



7th MEETING OF THE AEWA STANDING COMMITTEE
26 – 27 November 2011, Bergen, Norway

DRAFT REVISED AEWA CONSERVATION GUIDELINES NO. 6
GUIDELINES ON REGULATING TRADE IN
MIGRATORY WATERBIRDS

Revised by the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat and the AEWA Technical Committee

Introduction

The AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 7.6, requests the Technical Committee to assess the guidelines and reviews prepared under paragraphs 7.3 and 7.4 of the Action Plan and to formulate draft recommendations and resolutions relating to their development, content and implementation for consideration at sessions of the Meeting of the Parties.

Ten conservation guidelines, prepared in 2005 and 2006 were considered by the AEWA Technical Committee and since MOP4, held in 2008 in Antananarivo, Madagascar, three Conservation Guidelines were revised, including: Conservation Guidelines No. 6 *Guidelines on regulating trade in migratory waterbirds*.

These guidelines underwent a comprehensive revision by the Secretariat and the Technical Committee and were approved by the Technical Committee at its 10th Meeting in September 2001, Naivasha, Kenya.

Action required from the Standing Committee

The Standing Committee is requested to review the revised Conservation Guideline No. 6 and approve it for submission to the 5th Session of the Meeting of the Parties to AEWA in May 2012.

Agreement on the Conservation of
African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA)

AEWA Conservation Guidelines No. 6

**Guidelines on regulating trade in migratory
waterbirds**

*First edition prepared by Wetlands International
with co-funding from*

**The Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality, the Netherlands
Swiss Agency for the Environment, Forests and Landscapes (SAEFL)
Alterra Wageningen UR**

Revised by the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat and AEWA Technical Committee in 2011

Preface

In Article II of the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds, Parties agree, as a fundamental principle, to take coordinated measures to maintain migratory waterbird species in a favourable conservation status or to restore them to such a status. To this end, the Parties agree to apply within the limits of their national jurisdiction a number of general conservation measures prescribed in Article III of the Agreement, as well as a number of more specific actions determined in the Action Plan appended to the Agreement.

In paragraph 7.3 of the Action Plan, the Agreement Secretariat is required to coordinate the development of a series of Conservation Guidelines, including one on trade in waterbirds, to assist the Parties in the implementation of their obligations under the Agreement.

In 1997 a first edition of the *Guidelines on regulating trade in migratory waterbirds* was prepared by Wetlands International with financial support from the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature Management and Fisheries in The Netherlands, which was adopted by the first Meeting of the Parties in Cape Town, South Africa, in November 1999, subject to minor amendments.

The UNEP/AEWA Secretariat and Technical Committee, which are requested by Resolution 2.3 to regularly review all the existing AEWA guidelines, revised the *Guidelines on regulating trade in migratory waterbirds* in 2011; amendments made in the course of that revision are reflected in the present version of the guidelines.

Acknowledgements

First edition:

These *Guidelines on regulating trade in migratory waterbirds* were produced with financial support from the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature Management and Fisheries/Department of Nature Conservation, the Swiss Agency for the Environment, Forests and Landscape/Division of Nature, and the DLO-Institute for Forestry and Nature Research (IBN-DLO, now Alterra, Wageningen) of the Netherlands.

Drafts of five guidelines all in all were discussed in Workshop 2 during the 2nd International Conference on Wetlands and Development in Dakar, November 1998. Many workshop participants gave useful comments.

The following people, in alphabetical order, provided information used for these guidelines, or commented on various drafts: Rachel Adams, Mindy Baha El Din, Sherif Baha El Din, Carlos Bento, Olivier Biber, Gerard Boere, Joost Brouwer, Luit Buurma, John Caldwell, John Clorley, Luis Costa, Earle Cummings, Elijah Danso, Nick Davidson, Bernard Deceuninck, Tim Dodman, Bob Douthwaite, Paul Eagles, Bart Ebbinghe, Augustine Ezealor, Lincoln Fishpool, Vincent Fleming, Scott Frazier, Umberto Gallo-Orsi, Mariano Gimenez-Dixon, Andy Green, Patrick Green, Ward Hagemeyer, Elizabeth Halpenny, Jens Haugaard, René Henkens, John Harradine, David Hill, Baz Hughes, Alan Johnson, Tim Jones, Heribert Kalchreuter, Elena Kreuzberg-Mukhina, Namory Keita, Alexander Kozulin, Tony Laws, Yves Lecocq, Vicky Lee, Aivar Leito, Bert Lenten, Peter Leonard, Alison Littlewood, Heidi Luquer, Sonja Macys, Jesper Madsen, Gernant Magnin, Jamshid Mansoori, David Melville, Charles Mlingwa, Jérôme Mokoko Ikonga, Jean-Yves Mondain-Monval, Johan Mooij, Mike Moser, Wim Mullié, Dan Munteanu, Paul Murphy, Stephen Nash, Kike Olsder, John O'Sullivan, Michael Oneka, Dwight Peck, Stephan Pihl, Jim Porter, Crawford Prentice, David Pritchard, Rivo Rabarisoa, Marc van Roomen, Paul Rose, Rui Rufino, Luc Schifferli, Valentin Serebryakov, Marcel Silvius, Jan Willem Snee, David Stroud, Barry Taylor, Wolf Teunissen, Graham Tucker, Janine van Vessem, Zoltan Waliczky, George Wallace, Rob van Westrienen, Johanna Winkelman, Marja Wren, Henk Zingstra.

Revised edition 2011:

The *Guidelines on regulating trade in migratory waterbirds* went through a comprehensive revision by the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat and Technical Committee, and in close cooperation with the CITES Secretariat, in the course of which they were updated, completed and partly restructured.

The following people, in alphabetical order, commented on drafts of the revised edition: Vin Fleming, David Morgan and David Stroud.

Step chart and suggested action for Range States

Step 1: Conduct baseline assessment of the scale and significance of trade in waterbirds

- Analyse all existing data on international and domestic trade (including CITES-related data) with respect to AEWA species and, where possible, assess the scale and significance of trade in waterbirds as baseline for further action.
- Identify gaps of knowledge on international and domestic trade in AEWA species and possible activities to close these gaps.
- Introduce measures complementary to CITES to systematically monitor trade activities in species which are not listed in CITES in the future.

Step 2: Monitor and regulate international trade through CITES

Suggested action for Range States which are Contracting Parties to CITES:

- Consider proposing additional AEWA species for listing under CITES, prior to each CITES COP and in accordance with relevant criteria, in order to ensure the regulation of international trade in all AEWA species threatened by international trade through CITES mechanisms.

Suggested action for Range States which are not Contracting Parties to CITES:

- Consider joining CITES in order to ensure monitoring and regulation of trade in certain AEWA species through CITES.

Step 3: Monitor and regulate domestic trade

- Establish and maintain a system to regularly monitor domestic trade, ensuring that it is legal, sustainable and traceable.
- Assess the impact of harvest for trade on the status of the bird populations concerned.
- Establish harvest quota.
- Link regulations on humane transports of living specimens to requirements on trade in waterbirds.
- Link regulations on animal welfare to requirements on trade in waterbirds.
- Share data and knowledge on domestic trade and its impact on waterbird populations with other AEWA Range States and with the AEWA Secretariat.

Step 4: Educate and raise awareness of trade issues

- Develop information material to advise the general public about trade regulations and distribute it at public places.
- Build partnerships between all interested groups in order to work together towards the conservation and sustainable use of waterbirds.

Introduction

Trade can be defined as the exchange of goods for money or other goods. Such exchanges can take place between people in different countries (international trade) or amongst people within a nation (domestic trade). Species can be traded for many purposes: food, pets, hunting trophies, zoo specimens or traditional medicines. Trade can involve live specimens, whole dead birds or parts and derivatives of birds. Both wild and captive-bred birds may be traded.

Trade is sometimes criticised by animal welfare groups and can lead to concerns about adverse impacts on ecosystems from trapping activities and the spread of exotic species and diseases. Conversely, domestic trade can be important to some local economies, there being examples where markets are trading many thousands of birds each year. This trade may provide important incentives for maintaining and protecting existing wildlife habitats.

Accurate figures for the volume of trade in waterbirds are lacking, owing to the absence of comprehensive reporting requirements. The best available information is collected via Parties' annual reports to CITES, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora. Recent CITES trade data provide some insights into the waterbird species subject to international trade, and also the types of trade taking place (see Boxes 1 and 2). When compared with the trade in cage birds (*e.g.* parrots and songbirds), only small numbers of migratory waterbirds covered by AEWA are subject to international trade. Much more significant, both from a species conservation and a socio-economic viewpoint, is trade in domestic markets. Some studies have reported that hundreds of thousands of waterbirds are traded in this way.

Paragraph 2.1 of the AEWA Action Plan, which is annexed to the Agreement text and therewith legally binding, requires strict protection from hunting and trade for all birds of populations listed in Column A of Table 1, including their eggs or any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds. Birds of populations listed in Column B of Table 1, and parts of them, shall only be traded if they have not been taken in contravention of any [hunting] prohibition laid down in the Action Plan. Any use of migratory waterbirds beyond these restrictions shall be based on an assessment of the best available knowledge of their ecology and be sustainable for the species as well as for the ecological systems that support them (Art. III 2 (b) Agreement text). Concrete guidance on how to use the species in a sustainable way is provided in the CBD Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the sustainable use of biodiversity¹, which have been recognized as the relevant framework by AEWA Parties through Resolution 3.19².

