

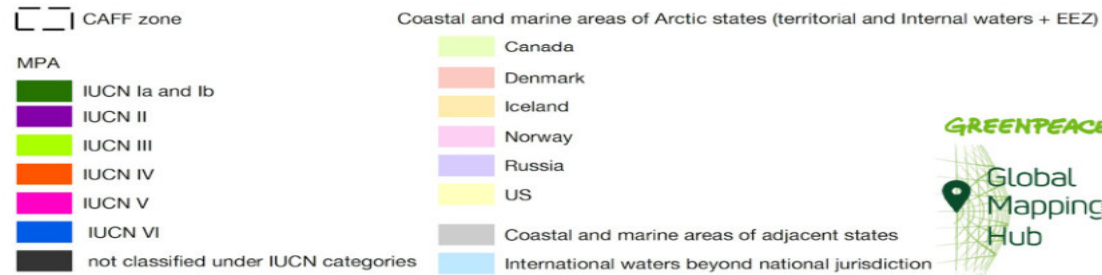
An aerial photograph showing a dark whale swimming in a narrow lead of open water between large, white ice floes. The whale is positioned in the lower-left quadrant of the lead. The surrounding ice is broken and jagged, with some smaller ice pieces floating nearby.

Arctic Ocean on track to meet 2020 protection target - in the year 2113

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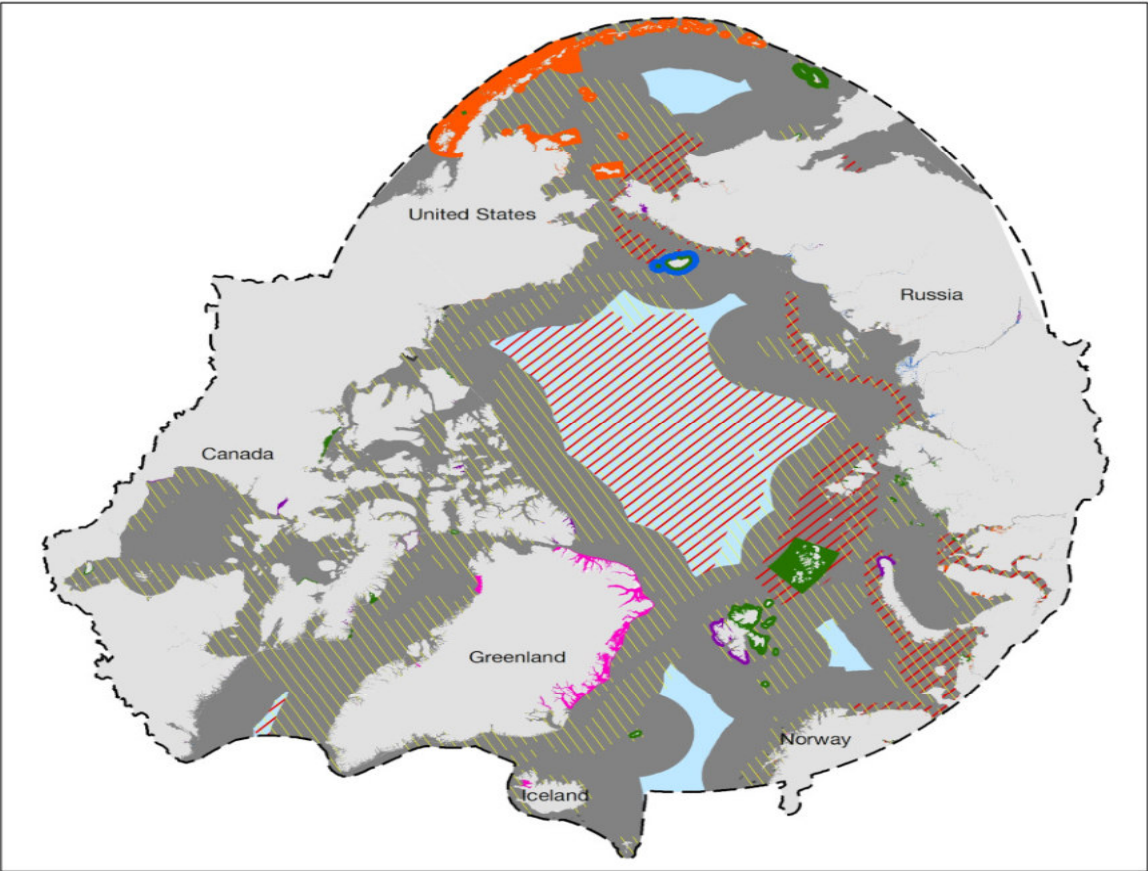
Greenpeace Russia

Marine Protected Areas in the Arctic



Data: CAFF/ABDS. Arctic Protected Areas – 2017
 Claus S. et al.(Flanders Marine Institute) (2018).
 MarineRegions.org.

