

LAW

on hunting fund and protection of game*

CHAPTER I General provisions

Art. 1. – Wild beasts of hunting interest, included in schedules 1 and 2, termed *game* in the present law, together with their biomes shall constitute the hunting fund of Romania.

Art. 2. – (1) The hunting fund of Romania is a natural resource of national and international interest, and shall be managed and administered for the purpose of conservation of the wild fauna's biodiversity, maintenance of the ecological balance, exercise of the hunting sport, and satisfaction of other social and economic requirements.

(2) Game shall be a public property of national interest.

Art. 3. – (1) Romania's hunting fund shall be composed of hunting management units, termed *hunting funds*, constituted on all classes of ground, regardless of the owner, and whose bounds shall be set in such a way as to ensure the highest possible stability to the game contained in their area.

(2) The area of a hunting fund shall be of at least 5,000 ha in the plain, 7,000 ha in the hills, and 10,000 ha in the mountains.

Art. 4. – Management of the hunting fund shall be assigned by the central public authority responsible for forestry to the lawfully constituted hunting organizations of Romania affiliated to the General Association of Sporting Fishermen and Hunters of Romania, to the National Self-Managed Public Company of Forests, to the scientific research units with hunting profile in Romania, termed in the sense of the present law *managers of the hunting funds*.

Art. 5. – (1) Hunting organizations, constituted on the principle of the free association of hunters, shall be non-profit organizations with legal personality, and distinct goods, which shall be represented at national and international levels by the General Association of Sporting Fishermen and Hunters of Romania.

(2) Affiliation of hunting organizations to the General Association of Sporting Fishermen and Hunters of Romania shall be made according to the law and its statute.

Art. 6. – The exercise of hunting shall be made for recreative and sporting, didactic, or scientific research purposes, pursuing the improvement of the quality of game.

CHAPTER II Administration and management of Romania's hunting fund

Art. 7. – (1) Administration of Romania's hunting fund shall be achieved by the central public authority responsible for forestry.

(2) To this end, a distinct body, specialized in the hunting field shall be established, with its own structures in the territory.

*) The Law No. 103/23 September 1996 – Law on hunting fund and protection of game – was published in the "Monitorul Oficial" (Official Gazette of Romania), Part I, No. 235/27 September 1996.

Art. 8. – The central public authority responsible for forestry shall have the following principal attributions in the hunting field; namely it shall:

- a) elaborate the strategy with regard to Romania's hunting fund;
- b) adopt other necessary measures, in agreement with statutory provisions with regard to the hunting activity;
- c) establish the assigning criteria of the management right of the hunting fund with a view to conclusion of the management contracts by its own structures in the territory;
- d) establish the assigning tariffs of the hunting funds management and the level of minimum tariffs levied from Romanian citizens and foreign tourists for hunting activities in Romania;
- e) approve the methodological estimation rules of game numbers, and calculation of the annual harvesting quotas;
- f) establish optimum hunting numbers, and approve annual harvesting quotas, including those for hunting with foreign tourists;
- g) modify, in justified situations, the legal open seasons for some game species;
- h) approve peopling proposals of the hunting funds with new game species;
- i) establish, together with representatives of the competent ministries, measures necessary for maintaining the agrosilvo-hunting balance, and for preventing damages caused by game and by hunting to agricultural crops, to domestic animals, and to the forestry fund;
- j) keep a record of the evolution of game numbers, of harvesting dynamics, and of the statistics of medallable hunting trophies;
- k) ensure the financing of activities for the regeneration of the hunting potential of certain hunting funds, from the game protection fund specially constituted to this end;
- l) endorse the educational programmes for the disciplines whose object of study is game and hunting, and approve scientific research programmes in the hunting field;
- m) supervise the hunting activity at all levels;
- n) organize directly and co-ordinate the poaching control activity;
- o) organize the informational system in the hunting field;
- p) endorse the appointment of the personnel with security powers for the hunting funds on the basis of technical and professional criteria;
- r) establish the organization, functioning, and powers of its own structures in the territory;
- s) endorse the setting up of hunting organizations, under the terms established by law;
- t) achieve and organize, together with the Ministry of Justice, the attestation of technical hunting experts; attest voluntary hunting inspectors, through its own structures in the territory;

- u) establish dog breeds admitted to hunting in Romania;
- v) approve homologation and authorization proposals of guns and ammunition that may be used for hunting in Romania;
- x) ensure the programme of international collaborations with special reference to the protection system, of hunting development and exchanges, to the conservation of wildlife and natural habitats in Europe;
- z) take any necessary measures with regard to the hunting activity in agreement with legal provisions.

Art. 9. – A National Hunting Council shall be set up as an advisory and consulting body in the field of hunting attached to the central public authority responsible for forestry, composed of:

- a) the chairman of the General Association of Sporting Fisherman and Hunters of Romania;
- b) the head of the specialist body attached to the central public authority responsible for forestry;
- c) the director-general of the national Self-Managed Public Company of Forests;
- d) three representatives of the hunting organizations from Romania appointed by the Congress of sporting fishermen and hunters of Romania;
- e) two representatives of the specialist body attached to the central public authority responsible for forestry;
- f) two representatives of the National Self-Managed Public Company of Forests;
- g) one representative of the Romanian Academy;
- h) one representative each from the fields of higher education of profile, hunting research, agriculture, finance, police, broadcasting and television, justice, and the prosecutor's office.

Art. 10. – The National Hunting Council shall have the following, attributions – namely it shall:

- a) endorse the proposals of statutory instruments advanced by the specialist body in the hunting field, provided under art. 7 para. (2), regarding:
 - the strategy in the field of the protection and development of the hunting fund;
 - criteria of assignment of the management right of the hunting funds;
 - the modification of the open season for certain game species;
 - the dog breeds admitted to hunting in Romania;
 - the homologation and authorization of guns and ammunition that may be used for hunting in Romania;
 - the method of estimation of the game numbers, of calculation of optimum effectives and of annual harvesting quotas; regulations regarding the organization and practice of hunting;
- b) propose measures of making the hunting activity popular and generally known; it shall also propose the strategy to be adopted for the purpose of maintaining the biodiversity of the game fauna and the ecological balance, and for the reasonable exercise of hunting.

Art. 11. – (1) The National Hunting Council shall function on the basis of its own organizing regulations, adopted by consensus of its members within thirty days after the coming into force of the present law.

(2) The function of member of the National Hunting Council shall be honorary and shall entitle to travelling allowance and daily allowance for participation in the sittings.