The term of “trade” is neither defined nor restricted in the Agreement text or Action Plan. The common understanding is in fact that the above-mentioned AEWA regulations apply to both international and domestic trade. These guidelines therefore offer practical advice on regulating international as well as domestic trade through a series of steps identified to assist AEWA Range States in this task. Inevitably, there is some overlap between the regulation of trade in waterbirds and management of hunting harvest (see Guidelines No. 5: *Guidelines on sustainable harvest of migratory waterbirds*).

¹ <http://www.cbd.int/doc/publications/addis-gdl-en.pdf>

² http://www.unep-aewa.org/meetings/en/mop/mop3_docs/final_resolutions_pdf/res3_19_addis_ababa.pdf

Box 1. Imports and exports of AEWA species recorded in the CITES trade database³ for 2009⁴

Species	App.	SOURCE OF BIRDS			TYPE OF SPECIMEN			REASON FOR TRADE						
		Wild taken	Captive bred	Others	Live birds	Dead whole birds	Parts	Scientific	Commercial	Zoo/ captive breeding	Circus/ Travelling exhibition	Re-introduction	Medical	Hunting trophies/ personal
AEWA Column A														
<i>Geronticus eremita</i>	I													
<i>Grus leucogeranus</i>	I		28	6	34					34				
<i>Pelecanus crispus</i>	I													
<i>Numenius tenuirostris</i>	I													
<i>Spheniscus demersus</i>	II	320 + 5,5 kg	72		387	3	2 + 5,5 kg	130 + 5,5 kg	3	60	11	36	150	2
<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	II		2	3	2	3			3	2				
<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	II		1		1					1				
<i>Phoenicopterus ruber</i>	II													
<i>Phoenicopterus minor</i>	II	30 ml + 50 g	60		60		30 ml + 50 g	30 ml + 50 g	60					
<i>Baleariceps rex</i>	II	5	2	1	7		1	1		7				
<i>Branta ruficollis</i>	II		110		110				78	32				
<i>Oxyura leucocephala</i>	II		8		8				8					
<i>Balearica pavonina</i>	II	10	28	1	35	4			16	12				11
<i>Balearica regulorum</i>	II	1	82	7	87	2	1		79	10				1
<i>Grus virgo</i>	II		10		9	1			10					
<i>Grus paradisea</i>	II	4	4		8					8				
<i>Grus carunculatus</i>	II													
<i>Grus grus</i>	II	11	6	3	3		17	17		3				
AEWA Column B														
<i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i>	II	4	12	4	12		8		12					8

³ <http://www.cites.org/eng/resources/trade.shtml>

⁴ Data as of March 2011 (additional data for 2009 may still be submitted by individual countries and entered into the database; these figures will be reviewed and updated before MOP5)

Box 2. CITES information on the type of trade for AEWA species

		2007 (%)	2008 (%)	2009 (%)
Source of birds	Wild taken	53 %	83 %	44 %
	Captive bred	46 %	16 %	53 %
	Others	1 %	1 %	3 %
Type of specimen	Live birds	47 %	29 %	94 %
	Dead whole birds	2 %	1 %	2 %
	Parts	51 %	70 %	4 %
Reason for trade	Science	48 %	69 %	19 %
	Commercial	30 %	17 %	33 %
	Zoo trade/ captive breeding	18 %	11 %	21 %
	(Re-)introduction	0.5 %	1 %	4 %
	Circus/ travelling exhibition	0.5 %		1 %
	Medical			19 %
	Hunting trophy/ personal use	3 %	2 %	3 %

(Data source: <http://www.cites.org/eng/resources/trade.shtml>)

Step 1: Conduct baseline assessment of the scale and significance of trade in waterbirds

To be able to effectively implement AEWAs trade regulations Range States will, as a first step, need to assess the scale and significance of international as well as domestic trade in migratory waterbirds in their country.

The total number of migratory waterbirds involved in trade within the AEWAs area is currently unknown. Data on international trade in waterbirds are provided by Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) on a yearly basis and made available in the CITES trade database.⁵ However, these data refer only to CITES-listed species and do not cover any species that is not listed by CITES. Moreover, they do not provide any information on domestic trade, although this may be considerable.

CITES-listed species actually include only few of the migratory waterbirds currently listed in the AEWAs Action Plan (see Appendices II, III and IV to these guidelines).⁶ This means a large number of species covered by AEWAs still exists for which data on international trade are not to be found in the CITES database and which are not protected through CITES regulations, although some of them might be affected by international trade and qualify for listing by CITES.

However, a noteworthy number of countries in the AEWAs area have informed that they actually do monitor all imports and exports of birds, including species not listed by CITES⁷; these countries might be able to make an immediate assessment on the scale and significance of trade also in other waterbirds than the ones listed by CITES. Countries where monitoring is restricted to CITES-listed species, however, will need to collect data with respect to species not listed by CITES.

Also at the domestic level, only incomplete records seem to be available for a number of migratory waterbirds harvested for trade. Apparently only few countries have a system in place to monitor or control domestic trade in wild birds⁸. However, this information is necessary to:

- assess the scale and significance of trade in waterbirds;
- determine accurately whether such trade is sustainable or not, this being a key requirement for the protection of threatened populations;
- evaluate the impact of trade and its socio-economic importance;
- provide information for the setting of quotas or other control measures (see below).

All in all, many countries may be confronted with gaps of knowledge about the scale and significance of either international or domestic trade in waterbirds and might deem it necessary to introduce measures to systematically monitor trade activities in the future.

⁵ The CITES trade database can be found at <http://www.cites.org/eng/resources/trade.shtml>

⁶ Only 7 %, namely 19 of the 255 migratory waterbird species covered by AEWAs, are listed by CITES, and only four of these are afforded the highest degree of protection under CITES Appendix I.

⁷ According to the *AEWAs Review on Hunting and Trade Legislation in countries relating to the species listed in Annex 2 to AEWAs (2007)* 46 % of the responding countries in the AEWAs area monitor all imports and exports of birds covered by AEWAs, including species not listed by CITES.

⁸ The *AEWAs Review on Hunting and Trade Legislation in countries relating to the species listed in Annex 2 to AEWAs (2007)* showed that only 20 % of the responding countries monitor domestic trade in birds covered by AEWAs.

Suggested action for Range States:

- Analyse all existing data on international and domestic trade (including CITES-related data) with respect to AEWA species and, where possible, assess the scale and significance of trade in waterbirds as baseline for further action.
- Identify gaps of knowledge on international and domestic trade in AEWA species and possible activities to close these gaps.
- Introduce measures complementary to CITES to systematically monitor trade activities in species which are not listed in CITES in the future.

Step 2: Monitor and regulate international trade through CITES

The regulation of international trade in certain wildlife species is ensured by one of the largest international wildlife conventions, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). The aim of CITES is to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival. CITES works by subjecting international trade in specimens of selected species to certain controls. All import, export, re-export and introduction from the sea of species covered by the Convention has to be authorized through a licensing system. Each Party to the Convention must designate one or more Management Authorities in charge of administering that licensing system and one or more Scientific Authorities to advise them on the effects of trade on the status of the species. The species covered by CITES are listed in three Appendices, according to the degree of protection they need (see Box 3).

The CITES Appendices are regularly updated by the Parties to CITES. At each regular meeting of the CITES Conference of Parties (CoP), Parties submit proposals based on an agreed set of biological and trade criteria⁹ to amend Appendices I or II. Those amendment proposals are discussed and then submitted to a vote. The Convention also allows for amendments by a postal procedure between meetings of the CoP¹⁰, but this procedure is rarely used. Moreover, any Party is entitled to make unilateral amendments to Appendix III at any time.

CITES is of particular importance for the objectives of AEWA since it regulates the international trade in certain species covered by AEWA. Thus, AEWA Range States not yet party to CITES¹¹ can make an important contribution to the regulation of international trade by adhering to and implementing CITES. Some States may believe that trade may require stricter domestic measures than requested under CITES. Adherence to CITES does not in any way restrict the freedom of individual countries to adopt such stricter measures for the regulation of trade, should they so wish. However, Parties with stricter domestic measures and reservations are directed to review them, as and when appropriate, in order to determine whether they are effective and necessary in order to achieve the objectives of the Convention to ensure that trade in wild fauna and flora species is not detrimental to their survival.¹²

Still, it is important to realise that the implementation of CITES cannot replace the implementation of AEWA trade regulations, since CITES covers only a relatively small part of all AEWA waterbird species and deals exclusively with international and not – as in the case of AEWA – also with domestic trade.

AEWA Range States will therefore need to make sure that effective regulations are in place also for species that might be affected by international trade, but not yet be listed under CITES. The most obvious way for countries which are Party to CITES will be to propose additional species that might be threatened by trade for listing under CITES, provided sufficient data exist already to showcase ongoing trade (see Step 1), and provided the species meets the relevant CITES criteria. However, data on imports and exports could easily be collected through the existing monitoring system established under CITES even for species

⁹ See CITES Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP14) on *Criteria for amendment of Appendices I and II* at <http://www.cites.org/eng/res/09/09-24R14.shtml>

¹⁰ See Article XV, paragraph 2 of CITES.

¹¹ As of January 2011 all AEWA Range States are Party to CITES except Lebanon, Andorra, Bahrain, Turkmenistan and the EU. Unlike AEWA, CITES does not yet have a provision that allows regional economic integration organisation like the EU to become a Contracting Party. However, CITES has been implemented in the EU by Council Regulation 338/97/EG and Commission Regulation 1808/2001 (with amendments). In most Party States, the provisions of CITES are given the force of law by national legislation.

¹² See CITES Decision 14.28 (Rev. COP 15) at http://www.cites.org/eng/dec/valid14/14_28-30.shtml

not listed under CITES, as already done by a number of countries in the AEWA region. It would indeed very much improve data on trade if all AEWA Range States monitored international trade in waterbirds even if not listed by CITES, and if these data were also made accessible in a common database like it is done under CITES.

