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T-PVS (2015) 30

CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF EUROPEAN WILDLIFE
AND NATURAL HABITATS

Standing Committee

35th meeting

Strasbourg, 1-4 December 2015
Palais de l'Europe, Room 5

REPORT

*Memorandum of the Secretariat
established by
the Directorate of Democratic Governance*

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PART I – OPENING

1. OPENING OF THE MEETING AND ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

Relevant documents: T-PVS (2015) 1 - Draft agenda
T-PVS (2015) 27 - Annotated draft agenda

The Chair, Mr Øystein Størkersen, opened the 35th meeting of the Standing Committee to the Bern convention on 1st December 2015 at 9.30 am. The draft agenda was adopted with minor amendments.

2. CHAIRMAN'S REPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE DELEGATIONS AND FROM THE SECRETARIAT

Relevant documents: T-PVS (2015) 6 and 26 Reports of the Bureau meetings in March and September 2015
T-PVS (2014) 15 – Abridged report of the 34th Standing Committee meeting

The Committee took note of the information presented by the Chair and the Secretariat on the implementation of the Programme of Activities for 2015, and welcomed the significant results achieved this year. In particular, the Committee praised the progress achieved in the further development of ecological networks, the prevention and control of invasive alien species, and the implementation of the Tunis Action Plan against illegal killing of birds. The Committee also recognised the proactive contribution of the Groups of Experts in identifying and addressing new emerging challenges.

The Committee further welcomed the continuous efforts made by the Secretariat towards raising the visibility of the convention in and outside the European Continent, through both the development of specific communication actions and continued co-ordination with other international organisations.

The Committee thanked the Parties that made additional contributions to the budget of the convention, enabling the Secretariat to fulfil, and even expand, the scope and reach of a particularly ambitious programme of activities in 2015.

PART II – MONITORING AND IMPLEMENTATION OF LEGAL ASPECTS

3. MONITORING OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LEGAL ASPECTS OF THE CONVENTION

3.1 Biennial reports 2009-2010, 2011-2012, 2013-2014 concerning exceptions made to Articles 4, 5, 6, 7 or 8 and quadrennial reports 2009-2012

Relevant documents: T-PVS/Inf (2015) 6 – Summary tables of reporting under the Bern convention
Biennial Reports 2009-2010
Biennial Reports 2011-2012
Biennial Reports 2013-2014

The Secretariat recalled that, in conformity with Article 9, paragraph 2, of the Parties having made exceptions to Articles 4, 5, 6, 7 or 8 shall present these exceptions in writing. According to a practice adopted by the Standing Committee, Parties may also present general reports on the implementation of the convention.

The Committee took note of the biennial reports submitted by nineteen parties for the reporting cycle 2013-2014, and requested Parties not having reported to do so as soon as possible.

The Committee warmly thanked the Parties having used the Online Reporting System (ORS) for their submissions during the testing phase, and asked the Secretariat to take stock of pending problems and collect the views of the users in view of the further improvement of the System.

The Committee reminded EU countries that the current regulations do not prevent the EU member States from reporting on the Bern convention using the Habides reporting system. However, the reports so submitted should comply with the conditions set under Article 9 of the convention, as clarified at the 34th Standing Committee meeting. The preparation by the EU of an analysis comparing the information requested by the Bern convention and the reporting requirements under relevant EU instruments is a preliminary condition for the future use of Habides as a valid reporting tool under Article 9 of the convention by those EU member states which so wish. Yet, the Committee encourages the widespread use of the ORS as a way to respond to Parties' concerns about the need to streamlining reporting under different biodiversity-related conventions.

Finally, the Committee reminded Parties to refer to the Revised Resolution No. 2 (1993) on the scope of Articles 8 and 9 of the Bern convention, in conjunction with the convention's explanatory report, for all matters related to the interpretation of Article 9.

3.2 Report on the implementation of the convention in Greece

Relevant document: T-PVS/Inf (2015) 22 – Expert's report on the implementation of the convention in Greece

The Committee took note of the legal report by Ms Virginia Murray on the implementation of the convention in Greece, and thanked her for the excellent work. The Committee further regretted the absence of a delegate of Greece, but appreciated to know from Ms Murray that the national officers interviewed for the finalisation of the report showed agreement towards its preliminary conclusions.

Moreover, the Committee took note of the concerns expressed by MEDASSET regarding the lack of significant funding and administrative investment of time and political will, necessary to enable Greece to fully comply with its international obligations in the field of nature conservation.

The Committee also noted that Greece has now a rather comprehensive legal framework in the field of nature conservation, and that additional efforts should be devoted to its concrete implementation. The Committee concluded by emphasising on the utility of the legal report for both Greece and the EU, in order to better address the gaps and shortcomings identified in the implementation of the convention.

PART III – MONITORING OF SPECIES AND HABITATS

4. MONITORING OF SPECIES AND HABITATS

The Secretariat reminded that Contracting Parties have the possibility to report to the plenary on specific conservation actions that have not been dealt with by the Groups of Experts. Romania expressed the wish to present the results of a sturgeon's monitoring programme on the Lower Danube.

4.1 Conservation of birds

Relevant documents: T-PVS (2015) 4 – Report of the 2nd meeting of the Special Focal Points for illegal killing of birds
 TPVS/Inf (2015) 7 – Compilation of National reports on the questionnaire on the standardisation of Gravity factors
 T-PVS/Inf (2015) 9 – Analysis of the replies of Parties on the list of gravity factors
 T-PVS (2015) 25 – Report of the 5th meeting of the Group of Experts on the conservation of birds
 T-PVS/Inf (2015) 12 – Draft list of Gravity Factors
 T-PVS (2015) 3 – Sentencing Principles
 T-PVS (2015) 19 – Draft Recommendation on gravity factors and sentencing principles
 T-PVS/Inf (2015) 3 – Methodology document for the identification of black-spots of illegal killing of birds

a. Group of Experts on the conservation of birds

The Committee took note of the report and conclusions of the 5th meeting of the Group of Experts on the conservation of wild birds, held in Strasbourg, on 12-13 October 2015.

In particular, the Committee noted the request of the Group to continue working on the draft Action Plan for the recovery and reintroduction of the Osprey, with a view to further improving the current text by a deeper analysis of the several threats affecting the species and of the links between successful conservation actions and habitat management. More clear actions should also be identified, taking into account the need of prioritising the areas to be targeted and the osprey's natural spread. The Committee noted that reintroduction is an important but controversial issue and agreed that this conservation tool should not be generalised, and that priority should be given to the natural recolonisation. Moreover, supporting the statement of the delegate of Switzerland, the Committee agreed that the future action plan should take into consideration the applicable IUCN criteria.

In light of the above, the Committee decided to convene, in 2016, an ad hoc Working Group made up of a restricted pool of Experts on the osprey in view of the submission of a final draft to its 36th meeting. The Committee took note of the interest of Switzerland, Pro Natura and BirdLife Switzerland, as well as of the International Association for Falconry and Conservation of Birds of Prey to take part in this working group.

The Committee further encouraged other contracting parties to volunteer for participating in this work.

The Committee further welcomed the assistance of the Bureau and of the Group of Experts regarding complaints related to bird species, and invited the authorities of the countries with pending complaints to continue cooperating with these bodies to find the most appropriate solutions at the shortest delay. In this respect, the Committee also noted the worries of the Group of Experts in relation to the situation of migratory birds in the Northern-East coast of Bulgaria and decided to take these into account when examining the relevant open file.

Finally, the Committee took note of the delays in the organisation of a joint AEWA / Bern convention mission to Iceland in relation with the afforestation policy of the country, and invited Icelandic authorities to facilitate the organisation of such a visit during the first semester of 2016. The Secretariat is invited to report on the findings of the mission at next Standing Committee meeting. Should the visit be cancelled, the authorities of Iceland will be invited to report in writing on the follow-up given to Recommendation No. 96 (2002) on conservation of natural habitats and wildlife, especially birds, in afforestation of lowland in Iceland.

b. Eradication of illegal killing, trapping, and trade of wild birds

The Committee took note of the report and decisions of the second meeting of the Special Focal Points for illegal killing of birds, and welcomed the progress, clearly steady in some parties, in the implementation of the Tunis Action Plan 2020.

The Committee took further note of the imminent setting-up of the Mediterranean Task Force on Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds under the CMS, and welcomed it as a strong contribution to the goals set by the Tunis Action Plan in that specific region. The Committee stressed that illegal killing of birds is a matter for which international co-ordination has worked particularly well, achieving to build-up solid synergies and cooperation while avoiding overlapping. In this respect, the Committee also thanked the EU, the AEWA, the Interpol, BirdLife International and the FACE for the continuous efforts towards the enforcement and dissemination of the Bern convention's tools and recommendations in this field.

Regarding coordination, the Committee noted again the need to enhance inter-sector cooperation at national level, particularly between the authorities in charge of biodiversity-related matters and the Ministries of Interior or Home Affairs, and of Justice, and invited parties to strengthen efforts towards addressing this matter.

In addition, the Committee noted that, according to Tunis Action Plan, parties were requested to set-up – by 2015 - national policing/investigation priorities to tackle illegal killing, trapping and trade of wild birds, taking the criteria listed in Recommendation No. 171 (2014) into account. Therefore the Committee invited parties to communicate, at its next meeting, the respective lists of national priorities, and to report on the mid-term progress towards the implementation of the Tunis Action Plan.

Besides, the Committee welcomed the excellent documents prepared by Mr Nicholas Crampton, and invited all Parties to bring them to the knowledge of relevant officers.

With this in mind, the Committee examined, amended and adopted the following Recommendation:

- Recommendation No. 177 (2015) on the gravity factors and sentencing principles for the evaluation of offences against birds, and in particular the illegal killing, trapping and trade of wild birds.

Finally, the Committee thanked SEO/BirdLife and the authorities of Spain for the excellent hosting of the meeting of the Special Focal Points (SFP) in 2015, and decided to convene a third meeting of the Network of Special Focal Points in the first half of next year. Parties who have not yet appointed a Special Focal Point can still do so by notifying the name and contact details of the appointed officer to the Secretariat.

4.2 Biodiversity and Climate Change

Relevant documents: T-PVS (2015) 8 – Report of the meeting of the ad hoc Select Group on Climate Change and Biodiversity
T-PVS/Inf (2015) 25 – Draft work-plan on Climate change and biodiversity

The Committee took note of the report of the meeting of the ad hoc Select Group of Experts on biodiversity and climate change and warmly thanked the parties that participated in its work, as well as the authorities of Italy for the hosting of the meeting.

Moreover the Committee welcomed the excellent document presented by Prof. Brian Huntley, on which the ad hoc Select Group based its considerations for the preparation of a new work-plan on biodiversity and climate change.

The Committee noted that the new work-plan is ambitious, also because progress in the implementation of previous recommendations has been so far rather slow. However, thank to the renewed commitment of the parties towards providing an effective response to climate change, as well as to the interest and support already shown by other conservation agencies, the national authorities should be able to deliver the expected results in the coming years.

The Committee decided to endorse the work-plan and invited parties to urgently implement the already adopted guidance and recommendations, to share best practices in the appropriate *fora*, and to put in place the tools for the effective implementation of the workplan, with the assistance and under the supervision of the Group of Experts on biodiversity and climate change. Moreover, the Committee noted the need to rapidly adapt the management of protected areas to the challenges posed by climate change and invited the managers of European Diploma holding areas, as well as the managers of Emerald Network's candidate sites, to implement appropriate guidance in this field and to carry-out regular assessments of the impact of climate change in their protected areas.

4.3 Invasive Alien Species

Relevant documents: T-PVS (2015) 10 – Report of the meeting of the Group of Experts
T-PVS/Inf (2015) 17 - Compilation of National Reports on IAS
TPVS (2015) 7 – Report of the Workshop on the “Feral ungulates and their impact on Island Biodiversity in the Mediterranean and Macaronesian Regions”, La Gomera (Spain), 23-24.03.2015)
TPVS (2015) 5 - Draft recommendation on the control of feral ungulates in islands of the Mediterranean and Macaronesian Regions
T-PVS/Inf (2015) 1 – Draft European Code of Conduct on Plantation Forestry and IAS

T-PVS (2015) 12 – Draft recommendation on the European Code of Conduct on Plantation Forestry and IAS
TPVS/Inf (2015) 14 - The Bern convention and the EU Regulation 1143/2014 on the Prevention and Management of the Introduction and Spread of Invasive Alien Species
T-PVS (2015) 11 - Draft recommendation on action to promote and complement the implementation of EU Regulation 1143/2014 on IAS
T-PVS (2015) 23 – Draft agenda of the workshop on the eradication of the ruddy duck

a. Meeting of the Group of Experts on IAS

The Committee took note of the report of the meeting of the 11th Meeting of the Group of Experts, and thanked the Slovenian conservation authorities for their warm welcome and the excellent organisation of the meeting. The Committee took further note of the proposals of the Group for its future work, and appreciated the focus on risk assessment, prevention, and the identification of new pathways.

Moreover, following a presentation of the Code of conduct on plantation forestry and IAS by the author, Dr Giuseppe Brundu, and taking note of the comments of the EU and its Member States highlighting some gaps to be addressed, as well as the suggestion of using the words “planted forests” instead of “plantation forestry”, the Committee decided to recirculate the document for additional comments by Parties and to present a new amended draft at its next meeting for possible endorsement.

The Committee also recalled that the dissemination of the guidance and codes of conduct so far prepared may benefit from the translation into national languages and welcomed the recent translation of the Code of conduct for botanic gardens on IAS into Russian language. Finally the Committee highlighted the recent publication and dissemination of a Polish code of conduct on horticulture and invasive alien plant species as an example of good practices to be possibly followed by other parties.

b. Workshop on the feral ungulates and their impact on Island Biodiversity in the Mediterranean and Macaronesian Regions

The Committee thanked conservation authorities of the Canarian Regional Government for the excellent preparation and hosting of the workshop on “Feral ungulates and their impact on Island Biodiversity in the Mediterranean and Macaronesian Regions”, held in the island of La Gomera on 23-25 March 2015, and it took further note of the report of the meeting and of its conclusions.

Moreover, the Committee examined and adopted the following Recommendation:

- Recommendation No. 178 (2015) on the control of feral ungulates in islands of the Mediterranean and Macaronesian Regions.

c. The Bern convention and EU Regulation 1143/2014 on the Prevention and Management of the Introduction and Spread of Invasive Alien Species

The Committee took note of the report by Dr Arie Trouwborst on the role that the Bern convention could play in extending beyond the EU the actions provided for in the EU’s Regulation 1143/2014 on the Prevention and Management of the Introduction and Spread of Invasive Alien Species. It further thanked Dr Trouwborst for the excellent work carried out.

The Committee examined and adopted the following Recommendation:

- Recommendation No. 179 (2015) on actions to promote and complement the implementation of EU Regulation 1143/2014 on Invasive Alien Species.

d. Monitoring of the European Strategy for the eradication of the ruddy duck

The Committee thanked French conservation authorities for the organisation of a workshop concerning the implementation of Recommendation No. 149 (2010) on the eradication of the ruddy duck (*Oxyura jamaicensis*) in the Western Palaearctic, to be held in Saint Aignan de Grand Lieu (Nantes,

France) on 14 and 15 December 2015. The workshop will serve to assess progress in the implementation of the Action Plan and to propose some amendments to Recommendation No. 149 (2010), taking into account the fact that the latter covers the period 2011-2015.

4.4 Conservation of Amphibians and Reptiles

Relevant documents: T-PVS (2015) 13 – Report of the meeting of the Group of Experts
 T-PVS/Inf (2015) 15 - Demography of marine turtles nesting in the Mediterranean Sea
 T-PVS/Inf (2015) 18 – Compilation of National Reports on the conservation of Amphibians and Reptiles
 T-PVS/Inf (2015) 20 - Priorities for conservation of amphibians and reptiles in Europe
 T-PVS (2015) 9 – Draft recommendation on the prevention and control of the *Batrachochytrium salamandrivorans* chytrid fungus

The Committee took note of the report and conclusions of the meeting of the Group of Experts on Amphibians and Reptiles, and congratulated the participants for the substantial work carried out despite a long period without regular meetings. The Committee also thanked Swiss conservation authorities and the KARCH for their warm welcome and the excellent organisation of the meeting; it further warmly greeted the outgoing Chair of the Group of Experts, Mr Richard Richard Podloucky, for his support in keeping alive the work of the convention in the field of amphibians and reptiles in the past years.

The Committee emphasized on the peculiarity of this group of Experts, which remains the only European intergovernmental platform for the conservation of amphibian and reptiles, and it agreed to convene its meetings on a more regular basis. It further took note of the proposals of the Group for its future work and invited parties to facilitate their implementation.

Besides, the Committee acknowledged the outcomes of the 5th Mediterranean conference on marine turtles and, in particular, the gap analysis and research priorities on the demography of marine turtles nesting in the Mediterranean Sea. It further expressed its strong support to the work carried out under the Mediterranean Marine Turtle Conferences, and encouraged the concerned parties to take the relevant recommendations into account.

In addition, the Committee noted the information submitted by MEDASSET on the results of a recent research carried out by the Marine Turtle Conservation Project in north Cyprus using stable isotope analysis, and suggesting that Lake Bardawil (Egypt) may be a feeding, development or overwintering habitat for sea turtles. The Committee encouraged the continuation of this kind of scientific projects.

Moreover, the Committee took note of the continuous spread of the small Indian mongoose in some Balkan countries, as a major threat to several endemic species and subspecies that should rather be a conservation priority. It therefore invited the authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and Montenegro, together with other neighboring countries, to address - as a matter of urgency - the actions recommended under Recommendation No. 140 (2009) on the control of the small Indian mongoose (*Herpestes auropunctatus*) in South-east Europe.

In addition, the Committee thanked Professors An Martel and Frank Pasmans for contributing, through their scientific studies, on alerting the parties on the dangers associated with the spread of the *Batrachochytrium salamandrivorans* and on its impact on Europe's salamanders.

Therefore the Committee examined, amended and adopted the following Recommendation:

- Recommendation No. 176 (2015) on the prevention and control of the *Batrachochytrium salamandrivorans* (BS) chytrid fungus,

and invited contracting parties to urgently implement it.

Finally, the Committee stressed that the *Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis* (BD) is also dangerously spreading in some parties and invited the concerned countries to urgently implement monitoring programmes of populations' trends and BD infections at national level.

4.5 Conservation of other threatened Species

The Secretariat presented the outcomes of a number of meetings and initiatives organised with the contribution of the Bern convention in favour of threatened species.

a. European Red List workshop

The Committee took note of the collaboration between the convention and the IUCN for the organization of a training on the Red Lists for Bryophytes and Terrestrial Molluscs, held at the Council of Europe premises in Paris, on 20th October 2015. Participants were trained at applying the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria on both the global and the regional levels. The workshop also addressed how the European Red List can be used in decision-making at the European level.

b. Caucasus leopard and wildlife conference

Relevant document: TPVS/Inf (2015) 13 – International Experts Workshop “Conservation of the Leopard in the Caucasus”: Findings and recommendations

The Committee took note of the outcomes of the international workshop on “Conservation of the Leopard in the Caucasus Ecoregion” organized by the Caucasus Leopard Working Group (Cat Specialist Group, IUCN) with the support of the convention. The Workshop took place in Tbilisi, Georgia, on 9–10 October 2014, and assessed the implementation of the Caucasus Leopard Strategy, identified current challenges and put forward recommendations for the updating of the Strategy.

c. New approaches towards biodiversity conservation (European bison)

The Committee took note of the information presented by the Secretariat concerning the convention’s support to a Conference held in Minsk to discuss, among other issues, conservation of the European Bison, including progress in the implementation of the Action Plan endorsed by the Committee in its Recommendation 102 (2003).

d. International Balkan Lynx Symposium

Relevant document: T-PVS/Inf (2015) 28 – International Balkan Lynx Symposium . Report

The Committee took note of the outcomes of the International Balkan Lynx Symposium, held at the Dajti National Park, Albania, on 21-22 October 2015. The Symposium was organised by KORA and the IUCN Cat Specialist Group, with the support of the convention. Participants noted with concern the challenges for the survival of the subspecies *Lynx lynx balcanicus*, recently classified as Critically Endangered by the IUCN, and the need for concerned Parties to reinforce their support to the Balkan Lynx Recovery Programme. The Committee took note of the recommendation made at the Symposium about the need to consider the inclusion of the *Lynx lynx balcanicus* in Appendix II of the convention.

4.6 Habitats

4.6.1 Protected Areas and Ecological Networks

Relevant documents: T-PVS/PA (2015) 6 - Mid-term review of progress achieved in the implementation of the Emerald Network Calendar (2011-2020)
T-PVS/PA (2015) 13 – Report of the 7th meeting of the Group of Experts on Protected Areas and Ecological Networks

a. Report of the 7th meeting of the Group of Experts on Protected Areas and Ecological Networks and mid-term review of implementation of the Emerald Network Calendar 2011-2020

The Committee took note of the report of the Group of Experts, as well as the mid-term progress in the implementation of the Emerald Network Calendar (2011-2020), and of the proposals of the Group for its future work. The Committee greeted Mr. Jacques Stein, the outgoing Chair of the Group of Experts for his dedication and hard work. It further thanked the the European Environment Agency and its European

Topic Centre on Biological Diversity for the crucial technical and scientific support provided throughout 2015.

The Committee endorsed the proposal of the Group of Experts on Protected Areas and Ecological Networks to set up a restricted ad-hoc group on reporting, which will be charged with the drafting of the form to be used by Parties for reporting on the Emerald Network implementation, as required by Resolution No. 8 (2012). The Committee gave mandate to the Bureau to prepare its Terms of reference and explore funding possibilities where needed.

b. Draft revised Calendar for the implementation of the Emerald Network (2011-2020)

Relevant document: T-PVS/PA (2015) 16 – Draft revised Calendar for the implementation of the Emerald Network (2011-2020)

The Committee noted the need to update the Calendar for the implementation of the Emerald Network, to set the year 2018 as a timeline for the first reporting exercise on the Network's implementation, as foreseen in Resolution No. 8 (2012).

The Committee examined and adopted the following document:

- Revised Calendar for the implementation of the Emerald Network (2011-2020).

c. Draft updated lists of candidate Emerald sites and Emerald sites

Relevant document: T-PVS/PA (2015) 14 – Draft updated list of officially nominated candidate Emerald sites

The Committee took note of the 429 areas proposed as candidate Emerald sites by Georgia, Norway, and the Russian Federation. Following the sponsorship by Belarus of the proposal by the Russian Federation, the Committee agreed to the official nomination of all sites proposed.

The Committee examined, and adopted the following document:

- Updated list of officially nominated candidate Emerald sites.

d. Follow-up of Recommendation No. 25 (1991) on the conservation of natural areas outside protected areas proper

Relevant documents: T-PVS/PA (2015) 08 – Report on the follow-up of Recommendation No. 25 (1991) on the conservation of natural areas outside protected areas proper
T-PVS (2015) 18 – Draft Recommendation on improving the conservation of nature outside protected areas proper

The Committee examined the report prepared by Dr Jongman on the follow-up of Recommendation No. 25 (1991) on the conservation of natural areas outside protected areas proper, and thanked the author for his excellent work.

The Committee examined, amended, and adopted the following Recommendation:

- Recommendation No. 180 (2015) on improving the conservation of nature outside protected areas.

4.6.2 European Diploma for Protected Areas

a. Report of the meeting of the Group of Specialists on the European Diploma for Protected Areas, follow-up of decisions, and adopted Resolutions

Relevant documents: T-PVS/DE (2015) 9 – Report of the meeting of the Group of Specialists on European Diploma for Protected Areas
T-PVS/DE (2015) 13 - Progress report on the Fulfilment of the Resolution of the Committee of Ministers (2012)19 on the European Diploma to the Poloniny National Park
T-PVS/DE (2015) 14 – Report of the visit of the Independent Expert to Poloniny National Park
T-PVS/DE (2015) 11 – Adopted resolutions concerning the European Diploma for Protected Areas in 2015

The Committee took note of the report of the meeting of the Group, including the proposals for future work, and greeted the outgoing Chair of the Group of Specialists for his support, excellent work, and dedication over the past years.

The Committee took note of the resolutions adopted by the Council of Europe Committee of Ministers for the award of the European Diploma for Protected Areas to the Vashlovani Protected Areas (Georgia) and the renewal of the Diploma to the National Park Weerribben-Wieden (the Netherlands), and complimented the concerned parties for these important recognitions.

The Committee took further note of the Opinions adopted by the Group of Specialists following the exceptional on-the-spot appraisals to, respectively, the Podyji National Park (the Czech Republic) and Thayatal National Park (Austria), and to the Bayerischer Wald National Park (Germany), and called upon the national authorities of the three parties to take in due consideration the relevant recommendations made by the Group of Specialists.

Moreover, the Committee deeply assessed the situation of the Poloniny National Park (Slovak Republic) in light of the draft Resolution prepared in March 2015 by the Group of Specialists, proposing the withdrawal of the European Diploma for Protected Areas awarded to Park due to the non-fulfilment of the mandatory conditions agreed by the Committee of Ministers.

The Committee took note of the conclusions of the expert's report following the advisory mission to the Slovak component sites of the Primeval Beech Forests of the Carpathians and the Ancient Beech Forests of Germany World Heritage Site, stressing that, despite the steps recently taken by the Slovak authorities, the management plan of Poloniny National Park is still pending and the delays in the implementation of the conditions and recommendations attached to the award of the Diploma have undermined compliance.

The Committee also considered the information personally submitted by the State Secretary of the Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic on the recent measures undertaken to achieve full compliance, as well as on their preliminary results. The Committee highly appreciated the personal commitment of the State Secretary towards continuing to properly addressing the still pending issues, and to step-up efforts towards the adoption of the management plan for the area, foreseen to take place in April 2016.

In view of the above, and taking note of the declarations of support of a number of contracting parties, the Committee unanimously decided to grant a last stay to the Poloniny National Park in order to enable the authorities to finalise the process towards the adoption of the management plan and to achieve full compliance with the other conditions and recommendations attached to the Resolution renewing the Diploma. The Committee considered that the withdrawal of the European Diploma in such a delicate moment would rather undermine the positive ongoing process.

Finally, the Committee took note of the readiness of the Slovak authorities to report to the convention's institutional bodies, and gave mandate to the Group of Specialists on the European Diploma for Protected Areas and to the Bureau to review the progress achieved by the authorities. The Bureau will then make recommendations as to the follow-up to be given to the draft Resolution proposing the withdrawal of the award at the 36th Standing Committee meeting, where needed.

b. Celebration of the 50th Anniversary of the European Diploma for Protected Areas

c. Workshop Protected Areas in Europe: the next 50 years: Pisa Declaration and draft recommendation

Relevant documents: Pisa Declaration
T-PVS (2015) 15 - Draft recommendation on the Future of the European Diploma for Protected Areas

The Committee welcomed the several events organized to mark the golden jubilee of the European Diploma for Protected Areas (EDPA), and warmly thanked the countries that organised national events in their Diploma holding areas.

The Committee took further note of the conclusions of the Workshop on “Protected Areas in Europe: the next 50 years” and thanked the Regional Park of Migliarino, San Rossore and Massaciuccoli, the Tuscany Region and Italian conservation authorities for the excellent organisation of the workshop. Moreover, the Committee welcomed and endorsed the Pisa Declaration, containing a vision for the future of the European Diploma for Protected Areas.

Finally, the Committee examined and adopted the following Recommendation:

- Recommendation No. 181 (2015) on the future of the European Diploma for Protected Areas.

PART IV – MONITORING OF SPECIFIC SITES AND POPULATIONS

5. SPECIFIC SITES AND POPULATIONS

Documents pertinents: T-PVS (2015) 28 – Résumé des dossiers et des plaintes
T-PVS/Inf (2015) 4 – Registre des dossiers de la Convention de Berne

5.1 Files opened

- **2004/1 - Ukraine: Proposed navigable waterway in the Bystroe Estuary (Danube delta)**

Relevant document: T-PVS/Files (2015) 12 – Government report Ukraine

This case concerns the excavation of a shipping canal in Bystroe estuary of the Danube delta in Ukraine, which is likely to affect adversely both the Ukrainian Danube Biosphere Reserve – the most important of Ukraine’s wetlands – and the whole Danube delta dynamics.

The Committee took note of the oral reports of Ukraine and Romania, including on the outcomes of the meetings of the Joint Commission organized in 2015. The Committee took also note of the views expressed by the Bureau at its last meeting, suggesting keeping the case-file open for one more year as a way to ensure the continuation of a positive dynamic of mutual co-operation and dialogue, under the aegis of the Joint Commission.

With the agreement of the concerned parties, the Committee decided to keep the case-file open and to entrust the Joint Commission with the task of acting as a supervisory and co-ordination body that will address the remaining issues, including the re-assessment of the EIA in a transboundary context, where appropriate.

The Committee invited the Joint Commission to keep the Bureau informed on progress and to report at the 36th Standing Committee meeting.

- **1995/6 - Cyprus: Akamas peninsula**

Relevant documents: T-PVS/Files (2015) 25 – Government report
T-PVS/Files (2015) 26 – NGO report
T-PVS/Files (2015) 28 - EU report

This case concerns plans for the tourist development in the Peninsula of Akamas (Cyprus) with detrimental effect on an ecologically valuable area with many rare plant and animal species protected under the Bern convention. It was first discussed at the 16th meeting of the Standing Committee in 1996. Two on-the-spot appraisals were carried-out in 1997 and 2002 and a recommendation adopted in 1997.

The Committee regretted the absence of delegates from Cyprus, and took note of the succinct information submitted in writing by national authorities, as presented by the Secretariat.

The Committee took further note of the concerns expressed by Terra Cypria as complainant, supported by MEDASSET. The delegate of the European Union further informed about a renewed dialogue with the authorities of Cyprus on the Akamas Peninsula, the forthcoming mapping exercise that the authorities committed to carry-out next year, as well as the country's involvement in an EU Pilot project that will also seek to address some of the concerns raised by the NGOs. Regarding Limni, the delegate of the EU recalled that a reasoned opinion was issued in April and that the European Commission will decide on further steps after the analysis of the country's reply.

The Committee decided to keep the case-file open, while strongly regretting the absence of fully informative reports to the Bureau from both sides, stressing that providing information is an essential step towards seeking for the appropriate solutions. The Committee invited both the authorities and the complainant to improve communication with the Secretariat in the coming months.

➤ **2004/2 - Bulgaria: Wind farms in Balchik and Kaliakra –Via Pontica**

Relevant documents: T-PVS/Files (2015) 22 – Government report
T-PVS/Files (2015) 35 – NGO report
T-PVS/Files (2015) 28 – EU report

This case was first submitted to question the building of wind farms in Balchik and Kaliakra, on the Black Sea coast; it has since extended to the exponential rise in wind farms' developments in Bulgaria.

The Committee took note of the reports of Bulgarian authorities and of the complainant, as well as of the concerns expressed by the representative of Eurobats in relation to the development of windfarms and the corresponding loss of protected habitats, with consequent negative impacts on bats' conservation.

Moreover, the Committee took note of the views of the representative of the AEWA, recalling that Bulgaria is also on-going an Implementation Review Process under the AEWA, in relation to the windfarm of Smin. The representative of the AEWA, so as previous speakers, recognised the positive steps recently undertaken by the authorities to resolve the pending legislative issues; however, he also noted the need to ensure that an independent, comprehensive and quality post-construction monitoring is carried out, together with the need to strengthen the EIA procedures in order to provide for improved and high quality assessments of windfarm proposals. He further noted that the Natura 2000 network is insufficient with respect to the coverage of Red-breasted Goose feeding areas and the measures put in place by the Government for Special Protected Areas under the EU Birds Directive will need to be complemented in order to avoid loss of and impact on the Red-breasted Goose habitats.

Some other parties encouraged the government of Bulgaria to continue its efforts towards addressing the issues raised in Recommendation No. 130 (2007), so to ensure full compliance with its provisions. The delegate of the European Union further informed that the judgment of the European Court of Justice is expected in January 2016.

In conclusion, the Committee decided to keep the case-file open, emphasising on the need to strengthen surveillance after any infrastructure developments to ensure the implementation of the appropriate mitigation measures. The Committee invited the authorities of Bulgaria to step-up efforts towards the full implementation of the relevant Recommendation, and to carry out a comprehensive, independent, and quality assessment of the impact of windfarms' developments in the concerned area. It further instructed the Bureau to follow-up on this case, prior to the next Standing Committee meeting.

➤ **2007/1 Italy: Eradication and trade of the American grey squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*)**

Relevant document: T-PVS/Files (2015) 31 – Government report

This case concerns the presence of the American grey squirrel in Italy, as a serious threat for the survival of the protected native red squirrel, and the related potential to turn the invasion of this species into a continental problem.

The Committee welcomed the progress achieved by Italy through the adoption of the Decree on banning the trade and detention of the species, as well as through the implementation of the EU funded LIFE project. The Committee took further note of the commitment of Italy to sustain both the eradication and awareness measures initiated under the LIFE project after the latter will come to an end. However, noting that eradication is not yet fully achieved, the Committee decided to keep this case-file open and invited Italy to report on progress at its next meeting.

➤ **2010/5 - Greece: threats to marine turtles in Thines Kiparissias**

Relevant documents: T-PVS/Files (2015) 30 – Government report
 T-PVS/Files (2015) 29 – Complainant report (MEDASSET)
 T-PVS/Files (2015) 53 – Report of the NGO (ARCHELON)
 T-PVS/Files (2015) 28 – EU report

This complaint denounces uncontrolled tourism developments on a NATURA 2000 site (THINES KYPARISSIAS - GR2550005), with potential impacts on *Caretta caretta*. In 2014 the Standing Committee adopted Recommendation No. 174 (2014) on the conservation of the loggerhead sea turtle (*Caretta caretta*) and of sand dunes and other coastal habitats in Southern Kyparissia bay, following an on-the-spot appraisal to the site.

The Committee took note of the national report, as presented by the Secretariat in the absence of a Delegate of Greece. Moreover, the Committee took note of the concerns of MEDASSET over the lack of progress during the 2015 nesting season, despite the adoption of a specific Recommendation last year identifying measures that Greece was requested to urgently implement.

The Committee agreed that the issuing of a new Presidential Decree enabling for granting the appropriate protective status to the area is probably the most urgent measure that should be taken by the authorities. It therefore decided to keep the case-file open, and to call on the Greek Government for the urgent and full implementation of the Recommendation No. 174 (2014). Finally the Committee regretted the absence of delegates of Greece and invited the country to ensure that next year the Bureau receives full reports on specific measures, and that the progress achieved are presented by Greece to the 36th Standing Committee meeting.

5.2 Possible files

➤ **2011/4 - Turkey: threat to the Mediterranean monk seal (*Monachus monachus*)**

Relevant documents: T-PVS/Files (2015) 10 – Government report

This complaint, lodged in 2012, was brought by the Bureau to the attention of the Committee as a possible file because of the importance of the Mediterranean monk seal and the serious threats that the species was facing in the area object of the complaint. The threats resulted from construction works affecting the Balikli cave, i.e. the only suitable habitat for whelping in the area.

The Committee took note of the progress report presented by the authorities of Turkey, informing about the first preliminary results of the implementation of a dedicated Action Plan for the monk seal, including for the Mersin region. The Committee further welcomed the signature of a Protocol between the authorities and the complainant, for the preparation of a study aimed to the determination of caves actively used by monk seals and the monitoring of monk seal activities in these caves. However, the Committee reiterated its concerns for one of the most threatened pinniped in the World. Bearing in mind the need to

ensure co-ordination with the Barcelona convention, as well as to give to the complainant the opportunity for expressing its views, and taking into account the pending request of the Bureau related to the possibility of assessing the Action Plan for the monk seal, the Committee decided to keep this case-file as a possible file.

Finally, the Committee recorded the readiness of Turkish authorities to forward to the Bureau the English translation of the Action Plan as soon as possible.

➤ **2012/3 - Possible spread of the American mink (*Neovison vison*) in Poland**

Relevant document: T-PVS/Files (2015) 55 – Government Report

This complaint was submitted in May 2012 to denounce the non-inclusion of the American mink (*Neovison vison*) in the national list of non-native plants and animals that might endanger native species and habitats.

The Committee took note of the information presented by Poland regarding the measures adopted to control and prevent the escape of American minks from mink farms. Poland also recognised that the species is anyway present in the wild, but stressed – supported by other parties – that this situation is common to many other countries.

Following the discussion held, the Committee decided to keep the case as a possible file, and invited the authorities of Poland to report on the control of the American mink to the select Group of Experts on invasive alien species for advice, prior to the presentation a full report at next Standing Committee meeting.

5.3 On-the-spot appraisals

➤ **File open 2012/9 - Presumed degradation of nesting beaches in Fethiye and Patara SPAs (Turkey)**

Relevant documents: T-PVS/Files (2015) 40 – Expert’s report of the on-the-spot appraisal
T-PVS/Files (2015) 42 – Observer’s report of the on-the-spot appraisal
T-PVS/Files (2015) 43 – Observer’s report of the on-the-spot appraisal
T-PVS/Files (2015) 18 – Government report
T-PVS/Files (2015) 34 – NGO report
T-PVS (2015) 22 – Draft Recommendation on the conservation of *Caretta caretta* and its habitat at Patara nesting beach (Turkey)
T-PVS (2015) 29 – Draft Recommendation on the conservation, management, and restoration of Fethiye nesting beaches (Turkey)
T-PVS (2015) 57 - Comments of the complainant on the on-the-spot appraisal’s report and proposals for amendments to the draft Recommendations

This complaint concerns the severe threats posed to marine turtles by the lack of adequate management of Fethiye and Patara nesting beaches.

Last year the Standing Committee decided to keep this case-file open and to conduct an on-the-spot appraisal to the relevant sites in view of identifying a set of recommended actions to be submitted for consideration of the Committee at its next meeting.

The Committee took note of the report of the on-the-spot appraisal, as well as to the comments provided by the authorities of Turkey and by MEDASSET as the complainant. The Committee noted that while Patara nesting beach is still relatively pristine, the impact of further tourism development and the lack of proper enforcement of the measures already recommended may compromise its high natural value. Concerning Fethiye, the Committee expressed concerns for the conclusions of the expert’s report regarding the severe habitat degradation already occurred, but took further note of the commitment of Turkey to properly addressing the ecological and management problems identified.

In the light of the above, the Committee examined, amended, and adopted the following Recommendations:

- Recommendation No. 182 (2015) on the conservation of *Caretta caretta* and its habitat at Patara nesting beach (Turkey);
- Recommendation No. 183 (2015) on the conservation, management, and restoration of Fethiye nesting beaches (Turkey).

The Committee warmly welcomed the spirit of compromise demonstrated by the Turkish delegation during the discussions, and called on the relevant authorities to take the necessary steps for the fast implementation of the recommended measures.

➤ **File open 2013/1: Hydropower development within the territory of the Mavrovo National Park (“the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”)**

Relevant documents: T-PVS/Files (2015) 37 – Complainant’s report
 T-PVS/Files (2015) 36 – On-the-spot appraisal’s report
 T-PVS/Files (2015) 41 – Observers’ report following the on-the-spot appraisal
 T-PVS/Files (2015) 54 – Government’s report following the on-the-spot appraisal
 T-PVS(2015) 21 - Draft recommendation on the planned hydropower plants on the territory of the Mavrovo National Park ("the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia")
 T-PVS/Files (2015) 52 – Opinion of the complainant on the on-the-spot appraisal and the draft Recommendation

This complaint was submitted in March 2013 to denounce the possible breach of the convention by “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” with regards to the development of two big hydro-power projects (HPP) within the territory of the Mavrovo National Park.

Last year, noting that the area is a key biodiversity hotspot in Europe, a candidate Emerald site, and an important habitat for the critically endangered *Lynx lynx ssp. balcanicus*, the Standing Committee decided to open a case file and conduct an on-the-spot appraisal.

The Committee discussed the complaint in light of the conclusions of the independent expert’s report, prepared by Mr Pierre Galland following the on-the-spot appraisal organised in June 2015, as well as of the objections expressed by the delegation of “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” against both the expert and the observers’ reports.

Noting the divergent opinions of a number of parties, the Chair invited a contact group to meet with the view of producing a common vision on the way forward. Following intensive negotiations, the contact group agreed on a revised draft recommendation that was submitted to the Committee for consideration.

During the discussions that followed, the complainant – supported by the delegation of Luxembourg, emphasised on three main gaps of the new draft Recommendation, and asked to take the following points into account in view of possible amendments:

1. None of the conclusions of the on-the-spot appraisal had been mentioned in the new draft text;
2. The new draft Recommendation directly addresses only governmental projects, disregarding other potentially harmful private projects;
3. The invitation contained in the last sentence of the new draft Recommendation should directly target the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development as the latter might be the main investor of the questioned project.

In a spirit of compromise, “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” accepted the insertion of the first point into the final draft text, while Luxembourg accepted to withdraw its proposals of amendments concerning points 2 and 3, provided that this is reflected into the list of decisions.

The Committee examined, amended and adopted the following Recommendation:

- Recommendation No. 184 (2015) on the planned hydropower plants on the territory of the Mavrovo National Park (“the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”).

Finally, the Committee decided to keep the case-file open.

5.4 Mediation

➤ **Possible file 2013/5: Presumed impact of the construction of an Overhead Power Line in an environmentally sensitive area in the Lithuanian-Polish border**

Relevant documents: T-PVS/Files (2015) 51 – Report of the Mediator
T-PVS/Files (2015) 58 – Comments of Lithuania on the mediation procedure
T-PVS/Files (2015) 56 – Complainant’s statement on the mediation procedure
T-PVS (2015) 24 – Draft Recommendation on the monitoring of the agreement concluded in the frame of complaint n° 2013/5

This complaint was lodged in May 2013, to denounce a possible breach of the convention by Lithuania with regards to permissions issued for the construction of a 400 kV, 1000 MW Overhead Power Line (OHL) in an environmentally sensitive area in the Lithuanian-Polish borderland, offering habitats for many species protected under the convention, including the European pond turtle (*Emys orbicularis*).

The Committee discussed this complaint in light of the results of the mediation procedure carried out in October 2015, pursuant to last year’s decision.

The Committee took note of the report of the mediation, and warmly thanked Mr Michael Usher for the most professional work carried out in his capacity of mediator during this pioneering process. The Committee took further note of the Agreement reached by the authorities and the complainant in Vilnius, and greeted both sides for the spirit of compromise.

Moreover, the Committee took note of the latest position of the complainant expressing doubts towards the ability of the Agreement to properly addressing all the issues evoked in the complaint, and requesting the Committee to associate Poland and the European Union to the complaint.

The Committee recalled that such a request had already been considered and rejected last year. Moreover, taking into account the opinion of the mediator, as well as the commitment of the authorities to ensure compliance towards the measures recommended, the Committee decided to close the file and to monitor the implementation of the agreed measures until they are fully addressed.

Finally, the Committee examined, slightly amended, and adopted the following Recommendation:

- Recommendation No. 175 (2015) on the monitoring of the agreement concluded in the frame of complaint n° 2013/5,

and invited Lithuanian authorities to inform the Bureau of its implementation.

5.5 Follow-up of previous Recommendations

NB Unless otherwise specified below, this agenda item is for information. Relevant States are invited to report on the follow-up of the above recommendations. The Committee is invited to take note of the information presented.

➤ **File closed n° 1998/3: France: Habitats for the survival of the common hamster (*Cricetus cricetus*) in Alsace**

Relevant documents: T-PVS/Files (2015) 46 – Government report
T-PVS/Files (2015) 50 – NGO report

Two years ago the Standing Committee decided to close a complaint submitted against France in 1998, concerning the preservation of habitats needed for the survival of the common hamster (*Cricetus cricetus*) in Alsace (France), and invited French authorities to report to the Standing Committee at its meeting in 2015 on progress achieved in the biennium.

The Standing Committee took note of the reports presented by the Government and the complainant. It noted the steps taken by the French authorities with a view to maintaining and increasing the species’

populations, although the results achieved have been below the expectations in relation to the means deployed. The Committee also noted the complainant's request to re-open the file as a way to raise attention on the critical situation of the species in Alsace, as well as on the need of continuing the monitoring activities. However, taking into account the coming preparation of an updated recovery action plan for the period 2017-2021, the Committee decided to keep the case-file closed, and to ask to French authorities to present an updated report on progress at its next meeting.

➤ **Recommendation No. 95 (2002) on the conservation of marine turtles in Kazanlı beach (Turkey)**

Relevant documents: T-PVS/Files (2015) 49 – Government report
T-PVS/Files (2015) 45 – NGO report

This recommendation was adopted in 2002 and originated from a complaint lodged in 2000 and an on-the-spot appraisal carried out in 2002. The recommendation addresses a series of actions which Turkey is invited to implement in order to grant the long-term conservation of the beach's quality for green turtles' nesting.

The Committee took note of the information presented by Turkish authorities, as well as of the report by MEDASSET. It recognised that, although progress is slower than foreseen, some of the measures recommended have been addressed. In light of the above, and with a view to enable the authorities of Turkey to fully implement the above Recommendation, the Committee decided to re-conduct this monitoring process every second year. It therefore invited the authorities of Turkey to submit a full and comprehensive report at the 37th Standing Committee meeting.

➤ **Recommendation No. 169 (2013) on the Rhone streber (*Zingel asper*) in the Doubs (France) and in the canton of Jura (Switzerland)**

Relevant documents: T-PVS/Files (2015) 3 - Government report - Switzerland
T-PVS/Files (2015) 47 - Government report - France
T-PVS/Files (2015) 6 – NGO report - Switzerland
T-PVS/Files (2015) 4 – NGO report - France

This Recommendation was adopted by the Standing Committee as a follow-up to a complaint which is still on stand-by.

In 2015, the Bureau assessed the complaint and invited both the Parties and the NGOs to present, at its next meeting, the results so far obtained as an example of good practices.

The Committee acknowledged the reports submitted by the authorities of Switzerland and France, as well as the French and the Swiss NGOs, and warmly thanked them for accepting, in a spirit of compromise, not to make their oral presentations due to time constraints. The Committee agreed to append the written statements delivered to the Secretariat to the present report. Finally, the Committee invited the Parties and the NGOs to report on progress at its 36th meeting.

➤ **Recommendation No. 98 (2002) on the project to build a motorway through the Kresna Gorge (Bulgaria)**

Relevant documents: T-PVS/Files (2015) 59 - Government report
T-PVS/Files (2015) 39 – Report by the NGOs

This Recommendation was adopted by the Standing Committee in 2002, as a follow-up to a complaint lodged by several NGOs from Bulgaria.

In September 2015 the Bureau received an alert about governmental plans for the construction of the last section of the Struma motorway through the Kresna Gorge, thus rejecting the alternative solution chosen in 2008 as a follow-up to the Standing Committee Recommendation.

The Committee took note of the report by the Bulgarian authorities, stressing that no decision has been taken yet as to an alternative solution, and that an environmental impact assessment was underway.

The Committee took further note of the views of the complainant, denouncing a decision taken in 2014 to build the last section of the Struma motorway through the Kresna Gorge, by rejecting the “Tunnel” alternative chosen in 2008 and replacing it by a new alternative road that would be incompatible with the recommendations already addressed by the Committee.

The delegate of the European Union supported the views that a final decision as to the route had not been taken, and informed that the European Commission is following the developments of this project and that it would intervene in case of possible non-compliance with EU legislation. However, the Committee took also note of the statements of Switzerland, the Czech Republic and Iceland, supporting the request of the NGO to open a case-file with a view to ensuring that the project did not jeopardise the scope and aims of Recommendation No. 98 (2002) and the ecological interest of the area.

In a spirit of compromise, the Committee decided to consider this closed file as a possible file at its next meeting, and invited Bulgarian authorities to keep the Bureau informed of any relevant development.

PART V – STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE CONVENTION

6. STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE CONVENTION

6.1 International coordination with other MEAs and organisations

The Committee took note of the oral report by the Secretariat on the many coordination activities carried out by the Secretariat to continue improving synergies with other MEAs and organisations. The Committee expressed satisfaction for the progress made on international coordination, and encouraged the Secretariat to pursue this way.

The Committee took further note of the statement of the Delegate of the Czech Republic, in his capacity of Chair of the biogeographical seminars carried out under the Emerald Network, confirming the excellent co-operation with the EEA and its ETC-BD and the readiness of the latter to renew its support to the Convention next year.

6.2 Implementation of the CBD Strategic Plan for biodiversity: the contribution of the Bern convention

Relevant document: T-PVS/Inf (2015) 31 - Contribution of the Bern convention to the CBD Aichi Targets

The Secretariat presented document T-PVS/Inf (2015) 31, providing a synthesis of the main activities carried out by the convention in the past biennium, with a direct relevance for the fulfilment of the Aichi biodiversity targets. The document has been submitted to the 19th meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA 19) as “information document”, and received the appreciation of a number of delegations.

The Committee emphasised on the relevance of using all appropriate *fora* for improving awareness about the work of the convention and consolidating the good results achieved by European countries in the field of nature conservation. Noting the particular importance of the Emerald Network’s setting-up towards the fulfilment of Aichi Target 11 at the European level, the Committee instructed the Secretariat to continue its efforts, and to explore the possibility of organising a side-event on this topic at the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity.

6.3 Awareness and visibility

The Secretariat informed on the many activities implemented this year in order to improve awareness and visibility about both the convention and the nature that it protects.

A specific communication strategy has been prepared under the frame of a wider communication strategy for the Directorate of Democracy, hosting the Bern convention. The first results of this work are the launch of a new website and of a facebook page. For the first time after many years, the convention also released printed brochures on the Diploma holding areas, the Emerald Network, and the treaty itself. The number of communications to the press has also increased. Finally, the Secretariat presented an almost final version of a two-minute video, realised with graphic animations, and using concise and easy-to-understand language for the self-promotion of the convention with general public and policy makers. The last adjustments will be done in the coming weeks with a view to launch the video before Christmas.

The Committee welcomed the communication initiatives, and expressed particular appreciation for the visual tools, including the video, as a performant way to make the citizens aware of the work that the national authorities of contracting parties carry out in the field of nature conservation.

Finally, in application of “Rule of procedure 16 - Communications to the press”, the Committee unanimously expressed its agreement towards entrusting the Secretariat with the task of making suitable communications to the press.

