



**5<sup>th</sup> SESSION OF THE MEETING OF THE PARTIES**

*14 – 18 May 2012, La Rochelle, France*

*“Migratory waterbirds and people - sharing wetlands”*

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**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**

Article IV.4 of the Agreement requires a set of Conservation Guidelines to be prepared and regularly reviewed. Paragraph 7.3 of AEWA Annex 3 (Action Plan) further specifies that the development of Conservation Guidelines shall be coordinated by the Secretariat, in consultation with the Technical Committee and with the assistance of experts from Range States. Paragraph 7.6 of the Action Plan also gives the Technical Committee the mandate to assess the guidelines prepared under paragraph 7.3 and formulate draft recommendations and resolutions relating to their development, content and implementation for consideration by the Meeting of the Parties (MOP). By MOP4, in September 2008, 12 different guidelines covering various aspects of conservation practice had been developed and adopted.

As part of its work plan for 2009-2012, the Technical Committee considered the need to review previously adopted guidelines and produce, together with the Secretariat, revised versions of three Conservation Guidelines, including Conservation Guidelines No. 6 (CG6): *Guidelines on Regulating Trade in Migratory Waterbirds*. CG6 were thoroughly reviewed, updated, revised and some parts were rewritten. These guidelines underwent a comprehensive revision; thus it was not possible to depict all the changes in track change mode. The draft revised CG6 were approved by the Technical Committee at its 10<sup>th</sup> Meeting in September 2011 and by the Standing Committee at its 7<sup>th</sup> Meeting in November 2011, for submission to MOP5.

**Action requested from the Meeting of the Parties**

The Meeting of the Parties is invited to review and adopt these revised Conservation Guidelines (draft Resolution AEWA/MOP5 DR10 *Revision and Adoption of Conservation Guidelines*).

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

**AEWA Conservation Guidelines No. 6**

**Guidelines on Regulating Trade in  
Migratory Waterbirds**

*Revised version – September 2011*

*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)  
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**Milestones in the Production of the Guidelines:**

**Final draft:** approved by the 2<sup>nd</sup> Session of the Meeting of Parties to AEWA in September 2002

**First revision:** prepared by the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat and AEWA Technical Committee, finalised at the 10<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the AEWA Technical Committee in September 2011 and submitted to the 5<sup>th</sup> Session of the Meeting of the Parties to AEWA, 14-18 May 2012 in La Rochelle, France

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**Picture on the cover:**

# CONTENTS

Preface .....	4
Acknowledgements .....	5
Step chart and suggested action for Range States .....	6
Introduction .....	7
Step 1: Conduct baseline assessment of the scale and significance of trade in waterbirds .....	10
Step 2: Monitor and regulate international trade through CITES.....	12
Step 3: Monitor and regulate domestic trade.....	15
Step 4: Educate and raise awareness of trade issues.....	17
Appendix I: References, websites, databases and contacts .....	18
Appendix II: Status of waterbird populations covered by CITES and EU trade regulations .....	20
Appendix III: Globally threatened migratory waterbird species in AEWA Range States .....	21
Appendix IV: Comparison of waterbird populations listed on Table 1 Column A and B of the AEWA Action Plan with CITES Apendices .....	25

## 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 Netherlands, 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. They were drafted by Albert Beintema, the late Dineke Beintema, Allix Brenninkmeijer, Simon Delany and Jeff Kirby, and edited by Simon Delany and Derek Scott.

Drafts of five guidelines including the *Guidelines on Regulating Trade in Migratory Waterbirds* were discussed in Workshop 2 during the 2<sup>nd</sup> International Conference on Wetlands and Development in Dakar, November 1998. Contributions were made by many of the workshop participants.

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 Ebbinge, Augustine Ezealor, Lincoln Fishpool, Vincent Fleming, Scott Frazier, Umberto Gallo-Orsi, Mariano Gimenez-Dixon, Andy Green, Patrick Green, Ward Hagemeijer, 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 Sneep, David Stroud, Barry Taylor, Wolf Teunissen, Graham Tucker, Janine van Vesseem, 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, in close cooperation with the CITES Secretariat, in the course of which they were updated, completed and partly restructured and rewritten. The revised edition was compiled by Catherine Lehmann, UNEP/AEWA Secretariat.