Areas of heightened ecological, biological and cultural significance in the Arctic (EBSA, AMSA and MPA)



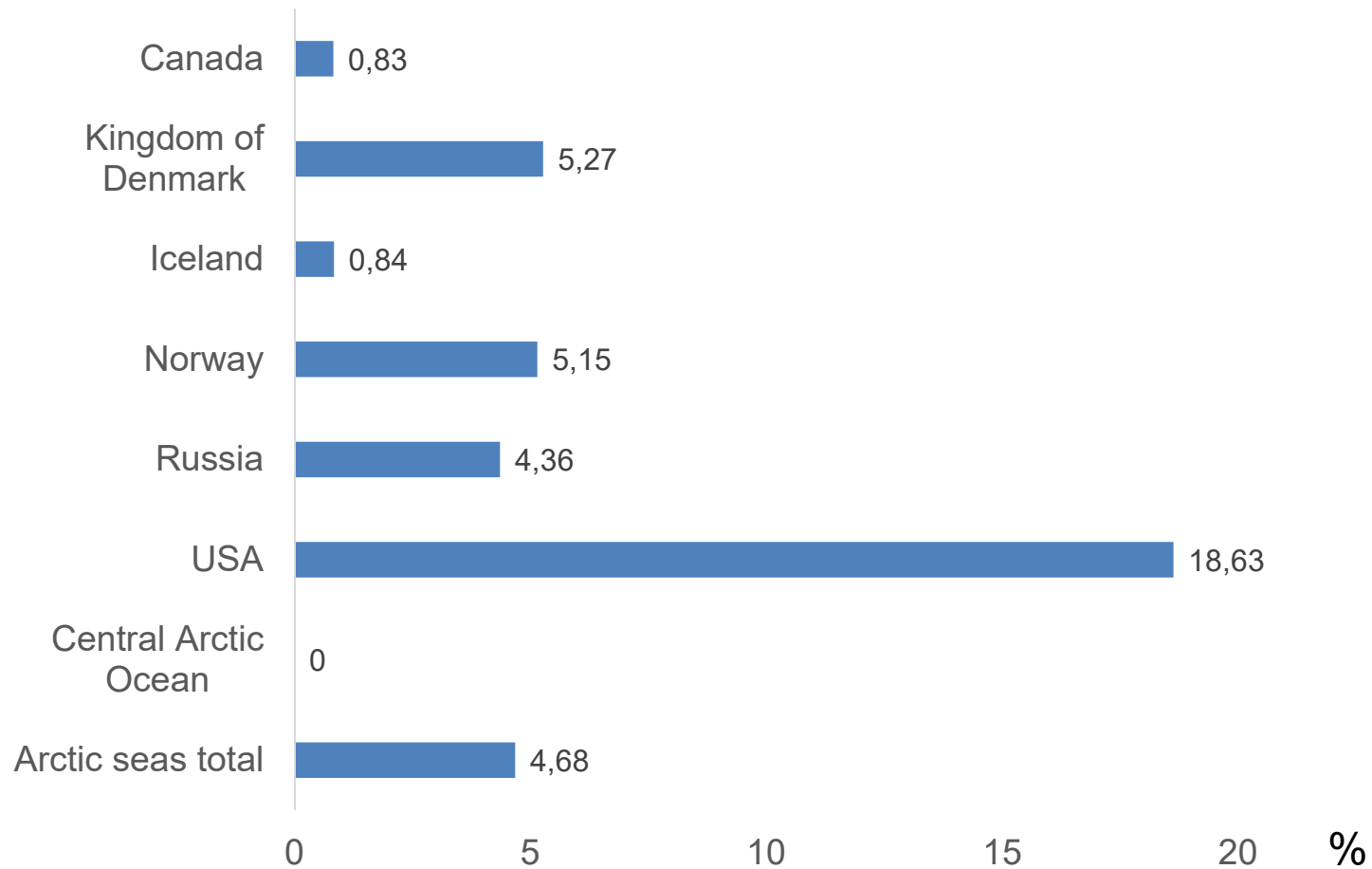
- ☐ CAFF zone
- ▨ AMSA
- ▨ EBSA
- Coastal and marine areas of Arctic states (territorial and internal waters + EEZ)
- International waters beyond national jurisdiction
- MPA
 - IUCN Ia and Ib
 - IUCN II
 - IUCN III
 - IUCN IV
 - IUCN V
 - IUCN VI
 - not classified under IUCN categories