Box 3. The CITES Appendices and export and import permit requirements

- **Appendix I** includes species threatened with extinctions. Trade in specimens of these species is permitted only in exceptional circumstances.
- **Appendix II** includes species not necessarily threatened with extinction, but in which trade must be controlled in order to avoid utilization incompatible with their survival.
- **Appendix III** contains species that are protected in at least one country, which has asked other CITES Parties for assistance in controlling the trade.

To obtain an export or import permit for a species listed on one of the CITES Appendices several requirements need to be fulfilled, involving the approval of a designated national Management Authority and, in case of Appendix I and II species, a designated national Scientific Authority:

	Export permit requirements	Import permit requirements
App I (wild species)	In principle no export allowed, in exceptional circumstances under following conditions: - Export not detrimental for survival of the species* (SA) - Specimen not obtained in contravention of laws (MA) - Living specimen prepared and shipped as to minimize risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment (MA) - Import permit (MA)	In principle no import allowed, in exceptional cases under following conditions: - Import not detrimental for survival of the species* (SA) - Proposed recipient of a living specimen is suitably equipped to house and care for it (SA) - Specimen is not to be used for primarily commercial purposes (MA) - Export permit/ re-export certificate (MA)
App I (captive-bred species) and App II (wild & captive-bred species)	- Export not detrimental for survival of the species* (SA) - Specimen not obtained in contravention of laws (MA) - Specimen shipped as to minimize risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment (MA)	- Export permit/ re-export certificate (MA)
App III (wild and captive-bred species)	- Specimen not obtained in contravention of laws (MA) - Specimen shipped as to minimize risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment (MA)	- Certificate of origin (MA) - Export permit, in case import is from a State which has included that species in Appendix III/ re-export certificate (MA)

Table 1. CITES export and import permit requirements

SA = Designated Scientific Authority of the export or import country responsible

MA = Designated Management Authority of the export or import country responsible

* Very useful and comprehensive materials have been developed to assist CITES Scientific Authorities with determining whether a particular export/ import will be detrimental to the survival of a species and to define which information and parameters are relevant to determine this (Non-Detriment Findings – NDFs). Relevant materials, including Guidelines to assist the (CITES) Parties in making non-detriment findings, can be found at http://www.conabio.gob.mx/institucion/cooperacion_internacional/TallerNDF/taller_ndf.html

Suggested action for Range States which are Contracting Parties to CITES:

- Consider proposing additional AEWA species for listing under CITES, prior to each CITES COP and in accordance with relevant criteria, in order to ensure the regulation of international trade in all AEWA species threatened by international trade through CITES mechanisms.

Suggested action for Range States which are not Contracting Parties to CITES:

- Consider joining CITES in order to ensure monitoring and regulation of trade in certain AEWA species through CITES.

Step 3: Monitor and regulate domestic trade

The monitoring and regulation of domestic trade in migratory waterbirds is likely to be substantially more difficult and resource intensive than is the case with international trade. Individual traders may work with many hundreds of contacts in dispersed rural villages who trap, or arrange for the trapping of, wild birds. It is therefore not surprising that there is currently little monitoring or control of domestic trade in wild birds, legal or otherwise, in many countries.

However, it would substantially improve the knowledge on trade in migratory waterbirds if domestic trade activities were well monitored in all countries where they take place. Where domestic trade appears significant for migratory waterbirds, regulatory procedures may be modelled on, and integrated with, those developed for CITES, and implemented through domestic legislation, as far as the resources and infrastructures of individual AEWA Range States will permit. In this context priority should be placed on determining the capacity of particular waterbird species to sustain various levels of harvest for trade in order to ensure, through well-defined trade regulations, that any use of migratory waterbirds is sustainable for the species, as required by Art. III 2 (b) of the Agreement text. In particular, following activities might have to be considered in order to ensure compliance with the Principle of sustainable use:

- **Assess the impact of harvest for trade on the waterbird populations**

In those countries where capture of migratory waterbirds is serving a significant market, there should, where possible, be more detailed assessments of the impact of harvests for trade on wild bird populations. The information on harvesting for trade should therefore be coupled with monitoring the status of waterbirds (see Guidelines No. 9: *Guidelines for a waterbird monitoring protocol*). There is little point in setting harvest quotas if it is not known how many birds there are in the population that can be harvested in a sustainable way. In fact, the regulation of trade should move from being a reactive to being a proactive planning process. Currently trade continues until there is some evidence of severe depletion. Instead, trade should be regulated on the basis of recent population performance, with the precautionary principle being invoked where there is doubt about whether particular levels of harvests can be sustained.

Both the monitoring of populations and the monitoring of harvests are likely to be expensive, and each AEWA Range State must adopt procedures according to its capabilities. International guidance and a framework would clearly be important in the adoption of common standards to allow international syntheses and comparisons (see Guidelines No. 9: *Guidelines for a waterbird monitoring protocol*). To avoid duplication of efforts AEWA Range States should build on existing policy and experience made, e.g. by CITES Scientific Authorities with Non-Detriment Findings and carefully consider materials published in this context (see Box 3). Revenues may be generated from the operation of both international and national trade regulations (e.g. export taxes, permit fees and dealers' authorisation certificates). It would seem beneficial for a portion of these revenues to be allocated to assessment and monitoring studies, including work at the local level.¹³

¹³ Compare the Analysis of Parties' Biennial Reports on Implementation of CITES 2005-2006 and 2007-2008 according to which approximately half of the Parties charging fees for CITES-related activities reported that the revenues generated contributes entirely or partly to the implementation of CITES or wildlife conservation (compare p. 31ff. at <http://www.cites.org/common/cop/15/inf/E15i-43.pdf>)

Set harvest quota

Ideally, an annual capture quota should be developed to cover species harvested for domestic use or export. Quotas should be allocated and monitored to keep harvests within established limits. To be effective, capture and export regulatory systems should be linked to ensure that permitted trapping levels do not exceed established harvest quotas.

Using general knowledge of species biology and basic census techniques, it should be possible to establish safe harvest quotas without performing detailed studies of each and every species in trade. A sustainable trade harvest regime might include at least three major elements:

- harvest and export quotas based on monitoring of populations and ecological studies;
- monitoring and reporting of trapping and export activities;
- a system of profit-sharing with local communities.

The latter is important to ensure a sense of ownership and provide an incentive for wildlife conservation at the local level. Without such a programme of harvest management, any revision of quotas will be scientifically unfounded and cannot be expected to ensure that harvest levels are sustainable. It seems possible that harvest frameworks for hunting (see Guidelines No. 5: *Guidelines on sustainable harvest of migratory waterbirds*) could be integrated with a framework for sustainable trade, since hunted birds may often be traded.

- **Ensure high standards of animal welfare**

Finally, high standards of animal welfare¹⁴ should be a fundamental component of all trade in live birds. This is also a conservation measure, since trade-associated mortality (through poor welfare) is likely to increase the number of birds removed from the wild to meet demand. As a result, this mortality may itself be considered a factor contributing to the decline of wild bird populations and efforts should be made to reduce such mortality. Trade-associated mortality may be caused by factors including inadequate provision of food and water, exposure to extreme temperatures, lack of adequate ventilation, disease, aggression between captive specimens. Ensuring acceptable levels of care is the responsibility of the trappers, the traders and all other persons involved.

Suggested action for Range States:

- Establish and maintain a system to regularly monitor domestic trade, ensuring that it is legal, sustainable and traceable.
- Assess the impact of harvest for trade on the status of the bird populations concerned.
- Establish harvest quota.
- Link regulations on humane transports of living specimens to requirements on trade in waterbirds.
- Link regulations on animal welfare to requirements on trade in waterbirds.
- Share data and knowledge on domestic trade and its impact on waterbird populations with other AEWA Range States and with the AEWA Secretariat.

¹⁴ International animal welfare standards, *inter alia* on the transport of animals by land, sea and air, have been developed under the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE):

<http://www.oie.int/animal-welfare/animal-welfare-key-themes/>

Step 4: Educate and raise awareness of trade issues

Many people, such as tourists and business travellers, remain unaware of international trade controls. Information materials, posters and information leaflets can be displayed or distributed, for example at airports, public meeting places and markets, to advise the general public about trade regulations. CITES materials are already available, but local education and awareness raising programmes, targeted where waterbirds are being collected for domestic or international trade, seem to be needed.

Also needed are partnerships that build links amongst all interested groups. These groups, which may involve governmental, non-governmental or commercial interests, may look at problems, share information, investigate issues and implement changes. When working together, each becomes more aware of the priorities of its partners. Further, the interest generated in combined efforts continues beyond the individual project, and with improved communication and information dissemination, each partner becomes more effective in playing its role in relation to regulating or managing trade on a sustainable basis.

Suggested action for Range States:

- Develop information material to advise the general public about trade regulations and distribute it at public places.
- Build partnerships between all interested groups in order to work together towards the conservation and sustainable use of waterbirds.