The following people, in alphabetical order, commented on drafts of the revised edition: Vin Fleming, Dr. Jelena Kralj, 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 the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)-related data) with respect to AEWA species and, where possible, assess the scale and significance of trade in waterbirds as a 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 UNEP/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 biodiversity<sup>1</sup>, which have been recognized as the relevant framework by AEWA Parties through Resolution 3.19<sup>2</sup>.

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*).

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

<sup>2</sup> [http://www.unep-aewa.org/meetings/en/mop/mop3\\_docs/final\\_resolutions\\_pdf/res3\\_19\\_addis\\_ababa.pdf](http://www.unep-aewa.org/meetings/en/mop/mop3_docs/final_resolutions_pdf/res3_19_addis_ababa.pdf)



Box 1. Imports and exports of AEW species recorded in the CITES trade database<sup>3</sup> for 2009<sup>4</sup>

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
<b>AEWA Column A</b>														
<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		124		124				92	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	2	82	7	87	2	2		79	10				2
<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				
<b>AEWA Column B</b>														
<i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i>	II	4	12	4	12		8		12					8

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

<sup>4</sup> Data as of March 2012.

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

		2007 (%)	2008 (%)	2009 (%)
<b>Source of birds</b>	Wild taken	53 %	83 %	44 %
	Captive bred	46 %	16 %	53 %
	Others	1 %	1 %	3 %
<b>Type of specimen</b>	Live birds	47 %	29 %	94 %
	Dead whole birds	2 %	1 %	2 %
	Parts	51 %	70 %	4 %
<b>Reason for trade</b>	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 AEWA 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 AEWA 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.<sup>5</sup> 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 AEWA Action Plan (see Appendices II, III and IV to these guidelines).<sup>6</sup> Thus, a large number of species covered by AEWA 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 AEWA area have informed that they actually do monitor all imports and exports of birds, including species not listed by CITES<sup>7</sup>; 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 birds<sup>8</sup>. 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.

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

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

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

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

**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 a baseline for further action.
- Identify gaps in 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 criteria<sup>9</sup> 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 CoP<sup>10</sup>, 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 CITES<sup>11</sup> 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.<sup>12</sup>

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 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 as in the case of CITES.

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<sup>9</sup> 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>

<sup>10</sup> See Article XV, paragraph 2 of CITES.

<sup>11</sup> 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 organizations such as 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.

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

### 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
<b>App. I</b> (wild species)	In principle no export allowed, in exceptional circumstances under following conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Export not detrimental for survival of the species* (SA)</li> <li>- Specimen not obtained in contravention of laws (MA)</li> <li>- Living specimen prepared and shipped as to minimize risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment (MA)</li> <li>- Import permit (MA)</li> </ul>	In principle no import allowed, in exceptional cases under following conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Import not detrimental for survival of the species* (SA)</li> <li>- Proposed recipient of a living specimen is suitably equipped to house and care for it (SA)</li> <li>- Specimen is not to be used for primarily commercial purposes (MA)</li> <li>- Export permit/ re-export certificate (MA)</li> </ul>
<b>App. I</b> (captive-bred species) <b>and</b> <b>App. II</b> (wild & captive-bred species)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Export not detrimental for survival of the species* (SA)</li> <li>- Specimen not obtained in contravention of laws (MA)</li> <li>- Specimen shipped as to minimize risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment (MA)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Export permit/ re-export certificate (MA)</li> </ul>
<b>App. III</b> (wild and captive-bred species)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Specimen not obtained in contravention of laws (MA)</li> <li>- Specimen shipped as to minimize risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment (MA)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Certificate of origin (MA)</li> <li>- Export permit, in case import is from a State which has included that species in Appendix III/ re-export certificate (MA)</li> </ul>

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](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.<sup>13</sup>

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<sup>13</sup> 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 welfare<sup>14</sup> 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, and 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 AEW Range States and with the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat.

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<sup>14</sup> 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 at areas 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. Furthermore, 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 a role in the regulation or management of 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.
- De Klemm, C. 1993. *Guidelines for legislation to implement CITES*. IUCN, Gland, Switzerland and Cambridge, U.K.
- Thomsen, J.B., S.R. Edwards & T.A. Mulliken (eds.) 1992. *Perceptions, Conservation & Management of Wild Birds in Trade*. TRAFFIC International, Cambridge, U.K.
- UNEP/AEWA Secretariat, 2007. *Review on hunting and trade legislation in countries relating to the species listed in Annex 2 to the African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbird Agreement (AEWA)*.
- Wijnstekers, W. 1995. *The Evolution of CITES. A reference to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora*. Fourth Edition. CITES Secretariat, Switzerland.