6.4 Draft Programme of Activities for 2016-2017

Relevant document: T-PVS (2015) 14 – Draft Programme of Activities and budget for 2016 - 2017

The Committee examined its draft programme of activities for the next biennium, and thanked the authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina for offering to host the meeting of the Group of Experts on biodiversity and climate change in June 2016. The Committee encouraged other parties to consider the possibility of hosting other planned meetings.

The Committee examined and adopted the activities and estimated budget for 2016, and pre-validated the activities and estimated budget for 2017 (see appendix II to the present document). Moreover, the Committee noted that the figures regarding the budgetary allocation of the Council of Europe are to be still considered as forecasts. The Committee also entrusted the Bureau with the task of continuing suggesting the most appropriate ways of ensuring cost-effective meetings.

Finally, the Committee invited Parties in need of financial support for the attendance of their Experts to the meetings organised under the convention to provide the Secretariat with the list of events for which they would need such a support in 2016. The Secretariat, in consultation with the Bureau, will then draw-up the list of countries to be reimbursed at each meeting, giving preference to countries with economies in transition, making additional financial contributions to the budget of the convention, or being particularly experienced in the topics to be discussed.

6.5 States to be invited as observers to the 36th meeting

The Committee decided unanimously to invite the following States to attend its 36th meeting: the Russian Federation, San Marino, Algeria, Holy See, Jordan.

PART VI - OTHER ITEMS

7. ELECTION OF CHAIR, VICE-CHAIR AND BUREAU MEMBERS

Relevant document: T-PVS/Inf (2013) 6 – Rules of Procedure: Standing Committee, on-the-spot enquiries, mediation

In accordance with Article 18(e) of the Rules of Procedure “The Chair, Vice-Chair and two additional Bureau members shall be elected at the end of each meeting. They shall execute their respective terms of office from their election onwards until the end of the meeting following the meeting where they were elected. Their terms of office may be renewed, but the total length of term of office shall not exceed four years or, as appropriate, the end of the first meeting following the expiry of this period of four years”.

The Committee elected Mr Øystein Størkersen (Norway) as Chair.

The Committee elected Mr Felix Zaharia (Romania) as Vice-Chair.

The Committee further elected Ms Hasmik Ghalachyan (Armenia) and Mr Michal Adamec (Slovak Republic) as Bureau members.

According to Rule 19 of the Standing Committee's Rules of procedure, the Committee acknowledged the automatic election of the previous Chair, Mr Jan Plesník (Czech Republic), as a Bureau member.

8. DATE AND PLACE OF THE 36TH MEETING

The Committee agreed to hold its next meeting on 15-18 November 2016, in Strasbourg.

9. ADOPTION OF THE MAIN DECISIONS OF THE MEETING

The Committee adopted document T-PVS (2015) Misc.

10. OTHER BUSINESS (ITEMS FOR INFORMATION ONLY)

The Committee took note of the information submitted by the authorities of the United Kingdom, as well as of the oral statement by the representative of MEDASSET, in relation with a complaint submitted in 2010 about sea turtle mortality in Episkopi Bay (within the United Kingdom Sovereign Base Area on the island of Cyprus), and that the Bureau decided close in 2012 based on the authorities' commitment to organise a meeting with the concerned NGOs to address the issue.

The Committee welcomed the readiness of the authorities of the United Kingdom to participate in a meeting with MEDASSET and the Republic of Cyprus Fisheries Department, should they wish so, to address the number of dead turtles in Cyprus as a whole.

AGENDA

PART I – OPENING

1. OPENING OF THE MEETING AND ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

Relevant documents: T-PVS (2015) 1 – Draft Agenda
T-PVS (2015) 27 – Annotated Draft Agenda

2. CHAIRMAN'S REPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE DELEGATIONS AND FROM THE SECRETARIAT

Relevant documents: T-PVS (2015) 6 et 26 – Reports of the March and September 2016 Bureau meetings
T-PVS (2014) 15 – Abridged Report of the 34th meeting of the Standing Committee

PART II – MONITORING AND IMPLEMENTATION OF LEGAL ASPECTS

3. MONITORING OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LEGAL ASPECTS OF THE CONVENTION

3.1 Biennial reports 2009-2010, 2011-2012, 2013-2014 concerning exceptions made to Articles 4, 5, 6, 7 or 8 and quadrennial reports 2009 - 2012¹

Relevant documents: T-PVS/Inf (2015) 6 – Summary Tables of Reporting under the Bern Convention
Biennial Reports 2009-2010
Biennial Reports 2011-2012
Biennial Reports 2013-2014

3.2 Report on the implementation of the Convention in Greece

Relevant document: T-PVS/Inf (2015) 22 – Expert Report on the implementation of the Convention in Greece

PART III – MONITORING OF SPECIES AND HABITATS

4. MONITORING OF SPECIES AND HABITATS

4.1 Conservation of Birds

Relevant documents: T-PVS (2015) 4 – Report of the 2nd meeting of the National Focal Points on illegal killing of birds
TPVS/Inf (2015) 7 – Compilation of National reports on the questionnaire on the standardisation of Gravity factors
T-PVS (2015) 25 – Report of the 5th meeting of the Group of Experts on the conservation of birds
T-PVS/Inf (2015) 12 – Draft list of Gravity Factors
T-PVS (2015) 3 – Sentencing Principles
T-PVS (2015) 19 – Draft Recommendation on gravity factors and sentencing principles
T-PVS/Inf (2015) 3 – Methodology document for the identification of black-spots of illegal killing of birds
T-PVS/Inf (2015) 9 – Analysis of the replies of Parties on the list of gravity factors

a. Group of Experts on the Conservation of birds

b. Eradication of illegal killing, trapping and trade of wild birds

¹ For information only, unless otherwise requested

4.2 Biodiversity and Climate Change

Relevant documents: T-PVS (2015) 8 – Report of the meeting of the ad hoc Select Group on Climate Change and Biodiversity
T-PVS/Inf (2015) 25 – Draft work-plan on Climate change and biodiversity

4.3 Invasive Alien Species

Relevant documents: T-PVS (2015) 10 - Report of the meeting of the Group of Experts
T-PVS/Inf (2015) 17 - Compilation of National Reports on IAS
TPVS (2015) 7 – Report of the Workshop on the “Feral ungulates and their impact on Island Biodiversity in the Mediterranean and Macaronesian Regions”, La Gomera (Spain), 23-24.03.2015
TPVS (2015) 5 - Draft recommendation on the control of feral ungulates in islands of the Mediterranean and Macaronesian Regions
T-PVS/Inf (2015) 1 – Draft European Code of Conduct on Plantation Forestry and IAS
T-PVS (2015) 12 – Draft recommendation on the European Code of Conduct on Plantation Forestry and IAS
TPVS/Inf (2015) 14 - The Bern convention and the EU Regulation 1143/2014 on the Prevention and Management of the Introduction and Spread of Invasive Alien Species
T-PVS (2015) 11 - Draft recommendation on action to promote and complement the implementation of EU Regulation 1143/2014 on IAS
T-PVS (2015) 23 – Draft agenda of the workshop on the eradication of the ruddy duck

- a. Meeting of the Group of Experts on IAS - Code of conduct and draft recommendation
- b. Workshop on the “Feral ungulates and their impact on Island Biodiversity in the Mediterranean and Macaronesian Regions” – Draft recommendation
- c. The Bern Convention and EU Regulation 1143/2014 on the Prevention and Management of the Introduction and Spread of Invasive Alien Species – Draft recommendation
- d. Monitoring of the European Strategy for the eradication of the ruddy duck

4.4 Conservation of Amphibians and Reptiles

Relevant documents: T-PVS (2015) 13 – Report of the meeting of the Group of Experts
T-PVS/Inf (2015) 15 – Demography of marine turtles nesting in the Mediterranean Sea
T-PVS/Inf (2015) 18 – Compilation of National Reports on the conservation of Amphibians and Reptiles
T-PVS/Inf (2015) 20 – Priorities for conservation of amphibians and reptiles in Europe
T-PVS (2015) 9 – Draft recommendation on the prevention and control of the *Batrachochytrium salamandrivorans* chytrid fungus

- a. Report of the 8th Meeting of the Group of Experts on Amphibians and Reptiles
- b. Prevention and control of *Batrachochytrium salamandrivorans* (BS) chytrid fungus – Draft recommendation

4.5 Conservation of other threatened Species

- a. European Red List workshop
- b. Caucasus leopard and wildlife conference

Relevant document: TPVS/Inf (2015) 13 – International Experts Workshop “Conservation of the Leopard in the Caucasus”: Findings and recommendations

- c. Conservation of European bison
- d. International Balkan Lynx symposium

Relevant document: TPVS/Inf 28 (2015) – International Balkan Lynx Symposium : Report

4.6 Habitats

4.6.1 Protected Areas and Ecological Networks

Relevant documents: T-PVS/PA (2015) 6 - Mid-term review of progress achieved in the implementation of the Emerald Network Calendar (2011-2020)
T-PVS/PA (2015) 13 – Report of the 7th meeting of the Group of Experts on Protected Areas and Ecological Networks

a. Report of the 7th meeting of the Group of Experts on Protected Areas and Ecological Networks and future work plan and mid-term review of progress in the implementation of the Emerald network Calendar 2011-2020

b. Draft revised Calendar for the implementation of the Emerald network Calendar 2011-2020

Relevant document: T-PVS/PA (2015) 16 – Draft revised Calendar for the implementation of the Emerald Network (2011-2020)

c. Draft updated lists of candidate Emerald sites and Emerald sites

Relevant document: T-PVS/PA (2015) 14 – Draft updated list of officially nominated candidate Emerald sites

d. Follow-up of Recommendation No. 25 (1991) on the conservation of natural areas outside protected areas proper

Relevant documents: T-PVS/PA (2015) 08 – Report on the follow-up of Recommendation No. 25 (1991) on the conservation of natural areas outside protected areas proper
T-PVS (2015) 18 – Draft Recommendation on improving the conservation of nature outside protected areas proper

4.6.2 European Diploma for Protected Areas

a. Report of the meeting of the Group of Specialists on the European Diploma for Protected Areas, follow-up of decisions, and adopted Resolutions

Relevant documents: T-PVS/DE (2015) 9 – Report of the meeting of the Group of Specialists on European Diploma for Protected Areas
T-PVS/DE (2015) 13 - Progress report on the Fulfilment of the Resolution of the Committee of Ministers (2012)19 on the European Diploma to the Poloniny National Park
T-PVS/DE (2015) 14 – Report of the visit of the Independent Expert to Poloniny National Park
T-PVS/DE (2015) 11 – Adopted resolutions concerning the European Diploma for Protected Areas in 2015

b. Celebration of the 50th Anniversary of the European Diploma for Protected Areas

c. Workshop: “Protected Areas in Europe: the next 50 years” – Pisa Declaration and Draft recommendation

Relevant documents: Pisa Declaration
T-PVS (2015) 15 - Draft recommendation on the Future of the European Diploma for Protected Areas

PART IV – MONITORING OF SPECIFIC SITES AND POPULATIONS

5. SPECIFIC SITES AND POPULATIONS

5.1 Files opened

➤ 2004/1: Ukraine: Proposed navigable waterway in the Bystroe Estuary (Danube delta)

Relevant document: T-PVS/Files (2015) 12 – Report by the Ukrainian government

➤ 1995/6: Cyprus: Akamas peninsula

Relevant documents: T-PVS/Files (2015) 25 – Government Report
T-PVS/Files (2015) 26 – Report by the NGO
T-PVS/Files (2015) 28 – Report by the EU

➤ 2004/2: Bulgaria: Wind farms in Balchik and Kaliakra –Via Pontica

Relevant documents: T-PVS/Files (2015) 22 – Government Report
T-PVS/Files (2015) 35 – Report by the NGO
T-PVS/Files (2015) 28 – Report by the EU

➤ 2007/1: Italy: Eradication and trade of the American grey squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*)

Relevant document: T-PVS/Files (2015) 31 – Report by the government

➤ 2010/5: Greece: threats to marine turtles in Thines Kiparissias

Relevant documents: T-PVS/Files (2015) 30 – Government Report
T-PVS/Files (2015) 29 – Report by the complainant (MEDASSET)
T-PVS/Files (2015) 53 – Report by the NGO (ARCHELON)
T-PVS/Files (2015) 28 – Report by the EU

5.2 Possible files

➤ 2011/4: Turkey: threat to the Mediterranean monk seal (*Monachus monachus*)

Relevant document: T-PVS/Files (2015) 10 – Government Report

➤ 2012/3: Possible spread of the American mink (*Neovison vison*) in Poland

Relevant document: T-PVS/Files (2015) 55– Government Report

5.3 On-the-spot appraisals

➤ File open n° 2012/9: Presumed degradation of nesting beaches in Fethiye and Patara SPAs (Turkey) - Report of the on-the-spot appraisal and draft recommendations

Relevant documents: T-PVS/Files (2015) 40 – Expert’s report of the on-the-spot appraisal
T-PVS/Files (2015) 42 – Observer’s report of the on-the-spot appraisal
T-PVS/Files (2015) 43 – Observer’s report of the on-the-spot appraisal
T-PVS/Files (2015) 18 – Government report
T-PVS/Files (2015) 34 – NGO report
T-PVS (2015) 22 – Draft Recommendation on the conservation of *Caretta caretta* and its habitat at Patara nesting beach (Turkey)
T-PVS (2015) 29 – Draft Recommendation on the conservation, management, and restoration of Fethiye nesting beaches (Turkey)
T-PVS/Files (2015) 57 – Comments of the complainant on the on-the-spot appraisal’s report and proposals for amendments to the draft Recommendations

➤ File open n° 2013/1: Hydropower development within the territory of Mavrovo National Park (“the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”) - Report of the on-the-spot appraisal and draft recommendation

Relevant documents: T-PVS/Files (2015) 37 – Complainant’s report
T-PVS/Files (2015) 36 – On-the-spot appraisal’s report
T-PVS/Files (2015) 41 – Observers’ report following the on-the-spot appraisal
T-PVS/Files (2015) 54 – Government’s report following the on-the-spot appraisal
T-PVS (2015) 21 – Draft recommendation on the planned hydropower plants on the territory of the Mavrovo National Park (“the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”)
T-PVS/Files (2015) 52 – Opinion of the complainant on the on-the-spot appraisal and the draft Recommendation

5.4 Mediation

➤ Possible file n° 2013/5: Presumed impact of the construction of an Overhead Power Line in an environmentally sensitive area in the Lithuanian-Polish border - Draft recommendation

Relevant documents: T-PVS/Files (2015) 51 – Report of the Mediator
T-PVS/Files (2015) 56 – Complainant’s statement on the mediation procedure
T-PVS/Files (2015) 58 – Comments of Lithuania on the mediation procedure
T-PVS (2015) 24 – Draft Recommendation on the monitoring of the agreement concluded in the frame of complaint n° 2013/5

5.5 Follow-up of previous complaints and Recommendations

- File closed n° 1998/3: France: Habitats for the survival of the common hamster (*Cricetus cricetus*) in Alsace

Relevant documents: T-PVS/Files (2015) 46 – Government Report
T-PVS/Files (2015) 50 – Report by the NGO

- Recommendation No. 95 (2002) on the conservation of marine turtles in Kazanli beach (Turkey)

Relevant documents: T-PVS/Files (2015) 49 – Government Report
T-PVS/Files (2015) 45 – Report by the NGO

- Recommendation No. 169 (2013) on the Rhone streber (*Zingel asper*) in the Doubs (France) and in the canton of Jura (Switzerland)

Relevant documents: T-PVS/Files (2015) 3 - Government Report – Switzerland
T-PVS/Files (2015) 47 - Government Report - France
T-PVS/Files (2015) 6 – Report by the NGO - Switzerland
T-PVS/Files (2015) 4 – Report by the NGO - France

- Recommendation No. 98 (2002) on the project to build a motorway through the Kresna Gorge (Bulgaria)

Relevant documents: T-PVS/Files (2015) 59 - Government Report
T-PVS/Files (2015) 39 – Report by the NGO

PART V – STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE CONVENTION

6. STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE CONVENTION

6.1 International coordination with other MEAs and organisations

6.2 Implementation of the CBD Strategic Plan for biodiversity: the contribution of the Bern Convention

Relevant document: T-PVS/Inf (2015) 31 - Contribution of the Bern convention to the CBD Aichi Targets

6.3 Awareness and visibility

6.4 Draft Programme of Activities and budget for 2016-2017

Relevant document: T-PVS (2015) 14 – Draft Programme of Activities and budget for 2016 - 2017

6.5 States to be invited as observers to the 36th meeting

PART VI - OTHER ITEMS

7. ELECTION OF CHAIR, VICE-CHAIR AND BUREAU MEMBERS

Relevant document: T-PVS/Inf (2013) 6 – Rules of Procedure: Standing Committee, on-the-spot enquiries, mediation

8. DATE AND PLACE OF THE 36TH MEETING

9. ADOPTION OF THE MAIN DECISIONS OF THE MEETING

10. OTHER BUSINESS (ITEMS FOR INFORMATION ONLY)

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Convention on the Conservation
of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats

Standing Committee

**Recommendation No. 176 (2015) of the Standing Committee, adopted on 4 December 2015,
on the prevention and control of the *Batrachochytrium salamandrivorans* chytrid fungus**

The Standing Committee to the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, acting under the terms of Article 14 of the Convention,

Having regard to the aims of the convention, which are to conserve wild flora and fauna and their natural habitats;

Recalling that Article 3 of the convention requires Parties to take the necessary steps to promote national policies for the conservation of wild flora, wild fauna and natural habitats, with particular attention to endangered and vulnerable species, especially endemic ones, and endangered habitats;

Stressing that according to the [Global Amphibian Assessment \(GAA\)](#), 43% of amphibian species are declining in populations, and 32% are threatened;

Noting that emerging fungal and fungal-like diseases are an increasingly important threat, causing population declines and extinctions of amphibians, the most threatened class of vertebrates;

Taking note with apprehension of the mass mortality and massive population declines (96% decline) in populations of *Salamandra salamandra* in the Netherlands caused by a novel chytrid fungus, the *Batrachochytrium salamandrivorans*;

Worried about the fact that once the *Batrachochytrium salamandrivorans* emerges in an area there is no method to mitigate its effects or to treat amphibian populations against it, making this fungal disease likely to have devastating effect on European salamander and newt biodiversity;

Noting that the disease is native of Asia and that it was introduced into Europe through the importing of exotic species mainly for pet trade purposes;

Recalling that the epidemiological impact of the trade is significant and may negatively affect conservation and trade economics;

Recalling that under Article 11, paragraph 2.b of the Convention, each Contracting Party undertakes to strictly control the introduction of non-native species;

Recalling [Recommendation No. 99 \(2003\)](#) of the Standing Committee on the European Strategy on Invasive Alien Species (IAS);

Aware that there are bio-security risks associated to importing animals the provenance and pathogens of which may be unknown;

Recalling the CBD Technical Series No. 48 on [Pets, Aquarium, and Terrarium Species: Best Practices for Addressing Risks to Biodiversity](#), which notes that there are significant gaps in global regulations of infectious disease and suggests risk assessment and screening approaches to potentially invasive pathogens;

Further recalling the [Best Practices in Pre-Import Risk Screening for Species of Live Animals in International Trade](#), prepared by the Global Invasive Species Programme (GISP) focussing on “best practices” to address the risks associated with imports of live non-native animals and their parasites and pathogens in international trade;

Aware that pet trade may not necessarily be the only pathway of introduction of the *Batrachochytrium salamandrivorans* in Europe;

Noting that it is extremely important that the spread of the *Batrachochytrium salamandrivorans* is halted or at least slowed down and that the introduction into a *Batrachochytrium salamandrivorans*-negative region is prevented;

Stressing that the disease may spread across countries and that its effective prevention and control will necessarily require transnational cooperation and coordinated response to new outbreaks,

Recommends that Contracting Parties:

1. Apply biosafety rules to field-work (including licenses where appropriate), to visitors of breeding sites of fire salamander and newts, and to the conservation and captive collections of amphibians, against known or emerging pathogens that may be introduced – inter alia – through animal trade, and against the *Batrachochytrium salamandrivorans* as a matter of urgency. In order to ensure the implementation of biosafety measures in all relevant conservation programmes, effective protocols for the treatment of amphibians affected by the *Batrachochytrium salamandrivorans* should be developed and their prompt, wide and free circulation between Contracting Parties guaranteed;
2. Carry out appropriate science-based pre-import risk screening for infectious diseases of live animals in animal trade;
3. Impose immediate restrictions on salamander and newt trade while a scientific risk assessment is being developed and until necessary measures are designed, as a preventive measure against the introduction of *Batrachochytrium salamandrivorans* through pet trade;
4. Establish monitoring programmes to control the possible further spread of the disease, with the view of developing an early warning system for pan-Europe and enable the quick detection of disease driven loss of biodiversity;
5. Establish, as a matter of urgency, monitoring programs for salamander and newt populations in areas of high risk (e.g. areas near disease outbreaks; areas with endemic species such as the Alps, the Pyrenees and islands in the Mediterranean);
6. Restrict the human induced spreading as well as the transport of amphibians where controls of *Batrachochytrium salamandrivorans* diseases are applied in areas monitored under point 5;
7. Develop, as soon as possible, emergency action plans that will allow prompt responses should *Batrachochytrium salamandrivorans* approach high risk populations of salamander and newt species (e.g. endemic species in the Alps, the Pyrenees and islands in the Mediterranean);
8. Support research into the biology, epidemiology, and mitigation of *Batrachochytrium salamandrivorans*;

9. Support research on the conservation biology of European salamander and newt, particularly to improve knowledge on the demography and population dynamics;
10. Design and implement public awareness campaigns focused on prevention, biosafety and surveillance;
11. Keep the Standing Committee informed of the measures taken to implement this recommendation.



Convention on the Conservation
of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats

Standing Committee

**Recommendation No. 177 (2015) of the Standing Committee, adopted on 4 December 2015,
on the gravity factors and sentencing principles for the evaluation of offences against birds,
and in particular the illegal killing, trapping and trade of wild birds**

The Standing Committee to the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, acting under the terms of Article 14 of the Convention,

Having regard to the aims of the Convention to conserve wild fauna and its natural habitats;

Recalling that Article 1, paragraph 2 of the Convention requires Parties to give particular emphasis to the conservation of endangered and vulnerable species, including endangered and vulnerable migratory species;

Recalling that Article 6 requires Parties to take appropriate and necessary legislative and administrative measures to ensure the special protection of the wild fauna species specified in Appendix II, prohibiting in particular all forms of deliberate capture and keeping, and deliberate killing, as well as the possession and internal trade in these animals, alive or dead;

Recalling that Article 11, paragraph 1 of the Convention provides that, in implementing the Convention, Parties undertake to co-operate whenever appropriate and in particular where this would enhance the effectiveness of measures taken under the Convention;

Recalling its Recommendation No. 5 (1986) on the prosecution of persons illegally catching, killing or trading in protected birds, which encouraged Parties to ensure the prosecution of persons illegally catching or killing birds or establishments commercialising live and/or protected birds;

Recalling its Recommendation No. 155 (2011) on the illegal killing, trapping and trade of wild birds, identifying – among others, a series of urgent measures to enhance enforcement of existing legislation at each stage of the bird-crime chain through appropriate political, judicial, operational, scientific and technical support and cooperation;

Recalling its Recommendation No. 164 (2013) on the implementation of the Tunis Action Plan (TAP) 2013-2020 for the eradication of illegal killing, trapping and trade of wild birds, urging Parties to implement – without further delays – the measures foreseen in the TAP, including those addressing or involving the judiciary;

Further recalling its Recommendation No. 171 (2014) of the Standing Committee, adopted on 5 December 2014, on the setting-up of national policing/investigation priorities to tackle illegal killing, trapping and trade of wild birds, recommending Parties to improve efforts aimed at enhancing inter-sector cooperation

at national level and involving all relevant Ministries, particularly the Ministries of Environment, Agriculture, Interior or Home Affairs, Justice and Education;

Recognising that the use of derogations and/or of exceptions is legitimate provided that they are implemented and enforced according to international law;

Highlighting however that the “Zero tolerance approach” may be undermined by the inappropriate use and/or implementation of specific derogation regimes and/or exceptions;

Acknowledging the benefits of the coordinated approach successfully followed at the international level, as well as of the excellent cooperation with the CMS and the EU on matters related to the eradication of illegal killing, trapping and trade of wild birds;

Welcoming the specific steps undertaken by the CMS for the setting-up of the intergovernmental Task Force to address illegal killing, taking and trade of migratory birds in the Mediterranean, in compliance with CMS of Resolution 11.16 and in conjunction with the Bern Convention Tunis Action Plan;

Aware that differences among Parties in their evaluation of bird and other wildlife crime could affect the results expected by the implementation of the TAP as well as by other measures to eradicate illegal killing, trapping and trade of birds, and put at risks the full achievement of the goals set under the Convention in this field;

Noting the urgent need for a better understanding both by all those involved in wildlife law enforcement and by the general public of the damage done by criminal activity to biodiversity;

Recalling documents [T-PVS/Inf \(2015\) 12](#) and [T-PVS \(2015\) 3](#), prepared by Mr Nicholas Crampton, presenting respectively an Analysis of gravity factors to be used to evaluate offences, and Proposals for informing the process for the imposition of sanctions in wildlife crime cases, especially the illegal killing, taking and trading of wild birds;

Aware that the role of the judiciary is to implement the law and that, in doing so, decisions will involve the exercise of judicial discretion, i.e. a non-arbitrary exercise of a rational, informed and balanced judgement against objective criteria within the scope of what is allowed by law;

Fully respectful of the principle of judicial independence, allowing the judicial function to be performed free from external influences or pressures;

Convinced that the use of standardised list of “gravity factors” that may inform prosecution and sentencing decisions, and be implemented across a range of different jurisdictions in a harmonised manner will be a major step towards an effective and coordinated response against wild bird crimes, and towards the implementation of the Convention,

Recommends contracting parties to the Convention and invites observer States to:

1. Systematically use the list of gravity factors appended (Appendix I) to this Recommendation for the evaluation of wild bird crimes/offences during investigation, prosecution and conviction of offenders;
2. Disseminate and encourage the use – in the full respect of the principle of judicial independence- of both the over-arching and jurisdiction-focussed principles appended (Appendix II) to this Recommendation to inform the process of imposition of sanctions in wildlife crime cases, especially those related to the illegal killing, taking and trading of wild birds;
3. Improve and enhance, as a matter of urgency inter-sector cooperation at national level, particularly between the authorities competent for biodiversity-related matters and the Ministries of Justice;
4. Keep the Standing Committee informed of the implementation of this Recommendation.

Appendix I

List of Gravity factors to be used to evaluate offences²

Gravity Factors	Comments, any link to criteria for national priorities and any proposed expanded definition of TAP gravity factors
1. Conservation status of species	<p>‘Conservation status of species’ includes: consideration of any IUCN, Bern Convention, EU Nature Directives or other international listing or standards which evaluates conservation concern; whether the crime targets or impacts adversely local, national or international conservation measures or places of conservation activity.</p> <p>Listed as a criterion for national priorities, and cf. to ‘nature conservation hotspots’ criterion.</p>
2. Impact risk for ecosystem	<p>‘Impact risk for ecosystem’ includes an assessment of: (i) the actual or potential damage to habitat; if reparable, the cost of actual damage or loss eg. of restoration, restocking, or whether damage was irreparable; (ii) the actual or potential impact on local, national or regional population(s) of the species affected by the offence(s); (iii) the potential or actual damage the type of offence, the way it was committed, has previously caused or could have caused.</p> <p>Listed as a criterion for national priorities.</p>
3. Legal obligation to protect under international legislation	<p>Recognition should be given to ‘international solidarity’ in that the Convention objectives are sufficiently important to require binding commitments from national governments to achieve them and require mutually consistent enforcement across all Parties to be achieved.</p>
4. Indiscriminate method used in committing offence	<p>Consideration may be given to the actual damage to habitat or loss to populations or species the method has caused and any potential or actual damage or loss that method has previously caused.</p>
5. Commercial motivation	<p>‘Commercial motivation’ includes: any planned activity aiming for financial benefit whether of the offender or another person, as well as organised (especially serious) crime, particularly if trans-national.</p>
6. Illegal gain/quantum	<p>‘Illegal gain/quantum’: includes actual gain as well as potential gain had the offence been fully completed.</p>

² The full analysis of Gravity factors can be found in document [T-PVS/Inf \(2015\) 12](#)

7. Prevalence of offence and need for deterrence	<p>‘Prevalence of offence and the need for deterrence’ includes: whether the habitat or species is frequently targeted generally, or where the offence is prevalent in an area (‘black spot’). These suggest a particular need for stronger deterrence by way of heavier sanction.</p> <p>Cf. list of criteria for national priorities.</p>
8. Professional duty on defendant to avoid committing offence	<p>‘Professional duty on defendant to avoid committing offence’ includes: persons (whether natural or legal) in the course of trade or business committing offence(s) to assist the business (eg. pet shop owner, property developer), those employed to carry out tasks for another’s benefit who choose to do so in an illegal way against wildlife (eg. gamekeeper), as well as those granted licences, or exercising rights, to carry out activities in connection with wildlife which would otherwise be illegal (eg. licensed or other legal hunter) who commit offence(s) against wildlife.</p>
9. Scale of offending (number of specimens involved)	<p>Numbers can be assessed either in absolute terms, or relative to the species involved, ie. a small number of one species may have a greater impact on it (locally, nationally or internationally) than a greater number of a more numerous species, or if relevant, both can be used.</p>
10. Intent and recklessness by defendant	<p>This includes the culpability of the accused person, including the level of involvement in committing the offence and whether he/she was the ultimate ‘beneficiary’ of it.</p>
11. History/recidivism	<p>Consideration should always be given to whether the offender has committed wildlife offences previously and to the level of sanctions previously imposed. ‘Repeat offenders’ should usually receive heavier sanctions.</p>

Appendix II

Guiding principles for informing the process for the imposition of sanctions in wildlife crime cases, especially the illegal killing, taking and trading of wild birds³

'Trans-national' principles

1. That the beneficiary of the legislation is biodiversity and its ecosystem and the species that comprise it.
2. That these are transnational and therefore require a multi-national approach to their conservation.
3. That these require a guardian and Governments having signed the Bern Convention acknowledging this need to defend it, i.e. to fulfil practically the commitment that they made.
4. That as each national legislation seeks to implement the same international Convention, it should adopt the same aims as the Convention, as should the investigatory and prosecutorial authorities and the judiciary in implementing and enforcing it.
5. That *'international judicial or enforcement mutuality'* should be a relevant factor in seeking to implement an international Convention with a common vision to ensure its aims are met across Convention Parties. This means having regard to sanction levels or approaches in other jurisdictions to ensure a degree of harmonisation or similarity of outcomes for similar cases, without infringing judicial independence.
6. That ineffective enforcement or markedly lower sanctions in one Party defeat the intention of the whole Convention.
7. That all Parties should enact legislation providing for similar penal or criminal sanctions, including both financial impositions and deprivation of liberty (imprisonment) in respect of offences relating to: (i) prohibited acts in relation to species listed in the Bern Convention as 'strictly protected' (Article 6 and Appendix II), and (ii) prohibited means methods of killing or capture (Appendix IV).

'Jurisdiction-focussed' principles

8. That relevant biological and ecological information, including conservation activities, concerning the species or habitats in respect of which the offence(s) were committed ('Conservation Impact Statements') from an objective source(s) be made available in a legally admissible form to the tribunal or person imposing sanctions.
9. That a common list of basic factors to assess the seriousness of each case has been appended to Recommendation No. 177 (2015) of the Standing Committee to the Bern Convention to be considered and applied across all and within each jurisdiction. This list should not be seen as exhaustive.
10. That the gravity of an offence should be determined by both the 'damage' (actual or potential) done and the 'culpability' of the offender for that damage/harm.
11. That the type of offence, i.e. how it was committed, may be more important than the actual number of specimens caught or involved in a specific case (eg. if the method used was indiscriminate or widespread).
12. That the full range of sanction options under the legislation should be used objectively according to the gravity of the offence and culpability of the offender.

³ The full proposals for informing the process for the imposition of sanctions in wildlife crime cases, especially the illegal killing, taking and trading of wild birds can be found in document [T-PVS \(2015\) 3](#).

13. That the use of heavier sanctions should be triggered by the type of offence, and not geared solely to repeat offending.
14. That the threshold for the use of imprisonment (for individuals) should be at a broadly similar level and on a broadly similar basis, having regard to the same list of basic 'gravity factors' across Convention jurisdictions.
15. That the levels of financial penalty for corporations (legal persons) should be based upon their size as measured by turnover or assets value and not by declared profit/loss or taxation.
16. That the sanctions applied should remove all gain or financial benefit that the offender achieved from the offence(s) or would have achieved had it been completed.
17. That the sanctions applied should oblige the offender to make good all damage done by the offence(s), either directly or (where possible) by an equivalent replacement.
18. That where both administrative measures and criminal/penal sanctions are available following a breach of the legislation, there should be a clear, objective and published method of assessment, based solely on the gravity of the incident or breach, to determine which course is to be adopted, and applying the principle that administrative measures alone should only be used for the least serious offences.
19. That the judiciaries of jurisdictions within each Party, adopting if required any procedure so to permit or facilitate, should allow reliable information to be provided concerning the levels of sanctions imposed within other Parties' jurisdictions, with the aim of ensuring that sanctions in respect of offences relating to: (i) prohibited acts in relation to species listed in the Convention as 'strictly protected' (Article 6 and Appendix II), and (ii) prohibited means methods of killing or capture (Appendix IV) are broadly similar, proportionate and dissuasive.
20. That the sanction regime be informed by research to obtain the advice or responses from interested and knowledgeable persons/groups within both relevant scientific bodies and civil society and be reviewed from time to time.
21. That where incidents or offences involving persons under the age of 18 years occur, the above must be modified *mutatis mutandis* so as to comply with the legal regime for dealing with minors accused of offences.



Convention on the Conservation
of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats

Standing Committee

**Recommendation No. 178 (2015) of the Standing Committee, adopted on 4 December 2015,
on the control of feral ungulates in islands of the Mediterranean and Macaronesian Regions**

The Standing Committee to the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, acting under the terms of Article 14 of the Convention,

Having regard to the aims of the Convention to conserve wild flora and fauna and their natural habitats, especially endangered and vulnerable species, including endangered and vulnerable migratory species;

Recalling that under Article 11, paragraph 2.b of the Convention, each Contracting Party undertakes to strictly control the introduction of non-native species;

Recalling its Recommendation No. 99 (2003) on the European Strategy on Invasive Alien Species;

Recalling its Recommendation No. 128 (2007) on the European Charter on Hunting and Biodiversity;

Recalling Decision VI/23 of the 6th Conference of the Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity, on alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species, and the definitions used in that text;

Recalling that the 10th Conference of the Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity adopted the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 with its 20 headline Aichi targets for 2020, in particular Target 9 devoted to invasive alien species (IAS): “By 2020, invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritised, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment”;

Having in mind the EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020, endorsed by the Council of the European Union in June 2011, and in particular its Target 5, calling on Member States to combat IAS so that by 2020 IAS and their pathways are identified and prioritised, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and pathways are managed to prevent the introduction and establishment of new IAS;

Recalling its Recommendation No. 91 (2002) on Invasive Alien Species that threaten biological diversity in islands and geographically and evolutionary isolated ecosystems;

Recalling its Recommendation No. 153 (2011) on the Charter on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity on European Islands;

Welcoming the EU Regulation 1143/2014 on invasive alien species and looking forward to its full implementation by Member States;

Noting that feral ungulates may have very serious negative effects on the rich biological diversity of islands of the Mediterranean and Macaronesian Regions;

Conscious that Mediterranean and Macaronesian islands have a very high rate of endemic species protected by Appendices I and II of the Convention;

Referring to the report “Feral ungulates in the Mediterranean and Macaronesian islands” by Mr Joan Mayol [document [T-PVS/Inf \(2015\) 2](#)];

Using the term “feral ungulates” for non-native ungulates in a wild state after escape from captivity or as a result of intentional introduction,

Recommends that concerned Contracting Parties:

1. Clarify, where needed, the legal status of feral ungulates, both those that are the result of ancient introduction on islands and those that result of recent abandonment from livestock owners or accidental escape;
2. Consider, as a general rule, feral ungulates as invasive alien species having possible negative effects on island native biodiversity;
3. For ancient introductions that may have conservation or historical interest, manage those populations of non-native ungulates in a way that minimises their impact on native biodiversity, avoiding as appropriate giving them a conservation status as protected species;
4. Reverse, as far as possible, recent introductions of feral or wild ungulates into islands in the Mediterranean and Macaronesian Regions, particularly in those where they are having a serious negative impact on native biodiversity;
5. Promote in Mediterranean and Macaronesian islands a stricter enforcement of legislation on registration, identification and health control of ungulates so as to avoid irregular or illegal herding in natural areas;
6. Avoid subsidies and incentives for free-ranging herds in Mediterranean and Macaronesian islands that may result in a substantial increase of feral ungulates;
7. When controlling feral ungulates in Mediterranean and Macaronesian islands, prioritise their elimination from small uninhabited islands, protected areas and their buffer zones;
8. Include, where relevant, control of feral ungulates in Mediterranean and Macaronesian islands in management plans of Natura 2000 and Emerald Network sites; wherever control or eradication of feral ungulates is not feasible consider fencing as a tool to protect native biodiversity from the negative effects of those animals;
9. Consult hunters and the herding community when preparing eradication or control plans for feral ungulates in Mediterranean and Macaronesian islands so that support and cooperation measures to be implemented are, as far as possible, agreed;
10. Favour, when eradicating or controlling feral ungulates, the engagement of professionals with the help of voluntary hunters, avoiding that hunters are left as only actors of controls, as many past experiences have shown they might have an incentive in making control activities take many years or become permanent;
11. Collect appropriate information on feral ungulates in Mediterranean and Macaronesian islands, particularly in small uninhabited islands, in protected areas and for ancient introductions;
12. Promote research on the effects of feral ungulates on native species and also on the interaction of different invasive alien species on native species, as the removal of one alien species only may affect the populations of other alien species;

13. Promote awareness with local communities on the negative effects on biodiversity, landscape and the economy of feral ungulates involving as far as possible different actors so as to get community support for removal of animals;
14. Promote the active participation of Macaronesian and Mediterranean islands in an efficient international network of island managers, in order to i) share lessons learned on past initiatives and ii) to be granted access to a series of internationally recognized standards, guidelines and recommendations addressing natural resources management and specifically for feral ungulate management. According to its future development and implementation, promote participation in the “Small Sustainable Islands” ecolabel initiative and corresponding network.

Further recommends appropriate authorities of Spain to:

Continue and reinforce controls of feral ungulates in the whole island of La Gomera, in particular in National Park of Garajonay, its buffer zone and other protected areas of the island, making sure that there is co-ordination among the different administrations involved (Agriculture, Environment, National Park, Regional, Island and local authorities) and a common strategy is implemented, hopefully resulting in permanently eradicating feral ungulates and illegal herding in the whole island.



Convention on the Conservation
of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats

Standing Committee

**Recommendation No. 179 (2015) of the Standing Committee, adopted on 4 December 2015,
on action to promote and complement the implementation of EU Regulation 1143/2014 on
invasive alien species**

The Standing Committee of the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, acting under the terms of Article 14 of the Convention,

Having regard to the aims of the Convention to conserve wild flora and fauna and its natural habitats;

Recalling that under Article 11, paragraph 2.b of the Convention, each Contracting Party undertakes to strictly control the introduction of non-native species;

Recalling also Articles 2, 3, 4 and 11, paragraph 1 of the Convention;

Recalling its previous Recommendations addressing invasive alien species, including Recommendation No. 99 (2003) on the European Strategy on Invasive Alien Species and Recommendation No. 125 (2007) on trade in invasive and potentially invasive alien species in Europe;

Welcoming the entry into force and application by the EU and its member states of Regulation (EU) No 1143/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2014 on the prevention and management of the introduction and spread of invasive alien species;

Determined to promote the effective application of Regulation 1143/2014 and to promote the taking of corresponding action by Contracting Parties that are not EU Member States, in order to achieve an approach that is as uniform and effective as possible across Europe;

Taking note of document T-PVS/Inf (2015) 14, which identifies various courses of action that may be taken under the Convention in this regard;

Noting that important contributions could be made through technical work, including the development of guidance, in coordination with the European Commission and other relevant bodies as appropriate, regarding several aspects of the implementation of Regulation 1143/2014, including:

- assistance with the performance of risk assessments in accordance with Article 5 of the Regulation,
- guidance on the identification of priority pathways and the design of priority pathway action plans, as required under Article 13 of the Regulation,
- guidance on the design and operation of the surveillance systems required under Article 14 of the Regulation,

- guidance concerning the restoration of ecosystems impaired by invasive alien species in accordance with Article 20 of the Regulation, and
- the enhancement of the information support system operating under Article 25 of the Regulation;

Welcoming document T-PVS/Inf (2015) 27 on priority pathways, as well as the draft document T-PVS/Inf (2015) 24 on risk assessment as useful contributions in this regard, while recognising the desirability of further technical work and cooperation regarding the aforementioned issues;

Noting that, in addition, it is desirable to design and implement an equivalent regime on invasive alien species tailored to those Contracting Parties which are not EU Member States, and resembling the regime laid down in Regulation 1143/2014 as closely as appropriate and feasible;

Furthermore noting that such a regime should operate on the basis of a List of invasive alien species of European concern, based on the List of invasive alien species of Union concern drawn up under Regulation 1143/2014, and should set out preventive, detection, eradication, management and restoration measures emulating, in duly adapted form, those set out in Regulation 1143/2014,

Recommends that:

Contracting Parties which are EU Member States:

1. Cooperate with each other, and with non-EU Member States, where this would enhance the effective implementation of Regulation 1143/2014;

Contracting Parties which are not EU Member States:

2. Cooperate with EU Member States where this would enhance the effective implementation of Regulation 1143/2014, and consider adopting similar measures as those set out in the Regulation to the extent feasible and appropriate.

Invites the European Commission, where appropriate, to liaise with Contracting Parties and Observer States which are not EU Member States in the implementation of Regulation 1143/2014.

Invites Observer States to cooperate, as appropriate, with the EU and its Member States regarding the implementation of Regulation 1143/2014.

Instructs the Secretariat to cooperate, as appropriate, with the European Commission, Contracting Parties and other partners in technical issues such as risk assessment, identification of priority pathways for invasive alien species, design and implement of priority pathways action plans, identification of invasive alien species of European concern, guidance on management of IAS on the field, surveillance systems, restoration of ecosystems impaired by invasive alien species, information systems and other matters that may prevent the entry and spread of invasive alien species and limit their impact on native species and natural habitats protected under the Convention.



Convention on the Conservation
of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats

Standing Committee

Recommendation No. 180 (2015) on improving the conservation of nature outside protected areas proper

The Standing Committee to the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, acting under the terms of Article 14 of the Convention,

Considering Articles 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the Convention;

Having regard to its Resolution No. 1 (1989) on the provisions relating to the conservation of habitats;

Having regard to its Recommendation No. 16 (1989) on Areas of Special Conservation Interest;

Having regard to its Resolution No. 3 (1996) on the setting-up of a pan-European Ecological Network and Resolution No. 5 (1998) concerning the rules for the Network of areas of special conservation interest (Emerald Network);

Recalling its Recommendation No. 25 (1991) on the conservation of natural areas outside protected areas proper, calling on Parties to take the appropriate measures to ensure that nature conservation becomes a regular part of spatial planning and territorial development and is fully integrated into all key policy and economic areas and sectors;

Welcoming the considerable efforts deployed by Parties and Observer states on the implementation of the Calendar for the Emerald Network of Areas of Special Conservation Interest (2011-2020) adopted in December 2010, which commits them to the completion of its constitution process by 2020;

Recognising the significant achievements in the setting-up of the Emerald Network in the period 2010-2015, leading the Network to cover nearly 600 000 km² in Eastern and Central Europe and the South-Caucasus at the end of 2015;

Recognising the work of the European Union and its Member States on the development of the Natura 2000 Network and their current efforts on improving the management of the Network and achieving a favourable conservation status for threatened species and habitats;

Recognising that the European Union and its Member States are important drivers for biodiversity conservation processes in the continent, especially thanks to the EU Biodiversity Strategy and the EU Green Infrastructure Initiative;

Welcoming the results and recommendations by Dr Rob Jongman presented in his analysis report on the follow-up given by Parties to the measures encouraged by Recommendation No. 25 (1991) on the conservation of natural areas outside protected areas proper [T-PVS/PA (2015) 8], in particular his conclusion that Contracting Parties to the Convention have developed many measures and expertise in the field since the adoption of the Recommendation, including trans-boundary cooperation;

Conscious that nature conservation policies based solely on protected areas are not efficient enough to ensure the functioning of healthy ecosystems and the maintenance in the long-term of the services they provide;

Recognizing in this regard initiatives such as the EU Green Infrastructure Initiative, the Council of Europe's Pan-European ecological network, and others that have the potential to support healthy ecosystems and maximize the delivering of a wide range of ecosystem services outside protected areas;

Bearing in mind that many Contracting Parties still need to ensure the shift towards more coherent and comprehensive policies aiming to connect existing natural areas and to improve their ecological quality,

Recommends Contracting Parties to the Convention and invites Observer States to:

1. Continue their efforts in ensuring that all policy sectors contribute to reduce the fragmentation of ecosystems and to improve the connectivity between major natural areas, including Emerald and Natura 2000 sites, on their territories;
2. Strengthen cooperation and exchange of practices between Parties, in particular between those holding long-term experience in nature protection outside protected areas and those beginning to work towards the establishment of their ecologically connected national networks of protected areas;
3. Work towards improving the understanding and visibility of the economic and social benefits which natural solutions provide to human society and thus help mobilise resources for the establishment and management of green infrastructures and ecologically connected networks of protected areas;
4. Continue to inform the Secretariat of the Bern Convention on any relevant measures they have already taken or intend to take and their effects on the ground, charging the Secretariat to make this information available to all Parties and to facilitate the exchange of best practices between countries.

The Committee further instructs the secretariat to undertake and to present a comprehensive synthesis report on progress of the implementation of the present Recommendation at the request of the Committee.



Convention on the Conservation
of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats

Standing Committee

**Recommendation No. 181 (2015) of the Standing Committee, adopted on 4 December 2015,
on the Future of the European Diploma for Protected Areas**

The Standing Committee to the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, acting under the terms of Article 14 of the Convention,

Having regard to the aims of the Convention to conserve wild flora and fauna and its natural habitats;

Thanking the Regional Park of Migliarino, San Rossore and Massaciuccoli, the Tuscany Region and Italian conservation authorities for the excellent organisation of the Workshop “Protected Areas in Europe: the next 50 years” held on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the European Diploma for Protected Areas;

Noting that the European Diploma for Protected Areas has proved to be an efficient instrument to protect exceptionally important sites in Europe for the last 50 years;

Highlighting the importance and the role of the European network of Diploma areas in preserving Europe’s natural and cultural heritage, and their contribution to the defence of environmental and ecological ideals;

Wishing to further develop the European Diploma as an instrument for the implementation of Article 4 of the Convention,

Recommends Contracting Parties to the Convention and invites Observer States to:

1. maintain the high natural values and exemplary management of the 74 Diploma-holding areas, taking into particular account the global change, and highlighting their role as model areas for best practice and sustainable management;
2. Promote in these areas innovative conservation tools to improve, where appropriate, their management;
3. Consider, particularly for States that have not yet submitted applications to the network, to make proposals for new or additional sites that could better represent the diversity of habitat types present in Europe; in this context, devote special attention to marine and freshwater ecosystems;
4. Take into account the appended guidance for the management of the European Diploma Areas.

Appendix to Recommendation No. 181 (2015)

GUIDANCE FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF EUROPEAN DIPLOMA AREAS IN AN INTERCONNECTED ERA

1. Improve knowledge of European Diploma areas using and developing innovative monitoring techniques;
2. In areas designed for further development, use traditional knowledge, devise mechanisms for participatory management and strengthen co-operation with the private sector, promoting the green economy; encourage and catalyse local innovations and eco-friendly initiatives contributing to sustainability;
- 2.bis In areas where mass tourism occurs, support actions aiming at minimizing threats caused by growing human impact;
3. Develop modern communication tools to reduce pressure on the wildlife of European Diploma areas, improve public awareness, and reach the local community and the political level;
4. Incorporate a climate change mitigation and adaptation approach, preferably by nature-based solutions, into the adaptative management and strategic programme of work of European Diploma areas;
5. Improve internal and external connectivity in and around European Diploma areas, linking them to the surrounding area and other protected areas;
6. Develop appropriate capacities to address new challenges related to the threats linked to climate change, such as intensive flooding, drought, storm, erosion, wildland fires, rising sea levels, or biological invasions;
7. Address, in particular, the threat of invasive alien species, following the European Guidelines on Protected Areas and Invasive Alien Species; in this context use those areas as pilot areas for enhanced monitoring and “early detection and rapid eradication” programmes, as well as for general awareness on the risks for native biodiversity from invasive alien species;
8. Strengthen human, technical and financial capacities in European Diploma areas.