Data Source: The Arctic Biodiversity Data Service (ABDS) Data Portal

Data: CAFF/ABDS. Arctic Protected Areas - 2017

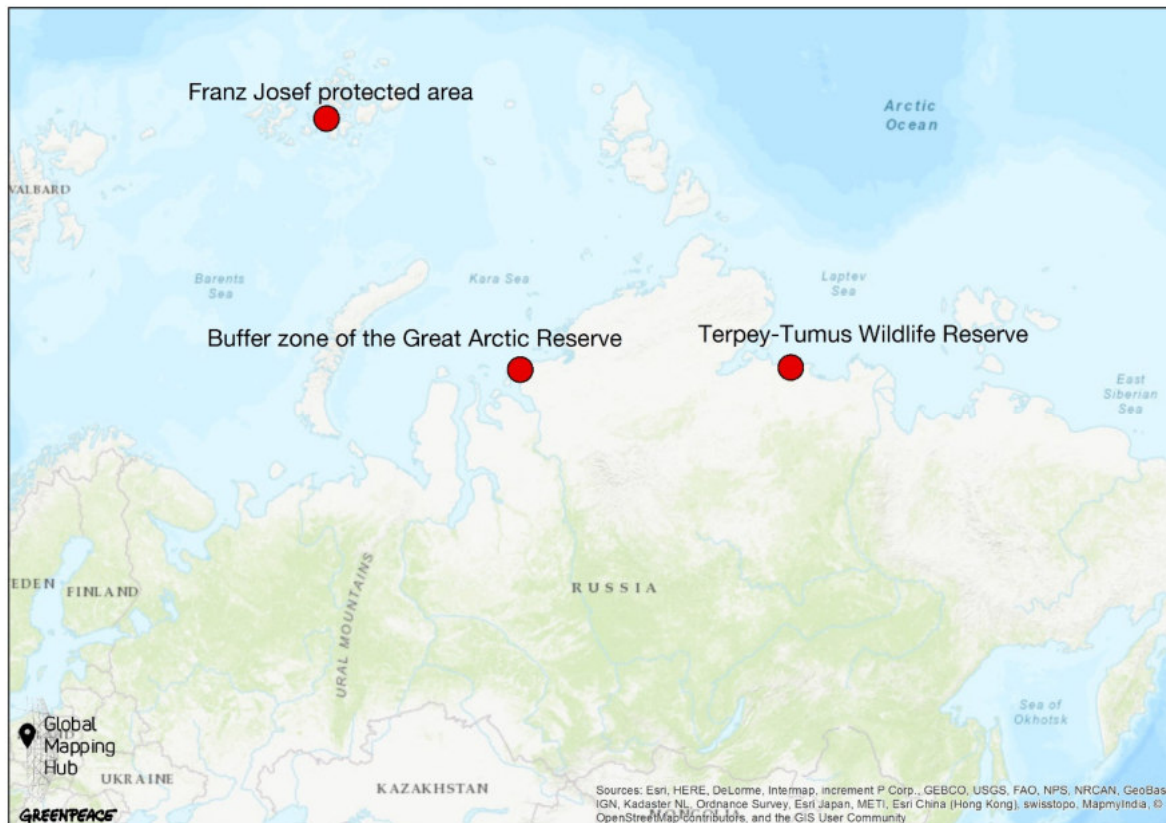
% Arctic coastal and marine areas protected






