ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT
FOR ”INTERREG NEXT ROMANIA – REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA PROGRAMME 2021-2027”

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CUPRINS:

1 INTRODUCTION 6

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 7

2.1 Context of the INTEREG Next Romania – Republic of Moldova Programme 2021-2027 7

2.2 Structure of the INTERREG Next Romania -Republic of Moldova Programme 2021-2027 9

2.3 Vision and brief presentation of the implementation area of the INTERREG Next Romania-Republic of Moldova Programme 2021-2027 12

2.4 Information dissemination and communication 12

2.5 Ties with other relevant plans and programmes 16

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-REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA PROGRAMME 2021-2027 17

3.1 Current situation of the environment 17

3.1.1. Air quality 17

3.1.2. Climate changes 22

3.1.3. Water 23

3.1.4. Soil and use of lands 28

3.1.5. Biodiversity 36

3.1.6. Cultural heritage and landscape 92

3.1.7. Waste management 94

3.1.8. Climate change-related risk management 109

3.1.9. Population and human health 111

6 THE DNSH (DO NOT SIGNIFICANT HARM PRINCIPLE & PROOFING TO CLIMATE CHANGES 114

7 EVALUATION METHODOLOGY AND SELECTION OF THE ALTERNATIVES ANALYZED FOR THE NEXT ROMANIA – REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA PROGRAMME 2021-2027 121

7.1 Evaluation methodology 121

7.2 Selection of alternatives 123

7.3 Difficulties 124

8 CURRENT ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS AND REDUCING THE NEGATIVE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT THROUGH THE NEXT ROMANIA- REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA PROGRAMME 2021-2027 _____ 124

9 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION OBJECTIVES ESTABLISHED AT NATIONAL, COMMUNITY OR INTERNATIONAL LEVELS, RELEVANT FOR THE PROGRAMME 128

9.1 Analysis of the strategic objectives of the Interreg Next Romania – Republic of Moldova Programme 2021-2027 _____ 128

9.2 Evaluating the compatibility between the objectives of the Interreg NEXT Romania – Republic of Moldova Programme 2021-2027 and the environmental objectives _____ 129

10 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANT IMPACT ON THE ENVIRONMENT, INCLUDING ON THE HEALTH, IN A CROSS-BORDER CONTEXT _____ 134

11 MEASURES PROPOSED TO PREVENT, REDUCE AND COMPENSATE, AS FULLY AS POSSIBLE, ANY NEGATIVE IMPACT ON THE ENVIRONMENT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NEXT ROMANIA – REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA PROGRAMME 2021-2027 _____ 135

12 MEASURES CONSIDERED FOR MONITORING THE SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME _____ 138

13 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY _____ 149

14 REFERENCES AND SELECTIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY _____ 151

15 GLOSSARY _____ 152

1 INTRODUCTION

This is the Environmental Report for the Strategic Environmental Evaluation of the INTERREG Next Romania -Republic of Moldova Programme *2021-2027*, currently available on the website https://www.ro-md.net/ro/ 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 u: 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 -Republic of Moldova Programme *2021-2027* is managed by the Ministry of Development, Public Works and Administration, as the Managing Authority.

On behalf of the Republic of Moldova, the competent authority for the Programme for the programming period 2021-2027 is the Ministry of Finances of the Republic of Moldova.

The policy objectives of the *INTERREG Next Romania-Republic of Moldova 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 inclusive Europe implementing the European Pillar of Social Rights;
3. Interreg Specific Objective - ISO 1 A better cooperation governance;
4. Interreg Specific Objective - ISO 2 A safer Europe.

At the completion of the SEA procedure for *the* INTERREG Next *Romania -Republic of Moldova* 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-Republic of Moldova Programme 2021-2027 change, 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 INTEREG Next Romania – Republic of Moldova Programme 2021-2027

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

The area of the *Programme* contains protected natural and historical sites and protected natural areas and has a high touristic potential. Special attention should be given to protecting the protected natural areas and the existing biodiversity.

The eligible area of the project is mainly rural (44.33% of the population from the eligible area lives in the urban area and 55.67% in the rural area) and faces the challenges and changes set off by the social-economic dynamics, the new economic structure and the labour market, the lack of transportation and IT&C infrastructure, the low and unsustainable exploitation of natural resources in the area. Tourism and education, research and innovation are not developed, being largely impacted by the migration of the population to larger municipal areas or abroad.

The major challenges addressed by the Programme are: developing green communities, development in terms of emergency situations by building/rehabilitating/modernizing the infrastructure in the field of intervention, education, health, culture and tourism, governance cooperation, border security.

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

The eligible area of the programme has one of the lowest level of development compared to other adjacent countries and regions. The low level of competitivity is a major problem for an eligible area. The causes are the predominance of agriculture as the main economic activity and the lack of truly diverse savings, the low level of investments in Research & Development, low accessibility due to the poor transportation infrastructure and underdeveloped public utility infrastructure.

The Programme promotes the construction/rehabilitation/modernization of the infrastructure in the field of intervention and preparation for emergencies, hydrological monitoring of rivers, of water temperature, measurement of precipitations, ice regime; protection of river shores, canals, state/assurance of the safety of dams, forestation of river banks; actions of prevention for removing erosion; evaluation, protection and improvement of the existing eco-systems (activities of research, inventory of resources, protection of endangered species, eradication of invasive species, forestation, etc.); green urban infrastructure; construction/rehabilitation/modernization of the education infrastructure; sanitary construction/rehabilitation/modernization; rehabilitation/modernization and equipping the cultural patrimony; rehabilitation of the infrastructure related to cultural sites; promoting the cultural heritage (campaigns of promotion, cultural events etc.); promoting digital platforms for tourism; promoting cultural heritage sites and including them in the crossborder tourism networks and chains; creating common networks in the

field of tourism and culture; common solutions for crossborder cooperation (equipping with equipment, software, construction/rehabilitation/modernization of crossborder infrastructure).

The poor monitoring of soil, water and air pollution reduces the public's awareness of the true level of pollution in their communities.

The programme invests in awareness actions and measures regarding the importance of environmental protection and the responsible behaviour.

Although the urban centers located in the programme area are not vast, their carbon footprint is still significant due to the use of highly polluting vehicles, non-sustainable heating systems along with insufficient measures to enhance energy efficiency.

This is the reason why the programme proposes this specific objective, to fund investments in green infrastructure in the urban area and to fund the measures related to the role of culture and sustainable tourism in economic development, social inclusion and social innovation. The concept of "green urban infrastructure" is a relatively new one and particular attention will be paid to promoting it and developing pilot solutions that can be replicated afterwards. The most common structures that will be targeted are: parks, tree-lined alleys, open spaces, playgrounds, farmlands and urban forests etc. To enhance the role of culture and sustainable tourism in economic development, social inclusion and social innovation, the following actions will be taken into account: rehabilitation/modernization/recovery and provision of the cultural heritage; rehabilitation of the infrastructure related to cultural heritage; promoting cultural patrimony (promotion campaigns, cultural events etc.); promoting digital platforms for tourism; promoting cultural heritage and including them in the crossborder tourism networks and chains; joint campaigns, publications, studies, strategies of improvement of the potential of crossborder tourism; exchange of knowledge and good practices in the field of maintenance and revitalization of cultural heritage areas and sites that raise attractivity and touristic potential; creating common networks in the field of tourism.

It is proposed that at the implementation of each project that will be developed from the specific objectives proposed by the Programme to perform, as applicable, an environment impact evaluation to determine the significance of the impact and the measures of remedy and compensation, as applicable. Currently, the information is not enough to determine the likely significance of the effects mentioned in annex II of 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, for example:

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

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

- Development of the field of public education, investments in the proper provision the schools in both countries, investments in the educational infrastructure;
- Development of the health system through 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:

- European – *Integrated Border Management Fund (IBMF), Internal Security Fund, Asylum Migration and Integration Fund (AMF), Special Measure for Migration Management, IPA Multi-beneficiaries programmes, European Instrument of contribution for Stability and Peace, European Civil Protection Mechanism,*
- National: Romania – *Regional Operational programmes for North-East and South-East Development Regions; Sustainable Development Operational programme, Inclusion and Social Dignity Operational Programme, Health Operational Programme, National Recovery and Resilience Plan, respectively with the other European territorial cooperation programmes targeting cross border areas. Republic of Moldova – Regional Development Strategy of the Republic of Moldova.*

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 pinpoint 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 -Republic of Moldova Programme 2021-2027

The INTERREG Next Romania -Republic of Moldova Programme 2021-2027 is structured in chapters, i.e.:

1. Strategy of the INTERREG Programme:
   - The Programme area;
   - Joint programme strategies regarding: population and territory, economic challenges, the impact of the COVID-19 crisis, environmental challenges, connectivity and transportation, social challenges, tourism, governance and civil society, migration and border management, synergies and complementarities, lessons learned;

- 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 -Republic of Moldova 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: Green communities

Specific objective: *Promoting climate change adaptation and disaster risk prevention, resilience, taking into account ecosystem based approaches*.

Indicative actions:

Construction/rehabilitation/modernization of the infrastructure in the field of intervention and training for emergency situations;

- Providing equipments for emergency interventions;
- Operational joint plans/procedures/training for risk prevention and management;
- Hydrological monitoring of rivers, water temperature, measurement of precipitations, ice regime;
- Protection of river banks, canals, ensuring the safety of dams, forestation of river banks;
- Erosion fighting activities;
- Public awareness campaigns for the population facing the risk of natural and human-made disasters.

Specific objective: Intensification of the actions of protection and preservation of nature, biodiversity and green infrastructure, including in urban areas, as well as reduction of all forms of pollution.

Indicative actions:

- Preparation of joint management plans/procedures for protected areas;
- Evaluation, protection and improvement of the existing eco-systems (research, inventory of resources, protection of endangered species, eradication of invasive species, forestation etc.);
- Awareness campaigns regarding the protection of protected areas and promoting eco-tourism;
- Green urban infrastructure.

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

Priority 2: *Crossborder social development*

Specific objective: Improve equal access to quality and inclusive services in education, training and lifelong learning by developing an accessible infrastructure, including by promoting resilience for distance and online education and training.

Indicative actions:

- Construction/rehabilitation/modernization of the education infrastructure;
- Providing equipments of education institutions (schools, universities, libraries);
- Joint educational activities (strategies, trainings, workshops, exchange of experience etc.).

Specific objective: *Providing equal access to healthcare and ensuring the resilience of healthcare systems, including primary healthcare as well as promoting the transition from institutionalized care towards family or community care*.

Indicative actions:

- Construction/rehabilitation/modernization of the health infrastructure;
- Providing equipments (including IT, digitalization, mobile assets, equipments for emergency situations);
- Training/procedures/exchanges or common experiences;
- Awareness campaigns.

Specific objective: Consolidation of the role of culture and sustainable tourism in economic development, social inclusion and social innovation.

Indicative actions:

- Rehabilitation/modernization and equipping the cultural heritage;
- Rehabilitation of the infrastructure related to cultural patrimony sites;
- Promoting cultural patrimony (promotion campaigns, cultural events, etc.);
- Promoting digital platforms for tourism;
- Promoting cultural heritage sites and including them in networks and chains of crossborder tourism;
- Common campaigns, publications, studies, strategies of improving the potential crossborder tourism;
- Exchange of knowledge and good practices in the field of maintenance and revitalization of areas and cultural heritage sites enhancing attractivity and the touristic potential;
- Creating common networks in the field of tourism and culture.

Specific Objective INTERREG 1 – A better cooperation in the field of governance.

Priority 3: Crossborder cooperation.

Specific objective: Consolidation of the efficacy of public administration by promoting legal and administrative cooperation and cooperation among citizens, civil society and institution players, especially for solving the legal obstacles and of another type from the border regions.

Indicative actions:

- Strategies/action plans/common crossborder trainings;

- Common solutions of crossborder cooperation (that can include equipment, software, construction/rehabilitation/modernization of the crossborder infrastructure);
- Informative and awareness campaigns.

Specific objective INTERREG 2 - A safer Europe.
Priority 3: *Crossborder cooperation.*
Specific objective: Border crossing and mobility and migration management.
Indicative actions:

- Strategies/action plans/common crossborder trainings;
- Common solutions for crossborder cooperation (equipment, software, construction/rehabilitation/modernization of the crossborder infrastructure);
- Informative and awareness campaigns.

2.3 Vision and brief presentation of the implementation area of the INTERREG Next Romania-Republic of Moldova Programme 2021-2027

The eligible area for implementation - INTERREG Next Romania -Republic of Moldova Programme 2021-2027 includes 4 counties of Romania (Galați, Vaslui, Iași and Botoșani) and the Republic of Moldova across its territory. The total length of the border is 681.4 Km, and the total area of the implementation area of the Programme is 54,089.80 km^2

From the total eligible area, 37.42% correspond to the Romanian territory and 62.58% to the Republic of Moldova.

The Republic of Moldova covers 62.58% of the territory of the programme, a larger territory than in Romania, in which the four counties (Botoșani, Iași, Vaslui and Galați) from the *Programme* area represent only 8.49% of the national territory. A population of around 5,593,810.00 lives on the territory that the programme covers.

The border between Romania and Moldova is 681.4 km long. The length of the border on the territory of the *Programme* represents 35.74% of the external borders of the Republic of Moldova and 21.62% of the external borders of Romania. On this common border there are 9 border points, as follows:

- Albița – Leușeni vehicle;
- Galați – Giurgiulești vehicle&railway;
- Sculeni – Sculeni vehicle;
- Stînca – Costești vehicle;
- Iași – Ungheni railway;
- Rădăuți Prut – Lipcani vehicle;
- Oancea – Cahul vehicle;
- Fălnciu – Stoianovca railway – non-operational.

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 players 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.

It was considered a mix of communication and adapted to each type of target group and to 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 the relevant documents resulting from the preparation of the Programme can be viewed and accessed.

The ENI Romania-Republic of Moldova Programme 2014-2020 was an adequate support to the potential applicants at the stage of generation of the project, using various channels and instruments. The informative and face-to-face training events and partnership forum organized in the programme area were considered among the most useful instruments by potential applicants. However, because the restrictions enforced by the COVID-19 pandemic forced the programme to search for hybrid approaches without compromising the quality of the content, the online environment 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 medium. Examples vary from tutorials, partner web search facility, online seminars/workhops 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 first activity for an optimal dissemination of information and communication is to establish target groups. Target groups are persons/organizations living and/or working in the area of the programme. As the programme plans multiple interventions, there are more target groups. The description of the situation and of the needs of the border area must underline the challenges and the opportunities. The target groups are direct and indirect.

Direct target groups include persons/organizations targeted by the project activities which are used to achieve the established effect.

Indirect target groups include persons from the general area of the direct target group. These contribute to the success of the project because they play the important role of mediators.

Below we present the target groups specific to the Objectives.

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* :

Specific Objective: *"Promoting climate change adaptation and disaster risk prevention, resilience, taking into account ecosystem based approaches"* the main target groups for this specific objective are:

- The population living in the eligible area and local communities;

- Local/regional public authorities, public institutions and NGOs handling climate change adaptation, risk prevention and disaster resistance;
- Scientists and researchers

Specific objective: *" Intensification of the actions of protection and preservation of nature, biodiversity and green infrastructure, including in urban areas, as well as reduction of all forms of pollution"* the main target groups for this specific objective are:

- The population living in the eligible area and local communities.
- Public institutions and local authorities, NGOs etc.
- Administrations and management of protected natural areas, such as national parks, natural parks, landscape parks, biosphere reserves etc.;
- Universities and research institutions from the relevant sectors.

Policy Objectives 4 – *A more social and inclusive European pillar of social rights ;*
Specific Objective *" Improve equal access to quality and inclusive services in education, training and lifelong learning by developing an accessible infrastructure, including by promoting resilience for distance and online education and training"* main target groups for this specific objective are:

- The population living in the eligible area and local communities.
- Institutions from the public sector and local authorities – decision factors and planners, including local authorities, NGOs, schools and other education institutions, universities etc.
- Pupils, pupils in primary, secondary and high school;
- *Professors, trainers, managers and auxiliary staff of education and training institutions.*

Specific Objective *"*Providing equal access to healthcare and ensuring the resilience of healthcare systems, including primary healthcare as well as promoting the transition from institutionalized care towards family or community care*"* the main target groups for this specific objective are:

- The population living in the eligible area and local communities;
- Public authorities and private entities providing healthcare services;
- Regional/local institutions in the field of health and social policies
- Hospitals, clinics and other health institutions;
- NGOs, universities and research institutions etc.

Specific Objective *" Increasing the role of culture and sustainable tourism in economic development, social inclusion and social innovation"* the main target groups for this specific objective are:

- Persons who visit the Programme area, the population living in the eligible area and local communities;

- Public and private authorities involved in the protection of the cultural and natural heritage, museums, cultural/religious/high education institutions and other public institutions;
- NGOs, cultural and tourism associations;
- Local business associations in the field of traditional and craft activities.

Specific Objective INTERREG 1 – Better cooperation governance.
Specific objective: *"Consolidating the efficacy of an efficient public administration by promoting judicial and administrative cooperation and cooperation among citizens, the players of the civil society and institutions, especially for solving legal obstacles and of any kind from the border regions"* the main target groups for this specific objective are:

- Structures of the Ministry of the Internal Affairs (Border Police, Gendarmerie, Aviation Inspectorate);
- National Tax Administration Agency;
- Environmental Agency and Environment Protection Inspectorate;
- General Inspectorate of Carabinieri Moldova;
- General Inspectorate of Moldova Border Police;
- General Inspectorate of Moldova Police;
- General Inspectorate of Romanian Gendarmerie;
- General Inspectorate of Romanian Border Police;
- Regional Development Agencies;
- Universities, Research Institutes;
- Central/local public authorities;
- NGOs;
- Local communities, etc.

Specific Objective INTERREG 2 – A safer Europe
Specific Objective: *"Management of border crossing and management of mobility and migration"* the main target groups for this specific objective are:

- Persons visiting or travelling through the Programme area, the population living in the eligible area and local communities;
- Customs services, the border police, the police, other national/regional/local public institutions acting in the field of prevention of criminality and police, professional associations, NGOs etc.

The summary of the major common challenges, taking into account the economic, social and territorial disparities as well as inequalities, the common needs of investments and the complementarity, synergies with other financing programmes and instruments, the lessons learned from past experience, macro-regional strategies and strategies for the sea basins if the overall or partial programme area is covered by one or more strategies and activities for publicity and transmission of information about the programme.
This document is drawn up on the basis of the Territorial Analysis which included an overall vision of the cooperation area and a more thorough analysis based on the objectives formulated for the area through the Common Strategic Programming Document INTERREG

Next, and an additional one approved by the Common Committee for Programming the Programme. The conclusions of the Territorial Analysis were also adjusted to the contribution of the two participating companies and the contribution of the stakeholders gathered after the consultations made by the Managing Authority. The deadline for the statistical data in most cases is 2019, the document needed to be adapted to the lack of statistical data comparable between the two countries, because some indicators are missing or are different in the two countries.

2.5 Ties with other relevant plans and programmes

The INTERREG NEXT Romania-Republic of Moldova Programme 2021-2027 has important ties with more than two strategic documents that approach environmental protection issues related to the eligible area, like:

- EU Strategy for the Danube Region (EUSDR/EUSDR);

The strategy of the Interreg NEXT Romania-Republic of Moldova Programme 2021-2027 will contribute to the following EUSDR objectives:

- ✓ Connecting the region (promoting culture and tourism);
- ✓ Protecting the environment (management of environmental risks);
- ✓ Consolidating the region (strengthening the institutional capacity and cooperation, collaboration to promote security and fight organized and serious crime).

The preparation of the Interreg Next Programme takes into account the potential synergies with other cooperation programmes like Interreg Next Black Sea Basin Programme, for PO 2, in the field of prevention of the risk of disasters and also aims to contribute to the objectives of the EU Strategy for the Danube Region (EUSDR).

The programme area is covered by the EU strategy for the Danube Region (EUSDR). This strategy is supported at the highest political level by all the participating countries who are ready to support these actions derived from its Action plan revised as long as it contributes to the specific objectives of cross-border regions. This needs a good and proactive coordination with the interested parties from EUSDR. The strategy reunites 14 countries along the Danube, which includes Romania and the Republic of Moldova.

- EU biodiversity strategy for 2030;
- Regional Development Strategy of the Republic of Moldova;
- Directive 2001/42/EC – Directives on strategic environmental assessment (SEA);
- (EU) Regulation 2019/693 of 7 February 2019 of amending the Delegated Regulation (UE) no. 481/2014 for supplementing (EU) Regulation no. 1299/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council regarding the specific rules on the eligibility of the costs for cooperation programmes;
- (EU) Regulation 2019/694 of 15 February 2019 for supplementing (EU) Regulation no. 1303/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council regarding the form of financing that is not related to the relevant operational costs.

In the programme area, Romania has the regional and sectoral financial support that also contributes to the implementation of the Policy Objective 2 – A greener, low carbon emission Europe and its vicinity and the Policy Objective 4 – A more social Europe and its vicinities through the Regional North-East Operational Programme (for Iași, Vaslui, Botoșani

counties) and the Regional South-East Operational Programme (for Galați County) or the main programmes, like the National Recovery and Resilience Plan, Sustainable Development Operational Programme, Health Operational Programme, Education and Employment Operational Programme, Inclusion and Social Dignity Operational Programme, Fair Transition Operational Programme (only for Galați County), the other European territorial cooperation programmes from the crossborder area. Moreover, border management operations are financed through the *Border management and visa policy instrument*, having more than 90 million euro only for similar types of interventions as those laid down in ISO 2 – a Safer Europe.

The Republic of Moldova developed several national financing plans dedicated to environmental issues, investments in energy efficiency and connectivity to water and sewage that will be implemented from 2021, Fund for energy efficiency, National fund for regional and local development, National ecological fund. Moreover, a new partnership of the Government of the Republic of Moldova with USAID, that covers 2020- 2025 is in force. This will provide direct assistance to public institutions to catalyse the citizens' involvement in their communities to stimulate a responsible governance demand and stronger democratic institutions.

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-REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA PROGRAMME 2021-2027

3.1 Current situation of the environment

A characterization of the current situation of the environment was made 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 long-haul transportation of pollutants.

While in Romania (eligible area) there are 14 public air quality monitoring systems installed, throughout the territory of the Republic of Moldova 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 to achieve these targets by 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 SO_2, NO_2, O_3, CO, PM_{10}, C_6H_6;
- Gavrimetric measurements for PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$;
- Concentrations of heavy metals by indicative measurements of Pb, Cd and Ni from PM_{10}.

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: SO_2, CO, C_6H_6, PM_{10},Pb, Ni, Cd.

In 2020, the values registered for the following parameters were below the target value set out by Law no. 104/2011: O3.

In **Iași** County, the air quality is monitored by measurements made through 6 air quality monitoring stations.

- IS station – 1 located in Iași Municipality, B-dul N. Iorga, traffic type, monitors: SO_2, NO, NO_2, NO_x, CO, Pb, Ni, Cd (from PM_{10}), PM_{10} automatic, PM_{10} gravimetric, Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, o, m, p – Xylene.
- IS station – 2 located in Iași Municipality, Aleea Decebal, nr. 10, urban fund type, monitors: SO_2, NO, NO_2, NO_x, O_3, PM_{10} gravimetric, $PM_{2.5}$ gravimetric, Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, o, m, p – Xylene but also meteorological parameters (wind direction and speed, temperature, pressure, solar radiation, relative humidity, precipitations)
- IS station - 3 located in Iași Municipality, str. Han Tătar, nr. 14, industrial type, monitors: SO_2, NO, NO_2, NO_x, PM_{10} automatic.
- IS station - 4 located in Iași County, Aroneanu village, Aroneanu com., rural fund type, monitors: SO_2, NO, NO_2, NO_x, CO, O_3, Pb, Ni, Cd, (from PM_{10}), PM_{10} gravimetric but also meteorological parameters (wind direction and speed, temperature, pressure, solar radiation, relative humidity, precipitations).
- IS station - 5 located in Iași County, Tomești village, Tomești com., Str. Mihai Codreanu, suburban fund type, monitors: SO_2, NO, NO_2, NO_x, CO, O_3, PM_{10} gravimetric.
- IS station – 6 located in Iași County, Bosia village, Ungheni com., urban fund/traffic type, monitors: SO_2, NO, NO_2, NO_x, CO, PM_{10} automatic and gravimetric, Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, o-xylene, m-xylene, p – xylene but also meteorological parameters (wind direction and speed, temperature, pressure, solar radiation, relative humidity, precipitations).

In 2020, the values for the following parameters registered excesses but not beyond the limit value for human health protection as laid down by Law no. 104/2011: PM_{10}, O_3, SO_2,

In 2020, the values for the following parameters did not exceed the limit values/target values laid down by Law no. 104/2011: CO, Benzene, $PM_{2.5}$, Pb, Cd, Ni.

In **Vaslui County,** the air quality is monitored by measurements through 2 air quality monitoring stations, in particular:

- VS-1 Station – FU located in Huși Municipality, str. Recea, nr. 1, urban fund type, monitors: NO_2, SO_2, NO, NO_x, PM_{10}, nefelom., PM_{10} gravim., CO, Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, o-xylene, m-xylene, p-xylene, Ozone, Lead, Nickel, Cadmium, Arsene.

- VS-2 station located in Vaslui Municipality, str. Ștefan cel Mare, nr. 56, urban fund type, - does not fulfil the data aggregation criteria for any indicator, according to Law no. 104/2011.

In 2020, the values registered for the following parameters did not exceed the limit values/target values set out by Law no. 104/2011: NO_2, SO_2, Arsenic, Cadmium, Nickel, Lead, CO, NH_3, O_3.

In **Galați County,** the air quality is monitored by measurements made through 5 air quality monitoring stations.

- The GL 1 station located on str. Brăilei nr. 181, traffic type monitors: nitrogen dioxide (NO_2), nitrogen oxides (NO, NO_X), sulphur dioxide (SO_2), carbon monoxide (CO), ozone (O_3), benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, o-xylene, m-xylene, p-xylene, particulate matter - PM_{10} fraction (nephelometric and gravimetric measurements) and metals: plumb (Pb), cadmium (Cd), nickel (Ni), arsenic (As).
- The GL 2 station located on str. Domnească nr. 7, urban fund type monitors: nitrogen dioxide (NO_2), nitrogen oxides (NO, NO_X), sulphur dioxide (SO_2), carbon monoxide (CO), ozone (O_3), benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, o-xylene, m-xylene, p-xylene, particulate matter –$PM_{2.5}$ fraction (gravimetric measurements) and PM_{10} fraction (nephelometric and gravimetric measurements), metals: lead (Pb), cadmium (Cd), nickel (Ni), arsenic (As), meteorological data: temperature, wind (direction and speed), humidity, pressure, solar radiation, precipitations;
- GL 3 station located in str. Traian nr. 431, suburban fund type monitors: nitrogen dioxide (NO_2), nitrogen oxides (NO, NO_X), sulphur dioxide (SO_2), carbon monoxide (CO), ozone (O_3), benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, o-xylene, m-xylene, p-xylene, particulate matter –$PM1_0$ fraction (nephelometric and gravimetric measurements), metals: lead (Pb), cadmium (Cd), nickel (Ni), arsenic (As), meteorological data: temperature, wind (direction and speed), humidity, pressure, solar radiation, precipitations;
- GL 4 station located in the industrial area of Galați, b-dul Dunărea nr. 8, industrial type monitors: nitrogen dioxide (NO_2), nitrogen oxides (NO, NO_X), sulphur dioxide (SO_2), carbon monoxide (CO), ozone (O_3), particulate matter PM_{10} fraction (nephelometric and gravimetric measurements), metals: lead (Pb), cadmium (Cd), nickel (Ni), arsenic (As), meteorological data: temperature, wind (direction and speed), humidity, pressure, solar radiation, precipitations.
- GL 5 station located in the industrial area of Tecuci, str. 1 Decembrie, nr. 146B, industrial type monitors: nitrogen dioxide (NO_2), nitrogen oxides (NO, NOX), sulphur dioxide (SO_2), carbon monoxide (CO), ozone (O_3), particulate matter - PM_{10} fraction (nephelometric measurements), benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, o-xylene, m-xylene, p-xylene, meteorological data: temperature, wind (direction and speed), humidity, pressure, solar radiation, precipitations.

In 2020, the values registered for the following parameters exceeded the limit value for human health protection set out in Law no. 104/2011: PM_{10}, O_3, Pb. For the following parameters, the limit values/target values set out in Law no. 104/2011: NO_2, SO_2, CO, benzene, Ni, As were not exceeded.

In the Republic of Moldova air quality is monitored by the Environmental Agency, in accordance with Regulation approved by GD no. 549/2018. The surveillance network consist of 17 stationary stations. The atmospheric air samples are taken according to the schedule 3 times/24h (7.00, 13.00, 19.00) and according to the following basic parameters: solid suspensions, sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, soluble sulphates, nitrogen oxide, phenol, formic aldehyde in 5 industrialized centers of the Republic of Moldova (Chisinau - 6 stations, Balti-2 stations, Bender-4 stations, Tiraspol-3 stations, Ribnita-2 stations).

Despite the fact that the Air Quality Laboratory within the Environmental Agency monitors the atmospheric air quality on a daily basis, it encounters obstacles in carrying out the test methods.

The monitoring stations are installed in the years 1969-1970, the air quality monitoring is done on the manual type and not corresponding to the location criteria taking into account the infrastructure/pollution sources, (climatic conditions, topography, emission sources, population density, etc.), with obsolete equipment and involving more personnel in the process (sampling, transportation, investigation).

As the equipment used in the sampling process is outdated, the specialized institutions in the country cannot provide us with their metrological verification/calibration.

For this reason, the Laboratory cannot accredit the performance of the investigated parameters in the air, mandatory requirements imposed by the ISO 17025: 2018 standard.

The methodologies apply to just a few countries in the post-Soviet space and are canceled by the National Institute of Standardization, which creates difficulties in the accreditation process and contradicts the requirements of the Accreditation Center, as well as that the Normative Documents must be ISO and updated standards. Currently, the technical support for the endowment with laboratory equipment is partially provided by external donors, because the Agency's budget is very limited and it is very difficult to maintain the laboratories with the minimum for existence (reagents/consumables/chemical utensils, trips to the territory for sampling).

For the monitoring and efficient management of atmospheric air quality in the Republic of Moldova, areas and agglomerations of air pollutants with both high and lower concentrations were identified, as well as the criteria for the location of atmospheric air monitoring stations were analyzed, offering recommendations regarding the sites in the town Chisinau.

In line with the new Law on Atmospheric Air Quality, the municipalities will become one of the main bodies for air quality management in coordination with the Ministry of Environment (ME), the State Hydrometeorological Service (SHS), the Environment Agency (EA), and the Inspectorate for Environmental Protection (IEP). The roles and responsibilities of each relevant organization will be updated following the institutional reform of subordinated bodies.The implementation of the provisions of the Law on Atmospheric Air Quality at the national level can be achieved through two integrated systems, which provide the organizational, institutional and legal framework for cooperation between authorities and public institutions with competencies in the field, in order to assess and manage air quality

throughout the country, and informing the public about atmospheric air quality. These systems are:

1) The National System for Monitoring and Integrated Air Quality Management (NSMIAQM);

2) National Air Pollutant Emission Inventory System.

These 2 tasks are the main challenges and needs in the atmospheric air quality management sector.

18 air quality monitoring stations (NSMIAQM) are proposed to be built as is estimated in a feasibility study/ plan.

Challenges, development needs and solution measures for atmospheric air quality management are summarized as:

- Establishment of NSMIAQM System: Installation of monitoring stations, including operation and management (O&M) for equipment and data management, should be carried out to monitor the basic air quality data such as SO2, NO2, PM10, PM2.5, and CO, as well as the meteorological monitoring data such as temperature, wind speed, and wind direction;
- Improvement of emission measurement (Stationary Sources and Vehicles): Equipment for exhaust gas measurement has been insufficient. Equipment of exhaust gas measurement for vehicles is necessary;
- Improvement of Emission Inventory Preparation Procedure: An emission inventory should be prepared to understand the status of emissions in targeted areas for the installation of NSMIAQM at appropriate locations. To establish an integrated ambient air quality management, the emission inventory is necessary for evaluating the air pollution control measures;
- Establishment of simulation modeling calculation procedure: The simulation modeling calculation is used for the analysis of air pollution structures, and the examination of the effectiveness of air pollution control measures;
- Development of air pollution control measures: Based on the data of actual emissions through exhaust gas measurement, emission inventory, and simulation modeling calculation, air pollution control measures should be planned and examined. These measures should be an integral part of city-level action plans on integrated ambient air quality management.

The basic air quality data such as SO2, NO2, PM10, PM2.5, and CO, as well as the meteorological monitoring data such as temperature, wind speed, and wind direction using NSMIAQM are fundamental information for the conservation of atmospheric air quality, and these are indispensable for every country. In particular, these data are essential information for cross-border development in neighboring countries and are also essential information for the EU.

In addition, new air quality standards are established in the new Law on the Atmospheric Air Quality. To operate this new air quality standard, the introduction and start of air monitoring by NSMIAQM is an urgent issue. Since the introduction of NSMIAQM is very costly, it is difficult for the Government of Moldova to introduce it by itself, and the support of foreign donors is necessary.

To fulfill the commitments of the UNECE Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution, the transboundary pollution control station in the Municipality of Leova was re-established and provided with modern equipment in 2007, and it started to carry out atmospheric air quality observations according to the EMEP Programme (European Monitoring and Evaluation Programme): Level I (no organic compounds in precipitations: SO2- , NO3 - , NH4 + , H+ (pH), Na+ , K+ , Ca2+ , Mg2+ , Cl; no organic compounds in the atmospheric air: SO2, SO4 2- , NO3 - , HNO3, NH4 + , NH3, (NO3, NH4), HCl, Na+ , K+ , Ca2+ , Mg2+ ; NO2; PM10; gas phase particles: NH3, NH4 + , HCl, HNO3, NO3-). Since this set of equipment in Leova does not completely correspond to the automatic and continuous air quality monitoring equipment used at the current air quality monitoring system, it is not sufficient the re-establishment of the transboundary pollution control station in Leova in a rural area. The transboundary air quality monitoring station monitors the advection and diffusion of air pollutants from other countries and the air quality in the rural area. Therefore, it is not possible to evaluate the air quality in an urban area by using this monitoring data. On the other hand, it is possible to analyze the contribution of advection from other countries and rural areas to the local air quality.