### **Useful websites**

#### CITES

<http://www.cites.org>

#### EU wildlife trade regulations

[http://ec.europa.eu/environment/cites/legis\\_wildlife\\_en.htm](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/](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](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

CITES Secretariat (Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species, Washington Convention)  
International Environment House  
11 Chemin des Anémones  
1219 Châtelaine, Geneva  
Switzerland  
Tel.: +41 (0) 22 917 81 39/40  
Fax: +41 (0) 22 797 34 17  
E-mail: [info@cites.org](mailto:info@cites.org)  
WWW: <http://www.cites.org/>

TRAFFIC International  
219a Huntingdon Road  
Cambridge CB3 0DL  
United Kingdom  
Tel.: +44 (0) 1223 277427  
Fax: +44 (0) 1223 277237  
E-mail: [traffic@traffic.org](mailto:traffic@traffic.org)  
WWW: <http://www.traffic.org/>

## 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)

<sup>1</sup>There are no Annex D waterbird species applicable to the AEWA area.

<sup>2</sup>Species 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 CITES<sup>15</sup>. 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*<sup>16</sup> 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	VU	
CITES-listed <sup>17</sup>	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	no	no	yes	no	yes	no	no	no	yes	no	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	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
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

<sup>15</sup> 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/>

<sup>16</sup> <http://www.birdlife.org/community/2011/01/threatened-birds-of-the-world/>

<sup>17</sup> 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
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
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

	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	
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
Norway											B								W							2
Oman	W													B										W		3
Poland											W															1
Qatar														B												1
Romania		W			W	W					W	B														5
The Russian Federation	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
The Syrian Arab	W		B		W												W									4



	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	
Republic																										
The Republic of 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
Turkmenistan	W	W			B						W*	B					B									6
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		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 4<sup>th</sup> Session of the Meeting of the Parties to  
AEWA (September 2008)  
with  
CITES Appendices as adopted at the 15<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties to CITES  
(March 2011)**

Column A populations
<b>Listed on CITES Appendix I</b>
<b>THRESKIORNITHIDAE</b> Northern Bald Ibis <i>Geronticus eremita</i> , Morocco Northern Bald Ibis <i>Geronticus eremita</i> , South-west Asia
<b>GRUIDAE</b> Siberian Crane <i>Grus leucogeranus</i> , Iran (wintering)
<b>PELECANIDAE</b> Dalmatian Pelican <i>Pelecanus crispus</i> , Black Sea and Mediterranean (wintering) Dalmatian Pelican <i>Pelecanus crispus</i> , South-west Asia and South Asia (wintering)
<b>SCOLOPACIDAE</b> Slender-billed Curlew <i>Numenius tenuirostris</i> , Central Siberia/Mediterranean and South-west Asia
<b>Listed on CITES Appendix II</b>
<b>SPHENISCIDAE</b> African Penguin <i>Spheniscus demersus</i> , Southern Africa
<b>THRESKIORNITHIDAE</b> 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
<b>CICONIIDAE</b> 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
<b>PHOENICOPTERIDAE</b> 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)
<b>BALAENICIPITIDAE</b> Shoebill <i>Baleaniceps rex</i> , Central Tropical Africa
<b>ANATIDAE</b> 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
<b>GRUIDAE</b> 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 Southern Zimbabwe) Grey Crowned Crane <i>Balearica regulorum gibbericeps</i> , 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)  
 Damar 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 mechowii*, Southern and Eastern Africa  
 White-fronted Plover *Charadrius marginatus mechowii*, 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 Africa<sup>18</sup>

**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**

**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 Africa<sup>19</sup>

**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 Sea<sup>20</sup>

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

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

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

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

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 sturmii*, 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  
 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 Europe<sup>21</sup>  
 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

<sup>21</sup> This population is listed under Column A and B of the AEWa Table 1.

<sup>22</sup> This population is listed under Column A and B of the AEWa Table 1.

Red-breasted Merganser *Mergus serrator serrator*, North-east Europe/Black Sea and Mediterranean

#### **RALLIDAE**

Corncrake *Crex crex*, Europe and Western Asia/Sub-Saharan Africa<sup>22</sup>

Little Crane *Porzana parva parva*, Western Eurasia/Africa

Spotted Crane *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

#### **CHARARIIDAE**

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

Common Ringed Plover *Charadrius hiaticula psammodroma*, 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 faeroensis*, 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**