



## **Policy Paper for Management of Transboundary Emerald Sites of Ukraine, the Republic of Belarus and Republic of Moldova**

**Preparation of Policy Paper for Management of Transboundary Emerald Sites of Ukraine, the Republic of Belarus and Republic of Moldova**

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Grants are available for CSOs from the Eastern Partnership and EU countries. Key areas of support are democracy and human rights, economic integration, environment and energy, contacts between people, social and labour policies.”

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The current Policy Paper contains an analysis of the current situation and availability of species in the Emerald areas situated transboundary with Moldova-Ukraine-Belarus and includes a list of recommendations and proposals for legislation improvement for each country separately. A specific recommendation consist of developing an action plan for the monitoring, management and reporting of bird species conservation that meet the requirements of the Council of Europe (CE) “Vision for the Bern Convention for the period 2030” (EC, 2021) and the EU Biodiversity strategy for 2030 (EC “Biodiversity strategy for 2030”, 2020) and Resolution 8 of Standing Committee of Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Resolution No. 8 (2012)) as EU policy priorities.

The Policy Paper contains also:

1. aggregate data that will help for decisions and improvements of the conservation status of some threatened species, as well for the abundance of native species that has increased for Ukraine, (*EC, 2021*).
2. recommendations for effective management of all protected areas, defining clear conservation objectives and measures, and monitoring them appropriately (*EC, Biodiversity strategy for 2030, 2020*).

## INTRODUCTION

*“Healthy natural systems are vital. They support a diversity of species and underpin the Earth’s ability to provide for people’s prosperity and well-being. Biodiversity however is in accelerating decline. There is an urgent need for a step-change in humanity’s response to this”*

(Council of Europe (CE) Vision for the Bern Convention for the period 2030, Strasbourg 2021).

This is the main message included in the vision of the Bern Convention for 2030, parties committing to range of actions and ambitions in order to protect and preserve the biodiversity and species of Emerald Network.

The Emerald Network is an ecological network made up of Areas of Special Conservation Interest, throughout Europe including Moldova, Ukraine, and Belarus, as member of Eastern Partnership, aims to conserve wild flora, fauna, and their associated natural habitats. It was launched in 1989 by the Council of Europe as part of its work under the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention) that came into force on 1 June 1982.

Three-countries involved in the project with aim to protect species and habitat of the Emerald sites that are transboundary

## BACKGROUND INFO

Within the framework of the Bern Convention, the “Emerald Network” was created, consisting of the Emerald Areas (ESs). The Transboundary Emerald Sites (TESs) are located along the borders of Ukraine, Belarus and Moldova are distinguished by their uniqueness for the conservation of biodiversity. Consequently,

located, have internal strategies that intend to manage efficiently and increase the Emerald network, and still needs continuous improvements. Thus, the current project came with an idea to create the policy paper with recommendations on the management of the transboundary Emerald sites located between Ukraine and Moldova, Ukraine and Belarus.

This policy paper not only the legal gaps, but also analyses the current available species and habitat in the transboundary regions, their evolution and potential impact that affected the migration, disappearance and movement from one side of the country to the other and vice versa.

The current policy paper forms the basis for the mechanism for monitoring, management and reporting, as regards EU policy priorities, for members of the Eastern Partnership – Project Partners and other environmental organizations. It will continue to work with respective authorities in order to enforce and strengthen the management and habitat of the flora and fauna as well to create pre-conditions for the development of the effective and EU targeted legal framework appliance mechanism.

Lastly, this policy paper contains recommendations with proposals for legislation and a data analysis report with aggregate data that can help stakeholders make decisions about a particular topic and take actions.

they have a high international value and are protected under the Bern Convention. All three countries are responsible for many species of rare animals and plants that live in ESs and they must be preserved in a favorable conservation status.

## **IMPORTANCE OF THE PROBLEM**

The analysis report with aggregate data will help to determine the species that need priority conservation measures. In case of Transboundary Emerald Sites, different parts of the same ecosystem are usually subject to different management regimes, operating under different governance, policy and legal frameworks and shaped within different socio-economic contexts. In effect, the politics are imposed upon nature. This leads to the fragmented management of ecosystems, which affects their capacity to function and threatens the species within them. The ability of government agencies, NGOs and civil society organizations to achieve long term survival and favorable conservation status of species protected under Emerald Networks for transboundary sites without agreed management activities is thus compromised.

Thus, transboundary conservation is often advocated as a way to improve ecological connectivity, thereby facilitating the movement of species, allowing local populations to mix and reducing the risk of local extinctions.

Transboundary conservation has the potential to bring a number of specific ecological benefits, for example:

- Ensuring the long-term survival of Emerald species populations;
- Securing the survival of migratory species through cooperation in the management of key wildlife habitats in range states;
- Facilitating the reintroduction or natural recolonization of populations of species that currently survive only in isolated patches;

- Building greater ecological integrity by increasing the size of the area under conservation management, reducing fragmentation and integrating ecosystem processes and drivers such as fire, natural flow regimes and natural grazing regimes.

## **1. Transboundary Emerald Sites of Ukraine, Belarus and Moldova**

There are 26 ESs along the border of Ukraine and Belarus contacting and intersecting with other transboundary ESs, thus, creating a list of 12 pairs of Transboundary Emerald Territories (list of TES in Appendix 1). Also, along the borders of Ukraine and Moldova, 7 other ESs are located which form five pairs of TES as can be seen in the Appendix I.

The total area of the TES in Ukraine, at the border with Belarus, consists of 560 027,76 ha, and those situated nearby the border of Moldova – 44 928 ha. The total area of TES in Belarus has 399 924,04 ha, and in Moldova – 18 630 ha.

*In this context, the total area of transboundary Emerald sites in Ukraine is 604 955,76 ha, in Belarus 959 951,8 ha, and Moldova 63 558 ha. In total, all three countries have more than 1 million ha area of Emerald sites.*

## **2. Methodology**

The current policy has as aim the identification of those legal and applicative recommendations that can be applied in order to improve the management of Emerald sites. Taking into consideration that the species that are currently situated at the border of all three countries and in Emerald sites are seasonally or occasionally migrating from one side or another in search of habitat in, it was important to find an approach in order to include all areas and species.

Still, even with the existence of a large, protected habitat, the countries (Moldova, Ukraine and Belarus) do not have any common policy on how to manage the existing species and protected area, as well as to improve their life conditions.

In that respect, the project initiative comes with the desire to analyze the current status of Emerald sites/network in all three countries, with a focus of those situated at the border between Moldova-Ukraine and Belarus.

*Also, the work methodology consisted of identifying the species which are present in in those areas and analyzing conditions that are putting a pressure on them, making in this way persistency and existence of one species in Ukraine, and for example not in Moldova, or vice versa. Even though having more or less the same habitat, the species should persist on both areas. Still, they are missing and changing migration forms.*

In order to overcome existing gaps, the project's team of all three countries have worked on two directions, that have been concluded at the end.

The first direction was:

- preparation of the list of TES on the borders of Ukraine-Belarus and Ukraine-Moldova;
- analysis of databases of TES in three countries and compilation of the lists of animal species of common conservation interest for neighboring countries for each Transboundary Emerald Site;
- assessment of conservation status and selection of animal species needed transboundary management actions.

The second direction was:

- description of existing legislation and regulations base on Emerald Network in Ukraine, Belarus and Moldova,
- comparative analysis of existing legislation and regulations bases in three countries,
- identification of gaps and preparation of the policy recommendations and the current policy paper taking into account results obtained under the first direction.

Analysis of databases of TES in all three countries, identification, compilation of the lists of animal species of common conservation interest and assessment of conservation status was done based on the following steps:

1. Conservation status.
2. Origin status.
3. Presence and distribution of species in Ukraine, Belarus and Moldova.
4. Species size and percentage of European population.
5. Number of species on the Emerald site (ES)s.
6. The number of the species on the ESs territory and the percentage of the population in Ukraine, Belarus and Moldova.
7. Population trend (for the last 30 years).
8. Nesting places.
9. Species requirements for habitat.
10. Threats and limiting factors.
11. Measures aimed at stabilizing the number.
12. Conclusions and recommendations.

Emerald site map and standard data forms for each site facility are available on the website of European Environmental Agency <https://emerald.eea.europa.eu/>. For the analysis were addressed species from Resolution 6 (1998) of the Bern Convention, being available in standard data form for Emerald site. Plant species were not taken into account due to the lack of their movements. Data on species and their numbers in ESs were taken from the ESs database, which consists of standard data forms for each ES.