Revised Calendar for the implementation of the Emerald Network 2011-2020

Timing	Strategic issues	Phase I	Phase II	Phase III
2011-2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update Res. 6 (1998) and Res. 4 (1996); Submission to the Standing Committee at its 31st and 32nd meeting (2011-2012), according to timely presented proposals. • Collection of background information on presence and distribution of species and habitats in collaboration with EEA. • Development of guidelines on management, monitoring and reporting tools in line with existing Natura 2000's tools. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negotiation of a Pilot projects for Tunisia; • Implementation of a second pilot project for Morocco; • Feasibility analysis for a second pilot project in Turkey and/or possible planning for completion of Phase I; • Negotiation of completion of Phase I in Bosnia-Herzegovina • Completion of Phase I for Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia and Moldova through the ENP project by the end of 2011; • Fulfilment of 80 % of Phase I for Ukraine; • Fulfilment of at least 50 % of Phase I for Belarus and the European part of the Russian Federation; • Completion of Phase I for Switzerland, Norway and Iceland; • Negotiations for the identification of sites in the countries which have not been participating in the pilot project's programme: Andorra, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Kazakhstan (European part). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of proposed Emerald sites in 6 West-Balkan countries: Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro, "the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia" and Serbia; gap analysis; • Negotiation with West-Balkan countries concerning possible designation of new ASCIs; • Start of assessment of proposed Emerald sites for Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia and Moldova (2012); • Start pre-evaluation of the first set of proposed Emerald sites for countries asking for it (Switzerland, Norway) 	

2013-2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finalisation of collection of background information on species and habitats of European interest. • Drafting and adoption of monitoring tools and management plans, based on international guidelines; setting-up of a coherent Pan-European Ecological Network; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuation of the pilot project in Tunisia; • Completion of the Emerald Network in Morocco; • Implementation of a full Emerald project in Turkey; • Completion of Phase I for Belarus, the European part of the Russian Federation and Ukraine; • Development of principles of the establishment of the Emerald Network (as Core Areas of the PEEN) in Asian parts of the Russian Federation and Kazakhstan, in Kirghizistan, Tadjikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan (further activities in this field of actions will be planned if appropriate) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completion of the assessment of the proposed Emerald sites in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Moldova and Georgia • Start of assessment of proposed sites in Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine in coordination with the evaluation for sites in Moldova and South Caucasus, if appropriate; • Assessment of proposed Emerald sites in Switzerland, Iceland and Norway. • Assessment of proposed Emerald sites in other countries according to achievements in Phase I (Andorra, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Kazakhstan (the European part)) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Official designation of the Emerald Network in the West-Balkan • Implementation of management, monitoring and reporting tools in the West-Balkan area.
2015-2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuation of drafting and implementing management plans and monitoring for designated ASCI's. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finalisation of the evaluation of proposed Emerald sites in Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine • Assessment of proposed Emerald sites in participating African countries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designation of the Emerald Network in Moldova and South Caucasus; • Start designation of Emerald sites in Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine; • Designation of the Emerald Network in Norway, Iceland and Switzerland; • Re-assessment of all agreed Emerald sites according to new knowledge. • Designation of the Emerald Network in other countries according to achievements in Phase II (Andorra, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Kazakhstan (the European part))

2017-2019				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publication of the lists of the Emerald Network of areas of special conservation interest; • Finalise the designation of Emerald sites in the whole Pan-European area, as well as in participating African countries; • Full assessment of the Pan-European Emerald Network in view of the long-term survival of the species and habitats of European concern; • Assessment of the adequacy of the Bern Convention's Appendices and Resolutions No. 4 and No.6
2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First reporting exercise on the Emerald Network implementation for the period 2013-2018, as foreseen in Resolution No. 8 (2012) 			
2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Emerald Network of Areas of Special Conservation Interest is fully operational to guarantee the long-term survival of all species and habitats of European Interest, including appropriate management, monitoring and reporting tools, compatible with NATURA2000 • Procedures for continuous updating of the data and evaluation of the long-term survival of the species and habitats have been put in place 			



PROGRAMME OF WORK ON CLIMATIC CHANGE AND BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION

Contracting parties, with relevant observers and other stakeholders, should work to ensure that the actions listed below are implemented as soon as possible, with the assistance and under the supervision of the Group of Experts on biodiversity and climate change. These actions are essential in order to minimise the risks to biodiversity arising from climatic changes, both those that already have occurred since the late nineteenth century and those projected for the remainder of the present century. To be fully effective, actions not only must be implemented rapidly, but must also be completed as rapidly as is feasible.

a. Promote the implementation of agreed recommendations

As a first priority, and as a matter of urgency, the Group of Experts should work towards promoting the implementation by Parties of existing guidance at national level but in the context of a global perspective. Efforts should focus upon implementing Standing Committee Recommendation No. 159 (2012), especially those practical actions that will facilitate the ability of species to respond to climatic change. Of particular importance are those actions that are necessary to enable species to achieve the range shifts that are expected to be of fundamental importance and that are well-documented already to be taking place, albeit not at a sufficient rate to match the rate of climatic change and often severely hindered by habitat loss and/or by the impermeability of the wider landscape:

- Support the achievement of this first priority through the development and sharing by the Parties of appropriate procedures and tools, including the sharing amongst the Parties of best practice relating to successfully implemented actions.

b. Assess species' vulnerability

In order to ensure that actions relating to those species at greatest risk are prioritised, the Group should complete as a matter of urgency assessments or re-assessments of species' vulnerability to negative impacts of climatic change. Such assessments should take into account the overall range and population of each species. This will serve to ensure that an holistic rather than a parochial view is taken when establishing a species' vulnerability, and hence when prioritising resources, and is likely best to be achieved by co-operation amongst the Parties across whose territories the species' distribution extends. Species should be prioritised as follows:

- Seasonally migrant species, taking into account the potential impacts of climatic change in their breeding, non-breeding and staging/stopover areas, parts of which will in many cases lie outside Europe. Such assessments should be carried out in co-operation with the Convention on Migratory Species.

- Rare, endemic, range-restricted and biome-restricted species, including especially those listed in relation to the Bern Convention.
- Species identified as threatened as a consequence of other pressures.
- The remainder of widespread and more common species, because some of these are likely to become threatened in the near future by climatic change.

c. Establish and manage protected areas appropriately

The Group of Experts should work towards ensuring that adaptive management practices are implemented without delay for protected areas, and that the management plans for such areas take into account, and respond to, the expected consequences of climatic change and the need to facilitate the responses of species. Work with the Group of Experts on Protected Areas and Ecological Networks to support implementation of this action by:

- Providing expertise and support that will ensure that management guidance for the Emerald Network, currently being prepared, incorporates appropriate actions related to the expected consequences of climatic change and the need to facilitate the responses of species.
- Adopting common definitions, particularly concerning habitats and climate change (quantitative and qualitative aspects).
- Undertaking a review of the extent to which the Emerald Network of protected sites is adequate to ensure that species, ecological processes and ecosystem services are able to meet the challenges posed by climatic change without loss of biodiversity, function or capacity, respectively.
- Ensuring that an holistic, network-wide view is taken when considering the appropriate role and management of individual protected areas, especially in relation to the expected consequences of climatic change and the need to facilitate the responses of species.
- Ensuring that climatic change is included amongst the factors to be assessed during the on-the-spot appraisals carried out prior to the award or the renewal of the European Diploma for Protected Areas (EDPA), and making the necessary recommendations to the managers of EDPA sites.

d. Monitor using common approaches

The Group of Experts should promote the adoption of common approaches: (i) to monitor the distribution and abundance of targeted species or species groups and to assess how climatic changes may be impacting them; and (ii) to assess the effectiveness of conservation measures, including protected area management:

- Encourage the uptake of established monitoring schemes (e.g. for birds and butterflies) by all Parties.
- Adopt common definitions in particular for habitats or climate change (quantitative and qualitative aspects).
- Promote the development of parallel schemes for other taxonomic groups, and their uptake by all Parties.
- Develop a common approach to assessing and attributing climatic change impacts upon species.
- Develop a common monitoring scheme to assess the effectiveness of conservation measures for targeted species, and urge its adoption by all Parties.
- Develop a common monitoring scheme to assess the effectiveness of protected area management, and urge its adoption by all Parties.

- Seek out, promote and, where appropriate, adopt best practice in relation to all of the above.

e. Assess the role of biodiversity in maintaining ecosystem function

The Group of Experts should undertake an assessment of the importance of biodiversity in relation to the capacity of European ecosystems to adapt to climatic change whilst at the same time maintaining delivery of the level of ecosystem services upon which human society in Europe depends.

f. Promote research required to advance the work of the Group

Pending the availability of the necessary resources, the Group of Experts should promote research to:

- Underpin the development of more permeable landscapes that will facilitate species' range shifts in response to climatic change.
 - As a first step the Group should undertake or commission a review of published research on this topic, including research into the extent to which species' responses to climatic change are currently hindered by the limited permeability of many European landscapes.
- Assess and analyse the impacts of climatic change adaptation and mitigation measures on biodiversity and the scope for implementation of such measures (e.g. 'green infrastructure') in ways that are favourable for biodiversity (i.e. 'win-win' solutions).

g. Promote appropriate actions to conserve European Arctic species and habitats

Recognising that the territories of some Parties extend into the Arctic, that these areas support important Arctic species of European interest, and that Arctic biodiversity is experiencing particularly rapid climatic changes, the Group should:

- Support the work of the Arctic Council, and especially of its Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna Working Group, and, under the framework of the Convention, transpose necessary recommendations for its Contracting Parties.
- Evaluate Arctic species of European interest and, where relevant, propose to the Standing Committee their inclusion in the Appendices of the Convention.

h. Prepare and communicate guidance and toolkits

Given the importance of effective communication for the wider understanding of climatic change challenges and opportunities, the Group should prepare and disseminate guidance and toolkits, including 'recipes' and decision support frameworks, that will assist delegates of Contracting Parties in promoting appropriate national policies. Existing good practice amongst the Parties and beyond should be adopted and or exploited where appropriate. Priority targets should include:

- Effective development and implementation of national policies on climatic change:
 - Incorporating the Standing Committee's Recommendations on biodiversity conservation and climatic change.
 - Promoting the opportunities and benefits associated with participation in the Emerald Network of protected areas.

i. Co-operate with other institutions

Co-operate with other institutions and sectors to promote convergence with respect to recommendations relating to biodiversity and climatic change, and the implementation of these recommendations.

Explore the possibility of creating a joint working group for biodiversity and climatic change that would encourage such co-operation between the Convention and other institutions with related interests, including:

- UNEP Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs), such as:
 - Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS), and the agreements and memoranda of understanding of the CMS Family: AEWA, Eurobats, ASCOBANS, ACCOBAMS in particular.
 - Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).
 - Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar Convention)
- Arctic Council Working Groups, especially:
 - Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna (CAFF).
 - Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Programme (AMAP).
- European Union / European Commission.



Convention on the Conservation
of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats

Standing Committee

Recommendation No. 175 (2015) of the Standing Committee, adopted on 4 December 2015, on the monitoring of the agreement concluded in the frame of complaint No. 2013/5 (Lithuania)

The Standing Committee to the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, acting under the terms of Article 14 of the Convention,

Having regard to the aim of the Convention which is notably to ensure the conservation of wild flora and fauna, by giving particular attention to species, including migratory species, which are threatened with extinction and vulnerable;

Recalling that Article 4, paragraph 1, of the Convention provides that each Contracting Party shall take appropriate and necessary legislative and administrative measures to ensure the conservation of the habitats of the wild fauna species, especially those listed in Appendix II to the Convention;

Recalling Recommendation No. 110 (2004) on minimising adverse effects of above-ground electricity transmission facilities (power lines) on birds, whose implementation is monitored by the Standing Committee every two-years;

Recalling the guidance presented in the report [T-PVS/Inf\(2003\)15](#) *Protecting birds from powerlines: a practical guide to minimising the risks to birds from electricity transmission facilities*, informing of the negative impact on many species of wild bird (including migratory species) across Europe and the world, from overhead electricity transmission lines, conductors and towers (including those associated with railway infrastructure) through increased mortality due to electrocution, collision and also through reduction of suitability of staging, wintering and breeding areas, especially when powerlines cross open landscapes;

Being concerned by the decline of many herpetofauna species which are particularly threatened by habitat fragmentation and deterioration;

Understanding the need of contracting parties to invest in energy security, provided that energy developments are implemented in conformity with the spirit and letter of the Convention;

Inviting all Parties to carry out – prior to energy developments – high quality and exhaustive strategic environmental assessment of relevant plans and programmes and environmental impact assessment of planned activities, including the assessment of the cumulative impacts of multiple infrastructures on the species and habitats protected under the Bern Convention, and to consider alternative solutions whenever they are better for the conservation of biodiversity;

Welcoming the assertiveness, the spirit of compromise and the cooperation showed by both Lithuanian authorities and the Rudamina community (the complainant) during the mediation process, in view of an acceptable solution of complaint no. 2013/5,

Recommends that Lithuania:

1. Implements the general and specific measures identified in the “Agreement” (Appendix I), with particular focus on monitoring of the Bern Convention species, as well as on mitigation of potential impacts and the restoration of habitats;
2. Ensure that the construction works and future maintenance of the gas pipeline are carried out in accordance with the “Agreement”, and within the scope and purpose of the Bern Convention;
3. Communicate in an open and fair manner on the results of the reinstatement and monitoring activities;
4. Keep the Standing Committee informed of the implementation of this recommendation.

The Standing Committee further invites the Rudamina community to cooperate, in an open and fair manner, with the Lithuanian authorities and other relevant organisations and Experts, with a view to the smooth implementation of the measures which are the object of this Recommendation.

Appendix to Recommendation No. 175 (2015)

AGREEMENT

THE MEDIATION PROCEDURE IN THE FRAME OF COMPLAINT NUMBER 2013/5: PRESUMED IMPACT OF A CONSTRUCTION OF OVERHEAD POWER LINE (OHL) IN AN ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREA IN THE LITHUANIAN-POLISH BORDERLAND

In order to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Bern Convention in Lithuania, it is agreed that:

- Lithuania needs to invest in its energy security, diversifying its supplies;
- the LitPol Link overhead powerline (OHL) has nearly been completed;
- the original complaint form and subsequent updates comprise areas, from the Žuvintas Biosphere Reserve in the north to the Lithuanian border with Poland in the south-west, which might be impacted by the OHL;
- it is important to strive for the conservation of species, and their habitats, listed under the Bern Convention;
- all research, monitoring and surveys on the Bern Convention species should be planned, and the results communicated, in an open and fair manner consistent with Lithuanian law; and
- the environmental impact assessment (EIA) for the gas pipeline (gas interconnection Poland-Lithuania pipeline, GIPL) was approved by the Environmental Protection Agency on 21 August 2015.

In relation to species listed on annexes to the Bern Convention, it is agreed that:

Amphibians and reptiles

- the Lithuanian population of *Emys orbicularis* is of special concern. To ensure its protection, further information about its present distribution and abundance should be collected. Small open shallow water bodies and small swamps must be conserved and managed;
- in order to ensure the conservation of *Bombina bombina*, *Triturus cristatus*, *Pelobates fuscus*, *Bufo bufo*, *Bufo viridis*, *Rana arvalis* and *Rana ridibunda*, the mosaic of habitats (open waters, swamps, natural grasslands, woodlands, streams and small agricultural areas), providing the interconnections for metapopulations, needs to be conserved and managed;
- there are no special concerns regarding *Lacerta agilis*;

Birds

- for the high-flying bird species (*Botaurus stellaris*, *Ciconia nigra*, *Grus grus*, *Egretta alba*, *Haliaeetus albicilla*, *Circus aeruginosus* and *Circus pygargus*), it is recognised that occasional bird strikes might occur. However, in mitigation of this risk three important flight sectors for migratory birds have been identified as indicated in the EIA report. Appropriate flight diverters will be installed on the optical ground wire (OPGW) through these three sectors;
- the OHL is unlikely to affect the population of *Falco tinnunculus*. However the provision of nest boxes in the vicinity of the OHL will facilitate the conservation of this population;

- no special measures require to be undertaken in relation to the following six bird species: *Crex crex*, *Porzana parva*, *Porzana porzana*, *Tringa glareola*, *Upopa epops* and *Chlidonias niger*; and

Mammals:

- no special provision can be made for wide-ranging species such as *Lynx lynx*.

Furthermore, for the long-term conservation of species listed on the annexes to the Bern Convention, and the habitats in which they live, it is agreed that:

- the preparation of a plan for monitoring of appropriate Bern Convention species, which might be affected by the OHL, will be led by the competent authority. The aim is to agree this plan with interested parties before the end of 2016;
- the corridors of the OHL and GIPL should be reinstated according to the EIA and construction design documentation. They should be managed in a state as near to the original state as is possible for the benefit of the Bern Convention species; and
- consideration should be given to biodiversity offsetting.



Convention on the Conservation
of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats

Standing Committee

Recommendation No. 182 (2015) of the Standing Committee to the Bern Convention, adopted on 4 December 2015, on the conservation of *Caretta caretta* and its habitat at Patara (Turkey)

The Standing Committee to the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, acting under the terms of Article 14 of the Convention,

Having regard to the aims of the Convention to conserve wild flora and fauna and their natural habitats;

Recalling that Article 3 of the Convention provides that each Contracting Party shall take steps to promote national policies for the conservation of the habitats of wild flora, wild fauna and natural habitats, with particular attention to endangered and vulnerable species, especially endemic ones, and endangered habitats;

Recalling that Article 4, paragraph 1, of the Convention provides that each Contracting Party shall take appropriate and necessary legislative and administrative measures to ensure the conservation of the habitats of the wild fauna species, especially those listed in Appendix II to the Convention;

Recalling that Article 6 of the Convention provides that, for the species listed in Appendix II, the deliberate damage to or destruction of breeding or resting sites shall be prohibited;

Noting that the loggerhead turtle is a strictly protected species listed in Appendix II to the Convention and is included in the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, mainly as a result of degradation of nesting areas;

Recalling recommendations No. 8 (1987) on the protection of marine turtles in Dalyan and other important areas in Turkey, and No. 12 (1988) concerning the protection of important turtle nesting beaches in Turkey;

Having further regard to the following specific Recommendations of the Standing Committee:

- No. 7 (1987) on the protection of marine turtles and their habitat recommending – among others - that relevant Parties – including Turkey - give adequate legal protection to the main nesting beaches for marine turtles, urgently enforce the relevant conservation measures, and avoid any new touristic or other development in important nesting areas, unless very strict regulations are applied to respect the ecological needs of sea turtles,

- No. 24 (1991) on the protection of some beaches in Turkey of particular importance to marine turtles, recommending Turkey to take urgent practical steps to protect the seventeen nesting beaches, including by – inter alia – implementing prohibitions against sand extraction; giving priority to turtle conservation over other activities within SPAs; and halting constructions at Fethiye and Patara beaches until management plans for the areas are drawn-up,

- No. 54 (1996) on the conservation of *Caretta caretta* at Patara, recommending Turkish authorities to – among others - ensure that the protection of Patara site prevents any human settlement behind the beach; control tourist flow; carry out regular monitoring of marine turtles during the nesting season; restrict car access to the beach and ban motor traffic from the north section; improve signage; raise awareness about turtle’s needs among tourists and the local population,

- No. 66 (1998) on the conservation status of some nesting beaches for marine turtles in Turkey, recommending Turkish authorities to – among others – to reassess tourism investment projects that may result in making the beaches unsuitable for turtle nesting; carrying out EIA prior to any development project affecting a nesting beach; take urgent measures to fully implement the protection status of SPAs; remove effects of anthropogenic pressures on the nesting beaches; take urgent and stringent measures to enforce legislation against illegal sand extraction; ensure respect of low speed limits for water sports during the nesting season; assure inter-ministerial cooperation on these matters;

Considering the unique ecological heritage value of the Patara beach as one of the important *Caretta caretta* nesting site in Turkey (Baran and Kasparek, 1989);

Recognising that the Government of Turkey has taken - in the past - some positive steps to successfully protect its nesting beaches, and to designate some of them – including Patara beach - as Specially Protected Areas (SPAs);

Praising the excellent results achieved at Iztuzu beach, Dalyan, through the setting-up in 2009 of the Sea Turtle Rescue Center (DEKAMER) tasked, among others, with the monitoring of the nesting beach, and encouraging the continuation of the support to this exemplary work;

Very worried by the degradation since 2010 of the SPA legal protection regime, including the lack of clear regulations to respect the ecological needs of sea turtles and their habitats, and lack of resources to enforce and monitor the implementation of the relevant conservation measures;

Referring to the report by Mr Paolo Casale [document [T-PVS/Files \(2015\) 40](#)] following the on-the-spot appraisal to Patara and Fethiye in the frame of the complaint against Turkey for “Presumed degradation of nesting beaches in Patara and Fethiye”;

Acknowledging that the nesting habitat in Patara has not been permanently modified and that its capacity of host nesting activity and egg incubation under natural conditions is not yet irreparably compromised by the current anthropogenic threats;

Concerned however by the weak level of implementation of the past recommendations issued by the Standing Committee;

Worried about the high predation level that represents a vulnerability factor for turtles, as they become dependent on continuous activity of nest protection;

Noting the problems deriving from the slow but continuous expansion of facilities for tourists in the southern access of Patara beach, that results in a disturbance to nesting activities if not adequately managed, particularly at night;

Taking into account the possible future increase of residents and visitors following completion of the ongoing large scale summer house development inside the SPA;

Regretting that current management of the nesting beach and enforcement of proper regulations are not adequate,

Recommends the authorities of Turkey to:

1. Urgently ensure that Patara nesting beach receives appropriate legal protection and management, in line with its exceptional, natural and ecological value;

2. Urgently set up, enforce and monitor the implementation of strict regulations which: (i) prohibit further development on the beach (including buildings, structures, roads) and enable the removal of abandoned illegal facilities and restoration of the dunes, during the nesting/hatching season; (ii) regulate the extent and use of furniture on the beach and ensure furniture is removed from the nesting zone at night; (iii) prohibit access of vehicles by placing barriers at the beach entrances; (iv) prohibit illumination of the beach; (v) prohibit fishing with nests in front of the beach; (vi) prohibit camping on the beach and on riversides in view of the beach; (vii) prohibit horse riding and 4x4 or quad safaris on the nesting beach; (viii) define fines for non-compliance with above regulations;
3. Ensure that adequate financial and human resources are allocated for the control, management and enforcement of regulations;
4. Continue to prevent uncontrolled human settlement behind the beach, particularly where these may result in making the beaches unsuitable for turtle nesting;
5. Ensure that litter is periodically removed from the beach and dunes;
6. Address the problem of predation, including through population control's programmes;
7. Ensure the proper fencing of all nests in areas with high human presence during the day, so as to protect them from trampling and from beach furniture;
8. Urgently set up long-term conservation and research programmes, entrusted to a permanent team that should be granted adequate man power to monitor the entire beach (north and south) during the entire nesting/hatching season and protect all nests if necessary;
9. Improve information to and awareness of tourists about sea turtle nesting and on correct behaviour for the sustainable use of the beach and install clearer signage to indicate the nesting zone;
10. Improve information and education of the local community about sea turtle nesting, correct behaviour for the use of the beach, and intrinsic value of nature; and involve them in the protection, conservation, and management of the nesting beach;
11. Keep the Standing Committee annually informed about the implementation of this Recommendation.



Convention on the Conservation
of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats

Standing Committee

Recommendation No. 183 (2015) of the Standing Committee, adopted on 4 December 2015, on the conservation, management, and restoration of Fethiye nesting beaches (Turkey)

The Standing Committee to the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, acting under the terms of Article 14 of the Convention,

Having regard to the aims of the Convention to conserve wild flora and fauna and their natural habitats;

Recalling that Article 3 of the Convention provides that each Contracting Party shall take steps to promote national policies for the conservation of the habitats of wild flora, wild fauna and natural habitats, with particular attention to endangered and vulnerable species, especially endemic ones, and endangered habitats;

Recalling that Article 4, paragraph 1, of the Convention provides that each Contracting Party shall take appropriate and necessary legislative and administrative measures to ensure the conservation of the habitats of the wild fauna species, especially those listed in Appendix II to the Convention;

Recalling that Article 6 of the Convention provides that, for the species listed in Appendix II, the deliberate damage to or destruction of breeding or resting sites shall be prohibited;

Noting that the loggerhead turtle is a strictly protected species listed in Appendix II to the Convention and is included in the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, mainly as a result of degradation of nesting areas;

Recalling Recommendations No. 7 (1987) on the protection of marine turtles and their habitat, No. 8 (1987) on the protection of marine turtles in Dalyan and other important areas in Turkey, No. 12 (1988) concerning the protection of important turtle nesting beaches in Turkey, and No. 54 (1996) on the conservation of *Caretta caretta* at Patara (Turkey);

Having further regard to the following specific Recommendations of the Standing Committee:

- No. 24 (1991) on the protection of some beaches in Turkey of particular importance to marine turtles, recommending Turkey to take urgent practical steps to protect the seventeen nesting beaches, including by – inter alia – implementing prohibitions against sand extraction; giving priority to turtle conservation over other activities within SPAs; and halting constructions at Fethiye and Patara beaches until management plans for the areas are drawn-up;
- No. 66 (1998) on the conservation status of some nesting beaches for marine turtles in Turkey, recommending Turkish authorities to – among others – reassess tourism investment projects that may result in making the beaches unsuitable for turtle nesting; carrying out EIA prior to any development

project affecting a nesting beach; take urgent measures to fully implement the protection status of SPAs; remove effects of anthropogenic pressures on the nesting beaches; improve control of the effects on the beaches of local tourism, secondary summer homes, caravans, camping and other activities that may be detrimental to the environmental quality of the beaches; assure inter-ministerial compliance for marine turtle conservation needs; and – for Fethiye in particular - secure the remaining unbuilt beach plots against development;

Very worried by the findings of the on-the-spot assessment carried out by Mr Paolo Casale [document [T-PVS/Files \(2015\) 40](#)] in summer 2015, reporting about very high levels of anthropogenic threats occurring on the beach and producing habitat degradation from low to high levels along Fethiye coast;

Concerned by the still ongoing sand extraction activities and by the continuous development of buildings and tourism facilities that – in Çalış in particular - have permanently limited the width of the beach;

Further concerned by the documented intense light pollution, poor controls and enforcement, inadequate management of the beach and human presence, including at night, which seem to severely affect natural hatchling recruitment to the sea;

Regretting the persistent weak level of implementation of the recommendations issued by the Standing Committee in the past fifteen years;

Noting that Akgöl beach hosts a relatively high number of nests of the Fethiye nesting complex, and that the planned construction of a shipyard/drydock on Akgöl nesting beach has been stopped;

Recommends the authorities of Turkey to implement, as a matter of urgency, the following measures:

1. Stop any further development of permanent structures (buildings, roads, shipyard, jetties/docks, etc.) along the entire coast of the nesting site complex, in order not to reduce further the nesting habitat;
2. Remove any structure (wooden paths, wooden pavilions, bars, platforms, showers, carpets, patios, etc.) from sand zones, including those to be restored, especially in areas with relatively narrow beach width and/or in tracts with narrow sandy strips; and restore the sandy areas;
3. Stop sand extraction and ensure the application of deterrent penalties for these illegal activities;
4. Remove planted vegetation, acacia in particular, with a view to restore the remaining sandy beach;
5. Map the whole Fethiye coast using long-term data, maps and imagery to identify the past, current and potential most suitable zones for sea turtle nesting, and set a maximum percentage limit of sandy tracts where touristic structures are allowed on the nesting beach and define (A) coastal tracts less suitable for turtle nesting, where beach furniture is allowed at appropriate densities and (B) coastal tracts adequate for turtle nesting, where beach furniture and access at night are not allowed. Enforce beach furniture removal/stacking at night along the entire nesting beach complex during the nesting/hatching season;
6. Prohibit the use of beach furniture and other structures or facilities on the sandy zones of Akgöl beach, regulate use of the core nesting area in the sandy northern end of the beach, and carry-out the necessary controls to check enforcement;
7. Reduce light pollution to a minimum along the whole coast during the nesting/hatching season: (i) remove all lights not strictly necessary, (ii) reduce the number of lights allowed for each business company, (iii) all lights considered as strictly necessary should be reduced in power and (iv) be red or orange-yellow, (v) all lights should be shaded in the direction of the beach. Further reduce lights after a certain time in the night, for not less than 50% of the dark time. Where possible, reduce height of lights, use motion sensors and native bushes/plants as light buffers on roads and properties. Prohibit light show equipment use;

8. Build permanent barriers (not ditches) on the roads to prevent vehicles from accessing the beach, designate parking spaces and official picnic areas away from the beach;
9. Regulate maritime traffic during the nesting/hatching season, by prohibiting any motorised traffic at appropriate distances near the coast, by setting speed limits and foreseeing marked corridors from the beach to open waters;
10. Set up long-term research and conservation programs conducted by a permanent team recruited on a long-term perspective. This team should have adequate manpower to monitor the entire beach and protect all nests if necessary during the entire nesting/hatching season. The team should also assess across the years and using the same comparable methods: (i) the disorienting effects of photo-pollution on hatchlings, (ii) disturbance of nesting females, and (iii) predation of nests (or attempts);
11. Prohibit camping and bonfires and set appropriate time limits for the operation of beach bars at night during the nesting and hatching season;
12. Take measures to clean the beach and empty appropriately located bins on a daily basis, and ensure sewage is not discharged into the sea;
13. Set up adequate regulations and enforcement for the measures above, including regular day and night controls along the entire coast; Define and enforce fines for noncompliance with above regulations;
14. Ensure that adequate financial and human resources are allocated to the control and management of the beaches;
15. Improve information to local community and tourists about sea turtle nesting and sustainable use of the beach. This should include effective communication of regulations (incl. regulations implementing the Recommendation) by the authorities to stakeholders and businesses, signs at all major beach entry points, and awareness campaigns aimed to the guests of the big resorts, in collaboration with the owners and managers. Encourage beach hotels and businesses to support scientific teams and involve the local community in the protection and management of the protected area;
16. Continue to protect all nests with cages, until the different conditions obtained through the other measures above will allow again a more natural process;
17. Keep the Standing Committee annually informed about the implementation of this Recommendation.



Convention on the Conservation
of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats

Standing Committee

Recommendation No. 184 (2015) of the Standing Committee to the Bern Convention, adopted on 4 December 2015, on the planned hydropower plants on the territory of the Mavrovo National Park (“the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”)

The Standing Committee to the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, acting under Article 14 of the Convention,

Having regard to the objectives of this Convention, which aims to conserve wild fauna and flora and their natural habitats, by giving particular attention to vulnerable species, including migratory species threatened by extinction;

Noting that the Mavrovo National Park in “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” is one of the biodiversity hotspots in Europe, hosting a very high number of species and natural habitats protected by the Bern Convention;

Recalling that the Mavrovo National Park has been officially nominated as candidate Emerald site in 2011, in accordance with national legislation, and - as such - it is subject to Recommendation No. 157 (2011) on the status of candidate Emerald sites and guidelines on the criteria for their nomination, requiring national authorities to “take the necessary protection and conservation measures in order to maintain the ecological characteristics of the candidate Emerald sites” until their full inclusion in the Emerald Network;

Noting that the Mavrovo National Park and its immediate surroundings are among the core reproduction areas of the critically endangered Balkan lynx;

Worrying that the Management Plan of the National Park is still awaiting an official adoption, and encouraging the government to adopt the appropriate legal framework;

Taking note of the report (document [T-PVS/Files \(2015\)36](#)) of the on-the-spot appraisal carried out on 24-25 June 2015,

Recommends “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” to urgently:

1. Suspend the implementation of all government projects, in particular the hydropower plants foreseen and related infrastructure, within the territory of the Mavrovo National Park, until a Strategic Environmental Assessment will be completed taking into account the following point of the Recommendation, putting specific emphasis on cumulative effects of all planned development activities on the territory of the Park, also taking into account social aspect; the assessment needs to consider the regional long-term effects, on the water regimes of the Drin and Vardar rivers;

2. In the frame of the assessment above, address the specific conservation needs of those species of fauna and flora for the conservation of which the Mavrovo National Park bears special responsibility, including the species and habitats for which this site was nominated as candidate Emerald site; take into account the results of the analysis recommended under the point above when adopting the Management plan for the area;
3. Keep the Standing Committee regularly informed about the progress in the implementation of this Recommendation.

Invites international financial institutions to consider the results of the strategic environmental assessment when deciding on the financing of the hydropower projects in the Park.



APPENDIX I

UPDATED LIST OF OFFICIALLY NOMINATED CANDIDATE EMERALD SITES

The list of officially nominated candidate Emerald sites is updated by the Standing Committee to the Bern Convention each year, at its annual meeting.

Countries are presented in alphabetical order and their lists are prepared and sorted according to the site code in alfa-numerical order. The sites where the area coverage is not indicated are caves.

1. Albania

Site Code	Site Name	Area covered (ha)
AL0000001	"Llogara" National Park / Parku Kombetar i Llogarase	1010.00
AL0000002	Divjaka National Park / Parku Kombetar i Divjakes	7065.00
AL0000003	Prespa National Park (Parku Kombetar i Prespes)	27750.00
AL0000004	Butrinti National Park (Parku Kombetar i Butrintit)	13500.00
AL0000005	Allamani	1659.00
AL0000006	Tomorri National Park (Parku Kombetar Tomorri)	4000.00
AL0000007	Dajti National Park (Parku Kombetar i Dajtit)	29347.00
AL0000008	Protected landscape of the wetland complex Vjose - Narte. (Peisazhi i Mbrojtur i sistemit ligatinor Vjose-Narte)	19412.00
AL0000009	Managed Nature Reserve (Albanian part) of Shkodra lake / Rezerva Natyrore e Menaxhuar e Liqenit te Shkodres (pjesa shqiptare)	49758.00
AL0000010	Alps / Alpet	77458.00
AL0000011	Kurora Lures-Kunore-Valmore-Zall-Gjocaj	16596.00
AL0000012	Bredhi Hotoves-Dangelli National Park / Parku Kombetar Bredhi i Hotoves-Dangelli.	14973.00
AL0000013	Morava	29155.00
AL0000014	Karaburun-Orikum-Dukat National Park / Parku Kombetar Karaburun-Orikum-Dukat.	33036.00
AL0000015	Bize-Brozhi-Bardhet Protected Landscape - (Peizazhi i Mbrojtur Bize-Brosh- Berdhet.)	4000.00
AL0000016	Karavasta National Park / Parku Kombetar Karavasta	33900.00
AL0000017	Shengjin-Ishem	30000.00
AL0000018	Managed Nature Reserve Kuturman-Qafe Bush / RNM Kuturman-Qafe Bush	4100.00

Site Code	Site Name	Area covered (ha)
AL0000019	Pogradec Protected Landscape / Peizazhi i Mbrojtur Pogradec	27323.00
AL0000020	Managed Nature Reserve Germenj-Shelegure-Leskovik-Piskal / RNM Germenj-Shelegure-Leskovik-Piskal	16000.00
AL0000021	Protected Landscape of Buna river - Velipoja / Peizazhi i Mbrojtur i lumit te Bunes-Velipoja	23027.00
AL0000022	National Park Rrajce-Shebenik / Parku Kombetar Shebenik-Jabllanice	25000.00
AL0000023	Protected Landscape of Korabi / Peisazh i Mbrojtur i Korabit	31360.54
AL0000024	Managed Nature Reserve Rrushkulli-Ishem / Rezerva natyrore e Menaxhuar Rrushkull-Ishem.	2000.00
AL0000025	Managed Nature Reserve of Berzane / Rezerva natyrore e Menaxhuar Berzane	1000.00

2. Armenia

Site Code	Site Name	Area covered (ha)
AM0000005	Erah range	5000,00
AM0000006	Khustup mountain	2000,00
AM0000007	Lakes of Lori	300,00
AM0000008	Syunik	50,00
AM0000009	Plane grove	80,00
AM1111111	Khosrov Forest	23878,00
AM2222222	Sevan basin	147456,00
AM3333333	Khor Virape	50,28
AM4444444	Arpi lich	50000,00
AM0000010	"Aragats alpine" State sanctuary	9446,00
AM0000011	"Dilidjan" National park, "Idjevan" State sanctuary	49965,00
AM0000012	"Gnishik" Protected landscape	30300,00
AM0000013	Ararat salt marshes	10,00

3. Azerbaijan

Site Code	Site Name	Area covered (ha)
AZ0000001	Zengezur Dagridagh	49000,00
AZ0000002	Mingacevir turyancay	105000,00
AZ0000003	Zaqatala	100058,42
AZ0000004	Shahdagh	205000,00
AZ0000005	Hirkan	43000,00
AZ0000006	Shirvan	65000,00
AZ0000007	Zuvand	190900,00
AZ0000008	Agh-gol	20600,00
AZ0000009	Gizil Agac	88800,00
AZ0000010	Samur Yalama	129657,00
AZ0000011	Absheron	1000,00
AZ0000012	Qobustan	2000,00

4. *Belarus*

Site Code	Site Name	Area covered (ha)
BY0000001	Berezinskiy	85199,00
BY0000002	Belovezhskaya Pushcha	152962,00
BY0000003	Sporovskiy	19384,00
BY0000004	Zvanets	10460,00
BY0000005	Srednyaya Pripyat	90447,00
BY0000006	Braslavskiye Ozyora	69115,00
BY0000007	Pripyatskiy	188485,00
BY0000008	Narochanskiy	94000,00
BY0000009	Yelnya	25301,00
BY0000010	Vygonoshchanskoye	54915,00
BY0000011	Osveiskiy	27754,00
BY0000012	Olmanskiye bolota	94219,00
BY0000013	Krasny Bor	34231,00
BY0000014	Lipichanskaya Pushcha	15153,00
BY0000015	Sinsha	13398,00
BY0000016	Shvakshty	5603,00

5. *Bosnia and Herzegovina*

Site Code	Site Name	Area covered (ha)
BA0000001	Kanjon Rakitnice	2000,00
BA0000002	Gornji tok Neretve	21419,00
BA0000003	Kanjon Idbra	5500,00
BA0000004	Zlatar	2368,00
BA0000005	Diva Grabovica	3600,00
BA0000006	Kanjon Bijele	3300,00
BA0000007	Rijeka Doljanka	3400,00
BA0000008	Rama	25357,00
BA0000009	Kompleks Maglic-Volujak-Zelengora	8000,00
BA0000010	Vranica	7800,00
BA0000011	Vlasic	7723,00
BA0000012	Popovo polje/Vjetrenica	35146,00
BA0000013	Pecine kod Brckog	1488,00
BA0000014	Miljacka-Lapisnica-Moscanica	621,00
BA0000015	Vodopad Skakavac	110,00
BA0000016	Srebrnik-Tinja	792,00
BA0000017	Crepoljsko-Bukovik	4136,00
BA0000018	Raca-Bijeljina	8438,00
BA0000019	Bardaca-Lijevce polje	2206,00
BA0000020	Vrbas-Tijesno	397,00
BA0000021	Ugar kanjon	3099,00
BA0000022	Crna rijeka, pritoka Vrbasa	492,00
BA0000023	Fatnicko polje	2913,00
BA0000024	Dabarsko polje	4016,00

Site Code	Site Name	Area covered (ha)
BA0000025	Nevesinjsko polje	16733.00
BA0000026	Gatacko Veliko polje	8527.00
BA0000027	Veliki Stolac	15569.00
BA0000028	kanjon Drine	9437.00
BA0000029	Livanjsko polje	45868.00

6. *“The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”*

Site Code	Site Name	Area covered (ha)
MK0000001	Galichica	22750.00
MK0000002	Ezerani	2137.00
MK0000003	Dojransko Ezero	2696.00
MK0000004	Pelister	12500.00
MK0000005	Demir Kapija	4250.00
MK0000006	Tikvesh	11605.00
MK0000007	Mavrovo	73088.00
MK0000008	Shar Planina	46980.00
MK0000009	Matka	5442.00
MK0000010	Bogoslovec	4500.00
MK0000011	Orlovo Brdo	1980.00
MK0000012	Smolarski Vodopad	810.00
MK0000013	Monospitovsko Blato	1082.00
MK0000014	Belchishko Blato	1544.00
MK0000015	Alshar	3133.00
MK0000016	Markovi Kuli	3648.00
MK0000017	Jakupica	76740.00
MK0000018	Nidze	21320.00
MK0000019	Kozuf	28250.00
MK0000020	Jablanica	17980.00
MK0000021	Belasica	16710.00
MK0000022	Blato Negorski banji	625.00
MK0000023	Babuna - Topolka	2941.00
MK0000024	Ohridsko Ezero	24370.00
MK0000025	Prespansko Ezero	19000.00
MK0000026	Osogovski Planini	56630.00
MK0000027	Churchulum (Bogdanci)	652.00
MK0000028	Raechka klisura	26040.00
MK0000029	German - Pchinja	63490.00
MK0000030	Katlanovo-Taor	8160.00
MK0000031	Klisura na Bregalnica	7170.00
MK0000032	Mariovo	58660.00
MK0000033	Maleshevski Planini	19140.00
MK0000034	Gorna Pelagonija	67000.00
MK0000035	Ovche Pole	41360.00

7. Georgia

Site Code	Site Name	Area covered (ha)
GE0000001	Lagodekhi	22438,00
GE0000002	Arkhoti	24858,00
GE0000003	Chahuna	8592,50
GE0000004	Madatapha	1057,12
GE0000005	Bugdasheni	215,55
GE0000006	Kolkheti	44313,00
GE0000007	Vashlovani	33594,00
GE0000008	Tusheti	114375,00
GE0000009	Kazbegi	9216,60
GE0000010	Borjomi-Kharagauli	73907,60
GE0000011	Ratcha	14800,00
GE0000012	Svaneti	233147,00
GE0000013	Algeti	7375,00
GE0000014	Kintrishi	13437,00
GE0000015	Batsara	2985,00
GE0000016	Mtirala	15737,00
GE0000017	Khanchali	1500,00
GE0000018	Ajameti	4838,00
GE0000019	Gardabani	3305,00
GE0000020	Mariamjvari	1010,00
GE0000021	Askhi	24857,84
GE0000023	Amtkeli	8078,46
GE0000025	Bichvinta-Miusera	23794,50
GE0000028	Gumista	13641,48
GE0000030	Liakhvi	6555,78
GE0000031	Machakhela	12744,77
GE0000032	Pskhu	25702,69
GE0000033	Ritsa	38079,20

8. Montenegro

Site Code	Site Name	Area covered (ha)
ME0000000	Maglic, Volujak i Bioc	7252.64
ME0000001	Canyon of Mala Rijeka	3600.00
ME0000002	Durmitor mountain with Tara River Canyon	33895.00
ME0000003	Skadar Lake	37800.00
ME0000004	Velika Plaza with Solana Ulcinj	2839.46
ME0000005	Buljarica	302.00
ME0000006	Field Cemovsko polje	358.00
ME0000007	Bjelasica	5733.00
ME0000008	Kanjon Cijevne	6937.00
ME0000009	Kanjon Mrtvice	2903.00
ME000000A	Lovcen	6267.00
ME000000B	Tivatska solila	240.00

Site Code	Site Name	Area covered (ha)
ME000000C	Sasko jezero, rijeka Bojana, Knete, Ada Bojana	7397.00
ME000000D	Rumija	12237.00
ME000000E	Cave in Djalovica Ravine	191.00
ME000000F	Plavsko-Gusinjske Prokletije (+Bogicevica)	15758.00
ME000000H	Lim river	17148.00
ME000000I	Valley of Cehotina river	13356.00
ME000000J	Ljubisnja	4332.00
ME000000M	Golija i Ledenice	10276.00
ME000000N	Ostatak kanjona Pive ispod Hidroelektrane	1664.00
ME000000O	Visitor and Zeletin	13680.00
ME000000P	Komarnica	1473.00
ME000000Q	Kotorsko risanski bay	2778.00
ME000000R	Sinjavina (Babji zub i Gradiste)	5709.00
ME000000S	Orjen	15046.00
ME000000T	Pecin beach	15.00
ME000000U	Hajla	2266.00
ME000000V	Spas, Budva	352.00
ME000000X	Komovi	6135.00
ME000000Y	Katici, Donkova and Velja seka islands	439.00
ME000000Z	Platamuni	1698.00

9. *Morocco*

Site Code	Site Name	Area covered (ha)
MA01XX003	Complexe du bas Loukkos	3600,00
MA02XX001	Lac de Sidi Boughaba	650,00
MA06XX001	Parc National d'Ifrane	125000,00
MA1613002	JBEL MOUSSA	4000,00
MAE020401	Parc National de Khnifiss	18500,00
MAE040001	RESERVE DE SAGHRO	228070,00
MAE04XX01	Embouchure de la Moulouya	3000,00
MAE10XX01	Complexe de Sidi Moussa-Walidia	10000,00
MAE110001	PARC NATIONAL DE TOUBKAL	38000,00
MAE160001	BAIE D'AD-DAKHLA	84000,00
MAE162801	Par National de Talassemrane	58000,00

10. *Norway*

Site Code	Site Name	Area covered (ha)
NO0000001	Øvre Pasvik Protected Areas	19351,51
NO0000002	Stabbursnes Nature Reserve	1567,87
NO0000003	Astujeaggi Nature Reserve	572,35
NO0000004	Junkerdal	69576,49
NO0000005	Børgefjell	149477,44
NO0000006	Froan	76262,83

NO0000007	Geitaknottene and Yddal	3372,83
NO0000008	Jærstrendene	22096,81
NO0000009	Nordre Øyeren	6368,58
NO0000010	Fokstumyra	9741,76
NO0000012	Stråholmen	87,09
NO0000013	Bliksvær	14458,72
NO0000014	Vegaøyen	20680,52
NO0000015	Tautra med Svæet	1657,86
NO0000016	Sandblåst/Gaustadvågen og Knarrshaugmyra	266,40
NO0000017	Geiranger-Herdalen	50077,25
NO0000018	Harøya våtmarkssystem	1711,83
NO0000019	Giske	1524,98
NO0000020	Nærøyfjorden	68382,40
NO0000021	Grudevatn	185,36
NO0000022	Reisa	88778,52
NO0000023	Femundsmarka	68661,21
NO0000024	Jotunheimen og Utladalen	147542,34
NO0000025	Søm-Ruakerkilen og Hasseltangen	149,26
NO0000026	Søndre Jeløy	393,03
NO0000027	Rondane med Grimsdalen, Frydalen og Dørålen	116964,46
NO0000028	Dovre	30435,13
NO0000029	Blåfjella - Skjækerfjella	206857,18
NO0000030	Varangerhalvøya med Persfjorden-Syltefjord	208645,84
NO0000031	Rinnleiret	216,84
NO0000032	Tanamunningen	3409,14
NO0000033	Slettnes	1229,55
NO0000034	Sørkjosleira	372,98
NO0000035	Skogvoll	5544,72
NO0000036	Øvre Forra	10253,79
NO0000037	Grandefjæra	1581,59
NO0000038	Kråkvågsvæet	1352,57
NO0000039	Nesheimvann	149,06
NO0000040	Ilene	108,66
NO0000041	Kurefjorden	391,48
NO0000042	Øra	1676,16
NO0000043	Åkersvika	423,78
NO0000044	Kvisleflået og Hovdli	5682,35
NO0000045	Dokkadeltaet	374,50
NO0000046	Hynna	6442,25
NO0000047	Flekkefjord	5426,64
NO0000048	Trillemarka	14808,66
NO0000049	Sjunkhatten	41730,46
NO0000050	Hvaler	35484,34

NO0000051	Neiden- og Munkefjord	1190,71
NO0000052	Store Sametti - Skjelvatnet	7393,42
NO0000053	Øvre Anarjokka	141430,20
NO0000054	Jav'reoaivit	3188,48
NO0000056	Øvre Dividal	78880,82
NO0000057	Glomådeltaet	594,04
NO0000059	Lomsdal-Visten og Strauman	113482,05
NO0000060	Røstøyen og Nykan	7091,87
NO0000061	Simskarmyra	509,15
NO0000062	Borgan og Frelsøy	8224,12
NO0000063	Kvaløy og Rauøy	4257,15
NO0000064	Sklinna	589,04
NO0000065	Forollhogna med seterdalene	151652,20
NO0000066	Havmyran	3871,89
NO0000067	Tekssjøen	2401,02
NO0000068	Været	3587,47
NO0000069	Midt-Smøla	5560,26
NO0000070	Sør-Smøla	19074,44
NO0000071	Vassgårdsvatnet og Einsetvågen/Nåsvatnet	323,38
NO0000072	Dekkjene	457,19
NO0000073	Movatna og Einevarden	548,70
NO0000074	Bjoreidalen	435,90
NO0000075	Hardangervidda med tilliggende landskapsvernområder	429830,78
NO0000076	Frafjordheiane	41345,04
NO0000077	Orrevatnet	1005,32
NO0000078	Synesvarden	1522,09
NO0000079	Listastrendene	1892,12
NO0000080	Haugsjåknipen	88,67
NO0000081	Steinknapp	354,41
NO0000082	Fritzøehus	162,95
NO0000083	Sandebukta	209,90
NO0000084	Øynad'n	273,64
NO0000085	Falken	134,73
NO0000086	Brumundsjøen og Harasjømyra	2550,43
NO0000087	Lavsjømyrene-Målikjølen	2528,95
NO0000088	Rønnåmyra	159,48
NO0000089	Aurstadmåsan	75,00
NO0000090	Grenimåsan	80,27
NO0000091	Maridalen og Mellomkollen	3092,28
NO0000092	Vindflomyrene	344,32
NO0000093	Eldøya-Sletter	1323,25
NO0000094	Skinnerflo	176,56
NO0000095	Vestre Vansjø	328,57

NO0000096	Stabbursdalen	93839,46
NO0000097	Vassbotndalen	7841,91
NO0000098	Seiland	31690,85
NO0000099	Makkaurhalvøya	11698,67
NO0000100	Langfjorddalen/Laggu	2810,97
NO0000101	Barvikmyran og Blodskytodden	2666,57
NO0000102	Færdesmyra	1422,09
NO0000103	Reinøya	1276,94
NO0000104	Børselvdalen	796,19
NO0000105	Gjesværstappan	715,42
NO0000106	Komagværstranda	656,28
NO0000107	Loppa	633,00
NO0000108	Hjelmsøya	441,61
NO0000109	Børselvosen	355,72
NO0000110	Kongsøya, Helløya og Skarvholmen	286,90
NO0000111	Svartbotn	221,35
NO0000112	Hornøya og Reinøya	196,76
NO0000113	Sørsandfjorden	179,46
NO0000114	Reinøykalven	173,56
NO0000115	Kinaroddsandfjorden	161,65
NO0000116	Lille Kamøya	158,50
NO0000117	Adamsfjord	132,93
NO0000118	Hjelmsøysandfjorden	126,63
NO0000119	Varangerbotn	118,15
NO0000120	Vestertana	84,74
NO0000121	Nesseby	74,84
NO0000122	Vækker/Väkkärä	61,90
NO0000123	Sandfjordneset	56,56
NO0000124	Risøya	1519,56
NO0000125	Sørlenangsbotn og Stormyra	419,78
NO0000126	Dankarvågvatn og Rakkfjordmyran	251,28
NO0000127	Lågmyra og Bogen	71,27
NO0000128	Ånderdalen	12486,20
NO0000129	Nord-Fugløya	2443,88
NO0000130	Målselvutløpet	1257,54
NO0000131	Breivika	962,02
NO0000132	Grindøysundet	798,52
NO0000133	Håja-Røssholmen	747,85
NO0000134	Reisautløpet	601,01
NO0000135	Lullefjellet	565,35
NO0000136	Spåkenesøra	540,29
NO0000137	Sandsvika	521,47
NO0000138	Dyngeneset	320,78

