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CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF EUROPEAN WILDLIFE
AND NATURAL HABITATS

Standing Committee

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**Wind farms in Balchik and Kaliakra –Via Pontica
(Bulgaria)**

REPORT BY THE NGO

Document prepared by:
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SUMMARY

This document provides information on implementation of Recommendation No. 130 (2007) on the windfarms planned near Balchik and Kaliakra, and other wind farm developments on the Via Pontica route, Bulgaria, up to early August 2010.

It appears that the Bulgarian authorities are still not implementing most aspects of the Recommendation. The case continues to be at a very critical stage. In addition to the wind farm projects, Balchik and Kaliakra proposed Emerald Network/Natura 2000 sites are being damaged by a large number of other developments, including tourist complexes, golf courses and infrastructure, which are also being planned and consented without proper regard to the nature value of the sites.

At the end of November 2008 the European Commission sent the Bulgarian Government a first warning letter (Letter of Formal Notice) because of the lack of adequate protection of Kaliakra IBA – both the approved SPA (Special Protection Area) and the area of the IBA that is excluded from Natura 2000. Thus the EC opened a second infringement procedure against Bulgaria related to Kaliakra. The first was opened in June 2008 when the Commission sent Bulgaria a first warning letter because of insufficient designation of 6 IBAs as SPAs, including Kaliakra. In late October 2009 the European Commission opened a third infringement procedure against Bulgaria by sending a first warning letter in relation to the huge level of wind farm development along the Black Sea Coast without proper EIA procedures.

Without international intervention Balchik and Kaliakra Emerald Network/Natura 2000 sites of exceptional value for globally threatened birds and other animals, plants and habitats listed in the Annexes of the Habitats Directive and Appendices of the Bern Convention, could be further damaged – there has already been irreparable damage. Further other sites of international value along the Northern Black Sea coast have also recently become threatened by the wind farm development. This situation is in contravention of Articles 2, 3, 4 and 6(b) of the Convention, as well as Recommendations No. 93 (2002) and No. 108 (2003) of the Standing Committee.

We thus urge the Bern Convention to take further action, as appropriate, to assist Bulgaria to avoid irreversible damage to Europe's natural heritage. Although there have been some positive steps taken by the Bulgarian authorities since the change of government in late 2009 sadly it seems that without further international pressure the Black Sea coast sites will be damaged further.

Most urgently, the NGOs request that the Bureau:

- *ask the Bulgaria Government for a progress report on implementation of the recommendation, as well as clear action plan of activities for implementing the recommendation.*
- *Urge the EC, immediately, to progress the general SPA designation infringement against Bulgaria as well as the particular infringement case on lack of adequate protection of Kaliakra.*

RECOMMENDATION 130 (2007) – STATE OF IMPLEMENTATION

On 30 November 2006 the Bern Convention on European Wildlife and Natural Habitats ‘opened a file’ on wind farm development on the Via Pontica bird migration route along the Bulgarian Black Sea coast. On 29 November 2007 the Bern Convention adopted recommendation 130 (2007) following the on-spot appraisal carried out in 2007, and consideration of updated information on the case.

In the following sections of the report, we first describe the progress on implementation of each aspect of the recommendation and then outline key developments in relation to the wind farm developments at Kaliakra and Balchik.

1. Review relevant decisions, at the local, regional and national level, concerning wind energy plants and ensure that new plants are not built in the region unless Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) prove they do not have a substantial negative effect on the biological diversity protected under the Convention - EIA reports should be more precise and scientifically sound than those already presented and should formulate independent peer reviewed conclusions;

Review of decisions

To date (August 2010) none of the relevant decisions mentioned above have been reviewed.

The wind farm project of EVN LTD (formerly owned by Universum Energy Ltd) is still stopped by the Ministry of Environment and Water (MoEW). The investor took the MoEW to the Supreme Administrative Court and tried to lobby in favor of the wind farm through German and Austrian Embassies in Sofia, as well as the German Government. Because of actions taken by BSPB and BirdLife International, the German and Austrian politicians withdrew their support for the project. The court case is not finalized. Further information about this is provided below (see page 16).

In July 2010 BSPB made a full updated analysis of the information about wind farm development in Bulgaria, including numerous proposals for big-scale projects in Dobrudzha since beginning of 2010 (table 1). At the beginning of 2010 a total of 3048 wind turbines are operational, approved or planned in Dobrudzha, with 1411 of these concentrated in the territories of Kavarna, Balchik and Shabla Municipalities.