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.

Climate changes show their impact on the area of the programme by increasing the average temperature and changes of the precipitation regime and with high regional and seasonal variability. The consequences are floods and droughts distributed throughout the year with potential damages to the human infrastructure and heatwaves (with impact on human health) and higher risks of forest fires. Since the rate of renewable energy consumption is fairly low in both countries, the eligible territory of Romania still having a higher rate, both countries should take the necessary measures to increase the use of renewable energy, in the private and industrial sectors. Financial plans should be provided along with incentives to motivate companies and the population to a higher rate of use of renewable energy.

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 take into account actions that lead to the reduction of the impact of anthropic activities on the climate system and actions resulting in avoiding the impact of climate changes on the environment.

The measures of adaptation take into account actions to address the current or foreseen climate changes. If the change of climate conditions is a reality, complementary measures are essential to reduce the impact on the environment and health generated by GGE emissions. The adaptation, anticipation of the effects of climate changes and taking

adequate measures to prevent or minimize the effects are needed. Local, regional, cross-border strategies and actions are needed. The integration in other fields of the policy is essential and more frequent – for example, for the management of ecosystems and waters, reducing the risks of disaster, rural development, urban planning and regional development. The actions contains ecosystemic measures and measures aimed towards behaviour changes.

At the level of the region, the general trend of adaption and mitigation to climate changes shall be pursued by implementing series of measures on the following fields:

- Developing modern mechanisms of monitoring and early warning for natural and/or man-made disasters represent a priority for the authorities;
- A capitalization of the prior crossborder projects financed by EU in the field of prevention of the risk of disasters would reduce the gap between the two countries for prevention, preparation and resistance in case of disasters, contributing to a better adaptation to climate changes;
- Improving actions of preparation and prevention of several types of disasters, both natural and man-made.

3.1.3. Water

In terms of water management, the territorial administrative units of Botoșani, Vaslui and Galați Counties are an integrated part of the Water Basin Administrations Prut-Bârlad, while Iaşi County is also located on the territory of the Sire Water Basin Administration.

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, in particular instead of reaching a good ecological state, objectives to attain a good ecological potential are established.

The total area of Prut – Bârlad Hydrographic Area is of 20,569.04 km^2 representing a share of 8.63% of the country's area. The hydrographic network contains 392 water courses registered, with a total length of 7,679 km and average density of 0.38 km/km^2. In Romania, the Prut – Bârlad hydrographic area contains the sub-basins: middle and lower basin of Prut river, the hydrographic basin of Bârlad river and left tributaries of Siret river in Botoşani and Galaţi counties with a number of 392 water courses registered.

The total ground water resources from Prut – Bârlad hydrographic area total approx. 3,661 mil. m^3 /year, of which the usable resources are approx. 960 mil.m3 /year. These represent approx. 94 % of the total resources and represent mainly Prut, Bârlad rivers and their tributaries. In Prut – Bârlad hydrographic area, there are 72 important accumulation lakes (with an area exceeding 0.5 km^2), of which 49 have a complex use and sum up a useful volume of 614.85 mil. m^3.

Hydrotechnical works (representing hydromorphological pressures) were performed in the hydrological basin, on water bodies for different purposes (for example: protecting the population against floods, ensuring the water demand, regularization of natural flows, production of energy from hydropower plants, etc.), can have functional effects on human communities.

In Prut - Bârlad hydrographic area, the following potentially significant hydromorphological pressures were identified:

65 accumulation lakes were identified, with an area larger than 0.5 km^2. Accumulations were built for multiple purposes: defence against floods, supply of drinking and industrial water, energy, irrigations, fish farming. The most important accumulations from the Prut – Bârlad hydrographic area are Stânca-Costeşti on Prut river, Soleşti on Vasluieţ river, Râpa Albastră on Simila river, Puşcaşi on Racova river.

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 933 km on the right shore of water courses). The most important regularization and buffering works are located on Prut, Bârlad, Jijia, Bahlui rivers.

There are 6 derivations and canals (5 plus Chipereşti hydrotechnical node) and have a total length of 35.43 km. Four of these supplement the affluent flow for certain accumulations to ensure the water demand for the adjacent localities. The most important derivations are: Cătămărăşti, Puşcaşi and Râpa Albastră to ensure the drinking and industrial water demand for the localities of Botoşani, 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. Chipereşti).

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 hydropmorphological 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, 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-canals).

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 m^3/s (3.314 mil. m^3/year) to the confluence with Danube, Jijia River is 10 m^3/s (316 mil. m3/year), Bârlad River to 11 m^3/s (347 mil. m3/year) to the confluence with Siret, Vaslui River 1 m^3/s (31.56 mil. m3/year) Tutova River 1 m^3/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 m^3/s), of which 34.7 mil. m^3 (1.1 m^3/s) come from underground sources and 216.7 mil. m^3 (6.87 m^3/s) from deep sources.

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

The territory of the Republic of Moldova is divided into 2 river districts - the district of the Nistru river basin and the district of the Danube-Prut and Black Sea hydrographic district.

Hydrographic network. The Republic of Moldova has a dense network of rivers, including 2 cross-border rivers - the Nistru River and the Prut River, as well as a large number of small rivers. The total number of watercourses is about 3621, of which 185 are longer than 10 km. The total length of the river network exceeds 16,000 km.

Approximately 5,000 reservoirs are located in the country, of which 126 reservoirs have a volume of more than one million cubic meters. The Costești-Stînca reservoirs on the Prut, and Dubasari and Cuciurgan on the Nistru river, have an important role in managing water resources within the river basin district, the main purpose being to mitigate flood flows, irrigation, water supply and energy generation, including the regulation of the river.

The total surface of water resources of the Danube-Prut and Black Sea hydrographic district are quite modest. Only about 1% of the country's available surface water resources are concentrated in the region. The value of the average annual flow of rivers in the Danube and Black Sea basin is 75,91 million m3, a much lower value compared to the tributaries of the Prut (661,38 million m3). At the same time, the total surface water resources of the Nistru river basin, within the territory of the Republic of Moldova are estimated at 10,700 million m3, the Nistru river is the main source of water in the region, because the underground freshwater reserves are insignificant.

The total *groundwater reserves* in the Republic of Moldova are 3478,3 thousand m3/day, and are concentrated in 4,842 artesian wells and 179,574 wells with groundwater supply. The Nistru river basin, which occupies about 57% of the water surface of the Republic of Moldova, concentrates in its subsoil about 80% of the country's groundwater resources, compared to the Prut River basin, which occupies only 43% of the country's water surface and concentrates 12% of exploitation resources of the country's groundwater.

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

Indicator	M.U.	2017	2018	2019	2020
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%.

Water infrastructure in Iași County

Table 2 Water infrastructure in Iași County 2017-2020 (Source: Tempo – online – INSSE)

Indicator	M.U.	2017	2018	2019	2020
Localities with a water distribution network	Number	72	73	73	76
Of which: municipalities and towns	Number	5	5	5	5
Total simple length of the distribution network	KM	2363.5	2532.1	2766.1	2874.7
Settlements with public sewage system	Number	42	46	50	52
Of which: municipalities and towns	Number	5	5	5	5
Localities with a water distribution network	KM	1137.2	1177.2	1329.6	1424.7

Error! Reference source not found. 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 5 municipalities and towns of Iasi County. Out of the total of 91 communes on the territory of Iasi County the coverage with the water supply network increased from 79.12% to 83.51%, and at the sewage network they increased from 46.15% to 57.14%.

Water infrastructure of Vaslui county

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

Indicator	M.U.	2017	2018	2019	2020
Localities with water distribution network	Number	67	67	68	70
of which: municipalities and towns	Number	5	5	5	5
Total simple length of the distribution network	KM	1207.7	1228.5	1292.7	1361.2
Localities with public sewage	Number	24	25	27	28
of which: municipalities and towns	Number	5	5	5	5
Total simple length of the sewage pipes	KM	496.4	506.1	538.1	571.8

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The coverage of the water supply and sewage network is currently in all the 5 municipalities and cities of Vaslui County. Out of the total 81 communes on the territory of Mehedinți County, the coverage of the water supply network increased from 82.71% to 86.41%, and at the sewage network increased from 29.62% to 34.56%.

Water infrastructure in Galați County

Table 4 Water infrastructure in Galați County, 2017-2020 (Source: Tempo – online – INSSE)

Indicator	M.U.	2017	2018	2019	2020
Localities with water distribution network	Number	59	59	60	61
of which: municipalities and towns	Number	4	4	4	4
Total simple length of the distribution network	KM	2479.1	2483.1	2522.9	2542.4
Localities with public sewage	Number	28	28	28	29
of which: municipalities and towns	Number	4	4	4	4
Total simple length of the sewage pipes	KM	1100	1100,8	1101.7	1128.1

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

The coverage of the water supply and sewage network is currently in all 5 municipalities and cities of Galați County. Out of the total 65 communes on the territory of Galati County, the coverage of the water supply network has increased from 90.76% to 93.84%, and at the sewage network has increased from 43.07% to 44.61%.

Water and sewage infrastructure in the Programme area in the Republic of Moldova:

According to the *Water Supply and Sanitation Strategy of the Republic of Moldova (2014-2030)*, approved by Government Decision no. 199/2014, the currently available water is about 500 m3 per inhabitant per year or even less, placing the Republic of Moldova in the category of countries where "water is insufficient", which can create a stress on the resource, which, in turn they will be affected by climate change in the future. Currently, the availability of water resources in the Republic of Moldova is a critical issue that affects the country's economic development capacity.

According to the *National Bureau of Statistics (2020)*:

- The number of localities with access to the public water supply system is 822, of which 53 municipalities and cities and 769 rural localities, which concerns 53,6% of localities;
- Also, the total length of the drinking water distribution networks and aqueducts is 15 436 km, including 4822,4 km of urban localities and 10613,7 km of rural localities. The volume of water captured is 134,6 million m3, including 63,2% from surface sources, 26,7% from underground sources and 10,1% from other sources;
- The number of localities with public sewerage systems is 124, of which 52 are urban and 72 are rural. The total length of the public sewerage networks is 2970,3 km, including 2407,2 km of urban areas and 563,1 km of rural areas;
- The volume of wastewater discharged is 66,9 million m3, including 64,4 million m3 of urban localities and 2,5 million m3 of rural localities;
- The volume of treated wastewater is 64,9 million m3, including urban localities 64,2 million m3 and rural localities 0,7 million m3. Of the total volume of wastewater (97%), mechanically treated water accounted for 96,1% and 95,5% was biologically treated.

3.1.4.Soil and use of lands

The quality of soils is affected by 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.

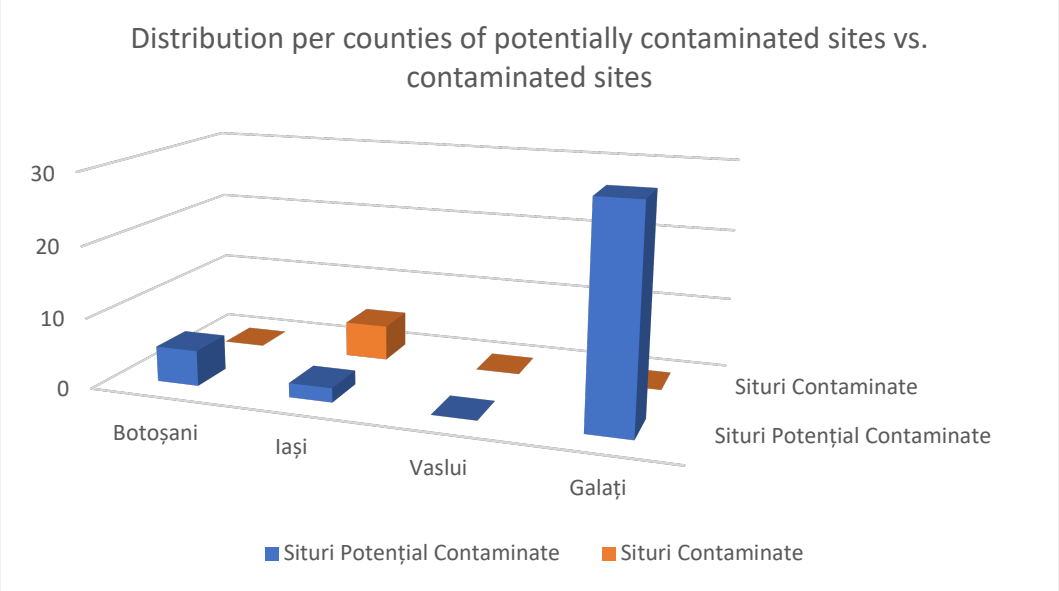

Figure 1 Distribution per counties from the Programme area of potentially contaminated sites vs. contaminated sites (Source: National Strategy and National Action Plan for Management of Contaminated Sites in Romania)

Figure 1 shows that on the territory of the 4 counties from the eligible area of the Programme the situation is the following: Vaslui County does not have, at the time of preparation of the strategic document, potentially contaminated sites and does not have contaminated sites; Galați county has 30 potentially contaminated sites and does not have contaminated sites; Iași county has 2 potentially contaminated sites and 5 contaminated sites; Botoșani county has 5 potentially contaminated sites and does not have contaminated sites. These values reported at the level of the entire national territory 3.12% potentially contaminated sites and 2.28% contaminated sites in the Romanian eligible area of the Programme.

Use of lands

The analyzed counties (Botoșani, Iași, Vaslui and Galați) is part of the counties of the country that have spread lands of more than 220,000 ha, of farming use, covering more than 40%. The vineyards and orchards cover vast areas at the level of Galați, Iași and Vaslui counties.

As regards the situation of non-farming lands, in Iași, Vaslui and Galați counties the area is covered by communication ways and railways. The high rate of lands occupied by constructions is registered in Galați county. Galați County is also one of the counties with the highest rate of areas occupied by waters and ponds.

The administrative area of Botoșani County is of 498.600 ha, of which 392.769 ha (78.77%) are farmlands of which: Arable – 59.91%, Meadows – 2.93%, Grasslands – 15.07%, Orchards and tree nurseries – 0.51%, Vineyard and vine nurseries – 0.33% and 105.800 ha (21.22%) non-farmlands of which: Communication and railways – 1.68%, Waters and ponds – 2.77%, Buildings – 2.33%, Forests and other forest vegetation – 11.71%, Degraded and unproductive lands– 2.73%.

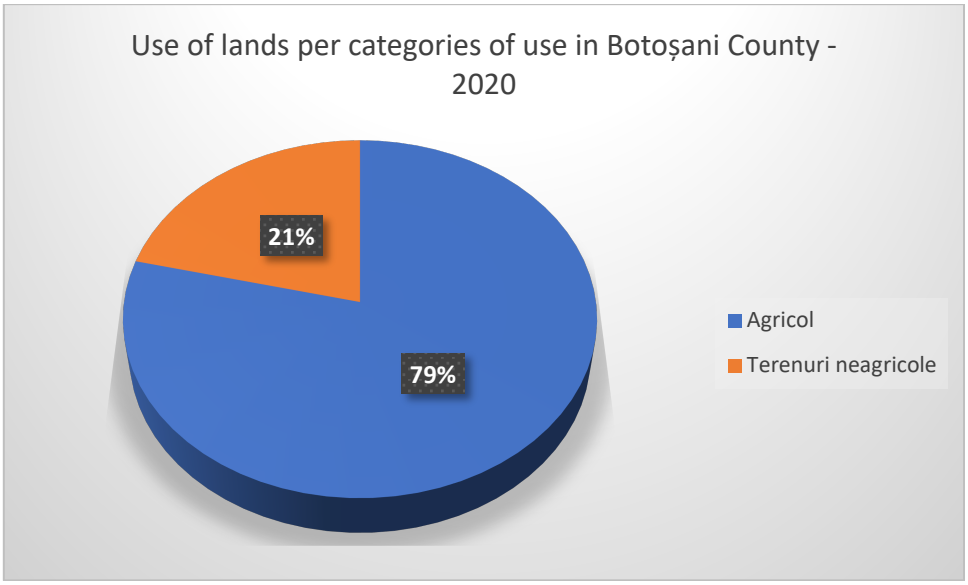

Figure 2 Use of lands per categories of use in Botoșani County (Source: Expertise report. Field 12. Occupation and use of lands. Ministry of regional development and public administration)

The administrative area of Iasi County is 547.700 ha, of which 380.085 ha (69.40%) are farmlands of which: Arable – 46.69%, meadows – 4.02%, grasslands – 25.60%, Orchards and tree nurseries– 1.09%, Vineyard and vine nurseries – 2.00% and 167.473 ha (30.58%) non-agricultural lands of which: Communication and railways – 1.87%, Waters and ponds – 2.54%, Buildings – 3.36%, Forests and other forest vegetation– 17.79%, Degraded and unproductive lands– 5.03%.

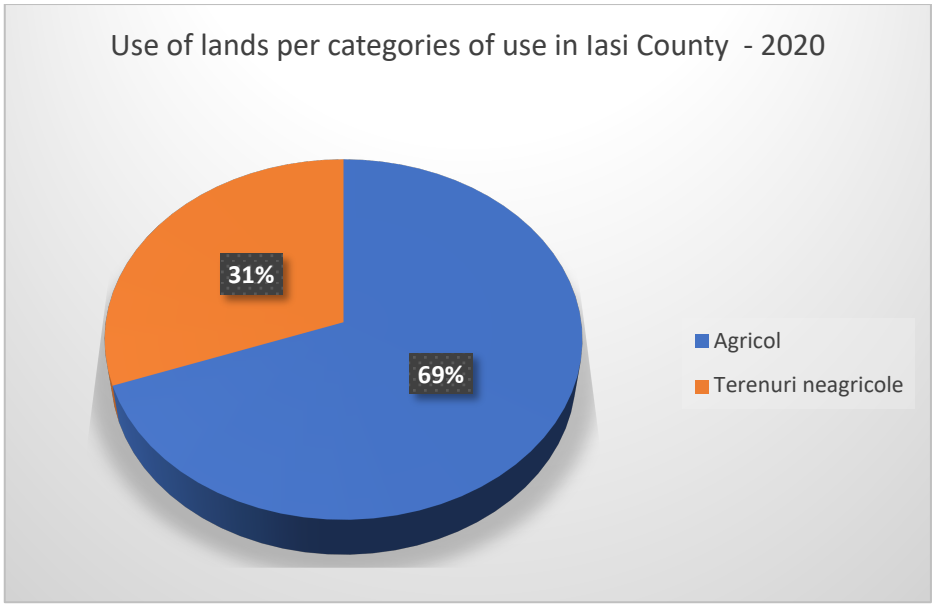

Figure 3 Use of lands per categories of use from Iasi County (Source: Expertise report. Domain 12. Occupation and use of lands. Ministry of regional development and public administration)

The administrative area of Vaslui County is 531800 ha, of which 401.039 ha (75.41%) are farmlands of which: Arable – 54.85%, Meadows – 1.49%, Grasslands – 16.48%, Orchards and tree nurseries – 0.45%, Vineyard and vine nurseries – 2.14% and 167.473 ha (24.60%) non-farmlands of which: Communication and railways – 2.11%, Waters and ponds – 1.55%, Buildings – 2.82%, Forests and other forest vegetation – 15.07%, Degraded and unproductive lands – 3.04%.

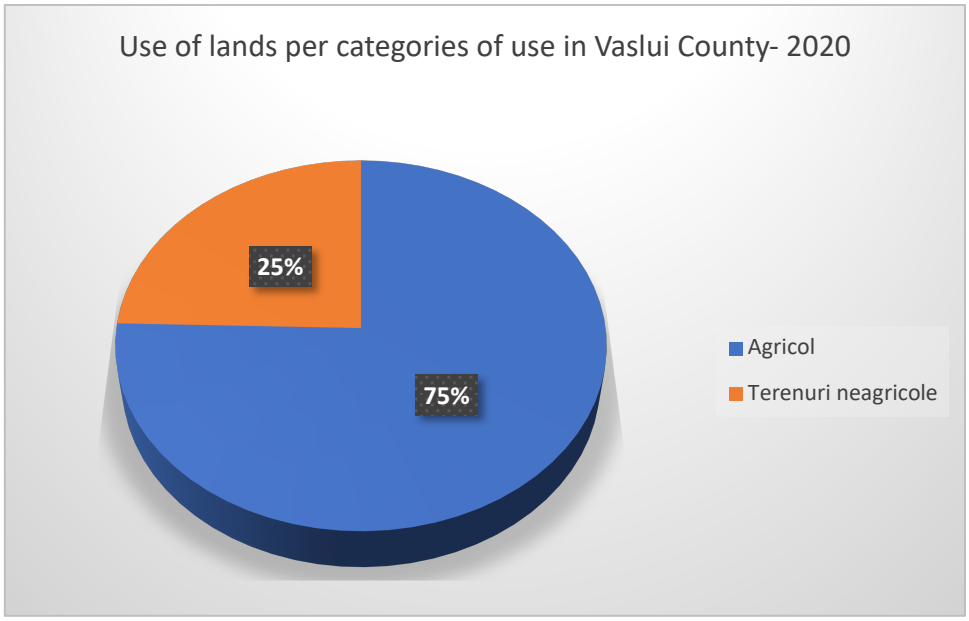

Figure 4 Use of lands per categories of use in Vaslui County (Source: Expertise report. Field 12. Occupation and use of lands. Ministry of Regional Development and Public Administration)

The administrative area of Galați County is of 446.600 ha, of which 358.300 ha (80.23%) represents farmlands of which: Arable – 65.60%, Meadows – 0.15%, Grasslands – 9.78%, Orchards and tree nurseries – 0.38%, Vineyard and vine nurseries – 4.33% and 88.332 ha (19.78%) non-farmlands of which: Communication and railways – 2.34%, Waters and ponds – 3.00%, Buildings – 3.85%, Forests and other forest vegetation – 9.81%, Degraded and unproductive lands – 0.77%.

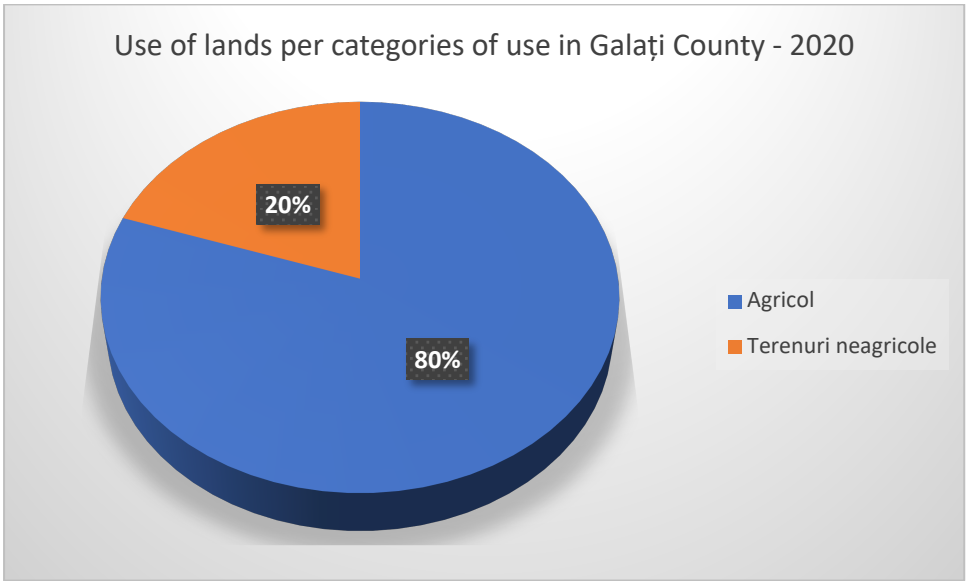

Figure 5 Use of lands per categories of use in Galați County (Source: Expertise report. Field 12. Occupation and use of lands. Ministry of Regional Development and Public Administration)

Use of lands per categories of use in Republic of Moldova are presented in table 6:

Table 5 Categories of use for the lands from the Republic of Moldova, 2017-2020 (Source: National Statistics Office of the Republic of Moldova, 2019)

	2017	**2018**	**2018**	**2020**
Lands – total	**3384.6**	**3384.7**	**3384.7**	**3384.7**
Farmlands	2039.8	2041.6	2073.0	2092.0
Lands of localities	313.6	314.0	314.0	314.2
Reserve fund	436.2	432.5	399.3	379.7
Lands for the industry, transportation, communication and other special uses	58.9	59.3	59.6	59.6
Lands of the forest fund and for nature protection	451.0	451.9	452.1	452.3
Lands of the water fund	85.1	85.4	86.7	86.9

From the analysis of the above table, regarding the categories of use for the lands in the Republic of Moldova, it can be seen that in the analysis period 2017-2020, the land area destined for the agricultural field increased by 52, 2 thousand ha. The surface of the lands destined for the localities increased insignificantly, respectively by 0.6 thousand ha. There

may be a decrease in the amount of land allocated to the reserve fund. Land areas intended for industry, transport, communications and other special purposes, forestry and nature conservation, water resources have increased by about 1 thousand ha for each category.

According to the data of the land cadastre, on January 1st, 2021, approved by Government Decision no. 52/2021, the total area of the Republic of Moldova is 3 384,72 thousand ha, including:

1. Farmlands 2 129,55 thousand ha;
2. The lands within the built-up areas of the localities 315,07 thousand ha;
3. Land intended for industry, transport and other special purpose 59,88 thousand ha;
4. Land intended for nature protection, health care, recreational activities 4,07 thousand ha;
5. The lands of the forest fund 449,82 thousand ha;
6. Land plots 87,86 thousand ha;
7. The lands of the reserve fund 338,48 thousand ha.

Table 6 *Overview of the agricultural sector (2016-2021)*

4 Total 5 farmlands	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
Farmlands	1.969.254,05	1.979.144,41	1.980.764,79	2.004.543,21	2.019.359,46	2.047.657,03
Arable	1.699.767,85	1.702.649,33	1.702.272,99	1.708.231,44	1.713.239,1	172.044,60

* Note: The information is taken from the annexes no. 1 of the Annual Land Registers approved by Government Decisions, according to the situation on January 1
https://www.legis.md/cautare/getResults?document_status=0&tip%5B%5D=39352&nr_doc=&datepicker1=&publication_status=+-+TOATE+-+&nr=&publish_date=&search_type=1&search_string=cu+privire+la+aprobarea+Cadastrului+funciar+conform+situa%C5%A3iei+la+1+ianuarie+2017

At the same time, the lands with agricultural destination according to the way of use, as of 01.01.2021 constitute:

Total land for agricultural use 2129,55 thousand ha including:

1. Arable land 1699,84 thousand ha;
2. Temporarily uncultivated arable land 20,60 thousand ha;
3. Vineyard 94,00 thousand ha;
4. Orchards 114,32 thousand ha;
5. Other perennial plantations 227,21 thousand ha;
6. Meadows 0,25 thousand ha;
7. Grasslands 99,75 thousand ha;
8. Forest plantations 13,50 thousand ha;
9. Land under water 7,99 thousand ha;

10. Roads 24,92 thousand ha;
11. Streets and squares 0,20 thousand ha;
12. Constructions and yards 20,91 thousand ha;
13. Other lands (ravines, landslides, etc.) 13,76 thousand ha;
14. Lands in the stage of improvement and restoration of fertility 0,61 thousand ha.

Soil quality in the Republic of Moldova

According to the data of scientific institutions in the field of soil, the current condition of the soil cover in the total area of agricultural land is unsatisfactory on about 50% of agricultural land and about 10% critical, for these reasons protection, improvement and sustainable use of land resources becomes one of the main strategic objectives in state policy.

In recent decades there has been an intensification of many forms of soil degradation, especially erosion. According to scientific institutions, about 689 000 ha (27% of farmland) are of high quality. However, soil quality has declined by 5 points in last 30 years due to intensive exploitation.

Thus, in 2008 the surface of eroded land was about 877 644 ha, and in 2019 - about 1 015 693 ha, with an increase of about 16%.

Table 7 The quality of farmland

Eroded land (Land cadastre as of January 1, 2008)			
Total:	Weak	Moderate	Strong
877.644,00	504 777	259 332	114 165
Farmlands (Land cadastre as of January 1, 2008)			
1.939.114,00			
45 %	26%	13%	6%
Eroded land (Land cadastre as of January 1, 2019)			
Total:	Weak	Moderate	Strong
1.015.693,00	572 353	300 341	143 204
Farmlands (Land cadastre as of January 1, 2019)			
2.019.359,00			
55%	28%	15%	7%

Source: Land cadastre for the years 2008 and 2019

The annual loss of fertile soil by erosion is about 26 000 000 tons. The cost of washed soil is about 1,85 billion lei, and that of agricultural production losses - about 0,873 billion lei. Thus, the direct and indirect damage caused by erosion is 2,723 billion lei. About 80% of the country's arable land is located on slopes, so work to prevent and combat surface erosion is a priority for the sustainable development of agriculture. For these reasons, there is a risk of causing enormous damage to agriculture and the environment, as follows:

a) causing landslides;
b) environmental pollution;
c) non-compliance with the procedure for changing the category of land use;

d) the admission of negative actions on agricultural lands, including adjacent ones;
e) non-undertaking, by the local public authorities, of the measures for counteracting the negative phenomena on the soil resources;
f) carrying out the mining activity on the lands with agricultural destination, without paying the losses brought to the agricultural field and to the environment;
g) non-cultivation of degraded land sectors by mining works;
h) storage of household and industrial waste on the adjacent lands, etc.

Therefore, in order to reduce the enormous damage to agriculture and the environment, the Land Improvement Programme was developed in order to ensure the sustainable management of soil resources for the years 2021-2025 and the Action Plan on its implementation for the years 2021-2023, approved by GD no 864/2020.

The purpose of the Programme is to implement land improvement measures in order to stop soil degradation and increase soil fertility by modernizing and expanding the land improvement system and environmentally friendly agricultural practices.

Its implementation will help to stop and improve the soils, which in turn will lead to an increase in the quantity and quality of agricultural production and the improvement of the environment.

Strategic objectives of the Land Improvement Programme in order to ensure the sustainable management of soil resources for the years 2021-2025:

1. Connecting the research and education system to the priorities of the field until 2025

Research and education institutions will ensure the organizational and programs restructuring from the agricultural education system, the development of training programmes for agricultural landowners on land improvement measures, protection and enhancement of soil fertility, advanced procedures and technologies, methodical instructions, recommendations, rules and technical regulations for the use and elaboration of projects for the improvement works of degraded soils.

Particular attention will be paid to actions related to the training of trainers and the training and retraining of agricultural specialists, including information of the population.

2. Preventing and combating soil erosion on an area of 7 973 hectares of agricultural land by 2028;

Extension of land improvement works, protection, conservation and increase of soil fertility in order to minimize the processes of surface and deep erosion, stabilization of landslides and ravines, carrying out anti-erosion protection measures by establishing grass cover (vineyards, orchards), rehabilitation of grass cover (pastures), afforestation of landslides subject to landslides, application of hydrotechnical and phyto-ameliorative measures on lands affected by ravines by carrying out hydrotechnical and phyto-ameliorating anti-erosion arrangements and carrying out works for forest establishment / rehabilitation, screen, agroforestry plantations, riparian water protection strips and forest strips in ravines and valleys.

3. Improving the soils on 140 000 hectares of agricultural land by 2027;

Implementation of land improvement works in order to apply environmentally friendly agricultural practices, which will allow to obtain the expected harvests, the improvement of saline (alkaline) soils, the cleaning of irrigation and drainage channels and the rehabilitation of irrigation and drainage systems.

4. Conservation and increase of soil fertility on an area of 7 000 hectares of agricultural land by 2027.

Implementation of environmentally friendly agricultural practices, which will allow to obtain the expected harvests. The achievement of this objective will be achieved by applying methods to increase soil fertility (system of soil conservation works, crop rotations, rational structure of agricultural crops, complex fertilization with organic and mineral fertilizers, implementation of hydro-amelioration arrangements, etc.).

3.1.5. Biodiversity

At the level of the eligible 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:

- ✓ 24 protected areas of which 8 protected natural areas of national interest, 10 community sites, 6 avifauna protection sites in Botoșani County;
- ✓ 56 protected areas of which 26 protected natural areas of national interest, 20 community sites, 10 avifauna protection sites in Iași County;
- ✓ 33 protected areas of which 10 protected natural areas of national interest, 14 community sites, 9 avifauna protection sites in Vaslui County;
- ✓ 37 protected areas of which 17 protected natural areas of national interest, 15 community sites, 5 avifauna protection sites in Galați County.

In the Republic of Moldova, the following were identified:

- ✓ 5 scientific reserves;
- ✓ 130 monuments of nature;
- ✓ 63 natural reserves;
- ✓ 41 landscape reserves;
- ✓ 13 resource reserves.

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 dissappearance 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 due to 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 due to 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 due to the strong pressure on the environment, which require measures aimed towards protection and conservation of biological diversity.

Specific measures of conservation proposed in the management plans for the protected natural areas will be presented, in the approved regulations or in the site records for those included in the Natura 2000 network that could represent measures to reduce the potential impact of future projects resulting from this *Programme*. All the measures included in these management plans and existing or future regulations will be observed.

ROSCI0076 Dealul Mare – Hârlău

A Natura 2000 site, ROSCI0076 Dealul Mare – Hârlău has an area of 25,062.60 ha.

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 forms of landscape specific to a plateau. This does not have a Management Plan.

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

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 sand 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 incanac, Salicion albae);*
- 91F0 Riparian mixed forests of *Quercus robur, Ulmus lacvis* and *Ulmus minor, Fraxinus excelsior* or *Fraxinus angustifolia* along the great rivers – *Ulmenion minoris;*
- 91Y0 Dacian oak & hornbeam forests;

2. 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 of: 1902 *Cypripedium calceolus.*

ROSCI0141 Ciornohal Forest

The protected natural area ROSCI0141 Pădurea Ciornohal, 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 of drawing up this report.

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

The Natura 2000 site, ROSCI0184 Zamostea - Lunca Forest, has an area of 320,40 ha.