Beside above-mentioned data and information, also a number of literary sources were used for the research. In particular, data on national conservation status were taken from the Red Data Books of Ukraine (Red Book The Red Book of Ukraine, 2009), the Republic of Belarus (Krasnaya Kniga, 2015) and the Republic of Moldova (The Red Book, 2015).

Data on the status of residence, distribution of the species and nesting sites were taken from books, reports and other publications published in the countries. In Ukraine, one of the sources of information was the bird guide of Ukraine (Fesenko, Bokotey, 2002), in Belarus - the bird guide (Yusis et al., 2017), in Moldova - the Red Book of the Republic of Moldova (The Red Book, 2015), as well as the Atlas of the breeding birds of Europe (Keller, Herrando, Vorisek, et al., 2020). Regarding data on species abundance, percentage of European population and population trend (over the last 30 years) were taken from the books (Bird Life International, 2004), (Bird Life International, 2017).



### 3. ANALYSIS OF THE CURRENT DATA

#### 3.1. Animal species TES of Ukraine, Belarus and Moldova and their conservation status

##### 3.1. Number of species of animals

The number was determined based on the analysis of the TES Standard Data Forms and presented in Annex 2 and 3. The total number of animal species is shown in Table 1 below.

**Table 1:** The total number of animal species present in TES of Ukraine, Belarus and Moldova

Group of animals	Belarus -Ukraine (Annex 2)		Moldova -Ukraine (Annex 3)	
	Total species	Common species	Total species	Common species
All animals	123	77	116	31
Birds	77	53	76	18
Mammals	12	5	9	2
Insects	21	8	8	3
Fish	10	8	17	7
Amphibians	2	2	3	0
Reptiles	1	1	2	0
Molluscs			1	1

Column "General views" - these are the views that are recorded in the standard data forms for each pair of TES on different sides of the border. The "Total Species" column is the number of species recorded for all TES. Annexes 2 and 3 provide data for each pair of TES: animal species from TES, that are already habiting in, and common species for two TES on both sides of the border.

It should be noted that there is a large difference in the number of common animal species for the two countries and for all animal species in general. This is especially noticeable for birds. Birds easily fly over borders and the small number of common species for the two countries compared to the total number of species, indicates that there are some deficiencies in filling out standard ESs data forms. For example, if we are taking the TES UA0000025-BY0000035 in the Ukrainian ESs, then there are seven types of beetles and butterflies, compared to Belarus side where are only one species of these 7.

For TES in Ukraine and Belarus, the total common species identified is 53 birds, out of which 50 are nesting birds. As for Ukraine and Moldova, common species of birds is 18 out of which are nesting birds. These nesting birds live exclusively on the territory of TES or mainly on them.

The conservation status of animal species on the TES of Ukraine, Belarus and Moldova is shown in the Annex 4, as well a short resume in Table 2.

**Table 2:** Short resume on conservation status of animal species on the TES of Ukraine, Belarus and Moldova

Animal species and their conservation status on the TES of Ukraine and Belarus						
	Total common species	International conservation status	National Conservation Status (Red Books data)	Endangered at the global level	Unfavorable Conservation Status in Europe	Unfavorable environmental status in Ukraine and Belarus
Insects	8	8	4			
Mammals	5	5	3			
Birds	53			5	18	15
Animal species and their conservation status on the TET of Ukraine and Moldova						
Insects	3	3	1			
Mammals	2	2	2			
Birds	18				10	6
<b>Total for Ukraine</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>21</b>

Among the common bird species that habitat on TES between Ukraine and Belarus, 15 species have a favorable conservation status compared to 38 species (35 nesting species) that have an unfavorable status. The territories of TES between Ukraine and Belarus are the most important for 23 breeding bird species with unfavorable conservation status.

Regarding the birds situated on the TES Ukraine - Moldova, 2 species have a favorable conservation status, the remaining 16 species have an unfavorable conservation status.

### 3.2. Bird species on TES between Ukraine and Belarus, which are under the global threat of extinction.

This group includes five types of species. Their analysis according to the first ten characteristics mentioned in the methodology led to the following conclusions:

The bird species that require special conservation measures and are considered important for joint coordinated protection by Ukraine and Belarus are:

1. Ferruginous duck *Aythya nyroca*,
2. Greater spotted eagle *Aquila clanga*,
3. Great Snipe *Gallinago media*,
4. Aquatic Warbler *Acrocephalus paludicola* (the region is a key nesting site of the species in the world),
5. The red-footed falcon *Falco vespertinus* does not need additional environmental protection measures on the territory of TES, since its number on these areas is very small and its main nesting sites are in the steppe zone.

It is imperative to mention that European Commission has almost 20 years of experience in elaboration and implementation of bird species recovery plans (Bird Species Recovery Plans, or Bird Species Action Plans) (Methodology for bird species recovery planning in the European Union). These plans are available for species such as *Aythya nyroca* (year of production/revision 1996, 2006), *Aquila clanga* (1996), *Gallinago media* (2004), *Acrocephalus paludicola* (1996, 2008).

### 3.3. Bird species TES of Ukraine and Belarus with unfavorable conservation status in Europe

For this group refers 18 species, out of which only Black Grouse *Lyrurus tetrix*, Corn Crake *Crex crex* and Ruff *Phylomachus pugnax* need special joint environmental protection measures (Ukraine - Belarus). The European Commission and the Bern Convention have a

recovery plan for *Crex crex* (1996, 2006. Action plan, Bern convention, 2006, Recommendation No.121).The remaining 15 bird species do not need additional conservation measures.

### **3.4. Bird species TES of Ukraine and Belarus with unfavorable national conservation status**

This group includes 15 species, but their condition does not require joint environmental protection measures, with the exception of the *Western capercaillie*, whose number in Ukraine has decreased by 30-49%.

### **3.5. Species of insects and mammals on the TES of Ukraine and Belarus requiring joint environmental action**

Among the common insect species, all 8 species have international protection status, and 4 species has national protection status. Among the common species of mammals, 5 species have international protection status (Eurasian beaver, Eurasian lynx, wolf, Eurasian otter, brown bear), and 3 species have national protection status (lynx, otter and brown bear). All of these species are significant for joint protection.

### **3.6. Bird species on the TES of Ukraine and Moldova, which have unfavorable protection status in Europe**

The following species need special environmental measures and are considered important for joint protection by Ukraine and Moldova:

1. Purple heron *Ardea purpurea*
2. Eurasian eagle-owl *Bubo bubo*,
3. European roller *Coracias garrulus*.

In Ukraine and Moldova, the number decreased by 10-15% and 20-40%, respectively. The European Commission has a recovery plan only for *Coracias garrulus* (2008).

### **3.7. Bird species with unfavorable protection national conservation status in Ukraine and Moldova**

The species that needs special environmental protection measures and are considered important for joint protection by Ukraine and Moldova, are:

1. Lesser spotted eagle *Aquila pomarina* (in Ukraine, the number increased by 0-19%, in Moldova - decreased by 30-49%). The European Commission has a recovery plan for *Aquila pomarina* (2008).
2. White-tailed eagle *Haliaeetus albicilla* (in Ukraine, the number increased by 30-49%, in Moldova - decreased by 100%).

### **3.8. Insect and Mammal Species on the TES of Ukraine and Moldova requiring Joint Conservation Actions**

Among the common insect species, 3 species have an international protection status, and 1 species has a national protection status. Among the common species of mammals, 2 species have international and national protection status: the Lesser horseshoe bat and the Eurasian otter. All of these species are significant for joint protection.

### **3.2. Financing the development and implementation of ESs management plans**

In Ukraine, an administrative reform was recently carried out, as a result of which the combined territorial communities received the right to manage land plots and manage natural resources, including where ESs is located. Therefore, they can develop management plans on their own. This requires financial resources, as well as recommendations and procedures for the development of management plans. With regard to financing, the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine (CMU) dated March 20, 2019 No. 228 approved "The procedure and conditions for the provision of subventions from the state budget to local budgets for the implementation of environmental protection measures on objects of communal property". The decree defines the mechanism for providing subventions from the state budget to local budgets for environmental protection measures, in particular, taking into account the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine Decree No. 1147 dated September 17, 1996, for the protection and rational use of natural plant and animal resources. Thus, the state can provide a subvention for the development and implementation of ES management plans.

In Ukraine, there are no methodological recommendations for the development of ES management plans, which the objects of communal property can develop and implement for their management, and, in particular, for TES.