(3) The technical secretariats and financing of the National Hunting Council's activity shall be provided by the central public authority responsible for forestry.

Art. 12. – (1) Assignment of the management right of the hunting fund, in the sense of the present law, shall be made by the central public authority responsible for forestry through its own structures in the territory, provided under art. 7 para. (2), over a term of at least ten years, by observing the pre-emption right of the former manager.

(2) Management contracts shall be concluded for the hunting fund thus assigned.

(3) The hunting fund of Romania, bounded in hunting funds, shall be assigned as follows:

- thirty per cent to the units of the National Self-Managed Public Company of Forests;
- sixty-eight per cent to the lawfully constituted hunting organizations of Romania;
- two per cent for the protection of the genetic fund of some valuable game species as well as for scientific research and education units with hunting profile.

These hunting funds shall be nominated by the central public authority responsible for forestry, which shall also establish their management regulations.

(4) Management contracts shall be concluded between the structures mentioned under art. 7 para. (2) and the managers nominated under art. 4.

(5) The hunting funds assigned to the lawfully constituted hunting organizations of Romania for which a contract shall not have been concluded over a period of six months shall be assigned to the National Self-Managed Company of Forests.

Art. 13. – The juristic persons provided under art. 12. para. (3) which conclude management contracts for hunting funds shall have the obligation to ensure the achievement of all tasks regarding the management of the hunting funds and of game established by the management contract, which shall include the following principal obligations – namely they shall:

- a) carry out yearly estimations of game numbers in keeping with instructions issued by the central public authority responsible for forestry;
- b) aim at the achievement and maintenance of the game numbers in optimal structures and levels, established;
- c) aim at increasing the biological potential of game by maintaining or improving natural environment conditions with reference to food, water, shelter, and stillness as well as cultivation of areas from the forest fund assigned to this end;
- d) achieve and maintain in working order hunting arrangements, installations, and constructions required for the protection, care, and safety of game as well as the exercise of hunting;
- e) ensure the prevention of damage caused by game and by hunting to agricultural crops, domestic animals, and to the forest fund, and be accountable for the damages caused to them regardless of the property form;

- f) take measures for the prevention and control of epizootics among game.

Art. 14. – (1) Game obtained within the limits of the approved harvesting quotas and of the technical norms with regard to the organization and practice of hunting shall be turned to account by the manager of the hunting fund under the terms of the law.

(2) Game found dead and antlers shed by deer shall belong to the manager of the hunting fund.

Art. 15. – (1) The central public authority responsible for forestry together with the Ministry of Agriculture and Alimentation shall elaborate norms for the protection of agricultural and forest crops and of domestic animals against damages that may be caused by game.

(2) Civil liability for damages caused by game shall devolve upon the manager of the hunting fund, and for those caused by game from the strictly protected species, upon the central public authority responsible for forestry, to the extent to which they failed to fulfil their obligations for the prevention and limitation of the occurrence of such damages, and only under the conditions in which the holders of goods thus harmed prove fulfilment of the obligations incumbent upon them for their supervision.

(3) For damages caused by game from the strictly protected species, compensations shall be paid in the first place from the game protection fund.

(4) Compensations shall be established, under the terms of the law, at the request of the damaged person, handed in within three days after the date when the damaged person has found the damages produced, which is to be ascertained by a commission composed of the representative of the local public administration, the authorized agent of the hunting fund's manager, and the damaged person, which will draw up a statement attesting their findings.

(5) In case the authorized agent of the hunting fund's manager fails to go up within forty-eight hours after his notification, the finding and determination of the damages shall be made by the representative of the local public administration together with the damaged person in the presence of two witnesses.

(6) Litigations shall be solved by the courts of law.

(7) Damages caused by game and through hunting as well as the quantum of compensations shall be assessed by technical hunting experts.

Art. 16. – (1) Natural or juristic persons, holders with any title of plots of land on which hunting funds are delimited shall be obliged to allow the exercise of hunting, the application of measures for the protection of game as well as the location of temporary hunting installations and arrangements without interference with the basic use of the land.

(2) Holders of the land shall be obliged to take the measures provided by law for the protection of game and its living environment, and they shall be responsible for damages caused to it by illicit actions.

(3) To fulfil the obligations provided under para. (1) and (2), the holders of land on which hunting funds are delimited shall be entitled to benefit directly, in the case of properties of more than 100 ha, and indirectly, through the local budgets, in the case of properties of less than 100 ha, by 25% of the quantum of the management assignment tariffs of the hunting funds for the running year.

(4) By exception from the provisions of the previous paragraph, the National Self-Managed Company of Forests shall collect directly 75% from the quantum of the tariffs for the assignment of

the management of the hunting funds, corresponding to the area of state's forests, however by providing free of charge for the game's nourishment, ground free of forest vegetation having an area of at least 1 ha to 1,000 ha of forest in the mountain zone, 2 ha to 1,000 ha of forest in the hill zone, and 5 ha to 1,000 ha of forest in the plain zone.

Art. 17. – (1) Expenses of the central public authority responsible for forestry, related to the hunting activity, shall be borne from the state budget and from the game protection fund.

(2) The game protection fund shall be constituted from the following sources:

- a) revenue raised from the assignment of the hunting fund's management;
- b) compensations for damages caused to the hunting fund by illicit deeds, provided the harvest quota had not been affected;
- c) donations and sponsorships;
- d) other income.

(3) The game protection fund shall be administered by the central public authority responsible for forestry, and shall be used for:

- a) rehabilitation activities of the biogenic potential of certain hunting funds, and control of game epizootics;
- b) organization, development and stimulation of poaching control activities;
- c) stimulation of voluntary hunting inspectors;
- d) organization, development, and participation in scientific activities and representation at national and international level in the hunting field;
- e) financing of projects, studies, and investigations in the hunting field;
- f) financing of some professional training activities in the hunting field.

CHAPTER III Game protection

Art. 18. – (1) Managers of the hunting funds shall be obliged to ensure the protection and safety of game.

(2) The protection and safety of game shall be provided by:

- a) specialist personnel;
- b) voluntary hunting inspectors.

(3) The personnel mentioned under para. (2) letter a) shall be endowed, under the terms established by law, with adequate armament and equipment.

(4) The personnel mentioned under para. (2) letter a) and b) shall be assimilated, in the exercise of its service power, with the personnel fulfilling a function which involves the exercise of public authority.

(5) The number of employees watching over the game's safety mentioned under para. (2) letter a) shall be of at least one for every hunting fund.

