

Date: 16 September 2015

6th SESSION OF THE MEETING OF THE PARTIES

9-14 November 2015, Bonn, Germany

“Making flyway conservation happen”

PROPOSALS TO THE 6th SESSION OF THE MEETING OF THE PARTIES FOR AMENDMENTS TO ANNEXES 2 AND 3 OF AEWA

Introduction

In accordance with *Article X, paragraphs 2 and 3* of AEWA, any Party may propose amendments to the Agreement or its annexes and the text of any proposed amendment and the reasons for it shall be communicated to the Secretariat not less than one hundred and fifty days before the opening of the next Session of the Meeting of the Parties. The deadline for submission of such proposals to MOP6 was 11 June 2015.

This document contains all the proposals for amendments received by the deadline. They were submitted by the Government of Norway on 19 May 2015 and are related to Annexes 2 and 3 of the Agreement. These proposals resulted from the work of the AEWA Technical Committee over the past triennium and were finalised at the 12th Meeting of the AEWA Technical Committee in Bonn, Germany on 3 - 6 March 2015.

The proposed amendments to Annex 2 concern the order of families and species as well as the scientific and vernacular names. These follow the taxonomic order and nomenclature of *del Hoyo, J., Collar, N., Christie, D., Elliot, A. & Fishpool, L. (eds.) 2014. Handbook of the Birds of the World/BirdLife International Illustrated Checklist of the Birds of the World, Volume 1: Non-passerines. Lynx Editions, Barcelona*, the taxonomic and nomenclature reference recommended by the 12th Meeting of the Technical Committee for adoption by MOP6.

The proposed amendments to Annex 3 (Table 1) concern the change of categories of certain populations as per the latest assessment by the 6th edition of the AEWA Conservation Status Report. Taxonomic order and nomenclature are also adjusted as per del Hoyo et al. (2014).

The proposed additional wording to the definition of Category 2 of Column B is meant to resolve ambiguity in the application of this category and does not introduce any change into its interpretation.

In line with *Article X, paragraph 3*, upon the receipt of these proposals, the Secretariat forwarded them to the Parties and invited submission of comments by the deadline of sixty days before the opening of MOP6, i.e. 10 September 2015. The addendum to this document contains all received comments by the specified deadline. These comments were also forwarded by the Secretariat to the Parties after the deadline.

Action requested from the Meeting of the Parties

The Meeting of the Parties is invited to review all proposals for amendments and decide on their adoption.

Proposals for amendments to Annex 2 and Annex 3 (Table 1) of AEWA submitted by the Government of Norway to the 6th Session of the Meeting of the Parties to AEWA

Annex 2

Waterbird species to which the Agreement applies

Family ANATIDAE (ducks, geese, swans)

<i>Dendrocygna viduata</i>	White-faced Whistling-Duck
<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>	Fulvous Whistling-Duck
<i>Thalassornis leuconotus</i>	White-backed Duck
<i>Oxyura maccoa</i>	Maccoa Duck
<i>Oxyura leucocephala</i>	White-headed Duck
<i>Cygnus olor</i>	Mute Swan
<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	Whooper Swan
<i>Cygnus columbianus</i>	Bewick's Tundra Swan
<i>Branta bernicla</i>	Brent Goose
<i>Branta leucopsis</i>	Barnacle Goose
<i>Branta ruficollis</i>	Red-breasted Goose
<i>Anser anser</i>	Greylag Goose
<i>Anser fabalis</i>	Bean Goose
<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>	Pink-footed Goose
<i>Anser albifrons</i>	Greater White-fronted Goose
<i>Anser erythropus</i>	Lesser White-fronted Goose
<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	Long-tailed Duck
<i>Somateria spectabilis</i>	King Eider
<i>Somateria mollissima</i>	Common Eider
<i>Polysticta stelleri</i>	Steller's Eider
<i>Melanitta fusca</i>	Velvet Scoter
<i>Melanitta nigra</i>	Common Scoter
<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	Common Goldeneye
<i>Mergellus albellus</i>	Smew
<i>Mergus merganser</i>	Goosander
<i>Mergus serrator</i>	Red-breasted Merganser
<i>Alopochen aegyptiaca</i>	Egyptian Goose
<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	Common Shelduck
<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>	Ruddy Shelduck
<i>Tadorna cana</i>	South African Shelduck
<i>Plectropterus gambensis</i>	Spur-winged Goose
<i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i>	African Comb Duck
<i>Nettapus auritus</i>	African Pygmy-goose
<i>Marmaronetta angustirostris</i>	Marbled Teal
<i>Netta rufina</i>	Red-crested Pochard
<i>Netta erythrophthalma</i>	Southern Pochard
<i>Aythya ferina</i>	Common Pochard
<i>Aythya nyroca</i>	Ferruginous Pochard
<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	Tufted Duck
<i>Aythya marila</i>	Greater Scaup
<i>Anas Spatula querquedula</i>	Garganey
<i>Anas Spatula hottentota</i>	Hottentot Teal
<i>Anas Spatula clypeata</i>	Northern Shoveler
<i>Anas Mareca strepera</i>	Gadwall