Appendix I: References, websites, databases and contacts

References and further reading

- Bradley Taylor, M. 1996. *Wildlife Crime: A Guide to Law Enforcement in the United Kingdom*. Stationery Office, London.
- CBD Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity. <http://www.cbd.int/doc/publications/addis-gdl-en.pdf>
- Crawford, A. (compiler) 1997. *Making CITES Work: Examples of Effective Implementation and Enforcement*. TRAFFIC International, Cambridge, U.K.
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Useful websites

CITES

<http://www.cites.org>

EU wildlife trade regulations

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/cites/legis_wildlife_en.htm

<http://www.unep-wcmc.org/species/sca/scs.htm>

IUCN Species Survival Commission Specialist Group

http://www.iucn.org/about/work/programmes/species/about_ssc/specialist_groups/directory_specialist_groups/directory_sg_birds/

IUCN Red List of Threatened Species

<http://www.iucnredlist.org/>

International Expert Workshop on CITES Non-Detriment Findings

http://www.conabio.gob.mx/institucion/cooperacion_internacional/TallerNDF/taller_ndf.html

World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)

<http://www.oie.int/>

Useful databases

CITES trade database: <http://www.cites.org/eng/resources/trade.shtml>

BirdLife International data zone: <http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/home>

FAO, IUCN and UNEP environmental law database (ECOLEX):
<http://www.ecolex.org/start.php>

FAO legal database (FAOLEX): <http://faolex.fao.org/faolex/index.htm>

Useful contacts

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Appendix II: Status of waterbird populations covered by CITES and EU trade regulations

Key to columns

AEWA: see the AEWA Action Plan for details of the status classifications used. These classifications refer to populations and each is presented, separated by a semicolon (;).

CITES: the appendix on which the species is listed is shown.

EU: the annex from trade regulations 338/97 and 407/2009 on which the *species* is listed is shown.

Table 1: Status of waterbird species listed in the AEWA Action Plan against trade regulations.

	AEWA	CITES	EU
<i>Spheniscus demersus</i>	A 1b; B 2a 2c	II	B
<i>Pelecanus crispus</i> *	A 1a 1c	I	A
<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	A 1c 2	II	A
<i>Balaeniceps rex</i>	A 1c	II	B
<i>Geronticus eremita</i> *	A 1a 1b 1c	I	A
<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	A 1c 2	II	A
<i>Phoenicopterus ruber</i>	A 3a; B 2a	II	A
<i>Phoenicopterus minor</i>	A 2 3a; B 2a 2c	II	
<i>Oxyura leucocephala</i> *	A 1a 1b 1c	II	A
<i>Branta ruficollis</i> *	A 1a 1b 3a 3c	II	A
<i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i>	B 1; C 1	II	B
<i>Balearica pavonina</i>	A 2 3c	II	
<i>Balearica regulorum</i>	A 1c	II	
<i>Grus virgo</i>	A 1c; B 1	II	
<i>Grus paradisea</i>	A 1b; B 1	II	
<i>Grus carunculatus</i>	A 1b 1c	II	
<i>Grus grus</i>	A 1c 3c; B 1; C 1	II	A
<i>Grus leucogeranus</i> *	A 1a 1b 1c	I	A
<i>Numenius tenuirostris</i> *	A 1a 1b 1c	I	A

*Species also listed on Appendix I of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)

¹There are no Annex D waterbird species applicable to the AEWA area.

²Species also listed on Appendix 1 to the Bonn Convention.

Appendix III:

GLOBALLY THREATENED MIGRATORY WATERBIRD SPECIES IN AEWA RANGE STATES

The occurrence of globally threatened species of migratory waterbirds in AEWA Range States, based on the 2010 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species and their status under CITES¹⁵. Breeding species are indicated with a ‘B’; species occurring only as passage migrants and winter visitors are indicated with a ‘W’. No attempt has been made to indicate relative numbers, and in some instances, the numbers of birds involved may be very small. Codes followed by an asterisk * mark species not included in *Threatened Birds of the World* but known nevertheless to occur in the country.

	Sociable Lapwing	Slender-billed Curlew	Northern Bald Ibis	Siberian Crane	White-headed Duck	Red-breasted Goose	Bank Cormorant	Madagascar Pond-Heron	White-winged Flufftail	African Penguin	Lesser White-fronted Goose	Dalmatian Pelican	Cape Gannet	Socotra Cormorant	Slaty Egret	Shoebill	Marbled Teal	Steller's Eider	Blue Crane	Wattled Crane	Black Crowned Crane	Grey Crowned Crane	Madagascar Pratincole	Great Knot	Total Number of species
Red List Status	CR	CR	CR	CR	EN	EN	EN	EN	EN	EN	VU	VU	VU	VU	VU	VU	VU	VU	VU	VU	VU	VU	VU	VU	
CITES-listed ¹⁶	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	no	no	yes	no	yes	no	no	no	yes	no	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	no	
Albania												B/W													1
Algeria		W			B												B								3
Angola																						B			1
Armenia												B					B								2
Azerbaijan					W	W					W						B								4
Bahrain														B											1
Benin																					B/W				1

¹⁵ For more recent data please check the BirdLife International datazone at <http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/species/search> and the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species website at <http://www.iucnredlist.org/>

¹⁶ The Eurasian Spoonbill (LC), Black Stork (LC), Greater Flamingo (LC), Lesser Flamingo (NT), Demoiselle Crane (LC), Common Crane (LC) and Comb Crane (LC) are also listed by CITES.

	Sociable Lapwing	Slender-billed Curlew	Northern Bald Ibis	Siberian Crane	White-headed Duck	Red-breasted Goose	Bank Cormorant	Madagascar Pond-Heron	White-winged Flufftail	African Penguin	Lesser White-fronted Goose	Dalmatian Pelican	Cape Gannet	Socotra Cormorant	Slaty Egret	Shoebill	Marbled Teal	Steller's Eider	Blue Crane	Wattled Crane	Black Crowned Crane	Grey Crowned Crane	Madagascar Pratincole	Great Knot	Total Number of species
Botswana															B					B					2
Bulgaria		W			W	W					W	B/W													5
Burkina Faso																					B/W				1
Burundi								W								B									2
Cameroon																					B/W				1
Central African Republic																B					B/W				2
Chad																	W				B/W				2
Comoros								W																	1
Democratic Republic of Congo								W							B	B				B	B/W	B			6
Eritrea	W																				B/W				2
Estonia											W														1
Ethiopia									B							B				B	B/W				4
Finland											B														1
France (Réunion)								B																	1
Gabon										W															1
Gambia																					B/W				1
Ghana																					B/W				1
Greece		W			W	W					W	B/W													5
Guinea																					B/W				1
Guinea-Bissau																					B/W				1

	Sociable Lapwing	Slender-billed Curlew	Northern Bald Ibis	Siberian Crane	White-headed Duck	Red-breasted Goose	Bank Cormorant	Madagascar Pond-Heron	White-winged Flufftail	African Penguin	Lesser White-fronted Goose	Dalmatian Pelican	Cape Gannet	Socotra Cormorant	Slaty Egret	Shoebill	Marbled Teal	Steller's Eider	Blue Crane	Wattled Crane	Black Crowned Crane	Grey Crowned Crane	Madagascar Pratincole	Great Knot	Total Number of species
Hungary		W				W					W														3
Iran	W			W	B							B/W		B			B							W	7
Iraq	W				W							W					B								4
Israel	W				W												W								3
Italy		W																							1
Jordan																	W								1
Kazakhstan	B	W			B	W					W	B					B								7
Kenya							W														B/W	B	W		4
Kuwait																								W	1
Lithuania											W														1
Madagascar								B															B		2
Malawi							W									B				B					3
Mali																	W				B/W				2
Mauritania																					B/W				1
Montenegro		W										B/W													2
Morocco		W	B														B								3
Mozambique							W		W				W		B					B		B	W		7
Namibia							B			B			B		B				B	B		B			7
Netherlands						W																			1
Niger																					B/W				1
Nigeria													W				W				B/W				3

	Sociable Lapwing	Slender-billed Curlew	Northern Bald Ibis	Siberian Crane	White-headed Duck	Red-breasted Goose	Bank Cormorant	Madagascar Pond-Heron	White-winged Flufftail	African Penguin	Lesser White-fronted Goose	Dalmatian Pelican	Cape Gannet	Socotra Cormorant	Slaty Egret	Shoebill	Marbled Teal	Steller's Eider	Blue Crane	Wattled Crane	Black Crowned Crane	Grey Crowned Crane	Madagascar Pratincole	Great Knot	Total Number of species
Norway											B							W							2
Oman	W													B										W	3
Poland											W														1
Qatar														B											1
Romania		W			W	W					W	B													5
Russia	B	B		B	B	B					B	B/W					B	B/W						B	10
Rwanda								W								B									2
Saudi Arabia	W													B											2
Senegal																	W				B/W				2
Serbia		W																							1
Seychelles								B																	1
Somalia																							W		1
South Africa							B		W	B			B		B				B	B		B			8
Spain					B												B								2
Sudan																B					B/W				2
Swaziland																			B						1
Sweden											B														1
Syria	W		B		W												W								4
Tanzania								W					W			B						B	W		5
Togo																					B/W				1
Tunisia		W			B												B								3
Turkey	W	W			B						W	B/W					B								6
Turkmenist	W	W			B						W*	B					B								6

	Sociable Lapwing	Slender-billed Curlew	Northern Bald Ibis	Siberian Crane	White-headed Duck	Red-breasted Goose	Bank Cormorant	Madagascar Pond-Heron	White-winged Flufftail	African Penguin	Lesser White-fronted Goose	Dalmatian Pelican	Cape Gannet	Socotra Cormorant	Slaty Egret	Shoebill	Marbled Teal	Steller's Eider	Blue Crane	Wattled Crane	Black Crowned Crane	Grey Crowned Crane	Madagascar Pratincole	Great Knot	Total Number of species
an																									
Uganda								W														B			2
Ukraine		W				W					W*	B/W													4
United Arab Emirates														B										W	2
Uzbekistan	W	W*			B						W*	B					B								6
Yemen														B											1
Zambia								W							B	B					B				4
Zimbabwe								W	W						B						B				5