NO0000139	Vardnesmyra	270,27
NO0000140	Stongodden	188,15
NO0000141	Skibotnutløpet	175,00
NO0000142	Lomtjønnmyran	83,65
NO0000143	Nordkjosbotn	64,04
NO0000144	Tennvatn	62,46
NO0000145	Gravrok	54,25
NO0000146	Prestvatn	17,63
NO0000147	Rohkunborri	55590,89
NO0000148	Saltfjellet-Svartisen med tilliggende landskapsvernområder og naturreservat	277229,05
NO0000149	Karlsøyvær	12220,53
NO0000150	Møysalen	11858,27
NO0000151	Varnvassdalen, Favnvassdalen og Storslettmyra	3479,80
NO0000152	Strandåvassbotn og Strandå/Os	2197,85
NO0000153	Måstadjellet	801,71
NO0000154	Steinslandsosen og Steinslandsvatnet	642,51
NO0000155	Grottene i Rana	
NO0000156	Rago	16192,56
NO0000157	Fisklausvatnet	3845,55
NO0000158	Kjølsøyværet/Valvær	3243,33
NO0000159	Spjeltfjelldalen	2977,46
NO0000160	Indreholmen/Lyngværet	2554,01
NO0000161	Eidsvatnet	1910,07
NO0000162	Engelvær	1682,94
NO0000163	Flatværet/Varkgård	1658,39
NO0000164	Støttværet	1143,61
NO0000165	Skardmodalen	954,98
NO0000166	Osen/Sandværet	905,72
NO0000167	Ulvøyværet	887,94
NO0000168	Gåsøya/Geitholmen	665,52
NO0000169	Gimsøymyrene	644,44
NO0000170	Risøysundet	503,94
NO0000171	Stø/Nyksund	479,94
NO0000172	Stor-Graddis	458,27
NO0000173	Straumøya	443,43
NO0000174	Grunnvatnet	429,86
NO0000175	Bjortjønnlimyrene	435,67
NO0000176	Fauskeidet	347,76
NO0000177	Sagvassdalen	1836,39
NO0000178	Tjeldneset	318,16
NO0000179	Kvikkleirøyran	269,57
NO0000180	Fisktjørna	269,01
NO0000181	Lilandsvatnet	238,35

NO0000182	Brunvær	233,83
NO0000183	Altervatn	221,54
NO0000184	Kjerkvatnet	215,89
NO0000185	Kjellerhaugvatnet	198,54
NO0000186	Nystadneslia	167,75
NO0000187	Straume	164,11
NO0000188	Vardøya	143,27
NO0000189	Sørmela	132,43
NO0000190	Æsholman	131,51
NO0000191	Stormyra	128,31
NO0000192	Sjøforsen	114,60
NO0000193	Høljanmyra	109,18
NO0000194	Leirvika	107,07
NO0000195	Tverlandet	104,55
NO0000196	Øya/Langholmen	140,55
NO0000197	Drevjaleira	105,36
NO0000198	Åsen - Kjeldalen	195,58
NO0000199	Arstadlia - Tverviknakkan	88,80
NO0000200	Fjære	69,92
NO0000201	Votnmyra	60,11
NO0000202	Børvatnet	57,99
NO0000203	Hammarnesflåget	54,86
NO0000204	Hopvasslia	54,18
NO0000205	Selnesvatnet	42,89
NO0000206	Småvatnan	40,03
NO0000207	Skeilia	39,23
NO0000208	Bleiksoya	39,32
NO0000209	Mosaksla	34,23
NO0000210	Teisdalen	21,79
NO0000211	Holmvassdalen	5993,76
NO0000212	Øyenskavlen og Tverrlimyran	4991,15
NO0000213	Flakkan	148,23
NO0000214	Kausmofjæra og Ørin	148,81
NO0000215	Lyngås-Lysgård og Lundselvoset	134,54
NO0000216	Skarvan og Roltdalen	44166,29
NO0000217	Lierne	33300,10
NO0000218	Koltjerndalen	5656,81
NO0000219	Rangeldalen	2615,25
NO0000220	Røyklibotnet	2009,45
NO0000221	Simle	4177,21
NO0000222	Storbjørhusdal	1022,06
NO0000223	Breivatnet	512,65
NO0000224	Grytbogen-Kubåsen	477,76

NO0000225	Skeisneset	425,18
NO0000226	Klingsundet	437,99
NO0000227	Ulendeltaet	269,90
NO0000228	Bergsåsen	74,84
NO0000229	Lundleiret	210,68
NO0000230	Stallvikmyran	198,10
NO0000231	Eidsbotn	213,55
NO0000232	Vinnan og Velvangen	193,54
NO0000233	Hammervatnet	46,54
NO0000234	Falstadbukta	127,70
NO0000235	Alnes	112,59
NO0000236	Tynesfjæra	106,18
NO0000237	Bjørga	103,83
NO0000238	Bågåmyra	97,76
NO0000239	Vellamelen	83,56
NO0000240	Gudfjelløya/Tjåhkere	550,89
NO0000241	Okstadmyra	56,84
NO0000242	Kvitmyra	48,38
NO0000243	Vikaleiret	43,50
NO0000244	Hammeren	41,64
NO0000245	Stormyra	40,74
NO0000246	Byhalla	37,60
NO0000247	Åsnes	38,03
NO0000248	Skraptjønnfloen	34,79
NO0000249	Åsmyra	28,75
NO0000250	Aldgården	25,92
NO0000251	Hattmoenget	23,94
NO0000252	Harestranda	16,88
NO0000253	Reppesleiret	14,74
NO0000254	Måsøra-Hofstadøra	14,35
NO0000255	Rolsøya	8,75
NO0000256	Dovrefjell-Sunndalsfjella, Knutshø og tilliggende landskapsvernområder	427884,50
NO0000257	Trollheimen	129278,53
NO0000258	Gaulosen og Leinøra	251,79
NO0000259	Fitjan og Låen	29,16
NO0000260	Hildremsvatnet	2925,41
NO0000261	Bymarka	1169,30
NO0000262	Buholman	1163,97
NO0000263	Måøyen	648,04
NO0000264	Melstein	637,63
NO0000265	Stråsjøen-Prestøyan	536,60
NO0000266	Kjølen	370,86
NO0000267	Røstøya	336,48

NO0000268	Midtskogvatnet	207,04
NO0000269	Langåskjølen	201,72
NO0000270	Litlbumyran	122,76
NO0000271	Stormyra	93,77
NO0000272	Slettestjønnna	93,43
NO0000273	Momyra	67,36
NO0000274	Grønningsbukta	58,52
NO0000275	Strømmen	32,29
NO0000276	Henfallet	29,46
NO0000277	Herdalen	29,45
NO0000278	Vinnstormyra	27,83
NO0000279	Granøyen	27,16
NO0000280	Gammelelva	25,61
NO0000281	Rauberga	17,23
NO0000282	Lauglolia	15,52
NO0000283	Mormyra	16,42
NO0000284	Bjørnmyra	12,16
NO0000285	Rønningen	12,23
NO0000286	Runde	9561,72
NO0000287	Storevik	2132,63
NO0000288	Flø	1968,12
NO0000289	Melland og Mellandsvågen	1364,53
NO0000290	Ullasundet	1164,87
NO0000291	Grimstadvatn	1155,19
NO0000292	Surna	808,95
NO0000293	Lomundsjøen og Lomundsjømyra	109,62
NO0000294	Gule-/Stavikmyrane	814,36
NO0000295	Alstranda	468,99
NO0000296	Oppdølsstranda	436,25
NO0000297	Ørnakken	422,13
NO0000298	Kallset	252,14
NO0000299	Skorgeura	246,47
NO0000300	Aspåsmyra	231,15
NO0000301	Fjørtoftneset	221,96
NO0000302	Raudnesvika	203,81
NO0000303	Bakkedalen	156,44
NO0000304	Fræneidet	141,30
NO0000305	Rogneholmen	133,37
NO0000306	Heggemsvatn/Holåvatnet	113,91
NO0000307	Blindheimsvik	113,92
NO0000308	Sandvikmyrane	111,17
NO0000309	Synesvågen	99,87
NO0000310	Nauste	92,22

NO0000311	Lauvåsen	89,61
NO0000312	Roaldsand	84,38
NO0000313	Molnes	71,41
NO0000314	Gylhamran	67,86
NO0000315	Osen	65,69
NO0000316	Hjertvika	66,31
NO0000317	Kvamsetelva	59,57
NO0000318	Hustadbukta	55,06
NO0000319	Vågstranda	54,30
NO0000320	Stakkengfonna	51,32
NO0000321	Småvollen	45,59
NO0000322	Sylteosen	43,04
NO0000323	Nesplassen	43,18
NO0000324	Hensøran	40,73
NO0000325	Rørvikvatnet	38,85
NO0000326	Gjelamyra	36,26
NO0000327	Todalssetra	34,95
NO0000328	Rødmyra	21,00
NO0000329	Hagset	20,80
NO0000330	Farstadbukta	19,51
NO0000331	Batnfjordsøra	20,41
NO0000332	Remman	2040,20
NO0000333	Skalmen	23,31
NO0000335	Orskjera	1073,31
NO0000336	Riste	157,62
NO0000337	Haramsøya vestsida	89,70
NO0000338	Muleneset	44,95
NO0000339	Fløtjønna	20,76
NO0000340	Jostedalsbreen	134307,13
NO0000341	Hallingskarvet	45837,32
NO0000342	Ytterøyane	1701,13
NO0000343	Gåsvær	1523,32
NO0000344	Luster Allmenning	1078,83
NO0000345	Sørværet	810,96
NO0000346	Vassøyane	623,85
NO0000347	Tvinna	507,64
NO0000348	Moldvær	314,67
NO0000349	Raudøy	254,21
NO0000350	Sakrisøy	190,80
NO0000351	Flostranda	181,42
NO0000352	Grima	149,21
NO0000353	Kvernøyyna	144,76
NO0000354	Askvika	134,76

NO0000355	Eldedalen	130,38
NO0000356	Sandvikseidet	102,34
NO0000357	Tungevåg	61,55
NO0000358	Osen	52,73
NO0000359	Bukta	49,35
NO0000360	Tjønnane	48,34
NO0000361	Nekkøytåa	44,59
NO0000362	Lihellene	41,44
NO0000363	Sætremyrane	40,23
NO0000364	Gjerlandsøyane	19,61
NO0000365	Folgefonna med tilliggende landskapsvernområder	60244,96
NO0000366	Sagvatnet	661,67
NO0000367	Gullbergnotten	335,86
NO0000368	Kvernavatnet	270,58
NO0000369	Herlandsnesjane	244,54
NO0000370	Holmedalsberget	236,27
NO0000371	Tjeldstø	105,23
NO0000372	Fedjemyrane	83,28
NO0000373	Uranes	72,95
NO0000374	Skogafjellet	63,56
NO0000375	Joberget	39,12
NO0000376	Ånuglo	413,49
NO0000377	Kvanndal	26,04
NO0000378	Vinnesleiro	24,09
NO0000379	Hystad	21,31
NO0000380	Storsøy	21,12
NO0000381	Lokna	18,61
NO0000382	Sjoalemyra	16,27
NO0000383	Bjellandsvatnet	15,62
NO0000384	Iglatjødno	15,17
NO0000385	Floget	7,83
NO0000386	Vollom	7,27
NO0000387	Vestbøstادتjørna	7,08
NO0000388	Setesdal Vesthei Ryfylkeheiane	249052,99
NO0000389	Heglane og Eime	3636,85
NO0000390	Vignesholmane	1596,70
NO0000391	Førland/Sletthei og Tverrådalen	1113,37
NO0000392	Urådalen og Sæland	216,52
NO0000393	Dyraheio	30305,10
NO0000394	Longavatnet	821,99
NO0000395	Ferkingstadøyene	719,54
NO0000396	Gitlandsåsen	716,83
NO0000397	Drotninghei	625,63

NO0000398	Urter	229,44
NO0000399	Nord-Talgje	218,79
NO0000400	Eptavatnet	111,13
NO0000401	Gåsholmen og Årvikholmen	92,43
NO0000402	Norheimsøy og Lamholmen	77,45
NO0000403	Søylandsvatnet	67,34
NO0000404	Ryvingen og Klovningen	42,57
NO0000405	Hagavågen	34,82
NO0000406	Lonavatnet	32,11
NO0000407	Drangsdalen	33,07
NO0000408	Harvalandsvatnet	30,54
NO0000409	Kydlesvatnet	29,04
NO0000410	Smokkevatnet	25,70
NO0000411	Linborgvatnet	21,96
NO0000412	Vikaneset	20,92
NO0000413	Rabali	14,56
NO0000414	Grasholmen og Knibringen	13,56
NO0000415	Alvevatnet	11,25
NO0000416	Foreknuten	10,80
NO0000417	Oksøy-Ryvingen	10365,58
NO0000418	Skråstadheia	921,78
NO0000419	Einarvannet	329,64
NO0000420	Hanangervann og Kråkenesvann (Farsund)	257,19
NO0000421	Listeid	52,35
NO0000422	Slevdalsvann	46,45
NO0000423	Nakkestad	37,86
NO0000424	Langevann	26,90
NO0000425	Dyrlimyra	24,98
NO0000426	Kvellandsfossen	24,84
NO0000427	Sellegrad	18,50
NO0000428	Skoland	19,30
NO0000429	Loga	16,47
NO0000430	Fotskarlia	14,46
NO0000431	Knebeknuten	11,85
NO0000432	Lykkjevatn	8,30
NO0000433	Hovden-Vidmyr	6851,85
NO0000434	Raet og Tromlingene	2266,90
NO0000435	Navassfjell	280,21
NO0000436	Skiftenes	70,95
NO0000437	Materialen	26,47
NO0000438	Lindalen	16,48
NO0000439	Fjosbumyra	13,00
NO0000440	Frierflogene-Dammane	79,28

NO0000441	Jomfruland	53,45
NO0000442	Jønjljo	462,04
NO0000443	Rønnomdalen	270,88
NO0000444	Heddedalane	179,65
NO0000445	Bjønntjenn	176,34
NO0000446	Nautesund	148,71
NO0000447	Årnesbukta	137,85
NO0000448	Skultrevassåsen	102,83
NO0000449	Vestfjorddalen	311,79
NO0000450	Semsøyene	69,37
NO0000451	Vikfjell	47,02
NO0000452	Stavsholtmyrane	28,99
NO0000453	Sandviki	24,27
NO0000454	Skadden	37,25
NO0000455	Burøytjern	9,73
NO0000456	Vinjekilen	4,54
NO0000457	Færder	34031,32
NO0000458	Mølen	649,21
NO0000459	Buvika/Rødskjær og Bastøy	399,97
NO0000460	Kommersøya og Gåserumpa	49,00
NO0000461	Grunnane	289,09
NO0000462	Jordstøyp	84,50
NO0000463	Malmøya	71,03
NO0000464	Bogen	58,14
NO0000465	Middagskollen	54,85
NO0000466	Adalstjern	37,35
NO0000467	Hemskilen	32,61
NO0000468	Mulåsen	21,51
NO0000469	Brånakollene	19,01
NO0000470	Napperødtjern	15,55
NO0000471	Kinnhalvøya	12,13
NO0000472	Breimyr	10,50
NO0000473	Løvøya	7,57
NO0000474	Høymyr	5,15
NO0000475	Vassfaret og Vidalen	26423,50
NO0000476	Gjellebekkmyrene og Tranby	90,11
NO0000477	Ultvedttjern	55,52
NO0000478	Sandågrota, Sandågjelet, Krona	7,37
NO0000479	Spålen-Katnosa	2029,65
NO0000480	Tyrifjorden	512,08
NO0000481	Veikulåsen	571,15
NO0000482	Oppkuven - Smeddalen	410,50
NO0000483	Nedre Flyvatn	300,14

NO0000484	Strykenåsen	208,42
NO0000485	Lyseren	192,67
NO0000486	Mørkgonga	156,49
NO0000487	Grothovdmyran	147,32
NO0000488	Averøya	106,96
NO0000489	Bremsåsen	87,71
NO0000490	Karlsruadtangen	86,69
NO0000491	Tverrbergkastet	78,19
NO0000492	Solbergfjellet	68,96
NO0000493	Linnesstranda	59,39
NO0000494	Solevatn	53,80
NO0000495	Synneren	50,32
NO0000496	Juveren	44,21
NO0000497	Asdøljuvet	39,14
NO0000498	Lamyra	33,71
NO0000499	Holtnesdalen	26,18
NO0000500	Tronstad	10,49
NO0000501	Søndre Hørtekollen	10,41
NO0000502	Mysutjernene	9,73
NO0000503	Smådaladn og Hydalen	6673,01
NO0000504	Langsua	53832,94
NO0000505	Lågendeltaet	787,81
NO0000506	Stuttgonglia, Birisjølia og Styggemyra	747,84
NO0000507	Imsdalen	4063,11
NO0000508	Helin plantepark	2875,83
NO0000509	Djupåa og Grøtåshaugen	1378,30
NO0000511	Saltstutlia	915,09
NO0000512	Smådalsvatni	595,16
NO0000513	Torsæterkampen	818,66
NO0000514	Fåvang	383,19
NO0000515	Sanddalstjedn	295,63
NO0000516	Berdøla	245,51
NO0000517	Hundorp	162,24
NO0000518	Rolla	139,41
NO0000519	Øytjernet	134,96
NO0000520	Haukskardmyrin	110,94
NO0000521	Evjemyra	109,00
NO0000522	Nordåa-Søråa	105,42
NO0000523	Flåmyra	98,92
NO0000524	Liadalane	89,42
NO0000525	Svennesvollene	71,26
NO0000526	Helgetjønn	43,04
NO0000527	Dokka	57,27

NO0000528	Tjørnsmyra	22,92
NO0000529	Uri	16,94
NO0000530	Bårdsengbekken	17,27
NO0000531	Stormyra	13,19
NO0000532	Eriksrud	1,91
NO0000533	Skjeftkjølen og Rysjøen	892,65
NO0000534	Osdalssjøhøgda	4815,23
NO0000535	Gutulia	2256,26
NO0000536	Nekmyrene	1873,90
NO0000537	Lille Sølensjø	1713,53
NO0000538	Fugglia	5278,70
NO0000539	Volaberget og Kvemskjølen	1642,52
NO0000540	Osdalen	1334,03
NO0000541	Atnoset	842,85
NO0000542	Tufsingdeltaet	894,57
NO0000544	Klekkefjellet	873,33
NO0000545	Ulvåkjølen	744,74
NO0000546	Hesjemarka	666,23
NO0000547	Tanarkjølen	612,18
NO0000548	Røtkjølen	538,20
NO0000549	Galtsjøen	537,87
NO0000551	Meløyfloen	510,44
NO0000552	Endelausmyrene	505,04
NO0000553	Særkilampi	478,51
NO0000554	Gjesåssjøen	417,43
NO0000555	Seimsjøen	322,67
NO0000556	Sørsjøen	304,88
NO0000557	Galådalen	295,65
NO0000558	Nygårdsmyra	263,38
NO0000559	Stormyra	231,31
NO0000560	Vesle Rokosjøen	198,67
NO0000561	Storfloen	194,21
NO0000562	Storflotjøenna	192,30
NO0000563	Glorvikmyra	149,50
NO0000564	Olafloen	144,01
NO0000565	Gardsjøen	130,86
NO0000566	Kynndalsmyrene	127,52
NO0000567	Rangkløvhammeren	103,45
NO0000568	Langmyra	93,51
NO0000569	Bergesjøen	81,28
NO0000570	Jukulen	67,19
NO0000571	Kløvstadhøgda	61,19
NO0000572	Kvannbekken	25,42

NO0000573	Hårrenna	22,93
NO0000574	Skaugumåsen, Semsvannet og Hagahogget	700,87
NO0000575	Kolsås/Dælivann	616,60
NO0000576	Blankvann og Lørensetertjern	379,94
NO0000577	Kjaglidalen og Isi	331,28
NO0000578	Malmøya	51,38
NO0000579	Hovedøya	70,58
NO0000580	Østmarka	1782,13
NO0000581	Vorma	733,33
NO0000582	Jøndalsåsen med flere tjern og vann	333,52
NO0000583	Hølvatn	559,22
NO0000584	Skotjernfjellet	209,30
NO0000585	Rundkollen	185,72
NO0000586	Oust	122,38
NO0000587	Storfelten	707,66
NO0000588	Midtfjellmosen	511,84
NO0000589	Nærevann	82,95
NO0000590	Kallakmosen	76,58
NO0000591	Breimosen	73,06
NO0000592	Sislemyrene	67,93
NO0000593	Fagermosen	67,68
NO0000594	Nesøytjern	50,07
NO0000595	Ramsåsen	44,93
NO0000596	Gressholmen-Rambergøya	44,95
NO0000597	Bergsjø-Hølandselva	44,31
NO0000598	Storøykilen	14,63
NO0000599	Slåttmyra	11,65
NO0000600	Koksabukta	19,66
NO0000601	Rullestadtjern	9,78
NO0000602	Lindøya	9,69
NO0000603	Ekebergskråningen	36,66
NO0000604	Borøya	27,50
NO0000605	Torvøya og Bjerkholmen	26,63
NO0000606	Bjerkås	21,39
NO0000607	Hengsåsen	16,71
NO0000608	Heggholmen	8,30
NO0000609	Lilleøya	7,21
NO0000610	Vendelholmene	5,52
NO0000611	Husbergøya	5,17
NO0000612	Padda	1,56
NO0000613	Ågårdselva og Valbrekke	27,94
NO0000614	Lundsneset	2606,43
NO0000615	Vestfjella	569,73

NO0000616	Tjøstøl	431,81
NO0000617	Lysakermoa	160,39
NO0000618	Storesand	132,42
NO0000619	Gjølsjøen	119,79
NO0000620	Kråkerøy-skjærgården	429,78
NO0000621	Moskjæra	98,45
NO0000622	Hæra	92,56
NO0000623	Bøensmosen og Berbymosen	84,88
NO0000624	Kråkstadfjorden	74,13
NO0000625	Gulltjernmosen	73,60
NO0000626	Bredmosen	66,05
NO0000627	Berg	62,45
NO0000628	Tranemosen	57,41
NO0000629	Skårakilen	37,58
NO0000630	Rambergbukta	37,20
NO0000631	Svenken	1708,65
NO0000632	Langmyra	34,68
NO0000633	Hansemakerkilen	24,68
NO0000634	Stordamsmyra	19,15
NO0000635	Spernesmosen	18,12
NO0000636	Langrasta	14,81
NO0000637	Kajalunden	6,18
NO0000638	Revlingen	14,01
NO0000639	Gåseskjæra	12,81
NO0000640	Svartskog	229,54
NO0000641	Lyngsalpan	96106,13
NO0000642	Sylan	16579,92
NO0000643	Reinheimen	197461,05
NO0000644	Breheimen	169705,64
NO0000645	Ulgjelsvann	59,12
NO0000646	Herdla	125,94
NO0000647	Bjårvatnet	94,80
NO0000648	Olashei	505,41
NO0000649	Rokke	438,22
NO0000650	Brattås	578,69
NO0000651	Kvenntjønnane	1203,36
NO0000652	Øykjeheia	1315,95
NO0000653	Torjusheia	188,35
NO0000654	Paulen	550,46
NO0000655	Jurdalsknuten	347,88
NO0000656	Lauvåsen	23,61
NO0000657	Bjellandshaugane	31,64
NO0000658	Solhomfjell	2338,91

NO0000659	Murefjell	169,15
NO0000660	Vemannsås	127,06
NO0000661	Svartdalstjerna	947,80
NO0000662	Krakksfjellet	238,50
NO0000663	Eidemsliene	290,89
NO0000664	Årdalen	2128,31
NO0000665	Mørkvassjuvet	2448,14
NO0000666	Grytdalen	4172,96
NO0000667	Krøkvatnet	249,51
NO0000668	Hostegga	95,80
NO0000669	Aure	77,62
NO0000670	Rottåsberga	200,27
NO0000671	Sotnakkvatnet	1267,79
NO0000672	Tafjorden-Reindalen	7414,81
NO0000673	Muldalslia	63,41
NO0000674	Romsdalen	13633,26
NO0000675	Solevågsfjellet	343,74
NO0000676	Søndre Haugstenåsen	32,38
NO0000680	Berby	635,16
NO0000682	Myklandsvatna	713,74
NO0000683	Håøya	178,94
NO0000684	Høydalsfjellet	184,38
NO0000685	Ytre Lauvrak	40,44
NO0000686	Høyrokampen	993,94
NO0000687	Sagåa	329,36
NO0000688	Orebukta	12,59
NO0000689	Navitdalen	18744,65
NO0000690	Latharimoen	17,86
NO0000691	Gartlandselva	141,73
NO0000692	Konglungen	0,31
NO0000693	Søndre Håøya	371,46
NO0000694	Pollen	1,37
NO0000697	Høydalen	1111,64
NO0000698	Rambjøra	30,57
NO0000699	Horsvær	17036,46
NO0000700	Hensteinen, Horsværet og Gimsan	444,75
NO0000701	Horta	755,50
NO0000702	Horta	2403,66
NO0000703	Nordkvaløya-Rebbenesøya	28633,13
NO0000704	Åsvær	6548,94
NO0000705	Måsvær	2127,62
NO0000706	Auvær	2544,04
NO0000707	Sørfugløya	759,37

NO0000708	Flatvær	1424,59
NO0000709	Kvitvær	444,61
NO0000710	Tauterryggen	4377,56
NO0000711	Stormyra (Rossvoll)	139,96
NO0000712	Ringmyra	40,26
NO0000713	Kisselbergmosen	72,76
NO0000714	Vangestadmyra	8,45
NO0000715	Natås	7,98
NO0000716	Bervamyra	36,45
NO0000717	Oppsjømyrene	19,30
NO0000718	Steinevik	101,84
NO0000719	Vestre Fuglemosen	28,86
NO0000720	Tågdalen	145,98
NO0000721	Lindåsmyra	45,55
NO0000722	Kaldvassmyra	40,23
NO0000723	Vormedalsheia	12216,35
NO0000724	Remmendalen	15,63

11. Republic of Moldova

Site Code	Site Name	Area covered (ha)
MD0000001	Prutul de Jos	1691,00
MD0000002	Padurea Domneasca	6032,00
MD0000003	Plaiul Fagului	5642,00
MD0000004	Codru	5127,00
MD0000005	Unguri-Holosnita	15553,00
MD0000006	Caracuseni	4585,00
MD0000007	Codrii Orheiului	30000,00
MD0000008	Bahmut-Hirjauca	13400,00
MD0000009	Codrii Tigheci	35000,00
MD0000010	Codrii Strasenilor	18500,00
MD0000011	Prutul de Mijloc	33000,00
MD0000012	Lacurile Prutului de Jos	19000,00
MD0000013	Nistrul de Jos	60000,00
MD0000014	Stincile Nistrene	27000,00
MD0000015	Rezina	4900,00
MD0000016	Stepa Bugeacului	50000,00
MD0000017	Stepa Baltiului	84800,00
MD0000018	Padurea Hirboveti	3035,00

12. Serbia

Site Code	Site Name	Area covered (ha)
RS0000001	GORNJE PODUNAVLJE	19378.00
RS0000002	KOPAONIK	31386.00
RS0000003	OBEDSKA BARA	9863.00

Site Code	Site Name	Area covered (ha)
RS000004	PROKLETIJE	155396.00
RS000005	DELIBLATSKA PESCARA	35837.00
RS000006	VLASINA	8612.00
RS000007	FRUSKA GORA	25393.00
RS000008	SAR PLANINA	96987.86
RS000009	TARA	19175.00
RS000010	SLANO KOPOVO	976.45
RS000011	STARA PLANINA	142219.64
RS000012	DJERDAP	63608.45
RS000013	LUDASKO JEZERO	846.33
RS000014	ZASAVICA	670.99
RS000015	DOLINA PCINJE	2606.00
RS000016	SUBOTICKA PESCARA	5369.90
RS000017	VRSACKE PLANINE	4408.00
RS000018	SARGAN-MOKRA GORA	3678.23
RS000019	SUVA PLANINA	21354.00
RS000020	JELASNICKA KLISURA	115.73
RS000021	KOVILJSKO-PETROVARADINSKI RIT	4840.61
RS000022	PASNJACI VELIKE DROPLJE	979.44
RS000023	SELEVENJSKE PUSTARE	677.04
RS000024	STARI BEGEJ-CARSKA BARA	1676.00
RS000025	KLISURA REKE UVAC	7543.00
RS000026	KLISURA REKE MILESEVKE	1280.89
RS000027	RTANJ	4997.17
RS000028	GRMIJA	1167.94
RS000029	PALIC	712.90
RS000030	GOLIJIA	75183.00
RS000031	SICEVACKA KLISURA	7746.00
RS000032	MIRUSA	330.48
RS000033	OVCARSKO-KABLARSKA KLISURA	2250.00
RS000034	ZLATIBOR	32174.86
RS000035	JERMA	7048.78
RS000036	SUVOBOR	52037.00
RS000037	PESTER	3865.40
RS000038	KARADJORDJEVO	2955.33
RS000039	KLISURA REKE TRESNJICE	595.38
RS000040	VENERINA PADINA	.27
RS000041	FELJESANA	15.28
RS000042	MUSTAFA	79.64
RS000043	LAZAREV KANJON	1755.00
RS000044	PROKOP	5.00
RS000045	SALINACKI LUG	19.22

Site Code	Site Name	Area covered (ha)
RS0000046	TESNE JARUGE	2.92
RS0000047	VINATOVACA	37.43
RS0000048	ZELENICJE	41.70
RS0000049	ZELENIKA	.12
RS0000050	KLISURA OSANICKE REKE	30.44
RS0000051	MALA JASENOVA GLAVA	6.30
RS0000052	OZRENSKE LIVADE	838.14
RS0000053	TIKVARA	508.14
RS0000054	KLISURA REKE GRADAC	1268.07
RS0000055	KUCAJSKE PLANINE	103108.90
RS0000056	PANCEVACKE ADE	1141.13
RS0000057	ZAOVINE	5593.61
RS0000058	AVALA	489.13
RS0000059	KOSMAJ	3514.50
RS0000060	RADAN	46664.00
RS0000061	BUSOVATA	15.86

13. Russian Federation

Site Code	Site Name	Area covered (ha)
RU0100730	Krasnoarmeiskaya dubrava	211,42
RU0100745	Predgoria Adygeyi, v tom chisle Aminovka i Rufabgo	74943,40
RU0100746	Khadzhokh	9886,86
RU0101096	Shovgenovsky	17474,89
RU0101097	Dakhovsky	17093,18
RU0101098	Massiv samshita kolkhidskogo	1682,38
RU0101099	Kuzhorsky	966,45
RU0200046	Bashkiriya	99070,42
RU0200057	Bashkirskiy	49129,70
RU0200058	Shulgan-Tash	22690,51
RU0200104	Zilim	44532,73
RU0200105	Birskiy	20843,64
RU0200106	Iksko-Muradymovskaya	31834,69
RU0200107	Nakazbashevskiy	22072,14
RU0200108	Karlykhanovskiy	18157,92
RU0200109	Shaitantau	41963,65
RU0200110	Ishimbaiskiy	57245,25
RU0200111	Askinskiy	14840,49
RU0200223	Yuzhno-Ural'skiy	257185,65
RU0200398	Tra-Tau	42,10
RU0200445	Gora Yuraktau	85,33
RU0200638	Bizhbuliakiy	13519,55
RU0200639	Asly-Kul	43615,06
RU0200640	Elovo-pikhtovye lesa Ufimskogo Plato	2037,87

Site Code	Site Name	Area covered (ha)
RU0200641	Iremel'	51682,84
RU0200725	Abdullinskaya gora	772,50
RU0200726	Saklovskiy les	293,00
RU0200809	Acebar	7864,71
RU0200810	Ural-Tau	55749,22
RU0200811	Kungak	4116,84
RU0200812	Belokataiskiy	7755,42
RU0200813	Beloozerskiy	8070,88
RU0200814	Elanovskiy	3749,69
RU0200815	Kandry-Kul	5721,49
RU0500042	Kizliarskiy zaliv	61444,19
RU0500069	Agrakhanskiy	40651,91
RU0500090	Tlyaratinskiy	64994,54
RU0500529	Samurskiy	14526,03
RU0500530	Sarykum	412,08
RU0500642	Meleshtinskiy	18924,98
RU0500643	Deshgalarskiy	18154,91
RU0500644	Kasumkentskiy	23822,12
RU0500645	Bezhtinsko-Didoyskaya kotlovina	42744,21
RU0500646	Kosobsko-Kelebskiy	87406,08
RU0600101	Erzi	54194,98
RU0700039	Kabardino-Balkarskiy	80342,94
RU0700053	Prielbrus'e	101416,16
RU0701100	Verkhne-Malkinskiy	32800,26
RU0701101	Nizhne-Malkinskiy	20423,79
RU0701102	Chegemskiy	24449,69
RU0701103	Kara-Su	18878,65
RU0701106	Verkhne-Kurpskiy	7694,20
RU0701107	Tersko-Alexandrovskiy	11291,35
RU0701108	Ozrekskiy	6772,92
RU0800038	Chernozemel'skiy	91336,77
RU0800041	Manych-Gudilo	31101,16
RU0800077	Mekletinskiy	112542,55
RU0800086	Sarpinskiy	210122,16
RU0800092	Kharbinskiy	158249,70
RU0800546	Tsagan-Aman	4055,79
RU0800547	Kaspiyskiy	37000,03
RU0800548	Burukshunskie Limany	6278,49
RU0800549	Oling	42458,27
RU0800550	Tinguta	256912,92
RU0800551	Sostinskiy	37384,07
RU0800552	Zunda	39593,24

Site Code	Site Name	Area covered (ha)
RU0800553	Chograyskiy	14895,48
RU0800554	Yuzhnyi	90124,77
RU0800555	Khanata	51763,25
RU0800556	Lesnoy	2298,23
RU0800739	Nizoviya Kumy	40604,04
RU0800747	Uttinskaya	105703,27
RU0801161	Yergeninskaya	16815,09
RU0900043	Teberdinskiy	189887,05
RU0901087	El'burganskiy	16202,53
RU0901088	Belaya Skala	434,61
RU0901089	Khagautskiy	41902,24
RU0901090	Karachaevo-Cherkesskoye State Experimental Hunting	54414,38
RU0901091	Damkhurtskaya	28137,56
RU0901092	Labinskiy	11626,27
RU0901093	Cheriomukhovskiy	31063,49
RU0901094	Marukhsкая	65829,94
RU0901095	Arkhyzskaya	29827,66
RU1000001	Kivach	11127,12
RU1000002	Kostomukshskiy	48091,86
RU1000003	Paanayarvi	105060,21
RU1000004	Vodlozerskiy	472984,86
RU1000064	Kaleval'skiy	74337,74
RU1000074	Kizhskiy	45469,45
RU1000082	Olonetskiy	23961,92
RU1000528	Kuzova	5762,94
RU1000778	Valaamskiy archipelag	23710,43
RU1000779	Andrusovo	1822,38
RU1000780	Vazhinskaya	17172,44
RU1000781	Shomba	1577,78
RU1000782	Zaozerskiy	3050,80
RU1000783	Zapadnyi archipelag	11377,60
RU1000784	Iso-Ijarvi	6273,76
RU1000785	Koivu-Lambasuo	1875,91
RU1000786	Merisuo	602,17
RU1000787	Mikkel'skoe	470,43
RU1000788	Muromskiy	34530,47
RU1000789	Podkova	805,41
RU1000790	Poliarnyi krug	47095,71
RU1000791	Sorokskiy	67370,89
RU1000792	Syrovatka	31219,75
RU1000793	Tolvoyarvi	42067,79
RU1000794	Urozero	2122,52

Site Code	Site Name	Area covered (ha)
RU1000795	Chuvnoi-suo	1287,12
RU1000796	Shaidomskiy	30748,66
RU1000797	Yudal'skiy	3866,39
RU1000798	Ladozhskie Shkhery	135040,70
RU1100007	Yashkinsky	16043,74
RU1100068	Devstvennye lesa Komi	3763576,98
RU1100205	Dolina reki Sysola	218609,69
RU1100206	Boloto Martushevskoe	9093,32
RU1100207	Boloto Usinskoe	136472,66
RU1100208	Reliktovoe ozero Donskoe	25081,91
RU1100209	Boloto Okean	131567,21
RU1100210	Timanskaya griada	5565849,68
RU1101109	Khrebtovyi	3412,21
RU1101110	Sed'yuskiy	10724,91
RU1101111	Yenganepe	933,32
RU1101112	Nizoviya reki Khal'mer-Yu	21846,54
RU1101113	Verkhovia reki Vychegda	34007,78
RU1101114	Puzlinskiy	24,94
RU1101115	Soivinskiy	2432,98
RU1101116	Paypudyna	679,59
RU1101117	Boloto Verkhniaya Pechga	280,56
RU1101118	Boloto Pychim	406,27
RU1101119	Vezdinskiy	312,92
RU1101120	Gamskiy	18,13
RU1101121	Ezhugskiy	49748,22
RU1101122	Puchkomskiy	27554,54
RU1101123	Kosovcha	9478,03
RU1101124	Verkhne-Vashkinskiy	84239,21
RU1101125	Sodzimskiy	34809,69
RU1101126	Pysskiy	68215,85
RU1101127	Raka-N'ur	111,38
RU1101128	Don'-N'ur	473,51
RU1101129	Michayagn'ur	243,89
RU1101130	Poima	632,12
RU1101131	Rakasitan'n'ur	1401,52
RU1101132	Turun-Andzi	742,27
RU1101133	Ydzhydn'ur	835,78
RU1101134	Charvidz	732,23
RU1101135	Van'vadm'ur	489,84
RU1101136	Kokyl'n'ur	1106,83
RU1101137	Yarega-N'ur	120,81
RU1101138	Chernorechinsk	104,05

Site Code	Site Name	Area covered (ha)
RU1101139	Shilodorskoe	344,71
RU1101140	Vazh-Yel'-Yu	1631,48
RU1101141	Vuktyl'sko-Vadbozhskaya	1470,14
RU1101142	Beloborskiy	8581,16
RU1101143	Kazhimskiy	10,69
RU1101144	Komskiy	794,74
RU1101145	Koygorodskaya	48840,18
RU1101267	Yertomskiy	1536,36
RU1200011	Marii Chodra	37806,07
RU1200059	Bol'shaya Kokshaga	21947,22
RU1200115	Boloto Kuplongskoe	7581,13
RU1200116	Emeshevskiy	5359,23
RU1200117	Boloto Bol'shoe	2084,85
RU1300048	Smol'ny	36498,96
RU1300118	Korinskaya Poyma Mokshi	748,53
RU1300119	Kangushanskaya Poyma Mokshi	2091,75
RU1300317	Ardatovskiy	10704,93
RU1300318	Stepnye uchastki u sela Olevka	54,08
RU1300319	Stepnye uchastki u sela Kamenka	90,00
RU1300320	Stepnye izvestniakovye sklony	277,90
RU1300321	Stepnoy uchastok u sela Selishchi	131,82
RU1300322	Izvestniakovyi sklon	55,24
RU1300323	Ozero Inerka	802,70
RU1300325	Simkinskie sklony	106,70
RU1300326	Simkinskiy	37193,42
RU1300327	Kovyl'naya step' u sela Veyse	93,14
RU1300328	Lashinskie sklony	331,33
RU1300329	Mordovskiy	51472,79
RU1300331	Shalinskiy les	3326,75
RU1300332	Belye oziora	10509,58
RU1300333	Yavasskiy	15884,06
RU1300334	Ozero Imerka	13,88
RU1300335	Torfianoe boloto Bol'shoe	92,13
RU1300337	Endova	692,57
RU1300338	Dubravы s bashmachkom nastoyashchim	107,65
RU1300339	Dolina reki Tavla	362,72
RU1300340	Podlesnaya Tavla	1002,08
RU1300341	Lep'evskiy	175,37
RU1300342	Stepnye sklony s kovylem	262,31
RU1300343	Popov ovrаg	24,66
RU1300344	Stepnye sklony u poselka Dal'niy	209,68
RU1300345	Elkhovskie sklony	233,55

Site Code	Site Name	Area covered (ha)
RU1300346	Nagornaya dubrava u sela Liambir'	80,58
RU1300347	Stepnye sklony i dubrava u sela Belogorskoe	296,95
RU1300348	Ostepnennye sklony u sela Surkino	4,10
RU1300349	Dolina reki P'ana u sela Staroe Chamzino	37,31
RU1300350	Stepnye sklony u sela Kochunovo	446,74
RU1300351	Stepnye sklony i dubrava u sela Pushkino	93,36
RU1300352	Ostepnennye sklony u sela Lipki	185,17
RU1300353	Stepnye sklony u sela Grabovka	40,40
RU1300354	Levzhenskiy sklon	44,21
RU1300355	Stepnye sklony u sela Palaevka	143,93
RU1300356	Dolina reki Karnay	26,60
RU1300357	Stepnye sklony u sela Ingener-Piatina	356,01
RU1300358	Stepnye sklony u sela Konopat'	55,62
RU1300359	Ozero Mordovskoe i okrestnosti	4231,90
RU1300361	Beloraminskiy	7766,23
RU1300362	Krasnyi Yar	106,42
RU1300363	Ozero Beloe (Shiromasovskoe)	9,63
RU1300365	Sabur-Machkasy	246,63
RU1300385	Urkatskiy	938,96
RU1300387	Liambirskiy	119,56
RU1300388	Ostepnennye sklony i les u sela Salma	313,86
RU1300389	Chepurnovskaya lesostep'	99,77
RU1500044	Severo-Ossetinskiy	97534,69
RU1500054	Alania	55932,60
RU1500095	Bekan	62,10
RU1600047	Nizhnyaya Kama	26254,02
RU1600060	Raifskiy Les	5810,26
RU1600158	Sviyazhskiy	7850,18
RU1600159	Zeya builary	1613,44
RU1600160	Chatyr-Tau	2062,65
RU1600161	Spasskiy	27596,37
RU1600162	Stepnoy (Sheshminskiy)	13271,29
RU1600163	Baltasinskiy	5733,61
RU1600164	Igimskiy bor	683,87
RU1600165	Kichke-Tan	12086,11
RU1600166	Chistye luga	19973,88
RU1600167	Ivanovskiy sosnovy bor	586,46
RU1600404	Chekan	2198,79
RU1600405	Kulegash	27719,79
RU1600406	Tatarsko-Akhmet'evskoe torfianoe boloto	18,91
RU1600407	Ayu-Urmany	1154,60
RU1600408	Salikhovskaya Gora	31,32

Site Code	Site Name	Area covered (ha)
RU1600409	Karabash	53,89
RU1600410	Kiyatskiy	856,10
RU1600411	Klikovskiy sklon	18,47
RU1600412	Semioziorskiy sklon	188,11
RU1600413	Tatarsko-Shatrashanskiy sklon	101,87
RU1600414	Istoki reki Tsil'na	146,21
RU1600418	Yur'evskaya peshchera	18,11
RU1600419	Starobaryshevskoe kliuchevoe boloto	32,98
RU1600420	Sukeevo	933,50
RU1600421	Lubiany	1291,75
RU1600422	Saraly	5754,71
RU1600423	Mellia-Tamak	968,53
RU1600424	Narat-Astinskiy	1180,52
RU1600425	Sklony Korzhinskogo	42,29
RU1600426	Yasachka	1387,76
RU1800050	Nechkinskiy	24545,25
RU1800125	Istoki Viatki	39245,55
RU1800126	Salinskiy	15013,08
RU1800127	Kuliginskiy	44989,77
RU1800128	Lumpunskiy	46906,44
RU1800428	Golushurminskoe	169,63
RU1800429	Serginskaya	572,50
RU1800430	Bashmurskie kariery	2442,52
RU1800431	Volkovskoe	608,97
RU1800432	Adamskaya	822,89
RU1800433	Baygurezskaya	158,34
RU1800434	Maliagurtskaya	2008,17
RU1800435	Valiay	964,93
RU1800436	Kamskaya Griva	583,88
RU1800437	Viatskaya	362,57
RU1800438	Karakulinskaya poyma	10618,89
RU1800439	Ust'-Bel'skaya	1817,82
RU1800440	Guleyshurskaya	458,69
RU1800441	Krymskaya Sludka	1296,39
RU1800442	Murkoz'-Omga	843,67
RU1800443	Troeglazovskie landshafty	652,94
RU1800444	Andreevskiu sosnovyi bor	1086,40
RU1800446	Kokmanskiy	1528,65
RU1800447	Yaganskoe	508,06
RU1800448	Kumenskoe ozero	270,69
RU1800449	Sardykskaya	1221,92
RU1800450	Orlovskoe	348,12

Site Code	Site Name	Area covered (ha)
RU1800452	Uvinskaya	2716,17
RU1800453	Erestemskaya	1378,48
RU1800454	Bogorodskaya	2733,76
RU1800455	Selychkinskaya	580,47
RU1800457	Pudemskaya	132,70
RU1800459	Varzi-Yatchinskaya	91,31
RU1800460	Vishnevaya	221,82
RU1800461	Votkinskiy prud	566,99
RU1800462	Kenskaya	116,88
RU1800463	Staro-Chetkerovskaya	524,14
RU1800464	Toyminskaya	360,91
RU1800465	Ue-Dok'inskaya	912,31
RU1800466	Shol'inskoe	79,70
RU1800467	Anykskaya	196,49
RU1800468	Pychasskaya	175,89
RU1800469	Yagulskaya	179,93
RU1800470	Verkhovia Izhevskogo pruda	5388,16
RU1800472	Kambarskaya	14,34
RU1800473	Kulushevskaya	166,63
RU1800474	Sarapulka	227,44
RU1800475	Tolionskaya	177,86
RU2000088	Sovetskiy	129760,27
RU2000097	Vedenskiy	72522,99
RU2000647	Bragunskiy	7435,48
RU2000648	Argunskiy	17433,44
RU2000649	Urus-Martanovskiy	33497,28
RU2000650	Shalinskiy	28601,60
RU2000651	Parabochevskiy	10044,79
RU2000652	Stepnoy Terekskiy	92139,13
RU2000653	Stepnaya Zhemchuzhina	2716,83
RU2100051	Chavash varmane	25264,44
RU2100132	Buguyanovskiy	13001,82
RU2100133	Pravoberej'e reki Ilet'	167,15
RU2100134	Kumashkinskiy	16867,31
RU2100145	Alatyrskiy	36037,02
RU2100155	Batyrevskiy	27,36
RU2100156	Yalchikskiy	95,26
RU2100204	Kovyl'naya step'	41,88
RU2100324	Stemaskaya step'	18,23
RU2100336	Attikovskiy	306,69
RU2100364	Vodoleevskiy	191,45
RU2100386	Karamyshevskiy	60,46

Site Code	Site Name	Area covered (ha)
RU2100456	Kaensar	334,73
RU2100458	Ozero Astrakhanka	768,76
RU2100471	Kalininskiy	6052,53
RU2300037	Zapadnyi Kavkaz	292027,89
RU2300052	Sochinskiy	234136,98
RU2300083	Del'ta Kubani	210680,69
RU2300089	Khostinskaya tiso-samshitovaya roshcha	1358,14
RU2300102	Poluostrov Abrau	22653,82
RU2300360	Tsokur-Kiziltash	38245,66
RU2300557	Kamyshanova Poliana	6919,23
RU2300558	Chernogorie	5407,23
RU2300559	Ozero Khanskoe	10336,22
RU2300560	Karabetova Gora	742,40
RU2300561	Solionoe ozero	159,69
RU2300727	Afipskaya dubrava	983,70
RU2300728	Belorechenskiy	19300,48
RU2300729	Zasovskaya dubrava	584,23
RU2300733	Guamskoe ushcheliye	274,35
RU2300741	Soberbash	8798,10
RU2300742	Papay	1977,63
RU2300743	Shize	4504,07
RU2300744	Markotkh	8473,68
RU2301159	Ustie Ei	11561,58
RU2301243	Agriyskiy	822,76
RU2301244	Goryache-Kliuchevskiy	42011,41
RU2301245	Krasnaya Gorka	17271,70
RU2301246	Tuapsinskiy	13905,60
RU2301247	Novo-Berezanskiy	28783,37
RU2301248	Psebayskiy	37022,12
RU2301249	Tamano-Zaporozhskiy	33072,14
RU2601211	Aleksandrovskiy	25938,59
RU2601212	Stavropol'skaya gora	8167,89
RU2601213	Beshtaugorskiy	8734,44
RU2601214	Bol'shoy Essentuchok	1728,09
RU2601215	Malyi Essentuchok	5890,08
RU2601216	Buguntinskiy	2989,06
RU2601217	Burukshunskiy	3597,82
RU2601218	Vostochnyi	3527,11
RU2601219	Debri	3552,69
RU2601220	Kravtsovo ozero	188,20
RU2601221	Kumagorskiy	220,85
RU2601222	Galiugaevskiy	763,71

Site Code	Site Name	Area covered (ha)
RU2601223	Irgaklinskiy	960,15
RU2601224	Ozero Solionoe Medvezhenskoe	1854,84
RU2601225	Kalausskie razlivy	4175,85
RU2601226	Ozero Khmyrov	682,91
RU2601227	Ozero Tambukan	1398,95
RU2601228	Manych-Gudilo	4451,85
RU2900009	Kenozerskiy	140105,10
RU2900040	Pinezhskiy	51765,10
RU2900072	Zemlya Franza Josefa	11025342,90
RU2900103	Russkaya Arktika	1370537,01
RU2900524	Siyskiy	24331,54
RU2900731	Verkhneyulovskaya	508747,70
RU2900749	Guby Bezimiannaya i Gribovaya	84754,63
RU2900751	Onezhskoe Pomorie	211571,87
RU2900752	Vazhskiy	14824,09
RU2900753	Vilegodskiy	27223,97
RU2900754	Dvinskoy	7060,27
RU2900755	Kozhozerskiy	203041,85
RU2900756	Konoshskiy	8027,51
RU2900757	Kotlasskiy	12436,20
RU2900758	Kuloyskiy	27683,99
RU2900759	Lachskiy	8395,96
RU2900760	Lenskiy	16618,49
RU2900761	Monastyrskiy	15927,65
RU2900762	Mudiougskiy	3007,62
RU2900763	Onskiy	19237,21
RU2900764	Plesetskiy	21154,01
RU2900765	Primorskiy	440434,77
RU2900766	Puchkomskiy	11956,06
RU2900767	Selenginskiy	6580,28
RU2900768	Sol'vychegodskiy	4513,18
RU2900769	Soyanskiy	319370,92
RU2900770	Surskiy	14132,55
RU2900771	Ust'-Chetlasskiy	2041,15
RU2900772	Ust'yanskiy	7339,52
RU2900773	Filatovskiy	17354,03
RU2900774	Chougskiy	7865,89
RU2900775	Shilovskiy	33201,03
RU2900776	Shultusskiy	11464,14
RU2900777	Yarenskiy	37359,28
RU2900806	Zheleznye vorota	8233,46
RU2900807	Klonovskiy	37637,47

