

Strasbourg, 4 June 2018 [files24e\_2018.docx]

**T-PVS/Files(2018)24** 

# CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF EUROPEAN WILDLIFE AND NATURAL HABITATS

## **Standing Committee**

38<sup>th</sup> meeting Strasbourg, 27-30 November 2018

# Other complaints

# Presumed threat to Emerald site "Black Sea Biosphere Reserve" (UA0000017) from military trainings (Ukraine)

- COMPLAINT FORM -

Document prepared by the Ukrainian Nature Conservation Group, Ukraine

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## **COMPLAINT FORM**

**NB:** Complaint forms must be submitted in electronic word format, and not exceed 3 pages, including the first administrative page. A maximum 5-page report can be attached. The Secretariat will request additional information on a case-by-case basis.

Please, fill in this form and send it to the attention of:

#### Iva OBRETENOVA

Directorate of Democratic Governance, Culture and Diversity Council of Europe

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1. Please state the reason of your complaint (refer also the Contracting Party/es involved and the Articles of the Convention which might be violated).

At this time, the threat of damage of the objects of protection of the territory of the Emerald network in Ukraine – «Black Sea Biosphere Reserve» (UA0000017) has appeared. The Armed Forces of Ukraine conduct tests of new powerful weapons and ammunition on the most valuable and protected part of the Emerald territory «Black Sea Biosphere Reserve».

Articles of the Bern Convention, which might be violated: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10.

2. Which are the specific specie/s or habitat/s included in one of the Appendices of the Bern Convention potentially affected? (Please include here information about the geographical area and the population of the species concerned, if applicable)

On the Emerald area «Black Sea Biosphere Reserve» are under protection:

Emerald species (from SDF):

A229 Alcedo atthis, 2280 Allium regelianum, 2491 Alosa pontica, 4127 Alosa tanaica, A042 Anser erythropus, A255 Anthus campestris, A091 Aquila chrysaetos, A090 Aquila clanga, A404 Aquila heliaca, A089 Aquila pomarina, A029 Ardea purpurea, A024 Ardeola ralloides, A222 Asio flammeus, A060 Aythya nyroca, A021 Botaurus stellaris, A396 Branta ruficollis, A215 Bubo bubo, A133 Burhinus oedicnemus, A403 Buteo rufinus, A243 Calandrella brachydactyla, A224 Caprimulgus europaeus, 4013 Carabus hungaricus, A027 Casmerodius albus, 1337 Castor fiber, 1088 Cerambyx cerdo A138 Charadrius alexandrinus, A198 Chlidonias leucopterus A197 Chlidonias niger, A031 Ciconia ciconia, A030 Ciconia nigra, A080 Circaetus gallicus, A081 Circus aeruginosus, A082 Circus cyaneus, A084 Circus pygargus, A231 Coracias garrulus, A122 Crex crex, A037 Cygnus bewickii, A038 Cygnus cygnus, A238 Dendrocopos medius, A429 Dendrocopos syriacus, A026 Egretta garzetta, 1279 Elaphe quatuorlineata, A379 Emberiza hortulana, A098 Falco columbarius, A103 Falco peregrinus, A097 Falco vespertinus, A321 Ficedula albicollis, A320 Ficedula parva, A154 Gallinago media, A002 Gavia arctica, A001 Gavia stellata, A189 Gelochelidon nilotica, A135 Glareola pratincola, A127 Grus grus, A075 Haliaeetus albicilla, A092 Hieraaetus pennatus, A131 Himantopus himantopus, A022 Ixobrychus minutus, A338 Lanius collurio, A339 Lanius minor, A180 Larus genei, A176 Larus melanocephalus, A177 Larus minutus, A157 Limosa lapponica, 1083 Lucanus cervus, A246 Lullula arborea, A272 Luscinia svecica, 1355 Lutra lutra, A242 Melanocorypha calandra, A068 Mergus albellus, A073 Milvus migrans, 1366 Monachus monachus, 2633 Mustela eversmanii, 1356 Mustela lutreola, A159 Numenius tenuirostris, A023 Nycticorax nycticorax, A533 Oenanthe pleschanka, A129 Otis tarda, A094 Pandion haliaetus, A020 Pelecanus crispus, A019 Pelecanus onocrotalus, A072 Pernis apivorus, A393 Phalacrocorax pygmeus, A171 Phalaropus fulicarius, A170 Phalaropus lobatus, A151 Philomachus pugnax, 1351 Phocoena phocoena, A234 Picus canus, A034 Platalea leucorodia, A032 Plegadis falcinellus, A140 Pluvialis apricaria, A007 Podiceps auritus, A120 Porzana parva, A119 Porzana porzana, A121 Porzana pusilla, 4022 Probaticus subrugosus, A132 Recurvirostra avosetta, 2021 Sicista subtilis, A195 Sterna albifrons, A190 Sterna caspia, A193 Sterna hirundo, A191 Sterna sandvicensis, A307 Sylvia nisoria, A397 Tadorna ferruginea, A128 Tetrax tetrax, A166 Tringa glareola, 1349 Tursiops truncatus, 1298 Vipera ursinii, A167 Xenus cinereus.

