is under preparation.

A. *Species of community importance* (listed in Annex II of the Council Directive 92/43/CEE): *Spermophilus citellus*.

ROSPA0049 Ponds on the Ibănesa - Bașeul – Podriga valley has an area of 2766.80 hectares.

The Management Plan of the site is called "the Management plan of the site ROSPA0049 Ponds on the Ibănesa-Bașeul-Podriga Valley".

A. *Species of community importance* (listed in Annex II of the Council Directive 92/43/CEE): *Anas acuta*, *Anas crecca*, *Anas Penelope*, *Anas platyrhynchos*, *Anas querquedula*, *Anas strepera*, *Anser albifrons*, *Anthus campestris*, *Ardea cinerea*, *Ardea purpurea*, *Aythya farina*, *Aythya fuligula*, *Aythya nyroca*, *Charadrius dubius*, *Chlidonias hybridus*, *Chlidonias niger*, *Ciconia ciconia*, *Circus aeruginosus*, *Cygnus olor*, *Egretta alba*, *Egretta garzetta*, *Fulica atra*, *Gavia arctica*, *Gavia stellata*, *Ixobrychus minutus*, *Lanius minor*, *Larus cachinnans*, *Larus ridibundus*, *Mergus albellus*, *Nycticorax nycticorax*, *Phalacrocorax carbo*, *Phalacrocorax pygmeus*, *Philomachus pugnax*, *Porzana parva*, *Sterna hirundo*, *Tringa erythropus*, *Tringa glareola*, *Tringa ochropus*, *Tringa tetanus*, *Vanellus vanellus*.

The objectives of the Management Plan shall be considered, by ensuring the following:

- To ensure the conservation of species: *Egretta alba* – great egret, *Egretta garzetta* – little egret, *Ardea purpurea* – purple heron, *Ciconia ciconia* – white stork, *Chlidonias hybridus* – whiskered tern, *Porzana parva* – little crane, *Anthus campestris* – tawny pipit, *Lanius minor* – lesser grey shrike, *Circus aeruginosus* – marsh harrier, *Ixobrychus minutus* – little bittern, *Nycticorax nycticorax* – night raven, *Philomachus pugnax* – ruff, *Mergus albellus* – smew, *Phalacrocorax pygmaeus* – pygmy cormorant, *Tringa glareola* – wood sandpiper, *Aythya nyroca* – ferruginous duck, *Chlidonias niger* – black tern, *Sterna hirundo* – common tern, *Gavia arctica* – arctic loon, *Gavia stellata* – red-throated loon, *Larus ridibundus* – black-headed gull, *Cygnus olor* – mute swan, *Anas platyrhynchos* – mallard, *Anas crecca* – teal, *Anas querquedula* – garganey, *Aythya ferina* – pochard, *Vanellus vanellus* – Northern lapwing, *Larus cachinnans* – black-headed gull, *Phalacrocorax carbo* – great cormorant, *Tringa ochropus* – green sandpiper, *Tringa totanus* – common redshank, *Charadrius dubius* – little ringed plover, *Anser albifrons* – greater white-fronted goose, *Anas penelope* – Eurasian wigeon, *Anas acuta* – pintail, *Anas strepera* – gadwall, *Aythya fuligula* – tufted duck, *Fulica atra* – the Eurasian coot, *Tringa erythropus* – spotted redshank, *Ardea cinerea* – grey heron;
- To update the database regarding the species of: *Egretta alba* – great egret, *Egretta garzetta* – little egret, *Ardea purpurea* – purple heron, *Ciconia ciconia* – white stork, *Chlidonias hybridus* – whiskered tern, *Porzana parva* – little crane, *Anthus campestris* – tawny pipit, *Lanius minor* – lesser grey shrike, *Circus aeruginosus* – marsh harrier, *Ixobrychus minutus* – little bittern, *Nycticorax nycticorax* – night raven, *Philomachus pugnax* – ruff, *Mergus albellus* – smew, *Phalacrocorax pygmaeus* – pygmy cormorant,

Tringa glareola - wood sandpiper, *Aythya nyroca* - ferruginous duck, *Chlidonias niger* - black tern, *Sterna hirundo* - common tern, *Gavia arctica* - arctic loon, *Gavia stellata* - red-throated loon, *Larus ridibundus* - black-headed gull, *Cygnus olor* – mute swan, *Anas platyrhynchos* - mallard, *Anas crecca* - teal, *Anas querquedula* - garganey, *Aythya ferina* - garganey, *Vanellus vanellus* - garganey, *Larus cachinnans* - black-headed gull, *Phalacrocorax carbo* - great cormorant, *Tringa ochropus* - green sandpiper, *Tringa totanus* - common redshank, *Charadrius dubius* - little ringed plover, *Anser albifrons* - greater white-fronted goose, *Anas penelope* - Eurasian wigeon, *Anas acuta* - pintail,, *Anas strepera* - gadwall, *Aythya fuligula* - tufted duck, *Fulica atra* - the Eurasian coot, *Tringa erythropus* - spotted redshank, *Ardea cinerea* - grey heron;

- To ensure the effective management of the site;
- To raise the level of awareness – to improve knowledge and a change of attitude and behaviour – for the interested groups that have an impact on the conservation of the site biodiversity;
- To maintain and promote sustainable exploitation activities of the site’s biodiversity resources;
- To create opportunities for sustainable tourism, through natural and cultural values, to limit the impact on the environment.

ROSPA0058 Stâncea Costești lake has an area of 2192.80 hectares.

The management plan of the site is called "Management plan of the site ROSPA0058 Stâncea Costești lake".

A. *Species of community importance* (listed in Annex II of the Council Directive 92/43/CEE): *Alcedo atthis*, *Anas clypeata*, *Anas crecca*, *Anas platyrhynchos*, *Anas querquedula*, *Anser anser*, *Aquila clanga*, *Aquila pomarina*, *Ardea purpurea*, *Aythya farina*, *Aythya fuligula*, *Aythya marila*, *Aythya nyroca*, *Branta ruficollis*, *Bucephala clangula*, *Buteo bute*, *Buteo lagopus*, *Chlidonias hybridus*, *Chlidonias niger*, *Ciconia ciconia*, *Ciconia nigra*, *Circus gallicus*, *Circus aeruginosus*, *Circus cyaneus*, *Circus macrourus*, *Circus pygargus*, *Clangula hyemalis*, *Cygnus Cygnus*, *Cygnus olor*, *Egretta alba*, *Egretta garzetta*, *Falco columbarius*, *Falco tinnunculus*, *Fulica atra*, *Gavia arctica*, *Gavia stellate*, *Haliaeetus albicilla*, *Hieraaetus pennatus*, *Lanius collurio*, *Lanius minor*, *Larus cachinnans*, *Larus minutus*, *Larus ridibundus*, *Mergus albellus*, *Mergus merganser*, *Mergus serrator*, *Merops apiaster*, *Milvus migrans*, *Netta rufina*, *Pandion haliaetus*, *Pernis apivorus*, *Phalacrocorax carbo*, *Philomachus pugnax*, *Pluvialis apricaria*, *Podiceps auritus*, *Podiceps cristatus*, *Podiceps grisegena*, *Sterna hirundo*, *Tringa glareola*.

The objectives of the Management Plan will be considered by ensuring the following:

- To maintain/rehabilitate the natural characteristics of habitats needed for the conservation of the species for which the site was designated, by ensuring a conservative and responsible management of the water surface and of the bordering lands of the site.
- To ensure an actual participative management through collaborations and support from the stakeholders to raise awareness of the locals on the importance of nature.
- To ensure the necessary resources for the adaptive management of the site and monitoring biodiversity and human activities.

The site ROSPA0110 Rogojești – Bucecea accumulations has an area of 2106.50 hectares.

The Management Plan of the site is called "Management plan of the site ROSPA0110 Rogojești – Bucecea Accumulations".

- A. *Species of community importance (listed in Annex II of the Council Directive 92/43/CEE):* *Alcedo atthis, Anas acuta, Anas crecca, Anas penelopes, Anas platyrhynchos, Anas querquedula, Anas strepera, Anser albifrons, Ardea cinerea, Ardea purpurea, Aythya farina, Aythya fuligula, Aythya marila, Aythya nyroca, Botaurus stellaris, Charadrius dubius, Chlidonias hybridus, Chlidonias niger, Ciconia ciconia, Circus aeruginosus, Circus cyaneus, Cygnus cygnus, Cygnus olor, Egretta alba, Egretta garzetta, Fulica atra, Gavia arctica, Gavia stellata, Haliaeetus albicilla, Himantopus himantopus, Ixobrychus minutus, Lanius collurio, Lanius minor, Larus cachinnans, Larus minutus, Larus ridibundus, Limosa limosa, Mergus albellus, Phalacrocorax carbo, Phalacrocorax pygmeus, Philomachus pugnax, Pluvialis apricaria, Sterna albifrons, Sterna hirundo, Tringa erythropus, Tringa glareola, Tringa ochropus, Tringa tetanus, Vanellus vanellus.*

The objectives of the Management Plan shall be considered, by ensuring the following:

- To ensure the favourable conservation of all the species of birds of Community interest and their habitats from ROSPA0110 Rogojești – Bucecea Accumulations;
- To promote and to apply forms of visitation and of tourism in accordance with the conservation objectives of the site ROSPA0110 Rogojești – Bucecea accumulations;
- To improve the attitude of the population towards the natural values of the site, by notification, awareness, involvement and education of the young generation in the spirit of nature protection;
- To ensure an efficient integrated and adaptable management to accomplish the objectives.

ROSPA0116 Dorohoi - Șaua Bucecei has an area of 25359.00 hectares.

No Management Plan was prepared for the site ROSPA0116 Dorohoi - Șaua Bucecei.

Species of community importance (listed in Annex II of the Council Directive 92/43/CEE): *Anthus campestris, Aquila pomarina, Caprimulgus europaeus, Ciconia ciconia, Crex crex, DendrocoSOP Environments, Dendrocopos syriacus, Emberiza hortulana, Ficedula albicollis, Lanius collurio, Lanius minor, Lullula arborea, Pernis apivorus, Picus canus, Strix uralensis.*

According to Note no. 253925/MF/12.12.2020 for approving the minimum set of special measures of protection and conservation of biological diversity, as well as conservation of natural habitats, wild flora and fauna, the safety of the population and of investments from the site ROSPA0116 Dorohoi Șaua Bucecei:

To maintain or improve the conservation status of the species associated with terrestrial habitats from Annex 1: A255 *Anthus campestris*; A089 *Aquila pomarina*, A031 *Ciconia ciconia*; A122 *Crex crex*; A238 *DendrocoSOP Environments*; A429 *Dendrocopos syriacus*; A379 *Emberiza hortulana*; A321 *Ficedula albicollis*; A338 *Lanius collurio*; A339 *Lanius minor*; A246 *Lullula arborea*; A072 *Pernis apivorus*; A234 *Picus canus*; A220 *Strix uralensis*.

ROSPA0156 Iazul Mare - Stăuceni – Drăcșani has an area of 2236.00 hectares.

No Management Plan was prepared for the Natura 2000 site ROSPA0156 Iazul Mare - Stăuceni – Drăcșani.

Species of community importance (listed in Annex II of the Council Directive 92/43/CEE): *Ardea cinerea*, *Ardea purpurea*, *Botaurus stellaris*, *Chlidonias hybridus*, *Ciconia ciconia*, *Circus aeruginosus*, *Cygnus olor*, *Egretta alba*, *Egretta garzetta*, *Himantopus himantopus*, *Ixobrychus minutus*, *Lanius collurio*, *Nycticorax nycticorax*, *Platalea leucorodia*, *Recurvirostra avosetta*, *Sterna hirundo*, *Vanellus vanellus*.

ROSPA0157 lezerul Dorohoi swamp has an area of 382.70 hectares.

No Management Plan was prepared for the Natura 2000 site ROSPA0157 lezerului Dorohoi swamp.

A. *Species of community importance* (listed in Annex II of the Council Directive 92/43/CEE): *Anas crecca*, *Anas platyrhynchos*, *Anser anser*, *Ardea cinerea*, *Ardea purpurea*, *Aythya farina*, *Aythya nyroca*, *Chlidonias hybridus*, *Circus aeruginosus*, *Crex crex*, *Cygnus olor*, *Egretta alba*, *Egretta garzetta*, *Ixobrychus minutus*, *Lanius collurio*, *Nycticorax nycticorax*, *Platalea leucorodia*, *Sterna hirundo*.

According to Note no. 253925/MF/18.12.2020 for approving the minimum set of special measures of protection and conservation of biological diversity, as well as conservation of natural habitats, wild flora and fauna, the safety of the population and of investments from ROSPA0157 lezerul Dorohoi swamp:

1. The species included in the standard form, listed in Annex I of the Council Directive 2009/147/EC:

❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of species associated with open water habitats: A060 *Aythya nyroca*; A196 *Chlidonias hybridus*; A023 *Nycticorax nycticorax*; A034 *Platalea leucorodia*;

❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of the species associated with shallow water (shore) habitats: A193 *Sterna hirundo*;

❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of species dependent on reed beds: A081 *Circus aeruginosus*; A027 *Egretta alba*; A026 *Egretta garzetta*; A022 *Ixobrychus minutus*.

❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of species associated with terrestrial habitats: A029 *Ardea purpurea*; A122 *Crex crex*; A338 *Lanius collurio*;

2. Species of birds not included in Annex I:

❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of species associated with open water habitats: A052 *Anas crecca*; A053 *Anas platyrhynchos*; A043 *Anser anser*; A059 *Aythya ferina*; A036 *Cygnus olor*;

To maintain or improve the conservation status of species associated with terrestrial habitats: A028 *Ardea cinerea*.

ROSCI0003 Edible chestnut trees from Baia Mare with an area of 2087 ha protects the following species: *Bombina variegata*, *Carabus hampei*, *Lucanus cervus*, *Odontopodisma rubripes*, *Liparis loeseli* and the habitats 9130, 9170, 9260.

According to Decision no. 77 of 03.02.2021 for approving the Methodological rules for implementation of the conservation objectives from Annex to Order no. 463/2015 for approving the Management plan of the site of community importance ROSCI0003 Edible chestnut trees from Baia Mare and of the area of national interest 2.581 Chestnut trees from Baia Mare:

1. Types of habitats present on the site:

❖ To maintain the conservation status of:

- 9130 Asperulo-Fagetum beech forests;
 - 9170 *Galio-Carpinetum* oak-hornbeam forests;
 - 9260 *Castanea sativa* forests;
 - 4055 *Stenobothrus eurasius*;
2. The species mentioned in article 4 of Directive 2009/147/EC, species listed in Annex II of Directive 92/43/CEE:

To maintain or improve the conservation status of: 4052 *Odontopodisma rubripes*; 1078 *Callimorpha quadripunctaria*; 1193 *Bombina variegata*;

ROSCI0030 Lăpuș Gorge with an area of 1660 ha protects the following species: *Lutra lutra*, *Bombina variegata*, *Carabus variolosus* and habitatele 3260, 6430, 9110, 9180, 91E0, 91V0.

According to Note no. 11140/BC/21.04.2021 for approving the minimum set of special measures of protection and conservation of biological diversity, as well as conservation of natural habitats, wild flora and fauna, the safety of the population and of investments from ROSCI0030 Lăpuș Gorge:

1. Types of habitats present on the site:
 - ❖ To improve the conservation status of:
 - 3260 Water courses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculion fluitantis* and *Callitricho-Batrachion* vegetation;
 - 6430 Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels;
 - 9170 *Galio – Carpinetum* oak-hornbeam forests;
 - 9180* *Tilio-Acerion* forests of slopes, screes and ravines;
 - 91E0* Alluvial forests with *Alnus glutinosa* and *Fraxinus excelsior* (*Alno-Padion*, *Alnion incanae*, *Salcion albae*);
 - ❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of:
 - 6190 Rupicolous pannonic grasslands (*Stipo-Festucetalia pallentis*);
 - 8210 Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation;
 - ❖ To maintain the conservation status of:
 - 9110 *Luzulo-Fagetum* beech forests;
 - 91V0 Dacian Beech forests (*Symphyto-Fagion*);
2. Types of species present on the site:
 - ❖ To maintain the conservation status of: 4014 *Carabus variolosus*;

To improve the conservation status of: 1193 *Bombina variegata*; 1137 *Castor fiber*; 1355 *Lutra lutra*.

The site ROSCI0089 Gutâi - Creasta Cocoșului with an area of 684 ha protects the following species: *Lynx lynx*(lynx), *Ursus arctos*(bear), *Bombina variegata*, *Triturus montandoni*(Carpathian newt), *Campanula serrata*, *Ligularia sibirica* and the habitats 4030, 4060, 6230, 6410, 6430, 7110, 7140, 7230, 9110.

According to Note no. 11140/BT/21/04/2020 for approving the minimum set of special measures of protection and conservation of biological diversity, as well as conservation of natural habitats, wild flora and fauna, the safety of the population and of investments from the site ROSCI0089 Gutâi – Creasta Cocoșului:

1. Types of habitats present on the site:

- ❖ To maintain the conservation status of:
 - 4030 European dry heaths;
 - 4060 Alpine and Boreal heaths;
 - 6230* Species-rich *Nardus* grasslands, on silicious substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in Continental Europe);
 - 6410 *Molinia* meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (*Molinion caeruleae*);
 - 6430 Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels;
 - 7110* Active raised bogs;
 - 7140 Transition mires and quaking bogs;
 - 7230 Alkaline fens;
 - 9110 *Luzulo-Fagetum* beech forests;
- 2. Types of species present on the site:
 - ❖ To maintain the conservation status of: 4070* *Campanula serrata*; 1758 *Ligularia sibirica*; 1361 *Lynx lynx*;
 - ❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of: 1193 *Bombina variegata*; 2001 *Triturus montandoni*; 1354* *Ursus arctos*;
 - ❖ The presence and the conservation status must be investigated: 4008 *Triturus vulgaris ampelensis*.

ROSCI0092 Igriș with an area of 19598 ha protects the following species: *Lutra lutra*, *Microtus tatricus*, *Bombina variegata*, *Triturus cristatus*, *Triturus montandoni*, *Cottus gobio* (Zglavoc), *Campanula serrata*, *Ligularia sibirica* and the habitats 3220, 6410, 6430, 7110, 7140, 9110, 9130.

According to Note no. 11140/BT/21/04/2021 for approving the minimum set of special measures of protection and conservation of biological diversity, as well as conservation of natural habitats, wild flora and fauna, the safety of the population and of investments from the site ROSCI0092 Igriș:

1. Types of habitats present on the site:
 - ❖ To maintain the conservation status of:
 - 3220 Alpine rivers and the herbaceous vegetation along their banks;
 - 6410 *Molinia* meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (*Molinion caeruleae*);
 - 6430 Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels;
 - 7110* Active raised bogs;
 - 7140 Transition mires and quaking bogs;
 - 9110 *Luzulo-Fagetum* beech forests;
 - 9130 *Asperulo – Fagetum* beech forests;
2. Types of species present on the site:
 - ❖ To maintain the conservation status of: 4070* *Campanula serrata*; 6965 *Cottus gobio*; 2557 *Cottus poecilopus*; 1193 *Bombina variegata*; 2001 *Triturus montandoni*; 1193 *Bombina variegata*; 2612 *Microtus tatricus*

- ❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of: 1758 *Ligularia sibirica*; 4123 *Eudontomyzon danfordi*; 1166 *Triturus cristatus*;
- ❖ To improve the conservation status of: 1355 *Lutra lutra*.

The site ROSCI0124 Maramures Mountains with an area of 103391 ha protects the following species: *Canis lupus* (wolf), *Castor fiber* (beaver), *Lutra lutra*, *Lynx lynx* (lynx), *Myotis blythii*, *Rhinolophus hipposideros*, *Ursus arctos* (bear), *Bombina variegata*, *Triturus montandoni*, *Barbus meridionalis*, *Cottus gobio*, *Eudontomyzon danfordi*, *Gobio uranoscopus*, *Hucho hucho* (huchen), *Leuciscus souffia* (souffia), *Sabanejewia aurata*, *Carabus hampei*, *Carabus variolosus*, *Carabus zawadzki*, *Chilostoma banaticum*, *Lycaena dispar*, *Pholidoptera transsylvanica*, *Pseudogaurotina excellens*, *Rosalia alpina*, *Agrimonia pilosa*, *Buxbaumia viridis*, *Campanula serrata*, *Cypripedium calceolus*, *Dicranum viride*, *Eleocharis carniolica*, *Ligularia sibirica*, *Liparis loeselii*, *Meesia longisetata*, *Poa granitica ssp. Disparilis*, *Tozzia carpathica* and the habitats 3220, 3240, 4030, 4060, 4070, 4080, 6150, 6230, 6410, 6430, 6440, 6520, 7110, 7140, 7220, 8210, 8220, 8230, 9110 9130, 9150, 9180, 91D0, 91E0, 91v0, 9410.

According to Decision no. 78 of 03.02.2021 for approving the Methodological rules for implementation of the objectives of conservation from the Annex to Order no. 1157/2016 for approving the Management Plan and the Regulation of the Natural Park Maramures Mountains, of the site of community importance ROSCI0124 Maramures Mountains, of the special avifauna protection area ROSPA0131 Maramures Mountains and of the overlapping natural protected areas of national interest:

1. Types of habitats present on the site:

- ❖ To improve the conservation status of:
 - 3220 Alpine rivers and the herbaceous vegetation along their banks;
 - 4060 Alpine and Boreal heaths;
 - 4070* Bushes with *Pinus mugo* and *Rhododendron myrtifolium*;
 - 6150 Siliceous alpine and boreal grasslands ;
 - 6190 Rupicolous pannonic grasslands (*Stipo-Festucetalia pallcatix*);
 - 6230* Species rich *Nardus* grasslands, on silicious substrates in mountain areas;
 - 6410 Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (*Mollinion ceruleae*);
 - 6430 Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels;
 - 6520 Mountain hay meadows;
 - 7110* Active raised bogs;
 - 7140 Transition mires and quaking bogs;
 - 7230 Alkaline fens;
 - 8120 Grohotișuri calcaroase and de șisturi calcaroase din etajul montan până la cel alpin (*Thiaspictea rotundifolii*);
 - 8210 Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation;
 - 9110 *Luzulor-Fagetum* beech forests;
 - 9130 Asperulo – *Fagetum* beech forests;
 - 9150 Medio-European limestone beech forests of the Cephalanthero-Fagion;
 - 9180* Tilio-Acerion forests of slopes, screes and ravines;

- 91D0* Bog woodland;
 - 91E0* Alluvial forests with *Alnus glutinosa* and *Fraxinus excelsior*, *Alno-Padion*, *Alnion incanae*, *Salicion albae*;
 - 91V0 Dacian Beech forests *Symphyto Fagion*;
 - 91Y0 Dacian oak & hornbeam forests;
 - 9410 Acidophilous *Picea* forests of the montane to alpine levels *Vaccinio Picetea*;
 - ❖ To maintain the conservation status of:
 - 3240 Alpine rivers and their ligneous vegetation with *Salix clacagnos*;
 - 4080 Sub-Arctic *Salix spp. scrub*;
 - 6440 Alluvial meadows of river valleys of the *Cnidion dubii*;
 - 7220* Petrifying springs with tufa formation (*Cratoneurio*);
 - 8110 Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels;
 - 8220 Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation;
 - 8230 Siliceous rock with pioneer vegetation of the Sedo - Selerothion or of the Sedo albi-Veronicion dillenii;
 - ❖ Not found on the site: 4030 European dry heaths;
2. Species listed in article 4 of Directive 2009/147/EC, species listed in Annex II to Directive 92/43/CEE:
- ❖ To maintain the conservation status of: 1352* *Canis lupus*; 1361 *Lynx lynx*; 1355 *Lutra lutra*, 1354* *Ursus arctos*; 1324 *Myotis myotis*; 1303 *Rhinolophus hipposideros*; 1193 *Bombina variegata*; 2001 *Triturus montandoni*; 5264 *Barbus carpathicus*; 5197 *Sabanejewia balcanica*; A223 *Aegolius funereus*; A091 *Aquila chrysaetos*; A089 *Aquila pomarina*; A104 *Bonasa bonasia*; A215 *Bubo bubo*; A224 *Caprimulgus europaeus*; A030 *Ciconia nigra*; A080 *Circaetus gallicus*; A239 *Dendrocopos leucotos*; A236 *Dryocopus martius*; A103 *Falco peregrinus*; A321 *Ficedula albicollis*; A320 *Ficedula parva*; A217 *Glancidium passerinum*; A0720 *Pernis apivorus*; A241 *Picoides tridactylus*; A234 *Picus canus*; A220 *Strix uralensis*; A409 *Tetrao tetrax*; A108 *Tetrao urogallus*, A350 *Corvus corax*;
 - ❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of: 1337 *Castor fiber*; 1307 *Myotis blythii*; 4014 *Carabus variolosus*; 1939 *Agrimonia pilosa*; 1386 *Buxbaumia viridis*; 4070* *Campanula serrata*; 1381 *Dieranum viride*; 1389 *Leesia longiseta*; 4112 *Poa granitica ssp. Disparilis*; 4116 *Tozzia carpathica*;
 - ❖ To improve the conservation status of: 1304 *Rhinolophus ferrumequinum*; 6965 *Cottus gobio*; 4123 *Eudontomyzon danfordi*; 1105 *Hucho hucho*; 6145 *Romanogobio uranoscopus*; 6147 *Telestes souffia*; 1109 *Thymallus thymallus*; 4012 *Carabus bampei*; 4057 *Chilostoma banaticum*; 1060 *Lycaena dispar*; 4054 *Pholidoptera transsylvanica*; 4024* *Pseudogauratina excellens*; 1087* *Rosalla alpina*;
- The following species was not found: 1902 *Cypripedium calceolus*; 1898 *Eleocharis carniolica*; 1758 *Ligularia sibirica*; 1903 *Liparis loeselii*.

The site ROSCI0125 Rodna Mountains with an area of 48062 ha protects the following species: *Canis lupus* (wolf), *Lutra lutra*, *Lynx lynx* (lynx), *Microtus tatricus*, *Myotis blythii*, *Myotis myotis*, *Ursus arctos* (bear), *Bombina variegata*, *Triturus cristatus*, *Triturus montandoni*, *Barbus meridionalis*, *Cottus gobio* (bullhead), *Eudontomyzon danfordi* (Carpathian brook lamprey), *Callimorpha quadripunctaria*, *Carabus hampei*, *Carabus*

variolosus, *Carabus zawadzki*, *Cordulegaster heros*, *Cucujus cinnaberinus*, *Pholidoptera transsylvanica*, *Pseudogaurotina excellens*, *Rosalia alpina*, *Buxbaumia viridis*, *Campanula serrata*, *Dicranum viride*, *Drepanocladus vernicosus*, *Ligularia sibirica*, *Meesia longiseta*, *Poa granitica ssp. Disparilis*, *Tozzia carpathica* and the habitats 3220, 3230, 3240, 4060, 4070, 4080, 6150, 6170, 6230, 6430, 6520, 7110, 7140, 7220, 7230, 7240, 8110, 8120, 8210, 8220, 8310, 9110, 9110, 91E0, 91V0, 9410, 9420.