Appendix IV:
**Comparison of waterbird populations listed on Table 1 Column A
and B of the AEWA Action Plan as adopted at the 4th session of the
Meeting of the Parties to AEWA (September 2008)**
with
**CITES Appendices as adopted at the 15th Conference of the Parties to
CITES (March 2011)**

Column A populations
Listed on CITES Appendix I
<p>THRESKIORNITHIDAE Northern Bald Ibis <i>Geronticus eremita</i>, Morocco Northern Bald Ibis <i>Geronticus eremita</i>, South-west Asia</p> <p>GRUIDAE Siberian Crane <i>Grus leucogeranus</i>, Iran (wintering)</p> <p>PELECANIDAE Dalmatian Pelican <i>Pelecanus crispus</i>, Black Sea and Mediterranean (wintering) Dalmatian Pelican <i>Pelecanus crispus</i>, South-west Asia and South Asia (wintering)</p> <p>SCOLOPACIDAE Slender-billed Curlew <i>Numenius tenuirostris</i>, Central Siberia/Mediterranean and South-west Asia</p>
Listed on CITES Appendix II
<p>SPHENISCIDAE African Penguin <i>Spheniscus demersus</i>, Southern Africa</p> <p>THRESKIORNITHIDAE Eurasian Spoonbill <i>Platalea leucorodia leucorodia</i>, West Europe/West Mediterranean and West Africa Eurasian Spoonbill <i>Platalea leucorodia leucorodia</i>, Central and South-eastern Europe/Mediterranean and Tropical Africa Eurasian Spoonbill <i>Platalea leucorodia archeri</i>, Red Sea and Somalia Eurasian Spoonbill <i>Platalea leucorodia balsaci</i>, Coastal West Africa (Mauritania) Eurasian Spoonbill <i>Platalea leucorodia major</i>, Western Asia/South-west and South Asia</p> <p>CICONIIDAE Black Stork <i>Ciconia nigra</i>, Southern Africa Black Stork <i>Ciconia nigra</i>, South-west Europe/West Africa Black Stork <i>Ciconia nigra</i>, Central and Eastern Europe/Sub-Saharan Africa</p> <p>PHOENICOPTERIDAE Greater Flamingo <i>Phoenicopterus ruber roseus</i>, West Africa Greater Flamingo <i>Phoenicopterus ruber roseus</i>, Eastern Africa Greater Flamingo <i>Phoenicopterus ruber roseus</i>, Southern Africa (to Madagascar) Lesser Flamingo <i>Phoenicopterus minor</i>, West Africa Lesser Flamingo <i>Phoenicopterus minor</i>, Southern Africa (to Madagascar)</p> <p>BALAENICIPITIDAE Shoebill <i>Baleaniceps rex</i>, Central Tropical Africa</p> <p>ANATIDAE Ted-breasted Goose <i>Branta ruficollis</i>, Northern Siberia/Black Sea and Caspian White-headed Duck <i>Oxyura leucocephala</i>, West Mediterranean (Spain and Morocco) White-headed Duck <i>Oxyura leucocephala</i>, Algeria and Tunisia White-headed Duck <i>Oxyura leucocephala</i>, East Mediterranean, Turkey and South-west Asia</p> <p>GRUIDAE Black Crowned Crane <i>Balearica pavonina pavonina</i>, West Africa (Senegal to Chad) Black Crowned Crane <i>Balearica pavonina ceciliae</i>, Eastern Africa (Sudan to Uganda) Grey Crowned Crane <i>Balearica regulorum regulorum</i>, Southern Africa (Northern to Angola and</p>

Southern Zimbabwe)
 Grey Crowned Crane *Balearica regulorum gibbericeps*, Eastern Africa (Kenya to Mozambique)
 Demoiselle Crane *Grus virgo*, Black Sea (Ukraine)/North-east Africa
 Demoiselle Crane *Grus virgo*, Turkey (breeding)
 Blue Crane *Grus paradisea*, Extreme Southern Africa
 Wattled Crane *Grus carunculatus*, Central and Southern Africa
 Common Crane *Grus grus*, Eastern Europe/Turkey, Middle East and North-eastern Africa
 Common Crane *Grus grus*, Turkey and Georgia (breeding)

Not covered by CITES

GAVIIDAE

Great Northern Diver *Gavia immer*, Europe (wintering)
 White-billed Diver *Gavia adamsii*, Northern Europe (wintering)

PODICIPEDIDAE

Great Crested Grebe *Podiceps cristatus cristatus*, Caspian & South-west Asia (wintering)
 Red-necked Grebe *Podiceps grisegena grisegena*, Caspian (wintering)
 Great Crested Grebe *Podiceps cristatus infuscatus*, Eastern Africa (Ethiopia to Northern Zambia)
 Great Crested Grebe *Podiceps cristatus infuscatus*, Southern Africa
 Slavonian Grebe *Podiceps auritus auritus*, North-west Europe (large-billed)
 Slavonian Grebe *Podiceps auritus auritus*, Caspian and South Asia (wintering)
 Black-necked Grebe *Podiceps nigricollis gurneyi*, Southern Africa

PHAETHONTIDAE

Red-billed Tropicbird, *Phaethon aetheras aetheras*, South Atlantic
 Red-billed Tropicbird, *Phaethon aetheras indicus*, Persian Gulf, Gulf of Aden, Red Sea
 Red-tailed Tropicbird, *Phaethon rubricauda rubricauda*, Indian Ocean
 White-tailed Tropicbird, *Phaethon lepturus lepturus*, Persian Gulf, Gulf of Aden, Red Sea

PELECANIDAE

Great White Pelican *Pelecanus onocrotalus*, Southern Africa
 Great White Pelican *Pelecanus onocrotalus*, Europe and Western Asia (breeding)

SULIDAE

Cape Gannet *Sula (Morus) capensis*, Southern Africa
 Masked Booby, *Sula dactylatra melanops*, Western Indian Ocean

PHALACROCORACIDAE

Crowned Cormorant *Phalacrocorax coronatus*, Coastal South-west Africa
 Bank Cormorant *Phalacrocorax neglectus*, Coastal South-west Africa
 Great Cormorant *Phalacrocorax carbo lucidus*, Coastal Southern Africa
 Socotra Cormorant *Phalacrocorax nigrogularis*, Gulf and Arabian Sea

FREGATIDAE

Great Frigatebird, *Fregata minor aldabrensis*, Western Indian Ocean
 Lesser Frigatebird, *Fregata ariel iredalei*, Western Indian Ocean

ARDEIDAE

Black Heron *Egretta ardesiaca*, Sub-Saharan Africa
 Slaty Egret *Egretta vinaceigula*, South-central Africa
 Western Reef Egret *Egretta gularis schistacea*, South-west Asia and South Asia
 Mascarene Reef Egret *Egretta dimorpha*, Coastal Eastern Africa
 Purple Heron *Ardea purpurea purpurea*, West Europe and West Mediterranean/West Africa
 Great Egret *Casmerodius albus albus*, Western, Central and South-eastern Europe/Black Sea and Mediterranean
 Cattle Egret *Bubulcus ibis ibis*, East Mediterranean and South-west Asia
 Squacco Heron *Ardeola ralloides ralloides*, Medit., Black Sea and Northern Africa/Sub-Saharan Africa
 Madagascar Pond-Heron *Ardeola idea*, Madagascar and Aldabra/Central and Eastern Africa
 Great Bittern *Botaurus stellaris stellaris*, Europe (breeding)
 Great Bittern *Botaurus stellaris stellaris*, South-west Asia (wintering)
 Great Bittern *Botaurus stellaris capensis*, Southern Africa

CICONIIDAE

White Stork *Ciconia ciconia ciconia*, Southern Africa
 White Stork *Ciconia ciconia ciconia*, Iberia and North-west Africa/Sub-Saharan Africa
 White Stork *Ciconia ciconia ciconia*, Western Asia/South-west Asia

RALLIDAE

Streaky-breasted Flufftail *Sarothrura boehmi*, Central Africa
White-winged Flufftail *Sarothrura ayresi*, Ethiopia and Southern Africa
Corncrake *Crex crex*, Europe and Western Asia/Sub-Saharan Africa
Baillon's Crake *Porzana pusilla intermedia*, Europe (breeding)
Striped Crane *Aenigmatolimnas marginalis*, Sub-Saharan Africa
Red-knobbed Coot *Fulica cristata*, Spain and Morocco

DROMADIDAE
Crab Plover *Dromas ardeola*, North-west Indian Ocean, Red Sea and Gulf

HAEMATOPODIDAE
African Black Oystercatcher *Haematopus moquini*, Coastal Southern Africa

THRESKIORNITHIDAE
Glossy Ibis *Plegadis falcinellus falcinellus*, Black Sea and Mediterranean/West Africa
Sacred Ibis *Threskiornis aethiopicus aethiopicus*, Iraq and Iran
African Spoonbill *Platalea alba*, Sub-Saharan Africa