Anas <i>Mareca penelope</i>	Eurasian Wigeon
<i>Anas undulata</i>	Yellow-billed Duck
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard
<i>Anas capensis</i>	Cape Teal
<i>Anas erythrorhynchos</i>	Red-billed Duck Teal
<i>Anas acuta</i>	Northern Pintail
<i>Anas crecca</i>	Common Teal

Family PODICIPEDIDAE (grebes)

<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	Little Grebe
<i>Podiceps grisegena</i>	Red-necked Grebe
<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	Great Crested Grebe
<i>Podiceps auritus</i>	Slavonian Horned Grebe
<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>	Black-necked Grebe

Family PHOENICOPTERIDAE (flamingos)

<i>Phoenicopterus ruber roseus</i>	Greater Flamingo
<i>Phoeniconaias minor</i>	Lesser Flamingo

Family PHAETHONTIDAE (tropicbirds)

<i>Phaethon aethas</i>	Red-billed Tropicbird
<i>Phaethon rubricauda</i>	Red-tailed Tropicbird
<i>Phaethon lepturus</i>	White-tailed Tropicbird

Family RALLIDAE (rails, gallinules, coots)

<i>Sarothrura elegans</i>	Buff-spotted Flufftail
<i>Sarothrura boehmi</i>	Streaky-breasted Flufftail
<i>Sarothrura ayresi</i>	White-winged Flufftail
<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>	Western Water Rail
<i>Rallus caerulescens</i>	African Rail
Creopsis <i>Crex egregia</i>	African Crake
<i>Crex crex</i>	Corncrake
<i>Porzana porzana</i>	Spotted Crake
Amaurornis <i>Zapornia flavirostris</i>	Black Crake
Porzana <i>Zapornia parva</i>	Little Crake
Porzana <i>Zapornia pusilla</i>	Baillon's Crake
Aenigmatolimnas <i>Amaurornis marginalis</i>	Striped Crake
<i>Porphyrio alleni</i>	Allen's Gallinule
<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Common Moorhen
<i>Gallinula angulata</i>	Lesser Moorhen
<i>Fulica cristata</i>	Red-knobbed Coot
<i>Fulica atra</i>	Common Coot

Family GRUIDAE (cranes)

<i>Balearica regulorum</i>	Grey Crowned- C crane
<i>Balearica pavonina</i>	Black Crowned- C crane
Grus <i>Leucogeranus leucogeranus</i>	Siberian Crane
Grus <i>Bucconius carunculatus</i>	Wattled Crane
Grus <i>Anthropoides paradiseus</i>	Blue Crane

~~Grus~~ *Anthropoides virgo*
Grus grus

Demoiselle Crane
 Common Crane

Family GAVIIDAE (loons / divers)

Gavia stellata Red-throated ~~Diver~~ Loon
Gavia arctica Black-throated ~~Diver~~ Loon
Gavia immer ~~Great Northern~~ Common ~~Diver~~ Loon
Gavia adamsii ~~White~~ Yellow-billed ~~Diver~~ Loon

Family SPHENISCIDAE (penguins)

Spheniscus demersus ~~African~~ Jackass Penguin

Family CICONIIDAE (storks)

Leptoptilos crumeniferus Marabou ~~Stork~~
Mycteria ibis Yellow-billed Stork
Anastomus lamelligerus African Openbill
Ciconia nigra Black Stork
Ciconia abdimii Abdim's Stork
Ciconia episcopus microscelis ~~African~~ Woollynecked ~~Stork~~
Ciconia ciconia White Stork

Family THRESKIORNITHIDAE (ibises, spoonbills)