According to Decision no. 576 of 23.11.2020 for approving the Methodological rules for implementation of the conservation objectives from Annex to the Order of the Minister of the Environment, Waters and Forests no. 307/2019 for approving the management plan and the regulation of the Rodna Mountains National Park, of ROSCI0125, of ROSPA0085 Rodna Mountains and of other natural protected areas of national importance included:

1. Types of habitats present on the site:

❖ To improve the conservation status of:

- 3220 Alpine rivers and the herbaceous vegetation along their banks;
- 3230 Alpine rivers and their ligneous vegetation with *Myricaria germanica*;
- 3240 Alpine rivers and their ligneous vegetation with *Salix eleagnos*;
- 4060 Alpine and Boreal heaths;
- 6150 Siliceous alpine and boreal grasslands;
- 6170 Alpine and subalpine calcareous grasslands;
- 6230* Species-rich *Nardus* grasslands, on silicious substrates in mountain areas;
- 6430 Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels;
- 6510 Lowland hay meadows (*Alopecurus pratensis*, *Sanguisorba officinalis*);
- 7220* Petrifying springs with tufa formation (*Cratoneurion*)
- 7230 Alkaline fens;
- 7240* Alpine pioneer formations of the *Caricion bicoloris-atrofuscae*;
- 8120 Calcareous and calcshist screes of the montane to alpine levels (*Thlaspitea rotundifolii*);
- 8210 Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation;
- 8220 Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation;
- 9110 *Luzulo-Fagetum beech forests*;
- 91V0 Dacian Beech forests (*Symphito-Fagion*);

❖ To maintain the conservation status of:

- 4070* Bushes with *Pinus mugo* and *Rhododendrom myrtifolium*;
- 4080 Sub-Arctic *Salix spp scrub*;
- 6520 Mountain hay meadows;
- 7110* Active raised bogs;
- 7140 Transition mires and quaking bogs;
- 8110 Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (*Androsacetalia alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladani*);
- 8310 Caves not open to the public;
- 91E0* Alluvial forests with *Alnus glutinosa* and *Fraxinus excelsior* (*Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae*);

- 9410 Acidophilous *Picea abies* forests of the montane to alpine levels (*Vaccinio-Piceetea*);
 - 9420 *Larix decidua* and/or *Pinus cembra* forests;
2. The species mentioned in article 4 of Directive 2009/147/EC, species listed in Annex II of Directive 92/43/CEE:
 - ❖ To improve the conservation status of: 4012 *Carabus hampei*; 4015 *Carabus zawadzki*; 1083 *Lucanus cervus*; 4024 *Pseudogauratina excellens**; 1086 *Cucujus cinnaberinus*; 1087 *Rosalia alpina**; 6147 *Telestes souffia*; 6965 *Cottus gobio*; 4123 *Eudontomyzon danfordi*; 5264 *Barbus carpathicus*; 1355 *Lutra lutra*; 1303 *Rhinolophus hipposideros*; 1323 *Myotis bechsteinii*; 1308 *Barbastella barbastellus*; 1381 *Dicranul viride*; 6216 *Hamatocaulis vernicosus*; 1386 *Buxbaumia viridis*; 1389 *Meesia longiseta*; 1758 *Ligularia sibirica*; 4057 *Chilostoma banaticum*;
 - ❖ To maintain the conservation status of: 4014 *Carabus variolosus*; 4030 *Colias myrmidone*; 6199* *Euplagia quadripunctaria*; 4046 *Cordulegaster heros*; 4054 *Pholidoptera transsylvanica*; 1193 *Bombina variegata*; 1166 *Triturus cristatus*; 2001 *Triturus montandoni*; 2612 *Microtus taticus*; 1354* *Ursus arctos*; 1361 *Lynx lynx*; 1352 *Canis lupus**, 1307 *Myotis blythii*; 1324 *Myotis myotis*, 1304 *Rhinolophus ferrumequinum*; 1305 *Rhinolophus euryale*; 4070 *Campanula serrata**; 4122 *Poa granitica disparilis*; 4116 *Tozzia carpathica*;
 3. Species present in the standard form, listed in Annex I of the Council Directive 2009/147/EC:
 - ❖ To maintain the state of favourable conservation for: A223 *Aegolius funereus*; A091 *Aquila chrysaetos*; A104 *Bonasa Bonasia*; A224 *Caprimulgus europaeus*; A030 *Ciconia nigra*; A239 *Dendrocopos leucotos*; A236 *Dryocopus martius*; A321 *Ficedula albicollis*; A320 *Ficedula parva*; A217 *Glaucidium passerinum*; A338 *Lanius collurio*; A072 *Pernis apivorus*; A241 *Picoides tridactylus*; A220 *Strix uralensis*; A108 *Tetrao urogallus*;
 - ❖ To improve the state of favourable conservation for: A139 *Charadrius morinellus*;
 4. Newly identified species missing from the Standard Form:
 - ❖ To maintain the state of favourable conservation for: A229 *Alcedo atthis*; A089 *Aquila pomarina*; A215 *Bubo bubo*; A031 *Ciconia ciconia*; A081 *Circus aeruginosus*; A082 *Circus cyaneus*; A238 *Dendroco SOP Environments*; A429 *Dendrocopos spuriacus*; A098 *Falco columbarius*; A103 *Falco peregrinus*; A339 *Lanius minor*; A246 *Lullula arborea*; A234 *Picus canus*; A307 *Sylvia nisoria*; A116 *Tringa glareola*;
 - ❖ To improve the conservation status of: A090 *Aquila clanga*; A122 *Crex crex*; A092 *Hieraetus pennatus*; A409 *Tetrao tetrix*;
 5. Species of birds associated with terrestrial habitats of forests from Annex 1:
 - ❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of: A215 *Bubo bubo*; A031 *Ciconia ciconia*; A238 *Dendroco SOP Environments*; A429 *Dendroco pos syriacus*; A234 *Picus canus*; A409 *Tetrao tetrix*;
 6. Species of birds associated with mixed terrestrial + forest habitats from Annex I:
 - ❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of: A090 *Aquila clanga*; A089 *Aquila pomarina*; A098 *Falco columbarius*; A103 *Falco peregrinus*; A092 *Hieraetus pennatus*; A246 *Lullula arborea*;
 7. Species of birds associated with coastal habitats, shore birds from Annex I:

- ❖ To maintain the conservation status of: A299 *Alcedo atthis*; A166 *Trianga glareola*;
- 8. Species of birds associated with terrestrial agricultural habitats (open):
- ❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of: A082 *Circus cyaneus*, A122 *Crex crex*; A339 *Lanius minor*; A307 *Sylvia nisoria*;
- 9. Species of birds associated with reed beds habitats from Annex 1:
- ❖ Preserving the conservation status of: A081 *Circus aeruginus*.

The site ROSCI0192 Măgurici Cave with an area of 95 ha protects the following species: *Miniopterus schreibersii* (common bent-wing bat), *Myotis blythii*, *Myotis myotis*, *Rhinolophus ferrumequinum*, *Rhinolophus hipposideros*.

According to Note no. 14616/BT/26.05.2021 for approving the minimum set of special measures of protection and conservation of biological diversity, as well as conservation of natural habitats, wild flora and fauna, the safety of the population and of investments from ROSCI0192 Măgura Cave:

1. Types of habitats present on the site:
 - ❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of:
 - 8310 Caves not open to the public;
2. Types of species present on the site:
 - ❖ To maintain the conservation status of: 1310: *Miniopterus schreibersi*; 1307: *Myotis blythii*; 1324: *Myotis myotis*; 1304: *Rhinolophus ferrumequinum*; 1303 *Rhinolophus hipposideros*.

ROSCI0251 Upper Tisa with an area of 6303 ha protects the following species: *Lutra lutra*, *Bombina variegata*, *Triturus cristatus*, *Aspius aspius* (Asp), *Barbus meridionalis* (Mediterranean barbel), *Cottus gobio* (freshwater sculpin), *Eudontomyzon danfordi* (Carpathian brook lamprey), *Gobio kessleri* (Kessler's gudgeon), *Gymnocephalus schraetzer*, *Hucho hucho* (Huchen), *Leuciscus souffia* (souffia), *Sabanejewia aurata*, *Zingel streber* (streber), *Zingel zingel*, *Emys orbicularis* and the habitats 9110, 91E0.

According to Note no. 2909/BT/11.02.2021 for approving the minimum set of special measures of protection and conservation of biological diversity, as well as conservation of natural habitats, wild flora and fauna, the safety of the population and of investments from ROSCI0251 Upper Tisa:

1. Types of habitats present on the site:
 - ❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of:
 - 9110 *Luzulo-Fagetum* beech forests;
 - 91E0* Alluvial forests with *Alnus glutinosa* and *Fraxinus excelsior*;
2. The species listed in article 4 of Directive 2009/147/EC, the species listed in Annex II of Directive 92/43/CEE:
 - ❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of: 1355 *Lutra lutra*; 1193 *Bombina variegata*; 1130 *Aspius aspius*; 5264 *Barbus carpathicus*; 4123 *Eudontomyzon danfordi*; 1157 *Gymnocephalus schraetzer*; 1105 *Hucho hucho*; 6143 *Romanogobio kessleri*; 5197 *Sabanejewia balcanica*; 6147 *Telestes souffia*; 1160 *Zingel streber*; 1159 *Zingel zinger*; 1220 *Emys orbicularis*;
 - ❖ To maintain the conservation status of: 1166 *Triturus cristatus*; 6965 *Cottus gobio*.

ROSCI0264 Iza Valley and Solovan Hill with an area of 46873 ha protects the following species: *Lutra lutra*, *Gobio uranoscopus*, *Ursus arctos* (Bear), *Bombina variegata*, *Triturus*

crisatus, *Aspius aspius*(Asp), *Barbus meridionalis*, *Cobitis taenia*, *Cottus gobio*, *Eudontomyzon danfordi*, *Gobio kessleri* and the habitats 3150, 6430, 6510, 6520, 7110, 7140, 8210, 91V0, 92A0, 9410.

According to Note no. 2909/BT/11.02.2021 for approving the minimum set of special measures of protection and conservation of biological diversity, as well as conservation of natural habitats, wild flora and fauna, the safety of the population and of investments from ROSCI0264 Iza Valley and Solovan Hill:

1. Types of habitats present on the site:
 - ❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of:
 - 3150 Natural eutrophic lakes with *Magnopotamion* or *Hydrocharition* vegetation;
 - 6430 Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels;
 - 6510 Lowland hay meadows (*Alopecurus pratensis* – *Sanguisorba officinalis*);
 - 6520 Mountain hay meadows;
 - 7110* Active raised bogs;
 - 7140 Transition mires and quaking bogs;
 - 8210 Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation;
 - 91V0 Dacian beech forests (*Symphyto-Fagion*);
 - 92A0 *Salix alba* and *Populus alba* galleries;
 - 9410 Acidophilous *Picea abies* forests of the montane to alpine levels (*Vaccinio-Piceetea*);
2. The species listed in article 4 of Directive 2009/147/EC, species listed in Annex II of Directive 92/43/CEE:
 - ❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of: 1355 *Lutra lutra*, 1354* *Ursus arctos*; 1193 *Bombina variegata*; 1166 *Triturus cristatus*; 1130 *Aspius aspius*; 5264 *Barbus carpathicus*; 6965 *Cottus gobio*; 6963 *Cobitis taenia*; 4123 *Eudontomyzon danfordi*; 6143 *Romangobio kesslerii*; 6145 *Romanogobio uranoscopus*; 5197 *Sabanejewia balcanica*; 6147 *Telestes souffia*; 1160 *Zinger streber*; 4012 *Carabus hampei*; 4014 *Carabus variolosus*; 4015 *Carabus zawadzikii*; 4057 *Chilostoma banaticum*; 1083 *Lucanus cervus*; 4054 *Pholidoptera transsylvanica*; 1087* *Rosalia alpina*.

ROSCI0275 Bârsău - Șomcuta with an area of 4773 ha protects the following species: *Myotis bechsteinii*, *Myotis myotis*, *Rhinolophus euryale*, *Rhinolophus ferrumequinum*, *Rhinolophus hipposideros*, *Triturus cristatus* and the habitats 9130, 9170, 91M0, 91Y0.

According to Decision no. 338 of 18.08.2020 for approving the Methodological rules for implementation of the conservation objectives from the Annex to Order no. 1046/2016 for approving the Management plan of the site of community importance ROSCI0275 Bârsău – Somcuta:

3. Types of habitats present on the site:
 - ❖ To improve the conservation status of:
 - 91Y0 Dacian oak & hornbeam forests;
 - 91M0 Pannonian-Balkan turkey oak-sessile oak forests;
 - 9130 Asperulo-Fagetum beech forests;

- 9160 Sub-Atlantic and medio-European oak or oak-hornbeam forests of the Carpinion betuli;
- 9170 Galio-Carpinetum oak-hornbeam forests;
- 9190 Old acidophilous oak woods with Quercus robur on sandy plains;
- 4. Types of species present on the site:
 - ❖ To improve the conservation status of: 1323 *Myotis bechsteinii*; 1324 *Myotis myotis*; 1305 *Rhinolophus euryale*; 1304 *Rhinolophus ferrumequinum*; 1303 *Rhinolophus hipposideros*;
 - ❖ To maintain the conservation status of: 1193 *Bombina variegata*; 1166 *Triturus cristatus*.

The site ROSCI0285 The secular forest from Strâmbu – Băiuț with an area of 2497 ha protects the following species: *Canis lupus*(wolf), *Lynx lynx*(lynx), *Ursus arctos*(bear), *Bombina variegata*, *Carabus hampei*, *Carabus variolosus*, *Carabus zawadzki*, *Rosalia alpina* and the habitats 6430, 6520, 7110, 9180, 91D0, 91V0, 9410.

The site ROSCI0358 Pricop-HutaCerteze with an area of 3162 ha protects the following species: *Canis lupus*(Lup), *Lynx lynx*(Râs), *Rhinolophus ferrumequinum*, *Ursus arctos*(Urs), *Bombina variegata*, *Triturus cristatus*, *Triturus montandoni* and habitatele 9130, 9170, 91V0.

According to Note no. 11280/CA/11.08.2020 for approving the minimum set of special measures of protection and conservation of biological diversity, as well as conservation of natural habitats, wild flora and fauna, the safety of the population and of investments from ROSCI0358 Pricop-Huta-Certeze:

3. Types of habitats present on the site:
 - ❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of:
 - 9130 *Aperulo-Fagetum beech forests*;
 - 9170 *Galio-Carpinetum oak-hornbeam forests*
 - 91V0 Dacian beech forests (*Symphyto-Fagion*);
4. The species listed in article 4 of Directive 2009/147/EC and the species listed in Annex II la Directiva 92/43/EEC present on the site:
 - ❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of: 1193 *Bombina variegata*; 1166 *Triturus cristatus*; 1304 *Rhinolophus ferrumequinum*; 1352* *Canis lupus*; 1354* *Ursus arctos*;
 - ❖ To maintain the conservation status of: 2001 *Triturus montandoni*; 1361 *Lynx lynx*.

The site ROSCI0421 Forest of the two squirrels with an area of 196 ha protects the following species: *Lucanus cervus*, *Lycaena helle*, *Mormus funereus*.

According to Note no. 19115/MF/12.11.2020 for approving the minimum set of special measures of protection and conservation of biological diversity, as well as conservation of natural habitats, wild flora and fauna, the safety of the population and of investments from ROSCI0421 Forest of the two squirrels:

1. Types of species present on the site:
 - ❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of: 1083 *Lucanus cervus*; 4038 *Lycaena helle*; 6908 *Mormus asper funereus*.

The site ROSCI0302 Bozânta with an area of 70 ha protects the habitats 6440 and 6510.

According to Note no. 19115/MF/12.11.2020 for approving the minimum set of special measures of protection and conservation of biological diversity, as well as conservation of natural habitats, wild flora and fauna, the safety of the population and of investments from ROSCI0302 Bozânta:

1. Types of habitats present on the site:

❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of:

- 6440 Alluvial meadows of river valleys of the *Cnidion dubii*;
- 6510 Lowland hay meadows (*Alopecurus pratensis*, *Sanguisorba officinalis*).

The site ROSCI0411 Groșii Țibleșului with an area of 927 ha protects habitats 9110, 91V0 and 9410.

The site ROSPA0085 Rodna Mountains cu suprafața 54832 ha protects the following species: *Aegolius funereus*, *Aquila chrysaetos*, *Bonasa bonasia*, *Caprimulgus europaeus*, *Charadrius morinellus*, *Ciconia nigra*, *Dendrocopos leucotos*, *Dryocopus martius*, *Ficedula albicollis*, *Ficedula parva*, *Glaucidium passerinum*, *Lanius collurio*, *Pernis apivorus*, *Picoides tridactylus*, *Strix uralensis*, *Tetrao urogallus*.

The site ROSPA0114 Middle Course of Somes River with an area of 33259 ha protects the following species: *Accipiter gentilis*, *Accipiter nisus*, *Acrocephalus arundinaceus*, *Acrocephalus palustris*, *Acrocephalus scirpaceus*, *Actitis hypoleucos*, *Aegithalos caudatus*, *Alauda arvensis*, *Alcedo atthis*, *Anas platyrhynchos*, *Anthus campestris*, *Anthus trivialis*, *Aquila pomarina*, *Ardea cinerea*, *Asio otus*, *Athene noctua*, *Bubo bubo*, *Buteo buteo*, *Caprimulgus europaeus*, *Carduelis cannabina*, *Carduelis carduelis*, *Carduelis chloris*, *Carduelis spinus*, *Certhia familiaris*, *Charadrius dubius*, *Chlidonias hybridus*, *Ciconia ciconia*, *Circaetus gallicus*, *Circus aeruginosus*, *Coccothraustes coccothraustes*, *Columba oenas*, *Corvus corax*, *Coturnix coturnix*, *Crex crex*, *Cuculus canorus*, *Delichon urbica*, *Dendrocopos minor*, *Dryocopus martius*, *Emberiza citrinella*, *Falco subbuteo*, *Falco tinnunculus*, *Hieraaetus pennatus*, *Ixobrychus minutus*, *Lanius collurio*, *Lanius excubitor*, *Lanius minor*, *Locustella luscinioides*, *Lullula arborea*, *Merops apiaster*, *Miliaria calandra*, *Oriolus oriolus*, *Otus scops*, *Perdix perdix*.

According to Note no. 2909/BT/11.02.2021 for approving the minimum set of special measures of protection and conservation of biological diversity, as well as conservation of natural habitats, wild flora and fauna, the safety of the population and of investments from ROSPA0114 Middle course of Somes River:

1. Species mentioned in the standard form, listed in Annex I of the Council Directive 2009/147/EC:

❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of species of birds dependent on open water habitats: A229 *Alcedo atthis*; A196 *Chlidonias hybridus*;

❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of species of birds dependent on reed beds: A081 *Circus aeruginosus*; A022 *Ixobrychus minutus*;

❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of species of birds dependent on mixed terrestrial habitats: A089 *Aquila pomarina*; A080 *Circaetus gallicus*;

❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of species of birds dependent on terrestrial habitats (agricultural, meadows, grasslands): A085 *Accipiter gentilis*; A086 *Accipiter*

nisus; A255 *Anthus campestris*; A224 *Caprimulgus europaeus*; A031 *Ciconia ciconia*; A122 *Crex crex*; A092 *Hieraaetus pennatus*; A338 *Lanius collurio*; A339 *Lanius minor*; A072 *Pernis apivorus*;

❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of species of birds dependent on terrestrial forest habitats: A215 *Bubo bubo*; A238 *Dendrocopos* *Environments*; A240 *Dendrocopos minor*; 236 *Dryocopus martius*; A246 *Lullula arborea*; A234 *Picus canus*; A220 *Strix uralensis*;

2. Species of birds not listed in Annex I:

❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of species of birds dependent on habitats of aquatic deserts: A053 *Anas platyrhynchos*;

❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of species of birds dependent on shallow water (shore) habitats: A168 *Actitis hypoleucos*; A136 *Charadrius dubius*; A164 *Tringa nebularia*; A142 *Vanellus vanellus*;

❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of species of birds dependent on reed beds: A298 *Acrocephalus arundinaceus*; A296 *Acrocephalus palustris*; A297 *Acrocephalus scirpaceus*; A028 *Ardea cinerea*; A292 *Locustella luscinioides*;

3. Species associated with habitats that are not listed in Annex I:

❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of species associated with mixed terrestrial habitats: A087 *Buteo buteo*; A214 *Otus scops*;

❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of species associated with terrestrial habitats (farmlands, pastures, grasslands): A324 *Aegithalos caudatus*; A247 *Alauda arvensis*; A218 *Athene noctua*; A366 *Carduelis cannabina*; A366 *Carduelis cannabina*; A364 *Carduelis carduelis*; A363 *Carduelis chloris*; A365 *Carduelis spinus*; A373 *Coccothraustes coccothraustes*; A113 *Coturnix coturnix*; A376 *Emberiza citrinella*; A099 *Falco subbuteo*; A096 *Falco tinnunculus*; A340 *Lanius excubitor*; A230 *Merops apiaster*; A383 *Miliaria calandra*; A337 *Oriolus oriolus*; A112 *Perdix perdix*; A249 *Riparia riparia*;

❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of species associated with terrestrial forest habitats: A256 *Anthus trivialis*; A221 *Asio otus*; A334 *Certhia familiaris*; A207 *Columba oenas*; A208 *Columba palumbus*; A350 *Corvus corax*; A212 *Cuculus canorus*; A372 *Pyrrhula pyrrhula*; A212 *Cuculus canorus*; A155 *Scolopax rusticola*; A210 *Streptopelia turtur*; A219 *Strix aluco*; A232 *Upupa epops*;

❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of species associated with urban habitats: A253 *Delichon urbica*.

The site ROSPA0131 Maramures Mountains with an area of 70972 ha protects the following species: *Aegolius funereus*, *Aquila chrysaetos*, *Bonasa bonasia*, *Bubo bubo*, *Caprimulgus europaeus*, *Ciconia nigra*, *Circaetus gallicus*, *Dendrocopos leucotos*, *Dryocopus martius*, *Falco peregrinus*, *Falco peregrinus*, *Ficedula albicollis*, *Ficedula parva*, *Glaucidium passerinum*, *Pernis apivorus*, *Picoides tridactylus*, *Picus canus*, *Strix uralensis*, *Tetrao tetrix tetrix*, *Tetrao urogallus*.

The site ROSPA0134 Gutâi Mountains with an area of 28406 ha protects the following species: *Aquila chrysaetos*, *Bonasa bonasia*, *Bubo bubo*, *Caprimulgus europaeus*, *Ciconia nigra*, *Crex crex*, *Dendrocopos leucotos*, *Dryocopus martius*, *Falco peregrinus*, *Ficedula albicollis*, *Ficedula parva*, *Fringilla coelebs*, *Fringilla montifringilla*, *Lanius collurio*, *Loxia curvirostra*, *Lullula arborea*, *Luscinia luscinia*.

According to Note no. 2909/BT/11.02.2021 for approving the minimum set of special measures of protection and conservation of biological diversity, as well as conservation of natural habitats, wild flora and fauna, the safety of the population and of investments from ROSPA0134 Gutâi Mountains:

1. The species from the standard form, listed in Annex I of the Council Directive 2009/147/EC:

- ❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of species associated with mixed terrestrial habitats: A091 *Aquila chrysaetos*; A030 *Ciconia nigra*; A103 *Falco peregrinus*;

- ❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of species associated with terrestrial habitats (farmlands, pastures, grasslands): A224 *Caprimulgus europaeus*; A122 *Crex crex*; A338 *Lanius collurio*; A072 *Pernis apivorus*;

- ❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of species associated with forest habitats: A104 *Bonasa bonasia*; A215 *Bubo bubo*; A239 *Dendrocopos leucotos*; A236 *Dryocopus martius*; A321 *Ficedula albicollis*; A320 *Ficedula parva*; A359 *Fringilla coelebs*; A246 *Lullula arborea*; A241 *Picoides tridactylus*; A234 *Picus canus*; A220 *Strix uralensis*;

2. Species of birds not included in Annex I:

- ❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of species associated with mixed terrestrial habitats: A219 *Muscicapa striata*;

- ❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of species associated with terrestrial habitats (farmlands, pastures, grasslands): A383 *Miliaria calandra*; A262 *Motacilla alba*; A261 *Motacilla cinerea*; A277 *Oenanthe oenanthe*; A276 *Saxicola torquata*;

To maintain or improve the conservation status of species associated with terrestrial forest habitats: A360 *Fringilla montifringilla*; A369 *Loxia curvirostra*; A270 *Luscinia luscinia*; A315 *Phylloscopus collybita*; A266 *Prunella modularis*; A372 *Pyrrhula pyrrhula*; A318 *Regulus ignicapillus*; A317 *Regulus regulus*; A155 *Scolopax rusticola*; A361 *Serinus serinus*; A311 *Sylvia atricapilla*; A108 *Terao urogallus*

The site ROSPA0143 Upper Tisa with an area of 2832 ha protects the following species: *Alcedo atthis*, *Anas clypeata*, *Anas crecca*, *Anas penelope*, *Anas platyrhynchos*, *Anser albifrons*, *Anser fabalis*, *Aquila clanga*, *Aquila pomarina*, *Ardea purpurea*, *Asio flammeus*, *Aythya nyroca*, *Bonasa bonasia*, *Botaurus stellaris*, *Bubo bubo*, *Caprimulgus europaeus*, *Ciconia ciconia*, *Ciconia nigra*, *Circus cyaneus*, *Crex crex*, *Dendrocopos* SOP Environments, *Egretta alba*, *Ficedula albicollis*, *Ficedula parva*, *Gallinago Gavia arctica*, *Grus grus*, *Ixobrychus minutus*, *Lanius minor*, *Larus ridibundus*, *Nycticorax nycticorax*, *Pernis apivorus*, *Phalacrocorax carbo*, *Picus canus*, *Podiceps nigricollis*, *Porzana parva*, *Sterna hirundo*, *Strix uralensis*, *Vanellus vanellus*.

According to Note no. 2909/BT/11.02.2021 for approving the minimum set of special measures of protection and conservation of biological diversity, as well as conservation of natural habitats, wild flora and fauna, the safety of the population and of investments from ROSPA0143 Upper Tisa:

1. Species included in the standard form, listed in Annex I of the Council Directive 2009/147/EC:

- ❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of species associated with open water habitats: A229 *Alcedo atthis*; A060 *Aythya nyroca*; A082 *Circus cyaneus*; A023 *Nycticorax nycticorax*; A127 *Grus grus*; A119 *Porzana porzana*; A120 *Porzana parva*; A193 *Sterna hirundo*;

❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of species dependent on reed beds: A081 *Circus aeruginosus*; A027 *Egretta alba*; A022 *Ixobrychus minutus*; A029 *Ardea purpurea*;

❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of forest-associated species: A089 *Aquila pomarina*; A090 *Aquila clanga*; A224 *Caprimulgus europaeus*; A238 *DendrocoSOP Environments*; A030 *Ciconia nigra*; A236 *Dryocopus martius*; A320 *Ficedula parva*; A321 *Ficedula albicollis*; A072 *Pernis apivorus*; A234 *Pucys canus*; A104 *Bonasa bonasia*; A215 *Bubo bubo*; A220 *Strix uralensis*;

❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of species associated with terrestrial habitats (farmlands, pastures, grasslands): A338 *Lanius collurio*; A122 *Crex crex*; A031 *Ciconia ciconia*; A222 *Asio flammeus*; A338 *Lanius collurio*; A339 *Lanius minor*;

2. Species of birds not listed in Annex I:

❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of species associated with open water habitats: A054 *Anas acuta*; A056 *Anas clypeata*; A052 *Anas crecca*; A053 *Anas platyrhynchos*; A050 *Anas penelope*; A055 *Anas querquedula*; A039 *Anser fabalis*; A041 *Anser fabalis*; A043 *Anser anser*; A059 *Aythya ferina*; A061 *Aythya fuligula*; A125 *Fulica atra*; A179 *Larus ridibundus*; A017 *Phalacrocorax carbo*; A008 *Podiceps nigricollis*;

❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of species associated with shallow water (shore) habitats: A153 *Gallinago gallinago*; A142 *Vanellus vanellus*.

The site ROSPA0171 Iza Valley and Solovan Hill with an area of 46873 ha protects the following species: *Anthus campestris*, *Aquila pomarina*, *Bonasa bonasia*, *Caprimulgus europaeus*, *Ciconia ciconia*, *Ciconia nigra*, *Crex crex*, *Dendrocopos leucotos*, *DendrocoSOP Environments*, *Dryocopus martius*, *Ficedula albicollis*, *Ficedula parva*, *Lanius collurio*, *Lanius minor*, *Lullula arborea*, *Pernis apivorus*, *Picoides tridactylus*, *Picus canus*, *Strix uralensis*.