ANATIDAE
White-backed Duck *Thalassornis leuconotus leuconotus*, West Africa
White-backed Duck *Thalassornis leuconotus leuconotus*, Eastern and Southern Africa
Maccoa Duck *Oxyura maccoa*, Eastern Africa
Maccoa Duck *Oxyura maccoa*, Southern Africa
Whooper Swan *Cygnus cygnus*, Iceland/UK and Ireland
Whooper Swan *Cygnus cygnus*, Northern Europe and Western Siberia/Black Sea and Eastern Mediterranean
Whooper Swan *Cygnus cygnus*, West and Central Siberia/Caspian
Bewick's Swan *Cygnus columbianus bewickii*, Western Siberia and North-eastern Europe/North-west Europe
Bewick's Swan *Cygnus columbianus bewickii*, Northern Siberia/Caspian
Greater White-fronted Goose *Anser albifrons albifrons*, Western Siberia/Central Europe
Greater White-fronted Goose *Anser albifrons albifrons*, Northern Siberia/Caspian and Iraq
Greater White-fronted Goose *Anser albifrons flavirostris*, Greenland/Ireland and UK
Lesser White-fronted Goose *Anser erythropus*, Northern Europe and Western Siberia/Black Sea and Caspian
Barnacle Goose *Branta leucopsis*, Svalbard/South-west Scotland
Brent Goose *Branta bernicla hrota*, Svalbard/Denmark and UK
Brent Goose *Branta bernicla hrota*, Canada and Greenland/Ireland
Egyptian Goose *Alopochen aegyptiacus*, West Africa
Ruddy Shelduck *Tadorna ferruginea*, North-west Africa
Ruddy Shelduck *Tadorna ferruginea*, East Mediterranean and Black Sea/North-east Africa
Common Shelduck *Tadorna tadorna*, Black Sea and Mediterranean
African Pygmy-goose *Nettapus auritus*, West Africa
Cape Teal *Anas capensis*, Eastern Africa (Rift Valley)
Cape Teal *Anas capensis*, Lake Chad basin
Red-billed Duck *Anas erythrorhyncha*, Madagascar
Hottentot Teal *Anas hottentota*, Lake Chad Basin
Marbled Teal *Marmoronetta angustirostris*, West Mediterranean/West Mediterranean and West Africa
Marbled Teal *Marmoronetta angustirostris*, East Mediterranean
Marbled Teal *Marmoronetta angustirostris*, South-west Asia
Red-crested Pochard *Netta rufina*, Black Sea and East Mediterranean
Ferruginous Pochard *Aythya nyroca*, West Mediterranean/North and West Africa
Ferruginous Pochard *Aythya nyroca*, Eastern Europe/Estern Mediterranean and Sahelian Africa
Ferruginous Pochard *Aythya nyroca*, Western Asia/South-west Asia and North-east Africa
Steller's Eider *Polysticta stelleri*, Western Siberia/North-east Europe
Velvet Scoter *Melanitta fusca fusca*, Black Sea and Caspian
Common Goldeneye *Bucephala clangula clangula*, Western Siberia and North-east Europe/Black Sea
Common Goldeneye *Bucephala clangula clangula*, Western Siberia/Caspian
Smew *Mergellus albellus*, North-west and Central Europe (wintering)
Smew *Mergellus albellus*, Western Siberia/South-west Asia
Red-breasted Merganser *Mergus serrator serrator*, Western Siberia/South-west and Central Asia
Goosander *Mergus merganser merganser*, North-east Europe/Black Sea
Goosander *Mergus merganser merganser*, Western Siberia/Caspian

LARIDAE

White-eyed Gull *Larus leucophthalmus*, Red Sea and nearby coasts
 Audouin's Gull *Larus audouinii*, Mediterranean/North and West coasts of Africa
 Armenian Gull *Larus armenicus*, Armenia, Eastern Turkey and North-west Iran
 Great Black-backed Gull *Larus ichthyaetus*, Black Sea and Caspian/South-west Asia
 Slender-billed Gull *Larus genei*, West Africa (breeding)

STERNIDAE
 Gull-billed Tern *Sterna nilotica nilotica*, Western Europe/West Africa
 Gull-billed Tern *Sterna nilotica nilotica*, Black Sea and East Mediterranean/Eastern Africa
 Gull-billed Tern *Sterna nilotica nilotica*, West and Central Asia/South-west Asia
 Caspian Tern *Sterna caspia caspia*, Southern Africa (breeding)
 Caspian Tern *Sterna caspia caspia*, Europe (breeding)
 Caspian Tern *Sterna caspia caspia*, Caspian (breeding)
 Lesser Crested Tern *Sterna bengalensis par*, Red Sea/Eastern Africa
 Lesser Crested Tern *Sterna bengalensis emigrata*, South Mediterranean/North-western and West Africa coasts
 Great Crested Tern *Sterna bergii bergii*, Southern Africa (Angola – Mozambique)
 Great Crested Tern *Sterna bergii enigma*, Madagascar & Mozambique/Southern Africa
 Great Crested Tern *Sterna bergii thalassina*, Eastern Africa and Seychelles
 Great Crested Tern *Sterna bergii velox*, Red Sea and North-east Africa
 Sandwich Tern *Sterna sandvicensis sandvicensis*, Black Sea and Mediterranean (breeding)
 Roseate Tern *Sterna dougallii dougallii*, Southern Africa
 Roseate Tern *Sterna dougallii dougallii*, East Africa
 Roseate Tern *Sterna dougallii dougallii*, Europe (breeding)
 Roseate Tern *Sterna dougallii arideensis*, Madagascar, Seychelles and Mascarenes
 Roseate Tern *Sterna dougallii bangsi*, North Arabian Sea (Oman)
 Antarctic Tern *Sterna vittata vittata*, P. Edward, Marion, Crozet and Kerguelen/South Africa
 Antarctic Tern *Sterna vittata tristanensis*, Tristan da Cunha and Gough/South Africa
 Little Tern *Sterna albifrons albifrons*, Eastern Atlantic (breeding)
 Little Tern *Sterna albifrons albifrons*, Black Sea and East Mediterranean (breeding)
 Little Tern *Sterna albifrons albifrons*, Caspian (breeding)
 Little Tern *Sterna albifrons guineae*, West Africa (breeding)
 Damara Tern *Sterna balaenarum*, Namibia and South Africa/Atlantic coast to Ghana
 Bridled Tern, *Sterna anaethetus melanopterus*, Western Africa
 Whiskered Tern *Chlidonias hybridus hybridus*, Western Europe and North-west Africa (breeding)
 Whiskered Tern *Chlidonias hybridus sclateri*, Eastern Africa (Kenya and Tanzania)
 Whiskered Tern *Chlidonias hybridus sclateri*, Southern Africa (Malawi and Zambia to South Africa)

RYNCHOPIDAE
 African Skimmer *Rynchops flavirostris*, Coastal West Africa and Central Africa
 African Skimmer *Rynchops flavirostris*, Eastern and Southern Africa

RECURVIROSTRIDAE
 Black-winged Stilt *Himantopus himantopus himantopus*, Southern Africa ('meridionalis')
 Pied Avocet *Recurvirostra avosetta*, Southern Africa
 Pied Avocet *Recurvirostra avosetta*, South-east Europe, Black Sea and Turkey (breeding)
 Pied Avocet *Recurvirostra avosetta*, West and South-west Asia/Eastern Africa

BURHINIDAE
 Senegal Thick-knee *Burhinus senegalensis senegalensis*, West Africa
 Senegal Thick-knee *Burhinus senegalensis inornatus*, North-east and Eastern Africa

GLAREOLIDAE
 Egyptian Plover *Pluvianus aegyptius aegyptius*, Eastern Africa
 Collared Pratincole *Glareola pratincola pratincola*, Western Europe and North-western Africa/West Africa
 Collared Pratincole *Glareola pratincola pratincola*, Black Sea and Eastern Mediterranean/Eastern Sahel zone
 Black-winged Pratincole *Glareola nordmanni*, South-eastern Europe and Western Asia/Southern Africa
 Madagascar Pratincole *Glareola ocularis*, Madagascar/East Africa
 Rock Pratincole *Glareola nuchalis liberiae*, West Africa
 Grey Pratincole *Glareola cinerea cinerea*, South-eastern West Africa and Central Africa

CHARARIIDAE
 Eurasian Golden Plover *Pluvialis apricaria apricaria*, Britain, Ireland, Denmark, Germany and Baltic

(breeding)
 Chestnut-banded Plover *Charadrius pallidus pallidus*, Southern Africa
 Chestnut-banded Plover *Charadrius pallidus venustus*, Eastern Africa
 Kentish Plover *Charadrius alexandrinus alexandrinus*, West Europe and West Mediterranean/West Africa
 Kentish Plover *Charadrius alexandrinus alexandrinus*, Black Sea and East Mediterranean/Eastern Sahel
 White-fronted Plover *Charadrius marginatus mehowi*, Southern and Eastern Africa
 White-fronted Plover *Charadrius marginatus mehowi*, West to West-central Africa
 Greater Sandplover *Charadrius leschenaultii columbinus*, Turkey and South-western Asia/East Mediterranean and Red Sea
 Caspian Plover *Charadrius asiaticus*, South-eastern Europe and West Asia/East and South-central Africa
 Eurasian Dotterel *Eudromias morinellus*, Europe/North-west Africa
 Senegal Lapwing *Vanellus lugubris*, Southern West Africa
 Senegal Lapwing *Vanellus lugubris*, Central and Eastern Africa
 Black-winged Lapwing *Vanellus melanopterus minor*, Southern Africa
 Crowned Lapwing *Vanellus coronatus coronatus*, Central Africa
 Brown-chested Lapwing *Vanellus superciliosus*, West and Central Africa
 Sociable Plover *Vanellus gregarius*, South-east Europe and Western Asia/North-east Africa
 Sociable Plover *Vanellus gregarius*, Central Asian Republics/North-west India
 White-tailed Plover *Vanellus leucurus*, South-west Asia and North-east Africa
SCOLOPACIDAE
 Black-tailed Godwit *Limosa limosa islandica*, Iceland/Western Europe
 Whimbrel *Numenius phaeopus alboaxillaris*, South-west Asia/Eastern Africa
 Eurasian Curlew *Numenius arquata orientalis*, Western Siberia/South-west Asia, East and South Africa
 Eurasian Curlew *Numenius arquata suschkini*, South-east Europe and South-west Asia (breeding)
 Great Knot *Calidris tenuirostris*, Eastern Siberia/South-west Asia and West-southern Asia
 Dunlin *Calidris alpina schinzii*, Britain and Ireland/South-western Europe and North-western Africa
 Dunlin *Calidris alpina schinzii*, Baltic/South-western Europe and North-western Africa
 Dunlin *Calidris alpina arctica*, North-eastern Greenland/West Africa
 Broad-billed Sandpiper *Limicola falcinellus falcinellus*, Northern Europe/South-western Asia and Africa