### **RECOMMENDATIONS**

1. Due to the large and unreasonable difference in the number of animal species on different sides of the borders of Ukraine - Belarus and Ukraine - Moldova, it is necessary to conduct an additional inventory of an insect and bats species in the TES. It is also necessary to clarify the species composition, status and number of birds. Particular attention should be paid to the types that are indicated only in one from the two EAs, which is part of the TES.
2. For birds species that are of joint environmental interest of Ukraine, and Belarus, it is necessary to develop recovery plans (action plan) (Recovery plans for species or Action plans) for eight species of birds (Ferruginous Pochard *Aythya nyroca*, Greater Spotted Eagle *Aquila clanga*, Western Capercaillie *Tetrao urogallus*, Black Grouse *Lyrurus tetrix*, Corn Crake *Crex crex*, Ruff *Phylomachus pugnax*, Great Snipe *Gallinago media* and Aquatic Warbler *Acrocephalus paludicola*) according to the EU standards and management approaches.
3. For birds species that are of joint environmental interest between Ukraine and Moldova, it is necessary to promote the development of recovery plans for the protection of 5 bird species (Purple Heron *Ardea purpurea*, Lesser spotted eagle *Aquila pomarina*, White-tailed eagle *Haliaeetus albicilla*, Eurasian Eagle-Owl *Bubo bubo*, European Roller *Coracias garrulus*) according to the practice in European Union.
4. Each country can develop their own action plans for other bird species. When choosing what species to focus on, the guide and information related to the population trends, number of nesting birds identified in the TES of all three countries provided in Appendix 5 can be used.
5. ES management plans have already been included in the legislation of Belarus and Moldova, in Ukraine the management plan has been included in the draft law on the territories of the Emerald Network.
6. It is necessary to develop and implement TES management plans for Ukraine, Belarus, and Moldova. Thus, improvement of the Law can be made by introducing such definitions as

"Transboundary EAs management plans". A feature of the TES management plan is that it is quite simple and is aimed at preserving species and habitat of common (joint) nature conservation interest. Recovery plans for species of joint conservation interest should be included in the TES management plan as well.

7. When developing plans and measures for the protection and restoration of bird species for 3 countries, it is advisable to take note of the threats, limiting factors and measures aimed at stabilizing the number described in the report (Appendix 5) for each bird species.

8. It is highly recommended prohibiting burning of dry vegetation from TES of Ukraine, Belarus, and Moldova.

9. For Ukraine: in the article 77-1. The unauthorized burning of vegetation or its remnants of the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offenses recommends the introduction of punishment for unauthorized burning of vegetation on the ES by adding the words "and the Emerald Network" after the words "nature reserve fund".

10. Prohibit spring hunting in Belarus on the territory of TES between Ukraine and Belarus.

11. During non-nesting period, keep nesting sites open by cutting down bushes for haymaking and grazing of farm animals.

#### **Ministry of Environmental Protection of Ukraine:**

1. Express gratitude to the Ministry for the initiative to place the EAs map of Ukraine as a separate layer in the Public Cadastral Map of Ukraine (Land resources) [https://map.land.gov.ua/?cc=3419884.699395873,6118483.276451392&z=6&l=pcm\\_sm\\_merega,kadastr&bl=ortho10k\\_all](https://map.land.gov.ua/?cc=3419884.699395873,6118483.276451392&z=6&l=pcm_sm_merega,kadastr&bl=ortho10k_all). This map allows visitors to see the boundaries of ES, land plots included in ES (including TES), their area, owners, administrative boundaries and other useful data.

2. It is recommended to the relevant ministries of Moldova and Belarus to use this positive experience of Ukraine and try to adapt to their reality as well.

3. Development of the methodological recommendations based on which common territorial communities from Ukraine will be able to include actions related to biodiversity conservation and development and implementation of management plans of ES, included in the socio-economic development plans of one or another community.

4. Officially publish in paper and on the website of the Ministry the list of flora and fauna species for which the Contravention Code of Ukraine imposes liability in accordance with Article 90. Violation of requirements for the protection of animal and plant species listed in the Red Book of Ukraine or protected in accordance with international treaties of Ukraine.

5. The latest version of the draft Law "On the Territories of the Emerald Network" dated 06.09.2021 does not indicate that the law protects habitats, flora and fauna, protected under the decisions of the Berne Convention and its Standing Committee. Even though the Law should be exactly for this purpose. The following paragraph can be proposed in Article 1 Definition of the terms of the draft Law: "Natural biotopes (settlements), species of fauna and flora - protected

under the Bern Convention and the decisions of its Standing Committee, which are named in Appendices I, II and III " .

6. No liability is provided for the destruction or damage to biotopes (habitats), species of flora and fauna listed in Appendices I, II and III to the Law. Therefore, it is proposed to indicate in paragraph 2 of Article 20 of the Law that offenses in the field of determining and managing the territories of the Emerald Network are: "Destruction or damage to biotopes (habitats), flora and fauna species listed in Appendices I, II and III, as well as land or vegetation cover necessary for these biotopes (habitats) and species for their growth or habitat".

7. Clause 7 of Article 9 uses the term Action Plan, which is not defined in the draft law. "It is proposed to write an "Action plan for the conservation of the species (flora or fauna)"

8. In paragraphs 6 and 7 of Article 17. Monitoring of the conservation status of natural biotopes (settlements), species of fauna and flora specified in Appendices I, II and III to this Law, it is recommended to indicate that monitoring can be carried out not only by scientific institutions and organizations, but individual experts as well.

#### **Ministry of Environment of Republic of Moldova:**

9. Develop and implement model management plans defining specific short-term and long-term management objectives in line with national / regional environmental objectives in order to facilitate monitoring of their implementation and regular assessment of their achievement;

10. Provide a clear marking of the boundaries of the Emerald Network on cartographic materials by creating an electronic public cadastral map;

11. Ensure that the monitoring system is an integral part of the management plans being undertaken for the Emerald Network.

12. In order to ensure regular monitoring of the conservation status of species and natural habitats, for the conservation of which the Emerald Network has been allocated, it is recommended to increase adequate scientific and other research on species and natural habitats.

13. Improve the legal framework for compliance with all legal provisions related to biodiversity conservation by introducing additional sanctions for non-compliance with legal provisions and increasing tariffs and fines for calculating the damage caused. In this context, it is proposed to introduce a new article in the Code of Contraventions No. 218/2008, the purpose of which is to prevent the negative impact on the protection objectives of the elements of the Emerald Network, namely the fight against the burning of plant residues in the territory of the Emerald Network. In order to preserve each type of natural habitat and wild species in the Emerald Network, regulate compensation payments to be allocated to landowners who comply with the restrictive conditions imposed by the status of the Emerald Network.

14. Update the national "Biodiversity Strategy for 2015-2020 and the Action Plan for its implementation". Taking into account the fact that the Strategy reflects the current state of biological diversity in the Republic of Moldova, trends towards changes in the components of biodiversity, the goal and objectives of measures aimed at protecting biodiversity, we recommend integrating in the updated version aspects related to the protection of species and natural habitats for the conservation of which Emerald site. Necessary corrections that should be made in the database of Emerald Network.

## Ministry of Environment of Republic of Belarus

1. Develop and implement model management plans defining specific short-term and long-term management objectives in line with national / regional environmental objectives in order to facilitate monitoring of their implementation and regular assessment of their achievement;
2. Necessary corrections that should be made in the database of Emerald.
3. Provide a clear marking of the boundaries of the Emerald Network on cartographic materials by creating an electronic public cadastral map;
4. Ensure that the monitoring system is an integral part of the management plans being undertaken for the Emerald Network.

### Ukraine

1. Great snipe *Gallinago media* is present in Research and Production Enterprise (RPE) "Pripyat-Stokhod" – (Химин та інш., 2010)).
2. Eurasian Eagle-Owl *Bubo bubo* present in the Chernobyl Biosphere Reserve (Domashevsky et al., 2012)
3. Black Grouse *Lyrurus tetrrix* is present in the Rivne PZ (Khimin, 2018) and the Chernobyl Biosphere Reserve (Domashevsky S.I., personal communication).
4. Black Stork *Ciconia nigra*. In the RPE « Shatsky » 6 pairs are nesting (Юрчук та ін., 2014), swamp « Morochnoe » nesting species (Тэрыторыі, 2015), Denpr floodplain – nesting species (Тэрыторыі, 2015).
5. Montagu's Harrier *Circus pygargus*. On Protected Areas «Rovensky» are nesting 1-2 pair of this species (Химин, 2018).
6. Eurasian Pygmy-Owl *Glaucidium passerinum*. 4 pairs nest in the Chernobyl Biosphere Reserve (Domashevsky, 2017).