According to Note no. 2909/BT/11.02.2021 for approving the minimum set of special measures of protection and conservation of biological diversity, as well as conservation of natural habitats, wild flora and fauna, the safety of the population and of investments from ROSPA0171 Iza Valley and Solovan Hill:

1. Species present on the site associated with the terrestrial habitats from Annex I:

❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of species associated with mixed terrestrial habitats: A089 *Aquila pomarina*; A030 *Ciconia nigra*;

❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of species associated with terrestrial habitats (farmlands, pastures, grasslands): A255 *Anthus campestris*; A224 *Caprimulgus europaeus*; A031 *Ciconia ciconia*; A122 *Crex crex*; A338 *Lanius collurio*; A339 *Lanius minor*; A072 *Pernis apivorus*;

❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of species associated with forest habitats: A104 *Bonasa bonasia*; A239 *Dendrocopos leucotos*; A238 *DendrocoSOP Environments*; A236 *Dryocopus martius*; A321 *Ficedula albicollis*; A320 *Ficedula parva*; A246 *Lullula arborea*; A241 *Picoides tridactylus*; A234 *Picunus canus*; A220 *Strix uralensis*.

The site ROSCI0065 Danube Delta with an area of 450542 ha protects the following species: *Castor fiber*, *Lutra lutra*, *Mesocricetus newtoni*, *Mustela eversmanii*, *Mustela lutreola*, *Spermophilus citellus*, *Vormela peregusna*, *Bombina bombina*, *Triturus dobrogicus*, *Alosa immaculata*, *Alosa tanaica*, *Alosa tanaica*, *Aspius aspius*, *Cobitis taenia Complex*, *Gymnocephalus baloni*, *Gymnocephalus schraetzer*, *Misgurnus fossilis*, *Pelecus cultratus*, *Rhodeus amarus*, *Romanogobio kesslerii*, *Romanogobio vladykovi*, *Sabanejewia*

bulgarica, Umbra krameria, Zingel streber, Zingel zingel, Anisus vorticulus, Arytrura musculus, Catopta thrips, Coenagrion ornatum, Graphoderus bilineatus, Lycaena dispar, Morimus asper funereus, Ophiogomphus Cecilia, Aldrovanda vesiculosa, Centaurea jankae, Centaurea pontica, Marsilea quadrifolia, Pontechium maculatum subsp. maculatum, Emys orbicularis, Testudo graeca, Vipera ursinii and the following habitats: 1110, 1150, 1210, 1310, 1410, 1530, 2110, 2130, 2160, 2190, 3130, 3140, 3150, 3160, 3260, 3270, 40C0, 6120, 62C0, 6410, 6420, 6430, 6440, 6510, 7210, 91AA, 91F0, 92A0, 92D0.

According to Note no. 11966/CA/26.08.2020 for approving the minimum set of special measures of protection and conservation of biological diversity, as well as conservation of natural habitats, wild flora and fauna, the safety of the population and of investments from ROSCI0065 Danube Delta:

1. Types of habitats present on the site:
 - ❖ To maintain the conservation status of:
 - 1110 Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time;
 - 1410 Mediterranean salt meadows (*Juncetalia maritimi*)
 - 2130* Fixed coastal funes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes);
 - 2160 Dunes with *Hippophae rhamnoides*;
 - 2190 Humid dune slacks;
 - 3130 Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the *Littorelletea uniflorae* and/or *Isoëto-Nanojuncetea*;
 - 3150 Natural eutrophic lakes with *Magnopotamion* or *Hydrocharition* vegetation;
 - 3260 Water courses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculion fluitantis* and *Callitriche-Batrachion* vegetation;
 - 3270 Rivers with muddy banks with *Chenopodion rubri* and *Bidention* vegetation;
 - 6120* Xeric sand calcareous grasslands;
 - 62C0* Ponto-Sarmatic steppes;
 - 6430 Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels;
 - 91F0 Riparian mixed forests of *Quercus robur*, *Ulmus laevis*, *Fraxinus excelsior* or *Fraxinus angustifolia*, along the great rivers (*Ulmion minoris*);
 - 92A0 *Salix alba* and *Populus alba* galleries;
 - ❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of:
 - 1150* Coastal lagoons;
 - 1210 Annual vegetation of drift lines;
 - 1310 *Salicornia* and other annual colonizing mud and sand;
 - 1530* Pannonic salt steppes and salt marshes;
 - 2110 Embryonic shifting dunes;
 - 3140 Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of *Chara*;
 - 3160 Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds;
 - 40C0* Ponto-sarmatic deciduous thickets;
 - 6410 *Molinia* meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (*Molinion caeruleae*);
 - 6420 Mediterranean tall humid grasslands of the *Molinio Holoschoenion*;
 - 6440 Alluvial meadows of river valleys of the *Cnidion dubii*;

- 6510 Lowland hay meadows (*Alopecurus pratensis Sanguisorba officinalis*);
 - 7210* Calcareous fens with *Cladium mariscus*
 - 91AA Eastern white oak woods;
 - 92D0 Southern riparian galleries and thickets (*Nerio-Tamaricetea* and *Securingion tinctoriae*);
2. The species indicated in article 4 of Directive 2009/147/EC and the species listed in Annex II of Directive 92/43/CEE:
- ❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of: 1337 *Castor fiber*; 1355 *Lutra lutra*; 2609 *Mesocricetus newtoni*; 2633 *Mustela eversmanii*; 1356* *Mustela lutreola*; 1335 *Spermophilus citellus*; 2635 *Vormela peregusna*; 1993 *Triturus dobrogicus*; 4125 *Alosa immaculata*; 4127 *Alosa tanaica*; 6963 *Cobitis taenia* Complex; 1157 *Gymnocephalus schraetzer*; 2522 *Pelecus cultratus*; 6143 *Romanogobio kessleri*; 5347 *Sabanejewia bulgarica*; 2011 *Umbra krameria*; 1160 *Zingel streber*; 1159 *Zingel zingel*; 4056 *Anisus vorticulus*; 4028 *Catopta thrips*; 4045 *Coenagrion ornatum*; 1082 *Graphoderus bilineatus*; 1060 *Lycaena dispar*; 6908 *Morimus asper funereus*; 1037 *Ophiogomphus Cecilia*; 1516 *Aldrovanda vesiculosa*; 2253 *Centaurea jankae*; 1428 *Marilea quadrifolia*; 1220 *Emys orbicularis*; 1219 *Testudo graeca*;
 - ❖ To maintain the conservation status of: 1188 *Bombina bombina*; 1130 *Aspius aspius-aun*; 2555 *Gymnocephalus baloni*; 1145 *Misgurnus fossilis*; 5339 *Rhodeus amarus*; 5329 *Romanogobio vladykovi*; 6948 *Pontechium maculatum* subsp. *maculatum*; 1298 *Vipera ursinii*.

The site ROSCI0012 Măcin Branch with an area of 10433.20 ha protects the following species: *Lutra lutra*, *Mustela eversmanii*, *Spermophilus citellus*, *Bombina bombina*, *Triturus dobrogicus*, *Alosa tanaica*, *Aspius aspius*, *Cobitis taenia* Complex, *Gymnocephalus schraetzer*, *Misgurnus fossilis*, *Pelecus cultratus*, *Rhodeus amarus*, *Romanogobio kesslerii*, *Sabanejewia bulgarica*, *Zingel streber*, *Zingel zingel*, *Marsilea quadrifolia*, *Emys orbicularis*, *Testudo greca* and the following habitats: 3130, 3140, 3270, 62C0, 6430, 6440, 6510, 92A0.

According to Note no. 11965/CA/26.08.2020 for approving the minimum set of special measures of protection and conservation of biological diversity, as well as conservation of natural habitats, wild flora and fauna, the safety of the population and of investments from ROSCI0012 Măcin branch:

1. Types of habitats present on the site:
 - ❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of:
 - 3130 Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the *Littorelletea uniflorae* and/or of the *Isoëto-Nanojuncetea*;
 - 3140 Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of *Chara*;
 - 3270 Rivers with muddy banks with *Chenopodium rubri* and *Bidention* vegetation;
 - 62C0* Ponto-Sarmatic steppes;
 - 6430 Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels;
 - 6440 Alluvial meadows of river valleys of the *Cnidion dubii*;
 - 6510 Lowland hay meadows (*Alopecurus pratensis Sanguisorba officinalis*);
 - 92A0 *Salix alba* and *Populus alba* galleries.

2. Species mentioned in article 4 of Directive 2009/147/EC and species listed in Annex II of Directive 92/43/EEC:

- ❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of:
 - Mammals: 1355 *Lutra lutra*; 1335 *Spermophilus citellus*; 1188 *Bombina bombina*; 1993 *Triturus dobrogicus*;
 - Reptiles: 1219 *Testudo graeca*; 1220 *Emys orbicularis*;
 - Fish: 4127 *Alosa tanaica*; 1130 *Aspius aspius*; 6963 *Cobitis taenia* Complex; 1157 *Gymnocephalus schraetzer*; 1145 *Misgurnus fossilis*; 2522 *Pelecus cultratus*; 5339 *Rhodeus amarus*; 6143 *Romanogobio kesslerii*; 5347 *Sabanejewia bulgarica*; 1160 *Zingel streber*; 1159 *Zingel zingel*;
 - Species of plants: 1428 *Marsilea quadrifolia*;
- ❖ To improve the conservation status of: 2633 *Mustela eversmanii*.

The site ROSCI0060 Dealurile Agighiolului with an area of 1514.10 ha protects the following species: *Mesocricetus newtoni*, *Spermophilus citellus*, *Campanula romanica*, *Elaphe sauromates*, *Testudo graeca* and the following habitats: 40C0, 62C0, 91AA.

The site ROSCI0067 Deniz Tepe the area of 414.40 ha protects the following species: *Spermophilus citellus*, *Campanula romanica*, *Elaphe sauromates* and the following habitats: 40C0, 62C0.

The site ROSCI0105 Low meadow of Prut River with an area of 5753.40 ha protects the following species: *Bombina bombina*, *Triturus dobrogicus*, *Aspius aspius*, *Cobitis taenia* Complex, *Gymnocephalus schraetzer*, *Misgurnus fossilis*, *Pelecus cultratus*, *Rhodeus amarus*, *Romanogobio kesslerii*, *Zingel streber*, *Zingel zingel*, *Euplagia quadripunctaria*, *Emys orbicularis* and the following habitats: 3130, 3150, 3160, 3270, 6430, 6510, 91F0, 92A0.

According to Note no. 11140/BT/21/04/2021 for approving the minimum set of special measures of protection and conservation of biological diversity, as well as conservation of natural habitats, wild flora and fauna, the safety of the population and of investments from ROSCI0105 Low meadow of Prut River:

1. Types of habitats present on the site:

- ❖ To maintain the conservation status of:
 - 3130 Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Isoëto-Nanojuncetea;
 - 3150 Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or *Hydrocharition*;
 - 3270 Rivers with muddy banks with *Chenopodion rubri* p.p. and *Bidention* p.p. vegetation;
 - 6430 Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels;
 - 6510 Lowland hay meadows (*Alopecurus pratensis*, *Sanguisorba officinalis*);
 - 91F0 Riparian mixed forests of *Quercus robur*, *Ulmus minor*, *Ulmus laevis*, *Fraxinus excelsior* sau *Fraxinus angustifolia*, along the great rivers (*Ulmion minoris*);
- ❖ To improve the conservation status of:
 - 3160 Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds;
 - 92A0 *Salix alba* and *Populus alba* galleries;

2. Types of species present on the site:

- ❖ To maintain the conservation status of: 1130 *Aspius aspius*; 6963 *Cobitis taucia Complex*; 1145 *Misgurnus fossilis*; 2522 *Pelecus cultratus*; 5339 *Rhodeus amarus*; 6143 *Romanogobio kesslerii*; 1160 *Zingel streber*; 1159 *Zingel zingel*; 1193 *Triturus dobrogicus*; 1183 *Bombina bombina*; 1220 *Emys orbicularis*;
- ❖ To improve the conservation status of: 1157 *Gymnocephalus schraetzer*;
- ❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of: 1708* *Callimorpha (Euplagia) quadripunctaria*; 1355 *Lutra lutra*.

ROSCI0123 Macin Mountains with an area of 16926.60 ha protects the following species: *Mesocricetus newtoni*, *Mustela eversmanii*, *Myotis blythii*, *Rhinolophus ferrumequinum*, *Spermophilus citellus*, *Vormela peregusna*, *Bombina bombina*, *Cerambyx cerdo*, *Euphydryas maturna*, *Euplagia quadripunctaria*, *Lucanus cervus*, *Lycaena dispar*, *Morimus asper funereus*, *Osmoderma eremita Complex*, *Agrimonia pilosa*, *Campanula romanica*, *Himantoglossum jankae*, *Moehringia jankae*, *Pontechium maculatum subsp. maculatum*, *Elaphe sauromates*, *Testudo graeca* and the following habitats: 1530, 40C0, 62C0, 8230, 8310, 91AA, 91I0, 91M0, 91X0, 91Y0.

According to Decision no. 612 of 16.12.2020 for approving the Methodological Rules for implementation of the conservation objectives for the site ROSCI0123 Macin Mountains from the Annex to the Government Decision no. 1074/2013 for approving the Management Plan for the National Park Macin Mountains:

1. Types of habitats present on the site:

- ❖ To maintain the conservation status of:
 - 1530* Pannonic salt steppes and salt marshes;
 - 40C0* Ponto-Sarmatic deciduous thickets;
 - 8310 Caves not open to the public;
 - 62C0* Ponto-Sarmatic steppes;
 - 91AA Eastern white oak woods;
 - 8230 Siliceous rock with pioneer vegetation of the *Sedo-Seleranthion* or of the *Sedo albi Veronicion dilenii*;
 - 91I0* Euro-Siberian steppic woods with *Quercus* spp.;
 - 91Y0 Dacian oak & hornbeam forests;
 - 91M0 Pannonian-Balkan turkey oak –sessile oak forests;
 - 91X0 Dobrogean beech forests

2. The species mentioned in article 4 of Directive 2009/147/EC and species listed in Annex II of Directive 92/43/EEC

- ❖ To improve or to maintain the conservation status of: 1188 *Bombina bombina*, 2633 *Mustela eversmanii*;
- ❖ To maintain the conservation status of: 1335 *Spermophilus citellus*; 2609 *Mesocricetus newtoni*; 2635 *Vormela pergusna*; 6169 *Euphydryas maturna*; 6199 *Euplagia quadripunctaria*; 1083 *Lucanus cervus*; 1060 *Lycaena dispar*; 1089 *Morimus funereus* (6908 – *Morimus asper funereus*); 6966* *Osmoderma eremita*; 1939 *Agrimonia pilosa*; 2236 *Campanula romanica*; 6927 *Himantoglossum jankae*; 2079 *Moehringia jankae*; 6948 *Pontechium maculatum*; 5194 *Elaphe sauromates*; 1219 *Testudo graeca*;

- ❖ To improve the conservation status of: 1088 *Cerambyx cerdo*; 1307 *Myotis blythii*; 1304 *Rhinolophus ferrumequinum*.

ROSCI0201 North Dobrogean Plateau with an area of 84875.00 ha protects the following species: *Lutra lutra*, *Mesocricetus newtoni*, *Mustela eversmanii*, *Myotis emarginatus*, *Rhinolophus ferrumequinum*, *Rhinolophus hipposideros*, *Spermophilus citellus*, *Vormela peregusna*, *Bombina bombina*, *Bolbelasmus unicornis*, *Cerambyx cerdo*, *Lycaena dispar*, *Morimus asper funereus*, *Paracaloptenus caloptenoides*, *Stenobothrus eurasius*, *Campanula romanica*, *Centaurea jankae*, *Himantoglossum jankae*, *Moehringia jankae*, *Potentilla emilii-popii*, *Elaphe sauromates*, *Testudo graeca* and the following habitats: 40C0, 62C0, 8230, 8310, 91AA, 91I0, 91M0, 91Y0, 92A0.

According to Note no. 11967/CA/26.08.2020 for approving the minimum set of special measures of protection and conservation of biological diversity, as well as conservation of natural habitats, wild flora and fauna, the safety of the population and of investments from ROSCI0201 North Dobrogean Plateau:

1. Types of habitats present on the site:

- ❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of:

- 40C0* Ponto-Sarmatic deciduous thickets;
- 62C0* Ponto-Sarmatic steppes;
- 8230 Siliceous rock with pioneer vegetation of the Sedo-Scleranthion or of the Sedo albi-Veronicion dillenii;
- 8310 Caves not open to the public;
- 91AA Eastern white oak woods;
- 91M0 Pannonian-Balkan turkey oak –sessile oak forests;
- 91X0* Dobrogean beech forests;
- 91Y0 Dacian oak & hornbeam forests;
- 91A0 *Salix alba* and *Populus alba* galleries;

- ❖ To maintain the conservation status of:

- 91I0* Euro-Siberian steppic woods with *Quercus* spp.

2. Species mentioned in article 4 of Directive 2009/147/EC and species listed in Annex II of Directive 92/43/EEC:

- ❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of: 1355 *Lutra lutra*; 2609 *Mesocricetus newtoni*; 2633 *Mustela eversmanii*; 1304 *Rhinolophus ferrumequinum*; 2635 *Vormela peregusna*; 4011 *Bolbelasmus unicornis*; 1088 *Cerambyx cerdo*; 1060 *Lycaena dispar*; 6908 *Morimus asper funereus*; 4053 *Paracaloptenus caloptenoides*; 1219 *Testudo graeca*; 5194 *Elaphe sauromates*; 2253 *Centaurea jankae*; 6927 *Himantoglossum jankae*; 4097 *Iris aphylla* subsp. *Hungarica*; 2079 *Moehringia jankae*; 6948 *Pontechium maculatum* subsp. *Maculatum*; 2125 *Potentilla emilii-popii*;

- ❖ To maintain the conservation status of: 1335 *Spermophilus citellus*; 4055 *Stenobothrus eurasius*; 2236 *Campanula romanica*;

- ❖ To improve the conservation status of: 1188 *Bombina bombina*.

The site ROSPA0009 Beștepe - Mahmudia the area of 3654.20 ha protects the following species: *Accipiter brevipes*, *Alauda arvensis*, *Anthus campestris*, *Anthus trivialis*, *Aquila clanga*, *Aquila heliaca*, *Aquila pomarina*, *Asio otus*, *Branta ruficollis*, *Burhinus oedicephalus*, *Buteo buteo*, *Buteo rufinus*, *Calandrella brachydactyla*, *Caprimulgus europaeus*,

Ciconia ciconia, Circaetus gallicus, Circus aeruginosus, Circus cyaneus, Circus macrourus, Circus pygargus, Coccythraustes coccythraustes, Columba palumbus, Coracias garrulus, Coturnix coturnix, Cuculus canorus, Dendrocopos syriacus, Emberiza hortulana, Falco cherrug, Falco Subbuteo, Falco tinnunculus, Falco vespertinus, Galerida cristata, Haliaeetus albicilla, Hieraaetus pennatus, Hirundo rustica, Jynx torquilla, Lanius collurio, Lanius minor, Lullula arborea, Luscinia megarhynchos, Melanocorypha calandra, Merops apiaster, Miliaria calandra, Milvus migrans, Monticola saxatilis, Motacilla alba, Motacilla flava, Oenanthe oenanthe, Oenanthe pleschanka, Oriolus oriolus, Pernis apivorus, Phoenicurus ochruros, Riparia riparia, Saxicola torquata, Serinus serinus, Streptopelia turtur, Sturnus roseus, Sturnus vulgaris, Sylvia atricapilla, Sylvia borin, Sylvia communis, Upupa epops.

According to Decision no. 495 of 06.10.2021 for approving the Methodological Rules for implementation of the conservation objectives mentioned in Annex to Order no. 1079.2016 for approving the Management Plan and the Regulation of the Natura 2000 site ROSPA0009 Beștepe-Mahmudia and of the natural protected area of national importance Beștepe Hills – code IV 59:

1. Species listed in Annex I to Directive 2009/147/EC:

- ❖ To maintain the conservation status of: A402 *Accipiter brevipes*; A255 *Anthus compestris*; A404 *Aquila heliaca*; A089 *Aquila pomarina*; A133 *Burhinus oedicephalus*; A403 *Buteo rufinus*; A089 *Aquila pomarina*; A133 *Burhinus oedicephalus*; A403 *Buteo rufinus*; A243 *Calandrella brachydactyla*; A224 *Caprimulgus europaeus*; A031 *Ciconia ciconia*; A080 *Circaetus gallicus*; A081 *Circus aeruginosus*; A082 *Circus cyaneus*; A083 *Circus macrourus*; A084 *Circus pygargus*; A231 *Coracias garrulus*; A429 *Dendrocopos syriacus*; A379 *Emberiza hortulana*; A097 *Falco vespertinus*; A075 *Haliaeetus albicilla*; A092 *Hieraaetus pennatus*; A338 *Lanius collurio*; A339 *Lanius minor*; A246 *Lullula arborea*; A243 *Melanocorypha calandra*; A073 *Milvus migrans*; A072 *Pernis apivorus*;
- ❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of: A090 *Aquila clanga*; A369 *Branta ruficollis*; A369 *Branta ruficollis*; A511 *Falco cherrug*; A103 *Falco peregrinus*; A533 *Oenanthe pleschanka*;

2. Regularly occurring migratory species not listed in Annex I to Directive 2009/147/EC:

- ❖ To maintain the conservation status of species associated with extensively used farmlands: A247 *Alauda arvensis*; A113 *Coturnix coturnix*; A096 *Falco tinnunculus*; A244 *Galerida cristata*; A230 *Merops apiaster*; A383 *Miliaria calandra*; A262 *Motacilla alba*; A260 *Motacilla flava*; A210 *Streptopelia turtur*; A351 *Sturnus vulgaris*; A232 *Upupa epops*;
- ❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of species associated with extensively used farmlands: A277 *Oenanthe oenanthe*; A311 *Saxicola torquata*; A353 *Sturnus roseus*; A310 *Sylvia borin*; A310 *Sylvia communis*;
- ❖ To maintain the conservation status, for species associated with forest habitats: A373 *Coccythraustes coccythraustes*; A208 *Columba palumbus*; A099 *Falco subbuteo*; A233 *Jynx torquilla*; A337 *Oriolus oriolus*; A361 *Serinus serinus*;
- ❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of species associated with forest habitats: A221 *Asio otus*; A256 *Anthus trivialis*; A087 *Buteo buteo*; A212 *Cuculus canorus*; A271 *Luscinia megarhynchos*; A285 *Sylvia atricapilla*;

- ❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of species associated with riparian habitats: A249 *Riparia riparia*;
- ❖ To maintain the conservation status of species associated with cliff habitats and urban areas : A253 *Phoenicurus ochruros*;
- ❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of species associated with cliff habitats and urban areas: A086 *Monticola saxatilis*; A251 *Hirundo rustica*.

The site ROSPA0031 Danube Delta and Razim – Sinoie Complex, an area of 508302.30 ha protects the following species: *Accipiter brevipes*, *Accipiter nisus*, *Acrocephalus arundinaceus*, *Acrocephalus melanopogon*, *Acrocephalus palustris*, *Acrocephalus schoenobaenus*, *Acrocephalus scirpaceus*, *Actitis hypoleucos*, *Alauda arvensis*, *Alcedo atthis*, *Anas acuta*, *Anas clypeata*, *Anas crecca*, *Anas penelope*, *Anas platyrhynchos*, *Anas querquedula*, *Anas strepera*, *Anser anser*, *Anser erythropus*, *Anser fabalis*, *Anthus campestris*, *Anthus cervinus*, *Anthus spinoletta*, *Anthus trivialis*, *Apus apus*, *Apus melba*, *Aquila clanga*, *Aquila heliaca*, *Aquila pomarina*, *Ardea cinerea*, *Ardea purpurea*, *Ardeola ralloides*, *Arenaria interpres*, *Asio flammeus*, *Asio otus*, *Aythya ferina*, *Aythya fuligula*, *Aythya nyroca*, *Bombycilla garrulous*, *Botaurus stellaris*, *Branta ruficollis*, *Bubulcus ibis*, *Bucephala clangula*, *Burhinus oedicephalus*, *Buteo buteo*, *Buteo lagopus*, *Buteo rufinus*, *Calidris alba*, *Calidris alpina*, *Calidris canutus*, *Calidris ferruginea*, *Calidris minuta*, *Calidris temminckii*, *Carduelis cannabina*, *Carduelis carduelis*, *Carduelis chloris*, *Carduelis flammea*, *Carduelis spinus*, *Carpodacus erythrinus*, *Certhia brachydactyla*, *Charadrius alexandrinus*, *Charadrius morinellus*, *Chlidonias hybridus*, *Chlidonias niger*, *Ciconia ciconia*, *Ciconia nigra*, *Circaetus gallicus*, *Circus aeruginosus*, *Circus cyaneus*, *Circus macrourus*, *Circus pygargus*, *Columba oenas*, *Coracias garrulous*, *Cygnus columbianus bewickii*, *Cygnus cygnus*, *Cygnus olor*, *Delichon urbica*, *DendrocoSOP Environments*, *Dendrocopos syriacus*, *Dryocopus martius*, *Egretta alba*, *Egretta garzetta*, *Emberiza hortulana*, *Falco cherrug*, *Falco columbarius*, *Falco naumanni*, *Falco peregrinus*, *Falco Subbuteo*, *Falco vespertinus*, *Ficedula albicollis*, *Ficedula hypoleuca*, *Ficedula parva*, *Fringilla coelebs*, *Fringilla montifringilla*, *Fulica atra*, *Gallinago gallinago*, *Gallinago media*, *Gallinula chloropus*, *Gavia arctica*, *Gavia stellate*, *Gelochelidon nilotica*, *Glareola nordmanni*, *Glareola pratincta*, *Grus grus*, *Haematopus ostralegus*, *Haliaeetus albicilla*, *Hieraaetus pennatus*, *Himantopus himantopus*, *Hippolais icterina*, *Hippolais pallida*, *Hirundo daurica*, *Hirundo rustica*, *Ixobrychus minutus*, *Lanius collurio*, *Lanius excubitor*, *Lanius minor*, *Lanius senator*, *Larus cachinnans*, *Larus cachinnans*, *Larus canus*, *Larus fuscus*, *Larus genei*, *Larus melanocephalus*, *Larus minutus*, *Larus ridibundus*, *Larus ridibundus*, *Limicola falcinellus*, *Limosa lapponica*, *Limosa limosa*, *Locustella luscinioides*, *Locustella naevia*, *Lullula arborea*, *Lullula arborea*, *Luscinia luscinia*, *Luscinia megarhynchos*, *Luscinia svecica*, *Lymnocyptes minimus*, *Melanocorypha calandra*, *Mergus merganser*, *Mergus serrator*, *Merops apiaster*, *Merops apiaster*, *Miliaria calandra*, *Miliaria calandra*, *Milvus migrans*, *Motacilla alba*, *Motacilla cinerea*, *Motacilla flava*, *Muscicapa striata*, *Netta rufina*, *Numenius arquata*, *Numenius phaeopus*, *Numenius tenuirostris*, *Nycticorax nycticorax*, *Oenanthe hispanica*, *Oenanthe isabellina*, *Oenanthe oenanthe*, *Oenanthe pleschanka*, *Oriolus oriolus*, *Otus scops*, *Oxyura leucocephala*, *Pandion haliaetus*, *Pelecanus crispus*, *Pelecanus onocrotalus*, *Phalacrocorax carbo*, *Phalacrocorax pygmeus*, *Phalaropus lobatus*, *Philomachus pugnax*, *Phoenicurus ochruros*, *Phoenicurus phoenicurus*, *Phylloscopus collybita*, *Phylloscopus sibilatrix*, *Picus canus*, *Platalea leucorodia*, *Plectrophenax nivalis*, *Plegadis falcinellus*, *Pluvialis*

apricaria, Pluvialis squatarola, Podiceps cristatus, Podiceps grisegena, Podiceps nigricollis, Porzana parva, Porzana porzana, Porzana pusilla, Prunella modularis, Puffinus yelkouan, Rallus aquaticus, Recurvirostra avosetta, Regulus regulus, Remiz pendulinus, Riparia riparia, Saxicola rubetra, Saxicola torquata, Scolopax rusticola, Serinus serinus, Stercorarius longicaudus, Stercorarius parasiticus, Sterna albifrons, Sterna caspia, Sterna hirundo, Sterna sandvicensis, Sterna sandvicensis, Streptopelia turtur, Sturnus roseus, Sturnus vulgaris, Sylvia atricapilla, Sylvia borin, Sylvia communis, Sylvia curruca, Sylvia nisoria, Tachybaptus ruficollis, Tadorna tadorna, Tringa erythropus, Tringa nebularia, Tringa ochropus, Tringa stagnatilis, Tringa tetanus, Turdus iliacus, Turdus philomelos, Turdus pilaris, Turdus viscivorus, Upupa epops, Vanellus vanellus, Xenus cinereus.