Site Code	Site Name	Area covered (ha)
RU2900808	Ozero Churozero	1514,43
RU3000005	Del'ta Volgi	1173339,10
RU3000036	Bogdinsko-Baskunchakskiy	20787,45
RU3000099	Ostrov Maly Zhemchuzhny	40,55
RU3001238	Volgo-Akhtubinskoe Mezhdurechie	199027,26
RU3001239	Peski Berli	3180,80
RU3001240	Kabaniy	2220,79
RU3001241	Yenotaevskiy	2826,77
RU3001242	Bukhovskiy	3905,66
RU3100012	Belogor'e - Les na Vorskle	1039,04
RU3100215	Hotmigskiy	10828,81
RU3100216	Rovenskiy - Lysogorskiy	654,92
RU3100217	Lis'a gora	107,16
RU3100218	Petrovskie Borki	451,66
RU3100219	Urocihshche Gnulo i Yary	198,65
RU3100220	Khmelevoe	245,92
RU3100221	Bolshoy Log	70,70
RU3100222	Bekariukovskiy Bor	196,03
RU3101048	Dubininskie stepnye balki	329,63
RU3101049	Vishniovyi Yar	132,78
RU3101050	Lubianskie stepnye balki	300,41
RU3101051	Nikitovskaya stepnaya balka	344,30
RU3101076	Belogor'e - Otras'evy Yary	81,84
RU3101077	Belogor'e - Yamskaya step'	592,11
RU3101078	Belogor'e - Lysye Gory	136,95
RU3101079	Belogor'e - Stenki Izgoria	265,35
RU3101080	Trirechie	8965,42
RU3101081	Bykovskiy	12166,15
RU3101082	Gubkinskiy	23111,52
RU3101083	Kazinskiy	15377,25
RU3101084	Rovenskiy - Serebrianskiy	307,29
RU3101085	Rovenskiy - Aydarskiy	140,40
RU3101086	Rovenskiy - Sarminskiy	161,16
RU3200013	Nerussko-Desnianskoye Polessie	155398,30
RU3200075	Kletnyanskiy	43707,31
RU3200711	Zlynkovskiy	12861,55
RU3200712	Snovskiy	14046,55
RU3200713	Ramasukhskiy	11647,04
RU3200714	Malinoostrov	1295,82
RU3200715	Karbonel'	674,29
RU3200716	Kuliga	800,55
RU3200717	Dobrun'skie sklony	13,73

Site Code	Site Name	Area covered (ha)
RU3200718	Krugloe ozero	1092,35
RU3200719	Pamiatnyi les	244,03
RU3200720	Grabovaya roshcha	121,53
RU3200721	Sevskaya dubrava	470,21
RU3200722	Bolvinskiy les	1152,75
RU3200723	Roshcha Solov'i	304,95
RU3200724	Gavan'skoe	3244,89
RU3300026	Meschera	120336,68
RU3300076	Klyazminski	19343,44
RU3300079	Muromskiy	59756,37
RU3300603	Krutovskiy	36051,59
RU3300604	Ozero Shirkha	18,46
RU3300605	Ozero Nashe	12,06
RU3300606	Ozero Vasil'evskoe	15,95
RU3300607	Ozero Dolgoe	16,48
RU3300608	D'ukinskiy	764,51
RU3300609	Oksko-Kliaz'minskaya Poima	1501,25
RU3300610	Okskiy Beregovoy	17743,19
RU3300611	Kliaz'minsko-Lukhsкая	68345,98
RU3300612	Davydovskaya Poima	3470,16
RU3300613	Ozero Isikhra	322,45
RU3300740	Sel'tsovskoe	23339,71
RU3400100	Shemyakinskaya lesnaya dacha	991,30
RU3400535	Volgo-Akhtubinskaya Poima	153986,80
RU3400536	Eltonskiy	131640,02
RU3400537	Donskoy (Volgogradskiy)	97564,84
RU3400538	Nizhnekhoperskiy	309460,89
RU3400539	Ust'-Medveditskiy	115230,36
RU3400540	Tsimlianskiye Peski	75112,52
RU3400541	Shcherbakovskiy	72793,06
RU3400542	Bulukhta	62717,92
RU3400543	Tazhinskiy Liman	6846,23
RU3400544	Drofinyi	44581,60
RU3400545	Cherebaevskaya Poima	765,87
RU3400748	Sarpinskiye oziora	32931,27
RU3500016	Darvinskiy	119385,23
RU3500066	Russkiy Sever	171470,02
RU3500168	Melgunovskiy	391,16
RU3500169	Severnyye orkhidei	490,44
RU3500170	Atleka	3364,72
RU3500171	Kushtozerskiy	6362,17
RU3500172	Onezhskiy prirodnyy kompleks	15409,82

Site Code	Site Name	Area covered (ha)
RU3500173	Soidozerskiy	1897,06
RU3500174	Shimozerskiy	8500,13
RU3500175	Sudskiy Bor	3029,68
RU3500176	Okrestnosti ozera Vozhe i Charondskie bolota	110455,16
RU3500177	Sondugskiy	11776,70
RU3500178	Vanskaya Luka	2006,72
RU3500179	Vaganikha	331,41
RU3500750	Megorskaya	25200,06
RU3501162	Chagodoshchenskiy	5095,49
RU3501163	Olenevskiy Bor	2600,79
RU3600006	Voronezhskiy	30917,38
RU3600020	Khoperskiy	16485,45
RU3600070	Voronezhskiy Zakaznik	21435,80
RU3600224	Stepnye sklony u sela Shestakovo	161,47
RU3600225	Tselinnye sklony u sela Lipovka	62,90
RU3600226	Khrenovskoy Bor	45844,64
RU3600227	Balka Popasnaya	39,25
RU3600228	Pomialovskaya balka	227,04
RU3600229	Urochishche Slepchino	380,45
RU3600230	Ust'e reki Bogucharka	23,41
RU3600231	Khripunskaya step'	26,65
RU3600232	Volokonovskiy	108,35
RU3600233	Divnogorie	537,66
RU3600234	Urochishche Kreyda na zapadne	267,03
RU3600235	Prolomnikovaya step' u sela Mikhnevo	11,87
RU3600236	Krasnianskaya step'	275,35
RU3600237	Vladimirovskaya step'	122,01
RU3600238	Melovaya sosna	24,11
RU3600239	Stepnye sklony po reke Tolucheevka	50,53
RU3600240	Basovskie kruchi	3,48
RU3600241	Ryzhkina balka	336,55
RU3600242	Stepnaya zalez' u sela Ukrainskaya Buyvolovka	59,76
RU3600243	Urochishche Belogorie	321,64
RU3600244	Urochishche Kuvshin	25,48
RU3600245	Step' Kruttsy	200,00
RU3600246	Urochishche Maydan	228,00
RU3600247	Melovoy Bor u sela Nizhniy Karabut	4,30
RU3600248	Kamennaya Step'	5734,58
RU3600952	Marchenkovskaya	1381,43
RU3600953	Belyi Yar	510,17
RU3600954	Pukhovo	4285,73
RU3600955	Kotiol	366,70

Site Code	Site Name	Area covered (ha)
RU3700249	Ozero Valdayskoe	34,25
RU3700250	Sezukhovskiy	31278,77
RU3700251	Ozero Rubskoe	284,16
RU3700252	Boloto Utkinskoe	720,97
RU3700253	Poyma Kliazmy u derevni Glushitsa	350,14
RU3700254	Ozero Zapadnoe	18,34
RU3700255	Ozero Lamskoe	191,23
RU3700256	Ozero Sviatoe	262,21
RU3700734	Zavolzhiyskiy	31252,10
RU3900065	Kurshskaya Kosa	6877,86
RU3900211	Bukovaya Roshcha	173,80
RU3900212	Vishtynetskiy	30161,96
RU3900213	Tselau	13313,59
RU3900214	Delta Nemana i vostok Kurshskogo zaliva	60297,41
RU3901160	Forelevoe ozero	135,21
RU4000017	Kaluzhskie zaseki - Severnyi uchastok	6619,43
RU4000024	Kaluzhskie zaseki - Yuzhnyi uchastok	13395,47
RU4000071	Ugra	104372,10
RU4000527	Tarusa	46872,69
RU4000963	Sukhodrevkinskaya	19112,05
RU4300112	Nurgushskiy	5753,29
RU4300113	Bylina	74779,32
RU4300114	Verkhovoe Boloto Chistoe	7007,26
RU4300140	Tulashorskiy uchastok	17856,77
RU4300315	Medvedskiy Bor	6883,28
RU4300316	Nizevskiy	671,44
RU4400018	Kologrivskiy	48275,02
RU4400073	Manturovskiy	10727,81
RU4400735	Sumarokovskiy	39081,70
RU4600023	Streletskiy	1966,73
RU4600257	Barkalovka	331,63
RU4600258	Bukreevy Barmy	264,52
RU4600259	Kazatskiy	1650,48
RU4600260	Poyma Psla	545,41
RU4600261	Zorinskiy	2270,19
RU4600262	Parset (Mishin Bugor)	18,59
RU4600263	Petrova balka	164,67
RU4600264	Stepnoy Seimskiy	463,46
RU4600265	Surchiny	4,71
RU4601043	Kunie	195,98
RU4601044	Kus'kinskie melovye kholmy	24,99
RU4601045	Urochishche Melovoe-1	170,66

Site Code	Site Name	Area covered (ha)
RU4601046	Urochishche Melovoe-2	63,92
RU4601047	Urochishche Melovoe-3	14,21
RU4601056	Makovie-Lomovoe	7359,99
RU4601057	Lesnoy Dmitrievskiy	11646,51
RU4601058	Vet'	13528,83
RU4601059	Klevenskiy	33292,08
RU4601060	Pustosh-Koren'	5303,06
RU4601061	Guevskiy	4076,79
RU4601062	Urochshche Boloto Borki	663,84
RU4601063	Kliukvennoe ozero	25,89
RU4601064	Rozovaya Dolina	11,28
RU4601065	Parset (Troitskie Bugry)	30,70
RU4601066	Park v Pervoy Vorobiovke	21,38
RU4601067	Urochishche Tiomnoe	687,70
RU4601068	Park Berezovskogo	20,10
RU4601069	Gladiolusovyi lug Zapadnyi	14,71
RU4601070	Gladiolusovyi lug Vostochnyi	4,89
RU4601071	Zabolotovskiy les	156,91
RU4601072	Gory-Boloto	396,55
RU4601073	Gornal'-1	187,49
RU4601074	Gornal'-2	11,00
RU4601075	Gornal'-3	35,93
RU4700029	Svirskaya Guba	62943,65
RU4700080	Mshinskoye boloto	78266,25
RU4700490	Belyi kamen'	5746,45
RU4700491	Beriozovye ostrova	53574,94
RU4700492	Kurgal'skiy	50647,28
RU4700493	Lebiaziy	7742,72
RU4700494	Glebovskoe boloto	18278,88
RU4700495	Cheremenetskiy	7933,67
RU4700496	Vyborgskiy	10939,35
RU4700497	Boloto Oziornoe	1050,16
RU4700498	Reka Ragusha	1024,40
RU4700499	Ozero Yastrebinoe	590,77
RU4700500	Siaberskiy	11819,16
RU4700501	Boloto Lammin-Suo	393,81
RU4700502	Geologicheskie obnazhenia devona na reke Oredez	237,50
RU4700503	Dontso	1361,53
RU4700504	Kanion reki Lava	161,40
RU4700505	Shcheleyki	106,07
RU4700506	Vepsskiy les	190447,58
RU4700507	Chisty Mokh	6669,33

Site Code	Site Name	Area covered (ha)
RU4700508	Kotel'skiy	12689,81
RU4700509	Griada Viariamiansel'kia	7611,18
RU4700510	Gladyshevskiy	8564,57
RU4700511	Shalovo-Perechitskiy	5941,07
RU4700562	Gostilitskiy	1692,86
RU4700563	Ozero Melkovodnoe	4460,55
RU4700564	Rakovye oziora	10516,81
RU4800015	Galich'ya Gora	49,35
RU4800266	Morozova Gora	92,56
RU4800267	Vorgolskiy	795,91
RU4800268	Plushchan'	284,95
RU4800269	Bykova Sheya	41,75
RU4800270	Voronets	119,59
RU4800271	Lipetskiy	24773,30
RU4800272	Dobrinskaya lesostep'	16871,85
RU4800273	Dolina reki Bitug	1407,97
RU4800274	Verkhnevoronezhskiy	29678,68
RU4800275	Argamach-Pal'na	197,09
RU4800276	Lipovskaya Gora	103,72
RU4800277	Nizovie Korytina Suhodola	396,70
RU4800278	Sokol'skaya Gora	25,74
RU4800279	Donskoy	12950,89
RU4800280	Doktorova Gora	37,12
RU4800281	Minerotrofnoe boloto u sela Yakovlevo	65,03
RU4800282	Nizhnevoronezhskiy	57568,89
RU4800451	Sukhaya Lubna	603,32
RU5000010	Losinyi ostrov	12315,76
RU5000022	Prioksko-Terrasnyi	5050,17
RU5000579	Zhuravlinaya Rodina	27677,79
RU5000580	Maklakovskiy	3789,59
RU5000581	Borshevskaya	5367,57
RU5000582	Dubnensko-Sestrinskaya	24178,30
RU5000583	Lachuzhskaya	4906,73
RU5000584	Radovitskiy Mokh	4644,37
RU5000585	Cherustinskaya	43017,12
RU5000586	Ozero Beloe (Bardukovskoe)	322,81
RU5000587	Ozero Beloe (Dubasovskoe)	281,76
RU5000588	Dolina reki Polia	16346,01
RU5000589	Ushma	877,22
RU5000590	Tsna Moskovskaya	11710,64
RU5000591	Sosnovooziorskaya	2833,37
RU5000592	Dolina reki Polosnia	882,71

Site Code	Site Name	Area covered (ha)
RU5000593	Ozero Glubokoe	2561,10
RU5000594	Novosurinskiy	883,74
RU5000595	Verkhmoskvoretskiy	2991,08
RU5000596	Liul'kovskaya	6367,25
RU5000597	Verkhovia reki Sestra	5471,01
RU5000598	Vinogradovskaya Poima	2143,75
RU5000599	Danilovskoe Boloto	311,87
RU5000601	Zvenigorodskaya	1336,74
RU5000602	Dolina reki Nara	2746,49
RU5000654	Nikiforovskaya kolonia stepnykh rasteniy	871,55
RU5000655	Istoki Reki Inoch	1420,66
RU5000656	Sosniak s venerinym bashmachkom	91,98
RU5000924	Verkhneruzskaya	14269,33
RU5000925	Verkhoviya reki Nara	384,64
RU5000926	Mikhaliiovskaya	202,76
RU5000927	Ozero Trostenskoye	6057,91
RU5000928	Protvinskaya	435,21
RU5000929	Tuchkovskaya	106,05
RU5000930	Chernogolovskaya	1912,73
RU5100030	Kandalakshskiy	69718,84
RU5100031	Laplandskiy	280033,25
RU5100032	Pasvik	14752,12
RU5100078	Murmanskiy	300187,00
RU5100091	Tulomskiy	32598,59
RU5100098	Ozero Mogilnoye	57,99
RU5100180	Zapovednaya chast' Poliarno-Alpijskogo Botanicnesko	727,17
RU5100181	Khibiny	90243,52
RU5100182	Verkhov'ya reki Tolvand	36,78
RU5100183	Guba Voron'ya	3374,36
RU5100184	Mochazinnoye boloto	49,69
RU5100185	Kolvitskiy	42532,01
RU5100186	Kutsa	48620,41
RU5100187	Lishayniki verkhoviy reki Voron'ya	146,52
RU5100188	Irin-gora	5307,92
RU5100189	Nadborodniki doliny ozera Shchuch'ego	48,95
RU5100190	Kayta	198650,76
RU5100191	Skaly Teriberki	352,51
RU5100192	Lavna-tundra	2029,61
RU5100193	Simbozerskiy	40112,30
RU5100194	Khiam-ruchey	21,81
RU5100195	Panskie tundry	548,75
RU5100196	Primorskie luga k zapadu ot guby Lumbovka	172,94

Site Code	Site Name	Area covered (ha)
RU5100197	Reka Kachkovka	542,98
RU5100198	Poberezh'e Belogo moria u mysa Orlovskiy	1811,01
RU5100199	Varzuga	65164,85
RU5100200	Ponoy	1191611,23
RU5100330	Kanozerskiy	66664,69
RU5100534	Laplandskiy Les	141679,05
RU5100732	Kovdorskaya	1628,32
RU5100799	Lovozerskiy	56695,78
RU5100800	Guba Skorbeevskaya	4504,59
RU5100801	Zubovskaya guba	3006,64
RU5100802	Tsypravolok	387,75
RU5100803	Gorodetskie ptichii bazary	520,36
RU5100804	Guba Eina	2112,61
RU5100805	Skaly poluostrova Sredniy	318,46
RU5101146	Ekostrov	370,29
RU5200061	Kamsko-Bakaldinskaya gruppa bolot	222988,21
RU5200141	Kilemarskiy	37290,65
RU5200142	Seriozhinskaya	31549,67
RU5200143	Navashinskiy	20447,55
RU5200144	Pizhanskiy	29689,10
RU5200146	Varnavinskiy	37107,50
RU5200147	Sitnikovskiy	2292,15
RU5200148	Koverninskiy	22835,66
RU5200367	Boloto v Balakhonikhinskom lesnichesntve	180,00
RU5200368	Boloto Svetloe	388,46
RU5200369	Leso-bolotnyi kompleks s Mukhtolovskimi ozerami	802,48
RU5200370	Lichadeevskiy	6028,16
RU5200371	Mukhtolovskiy	11167,25
RU5200372	Les i luga po reke Lomovka	1072,82
RU5200373	Les u sela Turkushi	351,42
RU5200375	Sklony mezhdru derevniami Nilovka i Svirino	145,61
RU5200377	Poyma reki Vetluga	36963,33
RU5200378	Stepnoy sklon i dubrava u sela Surochki	19,81
RU5200379	Stepnye sklony u sela Mitropol'e	64,64
RU5200380	Ichalkovskiy Bor	10185,08
RU5200381	Dubrava u istokov reki Seriozha	424,87
RU5200382	Stepnye sklony u derevni Kiseliha	55,62
RU5200383	Stepnye sklony u sela Revezen'	321,26
RU5200384	Urochishche Kamennoe i uchastki lesov u sela Ichal	148,68
RU5200845	Boloto po reke Chornaya	1301,31
RU5200846	Boloto Semirechie	1130,16
RU5200847	Oleninskiy les	579,45

Site Code	Site Name	Area covered (ha)
RU5200848	Boloto Niuzhenskoe	3714,36
RU5200849	Poima reki Piana	6046,46
RU5200850	Ozero Karasnoe s okrestnostiami	110,02
RU5200851	Bornukovskaya peshchera	105,59
RU5200852	Tartaleyskaya dubrava	684,64
RU5200853	Ozero Vadskoe	79,53
RU5200854	Varvazhskiy les	614,55
RU5200855	Pikhtovo-elovyi les po reke Borovaya	522,39
RU5200856	Pikhtovo-elovyi les po rekam Shada i Agrafenka	3607,71
RU5200857	Bolota Bol'shoe i Gorshechnoe	957,87
RU5200858	Lapshangskiy pikhtovo-elovyi les	2379,41
RU5200859	Klenovik	2286,57
RU5200860	Paktusikhinskiy pikhtovo-elovyi les	221,71
RU5200861	Boloto Paktusikhinskoe	313,92
RU5200862	Les u reki Satis	398,78
RU5200863	Utrekh	5270,06
RU5200864	Varekh	3616,10
RU5200865	Svetlye oziora	201,19
RU5200866	Zhelninskaya poima Oki	4332,27
RU5200867	Pyrskoe	2954,70
RU5200868	Svetloyar	60,24
RU5200869	Boloto Yamnoe s okrestnostiami	2469,03
RU5200870	Vyksunskie vodoyomy	328,68
RU5200871	Ozero Viterevo	251,12
RU5200872	Rozhnov Bor	819,36
RU5200873	Vyksunskaya poima Oki	1015,10
RU5200874	Vodoyom u s. Smol'ki	41,69
RU5200875	Gorodetskaya dubrava	4707,57
RU5200876	Dal'nekonstantinovskaya	6206,08
RU5200877	Simbileyskiy ostepnennyi massiv	376,33
RU5200878	Ozerkovskaya lugovaya step'	171,05
RU5200879	Lomovka	696,91
RU5200880	Urochishche Skit	1173,90
RU5200881	Naumovskie lesa I bolota	3031,40
RU5200882	Boloto Trubino	516,88
RU5200883	Boloto Gonobobel'noe	367,25
RU5200884	Boloto Kliukvennoe	148,24
RU5200885	Bolota Tokovye	1173,52
RU5200886	Boloto Glukharnoe	115,55
RU5200887	Urazovskiy	14992,93
RU5200888	Stepnye uchastki u reki Pitsa	964,20
RU5200889	Les i step' u reki Shava	417,27

Site Code	Site Name	Area covered (ha)
RU5200890	Boloto Shava	348,60
RU5200891	Murzitskiy poymennyi les	526,96
RU5200892	Shilokshinskiy poymennyi les	1061,10
RU5200893	Les u goroda Kulebaki	831,27
RU5200894	Olenina Gora	64,18
RU5200895	Ozero Sviatoe Dedovskoe	432,33
RU5200896	Ozero Sviatoe Stepurinskoe	24,61
RU5200897	Tumbotinskaya	6647,56
RU5200898	Ozero Vorsmenskoe	391,97
RU5200899	Ozero Kliuchik	12,20
RU5200900	Les po reke Satis	807,52
RU5200901	Les po reke Sukhoy Alatyrl'	262,26
RU5200902	Stepnye uchastki po reke Rudnia	391,77
RU5200903	Boloto Bol'shoe Klushinskoe	1839,63
RU5200904	Boloto Dolgoe	1373,64
RU5200905	Boloto Kalgan	1381,76
RU5200906	Boloto Keleynoe Krivoe	3073,99
RU5200907	Ignatovskaya poyma reki Piana	926,22
RU5200908	Ostrov Ptichiy	5,33
RU5200909	Pelegovskiy sosnovyi bor	347,18
RU5200910	Viazovikovskiy sosnovyi bor	418,03
RU5200911	Ozero Bol'shoe Unzovo	46,08
RU5200912	Ozero Tokmarevo s okrestnostiami	286,21
RU5200913	Ryl'kovskie karstovye landshafty	649,10
RU5200914	Ozero Rodionovo s okrestnostiami	703,60
RU5200915	Tonkinskiy	2059,96
RU5200916	Yel'nik u derevni Fomin Ruchey	153,18
RU5200917	Burepolomskiy les	11078,84
RU5200918	Boloto Oziornoe	1012,55
RU5200919	Oziora Kocheshkovskoe, Titkovskoe s okrestnostiami	863,25
RU5200920	Lesa po rekam Usta i Vaya	488,89
RU5200921	Les u sela Bol'shoe Karpovo	251,94
RU5200922	Mineevskiy poymennyi les	400,57
RU5300034	Rdeiskiy	45382,24
RU5300062	Valdaiskiy	205896,81
RU5300658	Boloto Bor	5526,12
RU5300659	Vostochno-Ilmenskiy	9962,37
RU5300660	Dolzhinskoe Boloto	3592,23
RU5300661	Igorevskie Mkhi	17411,62
RU5300662	Karstovye oziora	10089,70
RU5300663	Pereluchskiy	6727,24
RU5300665	Spasskie Mkhi	41722,51

Site Code	Site Name	Area covered (ha)
RU5300666	Ust'-Volmskiy	4784,13
RU5301104	Khorinka	175,35
RU5301105	Shchegrinka	249,34
RU5600063	Buzulukskiy Bor	112078,63
RU5600120	Svetlinskiy	14139,51
RU5600121	Akjarskaya step'	17184,11
RU5600517	Talovskaya step'	3558,43
RU5600518	Ashchisayskaya step'	7015,06
RU5600519	Aytuarskaya step'	6770,16
RU5600520	Burtinskaya step'	4485,90
RU5600964	Predural'skaya step'	16554,47
RU5600965	Karabutakskie leski i step'	2458,98
RU5600966	Baba-Latka	126,49
RU5600967	Adamovskiy stepnoy visharnik	146,59
RU5600968	Gora Zmeinaya	201,77
RU5600969	Skaly Shonkal	404,17
RU5600970	Karagachskaya step'	3814,10
RU5600971	Obryv Semitsvetka	148,17
RU5600972	Gora Korsak Bas	137,54
RU5600973	Gora Tasuba	208,34
RU5600974	Pokrovskie melovye gory	500,47
RU5600975	Gora Bazarbay	108,39
RU5600976	Sultakayskie Utiosy	78,69
RU5600977	Verkhnezagliadinskiy Kinel'skiy Yar	375,21
RU5600978	Gora Verbliuzhka	515,85
RU5600979	Gora Mayachnaya	668,28
RU5600980	Maloe Kosymskoe Ushcheli	201,31
RU5600981	Oziora Kuskol'	56,55
RU5600982	Malokinel'skie Yary s osnovym redkoles'em	741,92
RU5600983	Nagornaya dubrava Viazovskogo ustupa	892,30
RU5600984	Ovrag Lipusha	212,49
RU5600985	Gora Poperechnaya	166,25
RU5600986	Aulganskoe Ushcheli	312,34
RU5600987	Gora Vishnirovaya	249,82
RU5600988	Les Bol'shaya i Malaya Yamina	611,69
RU5600989	Verkhneirtekskaya surchinaya step'	455,10
RU5600990	Gora Krutaya	335,43
RU5600991	Kamsakskoe Ushcheli	307,89
RU5600992	Medvezhiya rostosh	611,05
RU5600993	Andrianopol'skiy bor	1209,72
RU5600994	Bolotovskiy bor	1072,06
RU5600995	Baytukskie palatki	313,97

Site Code	Site Name	Area covered (ha)
RU5600996	Urtazymskie skaly	222,09
RU5600997	Les Mokhovoy s bolotami	589,20
RU5600998	Vaniakina Shishka	131,34
RU5600999	Gora Merkedonovka	422,72
RU5601000	Karagayskiy bor	422,07
RU5601001	Ishmuratovskie dayki	142,52
RU5601002	Shapka Monomakha	169,17
RU5601003	Kzyladyrskoe karstovoe pole	5120,79
RU5601004	Bol'shoy Shikhan i Dvorianskiy Les	1020,96
RU5601005	Russko-Shveitsarskie kolki	1377,77
RU5601006	Urochishche Krasnyi Bereg	944,28
RU5601007	Ashchel'sayskie Krasnyi i Belyi utiosy	240,10
RU5601008	Starobelogorskie gory i dubrava Korsh-Urman	502,88
RU5601009	Platovskaya lesnaya dacha	4944,42
RU5601010	Mriasovskiy lipovyi les	488,01
RU5601011	Miasnikovskiy medno-rudnyi yar	114,68
RU5601012	Staro-Ordynskiy rudnik	577,97
RU5601013	Beriozovaya gora	356,41
RU5601014	Kargalinsko-Sakmarskie syrtovye kolki	649,05
RU5601015	Lipovyi les	163,60
RU5601016	Chastye kolki	676,45
RU5601017	Kuvaiskaya step'	2761,94
RU5601018	Gora Medvezhiy Lob	496,44
RU5601019	Adamova gora	398,03
RU5601020	Yar-Bue-Bailyke	198,88
RU5601021	Gora Palatka	94,85
RU5601022	Andreevskie Shishki	1213,64
RU5601023	Kozii Gory	375,40
RU5601024	Saraktashskaya dubovaya roshcha	1403,14
RU5601025	Skala Verbliud	84,88
RU5601026	Cheliaevskaya Gora	592,71
RU5601027	Gora Zmeinaya	189,87
RU5601028	Stepnoy uchastok Nikol'skiy	520,10
RU5601029	Gora Boevaya	220,18
RU5601030	Troitskie melovye gory	600,13
RU5601031	Verkhne-Chibendinskie melovye gory	711,37
RU5601032	Golubovskie	1825,55
RU5601033	Krasnye Kamni lesnye kolki i mokhovye bolota	255,80
RU5601034	Irtekskiy chernoolshani	358,11
RU5601035	Remizenkovskiy osnovyi bor	489,19
RU5601036	Krasnyi Shikhan	236,80
RU5601037	Sinie Kamni	155,10

Site Code	Site Name	Area covered (ha)
RU5601038	Gora Nakas	386,76
RU5601039	Zobovskoe karstovoe pole	212,07
RU5601040	Kumakskie leski	835,15
RU5601041	Dzhabyginskaya step'	2473,54
RU5601042	Shaitantau Zapovednik	7990,81
RU5700025	Orlovskoye poles'e	85076,85
RU5700283	Istoki Oki	30,25
RU5700284	Lugovaya step' u reki Oziorka	17,54
RU5700285	Uchastok stepnoy rastitel'nosti	15,12
RU5700286	Tipchakovaya step' s kovylem	4,82
RU5700287	Dikoe Pole	4,27
RU5700288	Mestoobitanie surka-baybaka	41,51
RU5700289	Apushkina Gora	2,36
RU5700290	Kuzilinka	7,57
RU5700291	Uchastok dubravy i lugovoy stepi	1,37
RU5700292	Uchastok raznotravnoy stepi	63,11
RU5700293	Podmaslova Gora	1,74
RU5700294	Balka Neprets	666,31
RU5700295	Naryshkinskiy	4921,77
RU5700296	Ozero Indovishche	17,22
RU5800122	Zemetchinskiy	10419,13
RU5800123	Lomovskiy	8188,54
RU5800124	Sosnovoborskiy	7828,06
RU5800390	Issinskiy	659,73
RU5800391	Vladykinskiy	498,84
RU5800392	Dubravy v okrestnostiakh sela Kenchurka	26,52
RU5800393	Il'minskoe klukennoe boloto	6,50
RU5800394	Severnyi Inzenskiy les	513,99
RU5800395	Yuzhnyi Inzenskiy les	416,35
RU5800396	Subbotinskie sklony	39,53
RU5800397	Svishchevskiy	203,20
RU5800512	Ostrovtsovskaya lesostep'	343,64
RU5800513	Poperechenskaya step	234,88
RU5800514	Kuncherovskaya lesostep'	958,54
RU5800515	Borok	340,95
RU5800516	Verkhovia Sury	6368,94
RU5800738	Novoarapovskaya melovaya step'	32,50
RU5801265	Virginskiy Les	1168,98
RU5900055	Basegi	37839,88
RU5900056	Visherskiy	242263,92
RU5900152	Pernaty	82434,99
RU5900153	Adovo ozero	63622,23

Site Code	Site Name	Area covered (ha)
RU5900154	Kvarkush	96704,24
RU5900157	Bereznikovskiy	26199,66
RU5900816	Okhanskiy Bor	10515,86
RU5900817	Chermozskoe boloto	4145,53
RU5900818	Chusovskoe ozero	1642,45
RU5900819	Yuzhnyi	28460,15
RU5900820	Sylvenskiy	7319,71
RU5900821	Romanovskoe-Proninskoe boloto	5121,39
RU5900822	Redikorskoe boloto	16980,89
RU5900823	Osinskaya lesnaya dacha	14653,69
RU5900923	Tulvinskiy	13667,57
RU6000035	Polistovskiy	64311,45
RU6000067	Sebezhskiy	50137,20
RU6000084	Pskovsko-Chudskaya Priozernaya Nizmennost'	109092,91
RU6001164	Khotitsko-Murovitskaya	126,03
RU6001165	Velikolukskiy	12844,54
RU6001166	Dedovichskiy	20693,32
RU6001167	Dnovskiy	7837,95
RU6001168	Loknianskiy	13289,07
RU6001169	Nevel'skiy	19613,76
RU6001170	Nikandrova Dacha	19781,63
RU6001171	Nikolaevskiy	19675,64
RU6001172	Novorzhevskiy	10197,36
RU6001173	OPOCHETSKIY	17535,24
RU6001174	Ostrovskiy	22426,82
RU6001175	Pustoshkinskiy	20774,12
RU6001176	Golubye oziora	7071,77
RU6100093	Tsimlyanskiy	43152,04
RU6100531	Verkhniy Manych	131158,86
RU6100664	Tsagan-Khag	1117,22
RU6100667	Zolotye gorki	225,96
RU6100668	Ol'khovye kolki	47,17
RU6100669	Khobotok	35,43
RU6100670	Balka Dubovaya	35,18
RU6100671	Persianovskaya step'	75,55
RU6100672	Fominskaya dacha	3448,67
RU6100673	Shipilovskaya step'	146,38
RU6100674	Melovye vykhody (zapdnye) u reki Polnaya	87,81
RU6100675	Melovye vykhody (vostochnye) u reki Polnaya	28,07
RU6100676	Melovye vykhody u reki Glubokaya	83,74
RU6100677	Lipiagi	801,60
RU6100678	Karpov les	28,45

Site Code	Site Name	Area covered (ha)
RU6100679	Ol'shaniki	48,52
RU6100680	Peskovatsko-Lopatinskiy les	122,37
RU6100681	Rogovskoye	240,40
RU6100682	Balka Lipovaya	293,70
RU6100683	Balka Osinovaya	73,23
RU6100684	Khlebnaya Balka	45,64
RU6100685	Khoroli	101,22
RU6100686	Balka Rossypnaya	969,36
RU6100687	Fil'kino	400,74
RU6100688	Chiornaya Balka	110,09
RU6100689	Gorodishchenskaya Dacha	268,35
RU6100690	Chulekskaya Balka	291,45
RU6100691	Kamennaya Balka	80,15
RU6100692	Sredniaya Yula	175,22
RU6100693	Bezlitskaya Kosa	412,58
RU6100694	Belogorskoe	202,04
RU6100695	Peschano-Tserkovnoe	83,59
RU6100696	Orekhovoe	153,21
RU6100697	Paniki	14,94
RU6100698	Priazovskaya step'	170,86
RU6100699	Zapolosnenskaya step'	220,90
RU6100700	Petrovskaya Luka	188,92
RU6100701	Proval'skaya step'	1733,64
RU6100702	Sal'skaya Dacha	2920,00
RU6100703	Susarevo	316,42
RU6100704	Tuzlovskiy sklon	453,06
RU6100705	Shirokoe i Zhukovo	217,69
RU6100706	Veselovskoe i Ust'-Manychskoe vodokhranilishcha	198669,46
RU6100707	Balka Yasenevaya	117,33
RU6100708	Miussskiy park	102,45
RU6100709	Balka Vlasova	36,25
RU6100710	Tserkovnyi Rynok	116,16
RU6101157	Delta Dona	26473,00
RU6101158	Donskoy Ostrovnoy	14539,29
RU6200008	Mescherskiy	113293,45
RU6200019	Okskiy	55572,49
RU6200085	Ryazanskiy	36207,55
RU6200614	Lasinskiy Les	353,80
RU6200615	Les Panika	130,75
RU6200616	Sherbatovskiy	2194,90
RU6200617	Terekhovskoe Levoberezhie	1832,06
RU6200618	Belorechenskiy	23000,11

Site Code	Site Name	Area covered (ha)
RU6200619	Malaya Dubrava	98,44
RU6200620	Kurbatovskaya Dubrava	625,19
RU6200621	Sosnovskiy	3416,03
RU6200622	Temgenevskaya	159,06
RU6200623	Mokshinskiy	14945,35
RU6200624	Terekhovskaya Dubrava	1527,57
RU6200625	Troitskaya lesostep'	38,95
RU6200626	Ust'e Pachogi	30,45
RU6200627	Bastyn'	1190,85
RU6200628	Kochurovskie Skaly	107,41
RU6200629	Sukhorozhnia	349,61
RU6200630	Zerkaly	280,40
RU6200631	Miloslavskaya lesostep'	2291,57
RU6200632	Zavidovskaya dolina Proni	158,45
RU6200633	Ryazhskaya Poima Ranovy	763,11
RU6200634	Ozerikha	42,60
RU6200635	Dolina Reki Vysha	4690,80
RU6200636	Chapyzh	114,86
RU6200637	Starozhilovskaya lesostep'	68,38
RU6201266	Lubianskoe Gorodishche	23,77
RU6300045	Samarskaya Luka	153824,74
RU6300096	Irgizskaya poima	2849,57
RU6300129	Vasil'evskie ostrova	7366,93
RU6300130	Istoki reki Usy	111,16
RU6300131	Racheiskiy bor	1364,62
RU6300399	Maytuganskies solontsy	2259,39
RU6300400	Krasnoarmeiskiy lesnoy massiv	24057,22
RU6300401	Soksko-Sheshminskiy vodorazdel	48389,00
RU6400049	Khvalynskiy	24989,38
RU6400087	Saratovskiy	43829,17
RU6400149	Nizhne-Bannovskiy	14022,53
RU6400150	Dyakovskiy les	17044,17
RU6400151	Stepi u poselka Tselinnyi	301,84
RU6400402	Stepi u sela Melovoe	376,77
RU6400403	Stepi u sela Tarakhovka	2903,56
RU6401177	Lialiaevskaya polupustynia	377,59
RU6401178	Ivanovo pole	150,43
RU6401179	Aleksandrobo-Gayskie kul'tiuki	577,25
RU6401180	Liman Krutoy	174,87
RU6401181	Liman Glubokiy	79,08
RU6401182	Finaykinskaya polupustynia	538,85
RU6401183	Novouzenskie kul'tiuki	473,28

Site Code	Site Name	Area covered (ha)
RU6401184	Maksiutovskaya step'	656,01
RU6401185	Bol'shie sosniaki	478,28
RU6401186	Malye sosniaki	192,25
RU6401187	Grachiovskaya lesnaya dacha	1382,00
RU6401188	Oziornovskiy zaton	322,51
RU6401189	Kumysnaya Poliana	4475,11
RU6401190	Siniaya gora	897,45
RU6401191	Ovrag Dubovyi	69,05
RU6401192	Vavilov Dol	46,41
RU6401193	Urochishche Yupiter	74,97
RU6401194	Opolzni u sela Mordovo	211,95
RU6401195	Serebriakov Dol	271,59
RU6401196	Gremuchiy Dol	287,14
RU6401197	Ozero Rasskazan'	177,74
RU6401198	Berezniakovskaya	45893,49
RU6401199	Zmeevy gory	20509,73
RU6401200	Pravoberezhnaya Karamyshevskaya dubrava	32,63
RU6401201	Nizhnechernavskiy sosnovyi bor	666,66
RU6401202	Pudovkin Buerak	556,91
RU6401203	Pobochinskaya lesnaya dacha	2598,03
RU6401204	Kudeyarova peshchera	5504,93
RU6401205	Beloozerskaya poima reki Medveditsa	627,78
RU6401206	Burkinskiy les	1362,13
RU6401207	Mukhin Dol	1255,07
RU6401208	Ataevskaya dubrava	354,42
RU6401209	Barsuchinskaya dubrava	250,42
RU6401210	Kommunovskaya dubrava	116,57
RU6700027	Smolenskoye poozer'e	149192,54
RU6701229	Yershichskiy	30062,29
RU6701230	Gagarinskiy	59868,16
RU6701231	Istok reki Dnepr	30491,31
RU6701232	Logunovskiy Mokh	1364,44
RU6701233	Drozdovskiy Mokh	1453,99
RU6701234	Trunaevo-Koneda	346,01
RU6800014	Voroninskiy	11272,58
RU6801235	Morshanskiy	44581,04
RU6801236	Pol'novskiy	12781,53
RU6801237	Khmelino-Kiorshinskiy	16171,94
RU6900021	Tsentrал'no-Lesnoy	24541,24
RU6900297	Ozero Verestovo	1254,41
RU6900298	Sheikinskiy Mokh	5117,74
RU6900299	Boloto Afim'ino	2033,35

Site Code	Site Name	Area covered (ha)
RU6900300	Zharkovsko-Peletskiy Mokh	39425,67
RU6900301	Orshinskiy Mokh	72679,73
RU6900302	Boloto Savcinskoe	4044,64
RU6900303	Zavidovo	135028,00
RU6900304	Stakhovskiy Mokh	11483,34
RU6900305	Krutetskiy Mokh	5859,89
RU6900306	Boloto Bervenetskoe	1363,62
RU6900307	Mokh Chistik	7539,17
RU6900308	Mezhdurechie Shliny i Shlinki	6635,17
RU6900309	Seremo-Granichnoe-Tikhmen'	4784,63
RU6900932	Zapadnodvinie	30432,55
RU6900933	Ulinskoe poozer'e	4693,33
RU6900934	Vyshnevolotsko-Novotorzhskiy Val Severnyi uchastok	5622,97
RU6900935	Vyshnevolotsko-Novotorzhskiy Val Youzhnyi uchastok	2179,57
RU6900936	Vyshnevolotsko-Novotorzhskiy Val Sredniy uchastok	3182,81
RU6900937	Boloto Derzkij Moh	6953,72
RU6900938	Bory-Yablon`ka	503,39
RU6900939	Les mezhd u ozerom Yassy i ozerom Kudinskoe	474,40
RU6900940	Landshaft Kalininskaya Shvejcariya	109,90
RU6900941	Bernovskij gosudarstvennyj obschevidovoj zakaznik	10460,29
RU6900942	Boloto Pesochinskoe	2478,65
RU6900943	Boloto Botvininskij Moh	2465,73
RU6900944	Istok r. Zapadnaya Dvina-Daugava	3809,11
RU6900945	Boloto Studinets	4343,47
RU6900946	Boloto Sonka	1440,22
RU6900947	Boloto Kletinskiy Moh	1382,23
RU6900948	Boloto Lebyazh`e	6910,80
RU6900949	Troeruchica	1037,92
RU6900950	Istok Volgi	7712,93
RU6900951	Boloto Ryabinovskoe	1494,40
RU6900952	Boloto Shagurinskoe	1325,86
RU6900953	Boloto Buholovskoe	701,00
RU6900954	Boloto Nagornoe	2217,57
RU6900955	Boloto Rogovskij Moh	1648,82
RU6900956	Boloto Moh Pushnyak	1264,89
RU6900957	Ozero Mstino s istokom reki Msta	179,81
RU6900958	Boloto Sandilovo, vklyuchaya Luzhenskoe i Russkoe	3637,68
RU6900959	Boloto Revenka	2208,56
RU6900960	Boloto Boldikhinskoe	2000,34
RU6900961	Boloto Ptinka	948,63
RU6900962	Ozero Bologoe i lesa u ozior Bologoe i Glubokoe	941,90
RU7100310	Aleksinskaya dolina Oki	4509,61

Site Code	Site Name	Area covered (ha)
RU7100311	Dolina reki Krasivaya Mecha	5482,68
RU7100312	Dolina Oki v Zaokskom rayone	2699,67
RU7100313	Mezhdurechie Oki i Sknigi	2182,83
RU7100314	Tul'skie zaseki	21385,49
RU7100366	Nizovia Krushmy	243,18
RU7100824	Kulikovo pole	34438,03
RU7100825	Lupishkinskoe boloto	1328,60
RU7100826	Gubinskiy stepnoy sklon	13,93
RU7100827	Belaya gora	2,52
RU7100828	Plavskie ostepnennye sklony	49,35
RU7100829	Izluchina reki Osiotr	75,54
RU7100830	Urochishche Kliuchi	16,04
RU7100831	Verkhoviya reki Osiotr	3668,19
RU7100832	Karnitskaya Zaseka	5016,82
RU7100833	Tul'skiy Chornyi les	916,52
RU7100834	Zakhariinskaya lesostep'	33,48
RU7100835	Vosemskiy Bor	466,96
RU7100836	Shul'ginskiy Chornyi les	501,39
RU7100837	Zhizdrinsko-Okskaya	4817,43
RU7100838	Likhvinskiy razrez	60,14
RU7100839	Varushitskaya	554,71
RU7100840	Cherepetskaya	1239,22
RU7100841	Gushchinskaya	526,34
RU7100842	Semionovskaya Zaseka	8948,33
RU7100843	Dacha Oka	3002,96
RU7100844	Cherepetsko-Upinskiy vodorazdel	8586,50
RU7100931	Lesnoy uchastok yugo-zapadnee Shemetovo	621,88
RU7101251	Dolina ruchia Ustinka youzhneye derevni Medvezhka	30,30
RU7101252	Mezhdurechie rek Snezhed', Zusha i Ist'ya	14632,16
RU7101253	Dolina reki Oka i Fediashevskaya zaseka	15018,78
RU7101254	Vezhenskiy les i urochishche Temrian'	2388,73
RU7101255	Dacha Upa	16779,01
RU7101256	Levoberezhie reki Sredniaya Vyrka	211,23
RU7101257	Les Kosovets	894,86
RU7101258	Dolina ruchia Dorogonka	68,50
RU7101259	Zapadnaya Malinovaya zaseka	11224,71
RU7101260	Yasnopolianskiy les	1042,44
RU7101261	Vostochnaya Malinovaya zaseka	3400,51
RU7101262	Reliktovye bolota u derevni Lobynskoe	32,21
RU7101263	Prirodnyi kompleks u derevni Verkhnie Brusy	289,89
RU7101264	Reliktovye bolota u derevni Bykovka	153,35
RU7300135	Shilovskaya lesostep'	2261,51

Site Code	Site Name	Area covered (ha)
RU7300136	Novocheremshanskiy	15067,86
RU7300137	Surskie vershiny	28185,62
RU7300138	Sengileevskiy	11726,38
RU7300139	Malaya Atmala	182,73
RU7300374	Nayanovka	254,20
RU7300376	Chernoe ozero	124,06
RU7300415	Ozero Beloe (Dubrovskoe)	100,50
RU7300416	Ozero Kriazh	89,77
RU7300417	Surulovskaya lesostep'	336,03
RU7300427	Liakhovskaya lesostep'	102,96
RU7300476	Ostepnennye sklony doliny reki Syzganka	36,56
RU7300477	Reliktovyi uchastok sosnovogo lesa	37,45
RU7300478	Sklony pravogo berega reki Sharlvovka	178,30
RU7300479	Skripinskie Kuchury	255,20
RU7300480	Boloto Mokhovoe-2	14,24
RU7300481	Verkhovoe boloto Maloe	8,16
RU7300482	Luga i lesostep' v okrestnostiakh sela Aristovo	26,02
RU7300483	Sosniak bliz sela Vyrypaevka	66,19
RU7300484	Stepnye sklony i dubravy u sela Valgussy	64,80
RU7300485	Stepnye sklony y sela Tiypino	82,23
RU7300486	Yulovskiy prud	85,14
RU7300487	Stepnoy sklon y c. Ust'-Uren'	13,75
RU7300488	Kandaratskie stepnye sklony	78,25
RU7300489	Stepnye sklony i dubravy u sela Chebotaevka	226,54
RU7300525	Surskiy	23838,32
RU7300526	Starokulatkinskiy	21938,25
RU7600028	Plescheevo ozero	23515,05
RU7600094	Yaroslavskiy	13639,68
RU7600736	Ustievskiy	0,00
RU7600737	Sotinskiy	10864,81
RU7601250	Koz'modemianskiy	7713,03
RU7700565	Kurkino	268,37
RU7700566	Tushinskiy	716,83
RU7700567	Pokrovskoe-Streshnevo	309,74
RU7700568	Dolina Setuni	805,95
RU7700569	Izmailovo	1645,87
RU7700570	Tsaritsuno	1281,08
RU7700571	Vorobiovy Gory	149,27
RU7700572	Petrovsko-Razumovskoe	631,94
RU7700573	Ostankino	782,35
RU7700574	Moskvoretskiy	3798,16
RU7700575	Bitsevskiy Les	2177,67

Site Code	Site Name	Area covered (ha)
RU7700576	Kuz'minki-Liublino	1233,37
RU7700577	Kosinskiy	475,35
RU7700578	Tioplyi Stan	295,01
RU7700600	Malinkovskaya	1961,66
RU7700657	Boloto Filinskoe	21,26
RU7800521	Yuntolovskiy	973,18
RU7800522	Strel'ninskiy bereg	70,39
RU7800523	Sestroretskaya nizina	1743,58
RU8300033	Nenetskiy	903732,88
RU8300081	Ostrovnoy	88653,70
RU8300201	Vaygach	259591,16
RU8300202	Kamennye goroda i Severnyi Timan	157041,03
RU8300203	Pym-Va-Shor	2380,17
RU8300532	More-Yu	55275,30
RU8300533	Shoinskiy	15752,54
RU8301147	Khaypudyrskaya guba	84040,23
RU8301148	Vashutkinskaya	113587,96
RU8301149	Padimeyskaya	145381,14
RU8301150	Oziora Seryerty	39157,74
RU8301151	Dolina reki Chiornaya	49018,25
RU8301152	Yugorskaya	510043,03
RU8301153	Yazhmo-Nesinskaya	94341,66
RU8301154	Kanin Kamen'	151330,12
RU8301155	Sviatoy Nos	4818,17
RU8301156	Kolguevskaya	242533,61

14. Ukraine

Site Code	Site Name	Area covered (ha)
UA0000001	Polis'kyi NR	20104,00
UA0000002	Gorgany NR	5344,20
UA0000003	Roztochchya NR	2084,50
UA0000004	Dniprovsko-Orils'kiy NR	3766,20
UA0000005	Kryms'kyi NR	44175,50
UA0000006	Karpats'kyi BR	53630,00
UA0000007	Mys Martian NR	240,00
UA0000008	Karadags'kyi NR	2855,20
UA0000009	Opuks'kyi NR	1592,30
UA0000010	Medobory NR ta Kremenets'ki gory NPP	10516,70
UA0000011	Podils'ki Tovtry NNP	261316,00
UA0000012	Kanivs'kyi NR	2027,00
UA0000013	Skolivski Beskydy NNP	35684,00
UA0000014	Karpats'kyi NNP	50495,00
UA0000015	Yelanets'kyi Step NR	1675,70