Data: CAFF/ABDS. Arctic Protected Areas - 2017

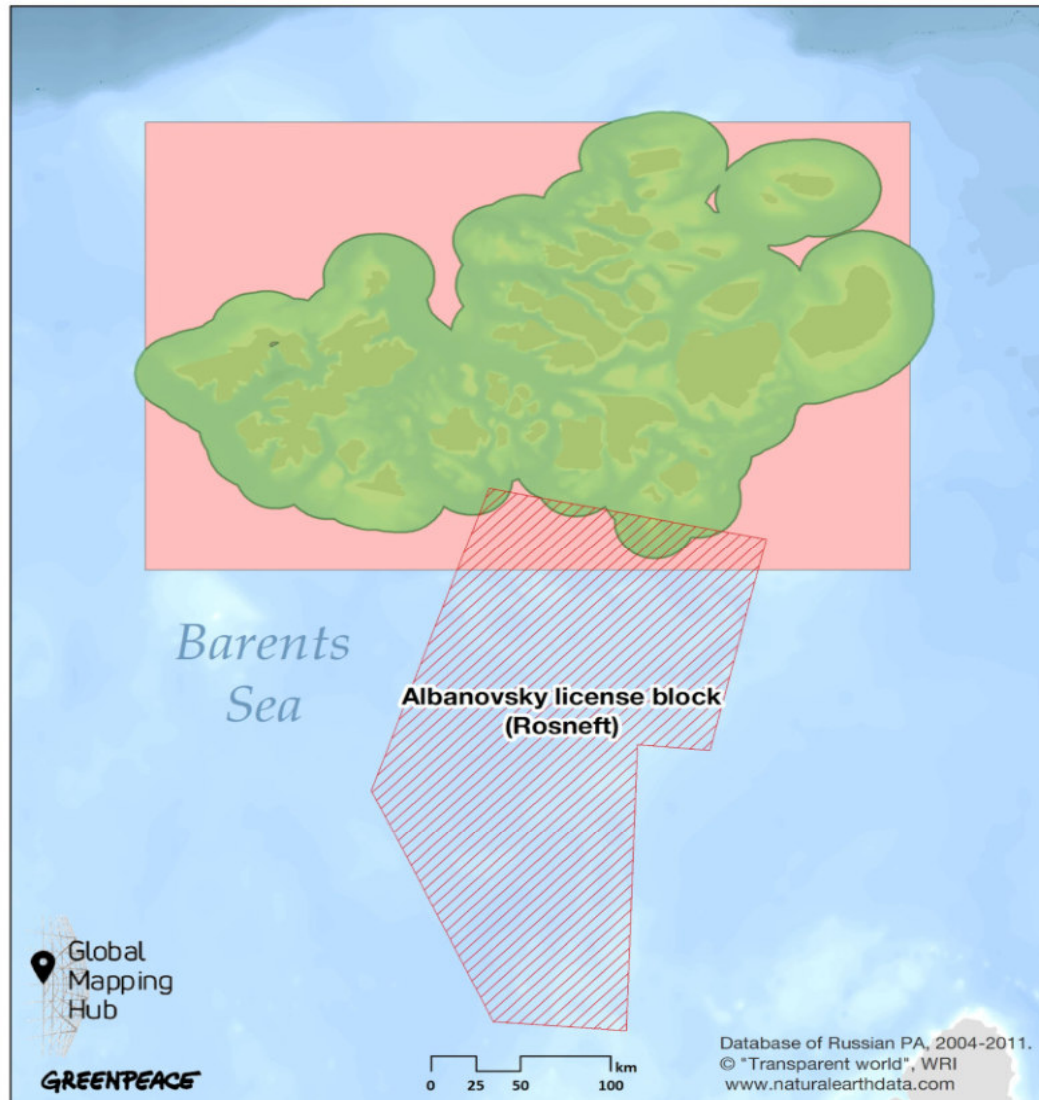
THREE WORRYING CASES IN RUSSIA: UNIQUE MARINE PROTECTED AREAS UNDER THREAT

- Urgent intervention in the Arctic States by the international scientific community is needed to protect especially vulnerable and important areas of our planet.
- **What is happening now:**
- The reduction of the Franz Joseph Protected Area by 12,6 % due to planned oil exploration
- Preparation for oil exploration in the territory of the wildlife reserve “Terpey-Tumus”
- Construction of coal terminals, extraction, and transportation on the buffer zone of the Great Arctic State Nature Reserve



Franz Josef protected area

-  Rosneft license block
-  Existing area of Russkaya Arctica national park
-  Area of former Franz Josef Land Nature Reserve not included into national park





https://greenpeacerussia.carto.com/viz/59fe4873-ad6d-4090-9dab-a9df55879f24/embed_map

Little auk nest on Franz Josef Land. Scientists have described about 70 colonies: about half a million birds in total. Little auks sometimes overcome distances of 100-200 km to get to the rich feeding areas.



Franz Josef Land is the northeast limit of the nesting range of Northern fulmars. They are travelling far beyond the archipelago.

The most widespread species of cetaceans in the water area of Franz Josef Land is the white whale. The waters from Franz Josef Land to Severnaya Zemlya are essential to the important summer feeding months of the white whales of the Kara-Barents Sea herd.