According to Note no. 262390/BT/03.12.2021 for approving the minimum set of measures for protection and conservation of biological diversity, as well as conservation of natural habitats, wild flora and fauna, the safety of the population and of investments from ROSPA0031 Danube Delta:

1. Species listed in Annex I of Directive 2009/147/EC:

- ❖ To maintain the conservation status of: A402 *Accipiter brevipes*; A293 *Acrocephalus melanopogon*; A229 *Alcedo atthis*; A042 *Anser erythropus*; A255 *Anthus camperstris*; A090 *Aquila clanga*; A404 *Aquila heliaca*; A060 *Aythya nyroca*; A021 *Botaurus stellaris*; A369 *Branta ruficollis*; A133 *Burhinus oedicnemus*; A403 *Buteo rufinus*; A196 *Chlidonias hybridus*; A197 *Chlidonias niger*; A031 *Ciconia ciconia*; A081 *Circus aeruginosus*; A082 *Circus cyaneus*; A083 *Circus macrourus*; A084 *Circus pygargus*; A231 *Coracias garrulus*; A038 *Cygnus columbianus bewickii*; A038 *Cygnus cygnus*; A027 *Egretta alba*; A511 *Falco cherrug*; A098 *Falco columbarius*; A095 *Falco naumanni*; A103 *Falco peregrinus*; A097 *Falco vespertinus*; A002 *Gavia arctica*; A001 *Gavia stellata*; A189 *Gelochelidon nilotica*; A135 *Glareola pratincola*; A127 *Grus grus*; A075 *Haliaeetus albicilla*; A092 *Heraeetus pennatus*; A131 *Himantopus himantopus*; A022 *Ixobrychus minutus*; A176 *Larus genei*; A176 *Larus melanocephalus*; A177 *Larus minutus*; A157 *Limosa lapponica*; A272 *Luscinia svecica*; A068 *Margus albellus*; A073 *Milvus migranus*; A023 *Nycticorax nycticorax*; A533 *Oenanthe pleschanka*; A068 *Oxyura leucocephala*; A094 *Pandion haliaetus*; A020 *Pelecanus crispus*; A019 *Pelecanus onocrotalus*; A393 *Phalacrocorax pygmeus*; A170 *Phalaropus lobatus*; A034 *Platalea leucorodia*; A032 *Plegadis falcinellus*; A140 *Pluvialis apricaria*; A119 *Porzana parva*; A119 *Porzana porzana*; A119 *Porzana pusilla*; A464 *Puffinus yelkouan*; A132 *Recurvirostra avosetta*; A195 *Sterna albifrons*; A190 *Sterna caspia*; A193 *Sterna hirundo*; A193 *Sterna sandvicensis*; A307 *Sylvia nisoria*; A167 *Xenus cinereus*;
- ❖ To improve the conservation status of: A024 *Ardea purpurea*; A024 *Ardeola ralloides*; A222 *Asio flammeus*; A138 *Charadrius alexandrinus*; A030 *Ciconia nigra*; A026 *Egretta garzetta*;
- ❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of: A080 *Circaetus gallicus*; A238 *Dendrocopos Environments*; A429 *Dendrocopos syriacus*; A236 *Drycopus martius*; A379 *Emberiza hortulana*; A321 *Ficedula albicollis*; A320 *Ficedula parva*; A338 *Lanius collurio*; A339 *Lanius minor*; A246 *Lullula aroborea*; A243 *Melanocorypha calandra*; A151 *Philomachus pygnaux*; A234 *Picus canus*;

2. Regularly occurring migratory species not listed in Annex I of Directive 2009/147/EC:

- ❖ To maintain the conservation status of species associated with open water habitats: A054 *Anas acuta*; A056 *Anas clypeata*; A052 *Anas crecca*; A050 *Anas penelope*; A053 *Anas platyrhynchos*; A055 *Anas quercquedula*; A051 *Anas strepera*; A043 *Anser anser*; A055 *Anas fobalis*; A059 *Aythya ferina*; A061 *Aythya fuligula*; A067 *Bucephala clangula*; A037 *Cygnus columbianus bewickii*; A036 *Cygnus olor*; A459 *Larus cachinnans*; A182 *Larus canus*; A183 *Larus fuscus*; A179 *Larus ridibundus*; A070 *Mergus merganser*; A069 *Mergus serrator*; A058 *Netta rufina*; A017 *Phalacrocorax carbo*; A005 *Podiceps cristatus*; A006 *Podiceps nigricollis*; A174 *Stercorarius longicaudus*; A173 *Stercorarius parasiticus*; A004 *Tachybaptus ruficollis*; A048 *Tadorna tadorna*;
- ❖ To improve the conservation status of species associated with open water habitats: A125 *Fulica atra*;
- ❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of species associated with open water habitats: A025 *Bubulcus ibis*;
- ❖ To maintain the conservation status of species associated with shore habitats (from less deep areas): A168 *Actitis hypoleucos*; A169 *Arenaria interpres*; A144 *Calidris alba*; A149 *Calidris alpina*; A143 *Calidris canutus*; A147 *Calidrix ferruginea*; A145 *Calidrix minuta*; A146 *Calidris temminkii*; A139 *Charadrius morinellus*; A153 *Gallinago gallinago*; A515 *Glareola nordmani*; A130 *Hematopus ostralegus*; A150 *Limicola falcinellus*; A156 *Lymnocyptes minimus*; A156 *Limosa limosa*; A160 *Numenius arquata*; A158 *Numenius phaeopus*; A141 *Pluvialis squatarola*; A155 *Scolopax rusticola*; A161 *Tringa erythropus*; A164 *Tringa nebularia*; A165 *Tringa ochropus*; A163 *Tringa stagnailis*; A162 *Tringa totanus*; A142 *Vanellus vanellus*;
- ❖ To maintain the conservation status of species associated with reedbed habitats: A298 *Acrocephalus arundinaceus*; A296 *Acrocephalus palustris*; A295 *Acrocephalus schoenobaenus*; A297 *Acrocephalus scirpaceus*; A028 *Ardea cinerea*; A123 *Gallinula chloropus*; A292 *Locustella luscinioides*; A260 *Motacilla flava*; A118 *Rallus aquaticus*; A336 *Remiz pendulinus*;
- ❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of species associated with reedbed habitats: A292 *Locustella naevia*;
- ❖ To maintain the conservation status of species associated with open habitats, farmlands used extensively and riparian habitats: A086 *Accipiter nisus*; A247 *Alauda arvensis*; A258 *Anthus cervinus*; A249 *Riparia riparia*; A353 *Sturnus roseus*;
- ❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of species associated with open habitats, farmlands used extensively or riparian habitats: A259 *Anthus spinoletta*; A256 *Anthus trivialis*; A226 *Apus apus*; A228 *Apus melba*; A263 *Bombycilla garrulus*; A087 *Buteo buteo*; A088 *Buteo lagopus*; A366 *Carduelis cannabina*; A364 *Carduelis carduelis*; A368 *Carduelis flammea*; A371 *Carpodacus erythrinus*; A099 *Falco subbuteo*; A360 *Fringilla montifringilla*; A438 *Hippolais pallida*; A252 *Hirundo daurica*; A340 *Lanius excubitor*; A341 *Lanius senator*; A230 *Merops apaster*; A383 *Miliaria calandra*; A262 *Motacilla alba*; A261 *Motacilla cinerea*; A278 *Oenanthe hispanica*; A435 *Oenanthe isabelilina*; A277 *Oenanthe oenanthe*; A337 *Oriolus oriolus*; A214 *Otus scops*; A273 *Phoenicurus ochruros*; A375 *Plecrophenax nivalis*; A275 *Saxicola ruberta*; A276 *Saxicola torquata*; A210 *Sreptopelia turtur*; A351 *Sturnus vulgaris*; A310 *Sylvia*

borin; A310 *Sylvia communis*; A286 *Turdus iliacus*; A284 *Turdus pilaris*; A232 *Upupa epops*;

- ❖ To maintain the conservation status of species associated with forest habitats: A299 *Hippolais icterina*;
- ❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of: A221 *Asio otus*; A363 *Carduelis chloris*; A365 *Carduelis spinus*; A335 *Certhia brachydactyla*; A208 *Columba oenas*; A322 *Ficedula hypoleuca*; A359 *Fringilla coelebs*; A246 *Lullula arborea*; A270 *Luscinia luscinia*; A271 *Luscinia megarhynchos*; A319 *Muscicapa striata*; A274 *Phoenicurus phoenicurus*; A315 *Phylloscopus collybita*; A314 *Phylloscopus sibilatrix*; A316 *Phylloscopus trochilus*; A266 *Prunella modularis*; A317 *Regulus regulus*; A361 *Serinus serinus*; A285 *Sylvia atricapilla*; A308 *Sylvia curruca*; A285 *Turdus philomelos*; A287 *Turdus viscivorus*;
- ❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of species associated with urban habitats: A253 *Delichon urbica*; A251 *Hirundo rustica*.

The site ROSPA0032 Deniz Tepe with an area of 1896.60 ha protects the following species: *Accipiter brevipes*, *Alauda arvensis*, *Anthus campestris*, *Aquila clanga*, *Aquila heliaca*, *Aquila pomarina*, *Bubo bubo*, *Burhinus oedicnemus*, *Buteo rufinus*, *Calandrella brachydactyla*, *Caprimulgus europaeus*, *Ciconia ciconia*, *Ciconia nigra*, *Circaetus gallicus*, *Circus aeruginosus*, *Circus cyaneus*, *Circus macrourus*, *Circus pygargus*, *Coracias garrulus*, *Coturnix coturnix*, *Falco cherrug*, *Falco tinnunculus*, *Falco vespertinus*, *Galerida cristata*, *Hieraetus pennatus*, *Hirundo rustica*, *Lanius collurio*, *Lanius minor*, *Melanocorypha calandra*, *Merops apiaster*, *Miliaria calandra*, *Monticola saxatilis*, *Motacilla alba*, *Motacilla flava*, *Oenanthe isabellina*, *Oenanthe oenanthe*, *Oenanthe pleschanka*, *Phoenicurus ochruros*, *Saxicola torquata*, *Sturnus roseus*, *Upupa epops*.

According to Decision no. 652 of 03.12.2021, for approving the Methodological Rules for implementation of the conservation objectives from Appendix to the Order of the Minister of Environment, Waters and Forests no. 1219/2016 for approving the Management Plan and the Regulation of sites Natura 2000 sites ROSPA0032 Deniz Tepe and ROSCI0067 Deniz Tepe and of the natural reserve Deniz Tepe Hill, code IV.70:

1. The species listed in Annex I of the Birds Directive:
 - ❖ To maintain the conservation status of: A402 *Accipiter brevipes*; A255 *Anthus campestris*; A090 *Aquila clanga*; A404 *Aquila heliaca*; A089 *Aquila pomarina*; A215 *Bubo bubo*; A133 *Burhinus oedicnemus*; A403 *Buteo rufinus*; A030 *Ciconia nigra*; A080 *Circaetus gallicus*; A081 *Circus aeruginosus*; A082 *Circus cyaneus* (populația în migrație), A083 *Circus macrourus*; A084 *Circus pygargus* (populația cuibăritoare); A231 *Coracias garrulus* (populația cuibăritoare); A429 *Dendrocopos syriacus*; A379 *Emberiza hortulana*; A511 *Falco cherrug*; A098 *Falco columbarius*; A103 *Falco peregrinus*; A320 *Ficedula parva*; A092 *Hieraetus pennatus*; A338 *Lanius collurio*; A339 *Lanius minor*; A073 *Milvus migrans*; A072 *Pernis apivorus*;
 - ❖ No conservation objective was defined yet: A079 *Argypius monachus*; A019 *Pelecanus onocrotalus*; A020 *Pelecanus crispus*;
 - ❖ To improve the conservation status of: A243 *Calandrella brachydactyla*; A031 *Ciconia ciconia*; A082 *Circus cyaneus* (populația de iernare); A084 *Circus pygargus* (populația de migrație); A231 *Coracias garrulus* (populația de migrație); A097 *Falco vespertinus*;

A246 *Lullula arborea*; A246 *Lullula arborea*; A242 *Melanocorypha calandra*; A533 *Oenanthe pleschanka*;

- ❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of: A224 *Caprimulgus europaeus*; A716 *Larus melanocephalus*;
- 2. Regularly occurring migratory species not listed in Annex I of Directive 2009/147/EC;
- ❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of species associated with open habitats, farmlands used extensively especially in the period of migration: *Accipiter nisus*; *Alauda arvensis*; *Anthus pratensis*; *Anthus trivialis*; *Apus apus*; *Asio otus*; *Buteo buteo*, *Buteo buteo vulpinus*; *Buteo lagopus*; *Carduelis cannabina*; *Carduelis carduelis*; *Carduelis chloris*; *Carduelis spinus*; *Columba palumbus*; *Corvus corax*; *Corvus cornix*; *Corvus frugilegus*; *Corvus monedula*; *Coturnix coturnix*; *Cuculus canorus*; *Cyanister (Parus) caeruleus*; *Delichon urbica*; *Miliaria calandra (Emberiza calandra)*; *Emberiza schoeniclus*; *Erithacus rubecula*; *Falco subbuteo*; *Falco tinnunculus*; *Fringilla coelebs*; *Galerida cristata*; *Garrulus grandarius*; *Hippolais pallida*; *Hirundo rustica*; *Jynx torquilla*; *Merops apiaster*; *Monticola saxatilis*; *Motacilla alba*; *Motacilla flava*; *Muscicapa striata*; *Oenanthe hispanica*; *Oenanthe isabellina*; *Oenanthe oenanthe*; *Oriolus oriolus*; *Passer hispaniolensis*; *Phoenicurus ochruros*; *Phoenicurus phoenicurus*; *Phylloscopus collybita*; *Pica pica*; *Riparia riparia*; *Saxicola rubetra*; *Saxicola torquata*; *Scolopax rustiola*; *Serinus serinus*; *Streptopelia decaocto*; *Streptopelia turtur*; *Sturnus roseus*; *Sturnus vulgaris*; *Sylvia curruca*; *Troglodytes troglodytes*; *Turdus merula*; *Turdus philomelos*; *Turdus pilaris*; *Upupa epops*;
- 3. Types of habitats present on the site:
 - ❖ To maintain the conservation status of: 40C0* Ponto-Sarmatic deciduous thickets;
 - ❖ To improve the conservation status of: 62C0* Ponto-Sarmatic steppes; 1219
- 4. Types of species listed in Annex 2:
 - ❖ To maintain the conservation status of: 2236 *Campanula romanica*; 5194 *Elaphe sauromates*;
 - ❖ To improve the conservation status of: 1219 *Testudo graeca*; 1335 *Spermophilus citellus*.

The site ROSPA0040 Old Danube - Măcin Branch with an area of 19011.80 ha protects the following species: *Accipiter brevipes*, *Accipiter nisus*, *Acrocephalus melanopogon*, *Alcedo atthis*, *Anthus campestris*, *Aquila pomarina*, *Ardea purpurea*, *Aythya nyroca*, *Botaurus stellaris*, *Branta ruficollis*, *Bubo bubo*, *Burhinus oedicephalus*, *Buteo buteo*, *Buteo rufinus*, *Calandrella brachydactyla*, *Caprimulgus europaeus*, *Charadrius alexandrinus*, *Chlidonias hybridus*, *Ciconia ciconia*, *Ciconia nigra*, *Circaetus gallicus*, *Circus aeruginosus*, *Circus cyaneus*, *Circus macrourus*, *Circus pygargus*, *Coracias garrulous*, *Dendrocopos syriacus*, *Dryocopus martius*, *Egretta garzetta*, *Emberiza hortulana*, *Falco vespertinus*, *Ficedula albicollis*, *Ficedula parva*, *Haliaeetus albicilla*, *Hieraaetus pennatus*, *Himantopus himantopus*, *Ixobrychus minutus*, *Lanius collurio*, *Lanius minor*, *Larus melanocephalus*, *Larus minutus*, *Lullula arborea*, *Melanocorypha calandra*, *Milvus migrans*, *Nycticorax nycticorax*, *Oenanthe pleschanka*, *Pandion haliaetus*, *Pelecanus onocrotalus*, *Pernis apivorus*, *Phalacrocorax pygmeus*, *Philomachus pugnax*, *Picus canus*, *Platalea leucorodia*, *Plegadis falcinellus*, *Porzana parva*, *Recurvirostra avosetta*, *Riparia riparia*, *Sterna albifrons*, *Sterna hirundo*, *Sylvia nisoria*, *Tringa glareola*.

According to Note no. 263210/BT/07.12.2021 for approving the minimum set of special measures of protection and conservation of biological diversity, as well as conservation of natural habitats, wild flora and fauna, the safety of the population and of investments from ROSPA0040 Old Danube- Măcin Branch:

1. The species listed in Annex I of the Birds Directive:
 - ❖ To maintain the conservation status of: A402 *Accipiter brevipes*; A255 *Anthus campestris*; A029 *Ardea purpurea*; A060 *Aythya nyroca*; A021 *Botaurus stellaris*; A396 *Branta ruficollis*; A215 *Bubo bubo*; A133 *Burhinus oedicnemus*; A403 *Buteo rufinus*; A243 *Calandrella brachydactyla*; A138 *Charadrius alexandrinus*; A196 *Chlidonias hybridus*; A031 *Ciconia ciconia*; A030 *Ciconia nigra*; A080 *Circaetus gallicus*; A081 *Circus aeruginosus*; A082 *Circus cyaneus*; A083 *Circus macrourus*; A084 *Circus pygmaeus*; A231 *Coracias garrulus*; A429 *Dendrocopos syriacus*; A026 *Egretta garzetta*; A379 *Emberiza hortulana*; A097 *Falco vespertinus*; A092 *Hieraaetus pennatus*; A131 *Himantopus himantopus*; A022 *Ixobrychus minutus*; A339 *Lanius minor*; A177 *Larus minutus*; A246 *Lullula arbocea*; A242 *Melanocorypha calandra*; A073 *Milvus migrans*; A023 *Mycticorax nycticorax*; A533 *Oenanthe pleschanka*; A094 *Pandion haliaetus*; A019 *Pelecanus anocrotalus*; A072 *Pernis apovorus*; A393 *Phalacrocorax pygmeus*; A034 *Platalea leucorodia*; A032 *Plegadis falcinellus*; A120 *Porzana parva*; A132 *Recurvirostra avosetta*; A195 *Sterna albifrons*; A193 *Sterna hirundo*;
 - ❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of: A293 *Acrocephalus melanopogon*; A321 *Ficedula albicollis*; A320 *Ficedula parva*; A075 *Haliaeetus albicilla*; A338 *Lanius collurio*; A176 *Larus melanocephalus*; A151 *Philomachus pugnax*; A234 *Picus canus*; A307 *Sylvia nisoria*; A166 *Tringa glareola*;
 - ❖ To improve the conservation status of: A229 *Alcedo atthis*; A089 *Aquila pomarina*; A224 *Caprimulgus europaeus*; A236 *Dryocopus martius*;
2. Regularly occurring migratory species not listed in Annex I of Directive 2009/147/EC:
 - ❖ To maintain the conservation status of species associated with mixed terrestrial habitats (forest habitats and open habitats – farmlands used extensively): A086 *Accipiter nisus*;
 - ❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of species associated with mixed terrestrial habitats (forest habitats and open habitats – farmlands used extensively): A087 *Buteo Buteo*;
 - ❖ To maintain the conservation status of species associated with riparian habitats: A249 *Riparia riparia*.

The site ROSPA0052 Beibugeac lake with an area of 469.00 ha protects the following species: *Acrocephalus arundinaceus*, *acrocephalus melanopogon*, *Acrocephalus scirpaceus*, *Actitis hypoleucos*, *Anas acuta*, *Anas clypeata*, *Anas crecca*, *Anas Penelope*, *Anas platyrhynchos*, *Anas querquedula*, *Anas Strepera*, *Anser albifrons*, *Anser anser*, *Anthus campestris*, *Ardea cinerea*, *Ardea purpurea*, *Ardeola ralloides*, *Aythya farina*, *Aythya fuligula*, *Aythya nyroca*, *Branta ruficollis*, *Calidris alba*, *Calidris alpine*, *Calidris ferruginea*, *Calidris minuta*, *Calidris temminckii*, *Charadrius alexandrines*, *Charadrius dubius*, *Charadrius hiaticula*, *Chlidonias hybridus*, *Chlidonias leucopterus*, *Chlidonias niger*, *Ciconia ciconia*, *Ciconia nigra*, *Circaetus gallicus*, *Circus aeruginosus*, *Coracias garrulous*, *Cygnus cygnus*, *Cygnus olor*, *Egretta*

alba, Egretta garzetta, Gallinago gallinago, Glareola pratincole, Haliaeetus albicilla, Himantopus himantopus, Larus cachinnans, Larus canus, Larus fuscus, Larus melanocephalus, Larus minutus, Larus ridibundus, Limicola facinellus, Limosa limosa, Melanocorypha calandra, Motacilla alba, Motacilla flava, Netta rufina, Numenius arquata, Nycticorax nycticorax, Pandion haliaetus, Pelecanus crispus, Pelecanus onocrotalus, Phalacrocorax carbo, Phalacrocorax pygmeus, Phalaropus lobatus, Philomachus pugnax, Platalea leucorodia, Plegadis falcinellus, Pluvialis squatarola, Podiceps cristatus, Podiceps grisegena, Podiceps nigricollis, Recurvirostra avosetta, Riparia riparia, Sterna albifrons, Sterna caspia, Sterna hirundo, Tachybaptus ruficollis, Tadorna ferruginea, Tadorna tadorna, Tringa erythropus, Tringa glareola, Tringa nebularia, Tringa ochropus, Tringa stagnatilis, Tringa tetanus, Vanellus vanellus.

According to Decision no. 623 of 23.11.2021 for approving the Methodological Rules for implementation of the conservation objectives set out in Annex I no. 950/2016 for approving the Management Plan and the Regulation of the Natura 2000 site ROSPA0052 Beibugeac Lake:

1. The species listed in Annex I of the Birds Directive:
 - ❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of: A293 *Acrocephalus medianopogen*; A255 *Anthus campestris*; A029 *Ardea purpurea*; A024 *Ardeola ralloides*; A060 *Aythya nyroca*; A080 *Circus gallicus*; A081 *Circus aeruginosus*; A231 *Coracias garrulus*; A027 *Egretta alba*; A026 *Egretta garzetta*; A177 *Larus minutus*; A242 *Melanocorypha calandra*; A023 *Nycticorax nycticorax*; A094 *Pandion haliaetus*; A393 *Phalacrocorax pygmeus*; A170 *Phalaropus lobatus*; A195 *Sterna albifrons*;
 - ❖ To maintain the conservation status of: A396 *Branta ruficollis*; A138 *Charadrius alexandrinus*; A196 *Chlidonias hybridus*; A197 *Chlidonias niger*; A031 *Ciconia ciconia*; A030 *Ciconia nigra*; A038 *Cygnus cygnus*; A135 *Glareola pratincola*; A075 *Haliaeetus albicilla*; A131 *Himantopus himantopus*; A176 *Larus melanocephalus*; A020 *Pelecanus crispus*; A019 *Pelecanus onocrotalus*; A151 *Philomachus pugnax*; A034 *Platalea leucorodia*; A032 *Plegadis falcinellus*; A190 *Sterna caspia*; A193 *Sterna hirundo*; A397 *Tadorna ferruginea*;
 - ❖ To improve the conservation status of: A132 *Recurvirostra avosetta*; A166 *Tringa glareola*;
2. Regularly occurring migratory species not listed in Annex I of Directive 2009/147/EC:
 - ❖ To maintain the conservation status of species associated with open water habitats: A056 *Anas cyepeata*; A052 *Anas crecca*; A053 *Anas platyrhynchos*; A055 *Anas querquedula*; A041 *Anser albifrons*; A059 *Aythya ferina*; A036 *Cygnus olor*; A459 *Larus cachinnans*; A179 *Larus ridibundus*; A048 *Tadorna tadorna*;
 - ❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of species associated with open water habitats: A054 *Anas acuta*; A050 *Anas penelope*, A051 *Anas strepera*, A043 *Anser anser*, A061 *Aythya fuligula*; A198 *Chlidonias leucopterus*; A182 *Larus canus*; *Larus fuscus*; A058 *Netta rufina*, A017 *Phalacrocorax carbo*, A005 *Podiceps cristatus*, A006 *Podiceps grisegena*, A008 *Podiceps nigricollis*, A004 *Tachybaptus ruficollis*;
 - ❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of species associated with reedbed habitats: A298 *Acrocephalus arundinaceus*; A297 *Acrocephalus scirpaceus*; A028 *Ardea cinerea*; A260 *Motacilla flava*;

- ❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of species associated with open terrestrial habitats (farmlands used extensively): A262 *Motocilla alba*;
- ❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of species associated with riparian and shore habitats (low salinity waters): A168 *Acitis hypoleucos*; A164 *Tringa nebularia*; A165 *Tringa ochropus*; A163 *Tringa stagnatilis*;
- ❖ To maintain the conservation status of species associated with riparian and shore habitats (low salinity waters): A144 *Calidris alba*; A149 *Calidris alpina*; A147 *Calidris ferruginea*; A145 *Calidris minuta*; A146 *Calidris temminckii*; A136 *Charadrius dubius*; A137 *Charadrius hiaticula*; A153 *Gallinago gallinago*; A150 *Linicola falcinellus*; A156 *Limosa limonsa*; A160 *Numenius arquata*; A141 *Pluvialis squaratarola*; A249 *Riparia riparia*; A161 *Trianga erythropus*; A162 *Tringa totanus*; A142 *Vanellus vanellus*.

The site ROSPA0073 Măcin – Niculițel with an area of 67308.80 ha protects the following species: *Accipiter brevipes*, *Anser erythropus*, *Anthus campestris*, *Aquila chrysaetos*, *Aquila clanga*, *Aquila heliaca*, *Aquila nipalensis*, *Aquila pomarina*, *Ardea purpurea*, *Bubo bubo*, *Burhinus oedicephalus*, *Buteo rufinus*, *Calandrella brachydactyla*, *Caprimulgus europaeus*, *Chlidonias hybridus*, *Ciconia ciconia*, *Ciconia nigra*, *Circaetus gallicus*, *Circus aeruginosus*, *Circus cyaneus*, *Circus macrourus*, *Circus pygargus*, *Coracias garrulus*, *Dendrocopos leucotos*, *Dendrocopos SOP Environments*, *Dendrocopos syriacus*, *Dryocopus martius*, *Egretta alba*, *Emberiza hortulana*, *Falco cherrug*, *Falco columbarius*, *Falco peregrinus*, *Falco vespertinus*, *Ficedula albicollis*, *Ficedula parva*, *Grus grus*, *Gyps fulvus*, *Haliaeetus albicilla*, *Hieraaetus pennatus*, *Himantopus himantopus*, *Lanius collurio*, *Lanius minor*, *Lullula arborea*, *Luscinia luscinia*, *Luscinia megarhynchos*, *Merops apiaster*, *Miliaria calandra*, *Milvus migrans*, *Motacilla alba*, *Motacilla flava*, *Muscicapa striata*, *Neophron percnopterus*, *Nycticorax nycticorax*, *Oenanthe isabellina*, *Oenanthe pleschanka*, *Oriolus oriolus*, *Pandion haliaetus*, *Parus lugubris*, *Passer hispaniolensis*, *Pelecanus crispus*, *Pelecanus onocrotalus*, *Pernis apivorus*, *Phalacrocorax pygmeus*, *Phoenicurus ochruros*, *Phylloscopus collybita*, *Picus canus*, *Platalea leucorodia*, *Recurvirostra avosetta*, *Saxicola torquata*, *Sylvia atricapilla*, *Sylvia communis*, *Sylvia curruca*, *Sylvia nisoria*, *Tringa glareola*, *Turdus merula*, *Turdus philomelos*, *Turdus pilaris*, *Upupa epops*.