Column B populations

Listed on CITES Appendix II

SPHENISCIDAE

African Penguin *Spheniscus demersus*, Southern Africa¹⁷

PHOENICOPTERIDAE

Greater Flamingo *Phoenicopterus ruber roseus*, West Mediterranean

Greater Flamingo *Phoenicopterus ruber roseus*, East Mediterranean, South-west and South Asia

Lesser Flamingo *Phoenicopterus minor*, Eastern Africa

ANATIDAE

Comb Duck *Sarkidiornis melanotos melanotos*, West Africa

GRUIDAE

Demoiselle Crane *Grus virgo*, Kalmykia/North-east Africa

Common Crane *Grus grus*, North-west Europe/Iberia and Morocco

Common Crane *Grus grus*, North-east and Central Europe/North Africa

Common Crane *Grus grus*, Western Siberia/South Asia

Not covered by CITES

¹⁷ This population is listed under Column A and B of the AEW Table 1.

GAVIIDAE

Red-throated Diver *Gavia stellata*, North-west Europe (breeding)

Red-throated Diver, *Gavia stellata*, Caspian, Black Sea & East Mediterranean (wintering)

Black-throated Diver *Gavia arctica arctica*, Northern Europe and Western Siberia/Europe

PODICIPEDIDAE

Red-necked Grebe *Podiceps grisegena grisegena*, North-west Europe (wintering)

Red-necked Grebe *Podiceps grisegena grisegena*, Black Sea and Mediterranean (wintering)

Slavonian Grebe *Podiceps auritus auritus*, North-east Europe (small-billed)

Black-necked Grebe *Podiceps nigrollis nigrollis*, Western Asia/South-west and South Asia

PELECANIDAE

Great White Pelican *Pelecanus onocrotalus*, West Africa

Pink-backed Pelican *Pelecanus rufescens*, Tropical Africa and South-west Arabia

SULIDAE

Northern Gannet, *Sula (Morus) bassana*

Cape Gannet *Sula (Morus) capensis*, Southern Africa¹⁸

PHALACROCORACIDAE

Pygmy Cormorant *Phalacrocorax pygmeus*, Black Sea and Mediterranean

Pygmy Cormorant *Phalacrocorax pygmeus*, South-west Asia

Great Cormorant *Phalacrocorax carbo lucidus*, Coastal West Africa

Socotra Cormorant *Phalacrocorax nigrogularis*, Gulf and Arabian Sea¹⁹

Cape Cormorant *Phalacrocorax capensis*, Coastal Southern Africa

ARDEIDAE

Little Egret *Egretta garzetta garzetta*, Western Asia/South-western Asia, North-eastern and Eastern Africa

Western Reef Egret *Egretta gularis gularis*, West Africa

Western Reef Egret *Egretta gularis schistacea*, North-east Africa and Red Sea

Purple Heron *Ardea purpurea purpurea*, Tropical Africa

Purple Heron *Ardea purpurea purpurea*, East Europe and South-west Asia/Sub-Saharan Africa

Great Egret *Casmerodius albus albus*, Western Asia/South-west Asia

Intermediate Egret *Mesophoyx intermedia brachyrhyncha*, Sub-Saharan Africa

Squacco Heron *Ardeola ralloides ralloides*, West and South-west Asia/Sub-Saharan Africa

Rufous-bellied Heron *Ardeola rufiventris*, Tropical Eastern and Southern Africa

Black-crowned Night-Heron *Nycticorax nycticorax nycticorax*, Sub-Saharan Africa and Madagascar

Black-crowned Night-Heron *Nycticorax nycticorax nycticorax*, Europe and North-west Africa/Mediterranean and Africa

Black-crowned Night-Heron *Nycticorax nycticorax nycticorax*, Western Asia/South-western Asia and North-eastern Africa

Little Bittern *Ixobrychus minutus minutus*, Europe and North Africa/Sub-Saharan Africa

Little Bittern *Ixobrychus minutus minutus*, West and South-west Asia/Sub-Saharan Africa

Little Bittern *Ixobrychus minutus payesii*, Sub-Saharan Africa

Dwarf Bittern *Ixobrychus sturmi*, Sub-Saharan Africa

CICONIIDAE

Yellow-billed Stork *Mycteria ibis*, Sub-Saharan Africa (excluding Madagascar)

Abdim's Stork *Ciconia abdimii*, Sub-Saharan Africa and South-western Arabia

Woolly-necked Stork *Ciconia episcopus microscelis*, Sub-Saharan Africa

THRESKIORNITHIDAE

Glossy Ibis *Plegadis falcinellus falcinellus*, South-west Asia/Eastern Africa

ANATIDAE

Mute Swan *Cygnus olor*, Black Sea

Mute Swan *Cygnus olor*, West and Central Asia/Caspian

Whooper Swan *Cygnus cygnus*, North-west Mainland Europe

Pink-footed Goose *Anser brachyrhynchus*, East Greenland and Iceland/UK

Pink-footed Goose *Anser brachyrhynchus*, Svalbard/North-west Europe

Bean Goose *Anser fabalis fabalis*, North-east Europe/North-west Europe

Greylag Goose *Anser anser anser*, Iceland/UK and Ireland

Greylag Goose *Anser anser anser*, Central Europe/North Africa

Greylag Goose *Anser anser rubrirostris*, Black Sea and Turkey

¹⁸ This population is listed under Column A and B of the AEW Table 1.

¹⁹ This population is listed under Column A and B of the AEW Table 1.

Barnacle Goose *Branta leucopsis*, East Greenland/Scotland and Ireland
 Brent Goose *Branta bernicla bernicla*, Western Siberia/Western Europe
 Ruddy Shelduck *Tadorna ferruginea*, Western Asia and Caspian/Iran and Iraq
 South African Shelduck *Tadorna cana*, Southern Africa
 Common Shelduck *Tadorna tadorna*, North-west Europe
 Common Shelduck *Tadorna tadorna*, Western Asia/Caspian and Middle East
 Spur-winged Goose *Plectropterus gambensis niger*, Southern Africa
 Gadwall *Anas strepera strepera*, North-western Europe
 Gadwall *Anas strepera strepera*, North-eastern Europe/Black Sea and Mediterranean
 Eurasian Wigeon *Anas penelope*, West Siberia and North-eastern Europe/Black Sea and Mediterranean
 Eurasian Wigeon *Anas penelope*, West Siberia/South-western Asia and North-eastern Africa
 Mallard *Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos*, Eastern Europe/Black Sea and East Mediterranean
 Northern Shoveler *Anas clypeata*, North-western and Central Europe (wintering)
 Northern Shoveler *Anas clypeata*, West Siberia, North-eastern and Eastern Europe/Southern Europe and West Africa
 Northern Shoveler *Anas clypeata*, West Siberia, South-western Asia, North-eastern and Eastern Africa
 Northern Pintail *Anas acuta*, North-western Europe
 Northern Pintail *Anas acuta*, Western Siberia, North-eastern Europe/Southern Europe and West Africa
 Garganey *Anas querquedula*, Western Siberia and Europe/West Africa
 Common Teal *Anas crecca crecca*, Western Siberia/South-western Asia and North-eastern Africa
 Hottentot Teal *Anas hottentota*, Eastern Africa (south to North Zambia)
 Hottentot Teal *Anas hottentota*, Southern Africa (north to South Zambia)
 Red-crested Pochard *Netta rufina*, South-west and Central Europe/West Mediterranean
 Common Pochard *Aythya ferina*, Western Siberia/South-west Asia
 Common Eider *Somateria mollissima borealis*, Svalbard and Franz Joseph (breeding)
 Steller's Eider *Polysticta stelleri*, Western Siberia/North-east Europe²⁰
 Common Scoter *Melanitta nigra nigra*, West Siberia and Northern Europe/Western Europe and North-western Africa
 Velvet Scoter *Melanitta fusca fusca*, Western Siberia and Northern Europe/North-western Europe
 Common Goldeneye *Bucephala clangula clangula*, North-east Europe/Adriatic
 Smew *Mergellus albellus*, North-east Europe/Black Sea and East Mediterranean
 Red-breasted Merganser *Mergus serrator serrator*, North-east Europe/Black Sea and Mediterranean

RALLIDAE
 Corncrake *Crex crex*, Europe and Western Asia/Sub-Saharan Africa²¹
 Little Crake *Porzana parva parva*, Western Eurasia/Africa
 Spotted Crake *Porzana porzana*, Europe/Africa

RECURVIROSTRIDAE
 Black-winged Stilt *Himantopus himantopus himantopus*, South-western Europe and North-west Africa/West Africa
 Black-winged Stilt *Himantopus himantopus himantopus*, Central Europe and Eastern Mediterranean/North-Central Africa
 Black-winged Stilt *Himantopus himantopus himantopus*, Western, Central and South-western Asia/South-western Asia and North-eastern Africa
 Pied Avocet *Recurvirostra avosetta*, Eastern Africa
 Pied Avocet *Recurvirostra avosetta*, Western Europe and North-west Africa (breeding)

GLAREOLIDAE
 Egyptian Plover *Pluvianus aegyptius aegyptius*, Western Africa
 Collared Pratincole *Glareola pratincola pratincola*, South-western Asia/South-western Asia and North-eastern Africa
 Rock Pratincole *Glareola nuchalis nuchalis*, Eastern and Central Africa

CHARADRIIDAE
 Eurasian Golden Plover *Pluvialis apricaria altifrons*, Northern Siberia/Caspian and Asia Minor
 Pacific Golden Plover *Pluvialis fulva*, North-central Siberia/South and South-western Asia, North-eastern Africa
 Grey Plover *Pluvialis squatarola*, Central and Eastern Siberia/South-western Asia, Eastern and Southern Africa
 Common Ringed Plover *Charadrius hiaticula hiaticula*, Northern Europe/Europe and North Africa

²⁰ This population is listed under Column A and B of the AEW Table 1.