The operational turbines are at least 215, the approved but not operational – 1099, and the turbines under EIA procedure are 902. There are at least a further 801 turbines planned, according the information of RIEW Varna. A 31 turbine project located between Kaliakra and Shabla Lake Complex IBAs was stopped in the beginning of August 2010 during the last stage of EIA procedure¹.

¹ During the Expert Council the Investor took back his project, because negative decision by RIEW Varna was expected. The investor plan to renew the procedure later at least for part of the project.

Table 1. Overview of the wind farm development along the Northern Black Sea Coast (Dobrudzha region², including Balchik and Kaliakra)

Year of approval by RIEW Varna	Location	Operational turbines by the end of 2009		Approved but not operational by the end of 2009		Ongoing EIA procedure	Stopped EIA procedure	Planned	TOTAL
		approved without EIA	Approved through EIA	without EIA	through EIA				
2003-2006 (before opening the case file)	Dobrudzha	81	43	158	39	8		1	330
	Kavarna, Shabla and Balchik Municipalities	74	43	128	39	8		1	293
	Kaliakra IBA (*SPA)	15 (*0)	43 (*35)	11 (*0)	32 (*32)	0		1	102 (*67)
2007 (before recommenda- tion №130)	Dobrudzha	26	53	236	30	96		26	467
	Kavarna, Shabla and Balchik Municipalities	26	53	211	0	1		15	306
	Kaliakra IBA (*SPA)	3 (*0)	47 (*0)	9 (*0)	0	0		0	59(*0)
2008	Dobrudzha	12	0	412	13	20		59	516
	Kavarna, Shabla and Balchik Municipalities	12	0	323	10	13		19	377
	Kaliakra IBA (*SPA)	0	0	11 (*0)	0	0		1	12 (*0)
2009	Dobrudzha	0	0	160	3	632		87	882
	Kavarna, Shabla and Balchik Municipalities	0	0	73	3	238		73	387
	Kaliakra IBA (*SPA)	0	0	2	0	5 (*0)		0	7(*0)
2010	Dobrudzha	0	0	0	0	146	31	628	805
	Kavarna, Shabla and Balchik Municipalities	0	0	0	0	44	31	73	148
	Kaliakra IBA (*SPA)	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
Unknown year (2008 or 2009)	Dobrudzha	0	0	48	0	0	0	0	48
TOTAL	Dobrudzha	119	96	1014	85	902	31	801	3048
	Kavarna, Shabla and Balchik Municipalities	112	96	735	52	304	31	181	1511
	Kaliakra IBA (*SPA)	18(*0)	90 (*35)	33(*0)	32(*32)	5(*0)	0	2(*0)	180(*67)

² Dobrudzha region is situated in North-East Bulgaria between the border with Romania and the city of Varna. The most western part of Dobrudzha is situated about 100 km inland from Kaliakra cape. The Municipalities of Kavarna, Balchik and Shabla municipalities cover the most eastern part of Dobrudzha called "Coastal Dobrudzha". Kaliakra IBA is in Kavarna municipality., Balchik IBA is in Balchik municipality, and Shabla lake Complex IBA and Durankulak Lake Complex IBA are in Shabla Municipality.

By the end of 2009 there are at least 215 wind turbines operational³. Almost all of them (208) are located in Coastal Dobrudzha – 192 in Kavarna Municipality, 9 – in Shabla Municipality and 7 in Balchik Municipality. 119 of the already operational turbines were approved by RIEW Varna without EIA. **In Kaliakra IBA/SPA there are in total 108 wind turbines operational, 35 of which are within the designated SPA.** The newest turbines which started to operate in January 2010 are the 47 wind turbines of AES Company, that are situated in the Kaliakra IBA, on territory that is not designated as SPA.

By 30 June 2010 in total 1099 wind turbines were approved by RIEW Varna in Dobrudzha but there is no confirmation about whether these are constructed or operational⁴. The majority of them (1014) were approved without EIA, and of these 620 were approved in the period 2008-2009, after issuing the Recommendation 130(2007) of the Bern Convention. Of the approved turbines 787 are located in Coastal Dobrudzha (Municipalities Kavarna, Balchik and Shabla). It is just a matter of time until all these turbines are constructed as the construction works in Dobrudzha continue. Of the turbines that are approved but still not constructed **65 fall in Kaliakra IBA. Thirteen of these were approved after the issue of Recommendation 130(2007) of the Bern Convention.**

By 30 June 2010 in total 933 wind turbines in Dobrudzha are or have been subject to EIA procedure. One of the wind farm projects (for 31 turbines), located between Kaliakra IBA and Shabla IBA has been withdrawn by the investor because of an expected negative decision by RIEW. The EIA report for this project was very poor, not much different from those assessed by the Convention before. It did not take into consideration the cumulative impact of all the operational, approved and planned turbines in the region. In fact although the report was prepared by the same expert that elaborated the report for the AES project, he did not even use or take into consideration his own data from this previous EIA.