According to Decision no. 671 sin 08.12.2021 for approving the Methodological Rules for implementation of the specific conservation objectives according to the provisions of par.(2), art.2 of Decision no. 977/2021 repealing the Government Decision no. 1.074.2013 for approving the Management Plan of the National Park Macin Mountains and to establish measures for the management of the National Park Macin Mountains:

1. The species listed in Annex II of the Birds Directive
 - ❖ To maintain the conservation status of: A402 *Accipiter brevipes*; A255 *Anthus campestris*; A090 *Aquila clanga*; A404 *Aquila heliaca*; A809 *Aquila pomarina*; A133 *Burhinus oedicephalus*; A215 *Bubo bubo*; A403 *Buteo rufinus*; A243 *Calandrella brachydactyla*; A224 *Caprimulgus europaeus*; A030 *Ciconia nigra*; A080 *Circaetus gallicus*; A081 *Circus aeruginosus*; A082 *Circus cyaneus*; A083 *Circus macrourus*; A084 *Circus pygargus*; A231 *Coracias garrulus*; A239 *Dendrocopos leucotos*; A238 *Dendrocopos SOP Environments*; A429 *Dendrocopos syriacus*; A236 *Dryocopus martius*; A027 *Egretta alba*; A511 *Falco cherrug*; A098 *Falco columbarius*; A103 *Falco peregrinus*; A097 *Falco vespertinus*; A075 *Haliaeetus albicilla*; A092 *Hieraaetus*

pennatus; A131 *Himantopus himantopus*; A246 *Lullula arborea*; A073 *Milvus migrans*; A078 *Neophron percnopterus*; A094 *Pandion haliaetus*; A019 *Pelecanus onocrotalus*; A234 *Picus canus*; A132 *Recurvivostra avosetta*;

- ❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of: A042 *Anser erythropus*; A091 *Aquila chrysaetos*; A024 *Ardea purpurea*; A196 *Chlidonias hybridus*; A031 *Ciconia ciconia*; A321 *Ficedula albicollis*; A320 *Ficedula parva*; A127 *Grus grus*; A078 *Gyps fulvus*; A338 *Lanius collurio*; A339 *Lanius minor*; A023 *Nycticorax nycticorax*; A533 *Oenanthe pleschanka*; A020 *Pelecanus crispus*; A072 *Pernis apovorus*; A393 *Phalacrocorax pygmeus*; A034 *Platalea leucorodia*; A307 *Sylvia nisoria*;
 - ❖ To improve the conservation status of: A116 *Tringa glareola*;
 - ❖ There is no specific conservation objective: A509 *Aquila nipalensis*;
2. Regularly occurring migratory species not listed in Annex I:
- ❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of forest-associated species: A319 *Muscicapa striata*; A337 *Oriolus oriolus*; A443 *Parus lugubris*; A315 *Phylloscopus collybita*; A311 *Sylvia atricapilla*; A283 *Turdus merula*; A285 *Turdus philomelos*;
 - ❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of species associated with open, mixed and cliff habitats: A509 *Aquila nipalensis*; A270 *Luscinia luscinia*; A271 *Luscinia merahyncon*; A230 *Merops apiaster*; A383 *Miliaria calandra*; A262 *Motacilla alba*; A260 *Motacilla flava*; A435 *Oenanthe isabellina*; A355 *Passer hispaniolensis*; A273 *Phoenicurus ochruros*; A276 *Saxicola torquata*; A309 *Sylvia communis*; A308 *Sylvia curruca*; A284 *Turdus pilaris*;

The site ROSPA0091 Babadag Forest with an area of 57912.00 ha protects the following species: *Accipiter brevipes*, *Accipiter nisus*, *Anthus campestris*, *Aquila clanga*, *Aquila heliaca*, *Aquila pomarina*, *Bubo bubo*, *Burhinus oedicephalus*, *Buteo buteo*, *Buteo lagopus*, *Buteo rufinus*, *Calandrella brachydactyla*, *Caprimulgus europaeus*, *Carduelis chloris*, *Ciconia ciconia*, *Ciconia nigra*, *Circaetus gallicus*, *Circus aeruginosus*, *Circus cyaneus*, *Circus macrourus*, *Circus pygargus*, *Columba palumbus*, *Coracias garrulus*, *Cuculus canorus*, *Dendrocoptes SOP Environments*, *Dryocopus martius*, *Emberiza hortulana*, *Falco cherrug*, *Falco peregrinus*, *Falco tinnunculus*, *Ficedula parva*, *Haliaeetus albicilla*, *Hieraetus pennatus*, *Hippoboscus icterina*, *Hirundo rustica*, *Lanius collurio*, *Lanius excubitor*, *Lanius minor*, *Lanius senator*, *Lullula arborea*, *Melanocorypha calandra*, *Motacilla alba*, *Motacilla flava*, *Muscicapa striata*, *Oenanthe isabellina*, *Oenanthe oenanthe*, *Oriolus oriolus*, *Parus lugubris*, *Pelecanus onocrotalus*, *Pernis ptilorhynchus*, *Phoenicurus phoenicurus*, *Phylloscopus collybita*, *Phylloscopus sibilatrix*, *Picus canus*, *Saxicola torquata*, *Streptopelia turtur*, *Sturnus vulgaris*, *Sylvia atricapilla*, *Sylvia curruca*, *Sylvia nisoria*, *Tadorna ferruginea*, *Upupa epops*.

According to Note no. 262390/BT/03.12.2021 for approving the minimum set of special measures of protection and conservation of biological diversity, as well as conservation of natural habitats, wild flora and fauna, the safety of the population and of investments from ROSPA0091 Babadag Forest:

1. The species listed in Annex II of the Birds Directive:
 - ❖ To maintain the conservation status of: A402 *Accipiter brevipes*; A225 *Anthus campestris*; A090 *Aquila clanga*; A404 *Aquila heliaca*; A089 *Aquila pomarina*; A215 *Bubo bubo*; A133 *Burhinus oedicephalus*; A403 *Buteo rufinus*; A243 *Calandrella brachydactyla*; A224 *Caprimulgus europaeus*; A031 *Ciconia ciconia*; A030 *Ciconia*

nigra; A080 *Circaetus gallicus*; A081 *Circus aeruginosus*; A082 *Circus cyaneus*; A083 *Circus macrourus*; A084 *Circus pyharhus*; A231 *Coracias garrulus*; A238 *DendrocoSOP Environments*; A236 *Drycopus martius*; A379 *Emberiza hortulana*; A511 *Falco cherrug*; A103 *Falco peregrinus*; A097 *Falco vespertinus*; A320 *Ficedula parva*; A075 *Haliaeetus albicilla*; A092 *Hieraaetus pennatus*; A338 *Lanius callurio*; A339 *Lanius minor*; A246 *Lullula arborea*; A242 *Melanocorypha calandra*; A019 *Pelecanus onocrotalus*; A072 *Pernis apivorus*; A234 *Picus canus*; A307 *Sylvia nisoria*; A397 *Tadorna ferruginea*;

2. Regularly occurring migratory species not listed in Annex I of Directive 2009/147/EC
 - ❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of species associated with reedbed habitats: A260 *Motacilla flava*;
 - ❖ To maintain the conservation status of species associated with open habitats, farmlands, used extensively: A086 *Accipiter nisus*; A087 *Buteo buteo*; A435 *Oenanthe isabellina* , A443 *Parus lugubris*;
 - ❖ To maintain or to improve the conservation status of species associated with open habitats, farmlands used extensively: A088 *Buteo lagopus*; A208 *Columba palumbus*; A212 *Cuculus canorus*; A299 *Hippolais icterina*; A340 *Lanius excubitor*; A341 *Lanius senator*; A262 *Motacilla alba*; A277 *Oenanthe oenanthe*; A337 *Oriolus oriolus*; A443 *Parus lugubris*; A276 *Saciola torquata*; A210 *Streptopelia turtur*; A351 *Sturnus vulgaris*; A232 *Upupa epops*;
 - ❖ To maintain or to improve the conservation status of species associated with forest habitats and bushes: A363 *Carduelis chloris*; A319 *Muscicapa striata*; A274 *Phoenicurus phoenicurus*; A315 *Phylloscopus collybita*; A314 *Phylloscopus sibilatrix*; A311 *Sylvia atricapilla*; A308 *Sylvia curruca*.

The site ROSPA0100 Casimcea Steppe with an area of 21954.80 ha protects the following species: *Accipiter brevipes*, *Accipiter brevipes*, *Alauda arvensis*, *Anthus campestris*, *Aquila heliaca*, *Aquila pomarina*, *Asio otus*, *Burhinus oedignemus*, *Buteo buteo*, *Buteo rufinus*, *Calandrella brachydactyla*, *Ciconia ciconia*, *Ciconia nigra*, *Circaetus gallicus*, *Circus aeruginosus*, *Circus cyaneus*, *Circus macrourus*, *Circus pygargus*, *Columba palumbus*, *Coracias garrulous*, *Coturnix coturnix*, *Cuculus canorus*, *DendrocoSOP syriacus*, *Emberiza hortulana*, *Falco cherrug*, *Falco peregrinus*, *Falco vespertinus*, *Ficedula albicollis*, *Hieraaetus pennatus*, *Hippolais icterina*, *Hirundo daurica*, *Hirundo rustica*, *Jynx torquilla*, *Lanius collurio*, *Lanius minor*, *Lanius senator*, *Lullula arborea*, *Luscinia megarhynchos*, *Melanocorypha calandra*, *Merops apiaster*, *Miliaria calandra*, *Milvus migrans*, *Motacilla alba*, *Motacilla flava*, *Oenanthe isabellina*, *Oenanthe oenanthe*, *Oenanthe pleschanka*, *Oriolus oriolus*, *Pelecanus onocrotalus*, *Pernis apivorus*, *Saxicola torquata*, *Streptopelia turtur*, *Sylvia atricapilla*, *Sylvia borin*, *Sylvia communis*.

According to Note no. 263210/BT/07.12.2021 for approving the minimum set of special measures of protection and conservation of biological diversity, as well as conservation of natural habitats, wild flora and fauna, the safety of the population and of investments from ROSPA0100 Casimcea Steppe:

1. The species listed in the Annex of the Birds Directive:
 - ❖ To maintain the conservation status of species of birds dependent on open water habitats: A402 *Accipiter brevipes*; A255 *Anthus campestris*; A089 *Aquila pomarina*; A133 *Burhinus oedignemus*; A403 *Buteo rufinus*; A234 *Calandrella brachydactyla*; A031 *Ciconia*

ciconia; A030 *Ciconia nigra*; A080 *Circaetus gallicus*; A081 *Circus aeruginosus*; A082 *Circus cyaneus*; A083 *Circus macrourus*; A084 *Circus pygargus*; A231 *Coracias garrulus*; A511 *Falco cherrug*; A097 *Falco vespertinus*; A092 *Hieraetus pennatus*; A242 *Melanocorypha calandra*; A073 *Milvus migrans*; A019 *Pelecanus onocrotalus*; A072 *PERnis apivorus*;

❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of species of birds dependent on open water habitats: A379 *Emberiza hortulana*; A103 *Falco peregrinus*; A321 *Ficedula albicollis*; A338 *Lanius collurio*; A339 *Lanius minor*; A246 *Lullula arborea*;

❖ Clarification of the conservation status: A429 *Dendrocopos syriacus*;

2. Regularly occurring migratory species not listed in Annex I of Directive 2009/147/EC

❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of species of birds dependent on reedbed habitats: A271 *Luscinia megarhynchos*; A260 *Motacilla flava*;

❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of species of birds dependent on open habitats, farmlands used extensively: A247 *Alauda arvensis*; A087 *Buteo buteo*; A208 *Columba palumbus*; A212 *Cuculus canorus*; A299 *Hippolais icterina*; A233 *Jynx torquilla*; A341 *Lanius senator*; A230 *Merops apiaster*; A383 *Miliaria calandra*; A262 *Motacilla alba*; A435 *Oenanthe isabellina*; A277 *Oenanthe oenanthe*; A533 *Oenanthe pleschanka*; A337 *Oriolus oriolus*; A276 *Saxicola torquata*; A210 *Streptopelia turtur*; A310 *Sylvia borin*; A309 *Sylvia communis*;

❖ To maintain the conservation status of species of birds dependent on open habitats, farmlands used extensively: A086 *Accipiter nisus*; A087 *Buteo buteo*; A113 *Coturnix coturnix*;

❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of species of birds dependent on forest and scrub habitats: A221 *Asio otus*; A311 *Sylvia atricapilla*;

❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of species of birds associated with cliffs: A252 *Hirundo daurica*;

❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of species of birds dependent on urban habitats: A251 *Hirundo rustica*;

The site ROSPA0121 Brateş Lake with an area of 15878.90 ha protects the following species: *Anas crecca*, *Anas penelope*, *Anas platyrhynchos*, *Anser albifrons*, *Branta ruficollis*, *Chlidonias hybridus*, *Chlidonias niger*, *Flaco vespertinus*, *Fulica atra*, *Larus cachinnans*, *Larus ridibundus*, *Pelecanus onocrotalus*.

According to Note no. 17949/BT/29.06.2021 for approving the minimum set of special measures of protection and conservation of biological diversity, as well as conservation of natural habitats, wild flora and fauna, the safety of the population and of investments from ROSPA0121 Brateş Lake:

1. The species mentioned in the standard form, listed in Annex I to the Council Directive 2009/147/EC:

❖ To improve the conservation status for: A396 *Branta ruficollis*; A197 *Chlydonias niger*; A097 *Falco vespertinus*; A019 *Pelecanus onocrotalus*;

❖ To maintain the conservation status for: A196 *Chlydonias hybridus*;

2. Regularly occurring migratory species not listed in Annex I:

❖ To improve the conservation status of species associated with open water habitats: A052 *Anas crecca*; A050 *Anas penelope*; A053 *Anas platyrhynchos*; A055 *Anas albifrons*; A125 *Fulica atra*; A459 *Larus cachinnans*; A179 *Larus ridibundus*.

3.1.6. Cultural heritage and landscape

According to the Emergency Government Ordinance no. 57/2007 on the regime of protected natural areas, conservation of natural habitats, wild flora and fauna, approved with amendments and completions by Law no. 49/2011, the landscape is defined as „an area perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors”. The importance of landscape is emphasized by Law no. 451/2002 for ratifying the European landscape convention adopted in Florence on 20 October 2000 according to which landscape is an important part of the quality of life that contributes to the formation of local cultures, which is also a basic component of the European natural and cultural heritage that contributes to the strengthening of European identity.

Landscape degradation is closely related to the degradation of the conservation status of biological diversity. The National Strategy and the Action Plan for Biodiversity Conservation for 2014-2020 highlights that the main anthropic elements that caused the change of the composition and functions of ecological systems, including the capacity of production and support of biodiversity in Romania derives from the objectives of the social-economic development strategies as well as from the means used to implement them in the period 1950-1989.

The visual impact is generated by a series of anthropic actions, among which:

- ❖ The conversion of natural and semi-natural ecological systems into agricultural production systems;
- ❖ High industrialization because of the development of the extensive productive infrastructure. The impact on the landscape in this case is indirect, caused by the increase of the consumption of mineral and energetic non-renewable resources, an action that has a major contribution on the pollution of air, ground and underground waters or the soil;
- ❖ Overexploitation of forests with direct consequences on the structure and functions of ecosystems, causing ecological unbalances especially at the level of the hydrographic basins from the mountain area;
- ❖ The execution of wide hydrotechnical works for water accumulations;
- ❖ Increasing the electricity production capacity in the context of increase of the needs of the population and continuous urbanization that implies the consumption of inferior coal, as well as the exploitation and extension of ground mining by extending areas occupied by non-ecologized tailing ponds and the extension of the electricity distribution infrastructure by increasing the number of overhead lines (OHL), both results contributing to the qualitative degradation of the landscape;
- ❖ Urban development, especially the growth of urban population, causes a deterioration of urban landscape by reducing the area of green spaces or by building on them, cutting trees or by ineffective waste and waste water collection;
- ❖ Development of the transportation infrastructure by fragmentation of natural habitats and implicitly of the landscape;
- ❖ The overexploitation of renewable and non-renewable natural resources for supplying the production processes.

Because the *programme* does not propose a list of exact projects at the time of preparation of this Environmental report, we cannot estimate the potential impact on a number of objectives pertaining to the cultural heritage. The cultural heritage will be considered after the approval of the Programme and of the actions determined below regarding the promotion of cultural and touristic objectives and the development of cultural services.

3.1.7. Waste management

The improvement of waste management contributes to the reduction of health and environment-related issues, the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions (directly by reducing the emissions from landfills and indirectly by recycling materials that can be extracted and processed) and avoiding any negative impact locally for example: the landscape alteration by landfills, local water and air pollution, uncontrolled waste discharge, transportation of anthropic floaters on water streams from the hydrographic network.

Current presentation of waste management in Botoşani County³:

According to the County Waste Management Plan at the level of Botoşani County, the following types of waste are collected: municipal waste, dangerous municipal waste, used oil, packaging waste, electrical and electronic equipment waste, construction and demolition waste, sludges from the treatment of urban waste water.

In order to optimize its collection and transportation system, Botoşani County was divided into 5 collection areas as follows:

- Area 1 Dorohoi, includes 25 LAUs: Dorohoi* and Darabani (urban area) and Mihăileni, Căndeşti, Dersca, Lozna, Hlişeu-Horia, Pomârla, Cristineşti, Suharău, Hudeşti, Conceşti, Păltiniş, Şendriceni, Văculeşti, Vârfu Câmpului, Leorda, Brăeşti, Dimăcheni, Corlăţeni, Cordăreni, Havârna, Broscăuţi, George Enescu, Ibăneşti (rural area); the company providing the collection and transportation services is Fritehnic SRL Suceava for the following categories of waste: residual waste and recyclable waste;

*UAT Dorohoi: Dorohoi Mun. and the affiliated localities: Dealu Mare, Loturi Enescu, Satul Nou, Progresu and Putreda – independently manage Area 1 Dorohoi the waste collection and transportation during the period set out in the contract; the operator in charge of the collection, transportation, transfer, sorting of waste is SC Servicii Publice Locale SRL (until 31.03.2021) for the following categories of waste: residual waste and separately collected recyclable waste, WEEE, food market waste, park and garden waste, street waste;

- Area 2 Săveni, includes 14 LAUs: Săveni (urban area) and Vorniceni, Ştiubeni, Drăguşeni, Mileanca, Vişoara, Rădăuţi-Prut, Coţuşca, Mitoc, Adăşeni, Avrămeni, Vlăsineşti, Hăneşti, Manoleasa (rural area); the company in charge of the collection and transportation is Ritmic Com SRL for the following categories of waste: residual waste and separately collected recyclable waste;

- Area 3 Ştefăneşti, includes 8 LAUs: Ştefăneşti (urban area) and Truşeşti, Dobârceni, Mihălăşeni, Ripiceni, Durneşti, Româneşti, Santa Mare (rural area); the company in charge of the collection, transportation, transfer, sorting, operation of landfill waste is Diasil Service SRL Suceava for the following categories of waste: residual waste and deşeuri reciclabile colectate separat;

³ Source: County Waste Management Plan in Botoşani County (2020-2025)

- Zona 4 Botoșani includes 26 LAUs: Bucecea, Botoșani (urban area) and Tudora, Vorona, Corni, Vlădeni, Cristești, Curtești, Mihai Eminescu, Bălușeni, Roma, Stăuceni, Răchiți, Nicșeni, Blândești, Unțeni, Gorbănești, Sulița, Ungureni, Dângeni, Lunca, Albești, Todireni, Hlipcenii, Răușeni, Călărași (rural area); the company in charge of collection and transportation is Urban Serv SA Botoșani for the following categories of waste: residual waste, recyclable waste collected separately; direct delegation by Decision of the Local Council of Botosani Municipality, WEEE in Botoșani Municipality, food market waste, parks and gardens waste, street waste;
- Area 5 Flămânzi includes 5 LAUs: Flămânzi (urban area) and Copălău, Coșula, Frumușica, Prăjeni (rural area) the company in charge of collection and transportation is Florconstruct SRL Suceava for the following categories of waste: residual waste and recyclable waste collected separately.

The local authorities of each LAU are in charge of the management of waste from gardens and parks and other public areas by direct delegation of the services or through their own departments, in the localities that have these arrangements.

In Dorohoi Municipality, the cleaning operator Servicii Publice Locale SRL Dorohoi is responsible for the management of green spaces and cemeteries and for the collection of green waste from these areas.

The precollection of waste from food markets is managed by the market administrators, the collection and transportation being provided by transfer stations/sorting station/C.M.I.D. as applicable, by cleaning operators who collect municipal waste from the appropriate LAU.

Two categories of data are presented for the transfer stations:

- Data regarding the transfer stations – data for 2019 – location and operating capacities;
- Data regarding the quantities of waste transferred – within the last 5 years.

In Botoșani County there are currently three Transfer stations (TS), two of these were made by financing for S.M.I.D. and a station by previous PHARE financing. Until 2019, there is also a fourth transfer stations, also built with PHARE funds. The administration of transfer stations built by S.M.I.D, Săveni and Ștefănești, owned by LAU Botoșani County, is ensured by the operator S.C. DIASIL SERVICE S.R.L. Suceava (according to the Association Agreement concluded between DIASIL SERVICE S.R.L. Suceava and S.C. ROSSAL S.R.L. Roman) based on the Management delegation agreement, by concession, of the transfer station management activity, sorting municipal waste and management of the landfill – Botoșani County, no. 12016/02.08.2016., with the exception set out in art. 17 of the Contract for Dorohoi transfer station and Flămânzi transfer station no. 86/31.08.2018.

In regard to the operation of the transfer station of Dorohoi, this is currently managed by Dorohoi Public Local Service, under direct management, which will be taken over by the DIASIL SERVICE SRL Suceava and ROSSAL S.A. Roman association on 01.04.2021, according to the Decision of the Local Council of Dorohoi no. 229/2020. The operation and management of the transfer station of Dorohoi was provided until 31.03. 2021 by S.C. SPL S.R.L. Dorohoi under direct management, based on the Cleaning service delegation agreement no. 10 of 01.11.20110, extended by Addendum approved by the Local Council Decision no. 829 of 18.11.2020.

The transfer station of Dorohoi is in the public domain of LAU Dorohoi.

We specify that in Botoșani County there are currently only 2 sorting stations (S.s.) of which 3 at the date of implementation of S.M.I.D., respectively the Sorting station belonging to C.M.I.D. Stăuceni made by financing for S.M.I.D. and included in the integrated waste management system and the Dorohoi sorting station made by previous PHARE financing S.M.I.D. managed by S.P.L. Dorohoi. The third sorting station from Flămânzi was built from PHARE funds and since 2018 it is non-operational.

Waste disposal:

In Botoșani County, in the reference year, there is a compliant landfill belonging to S.M.I.D. From an administrative and legal perspective, the land on which the landfill and the adjacent technical facilities were built belong to the Botoșani County Council. The land on which C.M.I.D. Stăuceni was built is located outside the built-up area of Stăuceni commune, Victoria village. The access is made from DN 29D on an paved service road. C.M.I.D. Stăuceni spreads on around 18.7 ha, of which around 11.6 ha are assigned to cells 1 and 2 of the compliant landfill. The first cell currently operational has an area of 6.23 ha.

Hazardous municipal waste are: 20 01 13*, 20 01 14*, 20 01 15*, 20 01 17*, 20 01 19*, 20 01 26*, 20 01 27*, 20 01 31*, 20 01 33*, 20 01 37*.

The S.M.I.D project called for the equipment of the transfer stations with containers for hazardous waste, in the public area of these stations, hazardous waste being brought by voluntary contribution. This collection system was completely ineffective, highlighted by the fact that 0 quantities of hazardous waste collected was reported.

Used cooking oil:

The categories of used oils found in municipal waste are code 20 01 25 edible oils and fats and code 20 01 26* oils and fats, other than those mentioned in 20 01 25. There are no specific legal requirements for this category of waste (the government decision regulating the management of used oils does not only target mineral used oils), since there is no law that requires to the population to collect used cooking oil.

Current presentation of waste management in Satu Mare County⁴:

According to the County Waste Management Plan at the level of Satu Mare County, the following types of waste are collected:

- A. **Municipal waste:** mixed municipal waste collected; similar mixed waste (trade, industry, institutions) collected; household and similar waste collected separately (paper and cardboard, plastic, metal, glass, voluminous, textiles, biodegradable, others); hazardous municipal waste; waste from gardens and parks; food market waste; street waste.
- B. **Special waste flows:** biodegradable waste, packaging waste, food waste, electrical and electronic equipment waste, used cooking oils; construction and demolition waste; sludges from the treatment of city used oils.
- C. **Waste resulting from the activities of health units and from veterinary activities.**

As regards precollection, collection and transportation of municipal waste, including hazardous toxic waste from household waste, except for special waste and sorting municipal waste controlled storage of municipal waste at the level of Iași County are the following companies:

⁴ County waste management plan in Satu Mare County (2019-2025)

- ✓ SC Cleanman SRL collects the following types of waste: household waste and similar waste from the following LAU: Negrești-Oaș, Bixad, Pir;
- ✓ SC BioFloralis SRL collects the following types of waste: household waste and similar waste from LAU Carei;
- ✓ SC Ierul Tiream SRL collects the following types of waste: household waste and similar waste from LAU Capleni, Cauas, Cămin, Foieni, Urziceni, Petrești, Piscolt, Bervenii, Sanislau, Ciumesti, Tiream, Andri;
- ✓ SC Tur Someș Livada SRL collects the following types of waste: household waste and similar waste from LAU Livada, Agris, Apa, Calinesti-Oas, Gherta Mica Halmeu, Mediesu Aurit, Micula, Porumbesti, Turt, Turulung;
- ✓ SC Valea Medișă SRL collects the following types of waste: household waste and similar waste from LAU Homoroade*, Viile Satu Mare;
- ✓ COMUNA HODOD / Servicii Publice Hodod collects the following types of waste: household waste and similar waste from LAU Hodod and the affiliated localities;
- ✓ SERVICIUL PUBLIC al COMUNEI MOFTIN collects the following types of waste: household waste and similar waste from LAU Moftin and the affiliated localities;
- ✓ COMUNA BOGDAND / Servicii Publice Bogdand collects the following types of waste: household waste and similar waste from LAU Bogdad and the affiliated localities;
- ✓ COMUNA BELTIUG / SC Belsalrom SRL collects the following types of waste: household waste and similar waste from LAU Beltiug and the affiliated localities;
- ✓ SC Salgardenprest Tășnad SRL collects the following types of waste: household waste and similar waste, food market waste, waste from parks and gardens, street waste from LAU Tășnad;
- ✓ SC Pasada Servicii SRL from LAU Crucișor, Culciu, Valea Vinului;
- ✓ SC Salubrizare Supur SRL collects the following types of waste: household waste and similar waste from LAU Supur.

Recyclable waste collected separately are transported either to authorized economic operators for recovery or at the sorting stations existing across the county.

Currently, at the level of the county, there is 1 sorting station and a sorting line for municipal waste, currently operational.