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 Pă Riparian mixed forests of Quercus robur, Ulmus laevis and Ulmus minor, Fraxinus excelsior or Fraxinus angustifolia along the great rivers (Ulmenion minoris);
   - 91Y0 Pă 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 *Fraximus 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

The Natura 2000 site 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 site Natura 2000 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 site Natura 2000 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

The site ROSCI0276 Albești has an area of 148.70 ha.

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

The site Natura 2000 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

A Natura 2000 site, ROSCI0317 Cordăreni - Vorniceni has an area of 103.00 ha.

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

A Natura 2000 site, ROSCI0391 Middle Siret – Bucecea has an area of 586.70 ha.

The site located in the sourth-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 - porcuşorul 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

The Natura 2000 site ROSCI0399 Suharau - Darabani has an area of 1,969.80 hectare, 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 crstatus, Crambe tataria, Iris aphylla subsp. Hungarica, Pontechium maculatum subsp. Maculatum, Emys orbicularis.*

ROSCI0417 Manoleasa

The Natura 2000 site ROSCI0417 Manoleasa has an area of 103.90 ha.

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 Iazurile de pe valea Ibănesei - Bașeului - Podrigăi

The Natura 2000 site ROSPA0049 Ponds on the Ibănesa- Bașeul – Podriga valley has an area of 2,766.80 ha.

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, 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, Phalacrocorax carbo, Phalacrocorax pygmeus, Philomachus pugnax, Porzana parva, Sterna hirundo, Tringa erythropus, Tringa glareola, Tringa ochropus, Tringa tetanus, 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 garzett*a – little egret, *Ardea purpurea* –purple heron, *Ciconia ciconi*a – white stork, *Chlidonias hybridus* – whiskered tern, *Porzana parva* – little crake, *Anthus campestris* – tawny pipit, *Lanius minor* – lesser grey shrike, *Circus aeruginosus* – marsh harrier, *Ixobrychus minutus* – little bittern, *Nycticorax nycticorax* – night raven, *Philomachus pugnax* - ruff, Mergellus albellus - smew, *Phalacrocorax pygmaeu*s – pygmy cormorant, *Tringa glareola* – wood sandpiper, *Aythya nyroca* – ferruginous duck, *Chlidonias niger* – black tern, *Sterna hirundo* – common tern, *Gavia arcti*ca – arctic loon, *Gavia stellata* – red-throated loon, *Larus ridibundus* – back-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 crake, *Anthus campestris* - tawny pipit, Lanius minor- lesser grey shrike, *Circus aeruginosu*s - marsh harrier, *Ixobrychus minutus* - little bittern, *Nycticorax nycticorax* - night raven, *Philomachus pugnax* - ruff, *Mergellus 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 totanu*s - 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 Stânca Costești lake

The Natura 2000 site ROSPA0058 Stânca Costești Lake has an area of 2,192.80 ha.

The management plan of the site is called " Management plan of the site ROSPA0058 Stânca 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, 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 nigra, Circaetus gallicus, Circus aeruginosus, Circus cyaneus, Circus macrourus, Circus pygargus, Clangula hyemalis, 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 shall 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.

ROSPA0110 Rogojești – Bucecea accumulations

The Natura 2000 site ROSPA0110 Rogojești - Bucecea accumulations has an area of 2106.50 ha.

The Management Plan of the site is called "The 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 stellate, 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

The Natura 2000 site ROSPA0116 Dorohoi - Șaua Bucecei has an area of 25359.00 ha.

There is no Management Plan 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, Dendrocopos medius, 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:

1. Species included in Annex I of the Birds Directive:

❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of the species associated with terrestrial habitats: A255 *Anthus campestris;* A089 *Aquila pomarina;* A031 *Ciconia ciconia;* A122 *Crex crex;* A238 *Dendrocopos medius;* 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

The Natura 2000 site ROSPA0156 Iazul Mare - Stăuceni – Drăcșani has an area of 2.236.00 ha.

There is no Management Plan 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 cinereal, Ardea purpurea, Botaurus stellaris, Chlidonias hybridus, Ciconia, Circus aeruginosus, Cygnus olor, Egretta alba, Egretta garzetta, Himantopus, Ixobrychus minutus, Lanius collurio, Nycticorax, Platalea leucorodia, Recurvirostra avosetta, Sterna hirundo, Vanellus.*

ROSPA0157 Iezerul Dorohoi swamp

The Natura 2000 site ROSPA0157 Iezerul Dorohoi swamp has an area of 382.70 ha.

There is no Management Plan for the Natura 2000 site ROSPA0157 Iezerul Dorohoi swamp.

A. Species of community importance *(*listed in Annex II of the Council Directive 92/43/CEE*): Anas crecca, Anas platyrhynchos, Anser, Ardea cinereal, Ardea purpurea, Aythya farina, Aythya nyroca, Chlidonias hybridus, Circus aeruginosus, Crex, Cygnus olor, Egretta alba, Egretta garzetta, Ixobrychus minutus, Lanius collurio, 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 Iezerul Dorohoi swamp:

1. Species 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 *Sterba hirundo;*

❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of species dependant on reed beds: A081 *Circus acruginosus;* 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 dependant on open water habitats that are not listed 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.*

ROSCI0058 Dealul lui Dumnezeu (God's Hill)

The Natura 2000 site ROSCI0058 God's Hill has an area of 707.60 ha.

The Management plan for the site ROSCI0058 Dealul lui Dumnezeu is called "The Management Plan of the site ROSCI0058 Dealul lui Dumnezeu".

A. *Habitats of community importance:*

- 40C0 Ponto-Sarmatic deciduous thickets;
- 62C0* Ponto-Sarmatic steppes.

B. Species of community importance (listed in Annex II of the Council Directive 92/43/CEE): *Sicista subtilis, Spermophilus citellus*, *Pilemia tigrina, Vipera ursinii*.

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

- To ensure the conservation of habitats and species for which it was declared the site ROSCI0058 God's hill, in the sense of preserving their favourable conservation status;
- To update the information/database regarding the habitats and species for which it was declared the site ROSCI0058 Dealul lui Dumnezeu – including the state of conservation – to provide the necessary support in evaluating the efficiency of conservative management;
- To ensure the effective management of the site ROSCI0058 Dealul lui Dumnezeu in order to maintain the favourable conservation status of the species and habitats of conservative interest;
- To raise the level of awareness – improve knowledge and changing the attitude and behaviour – for the interested groups that have an impact on the conservation of the biodiversity of the site ROSCI0058 Dealul lui Dumnezeu;
- To maintain and to promote sustainable activities of exploitation of the natural resources of the Natura 2000 site ROSCI0058 Dealul lui Dumnezeu in the areas assigned to these activities and reducing non-sustainable ones;
- To create opportunities for a sustainable tourism in order to limit the impact on the site;
- To ensure the effective management of the site ROSCI0058 Dealul lui Dumnezeu in order to maintain the state of favourable conservation of the species and habitats of conservative interest.

According to Decision no. 123/18.03.2021 for approving the Rules for the implementation of the conservation objectives listed in the Annex to Order no. 922/2016 for approving the Management Plan and the Regulation of the site ROSCI0058 Dealul lui Dumnezeu:

1. Types of habitats present on the site:
   - ❖ To improve the conservation status of:
     - 40C0* Ponto-Sarmatic deciduous thickets;
     - 62C0* Ponto-Sarmatic steppes;
2. Types of species present on the site:
   - ❖ To maintain or to improve the conservation status of: 4020 *Pilemia Tigrina;* 2021 *Sicista subtilis*;
   - ❖ To maintain the conservation status of: 1298 *Vipera ursinii moldavica*;
   - ❖ To improve the conservation status of: 1335 *Spermophilus citellus.*

ROSCI0077 Bârca Meadows

The Natura 2000 site ROSCI0077 Bârca Meadows has an area of 148.00 ha.

There is no Management Plan for Natura 2000 site ROSCI0077 Bârca Meadows.

A. *Habitats of community importance:*

3150 Natural eutrophic lakes with *Magnopotamion* or *Hydrocharition vegetation*;

40C0 Ponto-sarmatic deciduous thickets;

62C0* Ponto-Sarmatic steppes;

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): *Spermophilus citellus, Arytrura musculus, Iris aphylla subsp. Hungarica, Pulsatilla grandis.*

According to Note no. 251618/MF/23.11.2020 for approving the mininum set of special measures of protection and conservation of biological diversity and conservation of natural habitats, wild flora and fauna, population safety and investments from ROSCI0077 Bârca Meadows:

1. Types of habitats present on the site:
   - ❖ To maintain the conservation status of:
     - 3150 Natural eutrophic lakes with *Magnopotamion* or *Hydrocharition* vegetation;
     - 62C0* Ponto-Sarmatic steppes;
   - ❖ To maintain or to improve the conservation status of:
     - 40C0* Ponto-Sarmatic deciduous thickets;
     - 6430 Comunități de lizieră cu ierburi înalte higrofile de la nivelul câmpiilor, până la cel montan and alpin;
2. The species listed in article 4 of Directive 2009/147/EC, species listed in Annex II of Directive 92/43/CEE:
   - ❖ To improve the conservation status of: 2093 *Pulsatilla grandis*;
   - ❖ To maintain the conservation status of: 4097 Iris *aphylla spp. hungarica*; 1335 *Spermophilus citellus*;
   - ❖ The presence of the species on the site was not confirmed: 4027 *Arytrura musculus*.

ROSCI0107 Mircești Meadow

The Natura 2000 site ROSCI0107 Mircești Meadow has an area of 32,80 ha.

The management plan for the Natura 2000 site ROSCI0107 Mircești Meadow is called ”The Management Plan of the site ROSCI0107 Mircești Meadow and of the natural reserve Mircești Meadow.

A. *Habitats of community importance:*
   - 91F0 Riparian mixed forests of *Quercus robus, Ulmus laevis, Fraxinus excelsior* or *Fraxinus angustifolia,* along the great rivers (*Ulmenion minoris*);
   - 92A0 *Salix alba* and *Populus alba* galleries*;*

B. Species of community importance (listed in Annex II of the Council Directive 92/43/CEE): *Arytrura musculus, Lucanus cervus, Cypripedium calceolus*.
   The objectives of the Management Plan shall be considered, by ensuring the following:
   - Management of forest habitats 91F0* - Riparian mixed forests of Q*uercus robus, Ulmus laevis, Fraxinus excelsior* or *Fraxinus angustifolia*, along the great rivers - *Ulmenion minoris* and 92A0* -*Salix alba* and *Populus alba* galleries;
   - Management of the species of plants *Cypripedium calceolus*;
   - Management of the species of invertebrates *Arytrura musculus* and *Lucanus cervus*;

- Actual management of the site Natura 2000 ROSCI0107 Mircești Meadow and of the Mircești Meadow natural reserve.

According to Decision no. 146/08.04.2021 for approving the Rules of implementation of the conservation objectives set out in the Annex to Order no. 1964/2007 for approving the Management Plan and the Regulation of Natura 2000 site ROSCI0107 Mircești Meadow:

1. Types of habitats present on the site:
   - ❖ To maintain the conservation status of:
     - 91F0 Riparian mixed forests of *Quercus robus, Ulmus laevis, Fraxinus excelsior* or *Fraxinus angustifolia*, along the great rivers (*Ulmenion minoris*);
   - ❖ To improve the conservation status of:
     - 92A0 *Salix alba* and *Populus alba* galleries.
2. Types of species present on the site:
   - ❖ To maintain the conservation status of: 1083 Lucanus cervus.
   - ❖ The species was incorrectly identified as being present on the site: 4027 – Arytura musculus.
   - ❖ Species that have not been found during the substantiation studies: 1902 *Cypripedium calceolus.*

ROSCI0135 Bârnova – Repedea Forest

The Natura 2000 site ROSCI0135 Bârnova – Repedea Forest has an area of 12.236,20 ha.

The management plan for the Natura 2000 site ROSCI0135 Bârnova – Repedea Forest is called ”The management plan of the site ROSCI0135 Bârnova – Repedea Forest”.

A. Habitats of community importance:
   - 9130 *Asperulo-Fagetum* beech forests;
   - 91Y0 Dacian oak & hornbeam forests.

B. Species of community importance (listed in Annex II of the Council Directive 92/43/CEE): *Barbastella barbastellus, Lutra, Myotis bechsteinii, Myotis blythii, Myotis dasycneme, Myotis emarginatus, Myotis myotis, Spermophilus citellus, Bombina bombina, Triturus crstatus, Bolbelasmus unicornis, Carabus variolosus, Cerambyx cerdo, Coenagrion ornatum, Cordulegaster heros, Cucujus cinnaberinus, Euphydryas maturna, Euplagia quadripunctaria, Lucanus cervus, Lycaena dispar, Morimus asper funereus, Rhysodes sulcatus, Rosalia alpina, Cypripedium calceolus, Emys orbicularis.*

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

- To ensure the conservation of species and habitats for which it was declared a protected natural area , in the sense of maintaining their favourable conservation status;
- To ensure the information/data base regarding species and habitats for which it was declared a protected natural area (including their conservation status) to provide the needed support for the management of biodiversity conservation and evaluation of the management efficacy;
- To maintain and promote sustainable activities of exploitation of natural resources in the areas assigned to these activities and to reduce unsustainable ones;

- To ensure the efficient management of protected natural areas in order to maintain the favourable conservation status of the species and habitats of conservative interest;
- To raise the level of awareness (improve knowledge and change of attitude and behaviour) for the interested group that impact biodiversity conservation;
- To create opportunities for a sustainable tourism (through natural and cultural values) in order to limit the impact on the environment;
- To ensure the conservation of species and habitats for which it was declared a protected natural area, in order to maintain their favourable conservation status;
- To ensure the information/data base regarding species and habitats for which it was declared a protected natural area (including their conservation status) to provide the needed support for the management of biodiversity conservation and evaluation of the management efficacy;
- To maintain and promote sustainable activities of exploitation of natural resources in the areas assigned to these activities and to reduce unsustainable ones;
- To ensure the efficient management of the protected natural area in order to maintain the favourable conservation status of the species and habitats of conservative interest;
- To raise the level of awareness (improve knowledge and change of attitude and behaviour) for interested groups that have an impact on biodiversity conservation;
- To create opportunities for sustainable tourism (through natural and cultural values) to limit the impact on the environment.

According to Decision no. 124 of 18.03.2021for amending the Annex to Decision no. 138 of 27.05.2020 for approving the Rules of implementation of the conservation objectives from the Annex to the Order of the Minister of Environment and Forests no. 1131/2016 for approving the Management Plan of the site ROSCI0135 Bârnova Repedea Forest:

1. Types of habitats present on the site:
   - ❖ To maintain or to improve the conservation status of:
     - 40C0* Ponto-Sarmatic deciduous thickets;
     - 62C0* Ponto-Sarmatic steppes;
     - 6520 Mountain meadows;
     - 8310 Caves not open to the public;
     - 9130 Asperulo-Fagetum beech forests;
     - 91Y0 Dacian oak & hornbeam forests;
2. Types of species present on the site:
   - ❖ To maintain or to improve the conservation status of: 1902 *Cypripedium calceolus;* 4045 *Coenagrion ornatum;* 4046 *Cordulegaster heros;* 1308 *Barbastella barbastellus;* 1323 *Myotis bechsteinii;* 1307 *Myotis blythii;* 1324 *Myotis myotis;* 1318 *Myotis dasycneme;* 1321 *Myotis emarginatus;*
   - ❖ To maintain the conservation status of: 6199* *Euplagia quadripunctaria;* 1060 *Lycaena dispar*; 6169 *Euphydrias maturna;* 1083 *Lucanus cervus;* 1087* *Rosalia alpina;* 6908 *Morimus funereus;* 1086 *Cucujus cinaberinus;* 1088 *Cerambyx cerdo;* 4026 *Rhysodes sulcatus;*

4011 *Bolbelasmus unicornis;* 4014 *Carabus variolosus;* 1188 *Bombina bomnina;* 1193 *Bombina variegata;*

❖ To improve the conservation status of: 1355 Lutra lutra;

❖ Uncertain presence on the territory of the site: Gortyna borelii; 1166 Triturus cristatus; 1220 Emys orbicularis; 1335 Spermophilus citellus.

ROSCI0152 Floreanu - Frumușica – Ciurea Forest

The Natura 2000 site ROSCI0152 Floreanu - Frumușica - Ciurea Forest has an area of 18,917.20 ha.

The Management Plan for the Natura 2000 site ROSCI0152 Floreanu - Frumușica – Ciurea Forest is called "The Management Plan of the site of community importance ROSCI0152 Floreanu - Frumușica – Ciurea Forest".

A. Habitats of community importance:
- 9130 Asperulo-Fagetum beech forests;
- 9170 Galio-Carpinetum oak-hornbeam forests;
- 91Y0 Dacian oak & hornbeam forests;
- 92A0 *Salix alba* and *Populus alba galleries*.

B. Species of community importance (listed in Annex II of the Council Directive 92/43/CEE): *Lutra lutra, Bombina bombina, Cypripedium calculus.*

According to Note no. 26108/BT/16.09.2021 for approving the minimum set of special measures of protection and conservation of the biological diversity, and conservation of natural habitats, wild flora and fauna, safety of the population and of investments from ROSCI0152 Floreanu-Frumușica-Ciurea Forest:

1. Types of habitats present on the site:

❖ To maintain the conservation status of:
- 91Y0 Dacian oak & hornbeam forests;
- 9130 Asperulo-Fagetum beech forests*;*
- 9170 Galio-Carpinetum oak-hornbeam forests*;*
- 92A0 Salix alba and Populus alba galleries*;*

2. Types of species present on the site:

❖ To maintain the conservation status of: 1902 Cypripedium calceolus; 1188 Bombina bombina; 1355 Lutra lutra.

ROSCI0159 Homița Forest

The Natura 2000 site ROSCI0159 Homița Forest has an area of 61,20 ha.

The Management Plan for the Natura 2000 site ROSCI0159 Homița Forest is called "The Management Plan of the site of community importance ROSCI0159 Homița Forest".

A. Habitats of community importance:
- 91I0* Euro-Siberian steppic woods with *Quercus* spp.;
- 91Y0 Dacian oak & hornbeam forests.

B. Species of community importance (listed in Annex II of the Council Directive 92/43/CEE): *Isophya stysi, Cypripedium calceolus.*

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

- Management of the forest habitat of 91Y0 Dacian oak & hornbeam forests;
- Management of the species of plants *Cypripedium calceolus*;
- Management of the species of invertebrates *Isophya stysi*;
- Actual management of the Natura 2000 site ROSCI0159 Homița Forest.

According to Decision no. 158 of 19.04.2021 for approving the Rules for implementation of the conservation objectives from the Annex to the Order of the Minister of Waters and Forests no. 1016/2016 for approving the Management Plan and the Regulation of the site of community importance ROSCI0159 Homița Forest:

1. Types of habitats present on the site:
   - ❖ To maintain the conservation status of:
     - 91Y0 Dacian oak & hornbeam forests;
   - ❖ It is proposed to remove this type of habitat from the Standard Form:
     - 91I0* Euro-Siberian steppic woods with *Quercus* spp.*;*
2. Types of species present on the site:
   - ❖ To improve the conservation status of:1902 Cypripedium calceolus;
   - ❖ To maintain or to improve the conservation status of: 4050 Isophya stysi.

ROSCI0160 Icușeni forest

The Natura 2000 site ROSCI0160 Icușeni Forest has an area of 9.90 ha.

There is no Management Plan for the Natura 2000 site ROSCI0160 Icușeni Forest.

A. *Habitats of community importance:*

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

ROSCI0161 Medeleni Forest

The Natura 2000 site ROSCI0161 Medeleni Forest has an area of 129.80 ha.

The Management Plan for the Natura 2000 site ROSCI0161 Medeleni Forest is called "The Management Plan of the site of community importance ROSCI0161 Medeleni Forest".

A. Habitats of community importance:

- 91F0 Pă Riparian mixed forests of *Quecus robur, Ulmus minor, Ulmus laevis, Fraxinus excelsior* sau *Fraxinus angustifolia*, along the great rivers (*Ulmenion minoris*);
- 92A0 Salix alba and Populus alba galleries.

B. Species of community importance (listed in Annex II of the Council Directive 92/43/CEE): *Isophya stysi, Cypripedium calceolus.*

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

- Management of forest habitats 91F0* and 92A0* in the Natura 2000 site Medeleni Forest;
- Management of the protected species of invertebrates in the Natura 2000 site Medeleni Forest;
- Actual management of the Natura 2000 site Medeleni Forest.

According to Decision no. 515 din 16.12.2020 for approving the Rules of implementation of the conservation objectives from Annex to Order of the Minister of Waters and Forests no. 1016/2016 for approving the Management Plan and the Regulation of the site of community importance ROSCI0161 Medeleni Forest:

1. Types of habitats present on the site:
   - ❖ To maintain the conservation status of:
     - 91F0 Riparian mixed forests of *Quecus robur, Ulmus minor, Ulmus laevis, Fraxinus excelsior* sau *Fraxinus angustifolia*, along the great rivers (*Ulmenion minoris);*
     - 92A0 *Salix alba* and *Populus alba galleries*;
2. The species mentioned in article 4 of Directive 2009/147/EC and the species listed in annex II of Directive 92/43/CEE present on the site:
   - ❖ To maintain the conservation status of: 1083 Lucanus cervus;
   - ❖ To improve the conservation status of: 4027 Arytura musculus.

ROSCI0171 The forest and meadows from Mârzești

The Natura 2000 site ROSCI0171 the Forest and Meadows from Mârzești has an area of 202.10 ha.

There is no Management Plan for the Natura 2000 site ROSCI0171 the Forest and Meadows from Mârzești.

A. Habitats of community importance:
- 1530* Pannonic salt steppes and salt marshes;
- 40C0 Ponto-Sarmatic deciduous thickets;
- 62C0* Ponto-Sarmatic steppes;
- 6510 Lowland hay meadows (*Alopecurus pratensis, Sanguisorba officinalis*);
- 91I0* Euro-Siberian steppic woods with Quercus spp.

B. Species of community importance (listed in Annex II of the Council Directive 92/43/CEE): *Sicista subtilis, Spermophilus citellus, Bombina bombina, Triturus crstatus, Euplagia quadripunctaria, Lucanus cervus, Morimus asper funereus, Pilemia tigrine, Crambe tataria, Pontechium maculatum subsp. Maculatum, Pulsatilla grandis, Emys orbicularis, Vipera ursinii.*

The objectives of the Management Plan shall be considered, by ensuring the following:
- Management of forest habitats 91F0* and 92A0* in the Natura 2000 site Medeleni Forest;
- Management of species of invertebrates protected in the Natura 2000 site Medeleni Forest;
- Actual management of the site Natura 2000 Medeleni Forest.

According to Decision no. 125/18.03.2021 for approving the Rules for implementation of the conservation objectives from the Annex to Order no. 1061/2016 for approving the Management Plan and the Regulation of the site ROSCI0171 the forest and the meadows from Mârzești:

1. Types of habitats present on the site:
   - ❖ To improve the conservation status of:
     - 1530* Pannonic salt steppes and salt marshes;
     - 40C0* Ponto-Sarmatic deciduous thickets;
     - 62C0* Ponto-Sarmatic steppes;
     - 6510 Lowland hay meadows;

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

2. Types of species present on the site:

❖ To improve the conservation status of: 6948 Pontechium maculatum subsp. Maculatum (4067 Echium russicum); 4091 Crambe tatarica; 2093 Pulsatilla grandis; 1188 Bombina bombina; 1220 Emys orbicularis;

❖ To maintain the conservation status of: 6199* Euplagia quadripunctaria; 1083 Lucanus cervus; 6908 Morimus asper funereus; 1335 Spermophilus citellus.

❖ To maintain or to improve the conservation status of: 4020 Pilemia tigrina; 1166 Triturus cristatus; 2021 Sicista subtilis.

❖ Species not found during the substantiation studies, the studies must be continued: 1298 Vipera ursinii moldavica.

ROSCI0176 TătărușІ Forest

The Natura 2000 site ROSCI0176 TătărușІ Forest has an area of 53,20 ha.

The Management Plan for the Natura 2000 site ROSCI0176 TătărușІ Forest is called ”The Management Plan of the site of importance ROSCI0176 TătărușІ Forest and of the natural reserve of TătărușІ Forest”.

A. *Habitats of community importance:*

– 9130 *Asperulo-Fagetum* beech forests;

B. Species of community importance (listed in Annex II of the Council Directive 92/43/CEE): *Isophya stysi, Cypripedium calceolus.*

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

- Management of the Forest habitat 9130 *Asperulo-Fagetum* beech forests*;*
- Management of the species of plants *Cypripedium calceolus;*
- Management of the species of invertebrates *Isophya stysi;*
- Actual management of the Natura 2000 site ROSCI0176 TătărușІ Forest and of the natural reserve of TătărușІ Forest.

According to Decision no. 147 of 08.04.2021 for approving the Rules for implementation of the conservation objectives from the Annex to the Order of the Minister of Waters and Forests no. 1017/2016 for approving the Management Plan and the Regulation of the site ROSCI0176 TătărușІ Forest and of the natural reserve TătărușІ Forest:

1. Types of habitats present on the site:

❖ To maintain the conservation status of:

- 9130 Asperulo-Fagetum beech forests*;*

2. Types of species present on the site:

❖ To maintain or improve the state of conservation for: 1902 Cypripediu calceolus; 4050 Isophya stysi; 1083 Lucanus cervus; 1078* Callimopha quadripunctaria.

ROSCI0181 Uricani Forest

The Natura 2000 site ROSCI0181 Uricani Forest has an area of 114.00 ha.

The Management Plan for the Natura 2000 site ROSCI0181 Uricani Forest is called ”The Management Plan of the site of importance ROSCI0181 Uricani Forest and the natural reserve 2.538 Uricani Forest”.

A. Habitats of community importance:
- 91Y0 Dacian oak & hornbeam forests;

B. Species of community importance (listed in Annex II of the Council Directive 92/43/CEE): *Lucanus cervus.*

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

- Management of the forest habitat 91Y0 Dacian oak & hornbeam forests in the Natura 2000 site ROSCI0181 Uricani Forest and in the natural reserve 2.538 Uricani Forest;
- Management of the species of invertebrates *Lucanus cervus* in the Natura 2000 site Uricani Forest
- Actual management of the site Natura 2000 ROSCI0181 Uricani Forest and of the natural reserve 2.538 Uricani Forest.

According to Decision no. 563/23.11.2020 for approving the Rules of implementation of the conservation objectives from the Annex to Order no. 1029/2016 on approving the Management Plan and Regulation ROSCI0181 Uricani Forest and of the natural reserve 2.538 Uricani Forest, the following conservation objectives were identified:

1. Types of habitats present on the site:
   - ❖ To maintain the conservation status of: 91Y0 Dacian oak & hornbeam forests;
   - ❖ Specii prevăzute la articolul 4 din Directiva 2009/147/EC and specii enumerate în anexa II la Directiva 92/43/CEE prezentate în sit:
   - ❖ To maintain the state/level of conservation for: 1083 Lucanus cervus.

ROSCI0213 Prut River

The Natura 2000 site ROSCI0213 Prut River has an area of 10,583.40 ha.

There is no Management Plan for the Natura 2000 site ROSCI0213 Prut River management.

A. Habitats of community importance:
- 3150 Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition-type vegetation;
- 3160 Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds;
- 3270 Rivers with muddy banks with *Chenopodion rubri* and *Bidention 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 *Quecus robur, Ulmus minor, Ulmus laevis, Fraxinus excelsior* sau *Fraxinus angustifolia*, along the great rivers (*Ulmenion minoris*).

B. Species of community importance (listed in Annex II of the Council Directive 92/43/CEE): *Lutra lutra, Myotis myotis, Spermophilus citellus, Bombina bombina, Aspius aspius, Cobitis taenia Complex, Gymnocephalus schraetzer, Misgurnus fossilis, Pelecus cultratus, Rhodeus amarus, Romanogobio kesslerii, Romanogobio vladykovi, Zingel streber.*

According to Note no. 10034/BT/08.04.2021 for approving the minimum set of special measures of protection and conservation of the biological diversity, and conservation of

natural habitats, wild flora and fauna, safety of the population and of investments from ROSCI0213 Prut River:

1. Types of habitats present on the site:
   - ❖ To maintain the conservation status of:
     - 3150 Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or *Hydrocharition;*
     - 3160 Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds;
     - 3270 Rivers with muddy banks with *Chenopodion rubri* and *Bidention pp vegetation;*
     - 6430 Comunități de lizieră cu ierburi înalte higrofile de la nivelul câmpiilor, până la cel montan and alpin;
     - 6510 Lowland hay meadows (*Alopecurus prantensis, Sanguisorba offcinalis*);
     - 91F0 Riparian mixed forests of *Quercus robur*, *Ulmus laevis*, *Fraxinus excelsior* or *Fraxinus angustifolia*, along the great rivers (*Ulmenion minaris);*
2. Types of species present on the site:
   - ❖ To maintain the conservation status of: 4027 Arytrua musculus; 1130 Aspius aspius; 6963 Cobitis taenia; 5339 Rhodeus sericeus amarus; 5329 Romanogobio vladykovi; 6143 Romanogobio kessleri; 1145 Misgurnus fossilis; 2522 Pelecus cultratus; 1160 Zingel streber; 1159 Zingel zingel; 1188 Bombina bombina; 1220 Emys orbicularis; 1324 Myotis myotis; 1335 Spermophilus citellus; 1355 Lutra lutra;
   - ❖ To improve the conservation status of: 1428 Marsilea quadrifolia; 1157 Gymnocephalus schraetzer.

ROSCI0221 Salty areas from Ileana Valley

The Natura 2000 site ROSCI0221 Salty areas from Ileana Valley has an area of 108.50 ha.

The Management Plan for the Natura 2000 site ROSCI0221 Salty areas from Ileana Valley is called the ”Management plan of the site ROSCI0221 Salty areas from Ileana Valley”.

A. Habitats of community importance:
   - 1310 Salicornia and other annual colonizing mud and sand;
   - 1530* Pannonic salt steppes and salt marshes;
   - 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): *Arytrura musculus.*

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

- To ensure the favourable conservation status of the habitats for which the site was declared;
- To update the information/database regarding the habitats for which the site protected natural area was declared, including the state of conservation) in order to provide the needed support for evaluating the efficiency of the management;
- To ensure the efficient management of the site ROSC0221 Salty areas from Ileana Valley in order to maintain the state of favourable conservation of the species and habitats of conservative interest;

- 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 activities of exploitation of natural resources in the areas assigned to these activities and to reduce unsustainable ones.

ROSCI0222 Lower Jijia – Prut salty areas

The Natura 2000 site ROSCI0222 Lower Jijia - Prut salty areas has an area of 10.667,10 ha.

There is no Management Plan for the Natura 2000 site ROSCI0213 Prut River.

A. Habitats of community importance:
   - 1310 Salicornia and other annual colonizing mud and sand;
   - 1530* Pannonic salt steppes and salt marshes;
   - 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*).

B. Species of community importance (listed in Annex II of the Council Directive 92/43/CEE): *Spermophilus citellus, Bombina bombina, Triturus crstatus, Cobitis taenia Complex, Arytrura musculus, Emys orbicularis.*

ROSCI0265 David's Valley

The Natura 2000 site ROSCI0265 David's Valley has an area of 1,440.10 ha.

There is no management plan for the Natura 2000 site ROSCI0265 David's Valley.

A. Habitats of community importance:
   - 1530* Pannonic salt steppes and salt marshes;
   - 40C0 Ponto-Sarmatic deciduous thickets;
   - 62C0* Ponto-Sarmatic steppes.

B. Species of community importance (listed in Annex II of the Council Directive 92/43/CEE): *Sicista subtilis, Spermophilus citellus, Bombina bombina, Triturus crstatus, Pilemia tigrine, Crambe tataria, Galium moldavicum, Iris aphylla subsp. Hungarica, Pontechium maculatum subsp. Maculatum, Pulsatilla grandis, Emys orbicularis, Vipera ursinii.*

According to Note no. 7899/BT/08.04.2021 for approving the minimum set of special measures of protection and conservation of the biological diversity, and conservation of natural habitats, wild flora and fauna, safety of the population and of investments from ROSCI0265 David's Valley:

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;

- 62C0* Ponto-Sarmatic steppes;

2. Types of species present on the site:

❖ To maintain the conservation status of: 4091 Crambe tataria; 2191 Galiom moldavicum; 4097 Iris aphylla spp. hungarica; 2093 Pulsatilla grandis; 4067 Echium russicum; 6948 Pontcchium maculatum subsp. maculatum; 4020 Pilemia tigrina; 1166 Triturus cristatus; 1188 Bombina bombina; 1298 Vipera ursinii; 5905 Vipera ursinii moldavica; 1335 Spermophilus citellus;

❖ To improve the conservation status of: 1220 Emys orbicularis; 2021 Sicista subtilis.

ROSCI0363 Moldova River between Oniceni and Mitești

The Natura 2000 site ROSCI0363 Moldova River between Oniceni and Mitești has an area of 3,361.50 ha.

The Management Plan for the Natura 2000 site ROSCI0363 Moldova River between Oniceni and Mitești is called ”The Management Plan of the site ROSCI0363 Moldova River between Oniceni and Mitești”.

A. Species of community importance (listed in Annex II of the Council Directive 92/43/CEE): *Lutra lutra, Spermophilus citellus, Bombina bombina, Bombina variegate, Triturus crstatus, Unio crassus, Cobitis taenia Complex, Misgurnus fossilis, Rhodeus amarus, Romanogobio kesslerii, Romanogobio uranoscopus, Sabanejewia balcanica.*

According to Decision no. 127 din 18.03.2021 for amending the Annex to Decision no. 137 din 27.05.2020 for approving the Rules of implementation of the conservation objectives from Annex to Order of the MInister of Environment and Forests no. 1640/2016 for approving the Management plan and the Regulation of the site ROSCI0363 Moldova River between Oniceni and Mitești:

1. Types of species present on the site:

❖ To improve the conservation status of: 5339 Rhodeus (sericeus) amarus; 1166 Triturus cristatus; 1335 Spermophilus citellus; 1355 Lutra lutra;

❖ To maintain the conservation status of: 6143 Romanogobio kesslerii (2511 Gobio kessleri); 6145 Romanogobio uranoscopus (1122 Gobio urbanoscopus); 1145 Misgurnus fossilis; 6963 Cobitis taenia (1149 Cobitis elongatoides); 5197 Sabanejewia aurata; 6964 Barbus meridionalis petenyi; 1188 Bombina bombina; 1193 Bombina variegata.