Art. 19. – (1) For the purpose of conservation of the wild fauna's biodiversity, beasts of hunting interest, predatory ones inclusive, shall be hunted only within the limits of the approved harvest quota and of the technical regulations with regard to the organization and practice of hunting, whilst cats and dogs turned wild or vagrant may be killed without restrictions.

(2) In the sense of the present law, *dogs turned wild or vagrant* and, respectively, *cats turned wild or vagrant* shall be considered those animals not wearing a yoke or an identification sign, found in the hunting funds at a distance of more than 200 m from human settlements, and whose keepers, at the moment of observation, cannot be identified.

Art. 20. – (1) For the protection and increasing the number of valuable game species, game stock farms designed for peopling may be set up with the agreement of the central public authority responsible for forestry in which, by adequate techniques, the wild character and its adaptability to the conditions of the natural surrounding shall be preserved.

(2) Game stock farms whose production is designed for consumption exclusively shall be set up with approval of the central public authority responsible for the forestry.

Art. 21. – Peopling of the hunting funds with new species of game shall be made on the grounds of specialist research and studies approved by the central public authority responsible for forestry.

Art. 22. – (1) Capturing of live game for re-peopling is admitted within the limits of the harvest quota approved and of the technical regulations regarding the organization and practice of hunting, by methods not harmful to the captured beast and only under the direct guidance of the specialist personnel.

(2) Capturing of game for scientific research and for re-peopling can also be made in close seasons or on strictly protected species, with the approval of the central public authority responsible for forestry.

Art. 23. – For the protection and rational exploitation of game there shall be prohibited:

- a) the peopling of hunting funds with diseased, feeble, degenerate game, or from game stock farms designed exclusively for consumption;
- b) the unjustified disturbance of the game's quietness in periods of multiplication and rearing of the cubs;
- c) grazing in the state's forests as well as the setting up, maintenance, and harvesting of agricultural crops without ensuring the protection of game;
- d) keeping in captivity of wild beasts as well as the setting up of game stock farms and hunting complexes, of commercial interest inclusive, without authorization from the central public authority responsible for forestry;
- e) destruction or degradation of hunting installations of any kind, of indicator plates, and of cultures for game;
- f) letting loose or taking dogs, watch and pet dogs inclusive, on hunting funds otherwise than in a leash, duly vaccinated and treated for worms;

- g) the attendance of flocks and herds on hunting grounds by dogs without a yoke regulated by the central public authority responsible for forestry, not vaccinated and treated for worms, and in a number greater than three in the mountain zone, two in the hill zone, and one in the plain;
- h) the displacement, destruction, or purloining of baits, lures, and food for game;
- i) burning of reed plots, shrubberies, and stubble fields without a preliminary written notification from the manager of the hunting fund;
- j) the deterioration of nests and collection of eggs of wild birds;
- k) appropriation of game found dead, wounded by accident, or sick, or of the horns shed by deer without the agreement of the juristic person administering the hunting fund;
- l) the naturalizing of wild beasts under protection or strictly protected, or the naturalizing for trading purposes, or for performance of services without an authorization from the central public authority responsible for forestry;
- m) taking out of the country of medallable game trophies without the approval of the central public authority responsible for forestry, and of other trophies without legal documents of origin, without estimation voucher or other documents provided in international conventions;
- n) storage in the ground or the utilization of vegetable or animal pest control in agricultural and forest cultures of chemicals toxic for game without taking measures for its protection;
- o) release in freedom for the purpose of turning wild of domestic birds and animals;
- p) the production, procurement, commercialization, and holding of traps of any kind designed for capturing or killing game, without the approval of the central public authority responsible for forestry.

CHAPTER IV The exercise of hunting

Art. 24. – (1) By *hunting*, as action, shall be understood the searching, rousing, pursuing, hurting, hunting, killing, or capturing of game, or any other activity aiming at its taking.

(2) Hunting shall be permitted at game species under conditions, in places, in seasons, and with means established according to the present law.

(3) In exceptional situations, motivated by the maintenance of the biodiversity of the wild fauna and maintenance of the ecological balance, the central public authority responsible for forestry may establish the restriction or extension of the open hunting season with some game species.

Art. 25. – (1) Hunting shall be exercised only by hunters holders of annually endorsed hunting licences, and of hunting authorizations issued by the manager of the hunting fund, within the limits of the harvest quota and of the technical regulations with regard to the organization and practice of hunting.

(2) By exception from the provisions of the previous paragraph, the following classes of people may exercise hunting activities only on the basis of hunting authorizations issued by the manager of the hunting fund:

- a) pupils and students from habilitated educational units in which game and hunting is studied as a discipline within the framework of the tuition programme, and only on the hunting funds assigned for this purpose;
- b) the specialist technical personnel employed by the central public authority responsible for forestry, by the National Self-Managed Public Company of Forests, by the General Association of Sporting Fishermen and Hunters of Romania, and by the managers of the hunting funds, but only within the limits of service duties;
- c) foreign citizens who can prove their hunter qualification in the country of permanent residence, as guests, on a basis of reciprocity, or against costs, and under the hunting fund manager's direct responsibility, and only within the limit of thirty per cent of the open hunting season's approved harvest quota.

Art. 26. – (1) Hunting, licences shall be issued by the lawfully constituted hunting organizations, to applicants with Romanian citizenship and to the residents in Romania who have reached the age of eighteen years, have performed one year of probation, and have passed the hunter examination, sustained in front of an examination board constituted at county level, at a date established annually by the central public authority responsible for forestry.

(2) In the examining board shall participate two representatives of the central public authority responsible for forestry, two representatives of the General Association of Sporting Fishermen and Hunters of Romania, and one representative of the specialist higher education institutions.

(3) Examinations shall be organized annually under the terms established according to the present law.

(4) A hunting licence may not be issued to persons who, according to the law, have not the right to receive a gun licence, nor to those who, within the last three years, were, sanctioned for an contravention provided under the present law.

(5) The hunting licence shall be withdrawn and cancelled from persons who, after obtaining it, will be found to fit in one of the classes provided under para. (4) as well as to persons refusing to prove their identity at the request of the personnel with legal powers to find contraventions and violations in the field of the hunting, or who shirk from their control. Withdrawal and annulment of the hunting licence shall be made known to the interested legally constituted hunting organizations of Romania by the official publication of their lists.

(6) Hunting licence forms shall be documents under special conditions, issued and classified by the General Association of Sporting Fishermen and Hunters of Romania conformably to the model and regulations issued by the central public authority responsible for forestry and placed at the disposal of legally constituted hunting organizations.