The sorting station within the Regional Landfill of Doba, Satu Mare County was established in 2011, being under the administration of the "Public Integrated Waste Management Service in Satu Mare County". The sorting installation is built on 1,281 m². The station is operational 8 h/day, 5 days/week, the separation being manual. The sorting cabin is equipped with 4 emptying bunkers on both sides of the sorting belt, bunkers manually supplied per type of waste by operators. The waste resulting from the sorting process is put in ballots and stored until dispatch in the recoverable baled waste storage area. The sorted and baled waste are recovered by authorized companies that also provide transportation.

As regards the composting of municipal waste, currently in the county there is 1 composting station - the composting station from the Regional Landfill Doba, Satu Mare County.

Current presentation of waste management in Maramureș County⁵:

⁵ Source: County Waste Management Plan in Maramureș County (2019-2025)

According to the County Waste Management Plan in Maramureş County, the following types of waste are collected: municipal waste (household waste and assimilated waste from trade, industry and institutions), including fractions collected separately: fractions collected separately, waste from gardens and parks (including cemetery waste), other municipal waste (mixed municipal waste, waste from parts, street waste, voluminous waste, etc; Packaging and packaging waste (including municipal waste from packaging collected separately); Waste of electric and electronic equipment; Waste from constructions and demolitions; Sludges from the treatment of city used water.

In the process of collection and transportation of waste, the authorities have reviewed the particularities of the landscape in the county, by creating four collection areas:

- Sîrbi Area;
- Sighetul-Marmaţiei Area;
- Moisei Area;
- Târgu Lăpuş Area.

As regards the main details of the transfer stations, the following information can be briefly mentioned. Therefore, three transfer stations were made, as follows:

- The transfer station from Târgu Lăpuş (for the southern part) – located at 70 km from CMID Sârbi;
- The transfer station from Moisei (for the eastern and north-eastern part), located at 140 km from CMID Sârbi;
- The transfer station from Sighetu Marmaţiei (for the northern part), located at 90 km from CMID Sârbi.

The main objective of a sorting installation is to separate from municipal waste collected separately of materially recoverable fractions. The main materials sorted are: paper, cardboard, glass, metals and wood.

This section contains information about sorting installations from Maramureş County, quantities of waste processed or quantities of resulting waste.

Therefore, to cover the quantities of recyclable waste from Maramures County, 2 sorting stations were built:

- The sorting station in Sighetul Marmaţiei that will service the northern and north-eastern part of the county that receives the waste selectively collected from area 2 (Sighetu Marmaţiei) and 3 (Moisei);
- The sorting station at CMID Sârbi that will service the southern and south-western part of the county, that receives the waste selectively from area 1(Sîrbi) and 4 (Târgu Lăpuş).

Current presentation of the waste management in Suceava County⁶:

According to the County Waste Management Plan at the level of Suceava County, the following types of waste are collected: non-hazardous and hazardous municipal waste (domestic and similar waste from trade, industry and institutions), including used cooking oils and special flows, part of municipal waste (packaging waste, waste of electrical and electronic equipment), as well as waste from constructions and demolitions and sludges from the treatment of urban used waters.

⁶ Source: County Waste Management Plan in Suceava County (2020-2025)

For sorting the municipal waste at the level of Suceava County, there are 2 compliant landfills.

Moara Ecological Landfill at the Integrated Waste Management Center of Moara, falling in class b – non-hazardous waste landfill, operational from 10 July 2019, based on the integrated environment authorization no. 3/14.11.2018.

The activity and management of this activity are carried out by the Association S.C. FLORCONSTRUCT S.R.L. - S.C. FRITEHNIC S.R.L.- S.C. RITMIC COM S.R.L., as a result of the agreement of delegation by concession and management of CMID Moara concluded with Suceava County Council. The landfill was designed to be developed in two stages, corresponding to 2 storage cells, on an area of 22.31 ha. The first cell was built through the SMID Suceava project, with an area of 7,6 ha and has a storage capacity of 1,380,000 tons. This will ensure the storage of waste for a period of 10 years.

Pojorâta Ecological Landfill, falling in class b – non-hazardous landfill, with one storage cell, built on an area of 5.6055 ha and has a capacity of 390.000 tons. The landfill will ensure the storage of waste for 25 years.

Currently, for Pojorâta landfill, APM Suceava has the following documentation: Application form and Location report for obtaining the integrated environmental permit.

Until the ecological landfill from Moara is opened (10 July 2019), five temporary waste storage platforms were authorized in Suceava County.

In this project, because the waste management system largely depends on the zonal management of waste, Suceava County was structured in seven main management areas:

- **Area 1 Rădăuți** covers 31 LAUs (Rădăuți Municipality, 3 town: Siret, Vicovu de Sus and Milișăuți and 27 communes), is located in the North-eastern part of Suceava County and has a total population of 189.512 inhabitants registered in 2019, representing around 2.88% of the total population of the county. Of the total population of the area, 35.23% (66,760 persons) live in the urban area and 64.77% (122,752 persons), in the rural area. The area is serviced by the transfer station of Rădăuți (SOP Environment) and by the treatment station of Rădăuți (PHARE).

- **Area 2 Gura Humorului** covers 13 LAUs (3 cities: Gura Humorului, Frasin and Solca and 10 communes: Poienii Solca, Cacica, Pârteștii de Jos, Mănăstirea Humorului, Păltinoasa, Capu Câmpului, Valea Moldovei, Ostra, Slatina and Stulpicani), is situated in the central-southern part of Suceava County and has a total population of 68,378 inhabitants registered in 2019, representing around 8.98% of the total population of the county. Of the total population of the area, 39.06% (26,711 persons) live in the urban area and 60.94% (41,667 persons), in the rural area. The area is serviced by the transfer and sorting station of Gura Humorului (PHARE), extended with the Public Center for Collection of special waste.

- **Area 3 Fălticeni** covers 17 LAUs (Fălticeni Municipality, the town of Dolhasca and 15 communes: Drăgușeni, Mălini, Cornu Luncii, Rădășeni, Horodniceni, Hârtop, Preutești, Dolhești, Fântâna Mare, Baia, Rașca, Boroaia, Forăști, Bogdănești and Vadu Moldovei), is situated in the South-eastern part of Suceava County and has a total population of 115,033 inhabitants registered in 2019, representing around 15.10% of the total population of the county. Of the total population of the area, 37.15% (42,733 persons) live in the urban area and 62.85% (72,300 persons), in the rural area. The area is serviced by the transfer station of Fălticeni (SOP Environment).

- **Area 4 Câmpulung Moldovenesc** covers 6 LAUs (Municipiul Câmpulung Moldovenesc and 5 communes: Moldovița, Vatra Moldoviței, Sadova, Vama and Frumosu), is situated in the central part of Suceava County and has a total population of 41,817 inhabitants in 2019, representing around 5.49% of the total population of the county. Of the total population of the area, 47.75% (19,968 persons) live in the urban area and 52.25% (21,849 persons), in the rural area. The area is serviced by the transfer station of Câmpulung Moldovenesc (SOP Environment).

- **Area 5 Vatra Dornei** covers 9 LAUs (Vatra Dornei Municipality, the city of Broșteni and 7 communes: Coșna, Dorna Candrenilor, Dorna Arini, Crucea, Poiana Stampei, Șaru Dornei and Panaci), is situated in the south-western part of Suceava county and has a total population of 41,420 inhabitants in 2019, representing around 5.44% of the total population of the county. Of the total population of the area, 55.83% (23,123 persons) live in the urban area and 44,17% (18,927 persons), in the rural area. The area is serviced by the transfer station of Vatra Dornei (PHARE) and by the Public Center for Collection of Special Waste (SOP Environment 2007 – 2013).

- **Area 6 Moara** covers 30 LAUs (Suceava Municipality, 3 cities: Cajvana, Salcea and Liteni and 26 communes), is situated in the eastern part of Suceava county and has a total population of 287,493 inhabitants in 2019, representing around 37.74% of the total population of the county. Of the total population of the area, 54.26% (155,981 persons) live in the urban area and 45.74% (131,512 persons), in the rural area. The area is serviced directly by the Integrated Waste Management Center from Moara – CMID Moara, that includes the following facilities: compliant landfill, sorting station, public center for collection of special waste.

- **Area 7 Pojorâta** covers 8 LAUs (8 communes: Pojorâta, Iacobenii, Ciocănești, Fundu Moldovei, Breaza, Cârlibaba, Moldova Sulița and Izvoarele Sucevei), is situated in the north-western part of Suceava County and has a population of 18,155 inhabitants in 2019, representing around 2.38% of the total population of the county. The area is serviced directly by the compliant landfill from Pojorâta.

Current presentation of waste management in Tulcea County⁷:

According to the County Waste Management Plan in Tulcea County, the following types of waste are collected: municipal waste, municipal hazardous waste, used cooking oil, packaging waste, waste of electrical and electronic equipment, construction and demolition waste, sludges resulting from the treatment of urban used waters.

For the storage of municipal waste in Suceava County, there are 2 compliant landfills.

The collection of municipal and similar waste in Tulcea County is organized on 4 collection areas, as follows:

- Area 1 - Tulcea, comprising Tulcea Municipality;
- Area 2 - Mihai Bravu, comprising the towns of Isaccea, Babadag and 28 communes;
- Area 3 – Măcin, comprising the town of Măcin and 10 communes;
- Area 4 – Danube Delta, comprising the town of Sulina and 7 communes.

Currently, according to the SMID project, the waste is collected from 4 separate areas of the county and are guided directly or through the existing transfer stations towards the landfill from Tulcea, TMB station from Mihai Bravu and/or the landfill from Mihai Bravu located on the same site as TMB station.

⁷ Source: County Waste Management Plan in Suceava County (2020-2025)

The waste transportation flows at the date of preparation of the County Waste Management

Plan are:

- The waste collected in area 1 is directed towards:
 - Tulcea landfill – for residual waste;
 - Tulcea sorting station – for recyclable waste;
 - TMB Mihai Bravu station – for mixed waste, with content of biodegradable materials. After the biological processes carried out in TMB mixed waste, with content of biodegradable materials. After the biological processes conducted at TMB, the resulting materials (CLO) return to Tulcea, to be stored at the Tulcea landfill;
- The waste collected in area 2 are directed towards:
 - TMB station from Mihai Bravu/ Mihai Bravu landfill – for mixed municipal waste;
 - The sorting station from Măcin / Agighiol, for separately collected recyclable waste;
- The waste collected in area 3 are directed towards:
 - TMB station from Mihai Bravu/ Mihai Bravu landfill – for mixed municipal waste;
 - The sorting station from Măcin, for separately collected recyclable waste;
- The waste collected in area 4 are directed towards:
 - The transfer/sorting station from Sulina (if necessary) and directly towards TMB/ Mihai Bravu landfill – for all waste. The point of processing the waste transported by the river is in Nufăru locality, where there is a specific berth.
- The waste collected from LAU Murighiol are directed towards:
 - Tulcea landfill – for residual waste;
 - Tulcea sorting station – no data available.

The existing transfer stations at the level of the county are:

- Măcin transfer station;
- Sulina transfer station;
- Chilia Veche, Crișan, Sf. Gheorghe transfer stations, non-operational.

Currently, the storage of waste collected in Tulcea County is made in two compliant landfills of non-hazardous waste: Tulcea and Mihai Bravu.

Tulcea landfill that services Area 1 (Tulcea Municipality) was designed to have 8 cells, with a total capacity of 1,700,000 mc. Two cells have been built until now, until now the first cells' capacity (378.580 m³) has been exhausted.

Therefore, at the beginning of 2020, a built capacity of 180.314 m³ was available.

The available capacity designed (after building the othr 6 cells) is 1,321,420 m³.

Mihai Bravu landfill that services Areas 2, 3 and 4 of the county (compliant) was designed with 3 cells, with a total capacity of 554,198 m³. Until now, with funding from SOP Environment, a single cell was built and authorized with a volume of 181,755 m³ and a lifespan of 6 years. At the beginning of 2020, the available built capacity was of 181,755 m³.

Given the current situation and the waste generation forecasts for storage in the planning period, it is not necessary to study the creation of new storage capacities for the municipal waste generated in the county.

3.1.8. Climate change-related risk management

The pollution with carbon dioxide increased at a high rate with the risk of reaching the threshold of global warming at 1.5 degrees Celsius in the next 15 years, instead of the end of the century. This is one of the main conclusions of a historical report approved by the delegates from 195 countries and published by the Intergovernmental panel on climate change (IPCC).⁸

Adaptation was a special focus during the deliberations of the recent Conference of the Parties (COP26). The parties established a working programme to define the global objective regarding the adjustment, that will identify the collective needs and solutions to the climate crisis that already affects many countries.⁹

Based on the latest reports, climate changes play a major role in enhancing the risk of dangerous meteorological phenomena, disasters, floods, wildfires. From this perspective, risk management in the face of these disasters must become more effective, a true component of integrated management, urgent. Important are also the measures of prevention and reduction of the vulnerabilities caused by the effects of climate changes.

To enhance the resilience to the phenomenon of climate changes, measures must be taken at a national and regional scale. The results of risk evaluations are the basis for establishing and prioritizing the most appropriate measures.

The estimates for the area are that, by the end of this century, it is expected an increase of the temperature with 4 degrees C, if the trends are maintained and the actions remain at a no-action scenario. By comparison with temperature changes, where an increase is expected all across Europe, the future tendency of precipitations is more complex. It is estimated that there will be a reduction of summer periods in the Mediterranean Sea so that it is expected a future reduction of precipitations of 20% for the summer.

These climate changes undoubtedly contribute to more frequent droughts and also to higher probabilities of floods because of the complex or modified interaction of climate elements. However, the north-eastern part of Serbia was never threatened by the most recent floods.

The extension of the phenomena caused by climate changes requires integrated actions reunited in a risk management that these create. The programme focuses on these items, by Priority 1 Specific Objective 4 that also refers to "Promoting the adaptation to climate changes, prevention of the risks of disasters and resilience, taking into account the ecosystemic approaches", that include floods, past environmental responsibilities or possible industrial accidents cumulated. For this purpose, the implementation of risk management plans in case of floods on the Danube, as part of the implementation of the Directive regarding floods, refers to a significant reduction of the risks of floods until 2021, considering the potential impact of climate changes.

As regards the pluviometry data, more than 90% of the climate models forecasted revealed severe droughts during the summer, especially in the south and south-eastern parts of Romania (with negative deviations compared to the period 1980-1990, more than 20%). As for precipitations during the winter, the deviations are lower and the uncertainty is higher.

⁸ https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg1/downloads/report/IPCC_AR6_WGI_Full_Report.pdf

⁹ : <https://unfccc.int/news/cop26-reaches-consensus-on-key-actions-to-address-climate-change>

Agriculture is the most vulnerable field and this will receive support by implementing specific objectives of this Programme, including the rehabilitation of abandoned industrial areas by stabilizing the affected areas with specific vegetation or by recovering areas that can intervene in specific actions of promoting renewable energy from biomass in joint projects (examples of species: *Miscanthus giganteus*, sorghum, etc).

In the context of management of the risks caused by climate changes, it is also required to rehabilitate degraded habitats and to create the conditions for the growth of these areas, an action in which the farmers' support is an important factor. In the future, special attention will be paid to the impact of climate changes on habitats and life in all types of communities, by considering the need of ecological rehabilitation and reconstruction.

3.1.9. Population and human health

According to the data provided by the National Institute of Statistics through the Tempo Online platform, the populations of Satu Mare, Maramureş, Suceava, Botoşani and Tulcea counties in Romania went through a period of decline in the number of residents, with a decrease of 200,706 persons. The situation is not similar with the one resulting from the analysis of the number of persons residing in the counties subject to the analysis, identifying a growth until 2019 followed by a decrease (3,359).

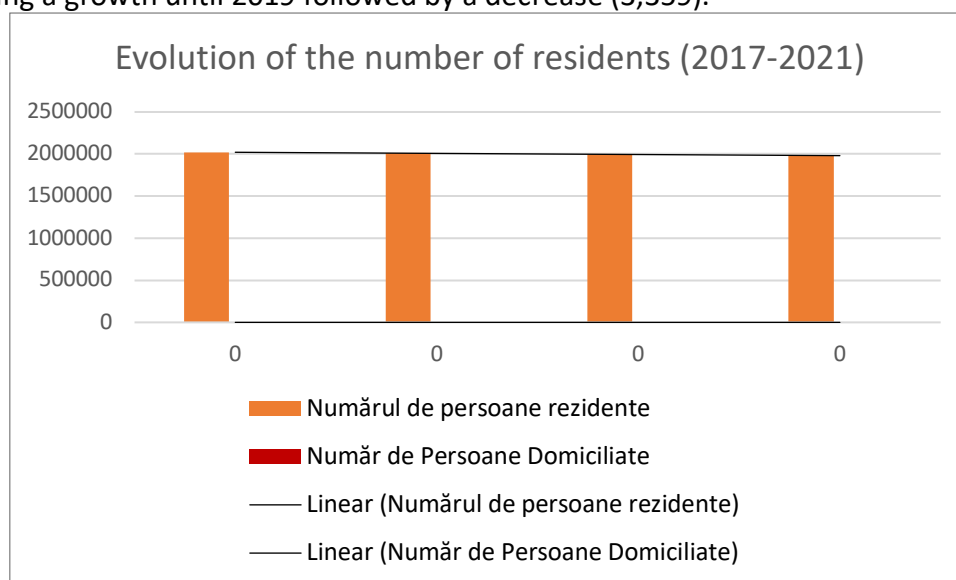


Figure 9 – Evolution of the number of residents in Satu Mare, Maramureş, Suceava, Botoşani and Tulcea counties in 2017-2020 (Source: Tempo online INSSE)

As for the health units, in Satu Mare, Maramureş, Suceava, Botoşani and Tulcea counties in Romania, in 2020, there were 40 hospitals of which 12 private hospitals and 28 public hospitals.

Table 7 – Situation of health units in Satu Mare, Maramureş, Suceava, Botoşani and Tulcea Counties in the period 2017-2020 (Source: Tempo online INSSE)

	Maramures	Satu Mare	Botosani	Suceava	Tulcea
Total	13	6	4	13	4

Public	8	4	4	9	3
Private	5	2	0	4	1

In the Romanian counties covered by the programme, the evolution of the number of unemployed persons decreased in the period 2017-2019. The period 2019-2020, brought a new wave of increase of the number of unemployed with the start of the pandemic.

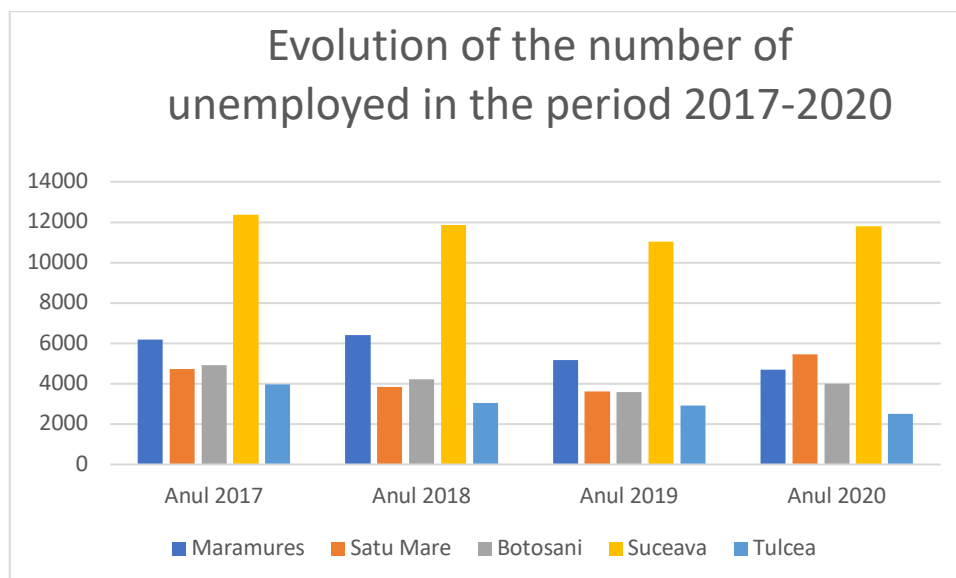


Figure 10 – Evolution of the number of unemployed in the period 2017-2020 (Source: Tempo online INSSE)

In recent years, the programme area registered an economic growth in line with the economic growth of the larger area, the GDP per capital at national and regional level registering a constant growth in the last decade. However, although the general tendency is towards economic growth, there is a visible difference between Romania and Ukraine in the GDP per capita, with an average for Romania (12,920) around three times higher than that of Ukraine (3,659) and a difference of around 3 times between Romania and the average GDP of the EU. These discrepancies reinforce the idea that the region is among the poorest, the gap increases at the crossing of the border. However, there is a positive tendency of growth in the area.

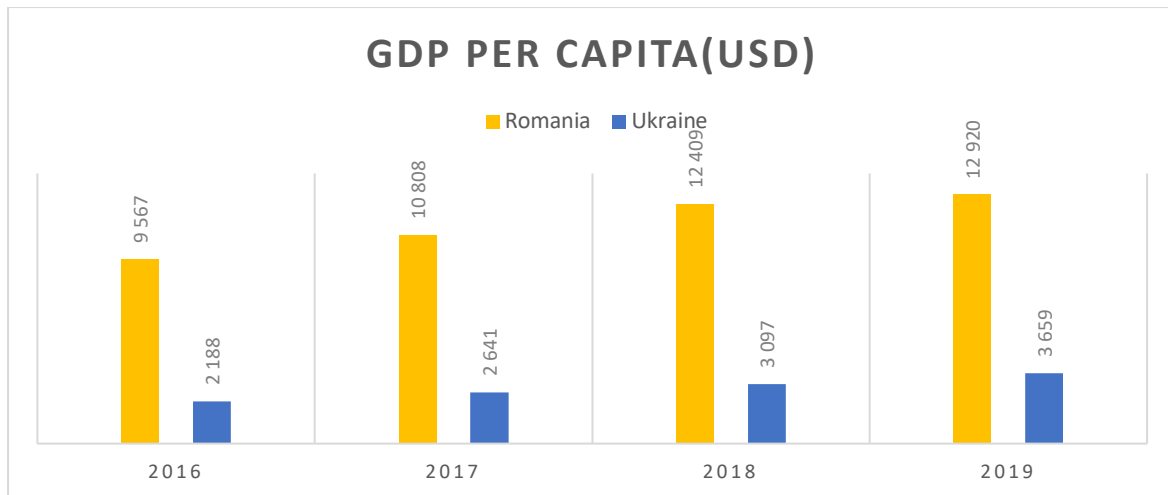


Figure 11 – – GDP per capita in Romania and in Ukraine.

As regards the economic structure of the two countries, it is noted a higher rate of economy based on agriculture and services in Ukraine than in Romania, while Romania is leading in the industry domain.

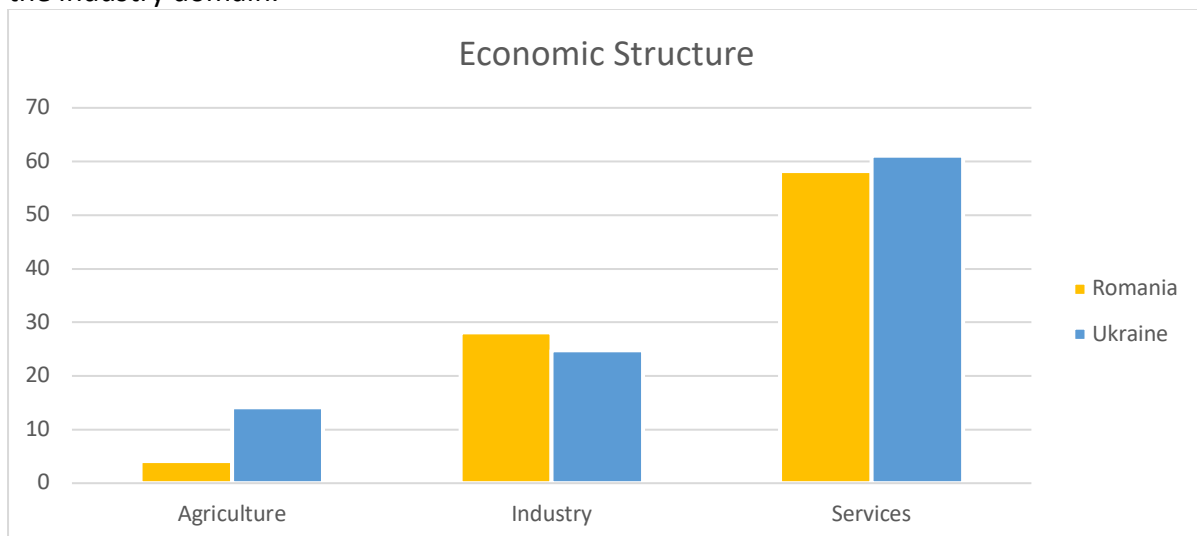


Figure 12 – Economic structure of the participating countries per domains at the level of 2019(%)

4 THE DNSH (DO NOT SIGNIFICANT HARM)¹⁰ PRINCIPLE & PROOFING TO CLIMATE CHANGES ¹¹

The DNSH (DO NOT SIGNIFICANT HARM) concept

Based on Article 9(4), “the objectives of the funds will be monitored based on the objective of promoting sustainable development as set forth in article 11 of TFUE¹², taking into account the Sustainable Development Objectives 2030 of the UN, the Paris Agreement and the “do not significant harm” principle.

¹⁰ Commission Notice – Technical guidance on the application of “do not significant harm” under the Recovery and Resilience Facility Regulation;

¹¹ Commission Notice – Technical guidance on the climate proofing of the infrastructure in the period 2021-2027

¹² Treaty of the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU)

Moreover, the environmental protection measures mentioned will take into account the evaluation of the DNSH objectives-Regulation 2021/241 establishing the Recovery and Resilience Facility and (2021/C 58/01) DNSH – Commission Notice - Commission Notice – Technical guidance on the application of “do not significant harm” under the Recovery and Resilience Facility Regulation and the European Commission Notice –Technical guidance on the climate proofing of infrastructure in the period 2021-2027, as follows:

- Energy efficiency – proposes measures to mitigate climate changes, respectively alternative cost-efficient energy efficiency measures at the level of the cost efficient end use;
- Adjustment and management of the climate change risks – proposes actions of adjusting to climate changes for infrastructure projects that focus on ensuring a proper level of resilience to the impact of climate changes that includes dangerous weather phenomena.

Therefore, the 6 objectives mentioned in the European Commission document “ Technical guidance on the application of “do not significant harm” under the Recovery and Resilience Facility Regulation” in relation to the objective mentioned in the draft of the INTERREG Next Romania-Ukraine Programme 2021-2027 are conveyed in a table form:

Environmental objectives according to the DNSH Principle	Specific objectives within the INTERREG Next Romania-Ukraine Programme 2021-2027
<i>Mitigating climate changes by significant reduction of greenhouse gas emissions (GGE);</i>	<i>Enhancing protection and preservation of nature, biodiversity and green infrastructure, including in urban areas, and reducing all forms of pollution</i>
<i>Adaptation to climate changes by reducing the high negative impact on the current climate and of the future climate estimated on the activity or on people, nature or goods;</i>	<i>Promoting climate change adaptation and preventing the risks of disasters, resilience taking into account ecosystems approaches;</i>
<i>Sustainable use and protection of water resources;</i>	
<i>Circular economy, including preventing waste production and recycling;</i>	
<i>Prevention and control of pollution;</i>	
<i>Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems.</i>	<i>Enhancing protection and preservation of nature, biodiversity and green infrastructure, including in urban areas, and reducing all forms of pollution</i>

The Concept of Mitigation and Adaptation to Climate Changes

The Cohesion Policy states that the Funds should support the activities that observe the standards related to the climate and the EU environmental objectives and not cause significant harm to the environmental objectives proposed in article 17 of the (EU) Regulation no. 2020/852.