ROSCI0378 Siret River between Pașcani and Roman

The Natura 2000 site ROSCI0378 Siret River between Pașcani and Roman has an area of 3,750.80 ha.

There is no Management Plan for the Natura 2000 site ROSCI0378 Siret River between Pașcani and Roman.

A. Species of community importance (listed in Annex II of the Council Directive 92/43/CEE): *Lutra lutra, Myotis bechsteinii, Myotis myotis, Bombina bombina, Bombina variegate, Triturus crstatus, Aspius aspius, Cobitis taenia Complex, Rhodeus amarus, Romanogobio vladykovi, Emys orbicularis.*

According to Note no. 262390/BT/03.12.2021 for approving the minimum set of special measures of protection and conservation of biological diversity and the conservation of natural habitats, flora and wild fauna, safety of the population and investments at ROSCI0378 Siret River between Pașcani and Roman:

1. Types of species present on the site:

❖ To maintain the state/level of conservation for: 1130 *Aspius aspius*; 6963 *Cobitis taenia complex* (5297 Cobits elongatoides); 5339 *Rhodeus amarus*; 5329 *Romanogobio vladykovi*; 1166 *Triturus cristatus*; 1188 *Bombina bombina*; 1220 *Emys orbiculari*; 1323 *Myotis bechsteinii*; 1355 *Lutra lutra*;

❖ To improve the conservation status of: 1193 *Bombina variegata*;

❖ To maintain or to improve the conservation status of: 1324 *Myotis myotis*.

ROSCI0438 Spinoasa

The Natura 2000 site ROSCI0438 Spinoasa has an area of 77.70 ha.

There is no Management Plan for Natura 2000 site ROSCI0438 Spinoasa.

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

According to Note no. 10034/BT/08.04.2021 for approving the minimum set of special measures of protection and conservation of biological diversity and the conservation of natural habitats, flora and wild fauna, safety of the population and investments at ROSCI0438 Spinoasa.

1. Types of species present on the site:

❖ To improve the conservation status of: 1335 *Spermophilus citellus*.

ROSPA0042 JiJia and Miletin ponds

The Natura 2000 site ROSPA0042 Jijia and Miletin ponds has an area of 19078.00 ha.

There is no Management Plan for Natura 2000 site ROSPA0042 Jijia and Miletin ponds.

A. Species of community importance (listed in Annex II of the Council Directive 92/43/CEE): *Alcedo atthis, Anas acuta, Anas clypeata, Anas crecca, Anas penelope, Anas platyrhynchos, Anas querquedula, Anas strepera, Anser albifrons, Anser, Anser erythropus, Anser erythropus, Anthus campestris, Aquila heliacal, Ardea purpurea, Ardeola ralloides, Aythya farina, Aythya nyroca, Botaurus stellaris, Buteo lagopus, Calidris alba, Calidris alpine, Calidris ferruginea, Calidris minuta, Caprimulgus europaeus, Chlidonias hybridus, Chlidonias niger, Ciconia, Circaetus gallicus, Circus aeruginosus, Circus cyaneus, Circus pygargus, Coracias garrulous, Cygnus olor, Egretta alba, Egretta garzetta, Flaco vespertinus, Fulica atra, Gallinago gallinago, Gallinago media, Himantopus himantopus, Ixbrychus minutus, Laninus collurio, Lanius minor, Larus cachinnans, Larus canus, Larus minutus, Larus ridibundus, Limicola falcinellus, Limosa limosa, Numenius arquata, Nycticorax nycticorax, Phalacrocorax carbo, Phalacrocorax pygmeus, Philomachus pugnax, Platalea leucorodia, Pluvialis apricaria, Pluvialis apricaria, Sterna hirundo, Tadorna tadorna, Tringa erythropus, Tringa glareola, Tringa nebularia, Tringa ochropus, Tringa stagnatilis, Tringa tetanus, Tyto alba, Vanellus vanellus.*

According to Note no. 11183/BT/21.04.2021 for approving the minimum set of special measures of protection and conservation of the biological diversity, and conservation of natural habitats, wild flora and fauna, safety of the population and of investments from ROSPA0042 Jijia and Miletin ponds:

1. Species listed in Annex I of the Birds Directive:

❖ To maintain the conservation status of the species of birds dependant on open water habitats: A197 Chlidonias niger, A196 Chlidonias hybridus; A393 Phalacrocorax pygmeus; A193 Sterna hirundo; A042 Anser erythropus; A060 Aythya nyroca;

❖ To maintain or to improve the conservation status of species of birds dependant on open water habitats: Alcedo atthis; A177 Larus minutus;

❖ To maintain the conservation status of species of birds dependant on shore habitats: A229 Alcedo atthis; A154 Gallinago media; A131 Himantopus himantopus; A034 Platalea leucorodia; A132 Recurvirostra avosetta; A132 Recurvirostra avosetta; A151 Philomachus pugnax; A140 Pluvialis apricaria;

❖ To maintain the conservation status of species of birds dependant on shore habitats: A166 Tringa glareola;

❖ To maintain the conservation status of species of birds dependant on reedbed habitats: A029 Ardea purpurea; A024 Ardeola ralloides; A021 Botaurus stelaris; A068 Nycticorax nycticorax; A027 Egretta alba; A027 Egretta garzetta; A022 Ixobrychus minutus; A081 Circus aeruginosus;

❖ To maintain the conservation status of species of birds dependant on open terrestrial habitats: A031 Ciconia ciconia; A097 Falco vepertinus;

❖ To maintain the conservation status of species of birds dependant on open terrestrial habitats: A255 Anthus campestris; A082 Cirxus cyaneus; A084 Circus pygargus; A231 Coracias garrulus; A338 Lanius collurio; A339 Lanius minor;

❖ To maintain the conservation status of species of birds dependant on open (agricultural) habitats: A404 Aquila heliaca; A080 Circaetus gallicus;

❖ To maintain or to improve the conservation status of species of birds dependant on open (agricultural) habitats: A224 Caprimulgus europaeus;

2. Species of birds other than those included in Annex I:

❖ To maintain or to improve the conservation status of species of birds dependant on open water habitats: A054 Anas acuta; A056 Anas clypeata; A052 Anas crecca; A050 Anas penelope; A055 Anas querquedula; A048 Tadorna tadorna;

❖ To maintain the conservation status of species of birds dependant on open water habitats: A053 Anas platyrhynchos; A051 Anas strepera; A041 Anser albifrons; A043 Anser anser; A059 Aythya ferina; A017 Phalacrocorax carbo; A036 Cygnus olor; A125 Fulica atra; A459 Larus cachinnans; A182 Larus canus; A179 Larus ridibundus;

❖ To maintain the conservation status of species of birds dependant on shallow water (shore) habitats: A149 Calidris alpina; A150 Limicola talcinelius; A156 Limosa limosa; A160 Numenius arquata; A161 Tringa crythropus; A162 Tringa totanus; A142 Vanellus vanellus;

❖ To maintain or to improve the conservation status of species of birds dependant on shallow water (shore) habitats: A144 Calidris alba; A147 Calidris ferruginea; A145 Calidris

minuta; A165 Tringa ochropus; A163 Tringa stagnatillis; A164 Tringa nebularia; A153 Gallinago galinago; Tringa erythropus;

❖ To maintain the conservation status of species of birds dependant on terrestrial habitats: A088 Buteo lagopus; A213 Tyto alba.

ROSPA0072 Meadow of the Middle Siret

The Natura 2000 site ROSPA0072 Meadow of the Middle Siret has an area of 10,329.50 ha.

The Management Plan for the Natura 2000 site ROSPA0072 Meadow of the Middle Siret is called ”The Management Plan of the site Natura 2000 ROSPA0072 Meadow of the Middle Siret”.

A. Species of community importance (listed in Annex II of the Council Directive 92/43/CEE): *Alcedo atthis, Anas platyrhynchos, Anas querquedula, Anser anser, Anthus campestris, Aythya farina, Botaurus stellaris, Buteo buteo, Calidris ferruginea, Calidris minuta, Calidris temminckii, Caprimulgus europaeus, Charadrius dubius, Chlidonias hybridus, Ciconia ciconia, Ciconia nigra, Circus cyaneus, Crex crex, Dendrocopos leucotos, Dendrocopos syriacus, Falco peregrinus, Falco subbuteo, Falco tinnunculus, Flaco vespertinus, Ficedula albicollis, Ficedula parva, Fulica atra, Gavia arctica, Gavia stellate, Laninus collurio, Lanius minor, Lullula arborea, Mergus albellus, Mergus merganser, Merops apiaster, Nycticorax nycticorax, Pernis apivorus, Phalacrocorax pygmeus, Philomachus pugnax, Platalea leucorodia, Podiceps cristatus, Podiceps grisegena, Tringa erythropus, Tringa glareola, Tringa nebularia, Tringa tetanus, Vanellus vanellus.*

According to Decision no. 166 of 19.04.2021 (with the completions of Decision no. 625 of 23.11.2021 and no. 580 of 03.11.2021) for approving the Rules for implementation of the conservation objectives from the Annex to the Order of the Minister of Environment and Forests no. 1971/2015 for approving the Management plan of the Natura 2000 site ROSPA0072 Meadow of the Middle Siret:

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

❖ To maintain the conservation status of species dependant on open aquatic habitats: A196 Chlidonias hybridus; A393 Phalacrocorax pygmeus; A002 Gavia arctica; A001 Gavia stellata; A068 Mergus albellus; A082 Circus cyaneus;

❖ To maintain the conservation status of species dependant on shore habitats: A229 Alcedo atthis; A034 Platalea leucorodia; A166 Tringa glarcola; A151 Philomachus pugnax;

❖ To maintain the conservation status of species dependant on reed habitats: A068 Nycticorax nycticorax;

❖ To improve the conservation status of species of reed habitats: A021 Botaurus stellaris;

❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of species associated with open terrestrial habitats: A255 Anthus campestris; A031 Ciconia ciconia; A338 Lanius collurio; A339 Lanius minor; A122 Crex crex;

❖ To maintain or to improve the conservation status of species dependant on forest habitats: A224 Caprimulgus europacus; A239 Dendrocopos leucotos; A429 Dendrocopos syriacus; A030 Ciconia nigra; A097 Falco vespertinus; A103 Falco peregrinus; A321 Ficedula albicollis; A320 Ficedula parva; A246 Lullula arborea; A072 Pernis apivorus;

2. Species of birds other than those included in Annex I:

❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of species associated with open water habitats: A053 Anas platyrhynchos; A055 Anas querquedula; A043 Anser anser; A059 Aythya ferina; A125 Fulica atra; A070 Mergus merganser; A005 Podiceps cristatus; A006 Podiceps grisegena;

❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of the species associated with shallow water (shore) habitats: A146 Calidris temminckii; A145 Calidris minuta; A147 Calidris ferruginea; A164 Tringa nebularia; A161 Tringa erythropus; A162 Tringa totanus; A142 Vanellus vanellus; A136 Charadrius dubius;

❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of species associated with terrestrial habitats: A087 Buteo buteo; A099 Falco subbuteo; A096 Falco tinnunculus; A230 Merops apiaster.

ROSPA0092 Bârnova Forest

The Natura 2000 site ROSPA0092 Bârnova Forest has an area of 12,684.80 ha.

There is no Management Plan for the Natura 2000 site ROSPA0092 Bârnova Forest.

A. Species of community importance (listed in Annex II of the Council Directive 92/43/CEE): *Accipiter gentilis, Alcedo atthis, Aquila chrysaetos, Aquila pomarina, Bubo bubo, Buteo buteo, Buteo lagopus, Buteo rufinus, Caprimulgus europaeus, Ciconia ciconia, Circaetus gallicus, Circus aeruginosus, Circus cyaneus, Circus macrourus, Circus pygargus, Coracias garrulous, Crex crex, Dendrocopos leucotos, Dendrocopos medius, Dendrocopos syriacus, Dryocopus martius, Emberiza hortulana, Falco columbarius, Falco peregrinus, Falco subbuteo, Falco tinnunculus, Flaco vespertinus, Ficedula albicollis, Ficedula parva, Hieraaetus pennatus, Laninus collurio, Lanius minor, Lullula arborea, Merops apiaster, Milvus migrans, Milvus milvus, Pernis apivorus, Picus canus, Strix uralensis.*

According to Note no. 10034/BT/08.04.2021 for approving the minimum set of special measures of protection and conservation of the biological diversity, and conservation of natural habitats, wild flora and fauna, safety of the population and of investments from ROSPA0092 Bârnova Forest:

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

❖ To maintain the conservation status of species dependant on riparian habitats: A229 Alcedo atthis;

❖ To maintain the conservation status of species dependant on reed habitats: A081 Circus aeruginosus;

❖ To maintain the conservation status of species dependant on open terrestrial habitats, meadows: A403 Buteo rufinus; A031 Ciconia ciconia; A338 Lanius collurio; A339 Lanius minor; A080 *Circaetus gallicus;* A082 *Circus cyanens;* A083 *Circus macrourus;* A084

Circus pygargus; A097 *Falco vespertinus;* A231 *Coracis garrulus;* A122 *Crex crex;* A379 *Emberiza hortulana;*

❖ To maintain the conservation status of species dependant on forest habitats and mixte: A089 Aquila pomarina; A091 Aquila chrysaetos; A0215 Bubo bubo; A0224 Caprimulgus europaeus; A239 Dendrocopos leucotos; A238 Dendrocopos medius; A429 Dendrocopos syriacus; A236 Dryocopus martius; A098 Falco columbarius; A103 Falco peregrinus; A321 Ficedula albicollis; A320 Ficedula parva; A092 Hicraaetus pennatus; A246 Lullula arborea; A073 Milvus migrans; A074 Milvus milvus; A072 Pernis apivorus; A234 Picus canus; A220 Strix uralensis;

❖ To maintain or to improve the conservation status of species dependant on forest habitats: A087 Buteo buteo; A085 Accipiter gentilis; A088 Buteo lagopus; A099 Falco subbuteo; A096 Falco tinnunculus;

❖ To maintain the conservation status of species dependant on (shore)shallow water habitats: A230 Merops apiaster.

ROSPA0096 Miclești forest

The Natura 2000 site ROSPA0096 Miclești forest has an area of 8,604.70 ha.

The Management Plan for the Natura 2000 site ROSPA0096 Miclești forest is called ”The Management Plan of the site ROSPA0096 Miclești forest”.

A. Species of community importance (listed in Annex II of the Council Directive 92/43/CEE): *Alauda arvensis, Anthus trivialis, Aquila heliacal, Asio otus, Buteo buteo, Caprimulgus europaeus, Ciconia ciconia, Coccothraustes coccothraustes, Columba oenas, Columba palumbus, Coturnix coturnix, Crex crex, Cuculus canorus, Dendrocopos medius, Dendrocopos syriacus, Emberiza hortulana, Falco peregrinus, Falco subbuteo, Falco tinnunculus, Hippolais icterina, Hirundo rustica, Jynx torquilla, Laninus collurio, Lanius minor, Lullula arborea, Luscinia megarhynchos, Merops apiaste, Miliaria calandra, Motacilla alba, Motacilla alba, Oenanthe oenanthe, Oriolus oriolus, Otus scops, Phoenicurus ochruros, Picus canus, Riparia riparia, Saxicola torquata, Serinus serinus, Streptopelia turtur, Sylvia atricapilla, Sylvia borin, Sylvia communis, Upupa epops.*

ROSPA0109 Belcești Accumulations

The Natura 2000 site ROSPA0109 Belcești Accumulations has an area of 2,103.50 ha.

No Management Plan exists for the Natura 2000 site ROSPA0109 Belcești Accumulations.

A. Species of community importance (listed in Annex II of the Council Directive 92/43/CEE): *Anas clypeata, Anas crecca, Anas Penelope, Anas platyrhynchos, Anas querquedula, Anas strepera, Anser anser, Anthus campestris, Aythya farina, Aythya nyroca, Bucephala clangula, Ciconia ciconia, Ciconia nigra, Crex crex, Dendrocopos syriacus, Falco columbarius, Fulica atra, Himantopus himantopus, Laninus collurio, Lanius minor, Larus cachinnans, Larus ridibundus, Limosa limosa, Merops apiaster, Numenius arquata, Nycticorax nycticorax, Pernis apivorus, Phalacrocorax carbo, Philomachus*

pugnax, Platalea leucorodia, Pluvialis apricaria, Podiceps cristatus, Podiceps cristatus, Recurvirostra avosetta, Tringa erythropus, Tringa totanus, Vanellus vanellus.

According to Note no. 253925/MF/18.12.2020 for approving the minimum set of special measures of protection and conservation of the biological diversity, and conservation of natural habitats, wild flora and fauna, safety of the population and of investments from ROSPA0109 Belcești Accumulations:

1. 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 species associated with open water habitats from Annex 1: A060 Aythya nyroca; A034 Platalea leucorodia;

❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of the species associated with shallow water (shore) habitats: A131 Himantopus himantopus; A132 Recurvirostra avosetta; A151 Philomachus pugnax;

❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of species dependant on reed beds: A023 Nycticorax nycticorax;

❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of species associated with terrestrial habitats: A255 Anthus campestirs; A031 Ciconia ciconia; A030 Ciconia nigra; A122 Crex crex; A429 Dendrocopos syriacus; A098 Falco columbarius; A338 Lanius collurio; A339 Lanius minor; A072 Pernis apivorus;

❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of species associated with open water habitats: A059 Aythya ferina; A051 Anas strepera; A055 Anas querquedula; A050 Anas penelope; A056 Anas clypeata; A052 Anas crecca; A067 Bucephala clangula; A125 Fulica atra; A053 Anas platyrhynchos; A043 Anser anser; A017 Phalacrocorax carbo; A459 Larus cachinnans; A179 Larus ridibundus; A005 Podiceps cristatus;

❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of the species associated with shallow water (shore) habitats: A156 Limosa limosa; A161 Tringa erythropus; A162 Tringa totanus; A160 Numenius arquata; A142 Vanellus vanellus;

❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of species associated with terrestrial habitats: A230 Merops apiaster; A140 Pluvialis apricaria.

ROSPA0150 Sârca - Podu Iloaiei Accumulations

The Natura 2000 site ROSPA0150 Sârca - Podu Iloaiei Accumulations has an area of 1.928,80 ha.

There is no Management Plan for the Natura 2000 site ROSPA0150 Sârca - Podu Iloaiei Accumulations.

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 albifrons, Aythya ferina, Aythya nyroca, Buteo rufinus, Chlidonias hybridus, Ciconia ciconia, Ciconia nigra, Circaetus gallicus, Circus aeruginosus, Circus cyaneus, Crex crex, Cygnus cygnus, Cygnus olor, Egretta garzetta, Falco columbarius, Flaco vespertinus, Gallinago gallinago, Haliaeetus albicilla, Laninus collurio, Nycticorax nycticorax, Pandion haliaetus, Philomachus pugnax.*

According to Note no. 260377/BT/08.11.2021 for approving the minimum set of special measures of protection and conservation of the biological diversity, and conservation of natural habitats, wild flora and fauna, safety of the population and of investments from ROSPA0150 Acumulările Sârca – Podul Iloaiei:

1. Species included 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; A196 Chlidonias hybridus; A038 Cygnus cygnus; A068 Nycticorax nycticorax;

❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of species dependant on reed beds: A081 Circus aeruginosus; A026 Egretta garzetta; A151 Philomachus pugnax;

❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of species associated with terrestrial habitats: A403 Buteo rufinus; A122 Crex crex; A075 Haliaaeetus albililla; A094 Pandion haliaetus; A031 Ciconia ciconia; A030 Ciconia nigra; A080 Circaetus gallicus; A082 Circus cyaneus; A097 Falco vespertinus; A098 Falco columbarius; A338 Lanius collurio;

2. Species of birds dependant on open water habitats that are not listed in Annex I of the Birds Directive:

❖ To maintain or to improve the conservation status of species dependant on aquatic habitats: A056 Anas clypeata; A052 Anas crecca; A053 Anas platyrhynchos; A055 Anas querquedula; A041 Anser albifrons; A059 Aythya ferina; A036 Cygnus olor;

❖ To maintain or to improve the conservation status of species dependant on reed habitats: A153 Gallinago gallinago.

ROSPA0158 Ciurbești-Fânațele Bârca lake

The Natura 2000 site ROSPA0158 Ciurbești-Fânațele Bârca lake has an area of 1,928.80 ha.

There is no Management plan for the Natura site ROSPA0158 Ciurbești-Fânațele Bârca lake.

A. Species of community importance (listed in Annex II of the Council Directive 92/43/CEE): *Anas crecca, Anas Penelope, Anas platyrhynchos, Anas strepera, Ardea cinereal, Ardea purpurea, Aythya farina, Aythya fuligula, Aythya nyroca, Circus aeruginosus, Crex crex, Egretta alba, Emberiza hortulana, Gavia arctica, Ixbrychus minutus, Laninus collurio, Lanius minor, Sylvia nisoria.*

According to Note no. 11183/BT/21.04.2021 for approving the minimum set of special measures of protection and conservation of the biological diversity, and conservation of natural habitats, wild flora and fauna, safety of the population and of investments from ROSPA0158 Ciurbești Lake –Bârea Meadows:

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

❖ To improve the conservation status of species dependant on open habitats: A060 Aythya nyroca; A002 Gavia arctica;

❖ To maintain or to improve the conservation status of species dependant on reed habitats: A081 Circus aeruginosus, A022 Ixobrychus minutus;

❖ To maintain the conservation status of species dependant on reed habitats: A027 Egretta alba;

❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of species associated with terrestrial habitats: A122 Crex crex; A379 Emberiza hortulana; A338 Lanius collurio; A339 Lanius minor; A307 Sylvia nisoria;

❖ To maintain the conservation status of species dependant on open aquatic habitats: A059 Aythya ferina; A053 Anas platyrhynchos;

❖ To maintain or improve the conservation status of species associated with open water habitats: A052 Anas crecca; A050 Anas penelope; A051 Anas strepera; A061 Aythya fuligula; A028 Ardea cinerea.

ROSPA0163 Floreanu - Frumușica - Ciurea Forest

The Natura 2000 site ROSPA0163 Floreanu - Frumușica – Ciurea Forest has an area of 18.917,20 ha.

There is no Management Plan for the Natura site ROSPA0163 Floreanu - Frumușica – Ciurea Forest.

A. Species of community importance (listed in Annex II of the Council Directive 92/43/CEE): *Aquila pomarina, Bubo bubo, Caprimulgus europaeus, Ciconia ciconia, Circaetus gallicus, Circus cyaneus, Circus pygargus, Coracias garrulus, Crex crex, Dendrocopos leucotos, Dendrocopos medius, Dendrocopos syriacus, Dryocopus martius, Falco columbarius, Laninus collurio, Lanius minor, Lullula arborea, Pernis apivorus, Picus canus, Strix uralensis.*

According to Note no. 10034/BT/08.04.2021 for approving the minimum set of special measures of protection and conservation of the biological diversity, and conservation of natural habitats, wild flora and fauna, safety of the population and of investments from ROSPA0163 Floreanu – Frumușica – Ciurea Forest:

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

❖ To maintain or to improve the conservation status of species associated with open habitats: A339 Lanius minor; A338 Lanius collurio; A231 Coracias garrulus;

❖ To improve the conservation status of species associated with open habitats: A031 Ciconia ciconia; A082 Circus cyaneus; A084 Circus pygargus; A122 Crex crex;

❖ To maintain or to improve the conservation status of species associated with forest and mixed habitats: A429 Dendrocopos syriacus; A246 Lullula arborea;

❖ To improve the conservation status of species associated with forest and mixed habitats: A089 Aquila pomarina; A0215 Bubo bubo; A0224 Caprimulgus europaeus; A239 Dendrocopos leucotos; A238 Dendrocopos medius; A236 Dryocopus martius; A098 Falco columbarius; A072 Pernis apivorus; A080 Circaetus gallicus; A234 Picus canus; A220 Strix uralensis.

ROSPA0168 Prut River

The Natura 2000 site ROSPA0168 Prut River has an area of 7.659,20 ha.

There is no Management Plan for the Natura site ROSPA0168 Prut River.

A. Species of community importance (listed in Annex II of the Council Directive 92/43/CEE): *Alcedo atthis, Anas crecca, Anas platyrhynchos, Branta ruficollis, Bucephala clangula, Buteo rufinus, Chlidonias hybridus, Ciconia ciconia, Ciconia nigra, Circaetus gallicus, Circus aeruginosus, Circus cyaneus, Coracias garrulous, Crex crex,*

Cygnus cygnus, Dendrocopos medius, Dendrocopos syriacus, Dryocopus martius, Egretta alba, Egretta garzetta, Falco columbarius, Flaco vespertinus, Gavia arctica, Haliaeetus albicilla, Laninus collurio, Lanius minor, Nycticorax nycticorax, Pandion haliaetus, Picus canus, Sylvia nisoria, Tringa glareola.

According to Note no. 260377/BT/08.11.2021 for approving the minimum set of special measures of protection and conservation of the biological diversity, and conservation of natural habitats, wild flora and fauna, safety of the population and of investments from ROSPA0168 Prut River:

1. Species of birds from Annex 1:

- To maintain the conservation status of species dependant on open aquatic habitats: A196 Chlidonias hybridus; A038 Cygnus cygnus; A002 Gavia arctica;
- To improve the conservation status of species dependant on open aquatic habitats: A094 Pandion haliaetus;
- To maintain the conservation status of species dependant on shore habitats (shore areas with less deep water): A229 Alcedo atthis;
- To improve the conservation status of species dependant on shore habitats (shore areas with less deep water): A166 Tringa glareola;
- To maintain the conservation status of species dependant on reed habitats: A068 Nycticorax nycticorax; A081 Circus aeruginosus; A026 Egretta garzetta;
- To maintain or improve the conservation status of species associated with terrestrial habitats deschise: A396 Branta ruficollis;
- To maintain the conservation status of species dependant on open terrestrial habitats: A031 Ciconia ciconia; A338 Lanius collurio; A339 Lanius minor; A082 Circus cyaneus; A231 Coracias garrulus; A307 Sylvia nisoria; A122 Crex crex;
- To maintain the conservation status of species dependant on open terrestrial habitats: A234 Picus canus; A403 Buteo rufinus, A097 Falco vespertinus, A098 Falco columbarius; A080 Circaetus gallicus, A075 Haliaeetus albicilla;
- To maintain or to improve the conservation status of species dependant on forest and open terrestrial habitats: A031 Ciconia nigra; A080 Circaetus gallicus; A238 Dendrocopos medius; A429 Dendrocopos syriacus; A236 Dryocopus martius;
- To maintain the conservation status of species dependant on open aquatic habitats: A053 Anas platyrhynchos; A052 Anas crecca; A067 Bucephala clangula.

ROSCI0041 Rupturile Tanacu Slope

The Natura 2000 site ROSCI0041 Rupturile Tanacu Slope has an area of 322.00 ha.

There is no Management Plan for the Natura 2000 site ROSCI0041 Rupturile Tanacu Slope.

A. Habitats of community importance:

- 40C0 Ponto-Sarmatic deciduous thickets ;
- 62C0* Ponto-Sarmatic steppes.

According to Note no. 11267/CA/18.08.2020 for approving the minimum set of special measures of protection and conservation of the biological diversity, and conservation of

natural habitats, wild flora and fauna, safety of the population and of investments from ROSCI0041 Coasta Rupturile Tanacu:

1. Types of habitats present on the site:

❖ To maintain or to improve the conservation status of:

- 62C0* Ponto-Sarmatic steppes;
- 40C0* Ponto-Sarmatic deciduous thickets.

ROSCI0080 Fânațurile de la Glodeni

The Natura 2000 site ROSCI0080 Fânațurile de la Glodeni has an area of 147.30 ha.

The Management Plan for the Natura 2000 site ROSCI0080 Fânațurile de la Glodeni is called "The Management Plan of the site Natura 2000 ROSCI0080 Fânațurile de la Glodeni".

A. Habitats of community importance:
   - 62C0* Ponto-Sarmatic steppes;

B. Species of community importance (listed in Annex II of the Council Directive 92/43/CEE): *Crambe tataria, Galium moldavicum, Iris aphylla subsp. Hungarica, Pontechium maculatum subs. maculatum.*

According to Decision no. 301 din 05.07.2021 for approving the Rules of implementation of the conservation objectives set out in the Annex to Order no. 115/2016 for approving the Management Plan and the Regulation of the Natura 2000 site ROSCI0080 Fânețurile de la Glodeni:

1. Types of habitats present on the site:

❖ To improve the conservation status of:

- 62C0* Ponto-Sarmatic steppes;

2. Types of species present on the site:

❖ To maintain the conservation status of: 4091 Crambe tataria; 4097 Iris aphylla ssp. hungarica; 6948 Pontechium maculatum subsp. maculatum;

❖ Species that are not found on the site: 2191 Galium moldavicum.

ROSCI0105 Lower Meadow of Prut River

The Natura 2000 site ROSCI0105 Lower Meadow of Prut River has an area of 5,753.40 ha.

There is no management plan for the Natura 2000 site ROSCI0105 Lower Meadow of Prut River.

A. Habitats of community importance:
   - 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*;*
   - 3160 Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds;
   - 3270 Rivers with muddy banks with *Chenopodion rubri* and *Bidention 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 *Quecus robur, Ulmus minor, Ulmus laevis, Fraxinus excelsior* sau *Fraxinus angustifolia*, along the great rivers (*Ulmenion minoris*);

- 92A0 Salix alba and Populus alba galleries.

B. Species of community importance (listed in Annex II of the Council Directive 92/43/CEE): *Bombina, Triturus dobrogicus, Aspius, Cobitis taenia Complex, Gymnocephalus schraetzer, Misgurnus fossilis, Pelecus cultratus, Rhodeus amarus, Romanogobio kesslerii, Zingel streber, Zingel zingel, Euplagia quadripunctaria, Emys orbicularis.*

According to Note no. 11140/BT/21.04.2021 for approving the minimum set of special measures of protection and conservation of the biological diversity, and conservation of natural habitats, wild flora and fauna, safety of the population and of investments from ROSCI0105 Lower 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* and *Bidention vegetation;*
- 6430 Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels;
- 6510 Lowland hay meadows;
- 91F0 Riparian mixed forests of *Quecus robur, Ulmus minor, Ulmus laevis, Fraxinus excelsior* sau *Fraxinus angustifolia*, along the great rivers (*Ulmenion minoris);*
- 92A0 Salix alba and Populus alba galleries*;*

❖ To improve the conservation status of:

- 3160 Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds;

2. Types of species present on the site:

❖ To improve and to maintain the conservation status of: 1708* *Callimorpha (Euplagia) quadripunctaria;*

❖ To maintain the conservation status of: 1130 *Aspius aspius;* 6963 *Cobitis taenia Complex;* 1145 *Misgurnus fossilis;* 2522 *Pelecus cultratus;* 5339 *Rhodeus amarus;* 6143 *Romanogobio kesslerii; 1160 Zibgel streber;* 1159 *Zingel zingel;* 1193 *Triturus dobrogicus;* 1188 *Bombina bombina*; 1220 *Emys orbicularis;* 1355 *Lutra lutra;*

❖ To improve the conservation status of: 1157 *Gymnocephalus schraetzer.*

ROSCI0117 Mound of Burcel

The Natura 2000 site ROSCI0117 Mound of Burcel has an area of 15.90 ha.

The Management Plan for the Natura 2000 site ROSCI0117 Mound of Burcel is called ”The Management Plan of the site ROSCI0117 Mound of Burcel”.

A. Habitats of community importance:

- 62C0* Ponto-Sarmatic steppes*;*

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

According to Decision no. 236/14.06.2021 for approving the Rules of implementation of the conservation objectives set out in the Annex to Order no. 1954/2015 for approving the Management Plan and the Regulation of Natura 2000 site ROSCI0117 Mound of Burcel:

1. Types of habitats present on the site:

❖ To improve the conservation status of:

- 62C0* Ponto-Sarmatic steppes.

2. Types of species present on the site:

❖ To improve the conservation status of: 4097 *Iris aphylla subsp. Hungarica*

❖ Species not found during the substantiation studies: 6948 *Pontechium maculatum subsp. Maculatum*

❖ To maintain the conservation status of: 1335 *Spermophilus citellus.*

ROSCI0133 Bădeana Forest

The Natura 2000 site ROSCI0133 Bădeana Forest has an area of 62,30 ha.

The Management Plan for the Natura 2000 site ROSCI0133 Bădeana Forest is called ”The Management Plan of the site ROSCI0133 Bădeana Forest and of the natural reserve Bădeana Forest”.

A. Habitats of community importance:
   - 91AA* Eastern white oak woods.

B. Species of community importance (listed in Annex II of the Council Directive 92/43/CEE): *Bombina bombina.*

ROSCI0158 Bălteni - Hârboanca Forest

The Natura 2000 site ROSCI0158 Bălteni - Hârboanca Forest has an area of 535.20 ha.

The Management Plan for the Natura 2000 site ROSCI0158 Bălteni - Hârboanca Forest is called “The Management Plan of the site of community importance ROSCI0158 Pădurea Bălteni – Hârboanca and of the natural reserves Bălteni and Hârboaca Forests”.

A. Habitats of community importance:
   - 91F0 Riparian mixed forests of *Quercus robur*, *Ulmus laevis*, *Fraxinus excelsior* or *Fraxinus angustifolia*, along the great rivers (*Ulmenion minaris*);
   - 91Y0 Dacian oak & hornbeam forests.

According to Decision no. 160/19.04.2021 for approving the Rules of implementation of the conservation objectives set out in the Annex to Order no. 1057/2016 for approving the Management plan of the site of community importance ROSCI0158 Bălteni-Hârboanca Forest and of the natural reserves Bălteni and Hârboanca forests:

1. Types of habitats present on the site:

❖ To improve the conservation status of:

- 91Y0 Dacian oak & hornbeam forests;

❖ To maintain the conservation status of**:**

- 91F0 Riparian mixed forests of *Quercus robur, Ulmus laevis* and *Ulmus minos, Fraxinus excelsor* or *Fraxinus angustifolia* along the great rivers (*Ulmenion minoris*).
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ROSCI0169 Seaca - Movileni Forest

The Natura 2000 site ROSCI0169 Seaca - Movileni Forest has an area of 50.70 ha.