Art. 27. – (1) Forms of individual or collective hunting licences shall be documents under special conditions issued and classified by the General Association of Sporting Fishermen and Hunters of Romania, and respectively by the National Self-Managed Public Company of Forests, conformably to the model and regulations issued by the central public authority responsible for forestry.

(2) Documents provided under para. (1) may be obtained and used by the managers of hunting funds under conditions established by regulations referring to the organization and practice of hunting, drawn up by the central public authority responsible for forestry.

Art. 28. – In natural hunting reservations, the capturing and hunting of some game species for the purpose of improving or reducing their numbers can also be made in close seasons when hunting is

prohibited, by prohibited means, or on strictly protected species with the express approval of the central public authority responsible for forestry.

Art. 29. – (1) Wild boars and foxes causing damages to forest agricultural crops, domestic animals, or other species of game may also be hunted by still hunting in close season, by approval of the central public authority responsible for forestry.

(2) Bears, lynxes, wolves, otters, minks, and hamsters may be hunted only with the approval, and under the conditions established by the central public authority responsible for forestry, conformably to the provisions of the international conventions to which Romania is a party.

Art. 30. – Shot or captured game shall be transported only accompanied by legal documents of origin and other documents provided by the legislation in force.

Art. 31. – (1) Outside the legal open hunting season, the sale, buying, and transport of game under protection shall be prohibited.

(2) Game frozen in the open season as well as that shot under the terms of articles 28 and 29 shall be excepted from the provisions of paragraph (1).

Art. 32. – For the purpose of the exercise of hunting under conditions of venery ethics and of the protection of game, there shall be prohibited:

- a) failure to fulfil or overfulfilment of the approved harvest quota without justified motives;
- b) hunting on another hunting fund than that on which the hunter was authorized to hunt;
- c) chasing wounded game on another hunting ground without the agreement of its manager, or passage on such a fund with the hunting gun not closed in the case;
- d) the use of little flags and fences for directing game as well as of animal detectors;
- e) the hunting of deer, roebucks, chamois, moufflons, wild boars, and bears by using cartridges other than those with single bullet, whose size is provided by the technical regulations issued by the central public authority responsible for forestry;
- f) the hunting of hares, pheasants, or partridges at feeders or during the interval from sundown till one hour before sunrise;
- g) the hunting of deer, roebucks, and chamois at feeders, at salt-licks, by battue, or with harriers;
- h) hunting of bears in the den or from completely closed observation posts;
- i) hunting of waterfowl in the proximity of hydrants in time of global frost as well as the hunting of their fledgelings;
- j) hunting with other dogs than those from the breeds approved to hunt by the central public authority responsible for forestry, and authorized by the manager of the hunting fund;
- k) the use for hunting of automatic weapons, of semi-automatic weapons with more than two cartridges in the magazine, of silent guns, of rim percussion guns as well as of other guns and ammunition that are not accepted and authorized for hunting in Romania by the central public authority responsible for forestry;

- l) the use of live, blinded, or mutilated animals as decoys as well as that of sound recorders;
- m) the use of artificial light sources, of devices for the lighting of targets, of aiming devices including electronic image amplifiers or converters for night shooting, of mirrors or other blinding objects;
- n) pursuing of game and exercise of hunting from motor vehicles;
- o) gasification and smoking of dens without the approval of the central public authority responsible for forestry;
- p) the use of poisonous or tranquilliser bait and of odour-vectors without the approval of the central public authority responsible for forestry;
- r) the marketing of game or hunting trophies by natural persons;
- s) the manufacture, marketing, holding, and use for hunting of shots of more than five millimeters in diameter;
- t) the use of electric current and electronic apparatus capable of killing, of explosives, snares and traps of any kind and of poison, narcotics, and guns not approved for hunting in Romania.

CHAPTER V Responsibilities and sanctions

Art. 33. – Violation of the provisions under the present law shall entail disciplinary, contraventional, civil, or criminal responsibility, as the case may be.

Art. 34. – (1) Searching, pursuing, battue, killing, wounding, or capturing of game, or any other activity aiming at its taking shall constitute a poaching offence and shall be punished with imprisonment from one to three years, or with a fine from lei five million to lei twenty-five million, if the deed was committed:

- a) without hunting licence and lawful authorization, or without lawful authorization only, as the case may be;
- b) on animals whose hunting is prohibited, or in close seasons, when, according to the law, their hunting is not permitted;
- c) at night, by the use of motor vehicles and headlights, or devices enabling to aim and shoot in the dark;
- d) by using electric current, explosives, poison, narcotics, electronic apparatus, traps endangering the life of men and animals, weapons other than those kept in hand, and other weapons than those approved for hunting in Romania.

(2) Deeds provided in the previous paragraph shall be punished with imprisonment from two to five years, if they were committed:

- a) at night, excepted game species whose hunting is permitted also under such conditions;
- b) by two or more persons together;

- c) by a person with service or public attributions in the field of hunting as well as by the representatives of juristic persons whose object of activity includes the protection of game or hunting.

Art 35. – (1) It shall be an offence punished with imprisonment from one to two years or with a fine from lei five million to lei fifteen million:

- a) taking out of the country hunting trophies of live game without observing legal provisions;
- b) the issue or use of hunting licences or authorizations, in other conditions than those provided under articles 26 and 27.

(2) The attempt shall be punished.

Art. 36. – (1) Goods that served or were destined to serve for carrying out the offences provided under **art. 34** shall be confiscated.

(2) Hunting trophies and game that constitute the object of the offences provided under articles 34 and 35 shall be confiscated.

Art. 37. – (1) The hunting licence of the person committing one of the deeds provided under articles 34 and 35 shall be withdrawn and annulled under the terms established by law, by the unit having issued it.

(2) In such cases the finding agent shall be obliged to retain the hunting licence of the offender, and to transmit it forthwith to the unit having issued it.

Art. 38. – The finding of the deeds constituting the offences provided under articles 34 and 35 shall be made outside the criminal prosecuting bodies, and by the personnel of the specialized body provided under art. 7 para. (2), by the employed personnel with game protection duties, of the juristic persons managing hunting funds as well as by the specialist personnel empowered to that end by the head of the central public authority responsible for forestry.