At August 2010 902 wind turbines are currently under EIA procedure, with the majority of the decisions to carry out EIA taken in late 2009 after the change of the Government. In Coastal Dobrudzha EIA procedure is going for 304 wind turbines, of which **5 are situated in Kaliakra IBA.**

There are a further 801 planned wind turbines, where it is not known if the decision of RIEW Varna is that they should be subject of EIA or not because relevant decisions by RIEW Varna are not found in internet⁵. 181 of them are situated in Coastal Dobrudzha (municipalities Shabla, Kavarna and Balchik).

Following the detailed analysis given above it can be concluded that the Government has not taken action to reconsider any of the decisions taken, and continued to issue new decisions after the adoption of Recommendation 130 (2007). It seems that since the 2009 elections the new Government has become more responsible, because more projects now are subject of EIA, however in fact the majority of these projects are inland. All the area of Kaliakra IBA, except the majority of steppe habitats, is now built up with wind farms that are now operational. Further all the IBA is surrounded by operational and approved wind turbines, and more proposals to build turbines are still appearing, although now at a slower rate.

The wind farm development is also expanding to the north, south and to the west covering big areas of Dobrudzha and creating a huge barrier on Via Pontica migration route. Below are presented series of maps (Figures 1-4) some of which have previously been presented to the Bern Convention together

³ The information is provided by the electricity companies in Bulgaria. Not all the wind farm projects that are operational are included in the list, because for some of them it is not possible to relate these to any of the decisions issued by RIEW Varna. This is because the exact location is not given by the electricity companies, because the investor is not named, or because the investor has changed.

⁴ Some of them are operational or constructed but the information available is not comparable (see previous comment).

⁵ The RIEW Varna did not publish on internet (as the law required) the decisions taken since 14 April 2010 and 20 August 2010, when the analysis for this report was elaborated

with maps of the state of development this year. From these it is very clear that when BSPB first started to alert the Bern Convention about the expected problems with migratory birds in Dobrudzha and the Black Sea Coast there were only a few wind farm projects, situated in the most problematic places. Now, 5 years later, the problem is not solved – Kaliakra is not saved from wind farms. Instead the problem is expanded - the Kaliakra IBA is completely isolated and many other IBAs, as well as Kaliakra and Balchik, are directly affected – Shabla, Durankulak, Belite Skali, Batova, Chairya, Suha Reka, Hursovska Reka and Provadiisko-Royaksko Plateau.

2. Fully reconsider the development of approved windfarms projects in the Balchik and Kaliakra region situated within or nearby sites designated as important bird areas and special areas of conservation;

Other than the decision to stop construction of the EVN project (see above) the MoEW/RIEW did not reconsider any of the approved windfarms projects in or near the Balchik and Kaliakra IBAs.

Since our 2009 report for Bern there are no new approved wind turbines in Kaliakra and Balchik IBAs, but new turbines continue to be approved in the areas surrounding these IBAs, as well as in other IBAs in Dobrudzha listed above. There are the following turbines at a distance less than 10 km from IBAs, approved or planned in 2009-2010:

- 216 turbines close to **Kaliakra IBA** – 24 approved, but not constructed yet; 137 – under ongoing EIA procedure; and the rest – 55 planned;
- 64 turbines close to **Balchik IBA** - 7 approved, but not constructed yet; 27 – under ongoing EIA procedure; and the rest – 30 planned;
- 225 turbines close to **Shabla Lake Complex IBA** – 23 approved, but not constructed yet; 168 – under ongoing EIA procedure; and the rest – 34 planned;
- 74 turbines close to **Durankulak Lake IBA** - 19 approved, but not constructed yet; 40 – under ongoing EIA procedure; and the rest – 15 planned;
- 176 turbines close to **Belite Skali IBA** - 28 approved, but not constructed yet; 98 – under ongoing EIA procedure; and the rest – 50 planned;
- 226 turbines close to **Batova IBA** (its western and northern border) - 24 approved, but not constructed yet; 104 – under ongoing EIA procedure; and the rest – 98 planned;
- 105 turbines close to **Chairya IBA** - 8 approved, but not constructed yet; 23 – under ongoing EIA procedure; and the rest – 74 planned;
- 487 turbines close to **Suha Reka IBA** - 11 approved, but not constructed yet; 118 – under ongoing EIA procedure; and the rest – 358 planned;
- 166 turbines close to **Hursovska reka IBA** - 6 approved, but not constructed yet; 80 – under ongoing EIA procedure; and the rest – 80 planned;
- 118 turbines close to **Provadiisko-RoyakskoPlateau** - 20 approved, but not constructed yet; 52 – under ongoing EIA procedure; and the rest – 46 planned;