The Management Plan for the Natura 2000 site ROSCI0169 Seaca - Movileni Forest is called ”The Management Plan of the site Natura 2000 ROSCI0169 Seaca – Movileni Forest and of the natural reserve Seaca - Movileni”.

A. Habitats of community importance:
   - 91AA* Eastern white oak woods;
   - 91I0* Euro-Siberian steppic woods with Quercus spp.

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

ROSCI0286 Colinele Elanului

The Natura 2000 site ROSCI0286 Colinele Elanului has an area of 741,40 ha.

There is no management plan for the Natura 2000 site ROSCI0286 Colinele Elanului.

A. Habitats of community importance:
   – 40C0 Ponto-Sarmatic deciduous thickets;
   – 62C0* Ponto-Sarmatic steppes.

B. Species of community importance (listed in Annex II of the Council Directive 92/43/CEE): *Spermophilus citellus, Crambe tataria, Iris aphylla subsp. Hungarica, Pontechium maculatum subsp. Maculatum.*

According to Note no. 3949/24.06.2021 for approving the minimum set of special measures of protection and conservation of biological diversity, including the conservation of natural habitats, flora and wild fauna, safety of the population and of investments from ROSCI0286 Colinele Elanului:

1. Types of habitats present on the site:

❖ To improve the conservation status of**:**

- 40C0* Ponto-Sarmatic deciduous thickets;
- 62C0* Ponto-Sarmatic steppes.

2. Types of species present on the site:

❖ To improve the conservation status of**:** 4091 *Crambe tatarica*; 4097 *Iris aphylla* subsp. *Hungarica*; 6948 *Pontechium maculatum* subsp. *Maculatum*; 1335 *Spermophilus citellus.*

ROSCI0309 Lakes around Măscura

The Natura 2000 site ROSCI0309 Lakes around Mascura has an area of 1,139.00 ha.

No Management Plan exists for the Natura 2000 site ROSCI0309 Lakes around Mascura.

A. Species of community importance (listed in Annex II of the Council Directive 92/43/CEE): *Lutra lutra, Bombina bombina, Triturus ctristatus, Emys orbicularis.*

According to Note no. 11270/CA/18.08.2020 for approving the minimum set of special measures of protection and conservation of the biological diversity, and conservation of natural habitats, wild flora and fauna, safety of the population and of investments from ROSCI0309 Lacurile din jurul Măscurei:

1. The species mentioned in article 4 of Directive 2009/147/EC and species listed in Annex II of Directive 92/43/CEE present on the site:

❖ To maintain or to improve the conservation status of: 1355 *Lutra lutra;* 1188 *Bombina bombina;* 1166 *triturus cristatus;* 1220 – *Emys orbicularis;* 1200 *Pelobates syriacus.*

ROSCI0330 Oseşti - Bârzeşti

The Natura 2000 site ROSCI0330 Oseşti - Bârzeşti has an area of 1,443.30 ha.

There is no Management Plan for the Natura 2000 site ROSCI0330 Oseşti - Bârzeşti.

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

According to Decision no. 337 din 26.07.2021 for approving the Rules of implementation of the conservation objectives set out in the Annex to Order no. 2036/2015 for approving the Management Plan and the Regulation of the site Oeşti-Bârzeşti:

1. Types of habitats present on the site:

❖ To maintain the conservation status of:

- 62C0* Ponto-Sarmatic steppes;

❖ Habitats under formation that can be inserted in the standard form according to their evolution until the next monitoring:

- 7230 Alkaline fens;

❖ To improve the conservation status of:

- 9170 *Galio – Carpinentum oak-hornbeam forests*;

2. Types of species present on the site:

❖ To improve the conservation status of: 1335 *Spermophilus citellus;* 2633 *Mustela eversmanni.*

ROSCI0335 Dobrina - Huşi Forest

The Natura 2000 site ROSCI0335 Dobrina - Huşi Forest has an area of 8.448,50 ha.

There is no Management Plan for the Natura 2000 site ROSCI0335 Dobrina - Huşi Forest.

A. Habitats of community importance:

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

B. Species of community importance (listed in Annex II of the Council Directive 92/43/CEE): *Canis lupus.*

According to Note no. 11272/CA/18.08.2020 for approving the minimum set of special measures of protection and conservation of the biological diversity, and conservation of natural habitats, wild flora and fauna, safety of the population and of investments from ROSCI0335 Dobrina-Huşi Forest:

1. Types of habitats present on the site:

❖ To maintain or to improve the conservation status of:

- 40C0* Ponto-Sarmatic deciduous thickets;

- 62C0* Ponto-Sarmatic steppes;
- 91Y0 Dacian oak & hornbeam forests;

❖ Habitats with a low conservation value for which the conservation objective does not need to be established:

- 9130 Asperulo-Fagetum beech forests*;*

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 to improve the conservation status of: 1352* *Canis lupus.*

ROSCI0360 Bârlad River between Zorleni and Gârbăvoț Mouth

The Natura 2000 site ROSCI0360 Bârlad River between Zorleni and Gârbăvoț Mouth has an area of 2.478,80 ha.

There is no Management Plan for the Natura 2000 site ROSCI0360 Bârlad River between Zorleni and Gârbăvoț Mouth.

A. Species of community importance (listed in Annex II of the Council Directive 92/43/CEE): *Lutra lutra, Mustela eversmanii, Spermophilus citellus, Bombina bombina, Triturus crstatus, Cobitis taenia Complex, Rhodeus amarus, Sabanejewia balcanica, Emys orbicularis.*

According to Note no. 11274/CA/18.08.2020 for approving the minimum set of special measures of protection and conservation of the biological diversity, and conservation of natural habitats, wild flora and fauna, safety of the population and of investments from ROSCI0360 Bârlad River between Zorleni and Gura Gârbovățului:

1. Species listed in article 4 of Directive 2009/147/EC, species listed in Annex II to Directive 92/43/CEE present on the site:

❖ To maintain or to improve the conservation status of: 1355 *Lutra lutra*; 2633 *Mustela eversmanii;* 1335 *Spermophilus citellus;* 1188 *Bombina bombina;* 1166 *Triturus cristatus;* 6963 *Cobitis taenia;* 5339 *Rhodeus sericeus amarus;* 5197 *Sabanejewia aurata;* 1220 *Emys orbicularis.*

ROSPA0119 Horga - Zorleni

The Natura 2000 site ROSPA0119 Horga - Zorleni has an area of 20.205,70 ha.

There is no Management Plan for the Natura ROSPA0119 Horga - Zorleni.

A. Species of community importance (listed in Annex II of the Council Directive 92/43/CEE): *Alauda arvensis, Anthus campestris, Anthus trivialis, Aquila pomarina, Asio otus, Buteo buteo, Caprimulgus europaeus, Ciconia ciconia, Coccothraustes coccothraustes (Hawfinch), Columba oenas (Stock dove), Columba palumbus, Coracias garrulous, Coturnix coturnix, Crex crex, Cuculus canorus, Dendrocopos medius, Emberiza hortulana, Falco columbarius, Falco peregrinus, Falco subbuteo, Falco tinnunculus, Ficedula albicollis, Hieraaetus pennatus, Hippolais icterina, Falco tinnunculus, Ficedula albicollis, Hieraaetus pennatus, Hippolais icterina, Hirundo rustica, Jynx torquilla, Laninus collurio, Lanius minor, Lullula arborea, Luscinia megarhynchos*, *Merops apiaster, Miliaria calandra, Milvus migrans, Motacilla alba, Motacilla flava, Oenanthe oenant,he, Oriolus oriolus, Otus scops, Pernis apivorus,*

Phoenicurus ochruros, Picus canus, Riparia riparia, Saxicola rubetra, Saxicola torquata, Streptopelia turtur, Sylvia atricapilla, Sylvia borin, Sylvia communis, Sylvia nisoria, Upupa epops.

According to Note no. 259690/BT/01.11.2021 for approving the minimum set of special measures of protection and conservation of the biological diversity, and conservation of natural habitats, wild flora and fauna, safety of the population and of investments from ROSPA0119 Horga-Zorleni:

1. Species included in Annex I of the Birds Directive:

- To improve the conservation status of: A255 *Anthus campestris;*
- To maintain or to improve the conservation status of: A089 *Aquila pomarina;* A031 *Ciconia ciconia;* A231 *Coracias garrulus;* A122 *Crex crex;* A238 *Dendrocopos medius;* A379 *Emberiza hortulana;* A321 *Ficedula albicllis;* A338 *Lanius collurio;* A073 *Milvus migrans;* A234 *Picus canus;*
- To maintain the conservation status of: A092 *Hieraaetus pennatus;* A339 *Lanius minor;* A246 *Lululla arborea;* A072 *Pernis apivorus;* A307 *Sylvia nisoria;*

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

- To maintain or to improve the conservation status of species associated with forest habitats and mixed open habitats (meadows, arable lands, scrubland): A221 *Asio otus;* A087 *Butro buteo;* A373 *Coccothraustes coccothraustes;* A207 *Columba oenas;* A208 *Columba palumbus;* A099 *Falco subbuteo;* A233 *Jynx torquilla;* A271 *Luscinia megarhynchos;* A214 *Otus scops;* A274 *Phoenicurus phoenicurus;* A210 *Streptopelia turtur;* A311 *Sylvia atricapilla;*
- To maintain or to improve the conservation status of species associated with open terrestrial habitats used extensively and urban habitats: A247 *Alauda arvensis;* A256 *Anthus trivialis;* A113 *Coturnix coturnix;* A212 *Cuculus canorus;* A096 *Falco tinnunculus;* A251 *Hirundo rustica;* A299 *Hippolais icterina;* A230 *Merops apiaster;* A383 *Miliaria calandra;* A262 *Motacilla alba;* A260 *Motacilla flava;* A227 *Oenanthe oenanthe;* A337 *Oriolus oriolus;* A249 *Riparia riparia;* A275 *Saxicola rubetra;* A276 *Saxicola torquata;* A310 *Sylvia borin;* A309 *Sylvia communis;* A232 *Upupa epops.*

ROSPA0130 Mața - Cârja - Rădeanu

The Natura 2000 site ROSPA0130 Mața - Cârja - Rădeanu has an area of 5,871.20 ha.

There is no Management Plan for the Natura 2000 site ROSPA0130 Mața - Cârja - Rădeanu.

A. Species of community importance (listed in Annex II of the Council Directive 92/43/CEE): *Alcedo atthis, Anas crecca, Anas penelope, Anas platyrhynchos, Anas querquedula, Anas strepera, Anser anser, Aquila heliaca, Ardea cinerea, Ardea purpurea, Ardeola ralloides, Aythya ferina, Aythya marila, Aythya nyroca, Botaurus stellaris, Branta ruficollis, Buteo buteo, Caprimulgus europaeus, Charadrius dubius, Chlidonias hybridus, Ciconia ciconia, Ciconia nigra, Circus aeruginosus, Circus cyaneus, Cygnus olor, Egretta alba, Egretta garzetta, Fulica atra, Haliaeetus albicilla, Ixbrychus minutus, Laninus collurio, Lanius minor, Larus cachinnans, Larus ridibundus, Limosa limosa, Merops apiaster, Milvus migrans, Numenius arquata, Nycticorax nycticorax, Pelecanus onocrotalus, Phalacrocorax carbo, Phalacrocorax pygmeus, Platalea*

leucorodia, Plegadis falcinellus, Podiceps nigricollis, Streptopelia decaocto, Tadorna ferruginea, Tadorna tadorna, Tringa erythropus, Tringa totanus, Vanellus vanellus.

According to Note no. 21433/BT/29.07.2021 for approving the minimum set of special measures of protection and conservation of the biological diversity, and conservation of natural habitats, wild flora and fauna, safety of the population and of investments from ROSPA0130 Mața – Cârja – Rădeanu:

1. Species included in Annex I of the Birds Directive:

❖ To maintain the conservation status of: A229 *Alcedo atthis;* A404 *Aquila heliaca;* A029 *Ardea purpurea;* A024 *Ardeola ralloides;* A060 *Aythya nyroca;* A021 *Botaurus stellaris;* A196 *Chlidonias hybridus;* A031 *Ciconia ciconia;* A030 *Ciconia nigra;* A081 *Circus aeruginosus;* A027 *Egretta alba;* A026 *Egretta garzetta;* A075 *Haliaeetus albicilla;* A022 *Ixobrychus minutus;* A023 *Nycticorax nycticorax;* A019 *Pelecanus onocrotalus;* A034 *Platalea leucorodia;* A032 *Plegadis falcinellus;* A132 *Recurvirostra avosetta;* A397 *Tadorna ferruginea;*

❖ To improve the conservation status of: A396 *Branta ruficollis;*

❖ To maintain or to improve the conservation status of: A224 *Caprimulgus europaeus;* A082 *Circus cyaneus;* A338 *Lanius collurio;* A339 *Lanius minor;* A073 *Milvus migrans;* A393 *Phalacrocorax pygmeus;*

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

❖ To maintain or to improve the conservation status of species associated with open aquatic habitats: A051 *Anas strepera;* A059 *Aythya ferina;* A062 *Aythya marila;* A017 *Phalacrocorax carbo;* A048 *Tadorna tadorna;*

❖ To improve the conservation status of species associated with open aquatic habitats: A052 *Anas crecca;* A050 *Anas penelope;* A053 *Anas platyrhynchos;* A055 *Anas querquedula;* A036 *Cygnus olor;* A125 *Fulica atra;* A459 *Larus cachinnans;* A179 *Larus ridibundus;* A008 *Podiceps nifricollis;*

❖ To maintain the conservation status of species associated with reed habitats for: A028 *Ardea cinerea;*

❖ To maintain the conservation status of species associated with shore aquatic habitats: A136 *Charadrius dubius;* A156 *Limosa limosa;* A160 *Numenius arquata;* A161 *Tringa erythropus;* A162 *Tringa totanus;* A142 *Vanellus vanellus;*

❖ To maintain the conservation status of species associated with open habitats, extensively used agricultural lands: A043 *Anser anser;*

❖ To maintain or to improve the conservation status of species associated with open habitats, extensively used agricultural lands: A230 *Merops apiaster.*

ROSPA0159 Lakes around Măscurei

The Natura 2000 site ROSPA0159 Lakes around Mascura has an area of 1,139.00 ha.

There is no Management Plan for the Natura site ROSPA0159 Lakes around Mascuranu.

A. Species of community importance (listed in Annex II of the Council Directive 92/43/CEE): *Alcedo atthis, Ardea purpurea, Aythya nyroca, Botaurus stellaris, Chlidonias hybridus, Ciconia ciconia, Circus aeruginosus, Dendrocopos syriacus, Egretta alba, Egretta garzetta, Gavia arctica, Grus grus, Himantopus himantopus, Laninus collurio, Lanius minor, Nycticorax nycticorax, Sterna hirundo.*

According to Note no. 28537/BT/12.10.2021 for approving the minimum set of special measures of protection and conservation of the biological diversity, and conservation of natural habitats, wild flora and fauna, safety of the population and of investments from ROSPA0159 Lakes around Măscura:

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

❖ To maintain or to improve the conservation status of: A229 *Alcedo atthis;* A024 *Ardea purpurea;* A060 *Aythya nyroca;* A021 *Botaurus stellaris;* A031 *Ciconia ciconia;* A081 *Circus aeruginosus;* A429 *Dendrocopos syriacus;* A338 *Lanius collurio;* A339 *Lanius minor;* A022 *Sterna hirundo;*

❖ To maintain the conservation status of: A196 *Chlidonias hybridus;* A027 *Egretta (Ardea) alba;* A027 *Egretta garzetta;* A002 *Gavia arctica;* A127 *Grus grus;* A131 *Himantopus himantopus;* A023 *Nycricorax nycticorax.*

ROSPA0162 Mânjești

The Natura 2000 site ROSPA0162 Mânjești has an area of 1.009,30 ha.

There is no Management Plan for the Natura 2000 site ROSPA0162 Mânjești.

A. Species of community importance (listed in Annex II of the Council Directive 92/43/CEE): *Alcedo atthis, Ardea purpurea, Ardeola ralloides, Aythya nyroca, Buteo rufinus, Chlidonias hybridus, Ciconia ciconia, Circus aeruginosus, Crex crex, Cygnus Cygnus, Egretta alba, Egretta garzetta, Gavia arctica, Himantopus himantopus, Laninus collurio, Lanius minor, Luscinia svecica, Nycticorax nycticorax, Phalacrocorax pygmeus, Platalea leucorodia, Sterna hirundo.*

According to Note no. 11281/CA/18.08.2020 for approving the minimum set of special measures of protection and conservation of the biological diversity, and conservation of natural habitats, wild flora and fauna, safety of the population and of investments from ROSPA0162 Mânjești:

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

❖ To maintain or to improve the conservation status of species associated with mixed terrestrial habitats (open+ forests): A403 *Buteo rufinus;*

❖ To maintain or to improve the conservation status of species associated with agricultural terrestrial habitats (open): A031 *Ciconia ciconia;* A122 *Crex crex;* A338 *Lanius collurio;* A339 *Lanius minor;*

❖ To maintain or to improve the conservation status of species associated with shore and riparian habitats: A229 *Alcedo atthis;* A131 *Himantopus himantopus;* A034 *Platalea leucorodia;* A193 *Sterna hirundo;*

❖ To maintain or to improve the conservation status of species associated with reed habitats: A029 *Ardea purpurea;* A024 *Ardeola ralloides;* A081 *Circus aeruginosus;* A027 *Egretta alba;* A026 *Egretta garzetta;* A023 *Nycticorax nycticorax;* A393 *Phalacrocorax pygmeus;*

❖ To maintain or to improve the conservation status of species associated with aquatic habitats: A060 *Aythya nyroca;* A196 *Chlidonias hybridus;* A038 *Cygnus cygnus;* A002 *Gravia arctica;* A272 *Luscinia svecica;* A193 *Sterna hirundo.*

ROSPA0167 Bârlad River between Zorleni and Gârbăvăț Mouth

The Natura 2000 site ROSPA0167 Bârlad River between Zorleni and Gârbăvăț Mouth has an area of 2,339.70 ha.

There is no Management Plan for the Natura site ROSPA0167 Bârlad River between Zorleni and Gârbăvăț Mouth.

A. Species of community importance (listed in Annex II of the Council Directive 92/43/CEE): *Alcedo atthis, Anas platyrhynchos, Buteo rufinus, Chlidonias hybridus, Circaetus gallicus, Circus aeruginosus, Circus cyaneus, Coracias garrulus, Dendrocopos syriacus, Egretta garzetta, Emberiza hortulana, Ixbrychus minutus, Laninus collurio, Nycticorax nycticorax, Streptopelia turtur.*

According to Note no. 28537/BT/12.10.2021 for approving the minimum set of special measures of protection and conservation of the biological diversity, and conservation of natural habitats, wild flora and fauna, safety of the population and of investments from ROSPA0167 Bârlad River between Zorleni and Gârbovăț Mouth:

1. Species of birds from Annex I of the Council Directive 2009/147/EC:

❖ To maintain or to improve the conservation status of: A229 *Alcedo atthis;* A080 *Circaetus gallicus;* A081 *Circus aeruginosus;* A231 *Coracias garrulus;* A429 *Dendrocopos syriacus;* A379 *Emberiza hortulana;* A022 *Ixobrychus minutus;* A338 *Lanius collurio;*

❖ To maintain the conservation status of: A403 *Buteo rufinus;* A196 *Chlydonias hybridus;* A082 *Circus cyaneus;* A026 *Egretta garzetta;* A023 *Nycticorax nycticorax;*

2. Specii de păsări cu migrațiune regulată nemenționate în Anexa I a Directivei Consiliului 2009/147/EC:

❖ Menținerea stării de conservre pentru: A053 *Anas platyrhynchos;*

❖ To maintain or to improve the conservation status of: A210 *Streptopelia turtur.*

ROSPA0170 Valea Elanului

The Natura 2000 site ROSPA0170 Valea Elanului has an area of 357,50 ha.

There is no Management Plan for the Natura site ROSPA0170 Valea Elanului.

A. Species of community importance (listed in Annex II of the Council Directive 92/43/CEE): *Alcedo atthis, Aquila heliaca, Aquila pomarina, Ardea purpurea, Aythya nyroca, Botaurus stellaris, Chlidonias hybridus, Ciconia ciconia, Ciconia nigra, Circus aeruginosus, Circus cyaneus, Coracias garrulus, Crex crex, Dendrocopos syriacus, Egretta alba, Flaco vespertinus, Gavia arctica, Himantopus himantopus, Ixbrychus minutus, Laninus collurio, Lanius minor, Nycticorax nycticorax, Philomachus pugnax, Tringa glareola.*

According to Note no. 259690/BT/01.11.2021 for approving the minimum set of special measures of protection and conservation of the biological diversity, and conservation of natural habitats, wild flora and fauna, safety of the population and of investments from ROSPA0170 Valea Elanului:

1. Specii prezente în sit:

❖ To maintain or to improve the conservation status of: A229 *Alcedo atthis*; A089 *Aquila pomarina;* A060 *Aythya nyroca;* A196 *Chlidonias hybridus;* A030 *Ciconia nigra;* A231 *Coracias*

garrulus; A022 *Ixobrychus minutus;* A338 *Lanius collurio;* A339 *Lanius minor;* A151 *Philomachus pugnax;* A166 *Tringa glareola;*

❖ To improve the conservation status of: A404 *Aquila heliaca*; A024 *Ardea purpurea;* A021 *Botaurus stellaris;* A031 *Ciconia ciconia;* A081 *Circus aeruginosus;* A122 *Crex crex;* A429 *Dendrocopos syriacus;* A097 *Falco vespertinus;* A023 *Nycticorax nycticorax;*

❖ To maintain the conservation status of: A081 *Circus cyaneus;* A027 *Egretta (Ardea) alba;* A002 *Gavia arctica;* A131 *Himantopus himantopus.*

ROSCI0072 Sand dunes from Hanul Conachi

The Natura 2000 site ROSCI0072 Sand dunes from Hanul Conachi has an area of 249,20 ha.

The Management Plan for the Natura 2000 site ROSCI0072 Sand dunes from Hanul Conachi is called ”The Management Plan of the site Natura 2000 ROSCI0071 Lower Siret Meadow and the overlapping protected natural areas”.

A. Habitats of community importance:
   - 6120* Xeric sand calcareous grasslands;
   - 91AA* Eastern white oak woods.
B. Species of community importance (listed in Annex II of the Council Directive 92/43/CEE): *Cerambyx cerdo, Pontechium maculatum subsp. Maculatum, Emys orbicularis.*

According to Decision no. 659/23.11.2020 for approving the Rules of implementation of the conservation objectives set out in the Annex to Order no. 949/2016 for approving the Management Plan and the Regulation of the Natura 2000 site ROSCI0072 Sand dunes from Hanul Conachi:

1. Types of habitats present on the site:

❖ To improve the conservation status of:

- 6120* Xeric sand calcareous grasslands;
- 91AA Eastern white oak woods;

2. The species listed in article 4 of Directive 2009/147/EC and the species listed in annex II of Directive 92/43/CEE present on the site:

❖ To improve the conservation status of**:** 1088 *Cerambyx cerdo; 1220 Emys orbicularis*

❖ Species not found during the substantiation studies: 4067 *Echium russicum.*

ROSCI0134 Balta – Munteni Forest

The Natura 2000 site ROSCI0134 Balta – Munteni Forest has an area of 85,80 ha.

The Management Plan for the Natura 2000 site ROSCI0134 Balta – Munteni Forest is called ”The Management Plan of the site ROSCI0134 Balta – Munteni Forest”.

A. Habitats of community importance:
   - 91F0 Pă Riparian mixed forests of *Quecus robur, Ulmus minor, Ulmus laevis, Fraxinus excelsior* sau *Fraxinus angustifolia*, along the great rivers (*Ulmenion minoris*).

ROSCI0139 Breana – Roșcani Forest

The Natura 2000 site ROSCI0139 Breana - Roșcani Forest has an area of 155.00 ha.

The Management Plan for the Natura 2000 site ROSCI0139 Breana - Roșcani Forest is called ”The Management Plan of the site Natura 2000 ROSCI0139 Breana – Roșcani Forest and of the protected natural area Breana - Roșcani Forest”.

A. Habitats of community importance:
   - 40C0 Ponto-Sarmatic deciduous thickets;
   - 62C0* Ponto-Sarmatic steppes;
   - 91AA* Eastern white oak woods;
   - 91I0* Euro-Siberian steppic woods with Quercus spp.
B. Species of community importance (listed in Annex II of the Council Directive 92/43/CEE): *Iris aphylla subsp. Hungarica, Pontechium maculatum subsp. Maculatum.*

ROSCI0151 Gârboavele Forest

The Natura 2000 site ROSCI0151 Gârboavele Forest has an area of 219,80 ha.

The Management Plan for the Natura 2000 site ROSCI0151 Gârboavele Forest is called ”The Management Plan of the site Natura 2000 ROSCI0151 Gârboavele Forest and of the protected area of national interest Gârboavele Forest, code 2.403”.

A. Habitats of community importance:
   - 40C0 Ponto-Sarmatic deciduous thickets;
   - 91AA* Eastern white oak woods;
   - 91I0* Euro-Siberian steppic woods with Quercus spp.
B. Species of community importance (listed in Annex II of the Council Directive 92/43/CEE): *Cerambyx cerdo, Lucanus cervus, Crambe tataria, Iris aphylla subsp. Hungarica, Pontechium maculatum subsp. Maculatum, Pulsatilla grandis.*

According to Decision no. 197 din 21.05.2021 for approving the Rules of implementation of the conservation objectives set out in the Annex to Decision no. 923/2016 for approving the Management Plan and the Regulation of Natura 2000 site ROSCI0151 Gârboavele Forest:

1. Types of habitats present on the site:

❖ To maintain the conservation status of:

- 40C0* Ponto-Sarmatic deciduous thickets;
- 91AA* Eastern white oak woods;
- 91I0* Euro-Siberian steppic woods with Quercus spp.*;*

2. Types of species present on the site:

❖ To improve the conservation status of: 4091 *Crambe tataria;* 4097 *Iris aphylla* subsp. *hungarica;* 6948 *Pontechium maculatum* subsp. *maculatum*; 2093 *Pulsatilla grandis;* 4110 *Pulsatilla pratensis* ssp*. hungarica;* 1084* *Osmoderma eremita*; 1089 *Morimus funnereus;*

❖ To maintain the conservation status of: 1083 *Lucanus cervus;* 1088 *Cerambyx cerdo.*

ROSCI0162 Lower Siret Meadow

The Natura 2000 site ROSCI0162 Lower Siret Meadow has an area of 24,980.60 ha.

The Management Plan for the Natura 2000 site ROSCI0162 Lower Siret Meadow is called ”The Management Plan of the site Natura 2000 ROSCI0171 Lower Siret Meadow and of overlapping protected natural areas”.

A. Habitats of community importance:
- 3260 Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation;
- 3270 Rivers with muddy banks with Chenopodion rubri and Bidention pp vegetation.;
- 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;
- 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*);
- 91I0* Euro-Siberian steppic woods with Quercus spp.;
- 92A0 Salix alba and Populus alba galleries.

B. Species of community importance (listed in Annex II of the Council Directive 92/43/CEE): *Lutra lutra, Spermophilus citellus, Bombina bombina, Triturus crstatus, Aspius aspius, Cobitis taenia Complex, Gymnocephalus schraetzer, Misgurnus fossilis, Pelecus cultratus, Rhodeus amarus, Romanogobio kesslerii, Romanogobio vladykovi, Sabanejewia vallachica, Zingel streber, Zingel zingel, Lucanus cervus, Vertigo angustior, Emys orbicularis.*

According to Decision no. 335 din 26.07.2021 for amending Annex 2 (Specific objectives of conservation of the site ROSCI0162 Lower Siret Meadow) to Decision no. 313/05.08.2020 for approving the Rules of implementation of the conservation objectives from the Annex to Order no. 949/2016 for approving the Management Plan and the Regulation of Natura 2000 site ROSPA0071 Lower Siret Meadow and of the protected natural areas it overlaps, for Natura 2000 site ROSCI0162 Lower Siret Meadow:

1. Types of habitats present on the site:

❖ To maintain the conservation status of:
- 3260 Cursuri de apă din Area de câmpie până în etaajul montan, cu vegetație din *Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion;*

❖ To improve the conservation status of:
- 3270 Water courses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculion fluitantis* and *Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation;*
- 6440 Alluvial meadows of river valleys of the *Cnidion dubii*;
- 91E0* Alluvial forests with *Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior, Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae);*
- 91F0 Riparian mixed forests of Quercus robus, Ulmus laevis, Fraxinus excelsior or Fraxinus angustifolia, along the great rivers (*Ulmenion minoris);*
- 91I0* Euro-Siberian steppic woods with Quercus spp.;
- 92A0 *Salix alba and Populus alba galleries;*

❖ To improve and to maintain the conservation status of:

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

2. Types of species present on the site:

❖ To maintain or to improve the conservation status of: 1014 *Vertigo angustior;* 5346 *Sabanejewia vallachica;*

❖ To improve the conservation status of: 1083 *Lucanus cervus;* 1088 *Cerambyx cerdo;* 1130 *Aspius (Leuciscus) aspius;* 6963 *Cobitis taenia* Complex; 1157 *Gynocephalus schraetzer;* 1145 *Misgurnus fossilis;* 2522 *Pelecus cultratus;* 5339 *Rhodeus amarus;* 6143 *Romanogobio kesslerii;* 5329 *Romanogobio vladykovi;* 1160 *Zingel streber;* 1159 *Zingel zingel;* 1166 *Triturus cristatus;* 1188 *Bombina bombina;* 1220 *Emys orbicularis;* 1355 *Lutr lutra;* 1335 *Spermophilus citellus;*

❖ Species not identified on the site: 4033 *Erannis ankeraria.*

ROSCI0163 Mogoș - Mâțele Forest

The Natura 2000 site ROSCI0163 Mogoș - Mâțele Forest has an area of 65.50 ha.

The Management Plan for the Natura 2000 site ROSCI0163 Mogoș - Mâțele Forest is called ”The Management Plan of the site ROSCI0163 Mogoș - Mâțele Forest”.

A. Habitats of community importance:
   - 40C0 Ponto-Sarmatic deciduous thickets;
   - 91AA* Eastern white oak woods;
   - 91I0* Euro-Siberian steppic woods with Quercus spp.

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

According to Decision no. 164 din 19.04.2021 for approving the Rules of implementation of the conservation objectives set out in the Annex to the Order of the Minister of Waters and Forests no 1059/2016 for approving the Management Plan and the Regulation of the site ROSCI0163 Mogoș-Mâțele Forest:

1. Types of habitats present on the site:

❖ To maintain the conservation status of:

- 40C0* Ponto-Sarmatic deciduous thickets;
- 91AA* Eastern white oak woods;
- 91I0* Euro-Siberian steppic woods with *Quercus* spp.;

2. Types of species present on the site:

❖ To maintain the conservation status of: 2093 *Pulsatilla grandis;* 4097 *Iris aphylla ssp. hungarica;* 4067 *Echium russicum.*

ROSCI0165 Pogănești Forest

The Natura 2000 site ROSCI0165 Pogănești Forest has an area of 173.50 ha.

The Management Plan for the Natura 2000 site ROSCI0165 Pogănești Forest is called ”The Management Plan of the site Natura 2000 ROSCI0165 Pogănești Forest and of the protected natural area of Pogănești Forest, code 2.417”.

A. Habitats of community importance:

- 91AA* Eastern white oak woods;
- 91I0* Euro-Siberian steppic woods with Quercus spp.;
- 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, Pontechium maculatum subsp. Maculatum.*

ROSCI0175 Tălășmani Forest

The Natura 2000 site ROSCI0175 Tălășmani Forest has an area of 54.30 ha.

The Management Plan for the Natura 2000 site ROSCI0175 Tălășmani Forest is called "The Management Plan of the site Natura 2000 ROSCI0175 Tălășmani Forest".

A. Habitats of community importance:
   - 91Y0 Dacian oak & hornbeam forests.

ROSCI0178 Torcești Forest

The Natura 2000 site ROSCI0178 Torcești Forest has an area of 132.10 ha.

The Natura 2000 site ROSCI0178 Torcești Forest does not have a Management Plan.

A. Habitats of community importance:
   - 91F0 Riparian mixed forests of *Quercus robur*, *Ulmus laevis*, *Fraxinus excelsior* or *Fraxinus angustifolia*, along the great rivers (*Ulmenion minaris*).

According to Decision no. 570 din 23.11.2020 for approving the Rules of implementation of the conservation objectives set out in the Annex to Order no. 1056/2016 for approving the Management Plan and the Regulation of Natura 2000 site ROSCI0178 Torcești Forest:

1. Types of habitats present on the site:

❖ To maintain the conservation status of:

- 91F0 Riparian mixed forests of *Quercus robur*, *Ulmus laevis*, *Fraxinus excelsior* or *Fraxinus angustifolia*, along the great rivers (*Ulmenion minaris).*

ROSCI0315 Chineja Meadow

The Natura 2000 site ROSCI0315 Chineja Meadow has an area of 923.90 ha.

The Natura 2000 site ROSCI0315 Chineja Meadow does not have a Management Plan.

A. Habitats of community importance:
- 92A0 Salix alba and Populus alba galleries.

B. Species of community importance (listed in Annex II of the Council Directive 92/43/CEE): *Lutra lutra, Bombina bombina, Triturus dobrogicus, Emys orbicularis.*

According to Note no. 16971/CA/21.10.2020 for approving the minimum set of special measures of protection and conservation of the biological diversity, and conservation of natural habitats, wild flora and fauna, safety of the population and of investments from ROSCI0315 Chineja Meadow:

1. Types of habitats present on the site:

❖ To maintain the conservation status of:

- 92A0 *Salix alba and Populus alba galleries;*

2. The species set out in art. 4 of Directive 2009/147/EC and the species set out in Annex II to Directive 92/43/CEE present on the site:

❖ To maintain the conservation status of: 1355 *Lutra lutra;* 1188 *Bombina bombina;* 1993 *Triturus dobricus;* 1220 *Emys orbicularis.*

ROSCI0334 Buciumeni - Homocea Forest

The Natura 2000 site ROSCI0334 Buciumeni - Homocea Forest has an area of 4,987.20 ha.