Art. 39. – (1) The deeds stated below shall constitute contraventions unless committed under such conditions that, according to the law, they are considered offences, and shall be sanctioned as follows:

- a) violation of the provisions under art. 16 paragraphs (1) and (2), with a fine from lei 240,000 to lei 500,000;
- b) violation of the provisions under art. 23 letters a), b), c), e), f), g), i), j), k), o), p), and under art. 32 letter j) with a fine from lei 400,000 to lei 1,500,000;
- c) violation of the provisions under art. 23 letters h), n), and under art. 32 letters c), e), f), g), h), i), l), n), o), with a fine from lei 1,000,000 to lei 4,000,000;
- d) violation of the provisions under art. 23 letters d), l), and under art. 30, art. 31 para. 1) and under art. 32 paragraphs a), b), d), r), and s), with a fine from lei 2,000,000 to lei 5,000,000.

(2) In all cases, the hunting licence of the person having committed one of the deeds provided under para. (1) shall be retained by the finding agent and forthwith transmitted to the issuing unit.

(3) The amount of the fines provided under articles 34, 35 and 39 and of the compensations shall be updated by Government decisions.

Art. 40. – (1) Outside of the specialist personnel mentioned under art. 38, the finding of the deeds constituting the contraventions provided under art. 39 shall be made by police officers and non-commissioned officers.

(2) At the same time with the finding of the contravention the finding agent shall apply the fine, too.

Art. 41. – Against the finding statement of the contravention and application of the fine a complaint may be lodged within fifteen days after the communication date.

(2) The complaint shall be solved by the court of justice within whose territorial radius the contravention was committed.

Art. 42. – (1) Persons empowered to find the offences provided under articles 34 and 35 as well as the contraventions provided under art. 39 shall be assimilated in the exercise of their powers following from their empowering with the personnel fulfilling a function that involves the exercise of public authority.

(2) In the case of offences, the statements drawn up by persons provided under para. (1) shall be sent, within not more than thirty days to the bodies of criminal prosecution, and in the case of contravention, to the unit to which the finding agent belongs.

Art. 43. – The provisions under Law No. 32/1968 on the establishment and sanctioning of contraventions shall be applicable to contraventions provided under art. 39 to the extent to which the law does not otherwise provide.

Art. 44. – (1) The amount of compensations for damages caused by deeds constituting contraventions or offences in the sense of the present law shall be established according to schedules 1 and 2.

(2) Compensations for damages caused to the hunting fund shall be collected by the central public authority responsible for forestry and by the managers of the hunting funds as well as through the agency of the directorates general of public finances and of the financial state control of counties and of the municipality of Bucharest and devolve upon the central public authority responsible for forestry or upon the managers of the hunting funds, as the case may be.

(3) The compensations collected shall be used according to the provisions of art. 17 para. (3).

CHAPTER VI

Transitory and final provisions

Art. 45. – Wild beasts from zoological gardens, those legally held or used for artistic purposes as well as those from authorized game stock farms shall not be subject to the provisions of the present law.

Art. 46. – The delimitation of Romania's hunting fund into hunting funds or the updating of their limits shall be made by the central public authority responsible for forestry, with observance of the principle of continuity, under the terms established by the present law.

Art. 47. – (1) The assignment of the management of the hunting funds shall be made within not more than two years after the publication of the present law in the „Monitorul Oficial“ (Official Gazette of Romania).

(2) Contracts of making available of hunting funds concluded on the grounds of Law No. 26/1976 on hunting and hunting economy shall preserve their validity until hunting fund management contracts are concluded with the juristic persons to which the management of the respective hunting funds shall have been assigned on the grounds of the present law, but not later than two years.

(3) The goods from the property of the former holders, existing on the hunting funds, may be bought up by the new holders, on the basis of the protocols concluded to this end under the terms established between the parties.

Art. 48. – The General Association of Sporting Fishermen and Hunters of Romania shall adapt its own statute to the provisions of the present law, but not later than on year after its publication in the „Monitorul Oficial“ (Official Gazette of Romania).

Art. 49. – The central public authority responsible for forests may endorse the use for the protection of game and security of the hunting funds, outside specialists from the hunting field, of other persons, too, provided that these should pass a specialist examination.

Art. 50. – (1) For the purpose of the administration and management of the hunting fund in a unitary conception, the central public authority responsible for forestry shall elaborate and approve regulations, instructions, and technical rules under the terms established by the present law.

(2) The present regulations, instructions and technical rules with regard to game and hunting, issued on the grounds of Law No. 26/1976 shall remain in force until their replacement, but not later than two years after the publication of the present law in the „Monitorul Oficial“ (Official Gazette of Romania).

Art. 51. – Schedules 1 and 2 shall be an integrant part of the present law.

Art. 52. – (1) The present law shall come into force within thirty days after the date of its publication in the „Monitorul Oficial“ (Official Gazette of Romania).

(2) On the same date, Law No. 26/1976 on hunting and hunting economy, published in the Official Bulletin No. 99 of 12 November 1976, art. 7 under Law No. 81/1993 on the determination of compensations in the case damages produced to the forestry fund, forest vegetation outside the forest fund situated on public and private property grounds and to hunting economy, published in the "Monitorul Oficial" (Official Gazette of Romania), Part I, No. 275 of 29 November 1993, art. 12, point 7, letters a), b) and c), point 14, letters a), b), c), point 22, letters a), b), c), points 23 and 24 under Law No. 82/1993 on the constitution of the „Danube Delta“ Biosphere Reservation, published in the "Monitorul Oficial" (Official Gazette of Romania), Part I, No. 283 of 7 December 1993 as well as any other provisions contrary to the present law shall be abrogated.

WILD FAUNA

of hunting interest that can be pursued and taken or killed. Hunting periods and amount of compensations in case of illicit deeds