The waters of Franz Josef Land are the most common meeting places of narwhal in the Russian Arctic. This is a protected rare species. As a rule, sea unicorns choose to be near drifting ice, not avoiding areas with significant depths.

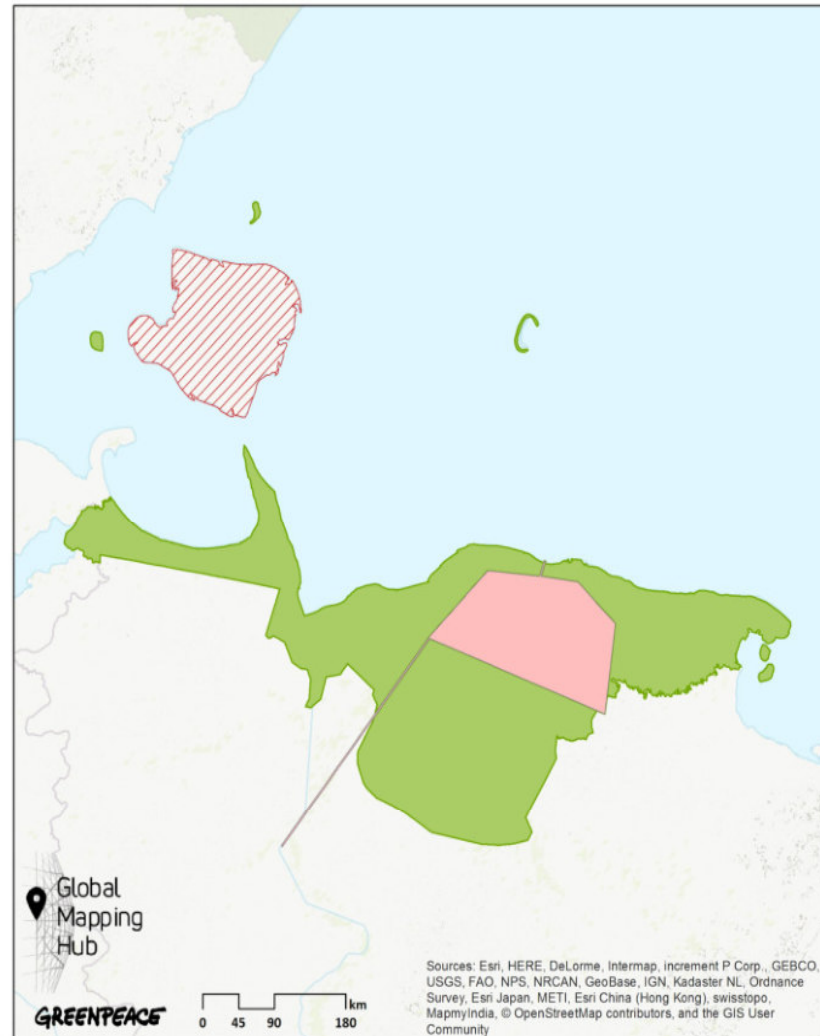
- ***Arctic coastal states need to make a step change to become responsible stewards of the Arctic Ocean. If the present rate of 2005-2016 continues, the Arctic seas will only reach the globally agreed target to protect at least 10% of oceans and coastal areas in the year 2113.***
- ***Russia should restore protected status for the Barents sea waters around “Franz-Josef Land” which were part of the liquidated state federal reserve (zakaznik) “Franz-Josef Land” but were not inscribed into the national park “Russian Arctic”, or included in the buffer zone of the park.***

Planned oil exploration on the territory of wildlife reserve

- The resource wildlife reserve “Terpey-Tumus” was created to protect, restore and reproduce biodiversity, including rare and endangered species of animals and plants as listed in the Red Book, protection of their habitat and vegetation, migration routes and winter quarters, and keeping general environmental balance.

Terpey-Tumus Wildlife Reserve

-  Area excluded from Terpey-Tumus Wildlife Reserve for oil extraction
-  Existing area of Terpey-Tumus Wildlife Reserve
-  Area planned to be excluded from Wildlife Reserve for Rosneft oil extraction



Within this, according to the strategy of polar bear preservation in the Russian Federation, key wildlife habitat areas of polar bears are preserved in **the resource wildlife reserve of the Sakha Republic (Yakutiya) “Terpey-Tumus”** (total area 1112000 ha) , including places of bear lairs and hunting.