Site Code	Site Name	Area covered (ha)
UA0000016	Askaniya-Nova BR	33307,60
UA0000017	Chornomors'kyi BR	109254,80
UA0000018	Dunais'kyi BR	50252,90
UA0000019	Ukrainian Steppe NR	3335,00
UA0000020	Lugans'kyi NR	5390,30
UA0000021	Yaltyns'kyi Girs'ko-Lisovyi NR	14523,00
UA0000022	Kazantyps'kyi NR	450,10
UA0000023	Rivnenskyi NR	42288,70
UA0000024	Cherems'kyi NR	2975,70
UA0000025	Shats'kyi Nation NNP	48977,00
UA0000026	Synevyr's'kyi NNP	40400,00
UA0000027	Azovo-Syvas'kyi NNP	52154,00
UA0000028	Vyzhnits'kyi NNP	11238,00
UA0000029	Svyaty Gory NNP	40589,00
UA0000030	Yavorivskyi NNP	7108,00
UA0000031	Desniyansko-Staroguts'kyi NNP	16215,10
UA0000032	Uzhanski NNP	39159,30
UA0000033	Gutsulschyna NNP	32271,00
UA0000034	Gomilshanski Lisy NNP	14314,80
UA0000035	Galyts'kyi NNP	14684,80
UA0000036	Ichnians'kyi NNP	9665,80
UA0000037	Velykyi Lug NNP	16756,00
UA0000038	Mezyns'kyi NNP	31035,20
UA0000039	Nyzhnodnistrovs'kyi NNP	21311,10
UA0000040	Buz'kyi Gard NNP	6138,13
UA0000041	Zacharovanyi krai NNP	6101,00
UA0000042	Getmans'kyi NNP	23360,10
UA0000043	Holosiivs'kyi NNP	4225,52
UA0000044	Prypiat-Stokhid NNP	39315,50
UA0000045	Khotynskyi NNP	9446,00
UA0000046	Chornobylskyi zakaznyk	48870,00
UA0000047	Mizhrichenskyi RLP	78754,00
UA0000048	Serednoseimskyi Wetland	58150,00
UA0000049	Shalyginskyi zakaznyk	2911,70
UA0000050	Mykhailivska tsilyna NR	883,00
UA0000051	Verkhnosulskyi Wetland	16240,00
UA0000052	Verhnoesmanskyi zakaznyk	2913,00
UA0000053	Bogdanivskyi zakaznyk	1489,00
UA0000054	Makoshynskyi zakaznyk	1533,00
UA0000055	Zamglay zakaznyk	4428,00
UA0000056	Myklashevschyna zakaznyk	120,00
UA0000057	Bretskyi zakaznyk	200,00

Site Code	Site Name	Area covered (ha)
UA0000058	Kamoretskyi zakaznyk	515,00
UA0000059	Khristanivskyi zakaznyk	1705,00
UA0000060	Doroginskyi zakaznyk	1880,00
UA0000061	Zhevak zakaznyk	314,00
UA0000062	Desnyansky BR	70748,00
UA0000063	Donetskyi Kriazh RLP	7464,00
UA0000064	Kleban Byk RLP	2900,00
UA0000065	Meotyda NPP	20721,00
UA0000066	Pristenske zakaznyk	250,00
UA0000067	Gektova Balka zakaznyk	40,00
UA0000068	Bilovodskyi RLP	14011,00
UA0000069	Siversko-Donetskyi	7007,00
UA0000070	Kreidiani vidslonennia zakaznyk	30,00
UA0000071	Pechenizhske Pole RLP	4998,00
UA0000072	Nizhnovorsklianskyi RLP	23200,00
UA0000073	Iziumska Luka RLP	5002,00
UA0000074	Dvorichanskyi NNP	3131,00
UA0000075	Slobozhanskyi NPP	5244,00
UA0000076	Elba zakaznyk	756,00
UA0000077	Pyriatynskyi NPP	12028,00
UA0000078	Sukhodilskyi RLP	483,80
UA0000079	Dobrianski Gory zakaznyk	116,70
UA0000080	Kreidiani Skeli zakaznyk	97,19
UA0000081	Lisne zakaznyk	271,00
UA0000082	Nyzhniosulskyi NPP	18101,00
UA0000083	Dykanskyi RLP	11945,00
UA0000084	Zubrovitsa zakaznyk	27055,40
UA0000085	Chernivetskyi RLP	21488,00
UA0000086	Pechenizhska Lisova Dachka zakaznyk	5298,80
UA0000087	Kremenchutski Plavni RLP	5080,00
UA0000088	Siverskodonetskyi zakaznyk	2531,00
UA0000089	Karmeliukove Podillia NPP	20203,4
UA0000090	Ovruchskyi	65850,00
UA0000091	Zahidno-Ovruchskyi	29900,00
UA0000092	Pryazovskyi NPP	78126,92
UA0000093	Dnieprovske Reservoir	28480,00
UA0000094	Kyivske Reservoir	59470,00
UA0000095	Pakulskyi	18110,00
UA0000096	Polisko-Chornobylskyi	207100,00
UA0000097	Biloberezhia Sviatoslava NPP	35223,15
UA0000098	Novosanzharskyi Zakaznyk	1112,00
UA0000099	Shchorsivskyi	17780,00

Site Code	Site Name	Area covered (ha)
UA0000100	Serednosulskyi Zakaznyk	2243,00
UA0000101	Nadsluchanskyi RLP	17271,00
UA0000102	Dermansko-Ostrozhskyi NPP	3852,40
UA0000103	Dubrovnytsko-Sarnenskyi	29440,00
UA0000104	Chervonooskilske Reservoir	9736,00
UA0000105	Pechenizke Reservoir	26220,00
UA0000106	Kakhovske Reservoir	194500,00
UA0000107	Oleshkivski Pisky NNP	42930,00
UA0000108	Dzharylgatskyi NPP	10000,00
UA0000109	Dnipro-Bugs'kyi Lyman	69500,00
UA0000110	Kremenchutske Reservoir	206400,00
UA0000111	Kanivske Reservoir	48410,00
UA0000112	Tsumanska Pushcha NPP	33475,34
UA0000113	Prytysianskyi RLP	10330,66
UA0000114	Dnistrovskyi RLP	19600,00
UA0000115	Verkhovynskyi NPP	12022,9
UA0000116	Chornyi Lis	18100,00
UA0000117	Marmaroshski ta Chyvchyno-Gryniavski Gory	22630,00
UA0000118	Nadsianskyi RLP	19428,00
UA0000119	Verkhnodnistrovski Beskydy RLP	8536,00
UA0000120	Pivnichne Podillia NPP	15587,92
UA0000121	Roztochchia BR	74416,00
UA0000122	Dnistrovskyi Canion NPP	10829,18
UA0000123	Iziaslavsko-Slavutytskyi	25230,00
UA0000124	Malovanka RLP	16919,40
UA0000125	Cheremoskyi NPP	17730,00
UA0000126	Sevastopolskyi	6714,00
UA0000127	Bakhchysaraisko-Alushtyns'kyi	41310,00
UA0000128	Bilogirskyi	59460,00
UA0000129	Karalarskyi RLP	31480,00
UA0000130	Charivna Havan NPP	10900,00
UA0000131	Skhidnyi Syvash	136500,00
UA0000132	Baidarskyi ta Mys Aia	26420,00
UA0000133	Gorodnianskyi	24680,00
UA0000134	Pryorilskyi Zakaznyk	8377,00
UA0000135	Dniprodzerzhynske Reservoir	39870,00
UA0000136	Bokovenkivskyi RLP	8160,00
UA0000137	Tarutinskyi Steppe	5200,00
UA0000138	Tyligulskyi Lyman	25830,00
UA0000139	Filoforne Pole Zernova Zakaznyk	402500,00
UA0000140	Tuzlovski Lymany NPP	27865,00
UA0000141	Dnistrovskyi Lyman	39500,00

Site Code	Site Name	Area covered (ha)
UA0000142	Systema Dunais'kykh Ozer	47350,00
UA0000143	Kuialnytskyi Lyman	6258,00
UA0000144	Ripkynskyi	27650,00
UA0000145	Sosynskyi	14500,00
UA0000146	Lubechskyi	18350,00
UA0000147	Yurivskyi	1918,00
UA0000148	Chornomorski Delfinyê	11220,00
UA0000149	Liadova Murafa	19910,00
UA0000150	Obytichna kosa i zatoka (Obytichna Spit and Bay)	8863,00
UA0000151	Lyman Sasyk	18950,00
UA0000152	Gora Bielaia	1093,00
UA0000153	Zgarskyi	5649,00
UA0000154	Kuchurhanskyi	1675,00
UA0000155	Tepe-Oba	2953,00
UA0000156	Trostanetskyi	666,00
UA0000157	Hrabova Balka	1899,00
UA0000158	Besarabskyi Kolkhikum	4715,00
UA0000159	Kremenetski Hory NNP	6963,00

APPENDIX II

PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES AND BUDGET OF THE BERN CONVENTION FOR THE YEAR 2016 - 2017

1. Meetings of the Statutory bodies (Standing Committee and Bureau)

The Standing Committee to the Bern Convention, whose existence is foreseen in Article 13 of the Convention for enabling parties to meet regularly to develop common and co-ordinated programmes, is the body composed of the representatives of the parties. It has much of the responsibility for the functioning and monitoring of the Convention and meets once a year.

The Bureau of the Standing Committee takes administrative and organisational decisions in between meetings of the Standing Committee. It includes the Chair of the Standing Committee, the Vice-chair, the previous Chair, and two additional Bureau members, and is assisted by the Secretariat.

2. Monitoring and assistance to Parties in species conservation

The activities planned under this heading aim at assessing and recording the conservation status of the populations of species listed in the appendices to the Convention, identifying species at risk, devising processes affecting loss of wild biological diversity, setting-up models to monitor change in wildlife outside protected areas. Common management standards may be proposed through action plans. Monitoring of the implementation of Articles 5, 6, 7 and 8 of the Convention, as well as of the pertinent recommendations should also be carried out by the relevant Group of Experts.

These activities may directly contribute to the following CBD Aichi Targets: 1, 9, 12, 15.

3. Conservation of natural habitats

The activities planned under this heading aim at ensuring the conservation of natural habitats and the implementation of Article 4 of the Convention, as well as of Resolutions (89) 1, (96) 3, (96) 4, (98) 5, (98) 6 and Recommendations (89) 14, (89) 15 and (89) 16 of the Standing Committee. The setting-up of the Emerald Network of Areas of Special Conservation Interest (ASCI) in Europe, and the development of the Pan-European Ecological Network are the two main medium-term objectives of the Convention's work in this field.

These activities may directly contribute to the following CBD Aichi Targets: 1, 11, 12.

4. Implementation of Article 3

Article 3 of the Convention sets out the general obligation for each Contracting party to take action individually, with respect to the conservation of wild flora and fauna and all natural habitats in general, by for instance promoting national conservation policies as well as education and information. Through the activity planned under this heading, the Secretariat seeks to provide assistance to parties in building capacities for communicating on the biodiversity advantage.

5. Monitoring of sites at risk

The activities to be implemented under this heading concern the monitoring of the implementation of the obligations of the Convention by parties by examination of case-file complaints or in the framework of the mediation procedure. They may also concern emergencies in the eventuality of a grave ecological damage as a result of a catastrophe, an accident or a conflict situation, and include on-the-spot appraisals organised for the European Diploma for Protected Areas.

Bern Convention Budget for 2016						
					Euros	
		Ordinary Budget available				457 600
		Total Programme costs				670 964
		Total Funds needed				213 363
Expenditure	# Units	Unit cost	Total cost	Total available	Funds needed	
1. Statutory bodies			55 504	42 055	13 449	
Meeting of the Standing Committee (4 days)			45 504	32 054	13 450	
<i>Subsistence of Chair/Delegates/Experts (average: 24 experts*5 per diem). Chair + Countries: Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, BiH, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Republic of Moldova, Montenegro, Portugal, Serbia, Slovak Republic, "the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia", Turkey, Ukraine, Morocco, Tunisia, Burkina Faso, Senegal</i>	120	175	21 000	12 250	8 750	
<i>Travel expenses of Chair/Delegates/Experts</i>	24	470	11 280	6 580	4 700	
<i>Interpretation Services</i>	6	2 204	13 224	13 224	0	
1st Meeting of the Bureau (1 day)			4 563	4 563	0	
<i>Subsistence of Bureau Members (5 experts*1,5 per diem)</i>	7,5	175	1 313	1 313	0	
<i>Travel expenses of Bureau Members (5 experts)</i>	5	650	3 250	3 250	0	
<i>Interpretation Services</i>	pm	pm	pm			
2nd Meeting of the Bureau (1,5 days)			5 438	5 438	0	
<i>Subsistence of Bureau Members (5 experts*2,5 per diem)</i>	12,5	175	2 188	2 188	0	
<i>Travel expenses of Bureau Members (5 experts)</i>	5	650	3 250	3 250	0	
<i>Interpretation Services</i>	pm	pm	pm			

Expenditure	# Units	Unit cost	Total cost	Total available	Funds needed
2. Monitoring and assistance to Parties			79 727	40 467	39 260
<i>Implementation of Article 6</i>					
Select Group on Illegal killing of birds (1,5 days)			17 613	11 575	6 038
<i>Travel expenses of Delegates/Experts</i>	15	470	7 050	4 700	2 350
<i>Subsistence of Delegates/Experts (15 experts*2,5 per diem)</i>	37,5	175	6 563	4 375	2 188
<i>Consultancy/technical reports</i>	1	4 000	4 000	2 500	1 500
<i>Countries:</i>					
Select Group of Experts on Invasive Alien Species (1,5 days)			14 890	9 960	4 930
<i>Travel expenses of Delegates/Experts</i>	12	470	5 640	3 760	1 880
<i>Subsistence of Delegates/Experts (12 experts*2,5 per diem)</i>	30	175	5 250	4 200	1 050
<i>Consultancy/technical reports</i>	1	4 000	4 000	2 000	2 000
<i>Countries:</i>					
Group of Experts on Biodiversity and Climate Change (1,5 days)			29 225	12 932	16 293
<i>Travel expenses of Chair/Delegates/Experts</i>	15	470	7 050	2 820	4 230
<i>Subsistence of Chair/Delegates/Experts (15 experts *2,5 per diem)</i>	37,5	175	6 563	3 500	3 063
<i>Consultancy/technical reports</i>	2	4 500	9 000	0	9 000
<i>Interpretation Services</i>	3	2 204	6 612	6 612	0
<i>Countries:</i>					

Expenditure	# Units	Unit cost	Total cost	Total available	Funds needed
Technical support to the CMS Pan-Mediterranean Task Force on Illegal Killing of birds			10 000	4 000	6 000
<i>Lumpsum AA</i>	1	0	10 000	4 000	6 000
Capacity building on IAS management including Ruddy Duck			8 000	2 000	6 000
<i>Lumpsum AA</i>	1	0	8 000	2 000	6 000
Expenditure	# Units	Unit cost	Total cost	Total available	Funds needed
3. Conservation of Natural Habitats			67 645	39 423	28 223
Group of experts on Protected Areas and Ecological Networks (1,5 days)			23 317	18 595	4 723
<i>Travel expenses of Chair/Delegates/Experts</i>	14	470	6 580	5 170	1 410
<i>Subsistence of Chair/Delegates/Experts (14 experts*2,5 per diem)</i>	35	175	6 125	4 813	1 313
<i>Consultancy/technical reports</i>	1	4 000	4 000	2 000	2 000
<i>Interpretation Services</i>	3	2 204	6 612	6 612	0
Emerald Pilot project in Tunisia			0	0	0
<i>Lumpsum</i>	1	p.m.	0	0	0
2nd Emerald Pilot project in Morocco			30 000	10000	20 000
<i>Lumpsum</i>	1	30 000	30 000	10000	20 000
Emerald Pilot project in Turkey			0	0	0
<i>Lumpsum</i>	1	p.m.	0	0	0

Biogeographic evaluation in Norway			5 000	1500	3 500
<i>Lumpsum</i>	1	5 000	5 000	1500	3 500
Expenditure	# Units	Unit cost	Total cost	Total available	Funds needed
Group of Specialists on the EDPA (1 day)			9 328	9 328	0
<i>Travel expenses of Chair/Delegates/Experts</i>	6	470	2 820	2 820	0
<i>Subsistence of Chair/Delegates/Experts (6 experts*2)</i>	12	175	2 100	2 100	0
<i>Interpretation Services</i>	2	2 204	4 408	4 408	0
Expenditure	# Units	Unit cost	Total cost	Total available	Funds needed
4. Implementation of Article 3			17 000	7 000	10 000
Capacity building on the biodiversity advantage, including marine turtles			17 000	7 000	10 000
<i>Lumpsum (training and consultancy)</i>	1	5 000	5 000	3 000	2 000
Awareness and visibility: Communication strategy					
<i>Lumpsum (communication supports)</i>		8 000	8 000	4 000	4 000
<i>electronic publications (lumpsum)</i>	1	4 000	4 000	0	4 000
Expenditure	# Units	Unit cost	Total cost	Total available	Funds needed
5. Monitoring of and advise on sites at risk			34 950	21 960	12 990
<i>Travels Experts</i>	10	470	4 700	3 760	940
<i>Subsistence Experts</i>	30	175	5 250	4 200	1 050
<i>Consultancy/AA</i>	10	2 500	25 000	14 000	11 000

Expenditure	# Units	Unit cost	Total cost	Total available	Funds needed
6. Official Journeys of staff			22 500	22 500	0
<i>Travel and subsistence</i>	15	1 500	22 500	22 500	0
Expenditure	# Units	Unit cost	Total cost	Total available	Funds needed
7. Provision for the Chair			5 000	3 000	2 000
<i>Travel and subsistence expenses (lumpsum)</i>	1	5 000	5 000	3 000	0
Expenditure	# Units	Unit cost	Total cost	Total available	Funds needed
8. Overheads			27 196	27 196	0
<i>Printing Internal</i>	110 000	0,03	3 300	3 300	0
<i>Postage (Lumpsum)</i>	1	400	400	400	0
<i>Prepress (lumpsum)</i>	1	2 500	2 500	2 500	0
<i>Translation Services</i>	636	33,0125	20 996	20 996	0
Expenditure	# Units	Unit cost	Total cost	Total available	Funds needed
9. Staff costs*			361 442	254 000	107 442
Permanent staff, senior management and office costs	lumpsum		224 000	224 000	0
Pensions Permanent staff	lumpsum		30 000	30 000	0
Temporary staff and office costs	27	3979,33	107 442	0	107 442

The Bern Convention Special Account will be used to cover expenses that cannot be covered by the ordinary budget of the Council of Europe.

The activities that will not receive additional contributions will not or partially be implemented.

The Council of Europe is expected to provide around € 457,600 in 2016 (€ 203,600 for financing the programme of activities including overheads, and € 254,000 for staff, office, and high level management costs).

CALENDAR OF MEETINGS FOR 2016

	Meeting	Date	Place
1	3 rd Steering Committee meeting of EU/CoE Joint Programme Emerald Network Phase II	14 January 2016	Strasbourg
2	Group of Specialists on the European Diploma	7 March 2016	Strasbourg
3	1 st meeting of the Bureau	22 March 2016	Strasbourg
4	Select Group of Experts on Illegal killing of birds	-14-15 April 2016	Venue t.b.c.
5	Emerald biogeographical Seminar for bird species for Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia	18-19 May 2016 (t.b.c.)	Tbilisi, Georgia
6	Select Group of Experts on IAS	15 March 2016 (t.b.c.)	Venue t.b.c.
7	Group of Experts on Climate change	2-3 June	Mostar, BiH
8	Emerald biogeographical Seminar for all habitats and species for Belarus, Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation and Ukraine	28-30 September 2016 (t.b.c.)	Chisinau, Republic of Moldova
9	2 nd meeting of the Bureau	19-20 September 2016	Strasbourg
10	Group of Experts on Protected areas and Ecological Networks	22-23 September 2016	Venue to be confirmed
11	36 th Standing Committee meeting	15-18 November 2016	Strasbourg
12	Emerald biogeographical Seminar for all habitats and species for Belarus, Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation and Ukraine (continuation)	6-8 December 2016 (t.b.c.)	Venue to be confirmed, the Russian Federation

Bern Convention Provisional Budget for 2017						
					Euros	
Ordinary Budget available					457 600	
Total Programme costs					674 311	
Total Funds needed					215 211	
Expenditure	# Units	Unit cost	Total cost	Total available	Funds needed	
1. Statutory bodies			55 504	42 055	13 449	
Meeting of the Standing Committee (4 days)			45 504	32 054	13 450	
<i>Subsistence of Chair/Delegates/Experts (average: 24 experts*5 per diem). Chair + Countries: Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, BiH, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Republic of Moldova, Montenegro, Portugal, Serbia, Slovak Republic, "the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia", Turkey, Ukraine, Morocco, Tunisia, Burkina Faso, Senegal</i>	120	175	21 000	12 250	8 750	
<i>Travel expenses of Chair/Delegates/Experts</i>	24	470	11 280	6 580	4 700	
<i>Interpretation Services</i>	6	2 204	13 224	13 224	0	
1st Meeting of the Bureau (1 day)			4 563	4 563	0	
<i>Subsistence of Bureau Members (5 experts*1,5 per diem)</i>	7,5	175	1 313	1 313	0	
<i>Travel expenses of Bureau Members (5 experts)</i>	5	650	3 250	3 250	0	
<i>Interpretation Services</i>	pm	pm	pm			
2nd Meeting of the Bureau (1,5 days)			5 438	5 438	0	
<i>Subsistence of Bureau Members (5 experts*2,5 per diem)</i>	12,5	175	2 188	2 188	0	
<i>Travel expenses of Bureau Members (5 experts)</i>	5	650	3 250	3 250	0	
<i>Interpretation Services</i>	pm	pm	pm			

Expenditure	# Units	Unit cost	Total cost	Total available	Funds needed
2. Monitoring and assistance to Parties			85 075	42 967	42 108
<i>Implementation of Article 6</i>					
Select Group on Illegal killing of birds and GoE birds (2 days)			18 925	11 575	7 350
<i>Travel expenses of Delegates/Experts</i>	15	470	7 050	4 700	2 350
<i>Subsistence of Delegates/Experts (15 experts*3 per diem)</i>	45	175	7 875	4 375	3 500
<i>Consultancy/technical reports</i>	1	4 000	4 000	2 500	1 500
<i>Countries:</i>					
Group of Experts on Invasive Alien Species (2 days)			23 925	7 960	15 965
<i>Travel expenses of Delegates/Experts</i>	15	470	7 050	3 760	3 290
<i>Subsistence of Delegates/Experts (15 experts*3 per diem)</i>	45	175	7 875	4 200	3 675
<i>Consultancy/technical reports</i>	2	4 500	9 000	0	9 000
<i>Countries:</i>					
Group of Experts on Amphibians and Reptiles (1,5 days)			24 225	14 932	9 293
<i>Travel expenses of Chair/Delegates/Experts</i>	15	470	7 050	2 820	4 230
<i>Subsistence of Chair/Delegates/Experts (15 experts *2,5 per diem)</i>	37,5	175	6 563	3 500	3 063
<i>Consultancy/technical reports</i>	1	4 000	4 000	2 000	2 000
<i>Interpretation Services</i>	3	2 204	6 612	6 612	0
<i>Countries:</i>					

Expenditure	# Units	Unit cost	Total cost	Total available	Funds needed
Technical support on Large Carnivores, Plant conservation (Planta Europa Conference), and the CMS Pan-Mediterranean Task Force			10 000	4 000	6 000
<i>Lumpsum AA</i>	1	0	10 000	4 000	6 000
Capacity building on IAS management [including Ruddy Duck]			8 000	4 500	3 500
<i>Lumpsum AA</i>	1	0	8 000	4 500	3 500
Expenditure	# Units	Unit cost	Total cost	Total available	Funds needed
3. Conservation of Natural Habitats			65 645	39 423	26 223
Group of experts on Protected Areas and Ecological Networks (1,5 days)			23 317	18 595	4 723
<i>Travel expenses of Chair/Delegates/Experts</i>	14	470	6 580	5 170	1 410
<i>Subsistence of Chair/Delegates/Experts (14 experts*2,5 per diem)</i>	35	175	6 125	4 813	1 313
<i>Consultancy/technical reports</i>	1	4 000	4 000	2 000	2 000
<i>Interpretation Services</i>	3	2 204	6 612	6 612	0
Emerald Pilot project in Tunisia			0	0	0
<i>Lumpsum</i>	1	pm	0	0	0
2nd Emerald Pilot project in Morocco			20 000	10 000	10 000
<i>Lumpsum</i>	1	20 000	20 000	10 000	10 000

Emerald Phase II in Turkey			3 000	1500	1 500
<i>Lumpsum</i>	1	3 000	3 000	1500	1 500
Expenditure	# Units	Unit cost	Total cost	Total available	Funds needed
Biogeographic evaluation of national networks			10 000	0	10 000
<i>Lumpsum</i>	1	10 000	10 000	0	10 000
Group of Specialists on the EDPA (1 day)			9 328	9 328	0
<i>Travel expenses of Chair/Delegates/Experts</i>	6	470	2 820	2 820	0
<i>Subsistence of Chair/Delegates/Experts (6 experts*2)</i>	12	175	2 100	2 100	0
<i>Interpretation Services</i>	2	2 204	4 408	4 408	0
Expenditure	# Units	Unit cost	Total cost	Total available	Funds needed
4. Implementation of Article 3			17 000	6 000	11 000
Capacity building on the biodiversity advantage, including marine turtles			17 000	6 000	11 000
<i>Lumpsum (training and consultancy)</i>	1	5 000	5 000	3 000	2 000
Awareness and visibility: Communication strategy					
<i>Lumpsum (communication supports)</i>		8 000	8 000	3 000	5 000
<i>electronic publications (lumpsum)</i>	1	4 000	4 000	0	4 000
Expenditure	# Units	Unit cost	Total cost	Total available	Funds needed
5. Monitoring of and advise on sites at risk			34 950	21 960	12 990
<i>Travels Experts</i>	10	470	4 700	3 760	940
<i>Subsistence Experts</i>	30	175	5 250	4 200	1 050
<i>Consultancy/AA</i>	10	2 500	25 000	14 000	11 000

Expenditure	# Units	Unit cost	Total cost	Total available	Funds needed
6. Official Journeys of staff			22 500	22 500	0
<i>Travel and subsistence</i>	15	1 500	22 500	22 500	0

Expenditure	# Units	Unit cost	Total cost	Total available	Funds needed
7. Provision for the Chair			5 000	3 000	2 000
<i>Travel and subsistence expenses (lumpsum)</i>	1	5 000	5 000	3 000	0

Expenditure	# Units	Unit cost	Total cost	Total available	Funds needed
8. Overheads			27 196	27 196	0
<i>Printing Internal</i>	110 000	0,03	3 300	3 300	0
<i>Postage (Lumpsum)</i>	1	400	400	400	0
<i>Prepress (lumpsum)</i>	1	2 500	2 500	2 500	0
<i>Translation Services</i>	636	33,0125	20 996	20 996	0

Expenditure	# Units	Unit cost	Total cost	Total available	Funds needed
9. Staff costs*			361 442	254 000	107 442
Permanent staff, senior management and office costs	lumpsum		224 000	224 000	0
Pensions Permanent staff	lumpsum		30 000	30 000	0
Temporary staff and office costs	27	3979,33	107 442	0	107 442

APPENDIX III

STATEMENTS AND SPEECHES

ITEMS 1 AND 2 OF THE AGENDA

SPEECH BY MR OYSTEIN STORKERSEN
Chair of the Standing Committee

Speaking Points
35th meeting of the Standing Committee to the Bern Convention
2nd – 4th December 2015

1) Welcome

- Welcoming words: I would like to greet the participants, including delegates of Contracting Parties (33 Parties), Observer States (the Holy See and the Russian Federation), representatives of other international agreements (EUROBATS, AEWA), NGOs including the IUCN and experts' consultants;
- Let me also apologise Ms Claudia Luciana, Director of the Directorate of Democratic Governance who has been invited to inform the Committee of Ministers of the activities of her Directorate related to the Forum for Democracy.
- I would also thank those countries which, through their voluntary contributions⁴, allowed for the participation of countries with economies in transition.
- Let me first thank the outgoing chair of the Convention Mr Jan Plesznik. He has been a remarkable chair in the sense that he has a very good overview and he has been like a rock both here at the Standing Committee and with the bureau. We have all enjoyed his annual addressing of this committee with slides and nothing less than news from the world. Needless to say I am very pleased that Jan will continue in the bureau!
- As nobody can copy Jan I will not endeavour to do so. For the opening speech by the chair you will not have slides and nice photos to look at, but will have to do with me!

2) On the implementation of the PoA

- We have a very full agenda in front of us which testifies to the intensive work carried out this year for the implementation of an exceptionally ambitious Programme of Activities. We have had more meetings of the Groups of Experts and much more on-the-spot

⁴ Andorra, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, European Union, Finland, Monaco, Norway, Poland, Serbia, Switzerland

appraisals than normal in the past years, both under the mechanism of the European Diploma for Protected Areas and under the case-files system. Thus, I will keep this introductory speech short and focus on our main achievements.

➤ First of all I will mention the important and outstanding results we are collecting in the field of protected areas:

○ **Firstly the 74 Protected Areas holding the European Diploma for Protected Areas, and the 3000 Emerald sites** (among newly proposed Emerald sites, candidate Emerald sites and adopted Emerald sites) **covering alone nearly 600 000 km²** - This is the equivalent of the terrestrial surface of France. This Network is now becoming a reality, and it will allow all of us in the European region to meet in 2020 the Aichi Target 11. For such an achievement I should greet the countries which are committed and involved in the implementation of the Network, but also the European Union for its vital and continuous financial support, and the European Environment Agency with its European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity for the scientific support in the evaluation of the sufficiency of candidate Emerald sites.

○ **Secondly on Invasive Alien Species**, another field where the Convention is carrying out a longstanding work. Our Group of Experts has been regularly meeting since 22 years now, and it has elaborated the first ever European Strategy for addressing this threat. After that, the Group continued to apply innovative approaches to its work and engaged in the preparation of codes of conduct, as intersectoral voluntary instruments for the control and prevention of invasive alien species. Some of the codes so produced have also inspired guidance adopted by the CBD for the global level.

This year we are called to examine and endorse our 7th Code of conduct, on plantation forestry and invasive alien trees, but the Group of Experts has already advanced work for next year in the field of risk assessment and identification of new pathways.

To conclude on this topic, I must say I'm very pleased by the firm stance taken by the European Union through the elaboration of a dedicated Regulation and I look forward to the list of species of species whose possession, trade, cultivation and release will be forbidden in the EU territory.

○ **Thirdly on climate change**: an issue which is now being discussed at the highest political level by our colleagues attending UNFCCC CoP 21 in Paris. Our Group of Experts was set up shortly after the entry into force of the UNFCCC, to address a matter which was not really falling under UNFCCC mandate: the interlinks between climate change and biodiversity, and the role that the latter can play to minimise climate change impact on both nature and our daily life.

We are probably not as good in this field as we have been and still are on other topics... but we have today a second chance with a new draft programme of work that I call you to examine and to commit to urgently implement.

○ **Fourthly on amphibian and Reptiles**: Our Group of Experts, which has been dormant for some years, is still the only intergovernmental European Forum to address the matters related to this group of species. Thus I'm particularly happy that this Committee decided last year to reconvene the Group, and I congratulate the numerous parties which attended the meeting for the excellent work produced. Besides, the Group has produced a draft Recommendation which will hopefully be the starting point to prevent and

control the further spread of a very dangerous fungal disease already responsible of massive population declines in populations of *Salamandra salamandra* in the Netherlands.

- **Last but not least, illegal killing of wild birds:** This is another field that the Convention has been a pioneer in addressing, and where we are now leading together with other partners. I'm very happy to see that progress in some countries is steady and substantial, although we have still a way to go in many Parties.

Among the many countries involved in this work, I would like to greet Malta, a country against which a complaint was submitted only three years ago, denouncing what was a real scourge in its territory. Malta reacted with determination and seriousness by applying the tools offered by the Tunis Action Plan 2020 prepared by this Convention. The positive results are now here and this shows that our Action Plan works well where it is implemented.

3) Chair' message to the Plenary

- **Dear friends:** implementation is the word which is crucial to the work we are doing. Our commitment should not end with the adoption of documents, guidance or recommendations, but rather start at that point. Agreeing on what to do next may sometimes require efforts and spirit of compromise is also part of this.
- You may have noticed that the number of well-founded complaints is increasing. This is certainly due to a better communication on the Convention's democratic mechanisms, and to a better preparation of the NGOs which act as our watchdogs, also sometimes reminding us what our role should be. At the same time, the Standing Committee has produced a high number of sound and valid tools, guidance and recommendations that are still too weakly implemented. If you ask me, I see this as our goals and duty.
- Focus on implementation has always been characteristic for this Convention, something which is its strength, Not that we should be complacent, as we more than ever need to make better use of the wise and sound recommendations, such as resulting from the on-the-spot appraisals or from the gatherings of the Groups of Experts.
- Another aspect on which I would like to see progress at national level is intersector co-operation. We are always calling upon the Secretariats of the biodiversity MEAs to improve co-operation, co-ordination, awareness and synergies, and we must continue to do so. But we should also work on improving the communication channels at the national level, promoting interministerial cooperation, and raise awareness about the results of our own work under this Convention. This is an essential step to achieve effective mainstreaming of biodiversity across all sectors, including the economy.

4) Final thanks (and personal message if you wish)

- Before closing I would like to thank the Bureau Members for their work, participation, and advice over this year, and all the experts who prepared and will present the documents which will back-up our decisions.
- I am actually very proud of our consultants and collaborating partners, they are simply the best and individuals we could not be without.
- Last, but not least a huge thank you to our efficient and very productive Secretariat!

SPEECH BY MS CLAUDIA LUCIANI
Director of Democratic Governance, Council of Europe
Pronounced by Mr Eladio Fernández Galiano,
Head of Democratic Initiatives Department

**KEY POINTS FOR DIRECTOR'S ADDRESS AT THE OPENING OF THE
35TH STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING ON 1ST DECEMBER 2015**

1) Welcome

- Welcoming words: I would like to join the Chair in welcoming both the Parties and Observer organisations to the Convention. I'm pleased to declare my satisfaction for a rising attendance of Parties, which contributes to richer and more democratic discussions.

- Greetings to the Chair : **Mr Öystein Størkersen (Norway)**

He has closely supervised the implementation of a very full the Programme of Activities, has personally attended many of our meetings and has represented the Convention in other fora. This is particularly appreciated bearing in mind that his own agenda is very busy (he chairs other Committees).

- Importance of Climate Change for Human security:

While we are meeting here, the representatives of nearly 200 countries are gathering in **Paris**, for **COP 21**, to deal with the most crucial environmental negotiations ever, on climate change. At the Council of Europe seen in its broader context, climate change is not just about the environment, it is about people. It is not so much about "saving the planet", but mainly about helping the most vulnerable people, those who are the more affected by climate change. It is estimated that we already have around 20 million environmental refugees each year worldwide. This may challenge our system of rights and liberties, as well as our political systems if the European response to migrants, including environmental migrants, is an increase of radicalism and intolerance. Moreover, climate change will affect people's livelihoods. It will affect water (disruption of agricultural systems, increased flooding, more droughts, more heat waves, etc.). It will affect food, it will affect health. It will affect our future and the future generations (intergenerational rights).

The expectations from COP 21 are very high, including a new multilateral instrument – hopefully legally binding – committing all countries towards limiting global temperature increases. But perhaps the most important novelty of this year's discussions is the reinforced links between climate action and the sustainable development goals.

I know your committee has pioneered work on climate change and biodiversity and I am sure the good guidance produced the last years by your Committee will help governments adapt to new management schemes that will allow better protection for the species and habitats listed in the Convention. I am pleased to see the complementarity of the Bern Convention with other instruments at the global level: by choosing the angle of biodiversity to address climate change you also ensure avoiding duplication of work or competences with the other environmental treaties, while at the same time raising attention on the crucial role that biodiversity can play in mitigating the effects of climate change.

2) 2015 + Some highlights for this year

- As already highlighted by the Chair, 2015 has been a very ambitious year, during which this Convention collected several important results at both the European and global levels. At the Secretariat we are happy to have contributed to those results.
- 2015 has been marked by several symbolic moments, some of which had also a political relevance:
 - First of all you are holding your **35th meeting**, reminding to the whole Council of Europe that this is an important and mature Convention, which, with its **51 Parties**, remains lively and vibrant, always looking ahead to new responses in the field of biodiversity. The Chair already mentioned some examples of innovative tools created by the Convention to improve implementation. This year you also tested, for the first time, the **mediation procedure** which has proved to be an original and efficient way of addressing conflictive situations through dialogue and democratic participation, for the sake of nature conservation;
 - The **50th Anniversary of the European Diploma for Protected Areas**: widely celebrated, both at the Council of Europe and in Diploma holding areas. This anniversary reminded us that the Diploma was set up in a time when only a few scientists (and practically no governments) voiced concerns about the state of European nature, and has been since a pioneering environmental protection scheme, marking the start of a process leading to the opening to signature of the Bern Convention and the creation of ecological networks in Europe. We held a celebratory event at the Council of Europe in March, and organised a workshop in May, in the wonderful setting offered by the Regional Park of Migliarino, San Rossore and Massaciuccoli with the title of “Protected Areas in Europe: the next 50 years”. There were proposals for improving the management of European outstanding protected areas that will be examined by your Committee. Our gratitude to Italian conservation authorities as well as to those national parks which organised national events to mark the golden jubilee of the EDPA, in Germany, Ireland, Italy, Romania and the Slovak Republic. Also a special word to the Chair of the Group of Specialists, Mr Peter Skoberne (Slovenia) whose mandate ends this year, for his personal commitment, work and dedication;
- I would also like to express my satisfaction for the work done by the Secretariat this year to **increase the visibility of the Bern Convention**, including by putting forward the achievements of contracting parties for the conservation of biodiversity. As you know, the Convention launched a new website, which we hope will contribute to a better access to the documents and other resources produced by the Groups of Experts. We also engaged on communication through social media, as a way to improve the outreach of the Convention and increase the knowledge of European citizens about both this treaty and biodiversity.

Just to give you an insight of the potential of the Facebook page of the Convention, I can mention that the announcement of the 35th Standing Committee meeting reached out almost 7,800 people in one week, a huge potential in terms of outreach. And I’m sure you will appreciate also the new brochure of the Bern Convention, that I encourage you to bring back home also for the information of your colleagues. Let us all use these tools for better advocating for biodiversity conservation, and for building up the political and financial support that this cause still need.

3) Council of Europe and next budgetary cycle

- *Short insight of the Discussions at the CM for the budget 2016-2017.*
- Although we face a zero-nominal growth, this will only be translated into a very slight reduction of budget for the Convention. Thus the Secretariat will maintain its capacity to implement, with your support, the Programme of Activities that you will decide for 2016 and 2017. As you well know,

this would not be possible without the financial support received by some Parties. Without their vital additional contributions the machinery of the convention would be in serious difficulty. We are particularly grateful for the funds received, not only because they are crucial for the fulfilment of the objectives set-out by this Committee, but also because they bring the evidence of the attachment of the parties to our treaty and to the natural heritage that it protects.

- I'm also **grateful to the EU** for the substantial financial contribution to the **Emerald** Network. We already started planning for the next project so to address any potential difficulties linked to the changes in the financial instruments that we were using until now for getting grants. We are confident that our counterparts at the EU level will be able to advise us on possible ways forward.

4) Closing messages

- It is always a pleasure to address this meeting because I know that the discussions will be concrete, sound, and productive, and that the Standing Committee meetings are also a way to celebrate the achievements of a whole year, while planning for future.

ITEM 3 OF THE AGENDA

Agenda Item 3.2 – Report on the implementation of the Convention in Greece

STATEMENT BY MEDASSET

On behalf of MEDASSET, We would like to welcome the Assessment Report on the Legal and Administrative Implementation of the Bern Convention in Greece and congratulate Virginia Murray for the excellent and very accurate analysis.

Throughout all those years that we have been working for the protection of Sea Turtles, we often came to the conclusion that Greece has many good laws in place to protect the environment; the problem is they are rarely implemented! Unfortunately, this is often the case when it comes to the implementation of the Bern Convention.

In 2014, Greece was the EU Member State with the highest number of open Environmental infringement proceedings. Although economic crisis is often used as an excuse, most of the cases have their root back in many years. Such cases are Zakynthos and Kyparissia, the two most important nesting sites for *Caretta caretta* in the Mediterranean. We can only agree with the last conclusion of the report that “without significant funding and administrative investment of time and political will, Greece will continue to fall behind in its obligations under the Bern Convention and will continue to observe its obligations only when threatened with infringement proceedings by international bodies”.

Thank you again.

ITEM 4 OF THE AGENDA**Agenda Item 4.1.b - Eradication of illegal killing, trapping and trade of wild birds****STATEMENT ON BEHALF OF THE EUROPEAN UNION AND ITS MEMBER STATES**

The EU and its Member States congratulate the Secretariat and especially all involved authors and contributors for drafting these important documents under the Tunis Action Plan. We consider that information on “gravity factors” and principles relevant to prosecution and sentencing decisions can provide useful tools for Parties, as we strive for effective and coordinated action under the Convention to conserve our wildlife.

The EU and its Member States confirm their commitment and support to the future work for the implementation of the Tunis Action Plan 2013-2020 and we are prepared to include the guidance documents as part of the updated EU roadmap towards Eradication of illegal killing, trapping and trade of wild birds.

The EU and its MS support the recommendation, with some minor amendments.

(remark: Amendments were sent to the Secretariat on the 1/12/2015)

STATEMENT BY THE *MBC* MIGRATORY BIRDS CONSERVATION IN CYPRUS

Years ago, when the birds were completely unprotected, their slaughter was so widespread that it was only a question of time before they became extinct. With the introduction of bird protection legislation things took a turn for the better and many species again had a chance of survival. This was also the situation on Cyprus when the country became a signatory to the Community acquis and bird protection was legally a responsibility of the state.

The existing legal protection of birds was negated by the Cyprus government for the past three years, in that party political friends have openly encouraged the many illegal poachers and trappers to continue with the trade in ambelopoulia. In May 2015, the pressure to weaken the legal protection of birds came out into the open with a request of the Council of Ministers for a EU derogation to permit the shooting of protected Blackcaps by hunters.

The 3-year invalidation of bird protection, together with the illegal persecution of wild birds, has led to a barbarisation of society and a high level of potential violence, especially in the hunting and illegal trapping communities. For bird conservationists the situation has become life-threatening.

Cyprus is once again a lawless state in terms of wild bird protection. **This shows the outstanding importance of governments for the bird protection, especially in view of the extinction of wild birds killing.**

Agenda Item 4.2 – Biodiversity and Climate Change

STATEMENT ON BEHALF OF THE EUROPEAN UNION AND ITS MEMBER STATES

The EU and its Member States congratulate the Bern Convention and its ad hoc Select Group on Climate Change and Biodiversity for their important work on the topic, and welcome the tabled documents. The EU and its Member States welcome the work-plan of this group and encourage Parties to actively participate in the work of this group.

The EU and its Member States suggest some minor amendments to the draft work-plan on climate change and biodiversity.

(remark: Amendments were sent to the Secretariat on the 1/12/2015)

STATEMENT BY THE SWISS GOVERNMENT

Switzerland would like to thank the ad hoc group of experts on Biodiversity and climate change for the excellent work done to come forth with a comprehensive program of work for the group of experts on climate change and biodiversity conservation. We find the program of work ambitious. It is not quite clear to us how the group can tackle the program of work and what the role of the group of experts is and what the expected role of the parties is. The budget allotted to group of expert is not very high.

Agenda Item 4.3 – Invasive Alien Species

STATEMENT ON BEHALF OF THE EUROPEAN UNION AND ITS MEMBER STATES

Projet de recommandation sur le contrôle des ongulés à l'état sauvage dans les îles de Méditerranée et de Macaronésie

Projet de recommandation relative à l'action à mener pour promouvoir et compléter la mise en œuvre du Règlement (UE) n° 1143/2014 sur les espèces exotiques envahissantes

The EU and its Member States congratulate the Bern Convention for its important work on Invasive Alien Species, and welcome the reports and the documents produced in this process. The EU also thanks the Secretariat of the Bern Convention for carrying out an analysis of the EU Regulation 1143/2014 on IAS and welcomes the draft recommendations to promote and complement its implementation in the frame of the Bern Convention. Cooperation among the EU Member State and non-EU Parties to the Convention is essential to achieve the objectives of the regulation and the objectives of the Bern Convention. One area of urgent cooperation among the Parties will be to identify priority pathways for the introduction of IAS.

The EU and its Member States endorse (i) the draft recommendation on the control of feral ungulates in island of the Mediterranean and Macaronesian Regions, ii) the draft recommendation on action to promote and complement the implementation of EU Regulation 1143/2014 on IAS.

Projet de recommandation sur le Code de conduite européen sur les forêts plantées et les arbres exotiques envahissants

The EU and its Member States congratulate the Bern Convention for the substantial work done and welcome in principle the idea of a code of conduct in the forestry sector.

However, we have some concerns.

A major request concerns the use of the term “Plantation Forestry”; we would prefer the FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization) term “planted forests” which is internationally agreed language.

We regret also that part of previous comments raised by member states on the Code of conduct are not well reflected in the most recent draft, for example the role of exotic species in adapting forests to climate change while taking all precautions to protect native biodiversity.

Finally, the fact that an exotic tree species is not necessarily an invasive alien tree species should be clarified throughout the document

In a constructive spirit, we would like to ask for the opportunity to redraft and clarify some elements of the Code of Conduct in the next 2 months and thus be able to adopt the Code at the next Standing Committee.

Agenda Item 4.4 – Conservation of amphibians and reptiles

STATEMENT BY MEDASSET

The Marine Turtle Conservation Project in the northern part of Cyprus recently conducted an analysis on green turtles that nest in this area, in order to identify their feeding habitats. The analysis revealed that an important feeding area in the Mediterranean may have been overlooked due to chance. In July 2015 the project attached satellite tracking devices to 5 green turtles that may be feeding in the mysterious area.

We at MEDASSET are collaborating with this project, which is a partnership between the University of Exeter Marine Turtle Research Group, the NGO SPOT and the local Department for Environmental Protection.

Three months later, in September, all 5 turtles ended up in Lake Bardawil in Egypt. This is the wetland that we had surveyed in 2012 together with our Egyptian colleagues, following reports of 80 to 100 dead turtles. Our survey at that time had concluded that the strandings indicated that Bardawil may be a feeding, development or overwintering habitat for sea turtles. Back then we could not determine how important this area is for the green turtles, as most of the stranded individuals were loggerheads.

This is important news for green turtle conservation, as researchers estimate that there are only 340-600 adult female green turtles nesting in the Mediterranean.ⁱ

This research highlights once more the significance of intergovernmental collaboration for the conservation of habitats of highly migratory species.

Agenda Item 4.4.b – Prevention and control of the *Batrachochytrium salamandrivorans* (BS) chytrid fungus- Draft recommendation

STATEMENT ON BEHALF OF THE EUROPEAN UNION AND ITS MEMBER STATES

The EU and its Member States fully support the adoption of the draft recommendation to prevent and control the *Batrachochytrium salamandrivorans* (BS) chytrid fungus, indeed, in order to prevent further spreading or new outbreaks, immediate action and transnational cooperation is necessary.

The EU and its Member States propose some amendments to the draft resolution.

(remark: Amendments were sent to the Secretariat on the 1/12/2015)

Agenda Item 4.6 - Habitats

Item 4.6.1.d – Follow-up of Recommendation No. 25 (1991) on the conservation of natural areas outside protected areas proper

STATEMENT ON BEHALF OF THE EUROPEAN UNION AND ITS MEMBER STATES

The EU and its Member States thank the Bern Convention for the report on the follow-up of Recommendation No. 25 (1991) on the conservation of natural areas outside protected areas proper,

The EU and its Member States emphasize that it might be interesting to have a Emerald network mapping similar to that which was designed by the European Environment Agency for the Natura 2000 network. Ideally, this mapping could highlight the two networks and their complementarity.

The EU and its Member States endorse the draft recommendations with the following amendments.

(remark: Amendments were sent to the Secretariat on the 1/12/2015)

Agenda Item 4.6.2 – European Diploma for Protected Areas

STATEMENT ON BEHALF OF THE EUROPEAN UNION AND ITS MEMBER STATES

Draft recommendation on the future of the European Diploma for Protected Areas

The EU and its Member States can approve the draft recommendation with two minor amendments in the appendix.

(remark: Amendments were sent to the Secretariat on the 2/12/2015)

STATEMENT BY THE SWISS GOVERNMENT**Statement Poloniny National Park**

Switzerland would like to thank the secretariat for the updated progress report on the European Diploma to the Poloniny National Park as well as the Government of Slovakia for its presentation. We understand the difficulties the government faces, nonetheless we would like to express our concern regarding the non-implementation of the recommendations and the conditions formulated in the Frame of the European Diploma discerned to the Park: In particular, the management plan that is still only a draft, the shrinking of the strictly protected areas and the issue of forest management. We are particularly worried since the Swiss government is financing work, in the Frame of Switzerland's contribution to the Enlargement of the EU, to monitor and undertake research in forests in order to implement good management practices for the conservation of biodiversity as well as measures to protect natural areas and habitats in the Carpathian mountains.

In the interest of both parties, we would like to see the efforts taken so far, be rewarded. We encourage the Government of Slovakia to take all steps necessary swiftly in order to fulfill the conditions so that the Diploma can be maintained by the Poloniny National Park.

Item 4.6.2.b - Celebration of the 50th Anniversary**STATEMENT ON BEHALF OF THE EUROPEAN UNION AND ITS MEMBER STATES**

The EU and its MSs welcome the celebrations of the 50th Anniversary of the European Diploma for Protected Areas, and thank the Council of Europe and the sponsorship of the Ministry of Environment of Italy and of the Tuscany Region, for organizing this event in close cooperation with EUROPARC Federation and for making this celebration a success. Indeed, this was an important opportunity to reaffirm the role of the European Diploma for Protected Areas to promote the sustainable use of our natural resources.