The Natura 2000 site ROSCI0334 Buciumeni - Homocea Forest does not have a Management Plan.

A. Habitats of community importance:
- 9130 Asperulo-Fagetum beech forests;
- 9170 Galio-Carpinetum oak-hornbeam forests;
- 91Y0 Dacian oak & hornbeam forests.

According to Decision no. 122 din 18.03.2021 for approving the Rules of implementation of the conservation objectives set out in the Annex to Order no. 1058/2016 for approving the Management Plan and the Regulation of Natura 2000 site ROSCI0334 Buciumeni-Homocea Forest:

1. Types of habitats present on the site:

❖ To maintain the conservation status of:
- 91Y0 Dacian oak & hornbeam forests;
- 9230 *Asperulo-Fagetum beech forests;*
- 9170 *Galio-Carpinetum* oak-hornbeam forests.

ROSCI0396 Dealul Pădurea Murei - Sângeorzu Nou

The Natura 2000 site ROSCI0396 Dealul Pădurea Murei - Sângeorzu Nou has an area of 278.20 ha.

The Natura 2000 site ROSCI0396 Dealul Pădurea Murei - Sângeorzu Nou does not have a Management Plan, but it is under preparation.

A. Habitats of community importance:
- 40A0* Subcontinental peri-Pannonic scrub;
- 6210 Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (*Festuco-Brometalia*);
- 6240* Sub-Pannonic steppic grasslands.

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

According to Note no. 18549/MF/06.11.2020 for approving the minimum set of special measures of protection and conservation of the biological diversity, and conservation of natural habitats, wild flora and fauna, safety of the population and of investments from ROSCI0396 Dealul Pădurea Murei-Sângeorzu Nou:

1. Types of habitats present on the site:

❖ To improve the conservation status of:
- 40A0* Subcontinental peri-Pannonic scrub;

- 6210* Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (*Festuco-Brometalia*);
- 6240* Sub-Pannonic steppic grasslands;

2. Species set out in art. 4 of Directive 2009/147/EC and species listed in annex II to Directive 92/43/CEE present on the site:

❖ To improve the conservation status of: 4097 *Iris aphylla* subsp. *hungarica.*

ROSPA0070 Prut Meadow - Vlădești - Frumușița

The Natura 2000 site ROSPA0070 Prut - Vlădești - Frumușița Meadow has an area of 1,600.90 ha.

The Natura 2000 site ROSPA0070 Prut - Vlădești - Frumușița Meadow does not have a Management Plan.

A. Species of community importance (listed in Annex II of the Council Directive 92/43/CEE): *Alcedo atthis, Anas acuta, Anas clypeata, Anas penelope, Anas platyrhynchos, Anser albifrons, Anser anser, Ardea purpurea, Ardeola ralloides, Aythya farina, Aythya nyroca, Botaurus stellaris, Branta ruficollis, Buteo buteo, Chlidonias hybridus, Ciconia ciconia, Circus aeruginosus, Coracias garrulous, Cygnus Cygnus, Cygnus olor, Dendrocopos medius, Dendrocopos syriacus, Dryocopus martius, Egretta garzetta, Falco columbarius, Falco peregrinus, Falco tinnunculus, Flaco vespertinus, Fulica atra, Haliaeetus albicilla, Himantopus himantopus, Ixbrychus minutus, Laninus collurio, Lanius minor, Larus cachinnans, Larus ridibundus, Limosa limosa, Merops apiaster, Numenius arquata, Nycticorax nycticorax, Pandion haliaetus, Pelecanus onocrotalus, Phalacrocorax carbo, Phalacrocorax pygmeus, Philomachus pugnax, Picus canus, Platalea leucorodia, Plegadis falcinellus, Pluvialis squatarola, Recurvirostra avosetta, Sterna hirundo, Tringa erythropus, Tringa glareola, Tringa stagnatilis, Tringa tetanus, Vanellus vanellus.*

According to Note no. 259690/BT/01.11.2021 for approving the minimum set of special measures of protection and conservation of the biological diversity, and conservation of natural habitats, wild flora and fauna, safety of the population and of investments from ROSPA0070 Prut Meadow Vlădești-Frumușița:

1. Species listed in Annex I of the Birds Directive:

❖ To maintain the conservation status of: A229 *Alcedo atthis;* A029 *Ardea purpurea;* A024 *Ardeola ralloides;* A060 *Aythya nyroca;* A021 *Botaurus stellaris;* A396 *Branta ruficollis;* A196 *Chlidonias hybridus;* A031 *Ciconia ciconia;* A081 *Circus aeruginosus;* A231 *Coracias garrulus;* A238 *Dendrocopos medius;* A429 *Dendrocopos syriacus;* A026 *Egretta garzetta;* A098 *Falco columbarius;* A103 *Falco peregrinus;* A097 *Falco vespertinus;* A075 *Halliaeetus albicilla;* A022 *Ixobrychus minutus;* A023 *Nicticorax nycticorax;* A019 *Pelecanus onocrotalus;* A393 *Phalacrocorax pygmeus;* A132 *Recurvirostra avosetta;* A193 *Sterna hirundo;*

❖ To maintain or to improve the conservation status of: A038 *Cygnus cygnus;* A236 *Drycopus martius;* A131 *Himantopus himantopus;* A338 *Lanius collurio;* A339 *Lanius minor;* A151 *Philomachus pugnax;* A234 *Picus canus*; A034 *Platalea leucorodia;* A032 *Plegadis flacinellus;* A166 *Tringa glareola;*

- To improve the conservation status of: A094 *Padion haliaetus;*

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

- To maintain or to improve the conservation status of species associated with open aquatic habitats: A059 *Aythya ferina;*
- To maintain the conservation status of species associated with open aquatic habitats: A036 *Cygnus olor;* A125 *Fulica atra;* A459 *Larus cachinnans;* A179 *Larus ridibundus;*
- No information about the conservation status of the following is available: A054 *Anas acuta;* A056 *Anas clypeata;* A050 *Anas penelope;* A053 *Anas platyrhynchos;* A017 *Phalacrocorax carbo;*
- To maintain the conservation status of species associated with aquatic shore habitats: A156 *Limosa limosa;* A160 *Numenius arquata;* A141 *Pluvialis squatarola;* A161 *Tringa erythropus;* A163 *Tringa stagnalis;* A162 *Tringa totanus;* A142 *Vanellus vanellus;*
- To maintain the conservation status of species associated with open habitats, extensively-used farmlands and forests: A041 *Anser albifrons;* A043 *Anser anser;* A087 *Buteo buteo;*
- To maintain or to improve the conservation status of species associated with open habitats, extensively-used farmlands and forests: A096 *Falco tinnunculus;* A230 *Merops apiaster.*
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ROSPA0071 Lower Siret Meadow

The Natura 2000 site ROSPA0071 Lower Siret Meadow has an area of 37.479,50 ha.

The Management Plan for the Natura 2000 site ROSPA0071 Lower Siret Meadow is called ”Management Plan and Regulation of Natura 2000 site ROSPA0071 Lower Siret Meadow and of protected natural area it overlaps”.

A. Species of community importance (listed in Annex II of the Council Directive 92/43/CEE): *Alcedo atthis, Anas acuta, Anas clypeata, Anas crecca, Anas penelope, Anas platyrhynchos, Anas querquedula, Anas strepera, Anser anser, Anthus campestris, Aquila pomarina, Ardea purpurea, Ardeola ralloides, Aythya farina, Aythya fuligula, Aythya nyroca, Branta ruficollis, Buteo buteo, Buteo rufinus, Chlidonias hybridus, Chlidonias leucopterus, Chlidonias niger, Ciconia ciconia, Circus aeruginosus, Coracias garrulous, Crex crex, Cygnus cygnus, Cygnus olor, Dryocopus martius, Egretta alba, Egretta garzetta, Falco tinnunculus, Flaco vespertinus, Fulica atra, Gavia arctica, Gelochelidon nilotica, Glareola pratincole, Haliaeetus albicilla, Ixbrychus minutus, Laninus collurio, Lanius minor, Larus cachinnans, Larus minutus, Larus ridibundus, Limosa limosa, Lullula arborea, Merops apiaster, Nycticorax nycticorax, Pelecanus onocrotalus, Phalacrocorax carbo, Phalacrocorax pygmeus, Picus canus, Platalea leucorodia, Podiceps cristatus, Recurvirostra avosetta, Sterna albifrons, Sterna hirundo, Tadorna tadorna, Tringa erythropus, Tringa tetanus, Vanellus vanellus.*

ROSPA0121 Brateș Lake

The Natura 2000 site ROSPA0121 Brateș Lake has an area of 15,878.90 ha.

The Natura 2000 site ROSPA0121 Brateș Lake does not have a Management Plan.

A. Species of community importance (listed in Annex II of the Council Directive 92/43/CEE): *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 the biological diversity, and conservation of natural habitats, wild flora and fauna, safety of the population and of investments from ROSPA0121 Brateș Lake:

1. Species included in Annex I of the Birds Directive:

❖ To improve the conservation status of: A396 *Branta ruficollis;* A196 *Chlydonias hybridus;* A197 *Chlydonias niger*; A097 *Falco vespertinus;* A019 *Pelecanus onocrotalus;*

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

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

As regards the implementation of each project proposed by the Interreg Next Romania-Republic of Moldova Programme 2021-2027, the specific conservation measures for each species/each habitat from protected natural areas on the territories of the countries will be considered, according to the management plans (where any) and of the specific law in force.

The biological diversity of the Republic of Moldova (RM) is conditioned by its geographical position. The territory of country is situated at the interference of three bio-geographical zones: Central-European, represented by Codri Central Plateau (54.13% or 18.3 thousand kmp of Moldova's territory); Euro-Asiatic – represented by forest steppe and steppe regions (30.28% or 10.23 thousand kmp); Mediterranean – represented by xerophyte forest steppe regions of southern Moldova (15.59% or 5.27 thousand kmp). From the fauna point of view, the territory of the RM borders the Balkan region and forms a transitional zone of fauna elements of continental Asiatic steppe and European forest steppe.

Flora. The RM's geographic location, climate and relief have preconditioned the development of extremely various vegetation with a large number of species; currently the country's flora comprises about 5.638 species: superior plants – 2.014 species (vascular plants – 1.856 species (pteridophytes – 25 species, gymnosperms – 1 specie, angiosperms – 1.830 species), respectively bryophytes (mosses) – 158 species); inferior plants – 3.624 species (lichenes – 124 species and algae – 3.500 species). The ecosystems which have the richest flora composition include: the forest (above 850 species), steppe (above 600 species), high-water basin (about 650 species), petrophyte (circa 250 species), water and swamp (about 160 species) systems. In the Republic of Moldova there are also 1200 species of fungi and 836 species of macromycetes.

Most of the steppe regions are used currently in agriculture; and therefore the typical steppe flora represented by mat-grass, feather grass, fescue and diverse other grass types has persisted solely on small hill slope areas with old landslides or on more inclined erodible slopes. Of the total number of steppe plant species, 18 have been included in the Red Book

of Moldova, including 9 species (*Astragalus dasyanthus Pall*, *Belevallia sarmatica* (*Georgi*) Woronow, *Bulbocodium versicolor* (Ker. -Gawl.) Spreng, *Colchicum triphyllum G. Kunze, C. Fominii Bordz., Galanthus elwesii Hook. fil., Ornithogalum amphibolum Zahar., O. oreoides Zahar., Stembergia colchiciflora Waldst. et Kit*.), which are also included in the Red Book of Ukraine (1996) and in Romania's Red List of superior plants (1994).

The forest flora can be found - in addition to the steppe regions - in the wooded steppe zone, on higher hills more frequent in the Codrii Region. The deciduous forests typical of the Central Europe prevail and account for 97.9 per cent (including *Quercus spp*. – 39.6 per cent, *Robinia spp*. – 36.1 per cent, *Fraxinus spp*. – 4.6 per cent, *Carpinus spp*. – 2.6 per cent, *Populus spp.* – 1.6 per cent), whereas resinaceous forests account for as little as 2.1 per cent. The country's forest ecosystems include 45 native species of trees, 81 native species of shrubs and 3 native species of forest vines (lianas). The most common native woody plant species found in our forests include: English Oak (*Quercus robur*), Durmast Oak (*Quercus petraea*), Pubescent Oak (*Quercus pubescens*), Common Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), European Hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*), European White Elm (*Ulmus laevis*), Sycamore Maple (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), Small-Leaved Linden (*Tilia cordata*), European Weeping Birch (*Betula pendula*) and European Beech (*Fagus sylvatica*).

Fauna. The RM's fauna is relatively rich. There are above 15.0 thousand species of animals in Moldova, including 461 species of vertebrates and above 14 thousand species of nonvertebrates. The vertebrates include 70 species of mammals, 281 bird species, 14 reptile species, 14 amphibian species and 82 fish species. Most of the birds are vertebrates (281 species and subspecies), and insects - among non-vertebrates (above 12 thousand species). The most widespread native species of mammals include: brown long-eared bat (*Plecotus auritus*), hedgehog (*Erinaceus europaeus*), European mole (*Talpa europaea*), common shrew (*Sorex araneus*), noctule bat (*Nyctalus noctula*), red squirrel (*Sciurus vulgaris*), brown hare (*Lepus europaeus*), European ground squirrel (*Citellus citellus*), spotted squirrel (*Citellus suslicus*), house mouse (*Mus musculus*), Norway rat (*Rattus norvegicus*), wood mouse (*Apodemus sylvaticus*), yellow-necked mouth (*Apodemus flavicollis*), red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*), European roe deer (*Capreolus capreolus*), wild boar (*Sus scrofa*), Eurasian badger (*Meles meles*), beech marten (*Martes foina*), European polecat (*Mustela putorius*), and least weasel (*Mustela nivalis*). Rare and endangered species are protected by the law; 116 animal species have been entered in the Red Book of Moldova (the edition of 2001), including 14 mammal species, 39 bird species, 8 reptile species, 1 amphibian species, 12 fish species, 1 Cyclostomata species, 37 insect species, 1 Crustacean species and 3 Mollusc species. The mammals populate mostly the forest ecosystems – 47 species, meadows – 33 species and agricultural ecosystems – 25 species, while the birds populate mostly the water ecosystems – 109 species, the forest – 106 species, agricultural ecosystems – 76 species, steppe – 45 species and petrophyte ecosystems – 23 species.

State protected natural areas.

The national target to extend protected areas in the Republic of Moldova at 8% of the country's territory by 2023 was stipulated in the National Strategy on Environmental Protection, 2014 http://lex.justice.md/index.php?action=view&view=doc&lang=1&id=352740 .

In general, the Protected Areas System in the Republic of Moldova covering practically all natural ecosystems, such as forest, steppe, meadow and petrophyte.

According to the Law on the State Natural Protected Areas Fund, the total area of the State Natural Protected Areas Fund constitutes 210,695.87 ha (2,106.96 km2), or 5,8% of the total territory of the country. The State Natural Protected Area Fund involve a total number of 307 protected areas, including: National park, Biosphere reserve, 5 Scientific reserves, Nature monuments, Nature reserves, Landscape reserves, Natural Recourse reserve, Wetlands of international importance (Ramsar), Multifunctional management areas, Landscape architecture monuments, Dendrological and zoological gardens (*Table 8*)

Table 8 Number and surface of the state protected natural areas

Classification of state protected natural areas	Number	Area (ha)
1. Scientific reservations	5	19,378.0
2. National parks	1	33,792.09
3. Monuments of nature: *geologic and paleontological*	130 87	2,907.2 2,682.2
Hydrologic	31	99.8
Botanical	13	125.2
rare flora and fauna species	472	
4. Natural reservations:	63	8,009.0
Forestry	51	5,001.0
medicinal plants	9	2,796.0
Mixed	3	212.0
5. Landscape reservations	41	34,200.0
6. Resource reservations	13	523.0
7. Multifunctional management areas	32	1,030.4
representative sectors with steppe vegetation	5	148.0
representative sectors with grassland vegetation	25	674.7
Forest protection belts	2	207.7
8. Biosphere reservations	1	14771,1
9. Tree gardens	2	104.0
10. Landscape architecture monuments	21	304.9
11. Zoos	1	20.0
12.Humid zones of international importance *1) Lakes in the Lower Prut (19,152.5 ha)* *2) Lower Nistru (60,000ha)* *3) Unguri-Holoşniţa (15,553 ha)*	3	94,705.5

„Moldsilva" Agency manages the majority of the state protected natural areas (about 50% of the total area), the rest being managed by the local public authorities. The regime of the protected areas is secured by the territorial entities subordinated to the "Moldsilva" agency, while the local public authorities do not have management plans of the natural state

protected areas. The protection of the cultural and archaeological objects located on the lands of the objects and complexes of the natural state protected areas' fund and related activities are conducted in coordination with the Ministry of Culture.

In the period 2009-2017 Republic of Moldova with the support of the Council of Europe and the European Union project on Creation of the Emerald Network of natural areas of special protection, has developed the national database for the Emerald Network sites, species and habitats, protected under the Europe's Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979), Bern Convention. The total number of the Emerald Network sites - 52, habitats - 34 Species -165 sp. The total area of the Emerald sites cover – 8% of the territory of the country. In 2018 – the list of Moldovan Emerald sites have been approved as the Adopted Emerald Network Sites. Amendments to the Law on the Ecological Network were approved to introduce Emerald Network of areas of special interest for preservation and the legal provisions for the creation of the Emerald Network on the territory of the Republic of Moldova.

The „Prutul de Jos" and "Pădurea Domnească" Scientific Reserves located in the Prut river basin have been designated as Emerald sites.

"**Padurea Domneasca" (Royal Forest) Reserve** was created in 1993 and covers an area of about 6,032 ha. Geographically it is located 185 km far from Chisinau city, in the Prut River bottomland, on the territory of the forest farms of Glodeni and Falesti districts, within Cobani, Balatina, Bisericani, Cuhnesti, Moara Domneasca, Chetris, Calinesti, Drujeni and Pruteni localities. It is unique by its biodiversity, including one of the oldest forests in the Prut River bottomland and one of the oldest bottomland forests in Europe.

Is situated in middle Prut River floodplain, between Prut and its tributary Camenca River. This las conditioned presence of the following types of habitats in the site: floodplain woodland, marshes, neadows, oxbows, relict natural lake "La Fontal' having on its bottom numerous freshwater springs,80 per cent of lake's surface is covered by aquatic vegetation serving as a nesting and refuge area for agreat number of biodiversity found in the site. In the site, mezophylles (43%), xerophytes (21%) and lydirophytes (7%) predominate. The forest: ecosystems cover 4,957 ha in the core zone of the site and include the oldest floodplain woodland in Europe with estimate surface area of 3,134 ha. The share of forest tree species is the following: *Quercus* - 25,6%, *Populus* - 21,8%, *Salix* - 8%, *Acer* - 5%, *Fraxinus* - 2%, *Ulmus* - 0,5%, conifers - 0,5%, Total area covered by marshes is about 902 ha, or occupies ca. 6% of the Site's surface.

Under existing natural condtions there were formed nuturally 3 types of vegetation: forest, meadow and aquatic.

Forest vegetation. Under influence of inundation regime and alluvial soils there were formed 4 types of forests. *Broom groves* and *osiers* occupy 455,6 ha; they mostly are represented by *Salix cinerea, S.viminalis, S.triandra, S.purprea*; here also are found *Tamarix ramossisima* and *Humulus lupulus. Poplars* occupy 1081,6 ha; in these areas dominate *Populus alba,* less developed *Populus nigra,* very common is planted Canadian poplar, however, there are be also solitary specimens of *Salix alba, Ulmus laevis, Acer campestre* and *Pyrus pyraster. Salix alba, Salix fragilis, Populus alba, P. Canescens* and *Ulmus laevis* predominate. *Oak woods* occupy an area of 1471,7 ha. Among oak species *Quercus robur*

predominates; in these areas are to be found also solitary specimens of *Fraxinus excelsior, Tilia cordata, Populus alba, Salix alba*, *Ulmus laevis.*

Meadow vegetation was formed in places with moderate and excessive soil moisture as well as on saltish soils. There are found such ultra-hydrophytes as Phragmites australis, Typha angustifolia, Th. latifolia, Glyceria maxima, *and hydrophytes:* Eleocharis palustris, Scirpus lacustris, Euphorbia palustris, Galium palustre, Lythrum salicaria, Carex acutiformis, C. riparia, C. Vulpina. *Proper grasslands vegetation in inundated areas is represented by Communities* Agrostis stolonifera, Lolium perrene, Elytrigia repens; *in halophyte communities* Juncus geradi, Puccinelia distantis, P. limosa, Cynodon dactylon *predominate; in non-inundated areas can be found* Poa angustifolia, Elytrigia repens, Dactilis glomerata, Fragaria vesca, F. Viridis, Echium vulgare, Potentilla argentea, P. Recta, Melilotus officinale, Clinopodium vulgare, Origanum vulgare, Salvia nemorosa, Agrimonia eupatoria, Betonica officinalis, Phleum phleoides.

Aquatic vegetation represented by rather diverse forms and can be found in and along the lake La Fontal, in marshy areas situated in the forest, along the channels, oxbows, Prut and Camenca Rivers, etc.

The most noteworthy flora is represented by oak, mostly *Quercus robur.* In the northern part of the site, on the altitude of 53-60 m, there is also a group of oldest (150-200 years old) and biggest oaks occupying the area of 108 ha. The height of these oaks reach 30-35 m, diameter - 1,5-2 m. Recently, near the lake La Fontal there was found out the species *Ophioglossum vulgatum* which is rarely distributed not only in Moldova but in the Europe. In whole, according to last inventory in the site there were determined 730 of plant species including 575 vascular ones belonging to 297 gene and 76 families from the Pteridophyta and Magnoliopbyta groups. The site hosts 231 quite rare plant species from which 12 species are included in the Red Book and 19 species - in IUCN Red List. Among other rare species, in the Site can be found *Anthyllus vulneraria, Carex secalina, Cardamine glandulifera, Chenopodium rubrum, Dentharia glandulosa, Dianihus carthusianorum, Fritillaria tenella, Geranium phaeum, Gypsophila glomerata, Kochia lanifolia, Luzula campestre, Ophioglossum vulgatum, Oxalis europaea, Impatens parviflora, Scorzonera purpurea, Silene conica, S. multiflora, Scleranthus annus, Spirodella polyrrhiza, Vinca minor,* etc.

Aquatic vegetation represented by rather diverse forms and can be found in and along the lake La Fontal, in marshy areas situated in the forest, along the channels, oxbows, Prut and Camenca Rivers, etc.

Fauna:

Among mammals species there are red fox *(Vulpes vulpes)* which lives in the site both as simple families and as a group of families consisting of 6-12 specimens; red deer (*Cervus elaphus*); European roe deer *(Capreolus capreolus)*, wild boar *(Sus scrofa)*; wild cat *(Felis sylvestris)*; European badger (*Meles meles)*, hare (*Lepus europaeum*) and a few marten. Besides, the site hosts the specimens of bison (*Bison bonasus)* intentionally introduced in 2005 for which there were prior created the special conditions.

There are following heritages in the site Emerald „Pădurea Domnescă" and its immediate surroundings:

1. In the Site near village Moara Domneasca there is a botanical *Nature Monument* on the surface totaling 80 ha where are *ancient oak trees.* Some of them are of 200-250 years old and then heights reach up 30-35 m.

2.There is cultural heritage *Orthodox Church* dated by end of 18th century in the village Bisericani situated in the Site

3. In the north-western part of the Site's buffer zone the *Landscape Reserve "Suta de Movile" ("Hundred Hills")* with surface of 1,072 ha is situated. However, within last years because of land cultivation, road construction and other human activities the surface under the hills has reduced to 962 ha. On the whole, the Site embraces about 15% of the "Suta de Movile" surface.

4.In immediate neighborhood of the Site there are situated *Nature Monuments* (areas protected by the State) belonging to the geological and paleontological ones:

4. 1 Butestii **canyon** ("Cheile Butesti"). It is of 2,000 m long, 125 m width and 40 m height (near Butesti village)

4.2 *Stinca Mare.* This is so called coral reef of more than 1,000 m long, about of 100 m width and average height of 40 m (near Cobani village).

Reserve „Prutul de Jos"

The „Prutul de Jos" (Lower Prut) has the status of a Ramsar wetland of international importance. Total area of the Lower Prut Lakes Ramsar Site is 19152 ha. The Manta and Beleu Lakes represent the core areas of the Lower Prut Lakes Ramsar site and lay within the corridor of international importance designed by the Pan-European Environmental Network. They are fed by the Prut and Danube Rivers, and therefore fully depend on their hydrological regime. Inundation in the Prut River floodplain normally occurs in spring (March-April) during heavy rainfalls which coincides with snow melting in the Carpathian mountains and strong increase of water level in the Danube River. Beleu and Manta were originally the Danubian lakes and were affected by floods in the Danube River. After river embankments water exchange between Prut and lakes occurs via canals except periods of high water-level in the lower Danube when water enters the lakes on the entire width of the floodplain.

Beleu Lake is connected to the Prut River via one incoming and two outgoing canals. In normal conditions, surface of Beleu Lake is about 600 ha. During high water-level its surface can reach 2400 ha while maximum depth – 3 m; during low water-level its surface decreases to 350-450 ha while maximum depth reaches 1 m although in the predominant shallow areas its depths varies from 0,4-0,6 m.

Manta Lake is connected to the Prut River via one incoming and one outgoing canals. In normal conditions, surface of the Manta Lake is about 2000 ha. During high water period its surface can reach 3000 ha while maximum depth – 3 m; during low-water season, its surface makes about 1700 ha while predominant depth varies from 0,2 to 0,6 m although in the deepest places it can reach 2 m. Previously Manta Lake represented a complex of natural lakes. In its present view, Manta Lake was formed as a result of conjunction of these natural lakes. In the beginning of the 1970s, the Cahul fish farm was established by embanking and expanding of a big natural lake Fontana belonged to the manta Lakes complex. Fish farm consists of eight fish ponds, with a maximum depth of about 1.5 m. In the site, there are

also situated small natural lakes Colibas and Brinza. Both lakes Beleu and Manta can still be considered as natural or at least near natural according to their flooding characteristics. No man made impacts on the sites by hydrotechnical structures – dams, channels (except to some extent, Costesti-Stinca water reservoir situated 469 km upstream) or channel dredging are known which could influence the flooding features significantly. The existing dyke systems, designed for a flood with a 1% probability, are not complete (dyke breaches are widespread, either by failure or by uncompleted construction or by deliberate destruction).

The natural ecosystem of the Lower Prut floodplain between the Danube and Cahul is characterised by wetland, meadow, steppe and forest habitats. The share of main habitat types is the following: river - 7,11 km 2, or 2,90%; natural lakes - 38,14 km2, or 15,57%; marshes - 12,98 km2, or 5,03 %; fish ponds - 15,89 km2, or 6,49 %; riverine forest - 7,84 km2, or 4,02 %. The composition and structure of these habitats are quite variable and support more than 300 species of vascular plants including 12 species protected by national legislation. These are: *Salvinia natans, Trapa natans, Ornithogalum oreoides, Colchicum ancyrense, Thelipteris palustris, Vitis sylvestris, Bulbocodium versicolor, Ephedra distachya, Helichrysum arenarium, Nymphaea alba, Fraxinus pallisae, and Adonis vernalis.*

The Lower Prut Lakes area supports a highly diverse complement of fauna comprising records of 39 species of mammals, 203 birds, 5 reptiles, 9 amphibians, and 41 fishes (including 5 introduced species). From them, 27 species of birds (*Ardeola ralloids, Egretta alba, Ciconia nigra, Plegadis falcinellus, Platalea leucorodia Cygnus olor, Cygnus cygnus Aythya niroca, Pernis apivorus, Haliaeetus albicilla Circus pygargus, Aquila clanga, Aquila pomarina, Hieraeetus pennatus, Pandion haliaetus, Falco cherrug, Recurvirostra avosetta, Columba oenas, Asio flammeus, Dryocopus martius and others*); 5 species of mammals (*Felis silvestris, Mustela erminea, Mustela lutreola, Martes martes, Lutra lutra*); 2 species of reptiles (*Emys orbicularis, Coluber jugularis*); 1 species of amphibians (*Triturus cristatus*), and 6 species of fish (*Umbra krameri, Leuciscus leuciscus, Leuciscus idus, Barbus barbus, Lota lota, Aspro zingel*) are legally protected in Moldova and are of regional importance. In addition, some of the migratory birds occurred in the area are listed in Appendix 1 of the Bonn Convention on Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (*Phalacrocorax pygmeus, Pelecanus crispus, Pelecanus onocrotalus, Oxyura leucocephala, Branta ruficollis, Anser erythropus, Haliaeetus albicilla, Crex crex*).

In 2018, was founded the Biosphere Reserve „Prutul de Jos" by Law no. 132/2018 for the purpose of preservation of terrestrial and/or aquatic geographic areas with elements and physical-geographic formations of national and international importance, including indigenous plant and animal species specific to this territory.

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 due to 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 threes 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 heath 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 Botoșani County[1]:

According to the County Waste Management Plan at the level of Botoșani 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, Botoșani County was divided into 5 collection areas as follows:

- Area 1 Dorohoi, includes 25 LAUs: Dorohoi* and Darabani (urban area) and Mihăileni, Cândești, Dersca, Lozna, Hlișeu-Horia, Pomârla, Cristinești, Suharău, Hudești, Concești, Păltiniș, Șendriceni, Văculești, Vârfu Câmpului, Leorda, Brăești, Dimăcheni, Corlățeni, Cordăreni, Havârna, Broscăuți, George Enescu, Ibănești (rural area); the economic operator that conducts the activity of collection and transportation is Fritehnic SRL Suceava for the following categories of waste: residual waste and separately collected recyclable waste;

*LAU 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, Știubeni, Drăgușeni, Mileanca, Viișoara, Rădăuți-Prut, Coțușca, Mitoc, Adășeni, Avrămeni, Vlăsinești, Hănești, Manoleasa (rural area); the economic operator in charge of collection and transportation is Ritmic Com SRL for the following categories of waste: residual waste and separately collected recyclable waste;
- Area 3 Ștefănești, includes 8 LAUs: Ștefănești (urban area) and Trușești, Dobârceni, Mihălășeni, Ripiceni, Durnești, Românești, Santa Mare (rural area); the company that carries out the collection, transportation, transfer, sorting, landfill operation is Diasil Service SRL Suceava for the following categories of waste: residual waste and separately collected recyclable waste;
- Area 4 Botoșani include 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,

[1] Source: County Waste Management Plan in Botoșani county (2020-2025)

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Todireni, Hlipceni, Răușeni, Călărași (rural area); the economic operator in charge of collection and transportation is Urban Serv SA Botoșani for the following categories of waste: residual waste, separately collected recyclable waste delegated directly HCL Botosani Municipality, WEEE in Botoșani Mun., food market waste, park and garden waste, street waste;

- Area 5 Flămânzi includes 5 LAUs: Flămânzi (urban area) and Copălău, Coșula, Frumușica, Prăjeni (rural area) the economic operator in charge of collection and transportation is Florconstruct SRL Suceava for the following categories of waste: residual waste and separately collected recyclable waste.

The management of waste from gardens and parks and other public spaces is ensured by the local authorities of each LAU, by direct delegation of the services or by own departments, in the localities in which there are these arrangements.

For Dorohoi Mun., the activity of maintenance of green spaces and the management of cemeteries, respectively and the collection of green waste from these spaces, is delegated to the cleaning operator Servicii Publice Locale SRL Dorohoi.

The pre-collection of waste from food markets is provided by the market administrators, the collection and transportation are provided by the transfer stations/sorting station /C.M.I.D. as applicable, by the cleaning operators that collect municipal waste from that LAU. Two categories of data are presented for the transfer stations:

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

We specify that in Botoșani County there are currently three Transfer Stations (TS), among these, two are ensured through the funding for S.M.I.D. and a station by previous PHARE funding. Until 2019, there is also a fourth transfer station built from PHARE funds. The administration of the transfer stations made by S.M.I.D, Săveni and Ștefănești, owned by U.A.T. 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 administration of stations for transfer and sorting of the municipal waste and of administration of the landfill - Botoșani County, no. 12016/02.08.2016., except for art. 17 of the Contract for the transfer station Dorohoi and the transfer station Flămânzi no. 86/31.08.2018.

As regards the operation of the transfer station in Dorohoi, this is currently provided by the Local Public Service of Dorohoi, in the form of direct management, being taken over by the association DIASIL SERVICE SRL Suceava and ROSSAL S.A. Roman on 01.04.2021, according to the Decision of the Local Council of Dorohoi no. 229/2020. The operation and administration of Dorohoi transfer station is provided until 31.03.2021 by S.C. SPL S.R.L. Dorohoi in the form of direct management, based on the Cleaning service delegation contract no. 10 of 01.11.20110, extended by Addendum approved by Decision of the Local Council no. 829 of 18.11.2020.

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

We specify that in Botoșani county there are currently only 2 sorting stations (S.s.) operational of the 3 existing ones at the date of implementation of S.M.I.D., respectively the

sorting station within C.M.I.D. Stăuceni built by funding for S.M.I.D. and included in the integrated waste management system and the sorting station in Dorohoi built by PHARE funding S.M.I.D. managed by S.P.L. Dorohoi. The third sorting station from Flămânzi was built by PHARE funding and since 2018 it has been inoperational.

Waste disposal:

In Botoșani county, in the reference year, a compliant waste landfill is operational, a component of S.M.I.D. From an administrative and legal perspective, the land on which the landfill and the adjacent technical units are built belongs to Botosani County Council. The land on which the C.M.I.D. Stăuceni was built is located outside the built-up area of Stăuceni commune, Victoria village. The access is provided from DN 29D on an asphalted technological road. C.M.I.D. Stăuceni occupies an area of approx. 18.7 ha, of which approx. 11.6 ha are assigned to cells 1 and 2 of the compliant landfill. The area of the first cell, operational, is of 6.23 ha.