### Moldova

1. Number of European Roller *Coracias garrulus* on the territory of ES MD0000014 it is recorded as 5-10 thousands. This is a mistake because there are 30-60 pairs in total in Moldova.
2. Lesser Grey Shrike *Lanius minor* does not need special conservation measures, but this species on the territory ES MD0000006 recorded as a sedentary species. It needs to be corrected for nesting.

## **CONCLUSIONS**

The current Policy Paper contains an analysis of the current situation and availability of species in the Emerald areas situated transboundary with Moldova-Ukraine-Belarus and includes a list of recommendations and proposals for legislation improvement for each country separately. A specific recommendation containing of developing an action plan for the monitoring, management and reporting of bird species conservation that meet the requirements of the Council of Europe (CE) “Vision for the Bern Convention for the period 2030” (EC, 2021) and the EU Biodiversity strategy for 2030 (EC “Biodiversity strategy for 2030”, 2020) and Resolution 8 of Standing Committee of Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Resolution No. 8 (2012)) as EU policy priorities.

The Policy Paper contains also:

1. aggregate data that will help for decisions and improvements of the conservation status of some threatened species, as well as the abundance of native species that has increased for Ukraine, (EC, 2021).
2. recommendations for effective management of all protected areas, defining clear conservation objectives and measures, and monitoring them appropriately (EC, Biodiversity strategy for 2030, 2020).



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**Annex 1 to Policy Paper**

<b>Transboundary Emerald Sites</b>					
<b>Ukraine</b>			<b>Belarus</b>		
<b>Code</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Square, ha</b>	<b>Code</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Square, ha</b>
UA0000025	Shatskyi	54128,00	BY0000035	Polesye Valley of the Bug River	23185,00
UA0000025	Shatskyi	54128,00	BY0000044	Arekhauskaye	3814,00
UA0000044	Prypiat-Stokhid National Nature Park	38940,00	BY0000069	Radostovskiy	6685,17
UA0000168	Stokhid-Nobel	41874,00	BY0000050	Prostyr	10335,00
UA0000186	Dubrovytskyi	38802,00	BY0000061	Marochna Swamp	14105,00
UA0000103	Dubrovytsko-Sarnynskyi	39469,00	BY0000012	Olmanskiye bolota	94219,00
UA0000023	Rivnenskyi Nature Reserve	42924,00	BY0000012	Olmanskiye bolota	94219,00
UA0000339	Poznan-Blazhove	7624,76	BY0000012	Olmanskiye bolota	94219,00
UA0000046	Chornobylskyi Biosphere Reserve	227381,00	BY0000060	Lower Prypiats	218318,00
UA0000095	Pakulskyi	18257,00	BY0000152	Dnepr Floodplain	29352,94
UA0000146	Liubetskyi	21052,00	BY0000152	Dnepr Floodplain	29352,94
UA0000144	Ripkynskyi	29560,00	BY0000152	Dnepr Floodplain	29352,94
<b>Total, ha</b>		<b>560027,76</b>	<b>Total, ha</b>		<b>399924,04</b>

<b>Transboundary Emerald Sites</b>					
<b>Ukraine</b>			<b>Moldova</b>		
<b>Code</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Square, ha</b>	<b>Code</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Square, ha</b>
UA0000194	Riabchyk	841,00	MD0000006	Caracuseni	6992,00
UA0000245	Podilskyi Dnister	1712,00	MD0000005	Unguri-Holosnita	11180,00
UA0000149	Liadova-Murafa	3734,00	MD0000005	Unguri-Holosnita	11180,00
UA0000149	Liadova-Murafa	3734,00	MD0000014	Stincile Nistrene	458,00
UA0000141	Dnistrovskyi Lyman	38641,00	MD0000005	Unguri-Holosnita	11180,00
<b>Total, ha</b>	<b>44928</b>		<b>Total, ha</b>	<b>18630</b>	

## Annex 2. Species of the transboundary Emerald Sites of Ukraine and Belarus

No	Species	Status of origin	Emerald sites							Common species
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
<b>Insecta</b>										
1	<i>Coenagrion ornatum</i>						B			
2	<i>Ophiogomphus cecilia</i>			B		U			U	
3	<i>Leucorrhinia pectoralis</i>		U	U	U		c		U	c
4	<i>Graphoderus bilineatus</i>		U	U	U		U	c		c
5	<i>Dytiscus latissimus</i>		U	U	U		U	U		
6	<i>Lucanus cervus</i>					U	c	B	U	c
7	<i>Stephanopachys linearis</i>		U	U			U	U	U	
8	<i>Stephanopachys substriatus</i>		U	U		U	U	U	U	
9	<i>Cucujus cinnaberinus</i>		U	U	U	U	U			
10	<i>Phryganophilus ruficollis</i>		U	U	U	U	U			
11	<i>Boros schneideri</i>		U	U	U	U	U	U	U	
12	<i>Cerambyx cerdo</i>		U			U	U	c	U	c
13	<i>Colias myrmidone</i>		U	U		U	U	U	U	
14	<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>					U	B			
15	<i>Hypodryas (Euphydryas) maturna</i>		U	U			c	U		
16	<i>Coenonympha oedippus</i>			U	c	c	B	U		c
17	<i>Lycaena dispar</i>		B	U	c	U	c	U	U	c
18	<i>Maculinea nausithous</i>		c		B				U	c
19	<i>Maculinea teleius</i>		c		B			B	U	c
20	<i>Polyommatus eroides</i>						U	U		
21	<i>Euplagia quadripunctaria</i>		U							
<b>Petromyzontiformes</b>										
1	<i>Eudontomyzon mariae</i>		B		U				c	c
<b>Osteichthyes</b>										
1	<i>Aspius aspius</i>		B				B	c	U	c
2	<i>Gobio (Romanogobio) albipinnatus</i>		B				U	c	B	c
3	<i>Phoxinus phoxinus</i>		U		U		c	U		c
4	<i>Rhodeus amarus</i>		c	U	U	U	c	c	U	c
5	<i>Cobitis taenia</i>		c	U	U	U	c	U	U	c
6	<i>Misgurnus fossilis</i>		c	U	U	U	c	U	U	c
7	<i>Sabanejewia aurata</i>		B				U	U		
8	<i>Cottus gobio</i>		B							
9	<i>Gymnocephalus baloni</i>							c		c
<b>Amphibia</b>										
1	<i>Triturus cristatus</i>		U	U	U	U	c	c	U	c
2	<i>Bombina bombina</i>		U			U	c	c	U	c
<b>Reptilia</b>										
1	<i>Emys orbicularis</i>		c	U	c	c	c	c	U	c
<b>Aves</b>										

No	Species	Status of origin	Emerald sites							Common species	
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
1	<i>Gavia arctica</i>	c	U					c			c
2	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	r	c	c	c	U	c	c	U		c
		c	U	U	U			U	U		
3	<i>Ixobrychus minutus</i>	w	U								
		r	c	U	c	U	U	c	U		c
4	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	c	U	U	U			U	U		
		r						B			
5	<i>Casmerodius albus</i>	c					U	B			
		r	B		B			B	U		
6	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	c	U	U	U						
7	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	c	U	U	U			U			
		r	c	U	U	U	c		U		c
8	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	c	U	U	U	U					
		r	B	c	c	U	c	c	U		c
9	<i>Rufibrenta ruficollis</i>	c		U							
10	<i>Anser erythropus</i>	c	U	U	U						
11	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	r						c			c
		c	U	U			U				
12	<i>Cygnus bewickii</i>	c	U								
		w	U								
13	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>	r	c								c
		c	U	U		U	U				
14	<i>Mergus albellus</i>	c						B			
15	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	r		U							
		c	U	U		U	B	B			
16	<i>Pernis apivorus</i>	r	U		U	U	c	c	U		c
		c	U		U			U	U		
17	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	r	U		U			c	U		c
		c	U	U			U	U	U		
18	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	r					B	B			
		c		U	U	U	U		U		
		w							U		
19	<i>Circus macrourus</i>	c					B				
20	<i>Circus pygargus</i>	r	c	U	U	U	B		U		c
		c	U	U	U		U		U		
21	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	r	c	c	c	U	c	B	U		c
		c	U	U	U		U		U		
22	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>	r	c	B	B	c	c	c	U		c
		c	U					U	U		
23	<i>Hieraaetus pennatus</i>	r	U	U	U				U		
		c	U	U	U		B		U		
24	<i>Aquila clanga</i>	r		c	c		c	B			c
		c		U	U		U		U		
25	<i>Aquila pomarina</i>	r	c	c	c	U	c	c	U		c
		c	U	U	U		U	U	U		