Article 17 of the (EU) Regulation no. 2020/852 defines “significant harm” for the 6 environmental objectives, as follows:

- ❖ An economic activity shall be considered to significantly harm climate change mitigation, where that activity leads to significant greenhouse gas emissions;

- ❖ An economic activity shall be considered to significantly harm climate change adaptation, where that activity leads to an increased adverse impact of the current climate and the expected future climate on the activity itself or on people, nature or assets;
- ❖ An economic activity shall be considered to significantly harm the sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources, where that activity is detrimental to the good status or the good ecological potential of bodies of water, including surface water and groundwater or to the good environmental status of marine waters;
- ❖ An economic activity shall be considered to significantly harm the circular economy, including waste prevention and recycling, where that activity leads to a significant increase in the generation, incineration or disposal of waste, with the exception of the incineration of non-recyclable hazardous waste;
- ❖ An economic activity shall be considered to significantly harm pollution prevention and control where the activity leads to a significant increase in the emissions of pollutants into air, water or land;
- ❖ An economic activity shall be considered to significantly harm the protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems where that activity is significantly detrimental to the good condition and resilience of ecosystems or detrimental to the conservation status of habitats and species, including those of Union interest.

The mitigation and adaptation to climate changes shall apply within the SEA procedure for these Priorities/Specific Objectives from which the future project will be developed that will be included then in the annexes of EIM Directive (2011/92/EU for evaluating the effects of certain public and private environmental projects).

As a relevance for the document of the European Commission, the Technical guidance for climate proofing of the infrastructure in the period 2021-2027, INTERREG Next Romania-Ukraine Programme 2021-2027 proposes through the priorities: Crossborder concentration on the environment - *Specific objective*: (vii) Enhancing protection and preservation of nature biodiversity and green infrastructure, including in urban areas, and reducing all forms of pollution.

Therefore, we convey below the issues regarding climate changes correlated to the draft of the INTERREG Next Romania-Ukraine Programme 2021-2027:

Mitigation of climate changes	Adaptation to climate changes
Energy demand in the industry and related GGE; Not applicable;	Heatwaves (including the impact on human, animal and vegetal health, damages to crops and wildfires); This adaptation to climate changes is supported by OS promotion – Promoting climate change adaptation and disaster risk prevention and resilience, taking into account eco-system based approach.
Energy demand in the field of housing and constructions and related GGE;	Drought (including the decrease of availability and of the quality of water and increase of the water demand); This adaptation to climate changes is supported by promotion of OS –. Promoting climate change adaptation and disaster risk prevention and resilience, taking into account eco-system based approach

Mitigation of climate changes	Adaptation to climate changes
GGE in agriculture; Not applicable;	Management of floods and extreme precipitations; Not applicable;
GGE in waste management; Not applicable;	Storms and strong wind (including damages to the infrastructure, buildings, crops and forests), landslides;
Models of movement and greenhouse gas emissions generated by transports; Not applicable;	Increasing the sealevel, extreme storms, coastal erosion and salin intrusion; Not applicable;
GGE from energy production;	Coldwaves, deterioration by frost-defrost; Not applicable.
Exploitation of lands, change of the destination of lands, forestry and biodiversity; Not applicable.	

The INTERREG Next Romania-Ukraine Programme 2021-2027 addresses the major challenges by approaching climate changes, by observing the following directions of action at the level of the European Union:

- is aligned to the objectives of the Paris Agreement and the EU objectives in the field of climate by promoting energy from renewable sources and energy efficiency converging towards the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions; these can contribute to the targets undertaken by Romania for the time horizon 2030 and 2050;
- is compatible with a place in the transition towards zero net emissions of greenhouse gas emissions and climate neutrality until 2050, including towards the greenhouse gas reduction objectives for 2030 by promoting energy from renewable sources and energy efficiency converging towards the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions; these can contribute to the targets undertaken by Romania for the time horizons 2030 and 2050;
- Ensure/facilitate investments that “do not prejudice significantly” the environmental objectives targeted by consolidating the protection and conservation of nature, biodiversity and green infrastructure, including in urban areas, and reduction of all forms of pollution
- Ensure an adequate level of resilience to the extreme effects and with a slow evolution of climate changes by Promoting climate change adaptation and prevention of the risk of disasters, of resilience taking into account the approaches based on ecosystems.

Analysis of the specific objectives within the INTERREG Next Romania-Ukraine Programme 2021-2027 in terms of the issues concerning climate change mitigation:

Main EU concerns	Identifying the issues related to climate change mitigation	Measures related to the mitigation of climate changes within the INTERREG Next Romania-Ukraine Programme 2021-2027
Transition towards an economy and a society with low carbon	Aligned with the Glasgow Climate Pact and the documents recently adopted at COP26 ¹³ ;	OS Promoting climate change adaptation and disaster risk prevention and resilience, taking into account eco-system based approach; The programme area is exposed to significant problems related to climate changes, more

¹³ <https://ukcop26.org/cop26-president-remarks-at-closing-plenary/>

Main EU concerns	Identifying the issues related to climate change mitigation	Measures related to the mitigation of climate changes within the INTERREG Next Romania-Ukraine Programme 2021-2027
dioxide emissions	<p>Aligned with EU's long-term strategy and with the objectives for emissions for 2020;</p> <p>Aligned with the national plan on energy and climate (PNEC) (when it will be modified in 2023 as regards the new objectives of EU for 2030 and climate neutrality until 2050);</p> <p>Aligned with the principle of "energy efficiency above all";</p> <p>Aligned with the principle of "do no significant harm" environmental objectives in the case.</p>	<p>than our EU regions. Both Romania and Ukraine have high CO2 emissions and are energy consuming economies. The recent climate changes triggered by pollution and global warming posit new problems and threats: wildfires, floods, extreme temperatures need adequate actions and integrated efforts by both sides of the border.</p> <p>Prevention and mitigation of natural and human-made disasters imply continuous challenges and changes.</p> <p>The major needs of the programme area are: protection of small rivers, cooperation in risk prevention (mutual efforts for a better reaction and an early recovery), prevention of wildfires, droughts and floods and a better response to nature emergencies and human-made disasters as well as raising the awareness among the population regarding the long-term impact of the destructive actions on the environment and on the overall ecosystem.</p> <p>This specific objective was selected to minimize the risk that may affect the area and to promote climate change adaptation in order to minimize the impact of climate changes on the economy, the environment and society overall. The general objective is to increase the capacity of intervention in case of fires, floods and other natural and human-made disasters, to enhance the region's resilience.</p>
The energy demand in the housing and constructions sector	NA	NA
Greenhouse gas emissions from energy production	INTERREG Next Romania-Ukraine Programme 2021-2027 shall determine a reduction of energy consumption; promote the procurement of energy from renewable sources, that will	SO Enhancing protection and preservation of nature, biodiversity and green infrastructure, including in urban areas, and reducing all forms of pollution:

Main EU concerns	Identifying the issues related to climate change mitigation	Measures related to the mitigation of climate changes within the INTERREG Next Romania-Ukraine Programme 2021-2027
	<p>contribute to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in the region</p>	<p>The programme area has a rich network of protected areas and resources and in the last decade the interest in these areas has significantly increased in both countries. The most important protected area is that of the Danube Delta, one of the most important at national level and also at the level of EU and the largest natural wetland remaining in Europe, with its 6000 sqkm ai săi.</p> <p>The area also faces many challenges generated by human intervention. The intensive use of lands, mass tourism, pollution, industrial activity, climate changes have a negative impact on the environment or on biodiversity at the border area, causing unwanted changes in the ecosystems.</p> <p>Because of the extensive area of protected areas and their huge potential, the programme can mitigate the problems that these area face, related to the protection of wildfaune, pollution and mitigation of climate changes.</p> <p>This Specific objective was selected because of its large number of protected areas in the programme area and their large surface area and because of the multiple challenges that they face, as listed below, that can be better tackled in a joint manner.</p> <p>The programme is expected to bring positive results concerning conservation and recovery of protected areas, reduction and monitoring of pollution of sources, supporting the sustainable use of resources, consolidating a sustainable economic development of the area.</p>

Analysis of the specific objectives within the INTERREG Next Romania-Ukraine Programme 2021-2027 in terms of the issues concerning adaptation to climate changes:

Main EU concerns	Identification of issues related to adaptation to climate changes	Measures related to adaptation to climate changes within the INTERREG Next Romania-Ukraine Programme 2021-2027
Transition towards an economy and a society resilient to climate changes	<p>Alignment with the global objective of the Paris Agreement on adaptation;</p> <p>Alignment with transition towards resilience to climate changes (with an adequate level of resilience to extreme effects and a slow evolution of climate changes);</p> <p>Alignment with other relevant strategic documents on adaptation to climate changes;</p> <p>Alignment with the EU strategy on adaptation to climate changes.</p>	<p>As regards energy consumption, the tendency is descendent for Ukraine and ascendent for Romania based on the figures for 2016, 2017¹⁴. The rate of energy consumption from renewable sources is very different in the two countries, Romania has a renewable energy consumption 5 times higher in 2018 than Ukraine. Moreover, the tendency for Ukraine is ascendent with a higher rate of renewable energy every year, compared to Romania that has a descending tendency. This is also correlated with the ascendent tendency of energy consumption per capita, so that it can be assumed that energy consumption is ascending, but this is not based on renewable resources. The economies of the area are still highly dependent on fossil fuels, and Ukraine falls into this framework. As regards waste, there was an ascendent tendency in the programme area between 2016 and 2019. There are significant gaps in energy efficiency and waste management in the programme area representing threats to climate changes that must be approached in a corresponding and crossborder manner. The major challenges for both sides of the border concern waste management, which includes increasing recycling and preventing waste generation pollution.</p>
Heatwaves/Drought	Urban areas vs. categories of the population or economic activities vulnerable to heatwaves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure (including green and blue infrastructure): Construction / rehabilitation / modernization of infrastructure related to systems/structures dealing with fires, floods, strengthening the banks of rivers, canals, the condition of dams, afforestation of river banks, preservation, revitalization and re-naturalization of water bodies and ecosystems, preservation and restoration of small rivers
Floods and extreme precipitations	<p>Infrastructure exposed to risk because of the placement in floodable areas;</p> <p>The capacity of drainage networks to face</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equipment: endowment with necessary equipment to address emergency situations

¹⁴ Date disponibile de la IEA/EUROSTAT

Main EU concerns	Identification of issues related to adaptation to climate changes	Measures related to adaptation to climate changes within the INTERREG Next Romania-Ukraine Programme 2021-2027
	possible extreme precipitations; The capacity of ecosystems and floodable areas to naturally manage floods;	(firefighting equipment, floods, etc), hardware, software, vehicles, etc. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Common strategies and tools for hazard management and risk prevention including joint action plans, technical and operational measures meant to ensure real-time coordinated actions, risk plans, intervention procedures, exercises, public awareness campaigns, elaborating of updated joint operational plans and procedural framework for efficient management and deployment of joint interventions, hydrological monitoring of rivers, water temperature, precipitation measurements, ice regime
Storms and wind gusts	Infrastructure/areas (e.g.: cultural heritage) will be threatened by storms and strong winds;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trainings: joint training programmes, networking, exchanging experience and knowledge, including raising awareness in the field of efficient risk prevention and management in the cross-border area.
Landslides	Areas (persons and objectives) are threatened by landslides and their vulnerabilities	
Cold waves	Critical areas/infrastructures are in danger because of the short periods of unusually cold weather /blizzard/frost	No measures are proposed for adaptation to "cold waves"
Damage by freeze-thaw phenomenon	Critical areas/infrastructures are in danger because of the freeze-thaw phenomenon	No measures are proposed for adaptation to the freeze-thaw phenomenon
Rising sea levels, storms, waves, coastal erosion, hydrological regime and saline intrusion	NA	NA

5 EVALUATION METHODOLOGY AND SELECTION OF THE ALTERNATIVES ANALYZED FOR THE NEXT ROMANIA - UKRAINE PROGRAMME 2021-2027

5.1 Evaluation methodology

The methodology is the one stipulated in the Government Decision no. 1076 of 8 July 2004 for setting up the environmental assessment procedure of certain plans and programmes, updated on 29 October 2012, that in article 1 (1) stipulates that: *"The purpose of this decision is to ensure a high level of environmental protection and to contribute to the integration of environment-related considerations in the preparation and adoption of certain plans and programmes, in order to promote sustainable development, by making an*

environmental assessment of the plans and programmes that may have significant environmental impact.”

The main purpose of the strategic environmental assessment (SEA) is to evaluate the Programme, the interventions and the actions from an environmental and sustainability perspective. The evaluation focuses on how the *Interreg Next Romania - Ukraine Programme 2021-2027* reduces the significant negative impact on the environment and if the changes resulting after the interventions support the improvement of the quality of the environment and continues the direction towards fulfilling sustainability objectives.

The Interreg Next Romania - Ukraine Programme 2021-2027 aims:

- ❖ To promote compliance of the programme with the environmental protection strategies and sustainability criteria, by achieving the environmental targets proposed and accepted by Romania and Ukraine;
- ❖ The correct management of possible risks, on the short and long term, that may appear during the performance of the actions proposed;
- ❖ To define and to present alternative solutions, measures for prevention and mitigation of risks at the level of each project.

The expected results of the SEA procedure:

- ❖ Highlighting that the new situations, after the implementation of the programme, allows the fulfilment of the environmental and sustainability targets;
- ❖ Evaluating how the new conditions that appear after the implementation of the programme proposed can ensure environmentally friendly solutions, responding to the sustainability objective. The actions derived from the Programme are defined in the sense of observance of the environmental regulations.

The content of this environmental report meets the requirements of the procedure strategic environmental assessment procedure, which contains:

- ❖ A presentation of the vision, structure, content, context and main objectives of the programme and the result of the analysis of the relationship with other relevant plans and programmes;
- ❖ The activities of information dissemination and the plan of communication with the interested parties;
- ❖ The relationship with other relevant plans and programmes;
- ❖ Relevant issues of the current state of the environment and of the probable evolution in the event of non-implementation of the Next Romania - Ukraine Programme 2021-2027. These aspects are presented for the relevant environmental elements: air quality, climate changes, water, soil and use of lands, biodiversity, cultural heritage and landscape, waste management, management of risks caused by climate changes, population and human health;
- ❖ Methodology of evaluation and selection of the analyzed alternatives for the *Interreg Next Romania - Ukraine Programme 2021-2027*, highlighted according to the procedure and the difficulties;
- ❖ Existing environmental problems and reducing the negative impact on the environment through the *Interreg Next Romania - Ukraine Programme 2021-2027*;
- ❖ Environmental protection objectives established at a national, community or international level that are relevant for the *Programme*;

- ❖ Analysis of the strategic objectives of the *Interreg Next Romania - Ukraine Programme 2021-2027*;
- ❖ Evaluating the compatibility between the objectives of the *Interreg Next Romania - Ukraine Programme 2021-2027* with the environmental objectives;
- ❖ The potential significant effects on the environment, including on health, in a crossborder context;
- ❖ The measures proposed to prevent, reduce and compensate as much as possible any negative effects on the environment by the implementation of the *Programme*;
- ❖ Measures considered for monitoring the significant effects of the implementation of the *Programme*;
- ❖ Non-technical summary;
- ❖ Annexes, bibliographical references, selective bibliography and glossary of terms.

The SEA procedure is conducted under the coordination of the competent environmental authority, as the responsible body, and in collaboration with the species committees that will be created by the national environmental authorities and with the participation of other national/regional bodies selected by the responsible environmental authority.

As regards more extensive consultations with other interested parties from the environmental sector, these are presented in the section of public consultation of this report and can be developed in each of the two countries from the Programme, as organized within the endorsement procedure.

5.2 Selection of alternatives

The two alternatives were analyzed, the basic one and the one with the implementation of the *Interreg Next Romania - Ukraine Programme 2021-2027*. The basic alternative is that in which the situation in the programme area remains unchanged compared to the no-Programme solution. It is the no-action alternative, that of a status-quo scenario.

The implementation of the *Programme* is the alternative proposed, by which, at regional level, but with a direct impact on the national level, the targets of reduction and mitigation of pollution can be attained. The Programme alternative is the basis for continuing the public policies for introducing “green scenarios”. To evaluate the impact of the interventions and measures proposed for each of the priorities analyzed, the tendencies related to the regional and national development objectives were considered. This alternative was compared with the basic alternative, considered the reference alternative, without changes of the environmental policy, of the public policies.

5.3 Difficulties

As any methodological approach, the strategic analysis for the *Programme* has its own limitations, considerably fewer than the analyses by other methods. The limitation identified is relative at the stage of completion of the Programme subject to the environmental assessment.

The approach proposed is at the level of Programme and not of individual projects that will be defined with placement and vicinities, this is why the role of SEA is to guide the

future assessments at the level of projects, not to provide details about each project's specific impact.

The actual projects will have various types of interventions and will be placed and located in non-specific areas completely at the issuing date of this Report, will have different vicinities, which will create a different environmental impact that will result in the need for subsequent analyses of environmental impact and maybe, in some situations, to adequate evaluations.

The data was collected from official sources, but the diversity of the sources has led to a lack of homogeneity of the data presentation format, and more time was needed than initially foreseen for harmonization by assigning the step of collection of available data. Given the particularities of this programme, of a crossborder impact, data from both countries were used, which increased the complexity of the process of data collection and harmonization.

The evaluation does not entail significant difficulties and the conclusions are not based on significant uncertainties.

6 CURRENT ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS AND REDUCING THE NEGATIVE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT THROUGH THE NEXT ROMÂNIA- UKRAINE PROGRAMME 2021-2027

The current state of the environmental at national level was presented in chapter 3. The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and of the probable evolution in case of non-implementation of the *Next Romania - Ukraine Programme 2021-2027* is a *no-programme alternative, without the actions and interventions therein*. The table below contains a selection of the main problems related to the environment – and with direct impact for the *Programme*.

Table 8 Current relevant environmental problems and reducing the negative impact through specific priorities/objectives for the Next Romania - Ukraine Programme 2021-2027:

Relevant environmental issues	Current and relevant environmental problems for <i>Interreg Next Romania - Ukraine Programme 2021-2027</i>	Reducing the negative impact on the environment through the <i>Interreg Next Romania - Ukraine Programme 2021-2027</i>
Air	The existence of critical areas (in terms of CO ₂ emissions (from the use of solid fuel and in industry, along with a low implementation of the energy efficiency methods) is the main cause for air pollution). There are significant gaps related to the energy efficiency and the management of waste in the programme area that represent threats to the climate changes.	The aim is to reduce the impact by: - Specific Objective (iv) – Promoting climate change adaptation and disaster risk prevention and resilience, taking into account eco-system based approaches; - Specific Objective (vii) - Enhancing protection and preservation of nature, biodiversity and green infrastructure, including in urban areas, and reducing all forms of pollution;
Water	Alterating ground water courses by developing various hydroenergetic constructions, aggregate exploitation areas etc.;	The aim is to reduce the impact by: - Specific Objective (iv) – Promoting climate change adaptation and disaster risk prevention and resilience, taking into account eco-system based approaches;

Relevant environmental issues	Current and relevant environmental problems for <i>Interreg Next Romania - Ukraine Programme 2021-2027</i>	Reducing the negative impact on the environment through the <i>Interreg Next Romania - Ukraine Programme 2021-2027</i>
	<p>Tendency to load groundwater with pollutants from various uses of water that did not undergo a modernization process;</p> <p>Promoting the sustainable use of water based on long-term protections of the available water resources;</p> <p>Ensuring the gradual reduction of the pollution of underground waters and preventing its subsequent pollution;</p> <p>Contribution to mitigating the effects of floods and of periods of drought.</p>	<p>- Specific Objective (vii) Enhancing protection and preservation of nature, biodiversity and green infrastructure, including in urban areas, and reducing all forms of pollution;</p>
Soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Soil pollution by airborne emissions; - Soil deterioration because of insufficient waste management; 	<p>The aim is to reduce the impact by:</p> <p>Priority 1 – Cross-border concentration on the environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Specific Objective (iv) - Promoting climate change adaptation and disaster risk prevention and resilience, taking into account eco-system based approaches; Specific Objective (vii) Enhancing protection and preservation of nature, biodiversity and green infrastructure, including in urban areas, and reducing all forms of pollution;
Climate changes	<p>High greenhouse gas emissions from the residential sector (heating) but also from the energy/industrial activities sector.</p>	<p>The aim is to reduce the impact by:</p> <p>Priority 1 – Crossborder concentration on the environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Specific Objective (iv) - Promoting climate change adaptation and disaster risk prevention and resilience, taking into account eco-system based approaches; - Specific Objective (vii) Enhancing protection and preservation of nature, biodiversity and green infrastructure, including in urban areas, and reducing all forms of pollution;
Biodiversity	<p>Inadequate placement of industrial buildings with respect to protected natural areas.</p> <p>No cumulative assessment of the impact of each business sector, and no cumulative assessments on the agglomeration of buildings (residential areas, expanding industrial areas) in restricted areas.</p>	<p>The aim is to reduce the impact by:</p> <p>Priority 1 – Crossborder concentration on the environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Specific Objective (vii) Enhancing protection and preservation of nature, biodiversity and green infrastructure, including in urban areas, and reducing all forms of pollution;

Relevant environmental issues	Current and relevant environmental problems for <i>Interreg Next Romania - Ukraine Programme 2021-2027</i>	Reducing the negative impact on the environment through the <i>Interreg Next Romania - Ukraine Programme 2021-2027</i>
	Inadequate ecological reconstruction works that would not allow the rehabilitation of natural habitats.	
Landscape	Degradation of the natural and cultural landscape as a result of chaotic construction, extreme phenomena (e.g.: floods)	The proposal is to reduce the impact by: Priority 1 – Cross-border concentration on the environment - Specific Objective (vii) Enhancing protection and preservation of nature, biodiversity and green infrastructure, including in urban areas, and reducing all forms of pollution;
Population and human health	No infrastructure in the field of health and education, actions to reduce air pollution that may cause illnesses to the resident population from the implementation area of the programme;	The aim is to reduce the impact by: Priority 1 – Cross-border concentration on the environment - Specific Objective (vii) Enhancing protection and preservation of nature, biodiversity and green infrastructure, including in urban areas, and reducing all forms of pollution; Priority 2 – Cross-border social development Specific Objective - (ii) Improving equal access to inclusive and quality services in education, training and lifelong learning through developing accessible infrastructure, including by fostering resilience for distance and online education and training; Specific Objective - (v) Ensuring equal access to healthcare and fostering resilience of health systems, including primary care and promoting the transition from institutional to family-based and community-based care
Cultural issues	Degradation of the cultural programme areas after the development of areas with incompatible function with areas that shelter cultural objectives.	The aim is to reduce the impact by: Priority 2 Cross-border social development. Specific Objective (vi) Enhancing the role of culture and sustainable tourism in economic development, social inclusion and social innovation.
Conservation of natural resources	Exploitation of non-renewable resources at a rapid pace.	The aim is to reduce the impact by: Priority 1 – Cross-border concentration on the environment

Relevant environmental issues	Current and relevant environmental problems for <i>Interreg Next Romania - Ukraine Programme 2021-2027</i>	Reducing the negative impact on the environment through the <i>Interreg Next Romania - Ukraine Programme 2021-2027</i>
		- Specific Objective (iv) - Promoting climate change adaptation and disaster risk prevention and resilience, taking into account eco-system based approaches; Specific Objective (vii) Enhancing protection and preservation of nature, biodiversity and green infrastructure, including in urban areas, and reducing all forms of pollution;
Energy efficiency	No infrastructure for waste exploitation for reducing the exploitation of natural resources.	The aim is to reduce the impact by: Priority 1 – Cross-border concentration on the environment - Specific Objective (iv) - Promoting climate change adaptation and disaster risk prevention and resilience, taking into account eco-system based approaches; - Specific Objective (vii) Enhancing protection and preservation of nature, biodiversity and green infrastructure, including in urban areas, and reducing all forms of pollution;
Waste	Uncontrolled storage of all types of waste.	The aim is to reduce the impact by: Priority 1 – Cross-border concentration on the environment - Specific Objective (iv) - Promoting climate change adaptation and disaster risk prevention and resilience, taking into account eco-system based approaches; Specific Objective (vii) Enhancing protection and preservation of nature, biodiversity and green infrastructure, including in urban areas, and reducing all forms of pollution;

7 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION OBJECTIVES ESTABLISHED AT NATIONAL, COMMUNITY OR INTERNATIONAL LEVELS, RELEVANT FOR THE PROGRAMME

7.1 Analysis of the strategic objectives of the *Interreg Next Romania - Ukraine Programme 2021-2027*

For evaluating the effects on the environment generated by the implementation of the *Next Romania - Ukraine Programme 2021-2027*, a series of relevant objectives were selected and analyzed, which are connected directly to:

- The environmental issues indicated in Annex 2 of the Government Decision no. 1076/2004;

- Environmental problems relevant for the *Next Romania - Ukraine Programme 2021-2027*, resulting from the analysis of the current state of the environment;
- Objectives and measures proposed by the *Next Romania - Ukraine Programme 2021-2027*.

Table 9 Environmental aspects and objectives proposed by the *Next Romania - Ukraine Programme 2021-2027*

Environmental issues	Environmental objectives proposed
Air	EO.1 Improving the quality of air by reducing emissions from public transportation inside cities, and also outside cities, industrial, agricultural activities etc.;
Water (ground and underground)	EO.2 Improving the quality of waters by reducing emissions generated by industrial, agricultural activities etc.;
	EO.3 Improving and maintaining the state of water bodies and non-deterioration of the state of water bodies (Framework Water Directive);
Soil	EO.4 Limitation and reduction of the erosion phenomenon;
	EO.5 Maintaining an ecological state of the soil by functional conversion of lands inside the built-up area, degraded/unused/abandoned;
Climate changes	EO.6 Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from various fields of activity for fulfilling the EU targets;
	EO.7 Climate change adaptation and natural risk prevention, promoting ecosystem benefits;
Biodiversity	EO.8 Conservation of habitats and species of flora and fauna of community importance;
	EO.9 Conservation of biodiversity and maintaining the national network of protected natural areas;
Landscape	EO.10 Protection and conservation of the natural landscape;
Cultural aspects	EO.11 Conservation and valorization of elements of cultural heritage;
	EO.12 Conservation and revitalization of local traditions and customs by sustainable tourism;
Conservation of natural resources	EO.13 Reduction of the exploitation of depletable resources and facilitating the use of renewables;
Waste	EO.14 Reducing the quantities of waste generated and enhancing the level of recycling/valorization, for all types of waste, integrating the solutions of circular economy;
Population and human health	EO.15 Reduction of the emissions of pollutants from the environment, that could determine the improvement of the health state of the population and implicitly a better life quality;
	EO.16 Use of clean (effective) technologies that cause fewer risks for the staff from the units with different fields of activity;
Transportation	EO.17 Facilitation of the infrastructure for ensuring the electrical transportation and with non-motor vehicles, without carbon emissions;
Energy efficiency	EO.18 Improving energy efficiency and sustainable use of resources.

7.2 Evaluating the compatibility between the objectives of the Interreg NEXT Romania - Ukraine Programme 2021-2027 and the environmental objective

The main common challenges at the level of the territory of the programme can be identified in the following main fields: **social-economic development, energy, natural and cultural resources, sustainable tourism, risk management of dangerous natural phenomena, border management.**

During the programming process, the territorial analysis was made as a mutual effort of the bodies of the programme, the interested parties and the joint programming group.

The main coordinates of the conceptual framework used for evaluating *the Programme* are the following:

- 1. Correct identification and implementation of environmental obligations** from the fields mentioned (including the historical debts: contaminated sites, terrestrial areas and water bodies that need rehabilitation and ecological reconstruction);
- 2. Reduction of environmental pollution** regarding the operation of the current industrial capacities (reducing emissions of atmospheric pollutants, reducing water consumption, proper collection and treatment of the waste water discharged, reduction of quantities and enhancing the waste recovery level);
- 3. Promoting the projects that ensure a minimum impact on the environment** (do not affect species or habitats that are subject to conservation, measures of prevention, reduction or compensation of the negative effects);
- 4. Enhancing the rate of use of renewable resources in energy production;**
- 5. Enhancing energy efficiency** across all segments (from exploitation to consumption).