Hazardous municipal waste are the following: 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 included the provision of containers for hazardous waste to the transfer stations, in the pubic area of these stations, the hazardous waste being brought by voluntary contribution. This collection system was completely inefficient, highlighted by the fact that 0 quantities of hazardous waste collected were 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 Iași[2] County:

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

For optimizing the collection and transportation, Iași County was divided in 4 collection areas as follows:

- ✓ Area 1 Pașcani-Ruginoasa: Sirețel, Lespezi, Tătărași, Cristești, Moțca, Mirosloveşti, Ciohorăni, Mogoșești-Siret, Hălăucești, Mircești, Răchiteni, Butea, Oțeleni, Brăești, Ion Neculce, Baiș, Cotnari, Ceplenița, Todirești, Vînători, Valea Seacă, Pașcani, Hărmănești, Ruginoasa, Cucuteni, Târgu Frumos, Oraș, Costești, Helești, Stolniceni-Prăjescu, Alexandru I. Cuza, Strunga;
- ✓ Area 2 Bălțați: Plugari, Șipote, Fântânele, Coarnele Caprei, Gropnița, Focuri, Belcești, Erbiceni, Românești, Bălțați, Oraș Podu Iloaiei, Lungani, Sinești, Popești, Dumești;
- ✓ Area 3 Iași: Andrieșeni, Bivolari, Vlădeni, Roșcani, Trifești, Probota, Țigănași, Movileni, Victoria, Popricani, Rediu, Letcani, Golăiești, Aroneanu, Valea Lupului,

[2] Source: County Waste Management Plan in Iași County (2019-2025)

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Miroslava, Horlești, Iași, Holboca, Ungheni, Voinești, Mădirjac, Țibana, Mironeasa, Mogoșești, Ciurea, Bîrnova, Tomești, Țuțora, Dagîța, Tansa, Țibănești, Ipatele, Drăgușeni, Șcheia, Scânteia, Grajduri, Dobrovăț, Schitu Duca, Comarna, Prisăcani, Costuleni, Ciortești, Dolhești, Moșna, Cozmești, Gorban, Grozești, Răducăneni

- ✓ Area 4 Hârlău: Deleni, Hârlău, Scobinți.

As regards precollection, collection and transportation of municipal waste, including hazardous toxic waste from domestic waste, except for those of special regime and sorting municipal waste the controlled storage of municipal waste (valid for Iași Municipality), at the level of Iasi County, are the following economic operators:

- ✓ S.C GIREXIM UNIVERSAL S.R.L collects the following types of waste: domestic waste, similar, street waste, park and garden waste, market waste in the following LAUs: Pașcani, Hârlău, Podu ilioaiei, Tg.Frumos, Al.I.Cuza, Andrieșeni, Aroneanu, Balș, Bălțați, Bârnova, Belcești, Bivolari, Brăești, Butea, Cepelnița, Ciohorăni, Ciortești, Ciurea, Coarnele Caprei, Comarna, Costești, Costuleni, Cotnari, Cozmești, Cristești, Cucuteni, Dagâța, Deleni, Doborvăș, Doshești, Drăgușeni, Dumești, Erbiceni, Fântânele, Focuri, Golăiești, Gorban, Grajduri, Gropnița, Grozești, Hălăucești, Hărmănești, Helești, Holboca, Horlești, Ion Neculce, Ipățele, Lespezi, Letcani, Lungani, Mădârjac, Mircești, Mironeasa, Miroslava, Miroslovești, Mogoșești, Mogoșești Siret, Moșna, Motca, Movileni, Oțeleni, Plugari, Popești, Popricani, Prisăcani, Probota, Răchițeni, Răducăneni, Rediu, Românești, Roșcani, Ruginoasa, Scînteia, Scheia, Schitu Duca, Scobinți, Sinești, Sirețel, Stoiniceni, Prăjescu, Strunga, Șipote, Tansa, Tătărași, Todirești, Timești, Trifești, Țibana, Țibănești, Țigănași, Țuțora, Ungheni, Valea Lupului, Valea Seacă, Vânători, Victoria, Vlădeni, Voinești;
- ✓ S.C SALUBRIS S.A collects the following types of waste: domestic, similar, street, parks and garden, market waste from Iași Municipality.

Transfer of waste:

In order to streamline the transportation of waste in Iasi County, 3 transfer stations were built:

- ✓ Ruginoasa transfer and sorting station:

The transfer stations within SMID Iasi Project has a capacity of 44,000 t/year.

Services Area 1 Ruginoasa, including Pașcani Municipality and the town of Tg. Frumos, and is located in the Western part of Ruginoasa. The access to the facility is ensured on the European road E58 Iași – Paşcani. The waste flows that will be transferred to this station are those collected from Area 1 Tg.Frumos, as well as the refusal of sorting from Ruginoasa sorting station. The waste transfer station from Ruginioasa is managed by the association SORAIN CECCHINI TECHNO ESPANA SLU, S.C IASICON S.A, S.C EDIL INDUSTRY S.R.L, since 2019, based on the delegation agreement no. 371/22.05.2019. The transfer station has a AM nr.93/12.06.2019 valid for 5 years. The station has been operational since October 2019.

- ✓ Bălțați transfer station:

The transfer station built within the SMID Iași Project has a capacity of 17,000 t/year services Area 2 Bălțați and is situated in the eastern part of Bălţaţi commune, at the border with Erbiceni, at approx. 1 km from the inhabited area. The access to this facility is made on the paved communical road DC 115. The waste flows that will be transferred at this station

are those collected from Area 2 Bălțați. The management of the waste management station from Ruginoasa has been assigned to the association SORAIN CECCHINI TECHNO ESPANA SLU, S.C IASICON S.A, S.C EDIL INDUSTRY S.R.L, since 2019. This has the AM no.137/06.08.2019, valid for 5 years. The transfer station has not been operational since the end of 2019.

- ✓ Hârlau transfer station:

The transfer station built as part of the PHARE Project, with a capacity of 4,750 t/year, services Area 4 Hârlău, being designed to transfer the waste refused after sorting from Hârlău sorting station towards CMID Țuțora in pres-containers. The waste transfer station from Ruginoasa has been managed by SORAIN CECCHINI TECHNO ESPANA SLU, S.C IASICON S.A, S.C EDIL INDUSTRY S.R.L, since 2019. The station has the AM NO.38/05.05.2015.

The main waste treatment/exploitation operations at the level of Iasi County, mentioned in SMID are:

- ✓ Sorting separately collected recyclable waste;
- ✓ Composting biowaste;
- ✓ Mechanical and biological treatment of residual waste;
- ✓ Disposal of waste in the waste landfill.

Sorting stations:

- ✓ The sorting station from Țuțora 1 is situated outside the built-up area of Țuțora commune, was established in 2010, being owned by the City Hall of Iasi Municipality and is currently operated by SC SALUBRIS SA. The sorting installation is in a metal hall divided in 3 separate working areas with the following functionalities: Discharge and temporary storage area; Sorting area; Baling/storage/delivery area;
- ✓ Sorting station from Țuțora 2:

Through the Integrated Waste Management System project, in Iasi county, a sorting station was built located in the vicinity of the existing station (previously mentioned), with a capacity of 22,000 tones/year having a total area of 0.59 ha. The sorting station has an average mechanization level, where the loading, transportation, sorting and processing of the selected fractions is partially mechanical and partially manual. Currently, the sorting station is authorized as regards the environmental protection (AIM NR.2/21.10.2019) and will be operational in 2020 and operated by the Association SORAIN CECCHINI TECHNO ESPANA SLU, S.C IASICON S.A, S.C EDIL INDUSTRY S.R.L

- ✓ Waste sorting station from Ruginoasa:

The sorting station is built as part of the SMID Iasi Project, the capacity of the sorting line being designed to process 10,000 tones of recyclable waste per year without a glass fraction, 260 working days/year, 8h/day. The sorting will be done manually. After the sorting process, after baling, the recoverable waste are handed over to the authorized units for recovery. The station has been operational since October 2019 being operated by the association SORAIN CECCHINI TECHNO ESPANA SLU, S.C IASICON S.A, S.C EDIL INDUSTRY S.R.L.

- ✓ Waste sorting station from Hârlău:

The sorting station is built as part of PHARE project, in the same place as the transfer station, being commissioned in 2010 and operated until 2019 by SC ECOSALUBRIS HÂRLĂU

SA, being taken over for operation since 2020 by the Association SORAIN CECCHINI TECHNO ESPANA SLU, S.C IASICON S.A, S.C EDIL INDUSTRY S.R.L.

Treatment of biodegradable waste:

To ensure the accomplishment of the targets for reducing from storage municipal biodegradable waste, SMID Iasi provides for:

- ✓ Composting a quantity of biodegradable waste from gardens and parks and separately collected markets;
- ✓ Promoting individual composting in private households from the rural area.

Țuțora composting station: was designed to compost green waste from markets, parks and gardens. The station has a capacity of 10,000 tones/year and equipment was acquired through the SMID project which will be handed over to the new operator the Association SORAIN CECCHINI TECHNO ESPANA SLU, S.C IASICON S.A, S.C EDIL INDUSTRY S.R.L, based on the delegation agreement 371/22.05.2019.

A mechanical and biological treatment station was made at the level of Iasi County, within SMID project. At the time of preparation of this document, the TMB station is authorized in terms of environmental protection (AIM NR.2/21.10.2019) being commissioned in 2020 and operated by the association: SORAIN CECCHINI TECHNO ESPANA SLU, S.C IASICON S.A, S.C EDIL INDUSTRY S.R.L).

At the level of the county, the Ecological Deposit from Țuțora is operational, which belongs to the Town Hall of Iasi Municipality, situated in Țuțora commune and being operated by SC SALUBRIS SA. The total capacity of the deposit is 8,176,000 m^3 , 4 cells with a total area of 55.56 ha and a lifespan of 30 years. With the project funded by SOP Environment, sub-department 3 was built (capacity of 761,000 mc) of cell 1 (with a total capacity of approx. 2,063,000 mc). The types of waste accepted are: separately collected municipal waste, street waste and the refusal from the sorting stations.

Current presentation of waste management in Vaslui County[3]:

According to the County Waste Management Plan at the level of Vaslui County the following types of waste have been collected: municipal waste, hazardous municipal waste, used cooking oil, packaging waste, waste of electrical and electronic equipment, construction and demolition waste, sludge resulting from the treatment of the city's waste water.

For optimizing the collection and transportation, Vaslui County was divided into 5 areas/collection lots as follows:

- ✓ Lot no. 1 managed by the business operator S.C. DOMIGHIAN'S PARK S.R.L for the collection and transportation of waste for the following codes of waste: 15 01 01, 15 01 02, 15 01 04 , 15 01 05 , 15 01 06 , 15 01 07, 15 01 10*, 19 08 05, 20 01 01, 20 01 02 , 20 01 28 , 20 01 35*, 20 01 36 , 20 01 39, 20 01 40, 20 03 01, 20 03 02, 20 03 03, 20 03 07, 17 09 04;
- ✓ Lot no. 2 managed by the business operator S.C. FINANCIAR URBAN S.R.L Pitești for the collection and transportation of waste for the following codes of waste: 15 01 01,

[3] Source: County Waste Management Plan in Vaslui County (2020-2025)

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15 01 02, 15 01 04, 15 01 05, 15 01 06, 15 01 07, 15 01 10*, 19 08 05, 20 01 01, 20 01 02 , 20 01 28 , 20 01 35*, 20 01 36, 20 01 39, 20 01 40, 20 03 01, 20 03 02, 20 03 03 , 20 03 07, 17 09 04;

- ✓ Lot no. 3 managed by the business operator S.C. URBANA S.A. Bistrița for the collection and transportation of waste for the following codes of waste: 15 01 01, 15 01 02, 15 01 04, 15 01 05, 15 01 06, 15 01 07, 15 01 10*, 19 08 05, 20 01 01, 20 01 02, 20 01 28, 20 01 35*, 20 01 36, 20 01 39, 20 01 40, 20 03 01, 20 03 02, 20 03 03, 20 03 07, 17 09 04;
- ✓ Lot no. 4 managed by the business operator S.C. URBANA S.A. Bistrița for the collection and transportation of waste for the following codes of waste: 15 01 01, 15 01 02, 15 01 04, 15 01 05, 15 01 06, 15 01 07, 15 01 10*, 19 08 05, 20 01 01, 20 01 02, 20 01 28, 20 01 35*, 20 01 36, 20 01 39, 20 01 40, 20 03 01, 20 03 02, 20 03 03, 20 03 07, 17 09 04;
- ✓ Lot no. 5 managed by the business operator S.C. FINANCIAR URBAN S.R.L Pitești for the collection and transportation of waste for the following codes of waste: 15 01 01, 15 01 02, 15 01 04, 15 01 05, 15 01 06, 15 01 07, 15 01 10*, 19 08 05, 20 01 01, 20 01 02, 20 01 28, 20 01 35*, 20 01 36, 20 01 39, 20 01 40, 20 03 01 , 20 03 02, 20 03 03, 20 03 07, 17 09 04.

For the transfer stations there are two categories of data:

- ✓ Data regarding the transfer station – data for 2019;
- ✓ Data regarding the quantities of transferred waste – data available only for 2019.

The transportation of waste from the Collection area to the transfer station shall be made only by the operators certified by A.N.R.S.C. for the separate collection and transportation of municipal waste.

Each transfer station services a collection area. Area 5 Roșiești is not serviced by a transfer station (there is a public waste collection platform in CMID Roșiești).

The transfer stations at the level of Vaslui County:

- ✓ Huși Transfer station;
- ✓ Vaslui Transfer station;
- ✓ Bârlad Transfer station;
- ✓ Negrești Transfer station.

The main municipal waste treatment/recovery operations are:

- ✓ Sorting waste;
- ✓ Recovery of municipal waste;
- ✓ Biological treatment of separately collected biowaste;
- ✓ Mechanical and biological treatment.

After collection, municipal waste and separately collected similar waste are subject to the process of sorting/treatment as follows:

- Separately collected recyclable waste are subject to the sorting process in sorting stations;
- Biodegradable waste are composted.

In Vaslui County, in 2020 there is a single deposit – i.e. the Deposit from Roșiești.

Current presentation of waste management in Galați County[4]:

According to the County Waste Management Plan at the level of Galați County, the following types of waste are collected: municipal waste, hazardous municipal waste, used cooking oil, packaging waste, waste of electrical and electronic equipment, construction and demolition waste, sludge resulting from the treatment of the city's waste waters.

For optimizing the collection and transportation, Galati County was divided as follows:

Operator: LEONMAR S.R.L.;

Authorized activity: Separate collection and transportation of municipal waste and similar waste from trade activities from the industry and institutions, including fractions collected separately, without affecting the flow of waste of electrical and electronic equipment, batteries and accumulators;

Localities served: Bereşti, Barcea, Bălăbăneşti, Bălăşeşti, Băleni, Bereşti-Meria, Cavadineşti, Corni, Costache Negri, Cudalbi, Jorăşti, Pechea, Priponeşti, Rediu, Scînteieşti, Suhurlui, Tudor Vladimirescu, Valea Mărului.

Operator: COSMESIRET S.R.L. Cosmeşti;

Authorized activity: Separate collection and transportation of municipal waste and similar waste from trade activities from the industry and institutions, including fractions collected separately, without affecting the flow of waste of electrical and electronic equipment, batteries and accumulators (precollection);

Localities served: Buciumeni, Draguseni, Gohor, Nicoreşti, Poiana.

Operator: SERVICIUL PUBLIC ECOSAL GALAȚI;

Authorized activity: Cleaning of localities;

Localities served: Galați.

Operator: COMUNA SCHELA;

Authorized activity: Separate collection and transportation of municipal waste and similar waste from trade activities from the industry and institutions, including fractions collected separately, without affecting the flow of waste of electrical and electronic equipment, batteries and accumulators (precollection);

Localities served: Scaffolding.

Operator: COMUNA DRĂGĂNEȘTI;

Authorized activity: Separate collection and transportation of municipal waste and similar waste from trade activities from the industry and institutions, including fractions collected separately, without affecting the flow of waste of electrical and electronic equipment, batteries and accumulators;

Localities served: Drăgăneşti.

Operator: ECOPREST BRAHA 2015 SRL Brăhăşeşti;

[4] Source: County Waste Management Plan in Galați County (2020-2025)

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Authorized activity: Separate collection and transportation of municipal waste and similar waste from trade activities from the industry and institutions, including fractions collected separately, without affecting the flow of waste of electrical and electronic equipment, batteries and accumulators;

Localities served: Brăhăşeşti.

Operator: Salubrizare Șendreni SRL;

Authorized activity: Separate collection and transportation of municipal waste and similar waste from trade activities from the industry and institutions, including fractions collected separately, without affecting the flow of waste of electrical and electronic equipment, batteries and accumulators;

Localities served: Șendreni.

Operator: COMUNA IVEȘTI;

Authorized activity: Separate collection and transportation of municipal waste and similar waste from trade activities from the industry and institutions, including fractions collected separately, without affecting the flow of waste of electrical and electronic equipment, batteries and accumulators;

Localities served: Iveşti.

Operator: COMUNA ŢEPU;

Authorized activity: Separate collection and transportation of municipal waste and similar waste from trade activities from the industry and institutions, including fractions collected separately, without affecting the flow of waste of electrical and electronic equipment, batteries and accumulators (precollection);

Localities served: Țepu.

Operator: COMUNA BRANIȘTEA;

Authorized activity: Separate collection and transportation of municipal waste and similar waste from trade activities from the industry and institutions, including fractions collected separately, without affecting the flow of waste of electrical and electronic equipment, batteries and accumulators;

Localities served: Brănişţea.

Operator: Compania de Utilități Publice Tecuci S.R.L.;

Authorized activity: Separate collection and transportation of municipal waste and similar waste from trade activities from the industry and institutions, including fractions collected separately, without affecting the flow of waste of electrical and electronic equipment, batteries and accumulators; Collection and transportation of household waste, generated by rearrangement and interior and/or exterior rehabilitation activities; Sweeping, washing, hosing and maintenance of public roads, including scraping gutters and cleaning the points of precollection of domestic waste; Cleaning and transportation of snow from the

public roads and keeping them operational in case of ice or frost; Sorting municipal waste and similar waste in the sorting station;

Localities served: Tecuci.

Operator: Serviciul local de salubrizare Tg. Bujor;
Authorized activity: -
Localities served: Tg Bujor.

Operator: Gemina Servexim S.R.L;
Authorized activity: -
Localities served: Cosmeşti, Cuza-Vodă, Fundeni, Grivița, Independența, Mastacani, Oancea, Piscu, Slobozia Conachi, Smulți, Vîrlezi, Vlădeşti.

Operator: Recorwood S.R.L.;
Authorized activity: -
Localities served: Nămoloasa.

Operator: SC TOP RECYCLE FOR ALL SRL;
Authorized activity: -
Localities served: Smulti, Suceveni.

Operator: Compania de Uitilități Publice S.A. Bârlad;
Authorized activity: Cleaning localities;
Localities served: Rădeşti, Băneasa Negrileşti.

Operator: Rer Ecologic Service Brăila S.R.L;
Authorized activity: Cleaning localities (in the procedure of extension of the validity of the license);
Localities served: Smârdan.

Operator: Serviciul local de salubrizare TULUCEȘTI;
Authorized activity: Separate collection and transportation of municipal waste and similar waste from trade activities from the industry and institutions, including fractions collected separately, without affecting the flow of waste of electrical and electronic equipment, batteries and accumulators;
Localities served: Tuluceşti.

Operator: Ghidigeni;
Authorized activity: Separate collection and transportation of municipal waste and similar waste from trade activities from the industry and institutions, including fractions collected separately, without affecting the flow of waste of electrical and electronic equipment, batteries and accumulators;
Localities served: Ghidigeni.

Operator: Serviciul Local de salubrizare Matca;
Authorized activity:
Localities served: Matca.

Operator: Munteni;
Authorized activity: -
Localities served: -

Operator: Serviciul Public de Salubrizare din Comuna Corod;
Authorized activity: Cleaning;
Localities served: Corod.

Operator: Serviciul Public Local de Salubritate Folteşti;
Authorized activity: Cleaning;
Localities served: Folteşti.

Operator: Serviciul Local Salubritate Lieşti;
Authorized activity: Precollection, collection, transportation of municipal waste, sorting the municipal waste, sweeping, washing, hosing public roads, cleaning and transportation of snow, collection, transportation of waste from constructions and demolition;
Localities served: Lieşti.

Operator: Serviciul Local Salubritate Vânători;
Authorized activity:
Localities served: Vânători.

In Galați County, there are 2 sorting stations, i.e.: Galati sorting station and Tecuci sorting station.

In Galați County there are 2 composting stations: i.e. Galați composting station and Tg. Bujor composting station.

In Galați County, there is a single compliant landfill operational, at Tirighina (ISPA investment), that serves Galati Municipality plus 5 adjacent municipalities and 4 non-compliant landfills that have suspended the phased storage activity until 16 July 2017 according to the provisions of the Government Decision no. 349/2005 on waste storage.

Municipal waste management involves their collection, transportation, recovery and disposal, including the supervision of these operations and the subsequent maintenance of landfills. In the Republic of Moldova the responsibility for municipal waste management belongs to the Local Public Administrations (LPA), which within the financial resources approved for this purpose by the local council for the respective budget year, are empowered to ensure the creation of an efficient integrated waste management system, but the financial potential of these authorities is low.

Table 9 Activity data on the volume of municipal waste collected, thousand mc

	2017		2018		2019	
	Municipal waste, thousand mc	**The population served,** thousand per.	**Municipal waste,** thousand mc	**The population served,** thousand per.	**Municipal waste,** thousand mc	**The population served,** thousand per.
Total collected,	3274.40	1097,623	3145.51	1147,307	3495.00	1257,848
from urban localities	3034.04	967,301	2868.74	1023,269	3101.10	1053,002
from rural localities	240.36	130,322	276.77	124,038	394.20	204,846

The disposal of municipal waste is currently done mainly by landfilling. In the Republic of Moldova, only 10% of recyclable waste is recovered and 90% is transported to landfills. Coverage with sanitation services in urban areas is 75-90% and in rural areas 15-20%.

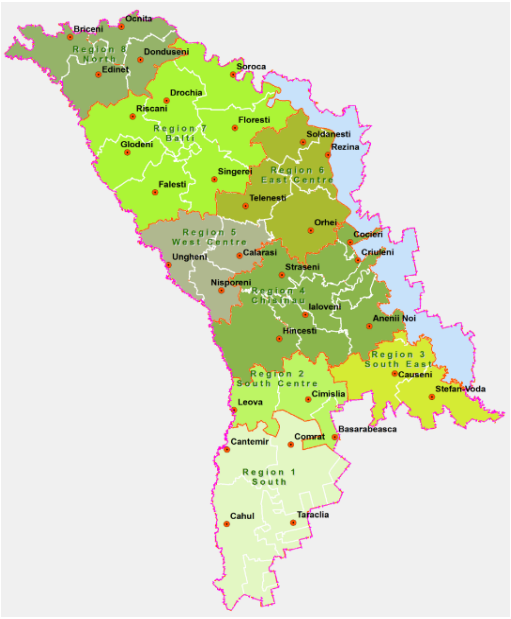
According to the data of the Environmental Protection Inspectorate, in 2020 there were 1136 landfills with an area of 1222.05 ha. In rural localities, the allocation of land for the location and operation of landfills was organized by the Local Public Administration through the decisions of the local council, currently constituting a total area of 1027.96 ha. Taking into account the tendency of the Republic of Moldova to align with EU standards, the sector will be significantly restructured. In this context, most solid municipal landfills will be recultivated and their number - considerably reduced with the development of waste management infrastructure.

Efficient waste management depends on the level of organization of sanitation services by the LPA. In municipalities and in all district centers there are specialized services in waste collection and disposal. Their management is carried out in an organized way through these specialized services that work on a contract basis with individual generators. Thus, 187 specialized services are organized and operate in collection and disposal. 296 rural localities and 53 urban localities benefited from municipal waste collection services. Compared to previous years, the formation of sanitation services and the service of rural localities is increasing. Analyzing the series of statistical data on sanitation of localities, there is a slow increase, on average about 3.6%, of the volumes of waste generated in the period 2017-2020, in the case of rural localities the generation trends are increasing by an average of 30% , and in the case of urban localities the growth is more modest, of 1.3%. Only 10 sanitation services out of the 187 have authorization for the collection, transport and disposal by storage of municipal waste.

In rural areas, the coverage rate of the sanitation service is lower (approximately 15-20%), although some of the services extend their activity to the neighboring localities.

The signing in 2019 of the loan agreement with the European Investment Bank (EIB), which is offered to the Government of Republic of Moldova the possibility of securing investments, step by step, under a EUR 100 million loan programme, planned for a period of 20 years on favorable terms, started important activities that began with the establishment of the legal basis for accessing the investment. The timelines of the financing contract is determined by the need to implement the project "Solid waste in the Republic of Moldova" at the country level, focused on waste management regions that will allow project financing at regional level and modernization of the solid waste management infrastructure in the Republic of Moldova, based on completed feasibility studies and environmental agreements.

For the preparation of the financing platform for the sector, during 2020 succeeded in promoting and adoption of *Law no. 89/2020 for the ratification of the Financing Agreement between the Republic of Moldova and the European Investment Bank (EIB) on the implementation of the project "Solid waste in the Republic of Moldova", amounting to 25 million Euros.* Priority, the investment will be oriented in three Waste Management Regions (RMD no. 1, RMD no. 5 and RMD no. 8) which have completed feasibility studies and environmental agreements, as follows:



RMD no. 1- Cantemir district, Cahul municipality, Taraclia district and Gagauzia ATU (Vulcănești and Ceadîr-Lunga, according to the Feasibility Study);
RMD no. 5 - Ungheni district, Nisporeni district, Călărași district;
RMD no. 8 - Briceni district, Ocnița district, Edineț district, Dondușeni district.

In order to promote the implementation of the Strategy, policy documents have been adopted and are being implemented which indirectly contribute to minimizing waste generation and eliminating it in a sustainable way, including achieving performance in the sector, for example: the Environmental Strategy for 2014-2023 and the Action Plan for its implementation (GD no. 301/2014) and the Program for promoting the “green” economy in the Republic of Moldova for the years 2018-2020 and the Action Plan for its implementation (GD no. 160/2018). Their actions are aimed at promoting a new way of collecting municipal waste, recovering reusable materials for environmental protection, promoting regulations on

the phasing out of plastic items (except plastic biodegradable bags), as well as promoting the principle of extended producer responsibility, the use of renewable energy sources, greening of small and medium-sized enterprises (cleaner production and sustainable consumption), including sustainable public procurement. In the future, the following activities will be carried out to strengthen the political framework:

- Development of the Waste Prevention and Management Program;
- Updating the Environmental Strategy;
- Updating the "Green" Economy Promotion Program.

It is necessary to highlight one of the performances achieved by the adoption of Law no. 116/2019 regarding the amendment of Law no. 209/2016 on waste. It regulates the incineration and co-incineration of waste, laying the legal basis for the development of specific requirements for installations, as well as the creation of infrastructure for the incineration and co-incineration of waste to ensure the entire value chain of waste. Regulations are important from the perspective of attracting investment for the development of integrated waste management infrastructure, for waste that has energy value and cannot be recovered otherwise.

In the period 2018 - 2021, 8 normative acts were approved which covers 70% of the regulatory framework, the mechanisms being developed for the implementation of Law no. 209/2016 on waste:

- Government Decision no. 99/2018 for the approval of the Waste List;
- Government Decision no. 501/2018 for the approval of the Instruction on keeping records and transmitting data and information on waste and their management;
- Government Decision no. 212/2018 for the approval of the Regulation on waste electrical and electronic equipment;
- Government Decision no. 682/2018 on the approval of the Concept of the Automated Information System "Waste Management", through which the reporting system was developed www.siamd.gov.md;
- Government Decision no. 696/2018 for the approval of the Sanitary Regulation on the management of waste resulting from medical activity;
- Government Decision no. 561/2020 for the approval of the Regulation on packaging and packaging waste;
- Government Decision no. 586/2020 for the approval of the Regulation on the management of batteries and accumulators and waste batteries and accumulators;
- Government Decision no. 897/2020 on the allocation of financial resources.

Due to these regulations, requirements have been established for the waste data collection and reporting process, respectively the information is digitized through the Automated Waste Management Information System (SIA MD). Since 2019, this system has been operated by the Environment Agency and has continued to be used throughout 2020-2021. At the same time, the European Waste Catalog, approved by the Waste List, has made it possible to considerably simplify the process of sorting waste generated, both in the economic sector and in the population. At the same time, was implemented the principle of

extended liability of the producer for three categories of waste: waste electrical and electronic equipment, related to packaging and packaging waste, related to the management of batteries and accumulators and waste batteries and accumulators.

Based on the fact that the regulatory framework needs to be completed with other important regulations, the process of drafting and finalizing the normative acts has been launched, which will be promoted and approved during 2022: *on end-of-life vehicles; used oils; used tires; waste incineration and co-incineration; waste transfer; waste storage and mercury waste management.* These regulations requires a cost-benefit analysis for each separate act, in order to substantiate the need for their successful implementation. In this regard, technical assistance from donors has been identified, which has been negotiated and accepted during 2020 and will be carried out in the following projects:

- "Support in the post-ratification process of the Minamata Convention by the Republic of Moldova by strengthening the capacity to eliminate and reduce the risks associated with mercury" funded by the United Nations Environment Program;
- "Improving the institutional and legal framework for the management of specific waste stream in the Republic of Moldova" funded by the German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and implemented in the project "Modernization of Local Public Services in the Republic of Moldova".

The above-mentioned regulations will be approved during 2022 in order to ensure and complete the process of developing the mechanisms for implementing Law no. 209/2016 on waste. They will help increase the accountability of producers, importers, distributors and waste generators. Thus, a favorable climate will be created for the development of the sector in capitalizing on certain waste streams, including the regional waste management infrastructure.

The SIA MD platform was created and is applied for the purpose of collecting and reporting functional data on real waste, based on the harmonized Waste List in the European Waste Catalog. At the same time, this platform allows the assessment and communication of risks related to the state of waste management, including hazardous waste. Subsequently, within 3-4 years, the data on waste reported by the National Bureau of Statistics will be taken over in full by SIA MD, because the current reports do not present the real situation in the field. Data reporting rate SIA MD currently is still low, as businesses are gradually adapting to the use of the digital reporting system. The Automated Waste Management Information System (SIA MD) created according to the Government Decision no.682/2018 and is accessible on the portal www.siamd.gov.md.

Another important information system that has been created for the digitization of environmental data and information, which includes reporting under environmental conventions, including treaties on waste and chemicals, to be transmitted to the Environment Agency is: Automated Information System - Pollutant Emission and Transfer Register (SIA RETP) and the Technical Concept of the Register (according to Government Decision no. 373/2018), which is accessible on www.retp.gov.md.

SIA RETP presents a mechanism for reporting and monitoring pollutant emissions, as well as its use as a decision-making tool and public access to environmental information. This mechanism facilitates the exercise of the right of every person, current or future generations,

to live in an environment appropriate to their well-being and health, by ensuring the implementation of publicly available environmental information systems.

At the same time, in order to streamline the generation of data on waste, environmental NGOs also contribute to this process through various actions. In this context, AO "Association for Waste Recovery" created a platform online https://e-circular.org/statistici/, where the statistics of the waste generated, the number of landfills and the application of fines can be viewed (in various diagrams). This service can be used by the central and local public authorities responsible for the record of waste data, but also by sanitation operators, economic agents and waste producers, according to the provisions Law no. 209/2016 *on waste and* GD no. 501/2018 for the approval of the Instruction on keeping records and transmitting data and information on waste and its management.

In addition to specific waste from users/population (used tires, used batteries and accumulators, waste electrical and electronic equipment) are authorized economic agents in the field of waste management. At national level, 106 economic operators authorized to carry out recycling/recovery activities (preparation for recycling/recovery) of waste, including municipal waste, hold an environmental permit for waste collection, transport and treatment activities.

The treatment and disposal of medical waste is done through several methods: autoclaving, disinfection, incineration, outsourcing (usually waste storage), burial in cemeteries and composting (associated with the disposal of animal waste). According to the provisions of the Sanitary Regulation on the management of medical waste (GD no. 696/2018), the treatment of hazardous waste can be outsourced, by transmitting them, based on a service contract, to authorized economic agents (according to art. 24 and 25 of Law No. 209/2016 on waste) for the treatment of waste resulting from medical activity, except for infectious waste identified by code 18 01 03 * in the Annex to the Sanitary Regulation, produced in microbiological laboratories and/or from patients with highly communicable diseases and requiring mandatory treatment at the source of generation. Based on the environmental permit on waste management, only a few companies are currently active, which specifically address the issue of medical waste. Outsourcing of waste treatment services, including infectious and stinging, was reported by the Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection in 32 territories (86.5%).

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). [5]

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

[5] https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg1/downloads/report/IPCC_AR6_WGI_Full_Report.pdf

regarding the adjustment, that will identify the collective needs and solutions to the climate crisis that already affects many countries.[6]

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 Republic of Moldova 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.

These climate changes undoubtedly contribute to more frequent droughts and also to higher probabilities of floods due to the complex or modified interaction of climate elements.

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". 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.

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.

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*, sorgum, 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.

[6] : https://unfccc.int/news/cop26-reaches-consensus-on-key-actions-to-address-climate-change

The economy, population and environment of the Republic of Moldova are highly exposed and vulnerable to natural disasters. Climate change is expected to increase exposure to weather hazard.

From a strategic point of view, the Republic of Moldova is working toward guaranteeing the development of the state and society in terms of civilization and economy, its transformation into a functioning and stable democracy, and the creation and promotion of favorable conditions for increasing the well-being of the population and the prosperity of the country, to modernize the state through the development of science, technologies, education, system and health and social security infrastructure, with a view to protecting the environment and national treasures properly.