No	Species	Status of origin	Emerald sites							Common species
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
26	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	r			U					
		c	U	U	U		B	B		
		w	U	U	U					
27	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	r	B	c	c		U	c	U	c
		p					B			
		c	U				U	U	U	
		w						U	U	
28	<i>Falco cherrug</i>	c	U							
29	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	c		U	U		U			
		w		U						
30	<i>Falco columbarius</i>	c	U	U	U		c			c
		w				U			U	
31	<i>Falco vespertinus</i>	r			B		U	B		
		c				U	c		U	c
32	<i>Lyrurus tetrix</i>	r	c	U	U				U	c
		p			B	B	B	B		
		w	U	U	U					
33	<i>Tetrao urogallus</i>	r						U		
		p					c			c
34	<i>Tetrastes bonasia</i>	r		U						
		p	U			U	U			
35	<i>Grus grus</i>	r	c	c	б		c	c	U	c
		c	U	U				U	U	
36	<i>Porzana porzana</i>	r	U	U	c	U	c	c	U	c
		c	U	U	U					
37	<i>Porzana parva</i>	r	c	U	c	U	U	c	U	c
		c	U	U	U				U	
38	<i>Crex crex</i>	r	c	c	c	U	U	c	U	c
		c	U							
39	<i>Burhinus oedicnemus</i>	c		U						
40	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	c	U							
41	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	c	U							
42	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	r		U		U	c	B	U	c
		c	U	U		U	U		U	
43	<i>Xenus cinereus</i>	r		U	U			c		c
44	<i>Phylomachus pugnax</i>	r		U	c				U	c
		c	c	U	U	U		B	U	
45	<i>Gallinago media</i>	r	c		c		U	B	U	c
		c					U		U	
46	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	c	U							
47	<i>Larus minutus</i>	r							U	
		c					U			
48	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>	r	c	U	U	U		c		c
		c		U	U		U			
49	<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>	r	c	U		U		б		c
		c		U			U			

No	Species	Status of origin	Emerald sites							Common species
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
50	<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>	r	c	U	U	U		c	U	c
		c	U			U				
51	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	c		U			U			
52	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	r	U			U		c		c
		c	U				U			
53	<i>Sterna albifrons</i>	r	c	U		U		B		c
		c	U				U			
54	<i>Bubo bubo</i>	p	c	c	B	c	c	B		c
		c								
55	<i>Asio flammeus</i>	r	U	U	U	U	c	c	U	c
		c	U	U	U				U	
		w	U							
56	<i>Aegolius funereus</i>	p	B				c			c
57	<i>Glaucidium passerinum</i>	p	U			U	c			c
58	<i>Strix nebulosa</i>	r				U	U			
		p						B		
59	<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>	r	c	U	c	c	c	c	U	c
		c	U	U	U			U	U	
60	<i>Coracias garrulus</i>	r		U	U		U			
61	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	r	c	U	c	U	U	c	U	c
		c		U	U					
		w		U	U					
62	<i>Picus canus</i>	p	U	c	U	c	c	c	U	c
63	<i>Dryocopus martius</i>	p	c	c	U	c	U	c	U	c
64	<i>Dendrocopos siriacus</i>	r	U					U	U	
65	<i>Dendrocopos medius</i>	p	c	c	U	c	c	B	U	c
66	<i>Dendrocopos leucotos</i>	p	c	c	c	c	c	c	U	c
67	<i>Picoides tridactylus</i>	r			U					
		p				c	c			c
68	<i>Lullula arborea</i>	r	c	c	c	U	c	c	U	c
		c	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	
69	<i>Anthus campestris</i>	r	c					c	U	c
		c	U					U	U	
70	<i>Lanius collurio</i>	r	U	c	U	U	c	c	U	c
		c	U	U	U			U	U	
71	<i>Lanius minor</i>	r	U			U		B	U	
		c							U	
72	<i>Acrocephalus paludicola</i>	r	U	U	c		c			c
		c	U							
73	<i>Sylvia nisoria</i>	r	U	U	U	U	c	U	U	c
		c	U		U		U	U	U	
74	<i>Ficedula albicollis</i>	r	c	U		U	U	c	U	c
		c	U					U	U	
75	<i>Ficedula parva</i>	r	c	U	U		c	U	U	c
		c	U	U	U			U	U	
76	<i>Luscinia svecica</i>	r	c	U	B	U	c	6	U	c

No	Species	Status of origin	Emerald sites							Common species
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
		c	U							
77	<i>Emberiza hortulana</i>	r						c	U	c
		c	U					U	U	
<b>Mammalia</b>										
1	<i>Spermophilus suslicus</i>								U	
2	<i>Castor fiber</i>		c	c	c	c	U	c	U	c
3	<i>Desmana moschata</i>							U		
4	<i>Barbastella barbastellus</i>		U			U	U			
5	<i>Myotis myotis</i>		U							
6	<i>Myotis dasycneme</i>		U	U	U					
7	<i>Lynx lynx</i>					B	U	c	U	c
8	<i>Canis lupus</i>		c	c	U	c	U	c	U	c
9	<i>Mustela lutreola</i>			U	U		U	U		
10	<i>Lutra lutra</i>		c	c	c	U	U	c	U	c
11	<i>Ursus arctos</i>							c	U	c
12	<i>Bison bonasus</i>							B		

**Symbols:** 1 – Шацкий НПП (UA0000025), Полесская долина р. Буг (BY0000035), Ореховский (BY0000044); 2 – НПП «Припять-Стоход» (UA0000044), Радостовский (BY0000069); 3 – Стоход-Нобель (UA0000168) Простыр (BY0000050); 4 – Дубровицкий (UA0000186) болото Морочное (BY0000061); 5 – Ровенский ПЗ (UA0000023), Дубровицко – Сарненский (UA0000103), Познань – Блажове (UA0000339), Ольманські болота (BY0000012); 6 – Чернобыльский биосферный заповедник (UA0000046), Нижняя Припять (BY0000060); 7) Репкинський (UA0000144), Любецкий (UA0000146), Пакульський (UA0000095), Пойма Дняпра (BY0000152).

r – nesting species, p – sedentary species, c – flyaway species, w – wintering species.

Registration of species: U – from Ukrainian side, B – from Belarus side, c – common species (from both sides).

### Annex 3 species of transboundary emerald sites of Ukraine and Moldova

	Species	Origin	Emerald site						Common species
			1	2	3	4	5	6	
<b>Insecta</b>									
1	<i>Ophiogomphus cecilia</i>		U						
2	<i>Lucanus cervus</i>		M	c	c	c	M	c	c
3	<i>Probatiscus subrugosus</i>						U		
4	<i>Cerambyx cerdo</i>			c	M	M	M	M	c
5	<i>Morimus funereus</i>			U					
6	<i>Leptidea morsei</i>		U	M	M	M	M	M	
7	<i>Colias myrmidone</i>			M	M		M	M	
8	<i>Euplagia quadripunctaria</i>			c	M		M	M	c
<b>Mollusca</b>									
1	<i>Unio crassus</i>						U		
<b>Petromyzontiformes</b>									
1	<i>Eudontomyzon mariae</i>		M	M	M	M	M	M	



	Species	Origin	Emerald site						Common species
			1	2	3	4	5	6	
<b>Osteichthyes</b>									
1	<i>Alosa pontica</i>						U		
2	<i>Aspius aspius</i>		M	c	c	c	c	c	
3	<i>Barbus meridionalis</i>		M	c	c	c	M	c	
4	<i>Gobio kessleri</i>		M	c	c	c	c	c	
5	<i>Pelecus cultratus</i>						U		
6	<i>Rhodeus amarus</i>		c	c	c	c	c	c	
7	<i>Cobitis taenia</i>		U	U	U	U	U	U	
8	<i>Misgurnus fossilis</i>		M	c	c	c	c	c	
9	<i>Sabanejewia aurata</i>		M	c	c	c	M	c	
10	<i>Umbra krameri</i>						U		
11	<i>Cottus gobio</i>			M	M		M	M	
12	<i>Gymnocephalus baloni</i>			U	U	U	U	U	
13	<i>Gymnocephalus schraetzer</i>		M						
14	<i>Zingel streber</i>			c	c	c	M	c	
15	<i>Zingel zingel</i>		M	M	M	M	M	M	
16	<i>Zingel asper</i>		M						
<b>Amphibia</b>									
1	<i>Triturus cristatus</i>			U	U	U	U	U	
2	<i>Bombina bombina</i>					M	U		
3	<i>Bombina variegata</i>		M	M	M		M	M	
<b>Reptilia</b>									
1	<i>Emys orbicularis</i>						U		
2	<i>Elaphe quatuorlineata</i>			M	M		M	M	
<b>Aves</b>									
1	<i>Gavia stellata</i>	c					U		
		w		M	M	M	M	M	
2	<i>Gavia arctica</i>	c					U		
		w		M	M		c	M	
3	<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>	c					U		
4	<i>Phalacrocorax pygmeus</i>	r					U		
5	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	r				U	U	U	
		c					U		
6	<i>Ixobrychus minutus</i>	r		M	c	U	c	c	
		c					U		
7	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	r					U		
		c					U		
8	<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>	r					U		
		c					U		
9	<i>Casmerodius albus</i>	r		U	U	U	U	U	
		c		U			U		
		w		M	M		M	M	
10	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	r					U		
		c					U		
		w		M	M		M	M	

