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CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF EUROPEAN WILDLIFE  
AND NATURAL HABITATS

**Standing Committee**

35<sup>th</sup> meeting  
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**BIENNIAL REPORT (2009-2010)**

**- REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA -**

*Memorandum drawn up by  
the Directorate of Democratic Governance  
The document is being circulated in the form and the languages in which it was received by the Secretariat*

**BIENNAL REPORT  
2009 -2010**

**REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA**

**1. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING STRICTLY PROTECTED FLORA SPECIES**

Name of the species	Number of licenses	Number of specimens (when practical)	Reasons for issuing of licenses <sup>1</sup>	Impact on population
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

During the period of 2009 – 2010 by the inspectors of the State Ecological Inspectorate was not identified the exceptions concerning strictly protected species.

**2. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING STRICTLY PROTECTED FAUNA SPECIES (APPENDIX II)**

Name of species	No. of licenses	No. of individuals (when practical)	Action permitted (a to f)	Reason (i to v)	Means of killing / capture	Impact on population
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

The exceptions concerning strictly protected fauna species included in Appendix II were not identified.

**3. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING FALCONRY**

The Falconry species in the Republic of Moldova are protected by state.

The Falconry in Moldova is not practiced.

Name of species:

Number of birds in captivity (after entry into force of the Convention) : none

Origin of birds : % captured from the wild in the State None

% imported None

% reared in captivity None

Estimated population in the wild (in the State) :

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**Pernis apivorus** - endangered species, the number of which is gradually decreasing; there are about 15-20 couples nowadays.

**Milvus migrans** – rare species, about 20 -30 pair is in Moldova.

**Milvus milvus** – In the republic this species wasn't recorded for many years. It is included in Red Book of Moldova

**Haliaeetus albicilla**. Once it was rare sedentary species. At present the species wasn't recorded on breeding. In migration period it is a common but not numerous species. It keeps near the wet zones, in connection with this it can be observed more often in the flood plains of river valleys, sometimes in groups. Sometimes the birds can be observed in the cold period of the year. Lately it became more rare. It is a critically endangered species, menaced with disappearance. It is included in the Red Book of Moldova.

**Neophron percnopterus**. It is a typical habitant of the rocky sectors from Nistru and Prut valleys. Up to 80' s 12-15 pairs were registered on breeding. In the following years its number decreased to 3-5 pairs. At present it can be met sporadically. It is critically endangered species included in the Red Book of Moldova

**Circaetus gallicus**. There is no information about this species breeding. Very seldom it can be met in open land landscapes as passage species in the migration period in the Nistru and Prut valleys in Codri forest. It is included in the Red Book of Moldova.

**Circus cyaneus**. On migrations it is a common not numerous species of Nistru and Prut valleys. It can be met in this period rather often in open land pasture type landscape, in agricultural landscape. It is possible that 3-5 pairs are breeding. There are no exact data on this species nesting. In winter period the species number is moderately low. In the last year the species became rarer. It is included in the Red Book of Moldova.

**Circus macrourus**. It can be met mainly in the southern part of the republic. At present it is the rarest harrier species in Moldova. It can be observed very seldom on migrations and in winter period in open lands. It is included in the Red Book of Moldova.

**Circus pygargus**. It is rare breeding species. It prefers the wet landscapes, in this connection it can be more often met in wet flood plains (wet meadows, the banks of lakes and water reservoirs overgrown with rare shrubs). It is a low number species on migrations. Its number is of 1-3 pairs. In the winter period it can be recorded rarely. In the last years it can be registered some number increasing of the breeding birds. It is included in the Red Book of Moldova.

**Aquila pomarina**. It is a rare breeding a common on migrations species. It can be met in the flood plain forests of Nistru and Prut valleys, as well as in Codri forest in the places where old, long-boled forest stands are preserved. No more than 1-3 pairs are breeding. In the future we can assume some decreasing of population number. It is included in the Red Book of Moldova.

**Aquila clanga**. It is very rare breeding and passage species. It inhabits the old forests and prefers the wet areas. There is a trend toward the decreasing of population number. It is included in the Red Book of Moldova.

**Aquila heliaca**. Once it was a breeding species. It is a very rare passage species in the woods of forest and forest-steppe zones. It is included in the Red Book of Moldova.

**Aquila rapax**. Before, the species was recorded very seldom in the fauna of Moldova on migrations mainly in the southern zone. At present there is no information about the recording of this species in Moldova. It is included in the Red Book of Moldova.

**Aguila chrysaetus**. It is a very rare in the migration period species. Mainly it passes over our territory by transit, stopping sometimes in Codri forest zone. The number is relatively stable. Doesn't spent the winter in our country. It is included in the Red Book of Moldova.

**Hieraetus pennatus.** This eagle is the most common for the republic fauna. It prefers to breed in forests located on the slope banks of Nistru and Prut rivers, in Codri forest it can be recorded rarer. In the migration period its number is not very high. It is not wintering bird. About 15-20 pairs are breeding. The population number is relatively stable. It is included in the Red Book of Moldova.

**Pandion haliaetus.** It is a common low number in the migration period species. Sometimes it is recorded as passage species in the breeding and post-reproductive periods. Possibly, it breeds. It inhabits the wet zones, in this connections stay near the rivers and other water basins with finny clear waters. It is included in the Red Book of Moldova.

**Falco naumanni.** It is a rare and episodically breeding species. It can be recorded in the southern and seldom in central regions of the republic. It inhabits the rocks and precipices. The probability of migrating birds encountering is higher then of the breeding ones. About 2-5 pairs are breeding. The staying character is not stable. It is included in the Red Book of Moldova.

**Falco cherrug.** It is a rare breeding species. It inhabits the river slopes, the forests, occupies other species nests, especially of the species that build them on the power line poles (as, for instance, the raven). The species is irregularly spred on the territory of the republic. The highest density is recorded for the southern districts of the country. The spreading and the number of this species is connected with the gopher colonies. The number of breeding birds is of 5-7 pairs. Doesn't spent the winter in our country. The population number is fluctuating. It is included in the Red Book of Moldova.

**NGO “Ornithological-Herpetological Society of Moldova“ in the framework of a project funded by Ministry of Environment investigated the new sites of *Aquila pomarina*, *Hieraetus pennatus*, *Falco cherrug* and *Bubo bubo* species. The final results will be presented in 2012.**

Number of birds captured from the wild each year: none

Number of birds imported (specify country of origin: none

Means authorized for capture: The permits for keeping the species in captivity are issued by the Ministry of the Environment.

Controls involved: The control of keepers are carried out by the State Ecological Inspectorate

#### **4. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING PROTECTED FAUNA SPECIES (APPENDIX III)<sup>2</sup>**

No exceptions granted for the biennium 2009-2010.

#### **5. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING THE USE OF MEANS OF CAPTURE AND KILLING SPECIFIED IN APPENDIX IV**

<u>Name of species</u>	<u>No. of licences</u>	<u>No. of specimens</u>	<u>Reasons</u>	<u>Method used</u>	<u>Impact on population</u>
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The exceptions concerning the killing of the species included in Appendixes II- IV were not identified.

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