Running number	Name of species	Open season	Compensations in lei in the period:	
			Allowed	Prohibited
1	2	3	4	5
A. MAMMALS				
1.	Muskrat (<i>Ondatra zibethica</i>)	1 Oct. – 15 Apr.	25,000	50,000
2.	Chamois (<i>Rupicapra rupicapra</i>)	15 Sept. – 15 Dec.	500,000	1,000,000
3.	Roe deer (<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>)		250,000	500,000
	– male (hart)	1 June. – 15 Sept.		
	– female (hind)	1 Sept. – 15 Febr.		
4.	Red deer (<i>Cervus elaphus</i>)		1,000,000	2,000,000
	– male (hart)	1 Sept. – 15 Dec.		
	– female (hind)	1 Sept. – 15 Febr.		
5.	Fallow deer (<i>Dama dama</i>)		300,000	600,000
	– male (hart)	1 Sept. – 15 Dec.		
	– female (hind)	1 Sept. – 15 Febr.		
6.	Raccoon dog (<i>Nyctereutes procyonoides</i>)	15 Sept. – 31 March	25,000	50,000
7.	Polecat, fitch(ew) (<i>Putorius putorius</i>)	15 Sept. – 31 March	25,000	50,000
8.	Dappled (grey) fitch (<i>Vormela peregusna euxina</i>)	15 Sept. – 31 March	25,000	50,000
9.	Steppe fitch (<i>Putorius eversmanni</i>)	15 Sept. – 31 March	25,000	50,000
10.	Ermine (<i>Mustela erminea</i>)	15 Sept. – 31 March	25,000	50,000
11.	Hare (<i>Lepus europaeus</i>)	1 Nov. – 31 Jan.	100,000	200,000
12.	Rabbit (<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>)	1 Nov. – 15 Febr.	100,000	200,000
13.	Pine marten (<i>Martes martes</i>)	15 Sept. – 31 March	100,000	200,000
14.	Stone marten (<i>Martes foina</i>)	15 Sept. – 31 March	100,000	200,000
15.	Marmot (<i>Marmota marmota</i>)	15 Sept. – 15 Oct.	250,000	500,000
16.	Wild boar (<i>Sus scrofa</i>)	1 Aug. – 15 Febr.	300,000	600,000
17.	Mouflon (<i>Ovis aries musimon</i>)	15 Sept. – 15 Dec.	250,000	500,000
18.	Least weasel	15 Sept. – 31 March	25,000	50,000

	(<i>Mustela nivalis</i>)			
19.	Mink (<i>Mustela vison</i>)	15 Sept. – 31 March	50,000	100,000
20.	Coypu (<i>Myocastor coypus</i>)	1 Oct. – 15 Apr.	100,000	200,000
21.	Lynx (<i>Lynx lynx</i>)	15 Sept. – 31 March	250,000	500,000
22.	Jackal (<i>Canis aureus</i>)	15 Sept. – 31 March	25,000	50,000
23.	Squirrel (<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>)	15 Sept. – 31 March	50,000	100,000
24.	Badger (<i>Meles meles</i>)	15 Aug. – 15 Apr.	50,000	100,000
25.	Fox (<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>)	15 Sept. – 31 March	25,000	50,000

B. BIRDS

1.	Ruff (<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>)	1 Sept. – 30 Apr.	5,000	10,000
2.	Snipe (<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>)	1 Sept. – 30 Apr.	5,000	10,000
3.	Jacksnipe (<i>Lymnocyptes minimus</i>)	1 Sept. – 30 Apr.	5,000	10,000
4.	Hooded crow (<i>Corvus corone cornix</i>)	All year round	1,000	–
5.	Southern crow (<i>Corvus corone sardonius</i>)	All year round	1,000	–
6.	Carrion crow (<i>Corvus corone corone</i>)	All year round	1,000	–
7.	Rook (<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>)	All year round	1,000	–
8.	Crested lark (<i>Galerida cristata</i>)	1 Aug. – 31 March	5,000	10,000
9.	Capercaillie (<i>Tetrao urogallus</i>)	1 Apr. – 15 May	250,000	500,000
10.	Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>)	15 Aug. – 15 March	5,000	10,000
11.	Magpie (<i>Pica pica</i>)	All year round	1,000	–
12.	Eider (<i>Somateria mollissima</i>)	15 Aug. – 15 March	10,000	20,000
13.	Pheasant (<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>)	1 Oct. – 28 Febr.	25,000	50,000
14.	Goosander (<i>Mergus merganser</i>)	1 Sept. – 30 Apr.	5,000	10,000
15.	Red-breasted merganser (<i>Mergus serrator</i>)	1 Sept. – 30 Apr.	5,000	10,000
16.	Jay (<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>)	All year round	1,000	2,000
17.	Gallinule (<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>)	15 Aug. – 15 March	5,000	10,000
18.	Bean-geese (<i>Anser fabalis fabalis</i>)	15 Aug. – 28 Febr.	20,000	40,000
19.	Small bean-geese (<i>Anser fabalis rossicus</i>)	15 Aug. – 28 Febr.	20,000	40,000
20.	Pink-footed goose (<i>Anser fabalis</i>)	15 Aug. – 28 Febr.	20,000	40,000

21.	brachyrhynchus) Red-billed goose (Anser anser rubrirostris)	15 Aug. – 28 Feb.	20,000	40,000
2.	Brant goose (Branta bernicla)	15 Aug. – 28 Feb.	20,000	40,000
23.	White-fronted goose (Anser albifrons)	15 Aug. – 28 Feb.	20,000	40,000
24.	Starling (Sturnus vulgaris)	1 Aug. – 31 March	5,000	10,000
25.	Balkan starling (Sturnus vulgaris balcanicus)	1 Aug. – 31 March	5,000	10,000
26.	Collared dove (Streptopelia decaocto)	1 Aug. – 31 March	5,000	10,000
27.	Hazel hen (Tetrastes bonasia)	15 Sept. – 15 Dec.	20,000	40,000
28.	Coot (Fulica atra)	15 Aug. – 15 March	7,500	15,000
29.	Lapwing (Vanellus vanellus)	15 Aug. – 15 March	7,500	15,000
30.	Wood pigeon (Columba palumbus)	1 Aug. – 31 March	7,500	15,000
31.	Stock dove (Columba oenas)	1 Aug. – 31 March	7,500	15,000
32.	Partridge (Perdix perdix)	15 Oct. – 31 Dec.	10,000	20,000
33.	Quail (Coturnix coturnix)	15 Aug. – 15 Nov.	7,500	15,000
34.	Mallard (Anas platyrhynchos)	15 Aug. – 28 Feb.	10,000	20,000
35.	Teal (Anas crecca)	15 Aug. – 15 March	10,000	20,000
36.	Gadwall (Anas strepera)	15 Aug. – 15 March	10,000	20,000
37.	Wigeon (Anas penelope)	15 Aug. – 15 March	10,000	20,000
38.	Pintail (Anas acuta)	15 Aug. – 15 March	10,000	20,000
39.	Garganey (Anas querquedula)	15 Aug. – 15 March	10,000	20,000
40.	Pochard (Aythya ferina)	15 Aug. – 15 March	10,000	20,000
41.	Tufted duck (Aythya fuligula)	15 Aug. – 15 March	10,000	20,000
42.	Ferruginous duck (Aythya nyroca)	15 Aug. – 15 March	10,000	20,000
43.	Scaup duck (Aythya marila)	15 Aug. – 15 March	10,000	20,000
44.	Goldeneye (Bucephala clangula)	15 Aug. – 15 March	10,000	20,000
45.	Red-crested pochard (Netta rufina)	15 Aug. – 15 March	10,000	20,000
46.	Long-tailed duck (Clangula hyemalis)	15 Aug. – 15 March	10,000	20,000
47.	Shoveler (Anas clypeata)	15 Aug. – 15 March	10,000	20,000