In order to ensure prompt and effective response to possible risks and current needs, the civil protection system is to be gradually transformed into a national system for the management of exceptional situations. This system will include as participants all state structures as well as non-governmental institutions, interacting on the basis of clear, transparent and interdependent mechanisms, which are maximized to the needs and expectations of citizens. Cooperation mechanisms will be based on the following principles: Shared use of resources, integrated intervention, flexibility, module organization, security of operation.

Particular attention will be paid to the training process, which is one of the pillars of the multilateral preparation of intervention services and the general public in the field of prevention and settlement of the consequences of exceptional situations. Cooperation will continue in the context of the Treaties and other political documents to which the Republic of Moldova is a party in order to ensure environmental security in a cross-border context, at regional and international level.

Measures will be taken to:

- the harmonization of national environmental legislation with the European Directives;
- monitoring and prevention of hazardous geological processes;
- monitoring and forecasting of hazardous natural hazards;
- the reduction of pollution of environmental components as a result of anthropogenic activity;
- providing operational information in the event of accidental pollution of environmental components
- reducing and eliminating the impact of toxic chemicals on the environment and public health;
- remediation of land contaminated with persistent organic pollutants
- cooperation with civil society will be strengthened and public involvement in environmental decision-making will be extended, ensuring access to environmental information, in accordance with the legislation in force.

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 Botoșani, Iași, Vaslui and Galați counties on the territory of Romania went through a period of decline in the number of residents, with a decrease of

37,969 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 an inconsistency in the evolutions of the two parameters analyzed at their level, identifying an increase of 56,024 persons.

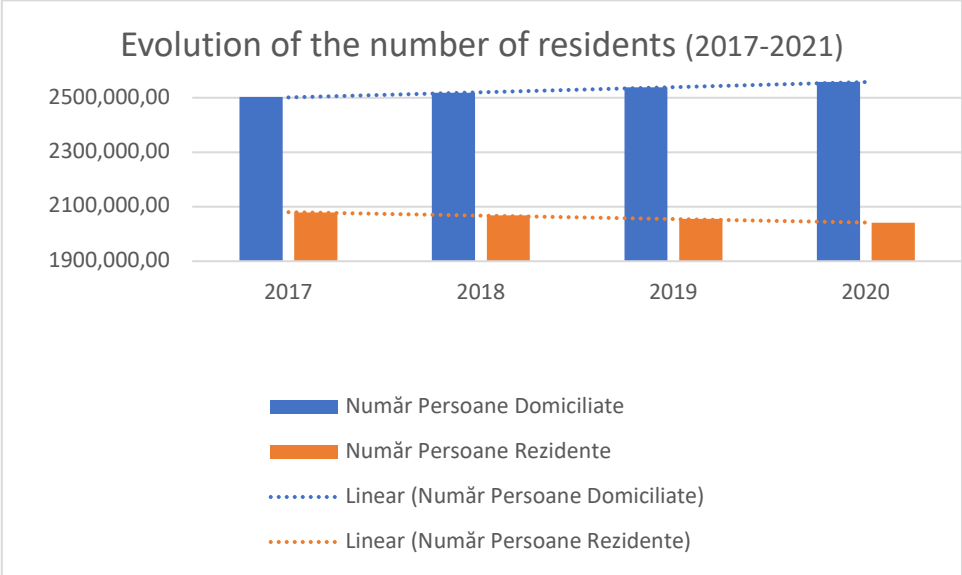


Figure 6 Evolution of the number of residents Botoșani, Iași, Vaslui and Galați counties in 2017-2020 (Source: Tempo online INSSE)

In the Republic of Moldova, in the period 2017-2020, it was noticed a decrease in the total number of inhabitants of 136,069, being graphically represented in the following image.

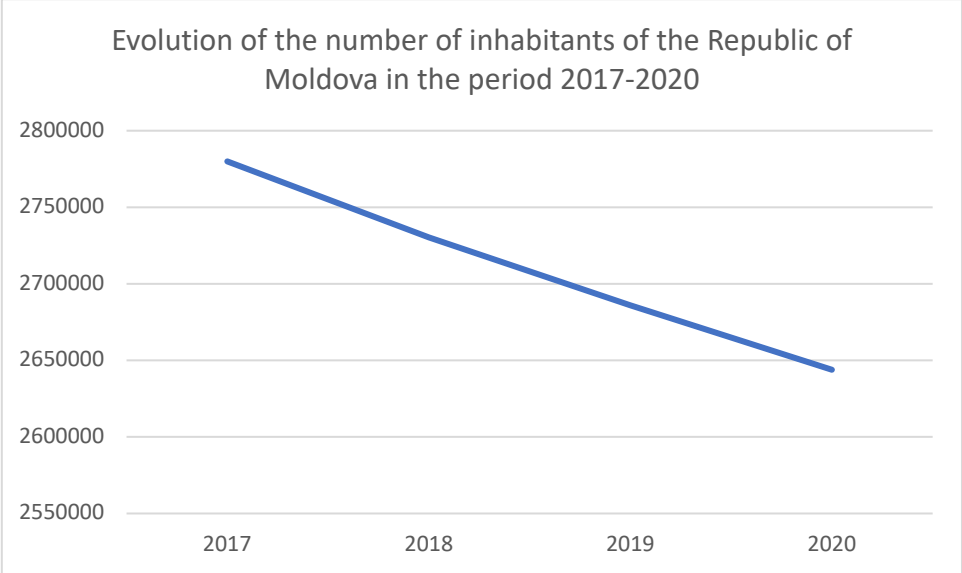


Figure 7 Evolution of the number of inhabitants of the Republic of Moldova in the period 2017-2020 (Source: National Institute of Statistics of the Republic of Moldova)

As for the health units, in Botoșani, Iași, Vaslui and Galați counties on the territory of Romania, in 2020, there were 46 hospitals of which 9 private hospitals and 37 public hospitals.

Table 10 – Situation of health units in Botoșani, Iași, Vaslui and Galați counties in the period 2017-2020 (Source: National Institute of Statistics)

Hospitals	Botoșani	Iași	Vaslui	Galați
TOTAL	4	27	5	10
Public	4	19	4	10
Private	0	8	1	0

In the Republic of Moldova[7],in 2020 year, based on the data provided by the National Institute of Statistics in the Republic of Moldova, 85 hospitals were identified, of which 68 public hospitals and 17 private hospitals.

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.

In the Republic of Moldova, in 2021, the number of unemployed persons was 28.2 thousand, decreasing compared to the level of 2020 (33.1 thousand). Unemployment affected a greater proportion of men, who accounted for 63.0% of the total unemployed and, people in rural areas - 55.1%.

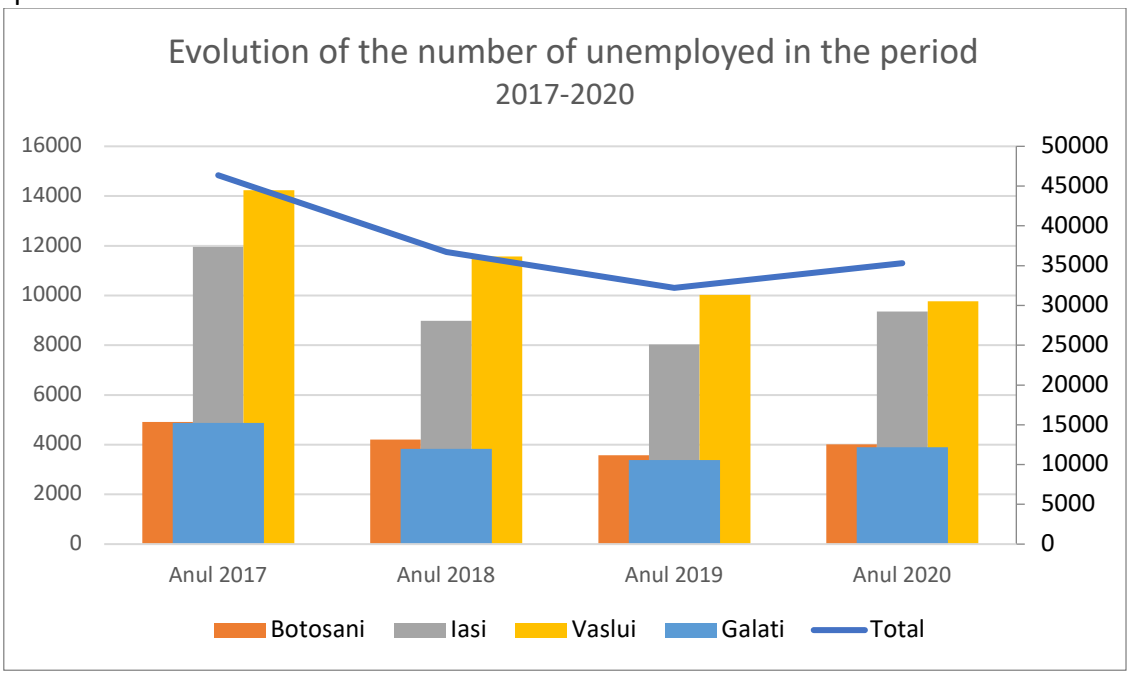


Figure 8 Evolution of the number of unemployed in the period 2017-2020 (Source: Tempo online INSSE)

7 https://statbank.statistica.md/PxWeb/pxweb/ro/30%20Statistica%20sociala/30%20Statistica%20sociala__08%20SAN__SAN010/SAN010100.px/?rxid=b2ff27d7-0b96-43c9-934b-42e1a2a9a774

In the period 2017-2020 in Romania, the relative poverty rate decreased by 0.2 percent, from 23.6% in 2017 to 23.4% in 2020. In 2018, there were 23.5% and in 2019 23.8%, which is the maximum value reported in the 4 years analyzed. Nationally, no data was provided regarding the relative poverty rate at the level of the county.

In the Republic of Moldova, the absolute poverty rate varies according to the region. Therefore, the absolute poverty rate in the period 2017-2020, in the Northern Region decreased by 3 percent (from 31.1% to 28.1%) in the central region there was a decrease by 6 percent (from 36.6% to 30.6%) and the South region registered an increase by 9.1 percent (from 33.8% to 42.9%). At the level of Chișinău municipality, the absolute poverty rate increased by 0.1 percent (from 7.5% to 7.6%).

6 THE DNSH (DO NOT SIGNIFICANT HARM[8] PRINCIPLE & PROOFING TO CLIMATE CHANGES [9]

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 TFUE10, taking into account the Sustainable Development Objectives 2030 of the UN, the Paris Agreement and the "do not significant harm" principle.

Moreover, the environmental protection measures mentioned will take into account the evaluation of the DNSH objectives-Regulation 2021/241 establishing the Recovery 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 (2021 C 373/01), 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 when investment decisions are taken, especially energy savings at the level of efficient end use of costs;;
- 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 " Tehcnical 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

[8] Commission Notice – Technical guidance on the application of "do not significant harm" under the Recovery and Resilience Facility Regulation;

[9] Comunicarea Comisiei – Orientări tehnice referitoare la imunizarea infrastructurii la schimbările climatice în perioada 2021-2027

[10] Treaty of the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU)

INTERREG Next Romania-Republic of Moldova Programme 2021-2027 are conveyed in a table form:

Environmental objectives according to the DNSH Principle	**Specific objectives within the INTERREG Next Romania-Republic of Moldova Programme 2021-2027**
Mitigating climate changes by significant reduction of greenhouse gas emissions (GGE);	*Intensifying the protection and conservation of nature, biodiversity and green infrastructure, including in urban areas as well as reduction of all forms of pollution;*
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 peope, nature or goods;	*Promoting climate change adaptation and preventing the risks of disasters, resilience taking into account ecosystems approaches;*
Sustainable use and protection of water resources;	
Circular economy, including prventing waste production and recycling;	
Prevention and control of pollution;	
Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems.	*Intensifying the actions of protection and conservation of nature, biodiversity and green infrastructure, including in urban areas and reducting all forms of pollution;*

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 th 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 circulat 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 destrimental 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 INTERREG Next Romania-Republic of Moldova 2021-2027, proposes through the priorities 1: Green communities:

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

Specific objective: Intensification of the actions of protection and conservation of nature, of biodiversity and of green infrastructure, including in urban areas and the reduction of all forms of pollution.

Therefore, we convey below the issues regarding climate changes correlated to the draft of the INTERREG Next Romania-Republic of Moldova 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 – Promotion of the adaptation to the climate changes and of the prevention of the risk to disasters, of resilience taking into account the approaches based on ecosystems.
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 the adaptaton to climate changes and of prevention of risks of disasters, of resilience

Mitigation of climate changes	Adaptation to climate changes
	taking into account ecosystem-based approaches.
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 -Republic of Moldova 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 -Republic of Moldova 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 -Republic of Moldova Programme 2021-2027
Transition towards an economy and a society with low carbon dioxide emissions	Aligned with the Glasgow Climate Pact and the documents recently adopted at COP26[11]; Aligned with EU's long-term strategy and with the objectives for emissions for 2020; 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); Aligned with the principle of "energy efficiency above all"; Aligned with the principle of " do no significant harm" environmental objectives in the case.	OS Promoting the adaptation to climate changes and of the prevention of risks of disasters, of resilience taking into account ecosystemic approaches: In 2017, the rate of renewable energy for Romania was 39.40%, while Moldova has a share of 27.84%. Both countries can focus on the increase of this rate and on identifying sources of new usable energies at the level of public buildings and for the population. Since in both parties there has been an increase of energy consumption per capital (approx. 10% in 2017 compared to 2016), this must determine the national authorities to consolidate the measures related to the increase of the rate of renewable energy.
The energy demand in the housing and constructions sector	NA	NA
Greenhouse gas emissions from energy production	INTERREG Next Romania - Republic of Moldova Programme 2021-2027 shall determine a reduction of energy consumption; promote the procurement of energy from renewable sources, that will contribute to the	SO Promoting climate change adaptation and disaster risk prevention and resilience, taking into account eco-system based approaches: In 2017, the rate of renewable energy for Romania was 39.40%, while Moldova had a rate of 27.84%. Both countries can focus on the increase of this rate and on identifying sources of new energies usable at the level of public

[11] 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 -Republic of Moldova Programme 2021-2027
	reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in the region	buildings, and for the use of the population. Because both countries have increased their consumption of energy per capital (at approx. 10% in 2017 compared to 2016), this should determine the national authorities to consolidate the measures regarding the rate of renewable energy.

Analysis of the specific objectives within the INTERREG Next Romania -Republic of Moldova 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 -Republic of Moldova Programme 2021-2027
Transition towards an economy and a society with low carbion dioxide emissions	Consistency with the overall objective of the Paris Agreement regarding adaptation; Consistency with the transition towards resilience to climate changes (with an adequate level of resilience to the extreme effects and with a slow evolution of climate changes); Consistency with other relevant strategic documents regarding the adjustment to climate changes; Consistency with the EU strategy on adaptation to climate changes.	Climate changes impact the programme area by increasing the averahe temperatures and changes in the precipitation rate, with a regional and high seasonal variability. The consequences are the increase of the frequency of registration of phenomena like floods and drought, with potential damages to the anthropic infrastructure or the appearance of heatwaves (with an impact on human health) but also the increase of the risk of forest fires. Since the renewable energy consumption rate is rather low in both countries (the eligible territory of Romania having a better rate), both countries should take appropriate actions to increase the use of renewable energy

Main EU concerns	Identifying the issues related to climate change mitigation	Measures related to the mitigation of climate changes within the INTERREG Next Romania -Republic of Moldova Programme 2021-2027
		both in the private and industrial sectors. Financial plans should be put in place along with financial incentines to motivate companies and the population towards a higher rate of use of renewable energy.
Heatwaves/Drought	Urban areas vs. categories of the population or economic activities vulnerable to heatwaves	Investments in green infrastructure, especially in urban areas (e.g. management of rainwaters, sustainable urban drainage systems, green streets, green roofs, permeable/porous paving, urban forests, natural cooling of buildings, blue and/or green infrastructure; Measures related to the prevention and management of climate-related risks: drought;
Floods and extreme precipitations	Infrastructure exposed to risk due to the placement in floodable areas; The capacity of drainge networks to face possible extreme precipitations; The capacity of ecosystems and floodable areas to naturally manage floods;	In 2019, the areas from the Republic of Moldova with risk of floods totalled 2,315 km², while in Romania the area was of 14,564 km² (we mention that there are no data available for the individual counties located in the eligible area of Romania). Investments in this field are strictly needed in both countries to prevent future disasters caused by floods.
Storms and wind gusts	Infrastructure/areas (e.g.: cultural patrimony) will be threatened by storms and strong winds;	Measures related to prevention and management of climate risks, for example: fires, storms, drought;

Main EU concerns	Identifying the issues related to climate change mitigation	Measures related to the mitigation of climate changes within the INTERREG Next Romania -Republic of Moldova Programme 2021-2027
Landslides	Areas (persons and objectives) are threatened by landslides and their vulnerabilities	The use of forest resources in terms of deforestation indicates is a rather stable trend in the Republic of Moldova, while in the eligible area of Romania there was no instance of deforestation of forest resources reported in the period 2015-2019. However, both countries displayed a strong interest in the forestation actions during the process of consultation to avoid natural disasters like landslides and floods. In 2019, the areas in the Republic of Moldova subject to the risk of floods totalled 2,316 km2, while in Romania there were 14.564 km2.
Cold waves	Critical areas/infrastructures are in danger due to 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 due to 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

7 EVALUATION METHODOLOGY AND SELECTION OF THE ALTERNATIVES ANALYZED FOR THE NEXT ROMANIA – REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA PROGRAMME 2021-2027

7.1 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 considertations 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 – Republic of Moldova 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 of the objectives.

The Interreg Next Romania -Republic of Moldova 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 the Republic of Moldova;
- 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, allow 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 – Republic of Moldova Programme for the period 2021-2027. These aspects are presented for the relevant environmental elements: air quality, climate changes, water, soil and use of lands, biodiversity, cultural patrimony 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 -Republic of Moldova 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 – Republic of Moldova 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 - Republic of Moldova Programme 2021-2027*;
- Evaluating the compatibility between the objectives of the *Interreg Next Romania – Republic of Moldova 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.

7.2 Selection of alternatives

The two alternatives were analyzed, the basic one and the one with the implementation of the *Interreg Next Romania – Republic of Moldova Programme 2021-2027.* The basic alternative is that in which the situation in the eligible 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.

7.3 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 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 data was collected from official sources, but the diversity of the sources has led to a lack of homogenity 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.

8 CURRENT ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS AND REDUCING THE NEGATIVE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT THROUGH THE NEXT ROMANIA- REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA 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 – Republic of Moldova 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 11 Current relevant environmental problems and reducing the negative impact through specific priorities/objectives for the Next Romania – Republic of Moldova Programme 2021-2027

Relevant environmental issues	**Current and relevant environmental problems for *Interreg Next Romania -Republic of Moldova Programme 2021-2027***	**Reducing the negative impact on the environment through the *Interreg Next Romania -Republic of Moldova Programme 2021-2027***
Air	The existence of critical areas (in terms of CO_2 emissions (from the use of solid fuel and burning of waste for heating houses and in the industry (	The aim is to reduce the impact by: **Priority 1** – Green communities, - Specific Objective - Promoting climate change adaptation and disaster

Relevant environmental issues	Current and relevant environmental problems for *Interreg Next Romania -Republic of Moldova Programme 2021-2027*	Reducing the negative impact on the environment through the *Interreg Next Romania -Republic of Moldova Programme 2021-2027*
	in the Republic of Moldova), along with a low implementation of the energy efficiency methods) is the main cause for air pollution). There are industrial objectives that are not modernized with emission reducing installations, especially for sulphur oxides, nitrogen and carbon compounds.	risk prevention and resilience, taking into account eco-system based approaches; - Specific Objective - 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.; Tendency to load groundwate with pollutants from various uses of water that did not undergo a modernization process;	The aim is to reduce the impact by: **Priority 1** – Green communities, - Specific Objective - Promoting climate change adaptation and disaster risk prevention and resilience, taking into account eco-system based approaches; - Specific Objective - Enhancing protection and preservation of nature, biodiversity and green infrastructure, including in urban areas, and reducing all forms of pollution;
Soil	- Soil pollution from airborne emissions; - Soil deterioration due to insufficient waste management;	The aim is to reduce the impact by: **Priority 1** – Green communities, Specific Objective - Promoting climate change adaptation and disaster risk prevention and resilience, taking into account eco-system based approaches; Enhancing protection and preservation of nature, biodiversity and green infrastructure, including in urban areas, and reducing all forms of pollution;
Climate changes	High greenhouse gas emissions from the residential sector (heating) but also from the energy/industrial activities sector.	The aim is to reduce the impact by: **Priority 1** – Green communities, - Specific Objective - Promoting climate change adaptation and disaster risk prevention and resilience, taking into account eco-system based approaches; - Specific Objective - Enhancing protection and preservation of nature,

Relevant environmental issues	Current and relevant environmental problems for *Interreg Next Romania -Republic of Moldova Programme 2021-2027*	Reducing the negative impact on the environment through the *Interreg Next Romania -Republic of Moldova Programme 2021-2027*
		biodiversity and green infrastructure, including in urban areas, and reducing all forms of pollution;
Biodiversity	Inadequate placement of industrial buildings with respect to protected natural areas. 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. Inadequate ecological reconstruction works that would not allow the rehabilitation of natural habitats.	The aim is to reduce the impact by: **Priority1** – Green communities, - Specific Objective (vii) Enhancing protection and preservation of nature, biodiversity and green infrastructure, including in urban areas, and reducing all forms of pollution;
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** – Green communities, - Specific Objective - Promoting climate change adaptation and disaster risk prevention and resilience, taking into account eco-system based approaches; - Specific Objective - 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** – Green communities, - Specific Objective - Promoting climate change adaptation and **disaster risk prevention** and resilience, taking into account eco-system based approaches; - Specific Objective - 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 ;

Relevant environmental issues	Current and relevant environmental problems for *Interreg Next Romania -Republic of Moldova Programme 2021-2027*	Reducing the negative impact on the environment through the *Interreg Next Romania -Republic of Moldova Programme 2021-2027*
		Specific objective - 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 - 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 eligible 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 – 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** – Green communities, - Specific Objective - Promoting climate change adaptation and disaster risk prevention and resilience, taking into account eco-system based approaches; Specific Objective - 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** – Green communities, - Specific Objective - 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** – Green communities,

Relevant environmental issues	Current and relevant environmental problems for *Interreg Next Romania -Republic of Moldova Programme 2021-2027*	Reducing the negative impact on the environment through the *Interreg Next Romania -Republic of Moldova Programme 2021-2027*
		- Specific Objective - Promoting climate change adaptation and disaster risk prevention and resilience, taking into account eco-system based approaches; Specific Objective - Enhancing protection and preservation of nature, biodiversity and green infrastructure, including in urban areas, and reducing all forms of pollution;

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

9.1 Analysis of the strategic objectives of the Interreg Next Romania – Republic of Moldova Programme 2021-2027

For evaluating the effects on the environment generated by the implementation of the *Next Romania – Republic of Moldova 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 – Republic of Moldova Programme 2021-2027*, resulting from the analysis of the current state of the environment;
- Objectives and measures proposed by the *Next Romania – Republic of Moldova Programme 2021-2027*.

Table 12 Environmental aspects and objectives proposed by the Next Romania – Republic of Moldova 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;

Environmental issues	Environmental objectives proposed
	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 patrimony; **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 recyclining/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	**OM.18** Improving energy efficiency and sustainable use of resources.

9.2 Evaluating the compatibility between the objectives of the Interreg NEXT Romania – Republic of Moldova Programme 2021-2027 and the environmental objectives

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 13 Compatibility assessment matrix among the objectives of the Next Romania – Republic of Moldova 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	EO14 Waste	EO15 Population and	EO16 Population and	EO17 Transportation	EO18 Energy efficiency
Priority 1: Green communities																		
Promoting climate change adaptation and disaster risk prevention and resilience, taking into account eco-system based approaches;	=	=	+	+	+	+	+	+	/	/		/	/	/	+	+	+	+
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																		
Improving equal access to inclusive and quality services in education, training and	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/

	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	EO14 Waste	EO15 Population and	EO16 Population and	EO17 Transportation	EO18 Energy efficiency
lifelong learning through developing accessible infrastructure, including by fostering resilience for distance and on-line education and training																		
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	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	+	+	/	/
Strengthening the capacity of the public administration by promoting legal and administrative cooperation and inter-citizen cooperation, players of the civil society and institutions, especially to resolve the legal obstacles and of any other kind from the border regions	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	+	/	/	+	+	+	+	/	+	+	+

	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	EO14 Waste	EO15 Population and	EO16 Population and	EO17 Transportation	EO18 Energy efficiency
Priority 3: Border cooperation																		
Managing border crossing and management of mobility and migration	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/

10 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 – Republic of Moldova 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 eligible area.

The priorities, measures and interventions of the Interreg Next România – Republic of Moldova 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.

The economic profile from the programme coverage area largely covers the agricultural sector (fruit, vegetables, wine, wheat and tobacco) and in recent years, the IT sector has become one of the most developed and dynamic sectors of national economy. The volume of exports of IT&C products and services exceeded in 2019 5 billion lei, which as modified the quality of the exports of the Republic of Moldova. The Romanian side is the least developed region in the EU, the agricultural sector being predominant. The industry is developed in big cities, county seats, like Iasi.

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. For this purpose, an example for the Republic of Moldova is that 90% of the water supply system is operational in the 3 regions of the county and for the sewage system there is no public information regarding the level of connection of the population to this type of service. In Romania, in the implementation area of the Programme, the level of connection of the population to the water supply system is between 93% (Galati County) and 64% (Botoșani County), while the degree of connection of the population to the sewage service is between 18% (Botoșani County) and 57% (Iași County).

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 patrimony 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 targered are: parks, tree-lined boulevards, green roofs, open spaces, playgrounds, farmlands and forests inside cities, etc.

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.

11 MEASURES PROPOSED TO PREVENT, REDUCE AND COMPENSATE, AS FULLY AS POSSIBLE, ANY NEGATIVE IMPACT ON THE ENVIRONMENT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NEXT ROMANIA – REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA 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 – Republic of Moldova Programme 2021-2027:

❖ MG1 – 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;

❖ MG2 – 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.;

❖ MG3 – 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;

❖ MG4 – 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: Green communities", Specific Objective - Promoting climate change adaptation and disaster risk prevention and resilience, taking into account eco-system based approaches, Specific Objective - 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 eutrohication of waters;
- To monitor water courses regarding the quality and potential sources of pollution;
- To ensure an efficient management to reduce the risks of pollution at the industrial operators by plans of preventing accidental spillage;
- 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 contains 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 Republic of Moldova 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 the Republic of Moldova.

Climate changes, risk management and resilience to climate changes:

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

- 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.
- Adequate measures for the management of eco-systems and waters, reducing the risks of disaster, rural development, urban planning and regional development.

12 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 14 Proposal of indicators of monitoring and control of the environmental effects in the context of implementation of the Interreg Next Romania - Republic of Moldova Programme 2021-2027

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

Environmental items	Environmental objectives relevant for the Programme	Monitoring indicators	Frequency	Description	Officer
Water (ground and undergrou nd)	**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);	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, CBO_5, CCO_{Cr}, oil products etc.) in the waste water discharged in the sewage system or in natural receivers; Number of projects that will contribute to the improvement of the state of water bodies; Number of projects that will not affect the state of water bodies; Contribution to the reduction of the pollution of ground and underground waters Contribution to the reduction of extreme phenomena (e.g.	Quarterly, at the stage of execution of works, for the projects proposed by the Interreg Next Romania-Republic of Moldova Programme 2021-2027, by taking samples of water from the waste water discharge points; Half-yearly, at the stage of operation, for the projects proposed Interreg Next Romania-Republic of Moldova Programme 2021-2027, by taking samples of water from the waste water discharge points; Annually – The frequency of reporting by MA to the Ministry of Environment;	Maintaining the admitted limit values for the discharge of waste water in the sewage system -NTPA002, respectively the admitted limit values for the discharge of treated water in the natural receivers– NTPA001; Observing the requirements of the Framework Water Directive;	The owner of the project; The competent environmental protection authority; Water competent authority;

Environmental items	Environmental objectives relevant for the Programme	Monitoring indicators	Frequency	Description	Officer
		reduction of the concentration of pollutants			

Environmental items	Environmental objectives relevant for the Programme	Monitoring indicators	Frequency	Description	Officer
Soil	**EO.4** Limiting and reducing the erosion phenomenon; **OM.5** Maintaining the ecological state of the soil by functional conversion of built-up degraded/unused/abandoned lands;	**Number of projects** that will have a positive contribution in reducing emissions of pollutants in the atmosphere (COx, NOx, SO2, particulate matter, heavy metals, COV, HAP) resulting in the period of construction and implementation of the projects proposed by the Interreg Next Romania-Republic of Moldova Programme 2021-2027; Number of accidental pollutions registered and affected areas (as a result of the projects proposed by the Interreg Next Romania-Republic of Moldova Programme 2021-2027), including the quantity and the type of substances that determined the accidental pollution; Contribution to the reduction of emissions of pollutants in the atmosphere (COx, NO_x, SO_2,	Quarterly measurements at the stage of execution; half-yearly measurements at the stage of operation; Annually – Frequency of reporting by AM to the Ministry of Environment	Evolution of emissions of pollutants in the atmosphere may lead to an estimate of the evolution of soil quality; This indicator is relative, the number of accidental pollutions does not fully depend on the design of the investments proposed by the Interreg Next Romania-Republic of Moldova Programme 2021-2027, which can also be caused by human errors, means of transport etc.	The owner of the project; The competent environmental protection authority;

Environmental items	Environmental objectives relevant for the Programme	Monitoring indicators	Frequency	Description	Officer
		particulate matter, heavy metals, COV, HAP) resulting in the period of construction/use of the projects proposed by the Interreg Next Romania-Republic of Moldova Programme 2021-2027; Contribution to the reduction of accidental pollutions registered and the areas affected (as a result of the projects proposed by the Interreg Next Romania-Republic of Moldova 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	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	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;	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	The owner of the project; The competent environmental protection authority;

Environmental items	Environmental objectives relevant for the Programme	Monitoring indicators	Frequency	Description	Officer
	network of protected natural areas;	of species and habitats in the protected natural areas and from the proximity of the projects proposed in the Interreg Next Romania -Republic of Moldova Programme 2021-2027;	Annually – Frequency of reporting by MA to the Ministry of Environment	conservation of habitats and species of community interest	
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- Republic of Moldova Programme 2021-2027 (land areas permanently and temporarily occupied, number of deteriorated buildings);	At the stage of execution by specific annual measurements; Annually – Frequency of reporting by MA to the Ministry of Environment	Implementation of projects by keeping the percentage of green spaces and natural elements of the area;	Owner of the project;
Cultural aspects	**EO.11** Conservation and valorization of cultural heritage items;	Number of projects that will integrate the archeological discharge;	During the period of execution of the feasibility studies / technical projects;	Land areas permanently occupied by the projects proposed in the Interreg Next Romania -Republic	Owner of the project;

Environmental items	Environmental objectives relevant for the Programme	Monitoring indicators	Frequency	Description	Officer
	EO.12 Conservation and revitalization of the traditions and local customs by sustainable tourism;	Contribution to keeping and conservation of cultural heritage items;	Annually – The frequency of reporting by MA to the Ministry of Environment	of Moldova 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 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	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	Owner of the project;

Environmental items	Environmental objectives relevant for the Programme	Monitoring indicators	Frequency	Description	Officer
		and facilitating the use of renewable resources		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;	
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 generates (tones/year) – for the projects proposed in the Interreg Next Romania -Republic of Moldova 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	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 ;	Owner of the project; The competent environmental protection authority;
Population and human	**EO.15** Reducing emissions of pollutants from the environment	Number of projects that will have positive impact on the reduction of the number of persons that	Annually	At the stage of design, measures to protect the population against the	The owner of the project;

Environmental items	Environmental objectives relevant for the Programme	Monitoring indicators	Frequency	Description	Officer
health/Noise	that would determine the improvement of the state of health of the population and implicitly increasing the quality of life; **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;	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-Republic of Moldova Programme 2021-2027; 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;		risks associated with the buildings will be taken, that will be implemented by the contractors. The data will be compared with the reference scenario;	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;	Annually – Frequency of reporting by MA to the Ministry of Environment	-	Competent energy authority

Environmental items	Environmental objectives relevant for the Programme	Monitoring indicators	Frequency	Description	Officer
		Contribution to improving the energy efficiency and sustainable use of resources;			

The projects financed by this Programme will apply 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 Joint 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 Joint 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).

13 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 -Republic of Moldova 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 -Republic of Moldova Programme is developed in the period 2021-2027, taking into account the international needs and obligations of Romania and the Republic of Moldova, but also the execution of an optimal scenario of development on several segments for this period.

The Interreg Next Romania -Republic of Moldova 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 Europe*;
2. *A more social Europe*;
3. *A better cooperation in the field of governance/A safer Europe*– two Specific

objectives of Interreg – by promoting actions of increasing the institutional capacity in the field of border management.

The Programme promotes the construction/rehabilitation/modernization 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, forestation 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 invasive species, forestation etc.); awareness campaigns for protecting the protected areas and promoting ecotourism; green infrastructure in the urban areas, etc.

This report contains a description 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 details of the environmental characteristics from the areas where the investment projects proposed in the *Interreg Next Romania -Republic of Moldova Programme 2021-2027* were presented in chapter 3 and were generally evaluated in this report.

The details of the environmental characteristics from the areas where the investment projects proposed in the *Interreg Next Romania -Republic of Moldova 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-Republic of Moldova 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- Green communities;
- ✓ Priority 2 – Crossborder social development;
- ✓ Priority 3 – Crossborder cooperation.

Interreg Next Romania -Republic of Moldova 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 *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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15 GLOSSARY

AFM	Environment Fund Administration
AM	Managing Authority
APM	Environment Protection Agency
AT	Technical Assistance
CE	European Commission
OC	Community objective
JMC	Joint Monitoring Committee
OCT	Overseas countries and territories
RDF	Refuse-derived fuel
RM	Environment report
SEA	Strategic Environment Assessment
SIMD	Integrated Waste Management System
SRF	Solid recovered fuel
TIC	Computerized Information Technology
TMB	Mechanical-biological treatment
UAT	Territorial Administrative Unit