	Species	Origin	Emerald site						Common species
			1	2	3	4	5	6	
11	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	r		c	c	U	c	c	c
		c				U			
12	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	c				U			
13	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	c				U			
14	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	r		U	U	U			
		c			U	U	U		
15	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	c		U					
16	<i>Branta ruficollis</i>	c				U			
17	<i>Anser erythropus</i>	c				U			
		w				U			
18	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	c				U			
		w		c	M		c	M	c
19	<i>Cygnus bewickii</i>	w		M	M		c	M	c
20	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>	r		U			U		
		c		U			U		
21	<i>Mergus albellus</i>	w		c	M		c	M	c
22	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	c					U		
		w		M	M		M	M	
23	<i>Pernis apivorus</i>	r	M	c	M	M	M	M	c
		c					U		
24	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	r		c	c	c	M	c	c
		c			U	U	U	U	
25	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	c					U		
		w		U					
26	<i>Circus pygargus</i>	c			U	U	U		
27	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	r		U	U	U	U		
		c			U	U			
		w					U		
28	<i>Buteo rufinus</i>	w					U		
29	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>	c			U	U	U		
30	<i>Hieraaetus pennatus</i>	r		M	M		M	M	
		c					U		
31	<i>Aquila clanga</i>	c					U		
32	<i>Aquila pomarina</i>	c			U	c	U		c
33	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	w			U	U	U		
34	<i>Haliaetus albicilla</i>	r					U		
		w		c	M		c	M	c
35	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>	c				M			
36	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	c					U		
37	<i>Falco columbarius</i>	c					U		
38	<i>Falco vespertinus</i>	c	U		U	U	U		
39	<i>Grus grus</i>	w		M	M		M	M	
40	<i>Porzana porzana</i>	r					U		
		c					U		
41	<i>Porzana parva</i>	r					U		
		c					U		

	Species	Origin	Emerald site						Common species
			1	2	3	4	5	6	
42	<i>Crex crex</i>	r	U	U	U	U			
		c			U	U			
43	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	r					U		
		c					U		
44	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	c					U		
45	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>	c					U		
46	<i>Gallinago media</i>	c					U		
47	<i>Glareola pratincola</i>	c					U		
48	<i>Larus melanocephalus</i>	c					U		
49	<i>Larus minutus</i>	c					U		
		w					U		
50	<i>Larus genei</i>	c					U		
51	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>	r					U		
		c			U	U			
52	<i>Chlidonias hybridus</i>	r					U		
		c		M			U		
53	<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>	c					U		
54	<i>Sterna caspia</i>	c					U		
55	<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>	c					U		
56	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	r				M			
		c					U		
57	<i>Sterna albifrons</i>	c					U		
58	<i>Bubo bubo</i>	p		c	c	c	M	c	c
59	<i>Asio flammeus</i>	r		U					
60	<i>Strix uralensis</i>	w		M	M		M	M	
61	<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>	r		c	c	c	M	c	c
		c			U	U		U	
62	<i>Coracias garrulus</i>	r	M	M	M	M	c	M	c
		c					U		
63	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	r		U	U	U	U		
		c					U		
64	<i>Picus canus</i>	p	U	c	c	U	c	c	c
65	<i>Dendrocopos siriacus</i>	r	M		U	U			
		p				M			
66	<i>Dendrocopos medius</i>	p	U	c	c	c	c	c	c
67	<i>Melanocorypha calandra</i>	c					U		
68	<i>Anthus campestris</i>	r	M	M	M		M	M	
		c					U		
69	<i>Lanius collurio</i>	r	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
		c			U	U	U	U	
70	<i>Lanius minor</i>	r	c	U	U	c	U	U	c
		c			U	U	U		
71	<i>Sylvia nisoria</i>	r	U		U	U	U		
		c					U		
		w				M			
72	<i>Ficedula albicollis</i>	r	c			M			c

	Species	Origin	Emerald site						Common species
			1	2	3	4	5	6	
		c					U		
73	<i>Ficedula parva</i>	c					U		
74	<i>Oenanthe pleschanka</i>	r					U		
		c					U		
75	<i>Luscinia svecica</i>	c			U	U	U		
		r			U	U	U		
76	<i>Emberiza hortulana</i>	c					U		
<b>Mammalia</b>									
1	<i>Rhinolophus ferrumequinum</i>			M	M	M	M	M	
2	<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>			c	c	c	M	c	c
3	<i>Myotis myotis</i>			U	U	U		U	
4	<i>Myotis blythii</i>					M			
5	<i>Myotis dasycneme</i>			U	U	U		U	
6	<i>Canis lupus</i>		M						
7	<i>Mustela eversmanii</i>						U		
8	<i>Mustela lutreola</i>		M				U		
9	<i>Lutra lutra</i>		M	c	c	c	c	c	c

**Symbols:** 1 – Hazel grouse (UA0000194) и MD0000005; 2 – Podolsk Dniester (UA0000245) and MD0000005; 3 – Lyadova-Murafa (UA0000149) and MD0000005; 4 – Lyadova-Murafa (UA0000149) and MD0000014; 5 – Dniester Estuary (UA0000141) and MD0000005; 6 – Lyadova-Murafa (UA0000149) and MD0000005.

r – nesting species, p – sedentary, flyaway species, w – wintering species.

Registration of species: U – from Ukrainian side, M – from Moldova side, c – common species (on both sides).

**Annex 4 The environmental status of animals TES of Ukraine, Belarus and Moldova, which are specified in Resolution 6 (1998) of the Bern Convention, EU Directives 92/43 / EEC (Habitat Directive) and 2009/147 / EC (Bird Directive) and other documents**

	Species	Red Book of Ukraine, category	Red Book of Belarus	Red Book of Moldova	IUCN *	Europe. red list, category *	Bonn Convention, annex *	SPEC category ***
1	<i>Coenagrion ornatum</i>							
2	<i>Ophiogomphus cecilia</i>	VA	IV					
3	<i>Leucorrhinia pectoralis</i>			CR				
4	<i>Graphoderus bilineatus</i>	IK	III					

	Species	Red Book of Ukraine, category	Red Book of Belarus	Red Book of Moldova	IUCN *	Europe. red list, category *	Bonn Convention, annex *	SPEC category ***
5	<i>Dytiscus latissimus</i>	IK	III		VU	E		
6	<i>Lucanus cervus</i>	R	II	VU	NT			
7	<i>Stephanopachys linearis</i>							
8	<i>Stephanopachys substriatus</i>							
9	<i>Cucujus cinnaberinus</i>	VA	IV	CR	VU	E		
10	<i>Phryganophilus ruficollis</i>							
11	<i>Probaticus subrugosus</i>							
12	<i>Boros schneideri</i>		III					
13	<i>Cerambyx cerdo</i>	VA	III	CR	VU	E		
14	<i>Morimus funereus</i>	VA		EN	VU	E		
15	<i>Eriogaster catax</i>				DD	E		
16	<i>Leptidea morsei</i>			VU				
17	<i>Colias myrmidone</i>		IV					
18	<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>		III					
19	<i>Euphydryas maturna</i>		IV	EN		E		
20	<i>Coenonympha oedippus</i>		III		LR/nt	E		
21	<i>Lycaena dispar</i>				LR	E		
22	<i>Maculinea nausithous</i>							
23	<i>Maculinea teleius</i>							
24	<i>Polyommatus eroides</i>	E	I					
25	<i>Euplagia quadripunctaria</i>			VU				
26	<i>Unio crassus</i>		III		LR/nt	V		
27	<i>Eudontomyzon mariae</i>	E		CR		V		
28	<i>Alosa pontica</i>				VU			
29	<i>Aspius aspius</i>							
30	<i>Barbus meridionalis</i>							
31	<i>Romanogobio albipinnatus</i>							
32	<i>Romanogobio kessleri</i>	VA						
33	<i>Pelecus cultratus</i>			VU				
34	<i>Phoxinus phoxinus</i>		III					
35	<i>Rhodeus amarus</i>							
36	<i>Cobitis taenia</i>							
37	<i>Misgurnus fossilis</i>							
38	<i>Sabanejewia aurata</i>				DD			
39	<i>Umbra krameri</i>	R		EN	VU	V		
40	<i>Cottus gobio</i>							
41	<i>Gymnocephalus baloni</i>	NE						
42	<i>Gymnocephalus schraetzer</i>	VA		VU				