3. Investigate the possibility of relocating the windfarm projects already under construction as well as the single turbines (whose building is possible without EIA) in order to restore the integrity of sites to be considered as Natura 2000 sites, IBAs, or under other protection status;

According to our information the Bulgarian authorities have not taken any actions to implement this point.

4. Select alternative locations for future and not yet operating turbines based on appropriate data (including long-term monitoring of biodiversity) and assessments (e.g. using multicriteria-analysis); key bird areas, potential SPAs, IBAs, intensive bird migration corridors and sites regularly used by large

flocks of roosting species such as storks and wintering geese must be avoided from windfarm development;

According to our information the Bulgarian authorities have not taken any actions to implement this point.

5. Assess the impact of the current operating turbines;

The Bulgarian authorities have taken no action to implement this point. So far only investors do monitoring of the two big wind farms in Kaliakra IBA. INOS 1 do not publish results from monitoring. AES Geopower published a report on wintering geese, but the data were collected before the start of operation of windfarm.

BSPB carried out 14 days monitoring at INOS 1 wind farm in October 2009. The aim of the monitoring was to test a methodology for assessing impacts by turbines to birds, rather than to do a detailed survey. During this short period of time one killed Eagle Owl and one Herring Gull were found by experts. The killed eagle owl is one of the birds from the pair that breeds in Kaliakra IBA. It was not possible to identify if the victim was a young bird or adult. Local people provided information that one crane was also killed by the turbines and it was hidden by the guards of the wind farm. Only feathers from the bird were found at the place where the bird was hidden. So we think that this is not the only case where dead birds have been removed from that wind park.

Since September 2010 two projects started to be implemented in Coastal Dobrudzha, which include as one of the activities monitoring of impacts of wind turbines on birds. One project targeted to Red-breasted goose conservation (Financed by EC LIFE+ fund; to be implemented by BSPB) and one national scale project targeted at elaborating a sensitivity map and guidance in relation to wind farms and birds (financed by Environmental Operational Programme through MoEW; to be implemented by Bulgarian-Dutch consortium including BSPB and ALTERA). Details are given below.

There is no information about any impact monitoring being carried out at any of the other windfarms in Dobrudzha.

6. Conduct an Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of Bulgaria's wind energy programme, taking into account possible conflicts of wind energy production within the most intensive bird movements areas, in particular along the Black Sea coast;

The Ministry of Economic and Energy (MoEE) is the competent authority to implement this point. The National Energy Strategy was subject of environmental assessment over the last months. It stressed that the Dobrudzha area is very sensitive to wind farm development. During July-August 2010 a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the National Plan for Development of Renewable Energy is under preparation. The plan clearly shows that the planned share of wind farm energy production within the overall energy production is about 10 times lower than the actual approved and planned wind power by 20 June 2010. This means that most of the projects that are under EIA procedure now and the planned ones are in practice not needed to deliver the national strategy, at least not before 2020. The SEA is not yet subject to public consultations.

The EBRD funded project "Ecological and socio-economic assessment of the Bulgarian National Plan for Wind Energy Development", that was described in the 2009 Bern report, was finished in May 2010. About 30 Bulgarian experts – including ornithologists - contributed to the definition of criteria and the assessment under this project. BSPB provided all the available bird data. As a result of the project the highly sensitive areas for birds were defined including the Via Pontica Migration Route. Despite the fact that all the Bulgarian experts agreed that the Via Pontica migration route should be defined as a no-go area for wind farm development, the consultant subsequently changed the interpretation and recommended not to avoid this area but instead only to require detailed EIA reports for projects proposed in this area. Having in mind the scale of wind farm development in Dobrudzha and lack of a moratorium for wind farms along the Black Sea coast, it is clear that the suggested approach will not guarantee safe migratory corridors for birds. According to our non-

official information the MoEW does not endorse the results of this report, but will instead rely on the SEA which is now under elaboration.