The EU and its MSs acknowledge that it should be ensured that the European Diploma receives the necessary political and financial support for the further development in co-ordination with other existing networks, like Natura2000. This support will allow the European Diploma to further contribute to the implementation of the CBD Strategic Plan for Biodiversity.

ITEM 5 OF THE AGENDA**Agenda Item 5.1- 1995/6: Cyprus: Akamas peninsula****STATEMENT BY MEDASSET**

We fully support the report and request presented by Terra Cypria and the collaborating NGOs. The case file should remain open and authorities must be urged to ensure adequate protection and management of Akamas and Limni with no further delay.

The Bern Convention has played an important role in the conservation of these sites, and all available mechanisms should be used by the Standing Committee to encourage compliance.

The report clearly illustrates that these most important sea turtle habitats are threatened more than ever. Lack of management is increasing human disturbances. Improper site designation, to the benefit of unsustainable development and in disregard of scientific advice, will allow irreversible damage of the sites.

Agenda Item 5.1 - 2004/2: Bulgaria : Wind farms in Balchik and Kaliakra - Via Pontica

STATEMENT BY THE BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT

Executive Summary of Government Report

Recommendation No. 130(2007) on the Windfarms planned near Balchik and Kaliakra, and other wind farm developments on the Via Pontica route (Bulgaria)

In connection with the application of Recommendation 130 (2007) of the Standing Committee of the Bern Convention regarding construction of Wind Farms in the region of Kaliakra, Bulgaria provides the following updated information about the progress reached thereafter:

Following the Recommendation No. 130 (2007) of the Bern Convention, the Ministry of Environment and Water of Bulgaria significantly improved the Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) and Appropriate assessment (AA) Reports, thanks to the development of knowledge, methodology, capacity and corresponding policy in this area. During the past years the Ministry increased the quantity and quality of available information and strength the requirements of the scope, content and quality of the reports and considerably improved and methodological basis related to the preparation and evaluation of these reports. Appropriate assessment has become an integral part of the procedures preceding the authorization for such project.

Since 2009, all wind generators, including single ones planned to be constructed in Natura 2000 sites, are subject to mandatory EIA/AA. The attention is paid to the location of each individual turbine and where appropriate, their arrangement is changed, which is reflected in the EIA/AA decision

The change in the legislation allowed repealing of several decisions for construction of wind power generators, and some of them lost its legal effect.

The most important measure taken for reduction of the wind farms impact was introduced by National Action Plan on Renewable Energy. The plan prohibits the construction of wind farms in the Important Birds Areas covered Natura 2000, protected sites under Natura 2000 as well as in neighboring areas, forming practically buffer zones around them.

Bulgarian Energy Strategy by year 2020 – valid since 2011

Coordinated by the Minister of environment and water

- Fundamental document of the national energy policy that is approved by the Council of Ministers and passed by the National Assembly of the Republic of Bulgaria.
- Reflects the political vision of the Government of European Development of Bulgaria pursuant to the European energy policy.

The condition of the protected areas had been analyzed in the strategy in respect to the implemented investment proposals and/or investment proposals in process of evaluation, plans and projects for construction of new renewable energy power plants (mainly Wind Farms).

The increased concentration of such projects in the protected areas was taken under consideration and the following had been proposed:

- complex measures, mitigating and decreasing the adverse impact on the natural habitats and habitats of species, including birds subject on protection in the respective sites;
- specific measures for the sites, taking into account the possible adverse effect, arising from the character of the investment intentions;

LEGISLATIVE MEASURES

Amendments of the Environmental Protection Act (July 2012) introduces regulatory measure - 5 years validity of environment permits (EIA decisions/screening decisions). A retroactive effect was given to the measure, thus covering the existing environmental permits.

With the introduction of this measure more than 90% of the approved projects have been eliminated.

National Action Plan on Energy from the Renewable Energy Sources 2011-2020 (NAPERES 2011-2020) contains measures and conditions in order to eliminate, reduce and as fully as possible offsets any significant adverse effects of its implementation in the Natura 2000 sites.

Strategic Environment Assessment was made and on its base certain ban for construction of Wind Plant was imposed for 26 Natura 2000 sites designated under the Birds Directive and for 54 Natura 2000 sites distance limit for construction was set at 2 or 6 km from the borders of respective sites. In the same time a ban for conduction of new assessment procedures was introduces for Wind power generator (only procedures already started will be completed) in several regions including Dobrudja:

Because the Strategic Environment Assessment allows preliminary implementation that applies since August 8, 2012, the day of its delivery, from that time no wind plant are approved for construction in the areas covered of prohibitions listed in the Assessment.

With these two measures (the legislative amendments and the Strategic Environment Assessment of NAPERES) a certainty has been established that there will be no excessive construction in the region

Zoning map for wing power generation capacity and Guidance for planning was elaborated during the implementation as part of the project name 'Mapping and Determination of the Conservation Status of the Habitats and Species (Phase 1)' conducted by the Ministry of Environment and Water and financed by Environment Operational Program 2007-2013.

The map was prepared by the Bulgarian Society of Protection on Birds in order to show the suitable areas for construction of Wind Plants. During the project 9 suitable regions were determined as well as the current state of the national power grid and the plans for development until 2020. In addition an electricity consumption forecasts was made, as well as an evaluation of different scenarios for limiting the construction of WPG was undertaken.

Within the same project a guidance for planning was developed taking into account the risk that the wind farms could impose on birds. The guidance is published on the internet site of the MOEW.

These documents are good basis for the strategic planning of the territory of the region and assessing its carrying capacity order to protect the birds and their habitats.

In recent years the Ministry has made efforts to strengthen the structures responsible for the establishment and management of the Natura 2000 network. Vastly are increased the number of employees, seminars and specialized training are conducted to enhance their capacity.

/On this slide you can see the areas technically suitable for the construction of Wind Farms. You can see that the bigger suitable area is Dobrudzha region.

Despite this based on the Strategic Environment Assessment made for the National Action Plan on Energy from the Renewable Energy Sources a bigger part of this region was ban for Wind Farms construction (in white), including Kaliakra area./

OTHER RELATED INFORMATION:

In addition to that I set before, the Government has taken action to ensure additional protection of species and habitats in the region of Dobrudzha, as follows:

1. SPA BG0002051 Kaliakra was expanded in 2014

Expanded by Decision No 678/07.11.2013 of the Council of Ministers (SG, No. 99/2013), the boundaries of the existed Natura 2000 site have been expanded to the borders of Important Birds Area - Kaliakra.

The certain regimes and the target species for conservation within the extended site is set up by order No 97/06.02.2014 (SG, No.15/2014) of the Minister of Environment and Water

Within the new area, a prohibitions set for SPA Kaliakra (before its expansion) were introduced, incl. ban on construction of wind generators and photovoltaic installations on agricultural land (except for projects where procedure are already completed).

2. Management Plan of Natura 2000 sites in Dobrudzha region

The Ministry of Environment and Water commissioned the elaboration of Integrated Management plan for 3 Natura 2000 sites in the area (BG0000573 Complex Kaliakra, BG0002151 Kaliakra and BG0002097 Belite skali).

The draft Management Plan includes analysis of activities with impact on the targeted species and habitats.

In order to reduce the wind turbines impact on the birds, the main measures foreseen are related to:

- risk management on collisions of migratory birds
- monitoring of bird mortality

3. Additional Natura 2000 site named “Bilo” (SPA BG0002115) within an area of 8620.06 ha is designated under the Bird Directive in Dobrudzha region

4. In 2015 the Council of Ministers has removed the existing preferential prices for the electricity produced by Renewable Energy Sources.

In May 2015 was the first session the European court of justice with regard to the Kaliakra region brought by the European Commission against Bulgaria /Case C-141/14/

Nevertheless the court case Bulgaria manages to find the balance between the nature protection and social and economic development, without giving priority to the one for the expense of the other.

Bulgaria set strict regulations and have found the proper management regimes for the protected sites.

<p style="text-align: center;">STATEMENT BY EUROBATS Mr Stoyan BESHKOV</p>
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As Bulgarian and biologist, I would like to make some additions to the Kaliakra case. The planned windfarms will have negative impact not only on the birds but also on the on baths populations. For the assessment of the impacts on Kaliakra NATURA 2000 site it should be considered the cumulative impact of the windfarms and already constructed 3 golf yards and supporting infrastructure for them (roads, hotels, restaurants etc). The latter have significant and irreversible impact on part of the

NATURA 2000 site that is not affected by the windfarms. For example in Bulgaria is already extinct one species from Annex II of the EEC 92/43 Habitat Directive - the moth *Catopta thrips*. The moth last population on Kaliakra was destroyed by the golf yards.

I was not allowed to make my presentation on the Kresna gorge case (Recommendations 98/ 2002) due to premature closure of the discussion on the case. I believe that my presentation contains information of interest for the Standing Committee members and I would appreciate if you could distribute it together with the final report.

Thank you for your collaboration and all your efforts for protection of the European wildlife.

Agenda Item 5.1 - 2007/1: Italy: Eradication and trade of the American grey squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*)

<p>STATEMENT BY THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT</p>

**Governmental Statement prepared by the Ministry for the Environment,
Land and Sea**

National ban of Grey squirrel's trading and possession

The ban Decree "Dispositions for the control of detention and trade of alien squirrels of the species *Callosciurus erythraeus*, *Sciurus carolinensis* and *Sciurus niger*" was issued on December 24th 2012 by the Minister of the Environment Land and Sea, in agreement with the Minister of Agricultural, Food and Forestry Policies and with the Minister of Economic Development.

With the Decree it is forbidden to trade, to breed and to detain, in the whole national territory, specimens of three squirrel species (besides *Sciurus carolinensis*, also *Callosciurus erythraeus* and *Sciurus niger*), defined as "alien squirrels".

Control and eradication of Grey squirrel on the ground

In Lombardy, controlling grey squirrels started in 3 macro areas in the eastern part of the distribution range. Staff of the LIFE project and of local authorities responsible for wildlife management, carried out trapping and euthanasia in 80 sites identified in the region; totally 2,220 animals were removed. In some trapping sites, complete eradication was achieved. Moreover, most sites where grey squirrels were strongly reduced were recolonized by native red squirrel.

Eradication/control of IAS will continue after the LIFE project. In order to continue the activities of control of populations of non-native squirrels, Region Lombardy provides for the allocation of additional resources. A transfer of financial resources to local authorities is ongoing in these months. These funds, up to a maximum of € 80,000, will be used for the implementation of the Grey squirrel permanent plan in the provinces of Milan and Varese and the Parks Adda and Parco Lambro Valley, falling in the priority areas of intervention. Other € 25,000 are available for communication activities. From year 2016 control activities will also continue within the framework of the LIFE GESTIRE 2020, which for the first phase (January 2016 - June 2018) could allocate € 100,000 for control activities, € 15,000 for the elaboration of a control management plan for the areas not yet managed, € 20,000 for communication on invasive species. For the next 5 years it is estimated around €160,000 for the continuation of control activities and € 45,000 for the continuation of communication activities on invasive species.

In Piedmont, control was carried out in three types of habitats: 1) private parks with high quality woodland and a local grey squirrel population at high density (source area); 2) large lowland mixed deciduous forests with residual red squirrel populations at risk by recent colonisation of grey squirrels; 3) riparian woods acting as dispersal corridors. Overall, actions in Piedmont have resulted in strongly reducing grey squirrel numbers in the control sites.

Grey squirrel control should continue after the LIFE project as indicated in the Grey squirrel permanent control plan for Piedmont. The Piedmont Region is identifying the resources necessary for the continuation of the activities for the years 2015-2017.

EU Regulation on IAS

Regulation (EU) No 1143/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down rules to prevent and manage the introduction and spread of invasive alien species, obligates EU countries to take pressing measures for the management of alien species of particular importance, with the aim of eradication.

On December 4th 2015, the 4th meeting of the Committee on Invasive Alien Species will approve the List of IAS of Union Concern, which includes alien squirrels, and will be ratified by the European Commission. Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Conclusions

The decree establishing the prohibition of detaining and trading Grey Squirrels in Italy, was an important result and basically stopped the trade of this species.

The LIFE Project EC SQUARE concluded its momentum with many important goals as a pilot project. Beyond this experience the entry into force of Regulation (EU) N. 1143/2014 can finalize the efforts made by Italy in order to fulfil the international commitments taken.

Within this renewed international regulatory framework, we believe that the case-file has finished its driving force and can be closed.

02nd December 2015

Agenda Item 5.1 - 2010/5: Greece: threats to marine turtles in Thines Kiparissias

STATEMENT BY MEDASSET

Distinguished Delegates, Observers and Experts, MEDASSET will present information on the situation in Southern Kyparissia Bay during 2015 and will provide an update on the failure of the Greek Government to take concrete measures to improve and ensure protection of the site.

Kyparissia Bay, a NATURA 2000 site, is located at the western coast of central Peloponnese.

The sandy coastline consists of about 44km of almost continuous beach from the river Alfios in the north, to the river Arcadikos in the south, with a small number of beaches separated by rocky outcrops further south. Although turtles nest along the entire 44km beach, the core nesting area is located in the southernmost 9.5 kilometers, between the rivers Neda and Arcadikos, where 82% of the entire nesting activity is recorded. Since 2013 over 1.200 nests are recorded and protected every year in the 9.5 km core area. In recent years the number of nests exceeded those recorded on Zakynthos, meaning that southern Kyparissia Bay is becoming the most important nesting beach for sea turtles in the entire Mediterranean. (*ARCHELON report 2015*)

In response to the inaction of the Government to protect the site, MEDASSET submitted a complaint to the Bern Convention in 2010. In late 2012, Greece committed to take necessary measures

to protect Kyparissia and its sea turtles. However, in summer 2013, no protection measures were in effect and uncontrolled development continued. There were also considerable delays in the completion of the Specific Environmental Study and drafting of a Presidential Decree to determine management measures, management bodies and land use for the entire area. These delays and lack of protective measures led the European Commission to take Greece to the European Court of Justice in March 2014. Following a report and appraisal by an international expert, the Standing Committee of the Bern Convention, unanimously adopted Recommendation No.174 at its annual meeting in December 2014, urging Greece to prevent habitat deterioration and ensure improved protection of Southern Kyparissia Bay. The following slides depict the situation in 2015 by referring to the 12 points of Recommendation No. 174.

Unfortunately no progress was made during the 2015 nesting season. Specifically, regarding protection status and the 1st Recommendation:

The Ministry has not yet issued a new Presidential Decree to ensure the appropriate protection status for the area of southern Kyparissia Bay. In order for the Greek authorities to meet their European commitments, the Ministry of Environment decided to update the already approved Special Environmental Study for the neighboring Natura sites by adding the site of Kyparissia. The Special Environmental Study and the accompanying Draft Presidential Decree were delivered in July 2014 and released for consultation in August 2014. The Draft Presidential Decree referred to the three neighboring Natura 2000 sites and adjacent areas but it was obvious that the area was not treated in an integrated manner. The supreme administrative court in Greece, the Hellenic Republic Council of State is authorised to review all proposed Presidential Decrees for constitutional lawfulness before they are signed into law. The Ministry of Environment submitted the Draft Presidential Decree for Kyparissia Bay to the Council of State in December 2014. In April 2015 the Council of State issued a decision that the Draft Presidential Decree should be rejected on the formal basis that the national Natura 2000 Commission had not given its prior endorsement lawfully. Moreover the council took the opportunity to provide guidance to the Greek administration on the substance of the proposed Draft Presidential Decree in light of the urgency of passing legislation concerning southern Kyparissia Bay. The Council of State also stated that the area should be granted a national park status, according to the first point of Recommendation No. 174.

Unfortunately almost eight months after the Council of State decision, and one year after Recommendation No. 174 of the Bern Convention, the Greek Ministry of Environment has not so far submitted a new Draft Presidential Decree.

The 2nd Recommendation asks for Permanent prohibition of constructions. However, the current suspension of building permits effective in the area behind beach sectors A, B and C in the core nesting area, concerns only the issuing of new permits. As a result building in cases of pre-existing permits has not been affected. The extension of building permits suspension took place in June 2015 and will last until May 2016. If the relevant Presidential Decree is not issued before May 2016, Southern Kyparissia Bay will remain again without any protection from building interests, not even through a temporary building permit ban.

Although the 3rd Recommendation asked for restoration of original dune and forest habitat, there was no sign of restoration of the site. Furthermore, mobile barriers placed during 2014 on 8 perpendicular roads to the beach were removed, in order to allow vehicle access to the sand dunes and the nesting beach.

No action has been taken to restore destroyed dune ecosystems associated with houses built within the vicinity of nesting areas, nor have any actions been taken to reduce photo-pollution from existing houses, hence the 4th recommendation has not been implemented

The cultivation of water melons and vegetables continues on the dune area in disregard of the 5th Recommendation which suggests no agriculture on public land and restoration of the dune area.

As far as the 6th recommendation is concerned, no efforts have been made to avoid photo pollution.

The beach in Kalo Nero, where unlicensed taverns continue to operate on or close to the beach, suffers from intense light pollution at night, by private and public sources of light. There is also regular access to uninhabited beach areas at night, related to illegal free camping close to or on the beach.

Sun beds and umbrellas still occupy a very large area of the beach in Kalo Nero. Owners started removing sunbeds during night time, not before the end of July which is almost the end of the nesting season.

On a number of occasions sun bed owners erased sea turtle tracks to avoid moving their beach furniture elsewhere. The Illegal wooden platforms on the beach of Kalo Nero remain despite the demolition protocols issued by the Land Management Agency of Kalamata.

Due to reduction of public works as a result of the financial crisis, sand and gravel extraction was not significant during the 2015 season. The Council of State recommended that the new Presidential Decree should forbid all sand and gravel extraction throughout the park, as it is already forbidden within the Natura 2000 zone.

The 9th recommendation which concerns further building, is expected to be addressed in the new Presidential Decree. As noted, if the relevant Presidential Decree is not issued on time, before May 2016, southern Kyparissia Bay will remain without any protection from building interests.

There was no progress regarding the 10th recommendation either. Fishing with nets near the nesting beach is currently permitted, and is a widespread practice leading to adult turtles and hatchlings being caught during the reproductive season. This should be addressed in the Presidential Decree, to enable local port authorities to enforce a minimum distance from the shore for the use of nets, similar to what applies to organised tourist beaches.

Regarding use of the beach at night and the 11th Recommendation: No measures have been taken to keep people and cars off the beach at night, and there are no signs warning the public to keep away.

Excessive vehicular traffic on the coastal road of Kalo Nero at night-time, disturbs the nesting process.

No information kiosk was allowed in 2015 and this contributed to an increase of disturbances caused by visitors.

12th Recommendation suggested control of feral or stray dogs. During the 2015 nesting season ARCHELON's field project recorded fewer attacks to nesting turtles than the previous season. Once again the assistance of the Municipality of Trifylia, responsible to collect stray dogs, was requested, but no response was received

In 2015 there was no improvement in the protection and management of the sea turtle nesting beaches in Kyparissia. Threats identified led to the destruction of nests, unsuccessful nesting attempts and mortality of hatchlings and adult turtles.

We call on the Greek Government for the urgent implementation of the Recommendation No. 174 of the Bern Convention and for the urgent issue of a new Presidential Decree, that will take into account the Bern Convention's and decision 32/2015 of the Greek Council of State, in order to grant appropriate protective status to the area. We call on the Standing Committee of the Bern Convention to follow up through the Greek Government regarding progress made over the issue of a new Presidential Decree.

Agenda Item 5.3 – File open No. 2012/9 – Presumed degradation of nesting beaches in Fethiye and Patara SPAs (Turkey)**STATEMENT BY MEDASSET
FETHIEYE**

Distinguished Delegates, Observers and Experts, MEDASSET will now present information on the degradation of sea turtle nesting beaches in Fethiye in Turkey.

The beaches in Fethiye are among the 13 most important nesting sites for loggerheads in Turkey. As you see in this map, nesting occurs along three beaches with various subsections. The coast is part of a Specially Protected Area that was established in 1988. Since 2008, MEDASSET has been monitoring and reporting on the lack of management and increasing construction on these beaches.

The Bern Convention has adopted 4 Recommendations that apply to Fethiye. We highlight the latest Recommendation which, as you will see in the next slides, has not been implemented in Fethiye.

For 6 years, the Bern Convention has provided a forum of discussion on the degradation to Fethiye's protected sea turtle nesting beaches. Regrettably, with the exception of 2011, there has been no improvement since MEDASSET's complaint in 2009.

The situation remained the same in 2015, despite the on-the-spot appraisal. There was almost no improvement in the protection and management of the nesting beaches. Businesses continue to expand on the sandy sections of the nesting beaches, further reducing the available habitat and increasing disturbances. We identified a number of problems that lead to the destruction of nests, unsuccessful nesting attempts, mortality of hatchlings and adult turtles. There is no guarding or management unit for the SPA and hence no control over human activities or mitigation of impacts. In the next slides I will present some examples of these conservation problems which are fully documented in our report.

Shortly before and during the on-the-spot appraisal: carpets and some fixed structures were removed from the nesting zone, and beach furniture had been reduced; some lights causing hatchling disorientation had been turned off. It is regrettable that such measures had not been applied from the start of the nesting season, two months earlier, and that, just a few days after the appraisal, these measures were reversed.

On one beach, new signs were installed and ditches were dug to control vehicle access; although we have advised in the past that this technique is unsuitable as waste accumulates in the ditches.

Let me start with an example of a key conservation problem: coastal construction. Satellite imagery of this coastal section shows how wetlands and sandy nesting beach have been gradually transformed. This is in direct conflict with the Bern Convention's Rec. No. 66

In addition, this year, a huge new resort started operating directly behind one of the last remaining pristine nesting beaches. It occupies the entire coastal forest and beach section in front of its facilities. Impacts include planting of palms and bushes, a long fence perpendicular to the waterline, a playground, tennis court, snack bar, toilets, and 3 permanent large tents for beach sport equipment, right on top of the nesting beach. Sand is flattened and beach furniture is washed on a daily basis. The first rows of the 200-300 sunbeds and umbrellas, several permanent cabanas and a walkway were placed inside the nesting zone. A large new pier for motorised water sports affects nesting in the surrounding beach section and increases marine traffic in the area. The new hotel's seaward lights, security floodlights and cabana lights, disorientates hatchlings unless the monitoring team is on site to ensure they reach the sea. Online hotel client reviews confirm that guests use the beach in the early morning and hence interact with the hatching process. During the on-the-spot appraisal, people were also observed on the beach at night.

This nesting beach, where shipyard construction has been proposed, was completely pristine 3 years ago.

Since 2012, a business has occupied the two sandy sections of the beach, and there is no zoning or management here. At one end of the beach, the business rents sunbeds and umbrellas and has placed 5 permanent pavilions inside the nesting zone. Tents supplied with light bulbs are permanently set up on the beach. The tent and bar lights are not switched off at night and campers remain on the beach at night. The information sign has not been reinstalled and vehicles can drive onto the beach.

The same business offers facilities at the other end of this beach, which is a nesting hotspot. Since 2012 we have reported uncontrolled use of beach furniture and vehicle access in this section. However, this year there were more negative developments: a shower, 4 wooden pavilions, a picnic table, and a snack bar with an electric generator that powers lights and music. As in previous years, umbrellas and sunbeds are rented to visitors to insert into the sand wherever they see fit. A few days before the Convention's assessment, heavy machinery drove among nests and moved equipment to a reedy area behind the beach. All equipment was reinstalled in the same spot a few days after the on-the-spot assessment.

This is another typical example of beach degradation. What was a small wooden hut on the sandy beach in 2010, has become a snack bar, with a cement patio, wooden pavilions and tables on the nesting beach. All equipment is lit up at night. In the free sandy space next to the bar, there are tents supplied with light bulbs and trees have been planted in the sand.

Businesses seem to occupy the beach as they wish and there is no enforcement of beach use regulations.

Along the largest part of the coast, there is no control over the amount and location of beach furniture, and sunbeds are not removed at night along 6.5 km of the 8 km nesting beaches. Only along 1.5 km, is beach furniture appropriately spaced and sunbeds removed at night, by a local association that is in charge of renting the furniture to users in this section. A pending problem is shower water that leaks into the nesting zone. This is the area where additional signs were installed this year. In the remaining 6.5 km, there is either just one old information sign per beach or, in some cases, none at all.

Businesses are further occupying the sandy zones by planting trees and building patios and decks. More fixed facilities, as well as volleyball courts and showers were installed this year inside the nesting zone. Carpets that were removed from the beach during the on-the-sport appraisal, were re-installed shortly after.

As noted by the expert, light pollution is severe and has not been effectively managed to date. New light pollution sources were observed this year. As there are no guards to enforce rules, lights are not turned off and people are present on all beaches at night, swimming, camping, lighting bonfires and having picnics or parties with loud music and lights. The no-entry after 8pm rule shown in this old sign in Fethiye, which applies to all nesting beaches in Turkey, is not being implemented in Fethiye.

Users do not collect their litter and beaches are full of garbage, especially in picnic areas. There were local reports of large amounts of raw human sewage released into the sea in early July.

Acacia trees and bushes planted on the beach over the last 10 years have not been removed and more trees have been planted. The sandy zone is slowly being transformed; the shading and root system of the trees affect nesting in an area that extends far beyond the trees themselves

Small amounts of sand are extracted every year from this area; sand extraction has a severe impact, given how narrow the sandy zone is, in comparison to the pebbly zone of these beach sections. Due to the lack of barriers, vehicles are driven onto all nesting beaches

Fishing and speeding boats close to the shore are a threat to turtles present in the bay during the nesting season

In relation to the shipyard construction, though we welcome the government report stating that the plan has been rejected, we note that the spatial plan dated January 2015 still designates the area for

shipyard construction.

In summary, development of Fethiye's coastal zone continues with no regard to its protected status.

The poor conservation status of the site is reflected in socioeconomic reports; assessments highlight the ongoing destruction of wetlands; and there has been a documented negative impact on nesting.

To conclude, since we submitted the complaint in 2009 on the degradation of Fethiye nesting beaches, no effective or adequate measures or management have been applied. On the contrary the situation has been deteriorating every year. In our report, we present detailed Recommendations that can stop and reverse the recorded habitat degradation.

We welcome the independent expert's report, which allows the triggering of the strongest mechanism available to the Bern Convention: an extensive and ambitious Recommendation. The expert's statement that "the bad status...is so obvious that the only possible conclusion is that sea turtle conservation was not considered as a priority..." touches on the core problem in Fethiye SPA. This should be reflected in the Recommendation by placing emphasis on the need for action by decision-makers and managers.

We urge the Standing Committee to adopt a new Recommendation in order to reiterate & update past Recommendations, encourage & assist Turkish authorities to improve protected area management, take remedial action and reverse habitat damage, protect the site from illegal and unsustainable development.

We welcome the draft Recommendation and request that the Standing Committee considers our proposed amendments, which aim to improve the draft and bring about effective solutions. We recognise the Turkish delegation's willingness to collaborate by accepting the case file opening and by facilitating the on-the-spot appraisal. Uncontrolled and unsustainable coastal development has continued for too long in disregard of the Fethiye's protected biodiversity. The Recommendation should generate high-level political will in Turkey to ensure measures are urgently applied by the responsible authorities in collaboration with all stakeholders.

Thank you for your attention.

Agenda Item 5.3 – Presumed degradation of nesting beaches in Fethiye and Patara SPAs (Turkey)

STATEMENT BY MEDASSET PATARA

Distinguished Delegates, Observers and Experts, thank you for the opportunity to provide more details about the status of Patara and to discuss conservation measures to prevent the degradation of Patara's important protected sea turtle nesting habitat.

Patara is located in south-west Turkey in Antalya Province and was designated as a Specially Protected Area in 1990, under the Barcelona Convention. Patara is also on Turkey's Tentative List as a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

The SPA includes near pristine sand dune systems, which, as reported by Turkish experts, are the largest and most important dunes along Turkey's Mediterranean coast. Surrounding wetlands host rich biodiversity and one of the Mediterranean's few remaining populations of the Nile soft-shelled turtle. Patara's beach is ranked among Turkey's 13 most important nesting sites for loggerhead sea turtles. Frankly, words and pictures are not enough to portray the beauty, value and uniqueness of this truly Mediterranean site.

Conservation problems threatening Patara were first raised by MEDASSET in 1988 and have since

been discussed on a regular basis at the Standing Committee Meetings of the Bern Convention. The 1996 Recommendation No. 54 makes particular reference to visitor flow control and prevention of human settlement in the archaeological protected area behind the beach, two measures that are of high relevance to our complaint.

In 1998, we submitted a set of detailed measures, in order to assist authorities to effectively manage the protected area and implement the Convention's 1996 Recommendation. After the case was closed in 2001, MEDASSET continued to monitor the area and its nesting beaches, and reported several conservation problems.

In 2012, MEDASSET submitted a complaint about a large scale construction project inside Patara's 3rd Degree protected Archaeological Site. The project was made possible after the management plan of the SPA was changed to permit this type of development. Authorities chose to disregard the expert opinion of archaeologists and urban planners who proposed low-impact development. During the Bern Convention's on-the-spot appraisal in July, an official stated that in total 312 summer houses will be constructed by 3 construction cooperatives. According to our calculations and measuring in a straight line, the new holiday village is 800 m from the highest edge of the sand dunes and 1.5 km from the top of the nesting beach. In our view this construction project increases the built-up area, reduces the natural habitat and undermines its relatively pristine status. As described in the complaint, the project will impact the sea turtle nesting population. We anticipate a significant increase of disturbances and habitat damage due to beach development, especially if effective management is not in place and strict regulations are not urgently and systematically enforced.

27 summer houses were inhabited this summer. Construction is ongoing, and over the last 2 years, dozens of new foundations have been laid. A second road was asphalted to connect the villas with Patara's small village.

As regards the conservation status of the nesting beaches, in 2015 we identified a number of problems:

- During day and night, there are no guards to enforce rules, control vehicle and visitor access, and provide information to users. This is the 3rd year in a row that the protected area is completely unguarded.
- A team of 2-3 biologists monitor and protect nests; this manpower is not sufficient to monitor this vast 12 km long beach systematically.
- During the assessment, 1 light was visible from the beach on the south hill bordering the SPA. As light pollution has been a problem in the past, this light should be screened and no further lights should be allowed to shine onto the beach.

We also documented lack of signs and information points, fishing close to the shore, litter and derelict facilities, camping, bonfires, vehicles accessing the beach. All these problems pose a threat to nesting turtles and hatchlings, and degrade the habitat. Let me show you some examples and give you some brief information on each problem

At 4 of the 5 entrance points, there are no signs to inform users about beach use rules. The only information signs are located at the Patara main beach entrance.

To our knowledge there is no information material available, no SPA staff to operate the two abandoned information kiosks, and visitors and the local community remain largely unaware of regulations and of the importance of the SPA and its beaches.

There is no nesting zone demarcation along 11 km of the beach. Such zoning exists only at the Patara main beach, though the signs marking the zone could be improved.

Despite several requests to business owners by the local biologists, sunbeds were not collected or stacked at night, for a second year in a row, including during the on-the-spot appraisal.

In addition to the lack of guards, there are no barriers to control vehicle access. There are 5 possible entry points. At the entry point near the villas, though rare, based on photos from internet users, it seems that 4x4s can drive down the sand dunes and descend to the beach. Campers remain on the beach at night on both sides of the Esen river in view of the beach.

Stray dogs were observed on the beaches and could pose a threat as they tend to dig up nests or may attack nesting turtles

Picnic bonfires are lit along several parts of the beach, including at the entry point near the villas and on both sides of the Esen River outlet. In recent years there have been fires in the dunes; fortunately there was none reported this year. Beach litter was documented as per every year. This problem is not only unacceptable in any protected area, but here beach litter can trap hatchlings when they emerge from nests and attempt to reach the sea. It can also be a life-threatening danger to turtles feeding at sea. Users do not always discard their litter in the bins provided at the entry points. Beach sections near the outlet of Eşen river are especially impacted by garbage transported by the river which runs through the SPA. In addition to agricultural waste, hospital waste was also observed, indicating poor upstream waste management. The entry point near the new villas and the adjacent dunes was littered with bottles and packaging; though the area was much cleaner during the on-the-spot appraisal. This is probably the only significant improvement observed during the appraisal.

Fishing with nets close to the shore has been a recurring problem in recent years and is mentioned in the Turkish turtle project reports.

The new beach bar that was established in 2014 was closed this year, as it was deemed illegal. Its derelict structures have not been removed from the beach nor has the sand dune been restored. It is unclear if there are any official plans to allow this type of businesses to operate and place infrastructure at this location or on the rest of Patara's protected sea turtle nesting beaches and sand dunes.

The information presented demonstrates that there is insufficient management and protection of Patara SPA and that Recommendation No. 54 has not been fully implemented. In addition, once the summer house development is completed it is evident that the pressures and disturbances presently occurring will increase likewise. MEDASSET opposes the large scale development inside the archaeological site of the protected area. We urge the Standing Committee to consider whether this type and scale of development is compatible with the Bern Convention's existing Recommendations for Patara. If the construction project is not stopped, its scale should be urgently re-evaluated. We have not received clear information on the existence of an Environmental Impact Assessment or of a carrying capacity study, prior to the approval of the project. With no further delay, the protected area's management should be strengthened to solve the documented conservation problems, and to mitigate the impacts of the much higher flow of users that will result from the 300 summer house project. Before May 2016, a comprehensive action plan and the necessary enforcement resources should be put in place by the authorities. Information should also be provided about any official plans to allow new businesses to operate on Patara's beaches and sand dunes.

In our report, we present detailed Recommendations, that can solve conservation problems and ensure Patara is a show-case example of a pristine protected site, and not yet another so-called "paper park."

First and foremost we recommend management strengthening and a ban on new entry points, roads, and permanent constructions on dunes & beaches. Measures & resources are needed for: guards at all entry points for enforcement of regulations; vehicle access prevention at all beach entrances; signs at all entry points ; awareness raising directed at tourists and the local community; zoning of nesting area and of visitor use area along the entire beach; sunbed removal at night & fines for noncompliance; periodical manual collection of litter from beach and dunes; collaboration with agricultural community to tackle waste disposal in rivers; enforcement of camping & bonfire ban; regulation of fishing activities; re-homing and control of stray dogs; strict enforcement of the ban of horse riding and 4x4 safaris on the

nesting beach. Reinforcement of implementation of the following measures included in Rec No. 54 is also important: monitoring of sea turtles on the entire beach, north and south of the Esen river, during the entire nesting & hatching season; prevention of human settlement behind the beach and in the archaeological area; enforcement of regulations against illegal building; tourist flow control; light pollution & skyglow control; prevention of dune destruction; stabilisation, restoration and conservation of dunes using native vegetation and removal of planted non-native species that promote erosion. Abandoned facilities of illegal bar should be removed and the dune restored.

The expert report on the on-the-spot appraisal, echoes MEDASSET's reports on current threats to Patara. Though the nesting beach is relatively pristine, current human pressures and developments affect the beach; however, the greatest threat is the inadequate management of the site, especially in light of the ongoing large-scale summer house development. We urge the Standing Committee to adopt a new Recommendation in order to reiterate and update Rec. No. 54, encourage and assist Turkish authorities to improve management of the protected area, conserve the site against illegal or unsuitable development and protect Patara's unique dunes and the sea turtle nesting beaches from adverse human impacts. We welcome the draft Recommendation and request that the Standing Committee considers our proposed amendments that aim to improve the draft and bring about effective solutions. We recognise the Turkish delegation's willingness to collaborate by accepting the case file opening and by facilitating the on-the-spot appraisal. Ultimately, we hope that the adoption of the Recommendation will be instrumental in generating the much needed high-level political will to strengthen the management of this important protected area.

Thank you for your attention.

Agenda Item 5.3 – File open No. 2013/1 : Hydropower development within the territory of Mavrovo National Park (“The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”)**STATEMENT BY THE GOVERNMENT
OF “THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA”**

Republic of Macedonia
Government of Republic of Macedonia

Skopje, November 30, 2015

Dear Members of the Standing Committee of the Bern Convention

I am addressing you in connection with the forthcoming 35th Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats and the issue of a great concern for the Republic of Macedonia, related to the open file No 2013/1 about the Hydropower development within the territory of the Mavrovo National Park, the on-the-spot-appraisal and the resulting draft recommendation prepared by the Secretariat.

The draft recommendation are completely in line with the general conclusion from the visit that took place on 24 and 25 June 2015, pointing out that development project may not be compatible with the protection status of the National Park and their impact on the candidate Emerald site has not been sufficiently assessed.

I would like to take this opportunity and to reaffirm the full support of the Government of the Republic of Macedonia to the activities of the Committee of the Bern Convention and its multidisciplinary approach in the conserving wild fauna and flora and their natural habitats. For that reason, just two years after joining the Council of Europe, Republic of Macedonia immediately ratified the Bern Convention in 1997 and their norms and standards became part of our national legislation. Being a part of the large family of the member states bound by the Convention, during the last 16 years we have had an excellent cooperation and I am aware that this is a solid ground for reaching the sound solution for the benefit of the Republic of Macedonia and the whole Region, taking into account the opinion of the independent expert, Mr Pierre Galland, draft recommendation of the Secretariat and the arguments of my Government.

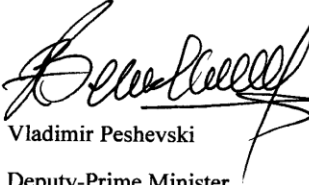
Republic of Macedonia as an EU candidate country is in a process of harmonization of the relevant EU Directives (Birds and Habitats) into the national legislation and is continuously focusing on nature protection and conservation of biodiversity.

As soon as I was informed about the proposed draft recommendation, taking into account the strategic importance of the construction of the two hydro-power projects for the Republic of Macedonia, under my proposal, the Government of the Republic of Macedonia, established a High level Working Group with the members from all relevant ministries and governmental structures, independent experts and scientists with the aim of undertaking in-depth analysis of the whole case. Part of the team will be present at the Meeting of the Standing Committee and I hope they will have the opportunity to present clear picture on the whole case, provide additional information, answer all questions related to the issue and give a different perspective of the whole complex issue with the aim of reaching the most appropriate recommendations.

Currently a significant part of national electricity production is coming from low quality coal burning power stations. The Republic of Macedonia is intensively promoting the development of renewable energy sources on its territory in order to decrease the carbon intensity of the national electricity production sector, meet its renewable energy targets and ensure sustainable energy development. For that reason the development of the medium scale hydropower projects “Boskov Most” and “Lukovo Pole”, in an environmentally sound manner, is crucial for the Republic of Macedonia and is completely in line with the objectives of the Bern Convention.

Therefore I would like to kindly ask you to either adopt our amendments to the draft recommendations, or, temporarily postpone the decision on the draft recommendations and give additional time to the Government of the Republic of Macedonia to present all missing points in relation to the open-case file and if there is a need to host an additional on-site visit to the Republic of Macedonia.

Best Regards,



Vladimir Peshevski
Deputy-Prime Minister
in Charge of Economic Affairs

STATEMENT OF REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA AT THE 35TH MEETING OF THE
STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE BERN CONVENTION
1-4 December, 2015 - Strasbourg

Dear Delegates,

Following the presentation of the letter the Deputy Prime Minister, I will present the position of Republic of Macedonia in relation to this open case file.

I will talk about the following:

- Government’s Observations on the on-the-spot Appraisal Report
- Legislative framework relevant to the NP Mavrovo and this open case file
- Mavrovo National Park in Context of the National Network of Protected Areas
- Balkan Lynx
- Restoration, Mitigation and Offset Measures in the Mavrovo NP
- Proposed Solutions for the open case file

Key Government Observations on On-the-spot Appraisal Report

These are some of the key observations of the Macedonian Government to the On-the-spot Appraisal Report:

- Government’s file TPVS54 (24 pages) furnished large number of comments on the Experts reports (TPVS36 and TPVS41). The comments range from trivial (geography errors) to serious comments on the scientific and legislative aspects.

- **Key documents** have been either **marginally considered** or **completely neglected** in the report:
 - Mavrovo Protected Area Revalorization Study (2011)
 - Mavrovo Protected Area Management Plan - Final Draft (2011)
 - ESIA on Boskov Most Hydro Power Project (2012)
 - Annual Report on Pre-construction Biodiversity Survey for Boskov Most Project (2013)
 - Annual Report on Pre-construction Environmental Monitoring for Boskov Most Project (2013)
 - Aquatic Biodiversity Assessment Study for the Mala Reka River Watershed (2015)
 - Biodiversity Mitigation Strategy (Compilation of Mitigation Measures) for Boskov Most Project 2015
 - Landscape Management Plan for Boskov Most project area (2015)
 - Resettlement Action Plan for Boskov Most project area (2015)
- This raises doubts on the necessary grasp on part of the expert mission of the issues related to this open case file across the board.

Mavrovo National Park - Background

- Protection of the Mavrovo NP first gazetted in 1949 with an area of 11,750 ha, enlarged in 1952 to **73,088** ha. It's a large park by any standard.
- 86 mountain peaks higher than 2,000 m, six of which are higher than 2,500 m.
- 37 settlements total population of around 9,000.
- The whole territory of the NP is included in the watershed of the Radika River.
- 49.17% covered by mountain ecosystems, 45.82% by forest ecosystems and 2.35% by aquatic ecosystems.
- 76 designated cultural monuments including settlements, archaeological sites, monasteries, churches, bridges and houses. The park has been inhabited for millennia.

Legislative Framework – Environment and Nature Protection

There seems to be a lot of confusion about the legislative framework relevant to the NP Mavrovo and in relation to this open case file. It's important for the delegates to understand the following:

- **Environment**
 - The National law on Environment has transposed to a great extent the relevant EU Directives
- **Nature Protection**
 - National legislation for nature protection of Republic of Macedonia fully incorporates the obligations under the Bern Convention
 - Republic of Macedonia as an EU candidate country is in process of harmonization with EU Directives (Birds and Habitats)
- **IUCN framework is not** a legislative requirement. It prescribes the conservation status of species and provide criteria for classification of category of protected areas. Nevertheless the Macedonian Law on Protection of Nature to a great extent incorporates the IUCN recommendations.

IUCN Framework

It's also important to understand the IUCN aspects:

- IUCN criteria for conservation status and classification of protected area categories are not obligatory for the member states of the Council of Europe.
- Individual countries tailor the IUCN criteria to a various degree depending on their specific circumstances.
- As part of the revalorization study and the management plan, the conservation status of floral and faunal species in the Mavrovo NP was evaluated in accordance with the IUCN criteria and their distribution range/endemism.
- The IUCN's "75% Rule", **is not** incorporated in the national legislation of Republic of Macedonia – not yet.

Legislative Framework - EU Water Framework Directive

The issues related to water legislation and EU Water Framework Directive:

- EU Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC is around 90% transposed into the national legislation of Republic of Macedonia.
- Secondary legislation not yet adopted, monitoring currently not performed in a systematic manner. Consistency with the EU requirements after commencement of the EU accession negotiation process.
- Relevant provisions of the EU Water Framework Directive are taken into consideration through the E(S)IA process on a project base level. This is the case with the hydropower projects in Mavrovo.

Mavrovo National Park in Context of the National Network of Protected Areas

It's important to note the following information in relation to the Mavrovo National Park in the Context of the National Network of Protected Areas.

- The entire territory of the **Mavrovo NP is a candidate Emerald site** under the code MK0000007 since 2011 in accordance with criteria of the resolutions 4 and 6 of the Bern Convention.
- Resolutions 157 and 162 have been taken into account in the **preparation** of the **Revalorization Study** and **Draft Management Plan** for the Mavrovo NP.
- In accordance with the Birds and Habitats Directives designation of **future Natura 2000 sites does not** by default include the entire territory of an Emerald site, and usually the zone of sustainable use is excluded.
- The extensive 2-year field investigations for evaluation of natural values for the Mavrovo NP, conducted in accordance with the criteria of the Birds and Habitats Directive, showed that the zone of sustainable use **does not possess** relevant values to be included in the future Natura 2000 site.

Balkan Lynx

I'd like to present the following information about the Balkan Lynx:

- According to the national legislation of Republic of Macedonia the Balkan Lynx is classified as **strictly protected species** which corresponds to the Bern Convention Appendix 2.
- Appendix 2 is **the highest level** of legal protection.
- Currently the Bern Convention classifies the European Lynx, including the Balkan Lynx, only as **protected species** listed in Appendix 3 - which contains species that are in need of protection, but may be hunted or otherwise exploited.
- The Draft Management Plan for the Mavrovo NP dedicates special attention to protection of large mammals, including the Balkan Lynx, according to the finding of the Revalorization Study.

- **Significant funds** have been committed by the hydropower plants developer for **long term monitoring programs** for large mammals, with special focus on Balkan Lynx, Brown Bear and Balkan Chamois.

Mitigation, Restoration and Offset Measures for Mavrovo National Park

I'd also like to present the mitigation, restoration and offset measures for Mavrovo National Park in light of the planned developments:

- **Several million EURO committed for mitigation, restoration and offsetting measures** arising from development of HPPs within the Mavrovo NP.
- **Restoration measures:**
 - Restoration of Peat Bogs
 - Restoration of the Norway Spruce Forest Stands
- **Mitigation measures:**
 - Long-term Monitoring Programme for large mammals with special focus on the Balkan Lynx
- **Offset measures:**
 - Fish hatchery for stream trout
 - Monitoring stations at Adjina Reka River, Kobilino Pole etc.

Solutions

In conclusion,

- The Government of Republic of Macedonia is seeking a solution that will deliver positive outcomes to all parties involved.

We propose two options:

- Take into consideration the Macedonian Government amendments to the Draft Recommendation,
- or
- Facilitate additional on-the-spot appraisal mission as soon as possible in order to assist the Standing Committee improve the understanding of the open-case file and produce appropriate Draft Recommendation.

Thank you for your attention.

STATEMENT BY THE ALBANIAN GOVERNMENT

I would like to start by thanking the secretariat as well as the expert for his detailed presentation. We have carefully looked at the report prepared by the expert, and we share the view that it is a comprehensive document, objective and well balanced. Furthermore, it is important to mention that the report takes into consideration the real situation on the ground, thus rightly reflecting the concerns which are linked to the project on Hydropowerplants development in Mavrovo NP.

Now let me elaborate on more technical aspects of the report:

1. The project Lukovo dam in Radika river lies inside Mavrovo National Park in FYROM. At the other side of the albanian border it is the Natural Park Korab-Koritnik – IUCN category IV.

2. Both protected areas are part of a transboundary natural ecosystem of great importance for lynx species (*Lynx lynx*), a globally threatened species, and very recently a critically endangered species.

Also during the international Balkan Lynx symposium organized by CORA in Dajti national Park in Tirana on the 21-22 October 2015, Mavrovo NP in FYROM and Munella area in Albania were confirmed as habitats of crucial importance for the lynx species.

3. *Both TBPAs NP Mavrovo and Natural Park Korab-Koritnik* are **Emerald sites as ASCIs**, approved by this Committee in December 2012.

As such the responsible state should take the necessary protection and conservation measures in order to maintain the ecological characteristics of the Emerald sites. As known Emerald sites are equivalent of Natura 2000 for non EU countries as “potential future Natura 2000 sites”.

4. *Last but not least, the area where Radika river passes in FYROM and the transboundary natural ecosystem in Albania* are part of the European Green Belt, designated by respectively by both countries.

To conclude, Mr Chairman, I would like to express our full support for the report prepared.

STATEMENT BY THE SWISS GOVERNMENT

Most probably most parties have been, or will be confronted, with the discussion of in diverging interest between biodiversity conservation and production of renewable energy. In this regard, it is essential to weigh the costs and benefits for the all interests involved and find viable solutions for all interests. However in regard to Protected areas, in particular when discussing National Parks we need to give conservation of biodiversity priority over other development interest. In the case of the Mavrovo National Park, the on the spot appraisal as well as the available information shows clearly that the actual situation as well as planned development is not compatible with the conservation of the biodiversity of the area. Therefore, Switzerland fully supports the draft recommendations as they stand.

IUCN STATEMENT ON HYDROPOWER DEVELOPMENT WITHIN THE TERRITORY OF THE MAVROVO NATIONAL PARK



2.12.2015

The Secretariat of IUCN, the International Union for Conservation of Nature, together with its World Commission on Protected Areas and Species Survival Commission, want to express its gratitude to all Parties and the Bern Convention Secretariat for seeking out IUCN's advice on hydropower development within the territory of the Mavrovo National Park in Macedonia (FYR).

Threatened species include the only remaining breeding population for the Balkan Lynx, recently inscribed as Critically Endangered according to IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

The issue of hydropower development in Mavrovo National Park has been addressed by IUCN Members in recommendation adopted at the 2012 IUCN World Conservation Congress. Subsequently the IUCN Secretariat was called upon by its Members to engage on this issue. As a result of this initiative, the IUCN Secretariat contributed to the on-the-spot Appraisal through its experts representing World Commission on Protected Areas and Species Survival Commission.

Upon the mission, the report has been endorsed by the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas and therefore represents position of IUCN on this case.

STATEMENT BY EURONNATUR

Statement given by Gabriel Schwaderer on behalf of the EuroNatur Foundation at the 35th Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bern Convention on 1st December 2015 regarding the agenda point 5.3 – 2013/1: “The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”: Hydropower development within the territory of Mavrovo National Park – report and draft recommendation

The delegate of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia claimed in his statement that a decision on a recommendation regarding the Mavrovo case cannot be taken because more information is needed. As justification for this request he was stating that the experts and observers of the on-the-spot appraisal on 24th/25th June 2015 have neglected relevant documents. Specifically the delegate mentioned the ESIA for Boshkov Most.

