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CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF EUROPEAN WILDLIFE
AND NATURAL HABITATS

Standing Committee

35th meeting
Strasbourg, 1-4 December 2015

BIENNIAL REPORT (2013-2014)

- REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA -

*Memorandum drawn up by
the Directorate of Democratic Governance
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REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA
2013- 2014

**1. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING STRICTLY PROTECTED FLORA SPECIES
(ART. 5 - APPENDIX I)**

Name of the species	No. of specimens involved (when practical)	No. of licences	Reasons for issuing of licences (art. 9, i. to v.) ¹	Impact on population

During the period of 2013 – 2014 by the inspectors of the State Ecological Inspectorate was not identified the exceptions concerning strictly protected flora species

Information on the conservation status of the derogated species
The authority empowered to declare that the conditions have been fulfilled
Conditions of risk and the circumstances and the time and place under which exception where granted
The controls involved
Justification for derogation for a species in an unfavourable conservation status
Alternative solutions considered and scientific data to compare them
Results of derogations (e.g. Cumulative effects and compensation measures where relevant)
Comments/notes

¹ i.: protection of flora /fauna

ii.: prevention of serious damage to crops, livestock, forests, fisheries, water and other forms of property

iii.: in the interests of public health and safety, air safety or other overriding public interests (which?)

iv.: for research / education / repopulation / reintroduction / necessary breeding

v.: judicious exploitation of certain wild plants in small numbers and under certain conditions

2. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING STRICTLY PROTECTED FAUNA SPECIES (ART. 6 - APPENDIX II)

Name of the species	No. of specimens involved (when practical)	Authorised action (art. 6, a. to f.) ²	No. of licences	Reasons for issuing of licences (art. 9, i. to v.) ³	Impact on population
Canis lupus	1	A Government Decision nr.597 of 13.09.2013	1	iv	no

Where appropriate, please add a text providing information on:

<p>Information on the conservation status of the derogated species</p>	<p>The species Canis lupus is included in Annex 3 to the Law no. nr. 1538 -XIII of 1998 of State Natural Protected Areas Fund Category monuments of nature, strictly protected fauna</p> <p>The Law of Natural Protected Areas Fund, contains some provisions on rare animal and plant species:</p> <p>The nature monuments represented by rare species of plants and animals include all species of plants and animals under state protection. All other species are related to the natural monuments, which form the overall biodiversity of our natural space.</p> <p>The species of plants and animals in natural areas protected by state laws fall under the regime of protection of natural areas in question and the provisions of this regulation.</p> <p>Protection of rare plant and animal species includes the following main aspects:</p> <p>a) maintaining the optimal structure of populations both within protected natural areas, as well outside them;</p> <p>b) maintaining the natural reproductive potential in its unaltered state;</p> <p>c) regulation to minimize human impact on the population structure and its influence the reproductive potential.</p> <p>The use of rare plant and animal species may be permitted with the following conditions:</p> <p>a) any scientific information about the state population/species concerned in the territory of the expected collection /capture of it;</p> <p>b) assessing the reproductive potential of the species concerned in that territory;</p>
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² A: Deliberate killing
 B: Deliberate damage to or destruction of breeding or resting sites
 C: Deliberate capture and keeping
 D: Deliberate disturbance of wild fauna
 E: Deliberate destruction or taking of eggs
 F: Possession and internal trade

³ i.: protection of flora /fauna
 ii.: prevention of serious damage to crops, livestock, forests, fisheries, water and other forms of property
 iii.: in the interests of public health and safety, air safety or other overriding public interests (which?)
 iv.: for research / education / repopulation / reintroduction / necessary breeding
 v.: judicious exploitation of certain wild plants in small numbers and under certain conditions

	<p>c) use of collection methods while not damaging populations of other species of plants and animals;</p> <p>d) use of plant and animal species may be permitted only with the central environment authority under the profile scientific institution's opinion reflecting the requirements set out in letter a), b) and c) of this point.</p> <p>Under natural monuments represented by rare species of plants and animals is prohibited the following:</p> <p>a) unauthorized collection of medicinal plants, seeds, flowers, including parts of plants, except for use as seed source;</p> <p>b) commercial and industrial collection of any wild species of plants and animals in the countryside of the country without the approval of the Central Environment and profile scientific institutions;</p> <p>c) ignition of reed, bulrush and other types of vegetation;</p> <p>d) hunting and capture of fauna species, fishing in any form;</p> <p>e) destruction, damage of nests, burrows, molehills, hiding places and other components of natural habitats;</p> <p>f) storage, burial or authorizing of any waste in the ranges of spontaneous plant and animal species;</p> <p>g) application of chemicals in spreading areas of spontaneous vegetation;</p> <p>h) the introduction of foreign animal and plant species in the natural area of the country;</p> <p>i) any other activity within the area of rare plant and animal species leading to the deterioration of natural conditions of growth, development, reproduction and living of those species.</p>
<p>The authority empowered to declare that the conditions have been fulfilled</p>	<p>The Ministry of Environment</p>
<p>Conditions of risk and the circumstances and the time and place under which exception where granted</p>	
<p>The controls involved</p>	<p>The State Ecological Inspectorate</p>
<p>Justification for derogation for a species in an unfavourable conservation status</p>	<p>Extracting of one single specimen of <i>Canis lupus</i> was performed for genetic analysis of wolf population in the republic.</p>
<p>Alternative solutions considered and scientific data to compare them</p>	
<p>Results of derogations (e.g. Cumulative effects and compensation measures where relevant)</p>	