48.	Velvet scoter (<i>Melanitta fusca</i>)	15 Aug. – 15 March	10,000	20,000
49.	Common black scoter (<i>Melanitta nigra</i>)	15 Aug. – 15 March	10,000	20,000
50.	Woodcock (<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>)	1 Sept. – 30 Apr.	10,000	20,000
51.	Black-tailed godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>)	1 Sept. – 30 Apr.	10,000	20,000
52.	Jackdaw (<i>Corvus monedula</i>)	1 Aug. – 31 March	5,000	10,000
53.	Mistle thrush (<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>)	1 Aug. – 31 March	5,000	10,000
54.	Song thrush (<i>Turdus philomelos</i>)	1 Aug. – 31 March	5,000	10,000
55.	Redwing (<i>Turdus iliacus</i>)	1 Aug. – 31 March	5,000	10,000
56.	Fieldfare (<i>Turdus pilaris</i>)	1 Aug. – 31 March	5,000	10,000
57.	Grey heron (<i>Ardea cinerea</i>)	1 Aug. – 31 March	5,000	10,000
58.	Glossy ibis (<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>)	15 Aug. – 15 March	10,000	20,000
59.	Turtle-dove (<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>)	1 Aug. – 31 March	7,500	15,000

MAMMALS OF HUNTING INTEREST

and birds from the wild fauna whose taking and killing are prohibited and amount of compensations in case of illicit deeds

Running number	Name of species	Compensations in lei
1	2	3
A. MAMMALS		
1.	Elk (<i>Alces alces</i>)	3,000,000
2.	Hamster (<i>Cricetus cricetus</i>)	50,000
3.	Wolf (<i>Canis lupus</i>)	200,000
4.	Mink (<i>Lutreola lutreola</i>)	100,000
5.	Wild cat (<i>Felix silvestris</i>)	100,000
6.	Brown bear (<i>Ursus arctos</i>)	2,000,000
7.	Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>)	500,000
8.	European bison, wisent (<i>Bison bonasus</i>)	5,000,000
B. BIRDS		
1.	Imperial eagle (<i>Aquila heliaca</i>)	500,000
2.	Golden eagle (<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>)	500,000
3.	Steppe eagle (<i>Aquila rapax orientalis</i>)	300,000
4.	Booted eagle (<i>Hieraaetus pennatus</i>)	300,000
5.	Lesser spotted eagle (<i>Aquila pomarina</i>)	300,000
6.	Spotted eagle (<i>Aquila clanga</i>)	300,000
7.	Bonelli's eagle (<i>Hieraaetus fasciata</i>)	300,000
8.	Nutcracker (<i>Nucifraga caryocatactes</i>)	25,000
9.	Goldcrest (<i>Regulus sp.</i>)	10,000
10.	Avocet (<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>)	25,000
11.	White stork (<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>)	100,000
12.	Black stork (<i>Ciconia nigra</i>)	100,000
13.	Great snipe (<i>Gallinago media</i>)	10,000
14.	Penduline tit (<i>Remiz sp.</i>)	10,000
15.	Hedge sparrow (<i>Prunella sp.</i>)	10,000
16.	Eagle owl (<i>Bubo bubo</i>)	100,000
17.	Bittern (<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>)	25,000
18.	Nightjar (<i>Caprimulgus sp.</i>)	25,000
19.	Shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>)	100,000
20.	Ruddy shelduck (<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>)	100,000
21.	Tern (<i>Sterna sp.</i>)	15,000
22.	Small tern (<i>Chlidonias sp.</i>)	15,000
23.	Snow finch (<i>Montifringilla nivalis</i>)	15,000
24.	Chaffinche (<i>Fringilla sp.</i>)	10,000
25.	Woodpecker (<i>Dendrocopos sp.</i> ; <i>Picoides sp.</i> ; <i>Drycopus sp.</i>)	25,000
26.	Skylark (<i>Lullula sp.</i> ; <i>Melanocorypha sp.</i> ; <i>Alauda sp.</i> ; <i>Calandrella sp.</i>)	10,000
27.	Pratincole (<i>Glareola sp.</i>)	25,000
28.	Mophead (<i>Asio sp.</i>)	25,000
29.	Hawk owl (<i>Surnia ulula</i>)	25,000
30.	Pygmy owl (<i>Glaucidium passerinum</i>)	25,000
31.	Scops owl (<i>Otus scops</i>)	25,000