The development of oil structures will lead to the destruction of natural habitats of endangered animal species listed in the Red Book.

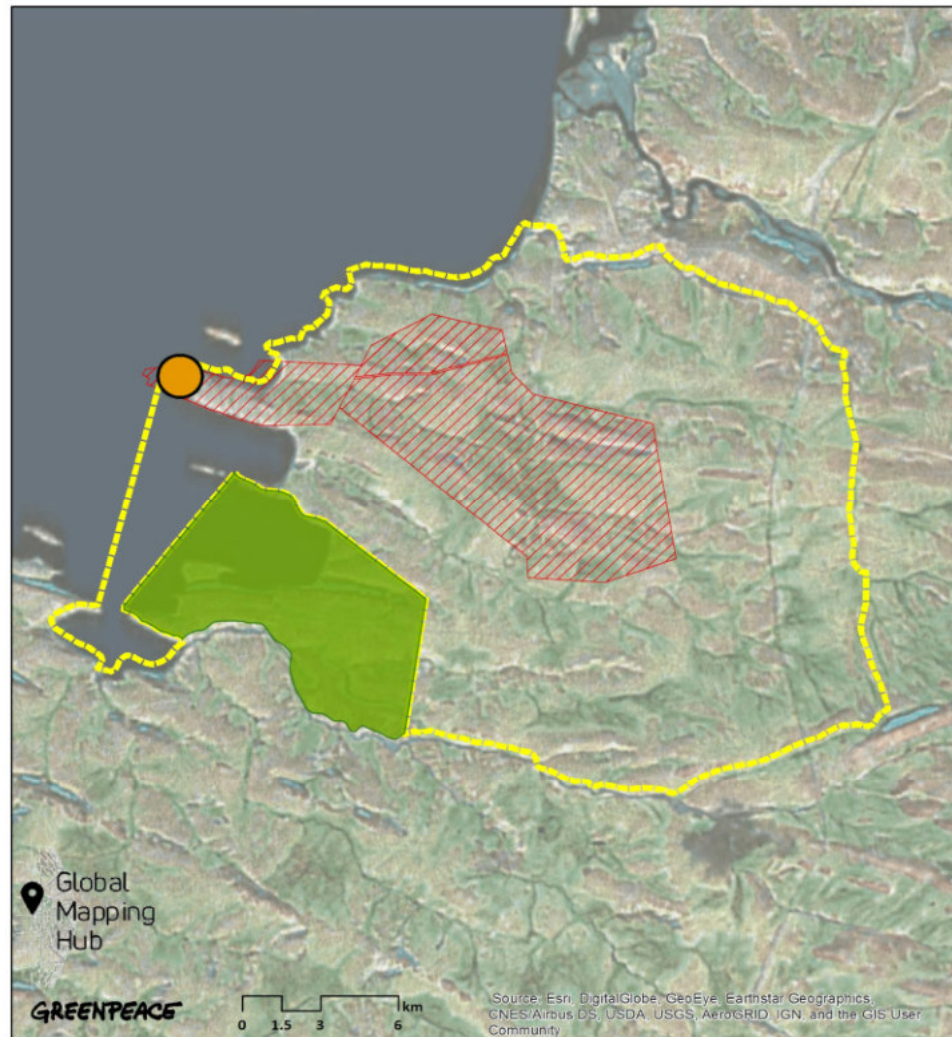
This is a direct violation of Federal Wildlife Protection Law.

Nevertheless, the Ministry of Natural Resources is working to make the government of the Republic of Sakha change the borders of the wildlife reserve to give license for oil drilling.

In the buffer zone of the big Arctic State Nature Reserve (field “Bukhta Meduza” (Jelly-fish bay), Sea-gull cape area), a coal terminal is being built. Formally, they are still at the state environmental assessment stage of the project “*The construction of temporary uploading terminals in the sea port Dikson for coal deposits development*”. However, parts of the constructions have been built already.

Buffer zone of the Great Arctic Reserve

- Coal terminal on cape Meduza (under construction)
- Area of Great Arctic State Nature Reserve, Meduza bay cluster
- ▭ Borders of buffer zone of Reserve
- ▨ Land plots registered as industrial properties for coal extraction and transportation



In fact, officials in the Ministry of Natural Resources are trying to legalize coal mining and the construction of a port in the immediate vicinity of the reserve in its buffer zone.

Allowing the construction and mining of mineral resources in the buffer zone of the reserve not only makes its creation meaningless, but also threatens the unique natural complexes of the reserve itself.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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