Emerald Habitat types (from SDF):

A2.2,A2.3, A2.4, A2.5, A2.61, A5, B1.1, B1.3, B1.4, B1.8, B2.1, B2.3, C1.25, C1.5, C1.66, C1.67, C3.51, D6.1, E1.9, E2.2, E5.4, E6.2, F3.247, F9.1, G1.414, G1.7, X02, X03, X35.

#### 3. What might be the negative effects for the specie/s or habitat/s involved?

The core area of the Chornomorsky biosphere reserve is located here for the last 90 years. That is the territory with the strictest protected regime according to the Ukrainian legislation on nature protection. In 1984 this reserve was the first one in the USSA to be protected by UNESCO. The protection regime of this area prohibits even visiting it by people (except for the reserve workers). Hundreds of thousands of water

birds come here from the northern and central Europe during the winter time. For instance, Gulf of Tendra is the wintering place for the two globally vulnerable species – *Aythya nyroca* and *Rufibrenta ruficollis*. These species are mentioned in the Red Data Book of Ukraine with the aim of protection them on these wintering places. The total number of populations of all wintering birds on this area is 450-700 thousands of individuals, belonging to 45 species. Moreover, many species protected by Bern Convention form here the biggest nesting colonies in the North Pontic Area, including the unique colony of *Pelecanus onocrotalus*.

4. Do you know if potentially affected species or habitats also fall under the scope of other international Conventions, (for instance: RAMSAR, CMS, ACCOBAMS, Barcelona Convention, etc) or if the area has been identified as a NATURA 2000/Emerald network site?

This territory is an area of the Emerald network in Ukraine - «Black Sea Biosphere Reserve» (UA0000017), Ramsar sites (YAGORLYTSKA BAY, TENDRIVSKA BAY). As a biosphere reserve the area designated in 1983 under the UNESCO «Man and Biosphere» program.

5. Do you know if there are any pending procedures at the national or international level regarding the object of your complaint?

Mentioned military training qualifies as «Intentional destruction or damage of the territories under the protection of the state and objects of the nature reserve fund» according to Article 252 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine.

We have sent letters on this issue to the Prosecutor's office, and to the President of Ukraine (also he is the chief commander of the Armed Forces of Ukraine), but we have not yet received the answers.

The opportunities to solve this issue at the level of Ukraine, except for litigation, has ended.

6. Any other information (existence of an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), size of projects, maps of the area, etc).

Despite the media coverage of this topic and discussions within the specially created working group at the Ministry of Environment of Ukraine, on April 5, 2018 (at the beginning of the breeding season of birds), the Armed Forces of Ukraine conducted training in the strictly nature protected area of the Black Sea Biosphere Reserve. This is despite of the fact, that any stay on this territory of unauthorized persons, any activity and even flights over the territory below 2000 meters are prohibited. Mentioned military training caused a series of explosions on the territory of the reserve on areas, covered by natural habitats and birds colonies, the loud noise caused by the explosions has spread for many tens of kilometers and covered the entire territory of the reserve. Such activity qualifies as «Intentional destruction or damage of the territories under the protection of the state and objects of the nature reserve fund» according to Article 252 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine. The staff of the reserve found the locations of bombardments and drafted the act of detected damage, which allows to estimate damage to the soil, flora and fauna. The total amount of damage calculated by the state protection service of the reserve is equivalent to 400 000 EUR.

It should be noted, that in 2017, illegal military trainings was carried out twice in other parts of this reserve. We are afraid, that the described situation begins to enter into the shameful practice of conducting military trainings on the nature protected areas, and areas of the Emerald network also. We want to make it impossible to conduct military trainings on the nature protected areas in the future.