	Species	Red Book of Ukraine, category	Red Book of Belarus	Red Book of Moldova	IUCN *	Europe. red list, category *	Bonn Convention, annex *	SPEC category ***
43	<i>Zingel streber</i>	R		VU		V		
44	<i>Zingel zingel</i>	R		VU		V		
45	<i>Triturus cristatus</i>		IV	VU				
46	<i>Bombina bombina</i>			VU				
47	<i>Bombina variegata</i>	VA		EN				
48	<i>Emys orbicularis</i>		III	EN	LR/nt	NT		
49	<i>Elaphe quatuorlineata</i>	VA		CR				
50	<i>Gavia stellata</i>						2	3
51	<i>Gavia arctica</i>		II			VU	2	3
52	<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>	E		EN			1, 2	3
53	<i>Phalacrocorax pygmeus</i>	E		CR			2	
54	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>		III	VU			2	3
55	<i>Ixobrychus minutus</i>		II				2	3
56	<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>	R		EN				3
57	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>		IV					3
58	<i>Egretta alba</i> ( <i>Casmerodius albus</i> )			EN			2	
59	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>							
60	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>			VU			2	3
61	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	VA		CR			2	
62	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	VA		CR			2	
63	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>			VU			2	
64	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	R	III	CR			2	
65	<i>Branta ruficollis</i>	VA		VU	EN	VU	1, 2	
66	<i>Anser erythropus</i>	VA		VU	VU	EN	1, 2	1
67	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>			VU			1, 2	
68	<i>Cygnus bewickii</i>	R				VU	1, 2	
69	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>	VA	I	CR	NT	VU	1, 2	1
70	<i>Mergus albellus</i>		I				1, 2	3
71	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	E	II	CR			2	
72	<i>Pernis apivorus</i>			EN			1, 2	
73	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	VA	III	VU		VU	1, 2	3
74	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	R	III	CR			1, 2	3
75	<i>Circus macrourus</i>	E		CR	NT	EN	1, 2	1
76	<i>Circus pygargus</i>	VA		CR			1, 2	
77	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>						1, 2	
78	<i>Buteo rufinus</i>	R				VU	1, 2	
79	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>	R	II	CR			1, 2	
80	<i>Hieraetus pennatus</i>	R	I	CR			1, 2	
81	<i>Aquila clanga</i>	R	I	CR	VU	EN	1, 2	1
82	<i>Aquila pomarina</i>	R	III	CR			1, 2	
83	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	VA	I	CR			1, 2	
84	<i>Haliaetus albicilla</i>	R	II	CR			1, 2	

	Species	Red Book of Ukraine, category	Red Book of Belarus	Red Book of Moldova	IUCN *	Europe. red list, category *	Bonn Convention, annex *	SPEC category ***
85	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>	E		CR	EN	EN	1, 2	1
86	<i>Falco cherrug</i>	VA		CR	EN	EN	2	1
87	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	R	I	CR			2	
88	<i>Falco columbarius</i>		III				2	
89	<i>Falco vespertinus</i>		I	VU	NT	VU	2	1
90	<i>Lyrurus tetrix</i>	E						3
91	<i>Tetrao urogallus</i>	E						
92	<i>Tetrastes bonasia</i>	VA						
93	<i>Grus grus</i>	R	III				1, 2	
94	<i>Porzana porzana</i>			VU			2	
95	<i>Porzana parva</i>		IV	VU			2	
96	<i>Crex crex</i>		III	EN	NT			2
97	<i>Burhinus oedinenus</i>	HO	I			VU	2	3
98	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>		III				2	
99	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	VA		VU			2	
100	<i>Tringa glareola</i>						1, 2	3
101	<i>Xenus cinereus</i>		III				1, 2	
102	<i>Phylomachus pugnax</i>		III				1, 2	2
103	<i>Gallinago media</i>	E	II	VU	NT		1, 2	1
104	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>						1, 2	1
105	<i>Glareola pratincola</i>	R		VU			2	3
106	<i>Larus melanocephalus</i>						2	
107	<i>Larus minutus</i>		III					3
108	<i>Larus genei</i>						2	
109	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>						2	3
110	<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>						2	
111	<i>Chlidonias hybridus</i>							
112	<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>					VU	2	3
113	<i>Sterna caspia</i>	VA					2	
114	<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>						2	
115	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>						2	
116	<i>Sterna albifrons</i>	R	II				2	3
117	<i>Bubo bubo</i>	R	II	CR				3
118	<i>Asio flammeus</i>	R	IV	CR				3
119	<i>Aegolius funereus</i>	R						
120	<i>Glaucidium passerinum</i>	VA	IV					
121	<i>Strix uralensis</i>	IK	III					
122	<i>Strix nebulosa</i>	R	II					3
123	<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>							3

	Species	Red Book of Ukraine, category	Red Book of Belarus	Red Book of Moldova	IUCN *	Europe. red list, category *	Bonn Convention, annex *	SPEC category ***
124	<i>Coracias garrulus</i>	E	I	VU	NT	VU	2	2
125	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>		III					3
126	<i>Picus canus</i>							
127	<i>Dryocopus martius</i>							
128	<i>Dendrocopos siriacus</i>							
129	<i>Dendrocopos medius</i>			VU				
130	<i>Dendrocopos leucotos</i>	R	IV					
131	<i>Picoides tridactylus</i>	VA	IV					
132	<i>Melanocorypha calandra</i>			VU				3
133	<i>Lullula arborea</i>							2
134	<i>Anthus campestris</i>		IV					3
135	<i>Lanius collurio</i>							2
136	<i>Lanius minor</i>		II					2
137	<i>Acrocephalus paludicola</i>	E	I		VU	VU		1
138	<i>Sylvia nisoria</i>							
139	<i>Ficedula albicollis</i>		IV				2	
140	<i>Ficedula parva</i>						2	
141	<i>Oenanthe pleschanka</i>						2	
142	<i>Luscinia svecica</i>			EN			2	
143	<i>Emberiza hortulana</i>		II					2
144	<i>Spermophilus suslicus</i>	E	III	VU	NT	NT		
145	<i>Castor fiber</i>							
146	<i>Desmana moschata</i>	E			VU	VU		
147	<i>Rhinolophus ferrumequinum</i>	VA		CR		NT	2	
148	<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>	VA		EN		NT	2	
149	<i>Barbastella barbastellus</i>	E	II	CR	NT	VU	2	
150	<i>Myotis myotis</i>	VA		CR			2	
151	<i>Myotis blythii</i>	VA		VU		NT	2	
152	<i>Myotis dasycneme</i>	E	II	EN	NT	NT	2	
153	<i>Lynx lynx</i>	R	II					
154	<i>Canis lupus</i>							
155	<i>Mustela eversmanii</i>	E		CR				
156	<i>Mustela lutreola</i>	E	I	CR	EN	EN		
157	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	NE		VU	NT	NT		
158	<i>Ursus arctos</i>	E	I					
159	<i>Bison bonasus</i>	EW	III		VU	VU		

Notes. \* information took from «Фауна України: охоронні категорії» (Довідник / О. Годлевська, І. Парнікоза, В. Різун, Г. Фесенко, Ю. Куцоконь, І. Загороднюк, М. Шевченко,



Д. Іноземцева; ред. О. Годлевська, Г. Фесенко. – Видання друге, перероблене та доповнене. – Київ, 2010. – 80 с.).

\*\*<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX%3A32009L0147>

\*\*\*Category SPEC1 – European species with unfavorable conservation status at the global level; SPEC2 – species with an unfavorable conservation status, whose population is concentrated in Europe; SPEC3 – species with an unfavorable conservation status, whose population is not concentrated in Europe.