Comments/notes	<p>Occupying the supreme position in the food chain of the ecosystems characteristic for Moldova it would be desirable for the wolf to become a regulating factor of predator-prey relationships in the ecosystem, especially because at present this ecological niche is occupied by foxes (20-25 sp / 1000 ha) and stray dogs, whose density got extremely worrying.</p> <p>After the 60s of the last century, under the pressure of human activities, reproductive wolf population in the republic disappeared. Not even the substantial increase in the number of ungulates (thanks to the introduction of deer in Moldova, the appearance of the field population of deer and the increasing population of feral pigs) during the 80s.</p> <p>For about 30 years, in Moldova were signaled 50-60 specimens, migrated from adjacent territories of Ukraine and Romania.</p> <p>For an optimal breeding activity and the effective structure of the population, wolves need trophic conditions provided by a co-report 1:120-140 predator-preys. In the case of wolves the trophic items are wild ungulates. In Moldova, at present, we have about 6900 specimens of ungulates (deer - 3200; boar - 3700). Calculations show that at present in Moldova theoretically we could have a population, based on the trophic needs of about 45-50 wolves, which could maintain without affecting well protected domestic animals.</p> <p>Currently, the wolf population in Moldova is at initial stage of structuration.</p>
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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:	
No. of birds in captivity (after entry into force of the Convention)	
Origin of birds:	
% captured from the wild in the State	
% imported	
% reared in captivity	
Estimated population in the wild (in the State)	
No. of birds captured from the wild each year	
No. of birds imported (specify country of origin)	
Means authorised for capture	
Controls involved	

4. EXCEPTIONS CONCERNING PROTECTED FAUNA SPECIES (ART. 7 APPENDIX III)⁴

Name of the species	No. of individuals involved (when practical)	Exception made	Reasons for issuing of licences (art. 9, i. to v.) ⁵	Impact on the population
Meles meles	-	Government Decision nr.597 of 13.09.2013	iv	No

Where appropriate, please add a text providing information on:

Information on the conservation status of the derogated species	The species Meles meles is included in Annex 3 to the Law no. nr. 1538 -XIII of 1998 of State Natural Protected Areas Fund Category monuments of nature, strictly protected fauna, not endangered species. In Moldova were signaled 800-1000 specimens of Melis melis
The authority empowered to declare that the conditions have been fulfilled	
Conditions of risk and the circumstances and the time and place under which exception where granted	
The controls involved	
Justification for derogation for a species in an unfavourable conservation status	It was allowed to harvest a specimen of Melis melis (male) in order to complete the animal collections of the National Museum of Ethnography and Natural History
Alternative solutions considered and scientific data to compare them	
Results of derogations (e.g. Cumulative effects and compensation measures where relevant)	Failed to extract one specimen of Melis melis from the environment
Comments/notes	

⁴ Kindly note that exceptions to species listed in Appendix III concern only those captured or killed using indiscriminate means of capture or killing and in particular methods specified in Appendix IV.

⁵ i.: protection of flora /fauna

ii.: prevention of serious damage to crops, livestock, forests, fisheries, water and other forms of property

iii.: in the interests of public health and safety, air safety or other overriding public interests (which?)

iv.: for research / education / repopulation / reintroduction / necessary breeding

v.: judicious exploitation of certain wild plants in small numbers and under certain conditions

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

Name of the species	No. of specimens (when practical)	No. of licences	Reasons (art. 8, a. to e.) ⁶	Method used ⁷	Impact on the population

⁶ A. Protection of flora and fauna

B. To prevent serious damage to crops, livestock, forests, fisheries, water and other forms of property

C. In the interests of public health and safety / air safety / overriding public interests

D. For research / education / repopulation / reintroduction / necessary breeding

E. Taking, keeping or other judicious exploitation of certain wild animals and plants in small numbers and under certain conditions (see art. 8)

⁷ Choose from article 8 : 1 to 18 – See for reference pages 6-7 of this document