32.	Crane (<i>Grus grus</i>)	250,000
33.	Demoiselle crane (<i>Anthropoides virgo</i>)	250,000
34.	Black grouse (<i>Lyrurus tetrix</i>)	500,000
35.	White-tailed sea eagle (<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>)	250,000
36.	Wagtail (<i>Motacilla</i> sp.)	10,000
37.	Redstart (<i>Phoenicurus</i> sp.)	10,000
38.	Tree creeper (<i>Certhia</i> sp.)	10,000
39.	Raven (<i>Corvus corax</i>)	50,000
40.	Grebe (<i>Podiceps</i> sp.)	15,000
41.	Shag, green cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>)	15,000
42.	Pygmy cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax pygmaeus</i>)	15,000
43.	Spotted crake (<i>Porzana</i> sp.)	15,000
44.	Water rail (<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>)	15,000
45.	Corncrake (<i>Crex crex</i>)	25,000
46.	Cuckoo (<i>Cuculus canorus</i>)	25,000
47.	Little owl (<i>Athene noctua</i>)	50,000
48.	Black-throated diver (<i>Gavia artica</i>)	50,000
49.	Red-throated loon (<i>Gavia stellata</i>)	50,000
50.	Common loon (<i>Gavia immer</i>)	50,000
51.	Curlew (<i>Numenius</i> sp.)	25,000
52.	Swift (<i>Apus</i> sp.)	10,000
53.	Great bustard (<i>Otis tarda</i>)	1,000,000
54.	Roller (<i>Coracias garrulus</i>)	15,000
55.	Common egret (<i>Egretta alba</i>)	50,000
56.	Little egret (<i>Egretta garzetta</i>)	50,000
57.	Smew (<i>Mergus albellus</i>)	25,000
58.	Pipit (<i>Anthus</i> sp.)	10,000
59.	Greater flamingo (<i>Phoenicopterus ruber</i>)	15,000
60.	Sandpiper (<i>Tringa</i> sp.)	10,000
61.	Crossbill (<i>Loxia</i> sp.)	10,000
62.	Tree warbler (<i>Hippolais</i> sp.)	10,000
63.	Sandpiper (<i>Calidris</i> sp.)	15,000
64.	Manx shearwater (<i>Puffinus puffinus</i>)	15,000
65.	Black-shouldered kite (<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>)	300,000
66.	Black kite (<i>Milvus migrans</i>)	300,000
67.	Red kite (<i>Milvus milvus</i>)	300,000
68.	Woodpecker (<i>Picus</i> sp.)	25,000
69.	Lesser white-fronted goose (<i>Anser erythropus</i>)	40,000
70.	Snow goose (<i>Anser caerulescens</i>)	40,000
71.	Bar-headed goose (<i>Anser indicus</i>)	40,000
72.	Barnacle goose (<i>Branta leucopsis</i>)	40,000
73.	Red-breasted goose (<i>Branta ruficollis</i>)	50,000
74.	Golden oriole (<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>)	25,000
75.	Savi's warbler (<i>Locustella</i> sp.)	10,000
76.	Robin (<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>)	10,000
77.	Thrush nightingale (<i>Luscinia</i> sp.)	10,000
78.	Harrier (<i>Circus</i> sp.)	50,000
79.	Tawny owl (<i>Strix</i> sp.)	50,000
80.	Palas's sandgrouse (<i>Syrrhaptes paradoxus</i>)	25,000
81.	Swamp warbler (<i>Acrocephalus</i> sp.)	10,000
82.	Rose-coloured starling (<i>Sturnus roseus</i>)	10,000
83.	House martin, sand martin, bank swallow (<i>Delichon</i> sp., <i>Riparia</i> sp., <i>Hirundo</i> sp.)	10,000
84.	Whooper swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>)	100,000

85.	Bewick's swan (<i>Cygnus bewickii</i>)	100,000
86.	Mute swan (<i>Cygnus olor</i>)	100,000
87.	Spoonbill (<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>)	50,000
88.	Skua (<i>Stercorarius</i> sp.)	25,000
89.	Kittiwake (<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>)	25,000
90.	Whinchat, storechat (<i>Saxicola</i> sp.)	10,000
91.	Ring ouzel (<i>Turdus torquatus alpestris</i>)	10,000
92.	Blackbird (<i>Turdus merula</i>)	10,000
93.	Rock thrush (<i>Monticola saxatilis</i>)	15,000
94.	Tengmalm's owl (<i>Aegolius funereus</i>)	25,000
95.	Bullfinch (<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>)	10,000
96.	Flycatcher (<i>Ficedula</i> sp.)	10,000
97.	White-tailed plover (<i>Chetusia leucura</i>)	15,000
98.	Sociable plover (<i>Vanellus gregarius</i>)	15,000
99.	Spur-winged plover (<i>Vanellus spinosus</i>)	15,000
100.	Sanderling (<i>Calidris alba</i>)	15,000
101.	Phalarope (<i>Phalaropus</i> sp.)	15,000
102.	Wren (<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>)	10,000
103.	Stone curlew (<i>Burhinus oedicephalus</i>)	25,000
104.	Snow bunting (<i>Plectrophenax nivalis</i>)	25,000
105.	Dipper (<i>Cinclus</i> sp.)	10,000
106.	Pelican (<i>Pelecanus</i> sp.)	100,000
107.	Kingfisher (<i>Alcedo atthis</i>)	25,000
108.	Tern (<i>Hydroprogne</i> sp.; <i>Gelochelidon</i> sp.)	20,000
<hr/>		
109.	Gull (<i>Larus</i> sp.)	20,000
110.	Wheatear (<i>Oenanthe</i> sp.)	15,000
111.	Ruddy turnstone (<i>Arenaria interpres</i>)	15,000
112.	Leaf warbler (<i>Phylloscopus</i> sp.)	10,000
113.	Tit (<i>Parus</i> sp.)	10,000
114.	Long-tailed tit (<i>Aegithalos</i> sp.)	10,000
115.	Golden plover (<i>Pluvialis</i> sp.)	15,000
116.	Rock partridge (<i>Alectoris graeca</i>)	50,000
117.	Bunting (<i>Emberiza</i> sp.)	10,000
118.	Bee eater (<i>Merops apiaster</i>)	15,000
119.	Nightingale (<i>Luscinia</i> sp.; <i>Luscinia</i> sp.)	10,000
120.	Plover (<i>Charadrius</i> sp.)	15,000
121.	Hoopoe (<i>Upupa epops</i>)	35,000
122.	White-headed duck (<i>Oxyura leucocephala</i>)	50,000
123.	Swallow (<i>Hirunda</i> sp.)	10,000
124.	Oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>)	15,000
125.	Shrike (<i>Lanius</i> sp.)	10,000
126.	Scrub warbler (<i>Sylvia</i> sp.)	10,000
127.	Bar-tailed godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>)	25,000
128.	Little bustard (<i>Otis tetrax</i>)	100,000
129.	Goldfinch (<i>Caraduelis</i> sp.)	10,000
130.	Cattle egret (<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>)	15,000
131.	Squacco heron (<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>)	15,000
132.	Night heron (<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>)	15,000
133.	Little bittern (<i>Ixobrychus minutus</i>)	15,000
134.	Purple heron (<i>Ardea purpurea</i>)	15,000
135.	Barn owl (<i>Tyto alba guttata</i>)	50,000
136.	Cetti's warbler (<i>Cettia cetti</i>)	10,000
137.	Short-toed eagle, harrier eagle (<i>Circaetus circaetus gallicus</i>)	100,000

138.	Falcon (<i>Falco</i> sp.)	50,000
139.	Buzzard (<i>Buteo</i> sp.)	50,000
140.	Nuthatch (<i>Sitta europaea</i>)	10,000
141.	Osprey (<i>Pandion haliaëtus</i>)	50,000
142.	Accipiter (<i>Accipiter</i> sp.)	25,000
143.	Honey buzzard (<i>Pernis apivorus</i>)	50,000
144.	Egyptian vulture (<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>)	100,000
145.	Black vulture (<i>Aegyptius monachus</i>)	1,000,000
146.	Griffon vulture (<i>Gyps fulvus</i>)	1,000,000
147.	Lammergeyer (<i>Gypaëtus barbatus</i>)	1,000,000

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