*Category of Red Book of Ukraine:*

Extinct (ЗН - зникли) - species for which, after repeated searches conducted in typical areas or in other known and possible places of distribution, there is no information about their presence in nature or specially created conditions;

EW (Extinct in the Wild) - species that disappeared in nature, but preserved in specially created conditions.

E (Endangered) - species that are threatened with extinction in natural conditions and the preservation of which is unlikely if the factors that adversely affect the state of their populations continue;

VA (Vulnerable) - species that in the near future may be classified as endangered, if the factors that adversely affect the state of their populations continue;

R – (Rare) species whose populations are small and currently do not belong to the category of endangered or vulnerable, although they are in danger;

NE (Not Evaluated) - species known to be endangered, vulnerable or rare but not yet classified;

IK (insufficiently known) - species that can not be assigned to any of these categories due to lack of necessary complete and reliable information.

#### **Annex 5. Population trends and numbers of nesting birds in Ukraine, Belarus and Moldova identified on TES**

Species		Number of	Share of EU population, %	Trend	%
<i>Gavia arctica</i>	UA	1000-2500 units	10	fluctuation	30-49
	UA	10-12	<1	reduction	33-60
	MD	0 ос.	0	unknown	unknown
<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	UA	10000-15000	25	reduction	10-20
	By	1000-1800	3	stable	0
<i>Ixobrychus minutus</i>	UA	13200-22300	20	fluctuation	10-20
	By	600-1000	<1	increasing	67-100
	MD	1200-1500	2	stable	0
<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	UA	6700-11900	23	increasing	10-20
	MD	30-50	<1	reduction	40-60
<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	UA	26200-32400	15	stable	0-49
	By	10300-13300	6	stable	0-19
<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	UA	330-480	4	increasing	0-19
	By	950-1300	11	increasing	0-19
<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	UA	6900 зим.	11	increasing	23
	By	0	0	-	-
	MD	0-5	<1	reduction	20-29
<i>Cygnus bewickii</i>	UA	50-250 ос.	<1	increasing	20-29
	MD	-	-	-	-
<i>Aythya nyroca</i>	UA	300-600	2	fluctuation	25-30

Species		Number of	Share of EU population, %	Trend	%
	By	50-120	<1	reduction	0-67
<i>Mergus albellus</i>	UA	400-600 oc.	3	reduction	20-29
	MD	3-15 oc.	<1	fluctuation	0
<i>Pernis apivorus</i>	UA	2000-2500	2	stable	0-19
	By	8000-11000	7	stable	0-19
	MD	40-60	<1	stable	0-19
<i>Milvus migrans</i>	UA	1000-1500	1	reduction	20-45
	By	200-230	<1	stable	0
	MD	30-50	<1	fluctuation	0
<i>Circus pygargus</i>	UA	1500-2400	4	stable	0-19
	By	3000-5000	8	stable	0-19
<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	UA	13800-23600	16	stable	5-19
	By	6000-9000	6	stable	0-19
<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>	UA	160-300	2	increasing	0-19
	By	600-700	6	stable	0-19
<i>Aquila clanga</i>	UA	30-45	4	fluctuation	10-20
	By	120-160	16	reduction	20
<i>Aquila pomarina</i>	UA	500-1000	4	increasing	0-19
	By	3200-3800	21	stable	0-19
	MD	2-5	<1	reduction	30-49
<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	UA	260-370	5	increasing	30-49
	By	85-105	2	increasing	0-9
	MD	0		reduction	100
<i>Falco vespertinus</i>	UA	3200-5100	9	reduction	10-20
	By	10-30	<1	increasing	0-100
<i>Lyrurus tetrix</i>	UA	1600-3000	<1	reduction	20-25
	By	18000	1	reduction	30
<i>Tetrao urogallus</i>	UA	800-1000	<1	reduction	30-49
	By	2500-3000	<1	stable	0-19
<i>Grus grus</i>	UA	700-850	<1	poct	20-29
	By	800-1500	1	stable	0-19
<i>Porzana porzana</i>	UA	26000-43000	18	reduction	0-19
	By	25000-30000	14	stable	0-19
<i>Porzana parva</i>	UA	26000-43000	34	reduction	0-19
	By	2000-3000	2	stable	0-19
<i>Crex crex</i>	UA	83400-154000	7	fluctuation	10-15
	By	26000-32000	2	reduction	4-47
<i>Tringa glareola</i>	UA	0-10	<1	fluctuation	10-20
	By	30-50	<1	increasing	233-500
<i>Xenus cinereus</i>	UA	300-500	<1	increasing	0-9
	By	100-150	<1	increasing	0-9
<i>Phylomachus pugnax</i>	UA	100-150	<1	reduction	20-50
	By	2000-2400	<1	reduction	20
<i>Gallinago media</i>	UA	500-700	<1	reduction	20-30
	By	4600-6000	6	fluctuation	0-30
<i>Chlidonias niger</i>	UA	12000-26000	17	fluctuation	10-40

Species		Number of	Share of EU population, %	Trend	%
	By	6000-22000	11	fluctuation	25-267
<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>	UA	15000-45000	21	fluctuation	30-49
	By	8000-30000	13	stable	0-19
<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>	UA	5000-8500	10	increasing	5-14
	By	200-400	<1	stable	0-19
<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	UA	40000-55000	11	fluctuation	20-29
	By	14000-40000	6	stable	0-19
<i>Sterna albifrons</i>	UA	2500-4000	7	fluctuation	10-35
	By	900-1100	2	stable	0
<i>Bubo bubo</i>	UA	150-200	<1	increasing	5-10
	By	250-400	1	stable	0
	MD	0-5	<1	reduction	20-40
<i>Asio flammeus</i>	UA	850-1700	1	reduction	10-25
	By	500-1500	<1	stable	0
<i>Aegolius funereus</i>	UA	150-350	<1	fluctuation	20-29
	By	2500-5000	2	stable	0-19
<i>Glaucidium passerinum</i>	UA	150-350	<1	fluctuation	20-29
	By	1200-2000	2	stable	0-19
<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>	UA	16000-23000	2	fluctuation	10-20
	By	35000-50000	5	stable	0
	MD	200-300	<1	stable	0
<i>Coracias garrulus</i>	UA	4000-5000	8	reduction	10-15
	MD	30-60	<1	reduction	20-40
<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	UA	6000-9500	6	fluctuation	10-15
	By	5000-8000	5	increasing	33-66
<i>Picus canus</i>	UA	11000-15000	5	stable	0-9
	By	8000-12000	4	stable	0-19
	MD	700-900	<1	stable	0-19
<i>Dryocopus martius</i>	UA	5000-9400	<1	increasing	0-19
	By	45000-80000	6	stable	0-19
<i>Dendrocopos medius</i>	UA	6000-9500	3	stable	0-9
	By	5000-9000	3	stable	0-19
	MD	50-80	<1	reduction	30-49
<i>Dendrocopos leucotos</i>	UA	570-930	<1	stable	30-49
	By	5000-6000	1	stable	0-19
<i>Picoides tridactylus</i>	UA	340-530	<1	stable	0-19
	By	3000-5000	<1	stable	0-19
<i>Lullula arborea</i>	UA	8000-12000	<1	fluctuation	5-15
	By	20000-35000	<1	stable	0
<i>Anthus campestris</i>	UA	27500-44500	3	fluctuation	10-20
	By	2000-3000	<1	stable	0
<i>Lanius collurio</i>	UA	350000-460000	4	fluctuation	5-10
	By	50000-70000	<1	stable	0
	MD	40000-50000	<1	stable	0
<i>Lanius minor</i>	UA	20000-35000	5	fluctuation	5-10
	MD	3000-5000	<1	fluctuation	0

Species		Number of	Share of EU population, %	Trend	%
<i>Acrocephalus paludicola</i>	UA	2600-3400	27	fluctuation	10-20
	By	3086-7029	42	reduction	47-55
<i>Sylvia nisoria</i>	UA	67000-102000	12	stable	5-14
	By	8000-15000	2	stable	0-19
<i>Ficedula albicollis</i>	UA	580000-700000	34	increasing	10-19
	By	3000-6000	<1	stable	0-19
	MD	20000-25000	1	stable	0-19
<i>Ficedula parva</i>	UA	150000-200000	4	stable	10-19
	By	60000-100000	2	stable	0-19
<i>Luscinia svecica</i>	UA	235000-280000	4	stable	0-9
	By	5000-10000	<1	stable	0-9
<i>Emberiza hortulana</i>	UA	58000-67000	1	reduction	5-15
	By	2500-4000	<1	stable	0