7. Establish a strict moratorium on further turbines and windfarm projects in the coastal areas of Bulgaria until EIA and SEA reports mentioned in paragraphs 1 and 6 are completed;

In November 2009 the Bulgarian Government started consultations to set up a temporary moratorium on wind farm and solar farm development until the SEA of the National Plan for Development of Renewable Energy is adopted. Because of the strong opposition by the Energy Sector the moratorium has failed. Nevertheless this action of the government pushed the investors to announce all their intentions for new projects. Within just a few months projects for more than 1000 wind turbines in Dobrudzha were announced (details are given in points 1 and 2 of this report).

In addition, the designation orders for Kaliakra, Shabla Lake Complex, and Durankulak Lake SPAs have been published in the State Gazette with a full ban on wind farm construction.

8. Respect the need to focus on the avoidance of the impacts coming from outside having negative effects on areas of recognised conservation importance;

The Bulgarian authorities have taken no actions to implement this point.

9. take into account the following guidance to improve EIAs for future and not yet operating turbines, including in accordance with “Regulation about the conditions and the order for accomplishment of assessment for compatibility of plans, projects, programmes and investment intentions with the subject and the aims of the conservation of protected zones”:

- *further research and monitor birds, bats, other fauna, vegetations and key landscape-ecological structures and processes influencing biodiversity; to this end long-term monitoring of flora and fauna, review and validation of all data is required, included those from NGOs, institutes and independent scientists;*
- *apply collision modelling of cumulative effects of several wind farms or turbines along intensive flyways, followed by the assessment of the suitability of localities using multicriteria-analysis methods;*
- *develop compulsory procedures to peer review the completeness and quality of biodiversity chapters of EIAs and their conclusions before continuing the administrative and legal processes;*

Since September 2010 the MoEW is going to start implementation of a project “Mapping and identifying the FCS [Favourable Conservation Status] of habitats and birds Phase I”, with a special section “Birds: **Identification and minimizing the risks for the wild birds**”.

The main goals of the project related to the “Birds” section are:

- Elaborated methodology for monitoring of bird migration prepared and submitted in the Executive Environmental Agency⁶ under the Ministry of Environment and Water
- Development of a system for early warning, which will regulate the work of the wind generators
- Development of guidance for conservation of wild birds during wind farm development in Bulgaria
- Development of a map and GIS model with the territories at high risk for birds caused by windfarm development

The minimizing of the risks for wild birds is one of the main activities of the project, which aims to identify the most important sites, which are used by the birds on migration for roosting and foraging as well as the main migratory routes in order to ensure their conservation and minimizing the risks caused by realization of **new investment proposals** and projects at these territories.

⁶ The Agency is responsible for all kind of monitoring of the environment in the country (air, soil, water, biodiversity, protected areas, Natura 2000).

The duration of the project will be approximately 2 years. The project will be implemented by Bulgarian-Dutch consortium including BSPB and ALTERA.

10. Develop guidelines for appropriate planning of the construction of windfarms and/or individual turbines, taking account of the following issues in order to integrate biodiversity conservation concerns:

- *initiate a broad debate on the precautionary principle regarding development projects in relation to sites with outstanding biodiversity values;*
- *take measures for the removal of turbines in case of unacceptable bird collisions where no alternatives exist; this require the drafting of a set of mitigating and compensatory measures when biodiversity losses occur;*

The government is planning to create guidelines as part as the project described above.

KALIAKRA CASE

THE KALIAKRA WIND FARM PROJECTS

This first part of this section presents an overview of the turbines in Kaliakara IBA and its surroundings (part of Balchik municipality and part of General Toshevo municipality), with the aim of providing information about the potential cumulative impacts and which turbines are operational, approved and planned. The second provides updates on some of the individual projects.

By the end of 2009⁷ in the area of municipalities of Kavarna, Shabla, Balchik (part) and General Toshevo (part) there are in total 1379 wind turbines consented by the RIEW Varna, under procedure of approval or planned as follows:

- Consented by RIEW Varna based on EIA report – 146 wind turbines (none of them were subject to Appropriate Assessment procedures).
- Consented by RIEW Varna without EIA – 795 wind turbines (733 visualized on the map),
- Approved (registered in the cadaster map), but no decision is found for them so far – 23 (all visualized)
- Currently under preparation of EIA – 240 wind turbines (231 visualized on the map)
- Initiated procedure for approval (stage – announcement to RIEW) – 179 wind turbines (117 visualized on the map)
- Planned, according to the General spatial plan of the municipality – 25 wind turbines (all visualized)

1275 of these wind turbines are visualized on a map - Figure 1. Of these wind turbines 200 are confirmed as operational already, of which 83 are situated in Kaliakra IBA (Figure 2).