²¹ This population is listed under Column A and B of the AEW Table 1.

Common Ringed Plover *Charadrius hiaticula psammodytes*, Canada, Greenland and Iceland/West and South Africa
 Kittlitz's Plover *Charadrius pecuarius pecuarius*, West Africa
Charadrius forbesi, Western and Central Africa
 Kentish Plover *Charadrius alexandrinus alexandrinus*, South-western and Central Asia/South-western Asia and North-eastern Africa
 Mongolian Plover *Charadrius mongolus pamirensis*, West-central Asia/South-western Asia and Eastern Africa
 Greater Sandplover *Charadrius leschenaultii crassirostris*, Caspian and South-western Asia/Arabia and North-eastern Africa
 Greater Sandplover *Charadrius leschenaultii leschenaultii*, Central Asia/Eastern and Southern Africa
 Eurasian Dotterel *Eudromias morinellus*, Asia/Middle East
 Northern Lapwing *Vanellus vanellus*, Europe/Europe and North Africa
 Spur-winged Plover *Vanellus spinosus*, Black Sea and Mediterranean (breeding)
 White-headed Lapwing *Vanellus albiceps*, West and Central Africa
 Wattled Lapwing *Vanellus senegallus senegallus*, West Africa
 Wattled Lapwing *Vanellus senegallus solitaneus*, South-west Africa
 Wattled Lapwing *Vanellus senegallus lateralis*, Eastern and South-east Africa
 Crowned Lapwing *Vanellus coronatus xerophilus*, South-west Africa
 White-tailed Plover *Vanellus leucurus*, Central Asian Republics/South Asia

SCOLOPACIDAE

Great Snipe *Gallinago media*, Scandinavia/probably West Africa
 Great Snipe *Gallinago media*, Western Siberia and North-eastern Europe/South-east Africa
 Common Snipe *Gallinago gallinago gallinago*, Europe/South and West Europe and North-west Africa
 Jack Snipe *Lymnocyptes minimus*, Northern Europe/Southern and Western Europe and West Africa
 Jack Snipe *Lymnocyptes minimus*, Western Siberia/South-western Asia and North-eastern Africa
 Black-tailed Godwit *Limosa limosa limosa*, Western Europe/North-west and West Africa
 Black-tailed Godwit *Limosa limosa limosa*, Eastern Europe/Central and Eastern Africa
 Black-tailed Godwit *Limosa limosa limosa*, West-central Asia/South-western Asia and Eastern Africa
 Bar-tailed Godwit *Limosa lapponica lapponica*, Northern Europe/Western Europe
 Bar-tailed Godwit *Limosa lapponica taymyrensis*, Western Siberia/West and South-west Africa
 Spotted Redshank *Tringa erythropus*, Western Siberia/South-west Asia, North-eastern and Eastern Africa
 Common Redshank *Tringa totanus totanus*, North-western Europe/West Europe, North-western and West Africa
 Common Redshank *Tringa totanus totanus*, Central and east Europe/East Mediterranean and Africa
 Common Redshank *Tringa totanus britannica*, Britain and Ireland/Britain, Ireland, France
 Marsh Sandpiper *Tringa stagnatilis*, Eastern Europe/West and Central Africa
 Marsh Sandpiper *Tringa stagnatilis*, Western Asia/South-western Asia, Eastern and Southern Africa
 Wood Sandpiper *Tringa glareola*, North-west Europe/West Africa
 Ruddy Turnstone *Arenaria interpres interpres*, North-eastern Canada and Greenland/West Europe and North-western Africa
 Ruddy Turnstone *Arenaria interpres interpres*, Northern Europe/West Africa
 Red Knot *Calidris canutus canutus*, Northern Siberia/West and Southern Africa
 Red Knot *Calidris canutus islandica*, North-eastern Canada and Greenland/Western Europe
 Little Stint *Calidris minuta*, Northern Europe/Southern Europe, North and West Africa
 Temminck's Stint *Calidris temminckii*, Fennoscandia/North and West Africa
 Purple Sandpiper *Calidris maritima maritima*, North and West Europe (excluding Iceland) (wintering)
 Ruff *Philomachus pugnax*, Northern Europe and Western Siberia/West Africa
 Ruff *Philomachus pugnax*, Northern Siberia/South-western Asia, East and South Africa

STERCORARIIDAE

Great Skua, *Catharacta skua*

LARIDAE

Sooty Gull *Larus hemprichii*, Red Sea, Gulf, Arabia and Eastern Africa
 Common Gull *Larus canus canus*, North-western and Central Europe/Atlantic coast and Mediterranean
 Common Gull *Larus canus heinei*, North-eastern Europe and Western Siberia/Black Sea and Caspian
 Kelp Gull *Larus dominicanus vetula*, Coastal Southern Africa
 Lesser Black-backed Gull *Larus fuscus fuscus*, North-eastern Europe/Black Sea, South-western Asia and Eastern Africa
 Grey-headed Gull *Larus cirrocephalus poiocephalus*, West Africa

Grey-headed Gull *Larus cirrocephalus poiocephalus*, Coastal Southern Africa (excluding Madagascar)
 Hartlaub's Gull *Larus hartlaubii*, Coastal South-west Africa
 Slender-billed Gull *Larus genei*, Black Sea and Mediterranean (breeding)
 Slender-billed Gull *Larus genei*, West, South-west and South Asia (breeding)
 Mediterranean Gull *Larus melanocephalus*, West Europe, Mediterranean and North-west Africa
 Little Gull *Larus minutus*, Central and Eastern Europe/South-western Europe and West Mediterranean
 Little Gull *Larus minutus*, West Asia/East Mediterranean, Black Sea and Caspian
 Black-legged Kittiwake, *Rissa tridactyla tridactyla*

STERNIDAE

Caspian Tern *Sterna caspia caspia*, West Africa (breeding)
 Royal Tern *Sterna maxima albidorsalis*, West Africa (breeding)
 Lesser Crested Tern *Sterna bengalensis bengalensis*, Gulf/Southern Asia
 Sandwich Tern *Sterna sandvicensis sandvicensis*, Western Europe/West Africa
 Sandwich Tern *Sterna sandvicensis sandvicensis*, West and Central Asia/South-west and South Asia
 Saunders's Tern *Sterna saundersi*, Western South Asia, Red Sea, Gulf and Eastern Africa
 White-cheeked Tern *Sterna repressa*, Western South Asia, Red Sea, Gulf and Eastern Africa
 Bridled Tern, *Sterna anaethetus antarctica*, Southern Indian Ocean
 Sooty Tern, *Sterna fuscata nubilosa*, Red Sea, Gulf of Aden, Eastern to Pacific
 Whiskered Tern *Chlidonias hybridus hybridus*, Caspian (breeding)
 Black Tern *Chlidonias niger niger*, Europe and Western Asia/Atlantic coast of Africa
 Brown Noddy, *Anous stolidus plumbeigularis*, Red Sea & Gulf of Aden
 Little Auk, *Alle alle alle*, High Arctic, Baffin Is – Novaya Zemlya
 Common Guillemot, *Uria aalge aalge*, Eastern North America, Greenland, Iceland, Faroes, Scotland, Southern Norway, Baltic
 Common Guillemot, *Uria aalge albionis*, Ireland, Southern Britain, France, Iberia, Helgoland
 Common Guillemot, *Uria aalge hyperborea*, Svalbard, Northern Norway to Novaya, Zemlya
 Brunnich's Guillemot, *Uria lomvia lomvia*, Eastern North America, Greenland, Eastern to Severnaya Zemlya
 Black Guillemot, *Cepphus grylle grylle*, Baltic Sea
 Black Guillemot *Cepphus grylle mandtii*, Arctic Eastern North America to Greenland, Jan Mayen & Svalbard Eastern through Siberia to Alasca
 Black Guillemot, *Cepphus grylle arcticus*, Northern America, Southern Greenland, Britain, Ireland, Scandinavia, White Sea
 Black Guillemot, *Cepphus grylle islandicus*, Iceland
 Black Guillemot, *Cepphus grylle faeroeensis*, Faeroes
 Atlantic Puffin, *Fratercula arctica arctica*, Hudson bay & Maine Eastern to Southern Greenland, Iceland, Bear Is, Norway to Southern Novaya Zemlya
 Atlantic Puffin, *Fratercula arctica naumanni*, North-eastern Canada, Northern Greenland, to Jan Mayen, Svalbard, Northern Novaya Zemlya
 Atlantic Puffin, *Fratercula arctica grabae*, Faroes, Southern Norway & Sweden, Britain, Ireland, North-western France

No Column C population is listed under CITES