Below it is presented the evaluation matrix in which compatibilities were identified, with the following codifications:

"+" (if the objectives are compatible),

"-" (if the objectives are not compatible),

"/" (when it was noted that there are other factors on which the two types of objectives do not depend),

"=" (when it was noted that the objectives are identical). When it was noted that no compatibility exists, no sign from those explained above was used.

Table 10 Compatibility assessment matrix among the objectives of the Next Romania - Ukraine Programme 2021-2027 and relevant environmental objectives

	EO1 Air	EO2 Water	EO3 Water	EO4 Soil	EO5 Soil	EO6 Climate changes	EO7 Climate changes	EO8 Biodiversity	EO9 Biodiversity	EO10 Landscape	EO11 Cultural aspects	EO12 Cultural aspects	EO13 Conservation of natural resources	EO14 Waste	EO15 Population and human health	EO16 Population and human health	EO17 Transportation	EO18 Energy efficiency
Priority 1: Environmental focus across borders																		
(iv) Promoting climate change adaptation and disaster risk prevention and resilience, taking into account eco-system based approaches.	=	=	+	+	+	+	+	+	/	/		/	/	/	+	+	+	+
(vii) Enhancing protection and preservation of nature, biodiversity and green infrastructure, including in urban areas, and reducing all forms of pollution	+	/	/	/	/	/	+	+	/	/	/	/	/	+	+	+	+	+
Priority 2: Social Development Across Borders																		
(ii) Improving equal access to inclusive and quality services in education, training and lifelong learning through developing accessible infrastructure, including by fostering resilience for distance and on-line education and training	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
(v) Ensuring equal access to healthcare and fostering resilience of health systems, including primary care, and promoting the transition from	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/

	EO1 Air	EO2 Water	EO3 Water	EO4 Soil	EO5 Soil	EO6 Climate changes	EO7 Climate changes	EO8 Biodiversity	EO9 Biodiversity	EO10 Landscape	EO11 Cultural aspects	EO12 Cultural aspects	EO13 Conservation of natural resources	EO14 Waste	EO15 Population and human health	EO16 Population and human health	EO17 Transportation	EO18 Energy efficiency
institutional to family-based and community-based care																		
(vi) Enhancing the role of culture and sustainable tourism in economic development, social inclusion and social innovation	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	+	/	/	+	+	+	+	/	+	+	+
Priority 3: Border cooperation																		
A safer and more secure Europe	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/

8 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANT IMPACT ON THE ENVIRONMENT, INCLUDING ON THE HEALTH, IN A CROSS-BORDER CONTEXT

The environmental and population health protection objective is to identify a balanced system of environmental harmonization and of human activities that results in the sustainable development of anthropic activities, the quality of the environment and of life, respectively of health. The evaluation of the potential impact of the *Next Romania - Ukraine Programme 2021-2027* on the environment through a strategic evaluation is a means of guidance towards a balance and ecological development of the area from the programme area.

The priorities, measures and interventions of the Interreg Next România – Ukraine Programme 2021-2027 will have a general positive impact on the environment.

The programme benefits from the existence of a vast network of protected natural areas, of touristic and environmental value. A special attention must be placed on protecting these areas and of the existing biodiversity.

Regarding the economic structure of the two countries, we can note a larger share of the economy relying on agriculture and services in Ukraine than in Romania, while Romania is leading in the industry segment¹⁵.

The absence of information and public awareness about these threats on the environment, corroborated with an insufficient waste and waste water management infrastructure leads to non-compliant landfills and the uncontrolled storage of waste.

The programme promotes investments in public education, investments in the proper endowment of the schools from both states, investments in the educational infrastructure; investments in the training of the health staff; investments in tourism and rehabilitation of cultural heritage elements; investments in the infrastructure and border monitoring equipment.

The programs invests in actions and measures to increase the public information level for protecting the environment, health and to increase the citizens' accountability.

In the urban centers located in the Programme area, the carbon footprint is high because of the use of very polluting vehicles, unsustainable heating systems, together with insufficient energy efficiency measures. This is the reason why the programme proposes the financing of investments in the ecological infrastructure from urban areas and financing measures for informing the resident population.

The concept of “ecological/green infrastructure” is relatively new and needs a special attention in terms of its promotion and the development of pilot solution that can be reproduced in the future. The most common structures that will be targeted are: parks, tree-lined boulevards, green roofs, open spaces, playgrounds, farmlands and forests inside cities, etc.

The programme proposes measures like:

- Investments in public education, investments in the adequate equipment of the schools from both countries, investments in educational infrastructure;
- Investments in training the medical staff;
- Investments in tourism and rehabilitation of cultural heritage elements;
- Investments in infrastructure and border monitoring equipment.

¹⁵ Source: . For Ukraine, the data is available for 2018 on the website <https://www.nordeatrade.com/fi/explore-new-market/ukraine/economical-context>

As regards the above list, the question appears if these interventions can cause significant impacts that could not be managed by more detailed studies at the level of the project, like the environmental impact assessment (EIA). In the opinion of the team who collaborated to this environmental report, neither of the impacts will have significant effects based on the criteria for determining the likely significance of the effects set out in annex II of the SEA Directive.

For this purpose, a proposal is made to undertake a simplified SEA and to focus on giving suggestions for the detailed planning of each intervention, to reduce the possible risks and to maximize their benefits for the environment.

9 MEASURES PROPOSED TO PREVENT, REDUCE AND COMPENSATE, AS FULLY AS POSSIBLE, ANY NEGATIVE IMPACT ON THE ENVIRONMENT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NEXT ROMANIA - UKRAINE PROGRAMME 2021-2027

The prevention and reduction as much as possible of the negative impact on the environment can be achieved by considering the environmental assessment at all stages of preparation and implementation of the Programme, i.e.:

- ❖ The strategic environmental assessment shall be considered at the execution and implementation of low level plans that will be subject to the provisions of the Programme;
- ❖ The projects proposed, with impact on the environment, must be evaluated on the basis of the impact on the environment, a process that will be achieved in accordance with the requirements of the national law in force. Therefore, the following can be identified: the effects on the environment in the project area, the best techniques and solutions available for the activities proposed, the measures of prevention, reduction and compensation of the negative effects on the environment caused by the projects targeted, measures for monitoring the effects on the environment of the project implementation;
- ❖ A cumulative assessment will also be made simultaneously with the impact assessments. The cumulative impact can be the result of a series of situations associated with the interaction between projects of similar development or with the accumulation of the various effects in a certain area. Therefore, the impact evaluation at the level of the project is not enough to identify the wide range of the cumulative effects on the environment generated by the current pressures and by the new projects proposed by the Programme;
- ❖ The impact evaluations for the projects financed by the Programme will be based on real, safe data obtained by onsite measurements and measurements obtained after processing this data regarding the initial state of the environment in the project area. This will allow making the best decisions, including the subsequent monitoring of the effects caused by the project implementation.

A set of general actions is proposed for implementing types of investments from the Interreg Next Romania - Ukraine Programme 2021-2027:

- ❖ GA1 – Phasing the construction works of the projects from the same area or of those located in adjacent areas and correlating the measures of prevention, reduction, compensation (if necessary) with those extracted from assessments of other strategies, plans and programmes;

- ❖ GA2 – Taking into account all the aspects regarding the stage of construction in the evaluations of the environmental impact starting from the placement of the site organization, construction of technological roads, ensuring the utilities up to the areas where the land will be prepared for constructions (deforestation if it is absolutely necessary for the project, excavations, earthworks), quarries and/or gravel pits for obtaining raw materials etc.;
- ❖ GA3 – Avoiding the placement of projects inside or in the immediate vicinity of protected natural areas; if this cannot be avoided, establishing proper measures according to the management plans for the protected areas on the environment established within the adequate assessment procedure;
- ❖ GA4 – Execution of environment management plans for projects so that throughout its period (stage of design, construction and operation) the environmental effects can be evaluated.

For fulfilling the objectives proposed by "Priority 1: Cross-border concentration on the environment", Specific Objective - (iv) *Promoting climate change adaptation and disaster risk prevention and resilience, taking into account eco-system based approaches*, (vii) *Enhancing protection and preservation of nature, biodiversity and green infrastructure, including in urban areas, and reducing all forms of pollution*, the following measures can be proposed to prevent and reduce the negative effect on the environment:

Air

As regards air protection, the general priority measures for air quality are:

- The arrangement and conservation of the green infrastructure in the urban area, with the protection and conservation of biodiversity especially in the protected areas, natural capital and environment indicator with a great impact on air quality;
- Regulating from the point of view of the environmental protection of sources with significant impact;
- Correlating the planning of several sectors (urban planning – energy strategy – mobility planning etc.);
- Identifying the financing programmes for the development of the county, communication and involving the public in the environmental decision;
- Planning and establishing objectives through the Local Environment Action Plan;
- Integrating the environmental issues in the decisions of the local public administration;
- Supporting by consultancy in the implementation of the energy efficiency projects;

Water

General measures for prevention and reduction of water pollution that must be adopted in projects that will be developed in the Programme are:

- To forbid throwing and storing by chance on the shores or banks of rivers of any kind of waste;
- To cover with soil and vegetation the areas with compliant municipal and industrial waste landfills;
- To control the storage and discharge of solid waste, so that toxic substances do not infiltrate the underground water;

- To prevent the pollution of waters with fertilizers or pesticides from agriculture, to avoid eutrophication of waters;
- To monitor water courses regarding the quality and potential sources of pollution,
- To build dams and to ensure an effective management for reducing the risks of pollution at industrial operators through the prevention plans of discharges;
- To build special tanks to collect waste and residues, to prevent the direct discharge in ground waters;
- To destroy by disinfection of the pathogenic germs contained in residual waters of institutions (hospitals), slaughterhouses, meat industry units;
- To equip with systems for retention and collection of chemical polluting/radioactive substances from the residual waters of industrial units for retaining and neutralizing potentially toxic chemical substances
- To adopt measures of rapid reaction to depollute waters in case of accidental pollution and determined by the risks of floods.

Biodiversity

As regards the measures of prevention, reduction and compensation of the impact on biodiversity from the action area of the programme, the measures proposed in Chapter 3.1.5. shall be adopted.

In accordance with the Programme, Priority 1 includes measures that can improve the state of conservation of the habitats and species from the area covered by the actions of the Programme from the 4 Romanian counties.

All measures of conservation proposed in the management plans for protected natural areas, in the approved regulations, those prepared by their directors or registered in the standard forms for the areas included in the Natura 2000 network will be observed.

The situation of the protected areas in Ukraine will be reported in the procedure at the level of the national evaluation regarding the impact on biodiversity reported to the eligible area of the Programme in Ukraine.

Climate changes, risk management and resilience to climate changes:

Recommendations and measures of adaptation for both countries, Romania and Ukraine:

- To promote systems of prevention and rapid efficient intervention in case of extreme weather phenomena;
- To minimize the risk caused by periods of excessive heat, by increasing the green space areas;
- To develop constructive standards and solutions to improve the thermal insulation of buildings to improve energy consumption;
- To implement modern solutions in the field of constructions to promote renewable energy sources;
- To promote construction materials and solutions for the potential effects of climate changes;
- To extend the application of technologies and practices of use of renewable energy sources to ensure the needed utilities;

- To promote professional training and public awareness programmes needed for applying the adaptation measures identified and professional training programmes to ensure the resilience of buildings to the effects of climate changes.

10 MEASURES CONSIDERED FOR MONITORING THE SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME

As part of this assessment, it was analyzed whether any of the impacts identified needs a systemic monitoring at the level of the programme proposed and it was evaluated the applicability of the programme indicators proposed for collecting any relevant environmental data. For this purpose, the indicators proposed for each priority axis were revised.

After the evaluation made as part of this SEA, the table below proposes the indicators, with the measurement actions and recommendations regarding their use:

Table 11 Proposal of indicators of monitoring and control of the environmental effects in the context of implementation of the Interreg Next Romania-Ukraine Programme 2021-2027

Environmental items	Environmental objectives relevant for the Programme	Monitoring indicators	Frequency	Description	Officer
Air/ Climate changes	<p>EO.1 Improving air quality by reducing emissions generated by public transportation inside cities but also outside cities, industrial, agricultural activities etc.;</p> <p>EO.6 Reducing greenhouse gas emissions from different fields of activity for achieving the EU targets;</p> <p>EO.7 Promoting climate change adaptation and disaster risk prevention and resilience, taking into account eco-system based approaches;</p>	<p>Number of projects that will have a positive contribution in reducing emissions of pollutants in the atmosphere (CO_x, NO_x, SO₂, particulate matter, heavy metals, COV, HAP) resulting in the period of construction and implementation of the projects proposed by the Interreg Next Romania-Ukraine Programme 2021-2027;</p> <p>Contribution to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from various fields of activity to fulfil the EU targets;</p> <p>Contribution to the climate change adaptation and natural risk prevention, by promoting eco-system benefits</p>	<p>Quarterly measurements at the stage of execution;</p> <p>half-yearly measurements at the stage of operation;</p> <p>Annually – Frequency of reporting by MA to the Ministry of Environment</p>	<p>Through the implementation of the projects, at the stage of execution, it is possible that the emissions of pollutants to exceed the admissible limits established by the air quality law, but in the stage of operation to reduce significantly compared to the current situation, as a result of implementation of non-polluting technologies;</p>	<p>The owner of the project;</p> <p>The competent environmental protection authority;</p>

Environmental items	Environmental objectives relevant for the Programme	Monitoring indicators	Frequency	Description	Officer
Water (ground and underground)	<p>EO.2 Improving the quality of waters by reducing emissions generated by industrial, agricultural activities etc.;</p> <p>EO.3 Improving and maintaining the state of water bodies and non-deterioration of the state of water bodies (Framework Water Directive);</p>	<p>Number of projects that will contribute to the reduction of the pollution of ground waters by collecting and treating waste water, by observing the limit values admitted by the specific law regarding the concentration of pollutants (heavy metals, CBO₅, CCO_{Cr}, oil products etc.) in the waste water discharged in the sewage system or in natural receivers;</p> <p>Number of projects that will contribute to the improvement of the state of water bodies;</p> <p>Number of projects that will not affect the state of water bodies;</p> <p>Contribution to the reduction of the pollution of ground and underground waters</p> <p>Contribution to the reduction of extreme phenomena (e.g. reduction of the concentration of pollutants</p>	<p>Quarterly, at the stage of execution of works, for the projects proposed by the Interreg Next Romania-Ukraine Programme 2021-2027, by taking samples of water from the waste water discharge points;</p> <p>Half-yearly, at the stage of operation, for the projects proposed Interreg Next Romania-Ukraine Programme 2021-2027, by taking samples of water from the waste water discharge points;</p> <p>Annually – The frequency of reporting by MA to the Ministry of Environment</p>	<p>Maintaining the limit values admitted for the discharge of waste water in the sewage system -NTPA002, respectively of the limit values admitted for the discharge of waters disposed in natural receivers– NTPA001;</p> <p>Observance of the requirements of the Framework Water Directive;</p>	<p>The owner of the project;</p> <p>The competent environmental protection authority;</p> <p>The water Managing Authority;</p>

Environmental items	Environmental objectives relevant for the Programme	Monitoring indicators	Frequency	Description	Officer
Soil	<p>EO.4 Limiting and reducing erosion;</p> <p>EO.5 Maintaining the ecological state of the soil by functional conversion of degraded/unused/abandoned vacant land;</p>	<p>Number of projects that will have positive impact on the reduction of emissions of pollutants in the atmosphere (COx, NOx, SO2, particulate matter, heavy metals, COV, HAP) resulting in the period of construction/exploitation of the projects proposed in the Interreg Next Romania- Ukraine Programme 2021-2027;</p> <p>The number of accidental pollutions registered and the affected areas (by the projects proposed by the Interreg Next Romania-Ukraine Programme 2021-2027), including the quantity and the type of substances that caused accidental pollution;</p> <p>Contribution to reducing emissions of pollutants in the atmosphere (COx, NOx, SO2, particulate matter, heavy metals, COV, HAP) resulting in the period of construction/development of the projects proposed in the Interreg Next Romania-Ukraine Programme 2021-2027;</p> <p>Contribution to the reduction of accidental pollutions registered and</p>	<p>Quarterly measurements in the stage of execution;</p> <p>Half-yearly measurements in the stage of operation;</p> <p>Annually – Frequency of reporting by MA to the Ministry of Environment</p>	<p>The evolution of emissions of pollutants in the atmosphere can lead to an estimation of the evolution of soil quality;</p> <p>This indicator is relative, the number of accidental pollutions does not fully depend on the design of the investments proposed in the Interreg Next Romania-Ukraine Programme 2021-2027, which can also be caused by human errors, means of transport etc.</p>	<p>The owner of the project;</p> <p>The competent environmental protection authority;</p>

Environmental items	Environmental objectives relevant for the Programme	Monitoring indicators	Frequency	Description	Officer
		the affected areas (as a result of the projects proposed in the Interreg Next Romania-Ukraine Programme 2021-2027), including the quantity and the type of substances that caused the accidental pollution;			
Biodiversity	EO.8 Conservation of the habitats and species of flora and fauna of community importance; EO.9 Conservation of biodiversity and maintaining the national network of protected natural areas;	The number of projects that will contribute in maintaining or improving the conservation status of species and habitats in the protected natural areas and from their proximity; Contribution to maintain or improve the conservation status of species and habitats in the protected natural areas and from the proximity of the projects proposed in the Interreg Next Romania-Ukraine Programme 2021-2027;	At the stage of execution and at the stage of operation through monitoring programmes that target different stages of the biological cycle, according to each taxonomic group; Annually – Frequency of reporting by MA to the Ministry of Environment	The placement of projects will avoid as much as possible the location inside the protected natural areas, and if this is not possible, not to affect the state of conservation of habitats and species of community interest	The owner of the project; The competent environmental protection authority;
Landscape	EO.10 Protection and conservation of the natural landscape;	The number of projects that will address landscape transformations that could appear as a result of execution of the projects proposed in the Interreg Next Romania-Ukraine Programme 2021-2027	At the stage of execution by specific annual measurements; Annually – Frequency of	Implementation of projects by keeping the percentage of green spaces and natural elements of the area;	Owner of the project;

Environmental items	Environmental objectives relevant for the Programme	Monitoring indicators	Frequency	Description	Officer
		(land areas permanently and temporarily occupied, number of deteriorated buildings);	reporting by MA to the Ministry of Environment		
Cultural aspects	<p>EO.11 Conservation and valorization of cultural heritage items;</p> <p>EO.12 Conservation and revitalization of the traditions and local customs by sustainable tourism;</p>	<p>Number of projects that will integrate the archeological discharge;</p> <p>Contribution to keeping and conservation of cultural heritage items;</p>	<p>During the period of execution of the feasibility studies, the technical projects and the construction works;</p> <p>Annually – The frequency of reporting by MA to the Ministry of Environment</p>	<p>Land areas permanently occupied by the projects proposed in the Interreg Next Romania-Ukraine Programme 2021-2027; At the stage of execution and at the stage of operation by specific annual measurements; if the implementation of the measures does not have the expected results, these will be permanently adjusted according to the situation on the site. At the completion of the execution, the new buildings must fall into</p>	Owner of the project;

Environmental items	Environmental objectives relevant for the Programme	Monitoring indicators	Frequency	Description	Officer
				the landscape of the area;	
Conservation of natural resources	EO.13 Reducing the exploitation of finite resources and facilitating the use of renewable resources;	Number of project that will use alternative fuels as energy and transportation; Contribution to reducing the exploitation of finite resources and facilitating the use of renewable resources	Annually Annually – Frequency of reporting by MA to the Ministry of Environment	At the stage of design, measures can be imposed of equipping the installations using finite resources with technologies/installations that can use alternative fuels; The data will be compared to the data from the period prior to the implementation of the project;	Owner of the project;
Waste	EO.14 Reducing the quantities of waste generated and increasing the level of recycling/recovery, for all types of waste, by integrating the solutions of circular economy;	Contribution of projects to reducing the quantities of waste generated (tones/year) – for the projects proposed in the Interreg Next Romania-Ukraine Programme 2021-2027; Contribution to reducing the quantities of waste generated and increasing the level of recycling/recovery for all types of waste integrating the solutions of circular economy;	Quarterly, during the period of execution and annually in the period of operation; Annually – The frequency of reporting by MA to the Ministry of Environment	The quantity of waste generated during the period of execution and in the period of operation will be reported;	Owner of the project; The competent environmental protection authority;

Environmental items	Environmental objectives relevant for the Programme	Monitoring indicators	Frequency	Description	Officer
Population and human health/Noise	<p>EO.15 Reducing emissions of pollutants from the environment that would determine the improvement of the state of health of the population and implicitly increasing the quality of life;</p> <p>EO.16 Use of clean (effective) technologies to generate as few risks as possible for the staff from the units with different fields of activity;</p>	<p>Number of projects that will have positive impact on the reduction of the number of persons that may be exposed to high concentrations of pollutants in the atmosphere from the area of implementation of the project financed by the Interreg Next Romania-Ukraine Programme 2021-2027;</p> <p>Number of projects that will have positive impact in reducing the number of professional illnesses and profession-related illnesses that could result from the implementation of the projects;</p>	Annually	<p>At the stage of design, measures to protect the population against the risks associated with the buildings will be taken, that will be implemented by the contractors.</p> <p>The data will be compared with the reference scenario;</p>	The owner of the project; Territorial labour Inspectorate Competent health authority;
Transportation	EO.17 Facilitating the infrastructure to ensure electrical transportation and with non-motor vehicles, without carbon emissions;	Number of projects that will contribute to ensuring a sustainable, electrical and/or non-polluting transportation;	Annually	-	Competent transportation authority;
Energy efficiency	EO.18 Improving the energy efficiency and sustainable use of resources.	Number of projects that will target the rehabilitation of public units; Contribution to improving the energy efficiency and sustainable use of resources;	Annually – Frequency of reporting by MA to the Ministry of Environment	-	Competent energy authority

The projects financed by this Programme will observe the EU and national environment law from both partner countries of the Programme (i.e. EIM/SEA, Directives on habitats and birds, Framework directives on water, air quality and waste and others).

In accordance with article 10 of SEA Directive, the significant effects on the environment of the implementation of the plans and programmes will be monitored to identify at an early stage the unforeseen negative effects and to be able to take adequate corrective actions.

The monitoring system proposed takes into account the relevant environmental issues and subjects that can be impacted significantly by the implementation of the programme.

Each project's contribution to the previous indicators will be approached in a quantitative and/or qualitative manner as part of the monitoring of the project by the environmental authority and monitoring and evaluation of the Programme during the implementation and subsequently by the Managing Authority and Common Secretariat.

The relevant monitoring indicators proposed will be used to monitor the effects on the environment based on the characteristics of the projects selected for the financing. By monitoring and summing up the results of the monitoring of unique projects, it will be possible to estimate the general effect on the relevant environmental issues.

The monitoring data regarding the effects of the Programme on the environment should be provided by the project partners along with the final reports of the project at the end of the implementation of the projects. The Managing Authority and the common secretariat should request data at the end of each project implemented.

The data that need to be collected by directly monitoring the indicators mentioned and from the post-EIM monitoring of the supported activities (for which the beneficiaries are responsible).

11 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

The environmental report was drawn up according to the content requirements of Annex no. 2 of the Government Decision no. 1076/2004 "for setting up the environmental assessment procedure of certain plans and programmes".

Upon fulfilling the strategic guidelines, the general objectives of the *Interreg Next Romania-Ukraine Programme 2021-2027* that structure the complete action of analysis and planning for the period 2021-2027 will also contribute, by observing the national, European and global benchmarks.

The Interreg Next Romania-Ukraine Programme is developed in the period 2021-2027, taking into account the international needs and obligations of Romania and Ukraine, but also the execution of an optimal scenario of development on several segments for this period.

The Interreg Next Romania-Ukraine Programme 2021-2027 proposes three general priorities that structure the entire action of analysis and planning for the period 2021-2027, i.e.:

1. *A greener, low-carbon transitioning towards a net zero carbon economy and resilient Europe by promoting clean and fair energy transition, green and blue investment, the circular economy, climate change mitigation and adaptation, risk prevention and management and sustainable urban mobility*, by promoting the transition to a clean

and safe energy, ecological investments and investments in „blue growth”¹⁶, circular economy, adaptation to climate changes and prevention and management of risks.

2. *A more social and inclusive European pillar of social rights;*
3. *A safer and more secure Europe*—Specific objective Interreg – by promoting actions of increasing the institutional capacity in the field of border management.

The Programme promotes the construction/rehabilitation/preservation of the infrastructure in the field of emergency interventions and preparation; providing equipments for emergency interventions; joint operational plans/procedures/trainings to prevent and manage risks; hydrological monitoring of rivers, water temperature, measurement of precipitations, ice regime; strenghtening river banks, canals, the state of dams, afforestation of river shores; prevention to prevent erosion; awareness campaigns for the population under the risk of natural or human-made disasters; Drawing up joint management plans/procedures for the protected areas; evaluation, protection and improvement of the existing ecosystems (research, inventory of resources, protection of endangered species, eradication of invsive species, afforestation etc.); awareness campaigns for protecting the protected areas and promoting ecotourism; green infrastructure in the urban areas, etc.

This report contains a characterization of the current state of the environment at the level of the Programme area for each relevant environment item: air, water, soil, climate changes, biodiversity, landscape, population and human health, cultural aspects, conservtion of natural resources, energy efficiency, waste.

The main environmental characteristics that can be significantly affected by the implementation of the *Interreg Next Romania-Ukraine Programme 2021-2027* were described in chapter 3 and were evaluated in this report at a general level.

The details of the environmental characteristics from the areas where the investment projects proposed in the *Interreg Next Romania-Ukraine Programme 2021-2027* will be implemented, will be described in the EIA/EA procedures for each project, as applicable, the Evaluation of the potential effect on the environment and of human health was presented in chapter 7.

Defining the measures of prevention, reduction and compensation of the significant effects on the environment resulting from the implementation of the programme is a provision of the Government Decision 1076/2004 for setting up the reduction of the environmental assessment for plans and programmes. It must be specified that the level of detail of the *Interreg Next Romania-Ukraine Programme 2021-2027* and of the strategic environmental evaluation, does not allow the detailed identification of all the effects caused by the implementation thereof.

In chapter 9, a series of measurement methods (quantitative and qualitative) were outlined regarding the 3 priority axis:

- Priority 1- Environmental focus across borders;
- Priority 2 – Social Development Across Borders;
- Priority 3 – Border cooperation.

Interreg Next Romania-Ukraine Programme 2021-2027 does not contain more alternatives that were taken into account and for which analyses were distinguished. This environmental report took into account alternative "0" and the alternative presented in the

¹⁶ https://ec.europa.eu/maritimeaffairs/policy/blue_growth_ro

Programme. The effects of non-implementation of the *Programme* are included in this environmental report, in Chapter 4.

The implementation of a monitoring programme will allow the identification of unforeseen negative effects of the Programme and taking adequate remedy measures.

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18. Informing the European Commission – Technical guidance on climate change proofing of the infrastructure in the period 2021-2027 (2021 C 373/01);
19. National Strategy of Climate Changes and economic growth based on low carbon emissions;
20. National action plan in the field of climate changes.

13 GLOSSARY

EFA	Environment Fund Administration
MA	Managing Authority
EPA	Environment Protection Agency
TA	Technical Assistance
EC	European Commission
CO	Community objective
JMC	Joint Monitoring Committee
OCT	Overseas countries and territories
RDF	Refuse-derived fuel

ER	Environment report
SEA	Strategic Environment Assessment
IWMS	Integrated Waste Management System
SRF	Solid recovered fuel
CIT	Computerized Information Technology
MBT	Mechanical-biological treatment
TAU	Territorial Administrative Unit