⁷ The new projects announced in 2010 are not included in this assessment [please could you explain why not?]

Figure 1 – Stage of approval/planning

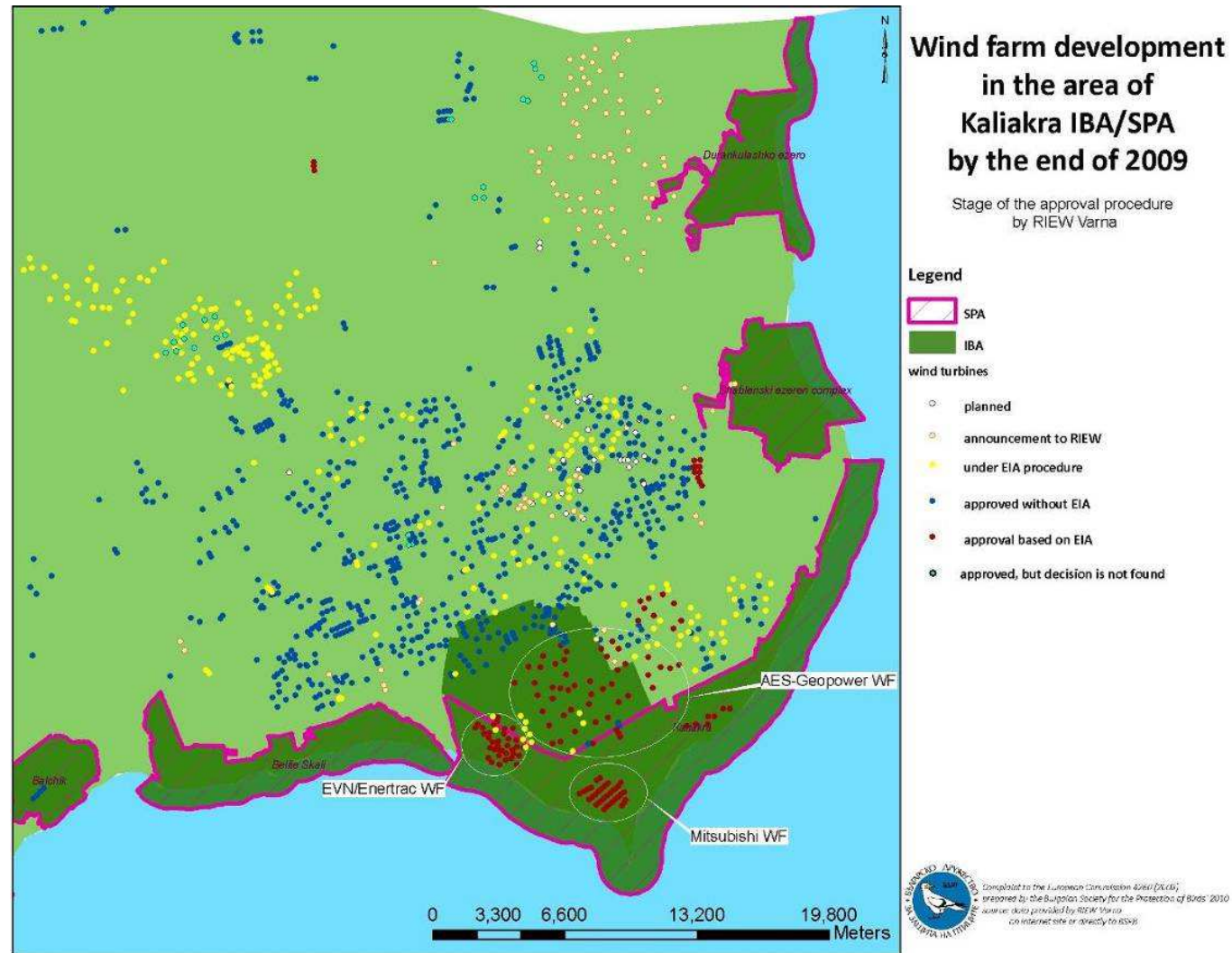
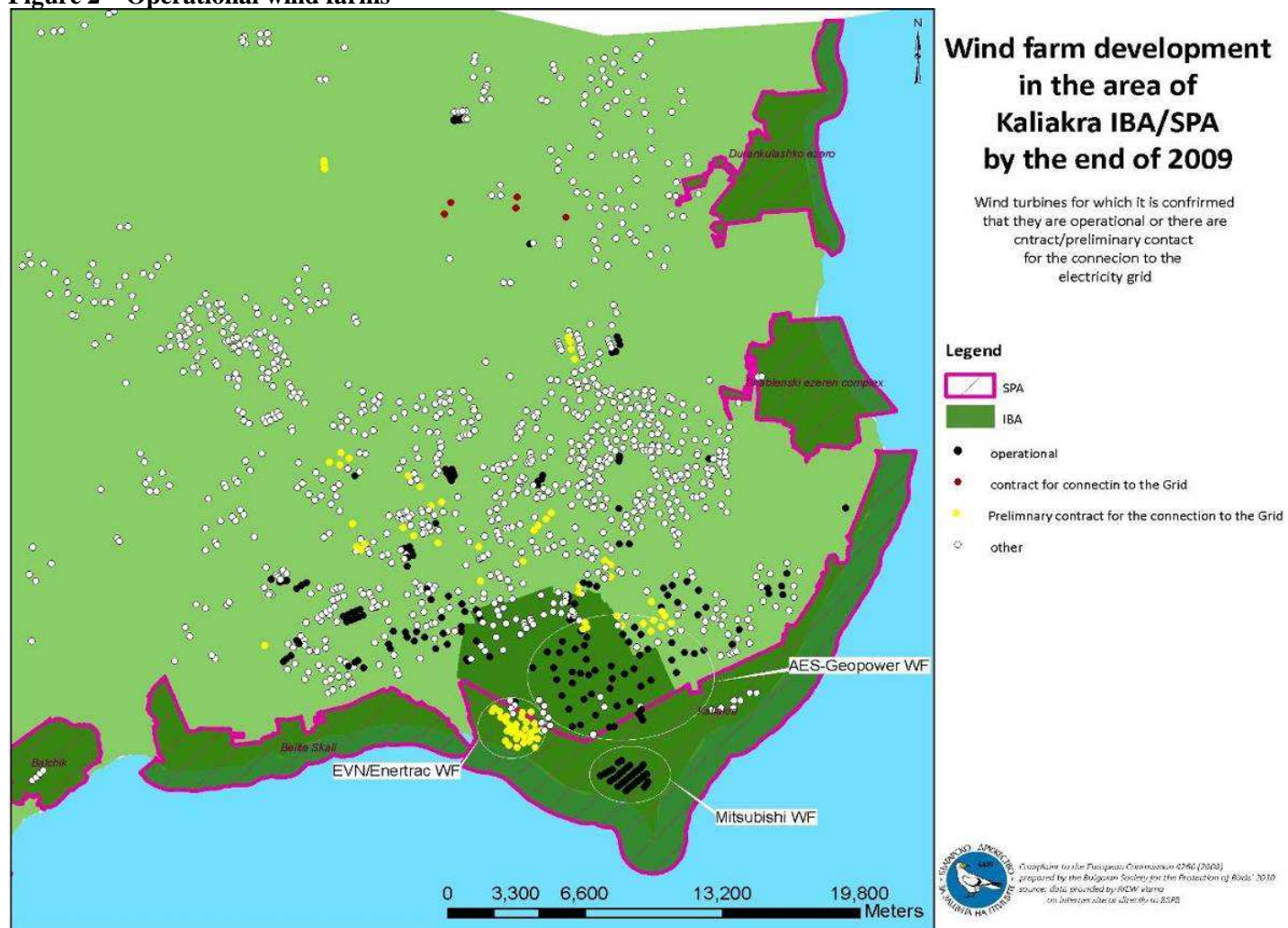