We have studied the mentioned document carefully and we have asked the IUCN Species Survival Commission to comment on the ESIA and on the ‘Environmental Monitoring over the Area of HPP Boshkov Most’ report which has been prepared as a supporting document for the ESIA. The contacted experts were analysing the document and assessing the quality. The comprehensive assessment was finalized in November 2013 and shared with the government of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. To deliver you an insight into the assessment here are two quotes from the analysis:

“I[...] can hardly understand how such low quality assessments can be accepted and how such detrimental hydropower project can be taken into consideration within a National Park area.“ Dr. Jörg Freyhof, European Regional Chair of the IUCN-SSC Freshwater Fish Specialist Group

“In our opinion this biological diversity survey remains superficial, incomplete and misleading with regards to the otter, clearly not taking the risks to this threatened species seriously. Boshkov Most will have direct and severe impact on the resident otter population which is unlikely to survive.” Dr. Nicole Duplaix, Chair of the IUCN-SSC Otter Specialist Group

There is no lack of information. There is no more information needed to take a clear decision. The problem is that the mentioned ESIA and also the ‘Environmental Monitoring over the Area of HPP Boshkov Most’ report are not taking into account relevant information. Most of the existing biodiversity data are not considered. The findings of the Balkan Lynx Recovery Programme, which is now ongoing for ten years, are published and nevertheless hardly considered.

We see a clear contradiction between hydropower development and the National Park status of Mavrovo. Therefore we would like to encourage the delegates to approve the draft recommendation prepared by the Secretariat based on the experts’ report now.

Agenda Item 5.4 – Possible file No. 2013/5 : Presumed impact of the construction of an Overhead Power Line in an environmentally sensitive area in the Lithuanian-Polish border

STATEMENT BY THE LITHUANIAN GOVERNMENT

Dear delegates of the Standing Committee meeting,

On behalf of Lithuania, I would like to thank Prof. Usher for his excellent work during the mediation procedure held in Lithuania at the beginning of October this year and for the detailed and exhaustive report on the visit to Lithuania just presented to the participants of this Standing Committee meeting.

I would also like to thank the Secretariat of the Bern Convention, namely Ivana d'Alessandro and Christina Baglai, for the clear guidance and the accurate work done in preparation for the mediation procedure. We highly appreciate your allegiance to the principals of transparency, openness and impartiality prior to and throughout the procedure.

We thank the Association Rudamina Community for its cooperation.

It was the first time when a mediation mission was sent to solve disputes under the Bern Convention. It could be treated as pilot Project to some extent. We hope that lessons learnt will lead to better understanding of the spirit of mediation, the essence to seek compromises and improvement of procedural arrangements in mediation. And in near future it will be widely used as the way to find possible solutions among parties in similar situations the Lithuanian authorities face today.

Lithuania fully supports mediation as an instrument for solving disagreements and the outcomes of the mediation mission in Lithuania in October this year. After long-lasting difficulties of communication with the Complainant, the mediation provided an opportunity for both sides, Lithuanian authorities and the Complainant, to identify and clarify a wide range of issues in question and to seek compromises.

Lithuania highly values the spirit of compromise that prevailed during the mediation and the agreement reached with the Complainant as an outcome of the mediation. I am convinced that the points of consensus regarding the possible impact of the OHL on the list of species protected under the Bern Convention and mitigation measures will facilitate further dialogue with the Complainant and will ensure proper protection to birds, reptiles and mammals species protected under the Bern Convention.

The OHL project is of strategic importance to Lithuania and its national security. Due to historical reasons, Lithuania has been an energy island in the EU. For a long time our energy sector was physically isolated from the EU energy market because of lack of interconnection infrastructure with other EU countries. Therefore, Lithuania has been trying to solve the issue of energy isolation in harmony with environmental protection and biological diversity.

I would like to add a few words about the current state of play of the OHL project. Construction works of the OHL were completed in the beginning of November 2015 and the power line was first energized on 19 November 2015. The surroundings along the OHL are being reinstating to conditions as near as possible to those that existed before the commencement of the development of the OHL project. The construction waste is already removed, the used soil as well as the damaged plant cover are being restored, etc. Like it was planned, in some locations of the OHL route where bird migration is observed special bird diverting measures and light reflectors have been installed. Last but not least, special nesting boxes for kestrels were installed on certain pylons. Lithuanian authorities have already started to consider future monitoring plans for species protected under the Bern convention.

Lithuania confirms its strong commitment to the provisions of the Bern Convention, the agreement reached with the Complainant as an outcome of the mediation, and the draft recommendation prepared

by the Secretariat of the Bern Convention. These form a good basis for further actions in order to protect biological diversity in environmentally sensitive areas on the Lithuanian-Polish borderland. Counting on the good will and support of interested parties, we will seek to ensure that the provisions of the agreement reached during mediation procedure would be implemented. We believe that the actions taken will mitigate possible negative effects on species protected under the Bern Convention and will ensure long-term conservation of the species.

Agenda Item 5.5 – Follow-up of Recommendation No. 95 (2002) on the conservation of marine turtles in Kazanlı beach (Turkey)

STATEMENT BY MEDASSET

Green turtles are regarded as globally endangered. In the Mediterranean, researchers estimate that there are only 340-600 adult female greens nesting in the Mediterranean, laying about 1,500 nests per year.¹ The beach of Kazanlı in southern Turkey is one of the most important green turtle nesting areas in the Mediterranean. In 1988, it boasted the highest density of nesting in the Mediterranean. More recently, Kazanlı was listed among the top 3 most important nesting beaches in the Mediterranean, together with Akyatan and Samandag. Nests per year ranged from 43 to 562 during 1988 and 2011.² Part of Kazanlı nesting beach is nationally designated as a 1st Degree Natural Protected Area.

Surveys in the 1980's identified a number of serious threats, which increased in subsequent years. Although confirmed and reported by numerous researchers and conservationists, the responsible authorities failed to take action for several years. As a result, the nesting beach is subject to serious deterioration. MEDASSET has been monitoring Kazanlı nesting beach and reporting on conservation problems since 1999. Main threats identified are: erosion, wastewater and toxic waste pollution, litter, sand extraction, light pollution, greenhouses on the rim of the nesting beach, coastal fishing during the nesting season, disturbance to the species during nesting and lack of public awareness.

Significant loss of beach due to heavy erosion from the sea side, calls for urgent measures. The situation is especially bad in section K3, which was once the most important nesting area in Kazanlı. Using historical "google-earth" maps we measured that recession of coastline over the last 6-8 years in sections K2 and K1 is about 19 and 5 meters respectively. A study is necessary to find appropriate solutions to halt beach erosion in combination with the removal of existing structures that increase erosion.

Directly behind the nesting beach, is a Soda Chrome Factory. In 2000 and 2001, MEDASSET raised the alert about the release of toxic waste from the beachside factory into the sea just off the nesting beach. Seawater samples, which MEDASSET analysed in 2001, were found to contain chromium (type 6), at a concentration 13,500 times higher than natural levels.³ More than 23 green turtles were found dead. Discharges into the sea of toxic liquid waste resulted in turtles emerging like ghosts to nest with their bodies encrusted with white calcium carbonate compounds (CaCO₃).

The soda chrome factory has deposited 1.5 million tons of hazardous toxic waste, covered with plastic sheeting, directly next to the Kazanlı nesting beach. The waste has a high concentration of toxic chromium compounds, and is a by-product of the factory's activities in the 1990s.

The removal of this hazardous waste from the beach should be given the highest priority. This mountain of waste is a severe hazard to human health, the habitat, the sea turtle nesting population, and the entire East Mediterranean.

We welcome the submission of the brief written report by the Turkish Government on October 15th, prior to the Standing Committee meeting. This is the first written report since 2009.

The latest report finally brings some news on progress made regarding measures pending implementation. We would like to comment on some of these measures:

- Under Measure No. 4 to tackle light pollution, it is unclear if lights have been indeed screened or if the various stakeholders were just reminded about the measure. We urge the government to ensure that periodical site visits are made in order to check that lights are screened.
- Measure No. 3 was partly implemented. We wish to point out that beach cleanups should be periodical instead of just once every season, done manually and not using heavy machinery.
- 5 measures have not been implemented and are still in the planning stage. Urgent action is especially needed to tackle erosion. As 13 years have passed since the Recommendation was issued, we urge the government to implement the planned study and, most important, to take action on the ground, without further delay.
- As regards Measure No.10 on the toxic waste removal, we welcome the news that a landfill is finally in operation and that some neutralised waste has been transferred there. We wish to note that:
 - If, as reported in 2010 and 2013, two hundred thousand tons have already been neutralized, these should be transferred ASAP to the landfill.
 - Completion of the process by 2022, in 8 years from now, is too slow. In 2009 the government reported it would implement the measure in 9-10 years, by 2019. We urge for swifter action and greater effort through the allocation of all necessary resources.
 - In the meantime more than one million tons of toxic waste will still be sitting next to the beach and sea. What precautions are being taken to prevent a possible accident? Do the Turkish experts believe that a geo-membrane covering the waste is enough to prevent a spill in the case of a natural disaster – for example a severe storm or flood? Extreme weather conditions are likely to increase in the next decade due to climate change.

Considering that the recommended measures have yet to be fully implemented, and that over half of the recommended measures are still in progress or are in the planning stage:

- We ask the Standing Committee to keep Recommendation No. 95 on the agenda for follow up, especially as regards the implementation of erosion control and toxic waste removal.
- We urge the Turkish government to consider the comments made, and to provide a full and detailed update regarding the implementation of all measures under Recommendation No. 95.
- We suggest that an on the spot appraisal would be useful, in order to assess compliance with Recommendation No. 95 and determine progress and adequacy of measures implemented, with the aim to encourage and assist the Government to take remedial conservation action on the beaches
- We request that our comments on the Government report, which we have summarised in a document, be appended to our report T-PVS/Files 45

Notes : 1) Broderick *et al.* 2002; Casale & Margaritoulis 2010. 2) Kasperek *et al.* 2001; Casale & Margaritoulis 2010 ; Turkozian *et al.* 2015. 3) UMWELTBÜRO WOLF March 2001 Report

Agenda Item 5.5 – Follow-up of Recommendation No. 169 (2013) on the Rhone streber (*Zingel asper*) in the Doubs (France) and in the canton of Jura (Switzerland)**STATEMENT BY THE SWISS GOVERNMENT****Plan d'action national en faveur du Doubs / Recommandation N° 169 du Comité permanent de la Convention de Berne**

Depuis l'adoption de la recommandation N°169 la Suisse a été active tant en termes stratégiques en adoptant un Plan d'action qu'au niveau de la mise en œuvre de mesures pour répondre aux demandes du Comité permanent de la Convention.

Le "*Plan d'action national en faveur du Doubs*" de l'Office fédéral de l'environnement a été publié le 24 novembre 2015 et est disponible sur le site internet de l'Office. Ce document, élaboré en collaboration avec l'Office fédéral de l'énergie et les cantons de Neuchâtel et du Jura, vise à restaurer la fonctionnalité des écosystèmes du Doubs frontière et jurassien ainsi que, ultimement, à assurer la pérennité de l'apron dans le Doubs. En cela il répond à la recommandation n°169 émise par le Comité permanent de la Convention de Berne sur l'apron du Rhône (*Zingel asper*) vivant dans le Doubs.

Le plan d'action national en faveur du Doubs rassemble de manière synthétique l'ensemble des mesures décidées au sein des groupes de travail institutionnalisés tant au niveau international (Doubs frontière) que national (Doubs jurassien). Il donne une vue d'ensemble à toute collectivité et organisation concernée sur les activités développées dans les diverses thématiques abordées (régime des débits, qualité des eaux et du milieu, migration piscicole, etc.). En cela, il constitue un véritable "*tableau de bord*" permettant de suivre l'évolution de la situation et, le cas échéant, de réorienter les actions en cours.

Le plan d'action s'articule en deux parties. La première partie présente le contexte général et explicite la démarche adoptée (approche systémique). Elle précise l'état de la situation, présente les outils législatifs disponibles, identifie les pressions sur les écosystèmes et, finalement, explicite les axes d'action principaux à mettre en œuvre. La deuxième partie du plan d'action regroupe, sous forme de fiches, l'ensemble des mesures prévues. Ce catalogue de mesures est destiné à évoluer en fonction de l'état des connaissances et constitue donc un instrument de pilotage qui sera régulièrement actualisé. Les ONG seront associées au processus de mise en œuvre des mesures. Elles seront également intégrées à un groupe d'accompagnement qui assure un rôle consultatif et peut proposer des adaptations de mesures en fonction de l'évolution de la situation. L'OFEV pilote ce groupe d'accompagnement et porte la responsabilité d'assurer la coordination et l'information avec les groupes binationaux.


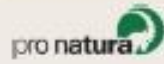
Au niveau des mesures déjà prises, il faut signaler l'avancement des travaux des différents groupes de travail axés sur la gestion des débits et la qualité des eaux et des milieux ainsi que les nouvelles modalités de turbinage sur le barrage du Châtelot. Après une première phase test considérée comme positive par tous les partenaires, ces nouvelles modalités, qui atténuent considérablement les effets des éclusées dans le Doubs, seront formalisées dans un nouveau règlement d'eau. L'état de la situation par rapport à chacune des recommandations du Comité permanent de la Convention de Berne est documenté dans le reporting que la Suisse a soumis au Secrétariat.

Globalement, l'avancement des travaux peut donc être considéré comme satisfaisant.

STATEMENT BY THE SWISS NGOS

Threats to the Rhone streber (Zingel asper) in the Doubs
 Report by the Swiss NGOs on the implementation of
 recommendation N°169/2013

Friedrich Wulf, Pro Natura
 35th meeting of the Standing Committee of the Berne Convention
 Strasbourg, December 2nd, 2015

The river concerned: the Doubs



The fish species concerned



Rhone streber, Annex II



SW European Nase, Annex III



Lampetra planeri (Annex II HD)



Cottus gobio (Annex II HD)



Doubs trout




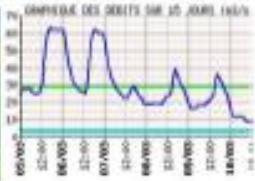




Many issues


- ▣ Hydropower surges
- ▣ Pollution
- ▣ Obstacles to connectivity










GRAPHIQUE DES DÉBITS SUR 10 JOURS (m³/s)

Date	Débit (m³/s)
01/01/00	30
02/01/00	30
03/01/00	30
04/01/00	30
05/01/00	30
06/01/00	30
07/01/00	30
08/01/00	30
09/01/00	30
10/01/00	30
11/01/00	30
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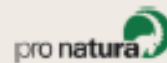




Short history of case file

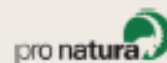
- Bad situation of Apron and River has been known for many years
- New HPP water regime had worsened situation
- Local and national protests did not trigger necessary actions
- → Pro Natura files complaint (T-PVS/Files(2011)21)
- June 2013: on the spot appraisal
- December 2013: adoption of recommendation N° 169
- Feb 2015: First draft of National Action plan in favour of the Doubs



Status of activities on implementation

- Swiss government / FOEN active
- Swiss Gov't Report deals with every point of the recommendation
- Knowledge has been improved (e.g. genetic identity)
- Action Plan (PND) has now been finalized.
 - Has been consulted with NGOs, 2 key suggestions have been taken into account:
 - Analysis on pollution will trigger measures when finished
 - Follow-up group with stakeholders will be established
 - Catalogue of measures on almost all recommendations
 - Still gaps, suggestions not taken on board

BUT: Still little implementation on the ground !!!



NGO assessment on distance to targets

Description	Distance to target	Comments
1. Chiffres de la pêche : les données de pêche sont-elles complètes et fiables ? Les données de pêche sont-elles complètes et fiables ?	Red	Les données de pêche sont incomplètes et peu fiables. Les données de pêche sont incomplètes et peu fiables.
2. État de la rivière : l'état de la rivière est-il satisfaisant ? L'état de la rivière est-il satisfaisant ?	Red	L'état de la rivière est très dégradé. L'état de la rivière est très dégradé.
3. État de la biodiversité : l'état de la biodiversité est-il satisfaisant ? L'état de la biodiversité est-il satisfaisant ?	Yellow	L'état de la biodiversité est dégradé. L'état de la biodiversité est dégradé.
4. État de la qualité de l'eau : l'état de la qualité de l'eau est-il satisfaisant ? L'état de la qualité de l'eau est-il satisfaisant ?	Red	L'état de la qualité de l'eau est très dégradé. L'état de la qualité de l'eau est très dégradé.
5. État de la gestion de l'eau : l'état de la gestion de l'eau est-il satisfaisant ? L'état de la gestion de l'eau est-il satisfaisant ?	Red	L'état de la gestion de l'eau est très dégradé. L'état de la gestion de l'eau est très dégradé.
6. État de la participation : l'état de la participation est-il satisfaisant ? L'état de la participation est-il satisfaisant ?	Red	L'état de la participation est très dégradé. L'état de la participation est très dégradé.
7. État de la connaissance : l'état de la connaissance est-il satisfaisant ? L'état de la connaissance est-il satisfaisant ?	Red	L'état de la connaissance est très dégradé. L'état de la connaissance est très dégradé.
8. État de la gouvernance : l'état de la gouvernance est-il satisfaisant ? L'état de la gouvernance est-il satisfaisant ?	Red	L'état de la gouvernance est très dégradé. L'état de la gouvernance est très dégradé.

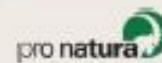
Key findings

- **Achieving favourable State of the Rhône streber (N°1 of Recommendation):** newest report from Aquarius reports only three (3) aprons that have been found in 2015 - situation very alarming ! Plus 1 dead. Certainly still very far from achieving overall goal of recommendation.
- **Structural improvements (N°2) :** some improvements in tributaries (finalized), but not sufficient for improving tributaries; nothing else yet

Key findings (2)

Hydropower plants (N°3 and 4) :

- regime has been changed in 2014, but fish mortalities continue
- follow-up does not foresee further adaptation
- new report (Aquarius) states that this regime will per se not be sufficient
- constructive measures necessary so rapid changes in water flow can be buffered (abruptly from $7.5\text{m}^3 \rightarrow 2\text{m}^3$)
- suggests changing regime to gaining electricity by run-of-river power station would be most efficient ; this would also rid of any rapid changes and related fish mortalities.

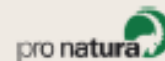


Key findings (2)



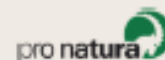
Key findings (3)

- **Sewage water treatment (N°5)** : plans exist to modernise plants, but moving ahead too slowly, also due to lack of resources :
 - Le Locle NE (2020)
 - La Chaux de Fonds NE (pre-study underway, ?)
- **Diffuse pollution from agri- and sylviculture (N°6)** :
 - No clear analysis or modelling on pollutants yet, underway (FOEN (scope, substances, methods?), Pro Natura)
 - No measures except buffer stripes in place (required by law anyway) – needed but not sufficient (Maize increasing)



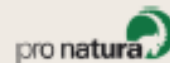
Key findings (4)

- **Monitoring (N°8) of water quality** insufficient (1 site only)!
- **No monitoring of other relevant fish species**
(*Parachondrostoma toxostoma*, Doubs trout, *Lampetra* spp., *Cottus gobio*)
- **Re-establishing connectivity / destruction of weirs (N° CH 1)** : concrete plans in 2 places, but JU plans to reinstall micro hydropower which hinders progress
- **Management plan for Emerald site « Doubs » (N° CH 2)**: will be set up, despite initial opposition by Canton JU.



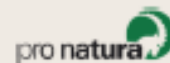
Other points :

- **Still lacks in participation / governance; esp.**
Coordination of CH/PND with Binational groups and F not evident (no references to Plan of Groupe binational 2014, no dialogue at cantonal level); NGOs outside
- **Still not clear that PND is the central plan, setting measures, instead of assembling / reporting measures decided in other for a – status must be clarified**
- **Overall calendar still missing (but detailed calendars in every measure)**
- **No budgets, but sources mentioned...**



Conclusions

- Progress in deciding measures, **action plan** finalized 😊, but still gaps, needs improvement
- Complaint helpful**, has produced more traction
- But **deadlines** missed, many measures are **only plans yet, no effect yet on the ground**, while Rhone streber further declines 😞
- Regular **reporting at every meeting** of the standing committee **is necessary** until Rhone streber in favourable conservation status (N°10)
- File should be kept** on stand-by



STATEMENT BY THE FRENCH NGOS



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Plain Apron 35 eme Comité

EXPOSE ORAL DES ONG FRANÇAISES

Les ONG françaises remercient le Comité Permanent pour son apport très important à la démarche de sauvetage de l'Apron et des rivières karstiques

6 ans après le début des graves mortalités de salmonidés dans le Doubs et la Loue, si une prise de conscience des Etats suisse et français est bien réelle, pourtant, les mesures aptes à inverser la dégradation des milieux aquatiques n'ont pas encore été engagées. Les milieux continuent de se dégrader, entraînant un **recul continu de l'aire de présence des salmonidés dans les rivières karstiques jurassiennes**. Suite à ce recul le CSRPN (Conseil Scientifique Régional du Patrimoine Naturel) a décidé de classer les salmonidés des rivières karstiques de l'arc Jurassien Comtois selon les critères de l'UICN : La « *Truite Fario* » **classée en espèce Vulnérable** et l' « *Ombre commun* » classé **En danger** .

1 Pour la gestion des barrages du Doubs Franco-suisse

-Pour la mise en place de la gouvernance unique qui n'avance pas, pour lever les difficultés d'ordre juridique évoquées par l'Etat français :

Nous proposons que le Comité Permanent précise avec les Etats une date butée compatible avec l'urgence Apron.

2 Pour les Agricultures suisse et française

Pour l'agriculture les processus d'adaptations aux contraintes environnementales sont longs à mettre en œuvre et pour cette raison, ils doivent être démarrés au plus tôt.

Les solutions principalement doivent venir des agriculteurs eux-mêmes et de leurs organisations professionnelles. La prise de conscience des responsabilités dans la pollution est donc est une étape préalable à tout progrès.

-Côté français des mesures courageuses mais limitées sont en cours, qui commenceront à produire des effets au mieux dans 3 à 5 ans.

-Côté suisse il nous percevons que cette prise de conscience n'est pas encore suffisante Ce qui retarde le démarrage des processus d'évolution parallèle avec celle des plateaux français.

3 Pour l'épuration des eaux usées et la lutte contre les toxiques

Pour les eaux usées : Les ONG par un travail minutieux d'examen de terrains mettent en évidence des dysfonctionnements nombreux et graves des dispositifs de traitement des eaux usées, pourtant identifiés par l'Etat en fonctionnement correct. Une reconnaissance de cette situation par les autorités départementales du Doubs commence à émerger. Elle n'est pas encore générale.

Pour les toxiques : La démarche des autorités françaises vise à réduire à la source les toxiques, donc elle exclut pour l'instant d'investir en moyens technologiques de traitement. Or cette démarche confiée aux chambres de Commerce et d'industries (les CCI) n'a proposé aucune mesure concrète de réduction des polluants. Dans cette démarche l'Etat n'exerce en rien son pouvoir régalien dans ce domaine. Il faut également dire que l'agence de bassin Rhône Méditerranée Corse et l'Etat minimisent la présence et le rôle des toxiques dans les rivières.

4 Pour l'aspect géographique de l'action

La Basse Loue n'est toujours pas intégrée dans la démarche globale "Conférence départementale Loue et Rivières Comtoises." alors qu'elle a un rôle très important pour l'avenir de l'Apron de ce bassin.

5 Au plan législatif

Le nouveau décret de juillet 2015 sur les rejets de STEP dans le milieu naturel, que nous réclamions depuis 5 ans, apporte un progrès très important. **Nous attendons qu'il soit pleinement mis en œuvre et produise des effets tangibles rapidement.**

Si les objectifs de « *Bon Etat* » et « *Très bon Etat* » écologiques de la **Directive Cadre Eau font clairement référence à l'Etat potentiel des rivières, leur transcription en droit Français est défectueuse**, de surcroît couplée à **un outil d'évaluation, l'IBGN, inapte** comme l'a bien signalé le rapport du Conseil Général de l'Environnement et du DD. Les ONG françaises engagées dans cette plainte vont saisir une seconde fois la DGE à Bruxelles sur ce point.

6 Au plan organisationnel

De nombreux organismes interviennent sur l'eau et les rivières et nous constatons un déficit important de communication entre-deux. Par exemple les travaux et avancées de la démarche « Conférence Loue et Rivières Comtoises » sont ignorés par des acteurs comme le Parc du Doubs côté suisse et le Pays Horloger côté français

Marc Goux

Pour FNE & SOSLRC

CGEDD *Conseil Général de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable* (saisi par le ministre, a chargé un de ses membres, Mr Vindimian, d'assister dans la durée le préfet et les autorités locales dans le sauvetage des rivières karstiques comtoises. Mr Vindimian a produit un avis sur le diagnostic et produira un second avis sur les mesures envisagées.

Step : Station d'épuration (acronyme que nous jugeons réducteur car il convient de parler de dispositifs de traitement des eaux usées comprenant : collecte, transport stockage, traitement et rejets) qui doivent parfaitement fonctionner sur l'ensemble de la chaîne et en tout temps)

IBGN *Indice biologique Général Normalisé* : Il va être remplacé progressivement par l'I2M2 qui prend enfin en compte le nombre d'individus dans une population d'invertébrés. Mais le manque d'éléments historiques comparables sera un handicap long à dépasser.

I2M2 *Indice Invertébrés Multi-Métrique*

Agenda Item 5.5 – Follow-up of Recommendation No. 98 (2002) on the project to build a motorway through the Kresna Gorge (Bulgaria)

STATEMENT BY THE BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT

Summary of Statement Executive Summary of Government Report Recommendation No. 98 (2002) on the project to build a motorway through the Kresna Gorge (Bulgaria)

Struma Motorway project in Bulgaria: part of the motorway passing through the Kresna Gorge – Recommendation No 98 (2002).

A. Realisation of a difficult project in Compliance with Bern Convention, as well as with EU Directives on Habitats Protection, Birds Protection and Environmental Impact Assessment

The Bulgarian government, being in the process of planning the construction of the most difficult part of the Struma Motorway, passing through the Kresna Gorge (Lot 3.2.), is taking into consideration the following issues, in order to reach an optimal solution:

1. Struma Motorway (located in the southwest of Bulgaria) is a part of TEN-T trans-European network from Sofia to Thessaloniki (*see figure 1 on slide 5*). The construction of the entire Struma Motorway is a **top priority for the EU**, affecting significantly the commercial relations of South Europe, therefore the **economic development of the EU**.
2. The Struma Motorway (in particular Lot 3), being a **top priority of the OPTTI** (Operational Programme Transport and Transport Infrastructure 2014-2020) financed by the EU, should be completed by the end of the new programming period 2014-2020 (confirmed in many meetings of the government with DG REGIO and DG ENVI).
3. There are three main problems resulting from the present state of the road in Kresna Gorge (E-79), namely:
 - (i) E-79 has been identified as the major cause for serious **traffic accidents** (3.87 fatalities per year observed along 19 km of road, i.e. 4 times higher than the average for the country. This means in absolute figures **366 accidents** which resulted in **21 deaths and 139 people injured** between January 2010 and June 2015);
 - (ii) high traffic during weekends is causing **serious congestions and delays**;
 - (iii) **no measures** have been adopted for the **protection of species**.
4. Kresna Gorge is a natural migration route for animals, due to the river Struma passing through it. The Bulgarian government has characterized two Natura 2000 sites in the Kresna Gorge as follows: BG0000366 “Kresna-Ilindentsi” (under the Habitats Directive) and BG0002003 “Kresna” (under the Birds Directive). See figure 2 on slide 9.
5. The Bulgarian Government, as contracting party of the Bern Convention and as a member State of the EU, is **determined to respect and implement**:
 - (i) Recommendation No 98 (2002) and all provisions of the Bern Convention, in particular Article 4 concerning planning and development, for the construction of the motorway, avoiding and minimising as far as possible any deterioration of the protected area Kresna Gorge,

- (ii) **all provisions of the EU Directives** 85/337/EC (EIA), 92/43/EC (Habitats) and 79/409/EC (wild birds), as modified later, elaborating the necessary in-depth Environmental Impact Assessment and the Appropriate Assessment, based on all available and updated scientific data, and examining all possible alternatives to achieve maximal protection of the area.

B. Elaboration of the studies necessary to fulfill the obligations according the Bern Convention and to the EU Environmental Legislation

The Bulgarian Government is currently in process to adopt the final decision regarding the construction of Lot 3.2. The authority responsible for the construction is the National Company Strategic Infrastructure Projects (NCSIP). The construction of the long tunnel in the Kresna Gorge was proposed initially, by the EIA study, prepared in 2008. The **scope of the first EIA study was general** and did not include details concerning the critical part Lot 3.2 of the motorway. **Afterwards, several studies have been elaborated** (Appendix 1), by qualified experts (Appendix 2). The studies are part of the collection of baseline data prescribed also by the Environmental Strategy for the project developed under the JASPERS framework contract.

The main results of these studies are summarized as follows:

1. There is **no guarantee of the safety** of the people using the tunnel due to the **high seismic activity** of the area (earthquakes in the area have reached the magnitude of **7.9 Richter in 1904**);
2. There is a **serious health risk** for the people constructing the tunnel, as well as for the public due to the presence of **radioactive materials** in the area (the relevant study elaborated in 2015 indicates that the radioactivity is **two to three times higher** than the typical values for the country)
3. **Serious risk** is expected during the construction of the tunnel, due to the **hydrological status** of the area. A study elaborated in 2015 confirms that **large quantities of water will have to be drained** during the construction of the long tunnel and that the initially drained quantities will certainly be much higher than the average quantities calculated in the previous study.
4. **Adverse effects on the Natura 2000 areas** are expected due to the facts that the construction of a long tunnel will affect a total area of **800 daa**, plus additional 254 daa, which will be used temporarily for 3 construction sites and **490 daa for the permanent disposal of tunnel spoil**. Furthermore, it will affect underground space in the amount of 5.900 000 cubic meters of excavated rock material (study elaborated in 2014).
5. Constructing the long tunnel is **economically unfeasible** because: a) it does not meet the requirements of the OPTTI 2014-2020 under the new Guide to CBA of Investment Projects (2014), due to the **negative cost-benefit analysis** (significant investment costs, reduced values of time savings and less favourable macroeconomic indicators), b) the operation and **maintenance costs** of the tunnel are expected to reach the amount of **EUR 6 million per year**, representing 1/10 of the national budget for maintenance of all roads.

C. The optimal solution resulting from realistic evaluation of facts and on detailed scientific data. The new EIA procedure

1. Based on the results summarized above, the Bulgarian government authorised the NCSIP to **develop an alternative** for the construction of Lot 3.2 respecting the provisions of the Bern Convention, as well as the EU environmental legislation. A key element is to use the existing road through the gorge as much as possible and to build an additional carriageway appropriately located within the gorge (*see figure 3 on slide 19*) (*see figure 4 on slide 20*). This construction is expected to take about 3 to 3.5 years.
2. **A new EIA procedure** was initiated in December 2014 and its Terms of Reference and scope are currently under consultations with all parties involved, including NGOs from the very beginning. The Bulgarian government has made **available to the public** (in the web-site www.ncsip.bg), a substantial volume of information regarding the project. This practice is **in conformity with**: a) the EU legislation, b) the freedom to access to environmental information and c) the principle of transparency.

3. The Bulgarian Government is in **close collaboration with the European Commission** (DG ENVI and DG REGIO). In 2014 during the discussions between DG REGIO and the Bulgarian authorities concerning the scope of the new OPTTI 2014-2020 it was confirmed by all parties that Struma Lot 3 was the main priority of the OPTTI and that it should be completed by the end of the programming period (2020). The Bulgarian authorities presented to the EC the problems identified for Lot 3.2 and the possible solutions. **Follow-up meetings** on the preparation of Struma Motorway, with the participation of DG REGIO, DG ENVI and JASPERS, took place in January, July and November 2015. The Bulgarian authorities have informed, during these meetings, the EC and JASPERS regarding the development of the project, as well as the approach taken for the development of the EIA for Lot 3.2.

D. Conclusions

From the above, and from the actions taken since 2008, it is clear that the **Bulgarian government respects the Recommendation No. 98 (2002)** for the construction of the Struma Motorway Lot 3.2 and that the **final decision, which has not been taken yet**, will be based on:

- (i) the safety of the users of the tunnel;
- (ii) the preservation of the protected area;
- (iii) the economic development;
- (iv) the economic sustainability of the construction;
- (v) on scientific data from in-depth studies elaborated by experts, and
- (vi) the dialogue with NGOs and all stakeholders.

It is emphasised that the evaluation of all the **alternatives** and all the risks will be carried out based on and **in accordance with the applicable EU and national environmental legislation**. In view of the above, if in the course of the upcoming EIA for the newly developed alternatives for construction of Lot 3.2 it is established that these are not in compliance with the existing environmental provisions, they shall be **discarded**.

Therefore, the arguments of the NGOs for “*violations of the Recommendation No. 98 (2002) on the part of the Bulgarian government*” are not supported. As a result, there is **no reason for re-opening the case file** by the Standing Committee of the Bern Convention.


STATEMENT BY THE SWISS GOVERNMENT
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Statement Kresna Gorge

We acknowledge the steps taken by the Bulgarian government in finding a viable solution, but the original project design underwent major changes; We are now confronted with a new situation that might jeopardize the objectives of the convention. We therefore think that the situation needs an intervention from the Committee. Re-opening the File is an option that the Committee should look at. We as well call on the EU to scrutinize the completion TEN-T Core network corridors giving a more profound consideration on its ecological impact.

**PRESENTATION BY EUROBATS
Mr Stoyan BESHKOV**

Thank you for the possibility to present here:



“The Kresna Gorge – Importance for the Biodiversity and Perspectives”

Associate Prof. Dr. Stoyan Beshkov,
National Museum of Natural History,
Bulgarian Academy of Sciences

For some minutes is too difficult to present the biodiversity described in 31 articles on 350 pages!



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	3

You must see Kresna Gorge! Kresna Gorge is situated in SW Bulgaria between two high mountains, along Struma river



At present, in this very narrow gorge there are railway, international road and...



...a big river



There is no place for highway in the Gorge

There are some large places like this, but there will be a junction, as well as a junction will have at the exit where there are wine yards with a local kind of grape



Slopes are so steep, so for 20-30m horizontal road can be destroyed several hundred m of the slopes



This is NOT a result of earthquake, this is only landslides

Rolling stones, landslides and...

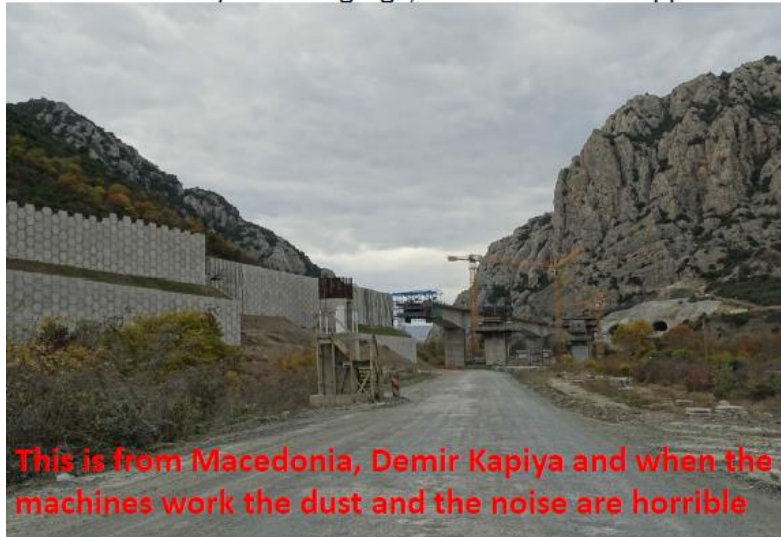


...floods also happened often



This will be continue and the damages will be much bigger on the motorway, if it is in the gorge. The risks of flotation are not estimated and this can be a problem if the motorway pass the Gorge

If the motorway is **in** the gorge, this also will be happened...



Demir Kapiya Gorge, Vardar Valley, November, 2015...



Demir Kapiya is only several hundreded meters long, Kresna Gorge is about 18 km!



Destructions in Kresna Gorge will be not comparable with these in Demir Kapiya.



Back to the biodiversity: Kresna Gorge is an area of great importance, because it contains all together natural habitats, plant species and animals with high importance worldwide, for Europe and for Bulgaria



- According to the European directives Kresna Gorge is very important area, because:
- Includes 4 types of natural habitats from the Habitat Directive, Annex 1
 - Includes 5 types of natural habitats from BERN Convention, Appendix 6
 - For 2 habitats from CORINE Biotopes "Kresna CORINE Site" is the most important site for conservation



Habitats in the Kresna Gorge are natural and comparatively undisturbed. Here is shown the importance of the habitats in the Kresna Gorge according to the European directives. Most important habitats are Greek Juniper Trees and Oriental Platan Trees near then river

1 fish, 5 reptiles, 8 bats and 3 big mammals and many invertebrates are included in the EEC Habitat Directive, Annex 2



- From the animals:
- 6 fishes are included in the Appendix 3 of the BERN Convention
- 7 reptiles, 1 amphibian, 8 bats and 3 big mammals are included in the Appendix 2 of the BERN Convention



The gorge is situated along the bird migration route - Via Aristotelis European bird migration route, and is a region with a narrow front of migration

In the Kresna Gorge we find some of the northernmost localities in Europe of entire orders (*Solifuga* and *Embioptra*)

For the big mammals Kresna Gorge is the most important ecological corridor, for some of them the only one in the region for connecting their populations in South-West Bulgaria and the Republic of Macedonia



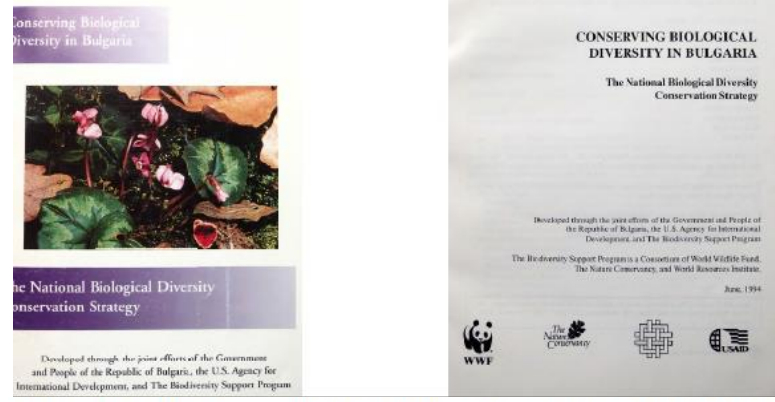
According to the local laws, Kresna Gorge is in a high national importance because:

- One moth (*Perissomena caecigena*) is strictly protected by Bulgarian law
- 21 reptiles and amphibians are strictly protected by Bulgarian law
- 209 birds are strictly protected by Bulgarian law
- 17 bats are strictly protected by Bulgarian law
- 20 plants are strictly protected by Bulgarian law

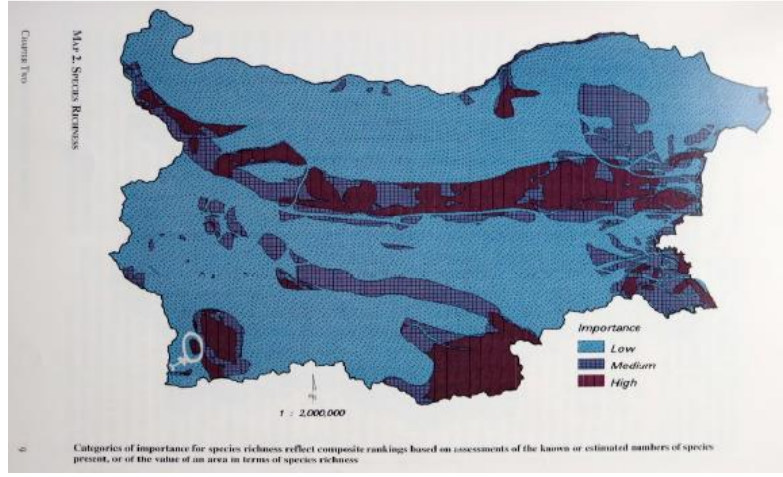




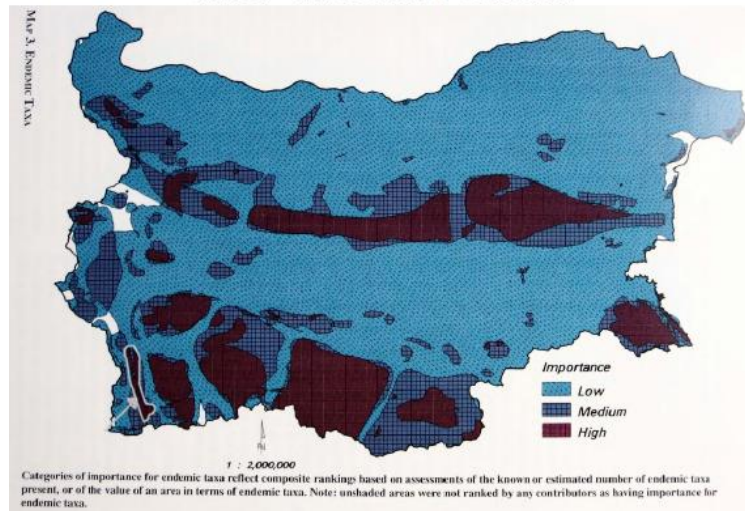
- According to *Bulgaria's Biological Diversity: Conservation Status and Needs Assessment*, Kresna Gorge is identified as one of the three areas richest in terms of their herpetofauna in Bulgaria. In addition, the area of the "Kresna gorge" is a region with a highest importance for conservation of both species of tortoises, because of their high-density population and well preserved habitats in comparison to other parts of the country



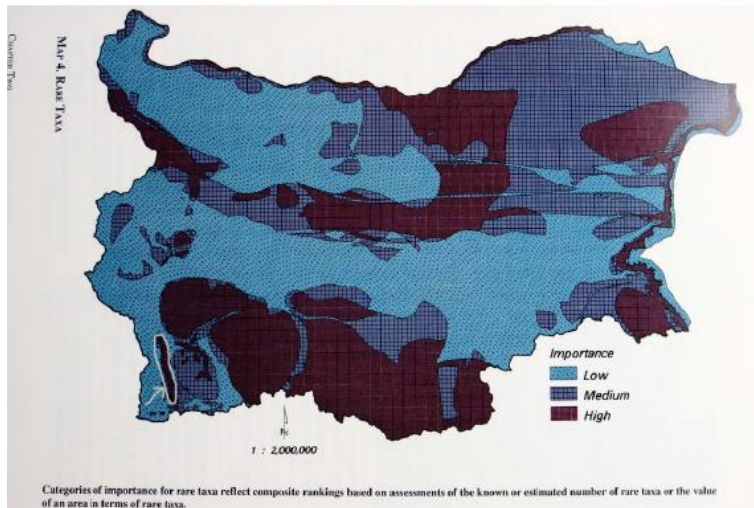
According to *Bulgaria's Biological Diversity: Conservation Status and Needs Assessment*, Kresna gorge is with high importance for species richness, ...



...for endemic taxa...



...and for rare taxa



- The gorge has an extremely high biodiversity and includes habitats of bear, wolf, otter; 17 species of bats; 135 species of nesting birds; 31 species of reptiles and amphibians, 13 fish species, 112 species of spiders, 630 beetles, 419 heteropterous species, 945 species of butterflies and moths, thousands of other invertebrates. It hosts 457 plant species. Concerning the reptiles, Kresna gorge is richer than whole Middle Europe. For many species Kresna gorge is the only known locality in Bulgaria. There is no other area on the Balkans, where on such a small territory such a high diversity of bats occurs! Of particular conservation importance is the presence of several roosts that shelter big breeding colonies of three species and for two of them these localities are the only known places in the valley of the river Struma, where these bats reproduce. Most of the shelters are located near the river and thus are highly vulnerable to any disturbance or change in the surroundings.



- **Kresna Gorge as a NATURA 2000 site designated on the base together on zoological, botanical and habitat criteria. In Kresna Gorge is situated “Tissata” Reserve. It is most important European territory for conservation of Greek juniper woods, Oriental plane woods, the fish *Aspius aspius*, 2 species of tortoises, 2 snake species and 3 bats. It is the most important area in the region, containing large and stabile populations and well preserves habitats, both included in BERN Convention and EEC Habitat Directive 92/43.**

Kresna Gorge is a Prime Butterfly Area in in Bulgaria with 14 target species.



122 butterfly species are registered there, which is more than two times than the species known from Great Britain!

Kresna Gorge is in a Worldwide importance, because:

- there occur more than 100 endemic species
- there occur several relict species
- 1 plant is included in IUCN Red List
- 5 butterflies are included in IUCN Red List
- 2 reptiles are included in CITES
- 27 birds are from Ramsar Convention
- 42 birds from CITES
- 6 mammals are from IUCN Red List.

Kresna Gorge is a world important area as a bird migration route and as a bird important area.

“Tissata” Reserve, its buffer zone and Moravska protected area are recognized a bird area of a global conservation importance.

There is the World population of *Dasyptolia tempi macedonica* (Lepidoptera), *Ptytocoris strimonensis* (Heteroptera), *Dichroscytus bureschi* (Heteroptera) and *Isometopus longirostris* (Heteroptera)



Personally, I am committed emotionally with Kresna Gorge, because species bearing my name is from genus *Kresnaia*, named after Kresna Gorge



Kresnaia beschkovi (Ganev, 1987), **comb. nov.** Pl. 32, fig. 1
 Ganev's Messenger
 Hibernie de Ganev
Male. Wingspan: 29-31 mm. Forewing background greyish, with two transverse lines, black and sinuous. Hindwings paler and proportionally broad. **Female.** Length: 7 to 8.5 mm. Wings completely atrophied. **Variations.** Insufficient information available. **Closely related species.** None in Europe. **Biology.** Host



- We believe, the Government of Bulgaria wants to do the best for the future of Kresna Gorge, but sometime is really difficult to find the right decision.
- Sometime is possible to be chosen the cheap alternative, which is not always correct.
- The only possibility to save the high biodiversity of the Kresna Gorge is the MOTORWAY OUT OF THE GORGE! **KRESNA GORGE NEEDS PREVENTIONAL ACTION NOW**, BECAUSE IN HALF OF YEAR IT CAN BE TOO LATE!

Thanks for your attention!



ITEM 6 OF THE AGENDA

Agenda Item 6.1 – International coordination with other MEAs and organisations

STATEMENT BY THE SERBIAN GOVERNMENT

Dear Chair, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Allow me to address all of you on behalf of the Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Serbia and on behalf of myself.

We would like to inform the Standing Committee on MEA collaboration concerning protection wild flora and fauna and natural habitats.

Two Draft laws on ratification of AEWA and EUROBATS Agreements have been prepared and Republic of Serbia is in the final phase of the process of accession and ratification. As a strong implementation instruments of the Convention *on Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals* – CMS), these agreements will help Serbia to improve implementation of the CMS including EU Directives and Bern Convention with Tunis Action Plan in the context of the conservation wild migratory species, their habitats and migratory corridors.

ITEM 10 OF THE AGENDA

Agenda Item 10 – Other business (items for information only) - Episkopi

STATEMENT BY MEDASSET

In continuation to the complaint that MEDASSET submitted in 2010 about sea turtle mortality in Episkopi Bay, within the United Kingdom Sovereign Base Area on the island of Cyprus, we wish to reiterate our request for information.

The Bureau in 2012 decided not to keep the complaint-in-standby for discussion at future Standing Committee meetings, based on the SBA's and Defra's commitments to future conservation measures.ⁱⁱ So far, MEDASSET is not aware of a report on the implementation of the conservation measures. **Therefore, we urge the Standing Committee to follow-up on the UK's commitments and to request a detailed update report on progress made since January 2012.**

In addition, following the Bureau's 2012 decision, MEDASSET requested a mediation meeting with the UK (Defra, SBA) and Cypriot authorities. At the 2012 Standing Committee meeting, we welcomed the UK Delegate's agreement to lead the organisation of the mediation meeting. Proactive collaboration, constructive discussion and openness are crucial in order to ensure and progress sea turtle conservation in the area.

We welcome that at last there is a response from the UK on the mediation meeting and wish to make the following comments:

- We doubt that the number of deaths in the SBA can be considered as 'consistent' or normal, if compared with other stranding data from coastline lengths equivalent to that of the relevant coastline in Episkopi Bay. If needed, we can provide comparisons with published data on strandings

in the UK, in other parts of Cyprus, in Greece, Italy, Croatia, Spain, Turkey, etc, to demonstrate this. However, we do not believe that this should be the focus of the debate or a reason to delay action.

- To debate and compare the magnitude of mortality is not the key issue here and we should not divert from the focus of the complaint, which is to take action to address the cause of the mortality that, as the SBA has also confirmed, is mainly due to bycatch or intentional killing. The scientists, who estimated the Mediterranean-wide bycatch levels that have been quoted in Defra and SBA reports, as well as other numerous similar papers on bycatch, clearly conclude and recommend that every effort should be made to tackle bycatch, as it is one of the key threats to sea turtle survival. Though it is recognised that enforcing measures in the marine area is challenging, especially in small scale fisheries, all papers conclude that bycatch monitoring and mitigation is a priority. This is reflected in international law. Members of the EU and contracting parties to the Barcelona Convention for the Mediterranean and OSPAR for the Atlantic have committed to take action to monitor and reduce sea turtle bycatch and mortality. We refer to the EU Habitats Directive, the Common Fisheries Policies, the relevant Good Environmental Status targets under the Marine Strategy Framework Directive and the Ecosystem Approach, as well as the FAO's guidelines and the GFCM's recommendations on bycatch. Action to monitor and reduce bycatch in the SBA will complement Cyprus' efforts to fulfill national commitments and will ensure fulfillment of the UK's commitments in the SBA area under its jurisdiction.
- As regards why we addressed the complaint in relation to bycatch in the SBA and not at a Cyprus-wide level: the mortality problem was recorded in the SBA which is under the UK's jurisdiction and hence we followed formalities and addressed the complaint accordingly, however we recognise the Republic of Cyprus' pivotal role in the issue.
- We welcome the reply but note that there is no update report about the implementation of the SBA action plan implementation promised in 2012. We note that focusing efforts on terrestrial controls will not protect sea turtles in the marine area against bycatch and illegal fishing.
- We accept the mediation meeting and look forward to a fruitful, forthcoming and cooperative mediation.
- We encourage the Committee and Secretariat to invite all relevant parties to the mediation.

ⁱ Broderick *et al.* 2002 (339-360 females), Casale & Margaritoulis 2010 (1500 nests/yr; interpretation: av. 3 nest/yr: 1500/3=500 adult females/yr)

ⁱⁱ T-PVS/Files/2012/2; "SBA Marine-turtle survey at Akrotiri-Episkopi, January 2012", sections 'Recommendations' & 'Proposed action plan'