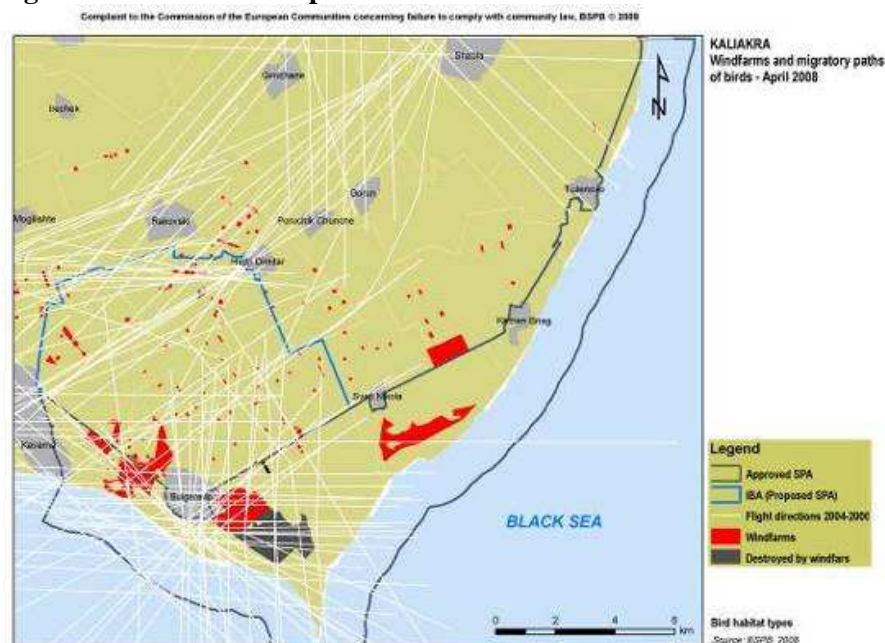
Figure 2 – Operational wind farms

For comparison in the beginning of 2007 there were only 9 wind turbines constructed and operational in Kaliakra IBA. The designation order for Kaliakra SPA was issued in late August 2009. During the four years of delay of designation of the SPA and after the complaint to Bern Convention was submitted significant damage from wind farm development has already happened and the development in the area and around it has not stopped, despite the recommendation 130(2007) of the Bern Convention to stop further wind farm development in the region.

Figure 3 - Stage of wind farm development 2006



Figure 4 - Stage of wind farm development 2008



- **Geopower Energy** (7 turbine project in the region of Sveti Nikola)
 - ✓ No new information.
- **Geopower Energy (AGE)** (53 turbine project North of village of Balgarevo; 47 of the turbines are located in Kaliakra IBA)
 - ✓ The windfarm is operational since January 2010. No new monitoring reports available.

- **Universum Energy Ltd.** – now owned by EVN Company. (32 turbines between Kavarna town and Balgarevo village located on steppe habitats)
 - ✓ In 2009 EVN Company took the MoEW to the regional court because their project in Kaliakra SPA was stopped. The Regional court judged in favor of the investor and the Company renewed their construction works in January 2010.
 - ✓ In January 2010 the MoEW appealed the Regional court decision in front of the Supreme Administrative Court which ruled that construction be stopped again.
 - ✓ In January 2010 the German Ambassador invited Bulgarian NGOs to discuss EVN wind farm project in Kaliakra IBA. At that time BSPB realized that the investor was using very high level political lobbying for its wind farm (through the German and Austrian Embassies and the German Government). According to our information active lobbying was also carried out with the European Commission.
 - ✓ In March 2010 the Supreme Administrative Court (3 judges team) ruled in favor of the MoEW and against construction of the wind farm. The investor appealed in front of the Supreme Administrative Court (5 judges team). The final decision is not taken yet. Once the 5 judge team takes a decision this can not be appealed any more.
- **INOS-1 Ltd** (35 turbines between Balgarevo village and the buffer zone of Cape Kaliakra nature reserve)
 - ✓ The windfarm is operational all the time (even during the night).
 - ✓ BSPB carried 14-days tasting of monitoring methodology in the wind farm, where two killed birds were found (Eagle Owl and Herring Gull), and feathers from a Common Crane killed by the turbines were found.
- **“Vertical-Petkov”** – (1 turbine out of 3 is constructed)
 - ✓ Operational. No new information.
- **Bulgarian Wind farms Ltd** (13 turbines between Balgarevo village and the wind farm of INOS 1 Ltd; the windfarm is situated both in the SPA and the SCI – the area under the ban for new construction; the project was formally initiated in 2004, before the issue of this ban)
 - ✓ In late August 2009 a designation order for Kaliakra SPA was issued with a full ban on wind farm construction. Because of this the project was fully stopped and will not now be implemented.

Photos from windfarm projects in Kaliakra IBA

Figure 5 - AES Geopower windfarm 2009-2010





Figure 6 - INOS 1 wind farm - 2009





Figure 7 - EVN Wind farm



2009



2009



2010

BALCHIK CASE

Investor “Tessa Energy” Ltd. (12 turbines approved by RIEW at Balchik IBA)

No new information about this project. No turbines are constructed on the site.