Platalea alba African Spoonbill
Platalea leucorodia Eurasian Spoonbill
Threskiornis aethiopicus ~~African~~ Sacred Ibis
Geronticus eremita ~~Waldraap~~ Northern Bald Ibis
Plegadis falcinellus Glossy Ibis

Family ARDEIDAE (herons)

Botaurus stellaris ~~Great~~ Eurasian Bittern
Ixobrychus minutus Common Little Bittern
Ixobrychus sturmii Dwarf Bittern
Nycticorax nycticorax Black-crowned Night-~~H~~heron
Ardeola ralloides Squacco Heron
Ardeola idae Madagascar Pond-~~H~~heron
Ardeola rufiventris Rufous-bellied Heron
Bubulcus ibis Cattle Egret
Ardea cinerea Grey Heron
Ardea melanocephala Black-headed Heron
Ardea purpurea Purple Heron
~~Casmerodius~~ *Ardea albus* Great White Egret
~~Mesophoyx intermedia~~ *Ardea brachyrhyncha* ~~Intermediate~~ Yellow-billed Egret
Egretta ardesiaca Black Heron
Egretta vinaceigula Slaty Egret
Egretta garzetta Little Egret
Egretta gularis Western Reef-~~E~~gret
~~Egretta dimorpha~~ Mascarene Reef Egret

Family BALAENICIPITIDAE (shoebill)

Balaeniceps rex Shoebill

Family PELECANIDAE (pelicans)

Pelecanus crispus Dalmatian Pelican
Pelecanus rufescens Pink-backed Pelican
Pelecanus onocrotalus Great White Pelican

Family FREGATIDAE (frigatebirds)

Fregata ariel Lesser Frigatebird
Fregata minor Great Frigatebird

Family SULIDAE (gannets, boobies)

~~*Sula (Morus) bassana*~~ *us* Northern Gannet
~~*Sula (Morus) capensis*~~ Cape Gannet
Sula dactylatra Masked Booby

Family PHALACROCORACIDAE (cormorants)

~~*Phalacrocorax*~~ *Microcarbo coronatus* Crowned Cormorant
~~*Phalacrocorax*~~ *Microcarbo pygmaeus* Pygmy Cormorant
Phalacrocorax carbo Great Cormorant
Phalacrocorax capensis Cape Cormorant
Phalacrocorax nigrogularis Socotra Cormorant
Phalacrocorax neglectus Bank Cormorant

Family BURHINIDAE (thick-knees)

Burhinus senegalensis Senegal Thick-knee

Family PLUVIANIDAE (Egyptian plover)

Pluvianus aegyptius Egyptian Plover

Family HAEMATOPODIDAE (oystercatchers)

Haematopus moquini African ~~Black~~ Oystercatcher
Haematopus ostralegus Eurasian Oystercatcher

Family RECURVIROSTRIDAE (avocets, stilts)

Recurvirostra avosetta Pied Avocet
Himantopus himantopus Black-winged Stilt

Family CHARADRIIDAE (plovers)

Pluvialis squatarola Grey Plover
Pluvialis apricaria Eurasian Golden Plover
Pluvialis fulva Pacific Golden Plover

<i>Eudromias morinellus</i>	Eurasian Dotterel
<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	Common Ringed Plover
<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	Little Ringed Plover
<i>Charadrius pecuarius</i>	Kittlitz's Plover
<i>Charadrius tricollaris</i>	African Three-banded Plover
<i>Charadrius forbesi</i>	Forbes's Plover
<i>Charadrius marginatus</i>	White-fronted Plover
<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	Kentish Plover
<i>Charadrius pallidus</i>	Chestnut-banded Plover
<i>Charadrius mongolus</i>	Mongolian Lesser Sand Plover
<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>	Greater Sandplover
<i>Charadrius asiaticus</i>	Caspian Plover
<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	Northern Lapwing
<i>Vanellus spinosus</i>	Spur-winged Plover Lapwing
<i>Vanellus albiceps</i>	White-headed Lapwing
<i>Vanellus lugubris</i>	Senegal Lapwing
<i>Vanellus melanopterus</i>	Black-winged Lapwing
<i>Vanellus coronatus</i>	Crowned Lapwing
<i>Vanellus senegallus</i>	Wattled Lapwing
<i>Vanellus superciliosus</i>	Brown-chested Lapwing
<i>Vanellus gregarius</i>	Sociable Plover Lapwing
<i>Vanellus leucurus</i>	White-tailed Plover Lapwing

Family SCOLOPACIDAE (sandpipers, snipes, phalaropes)

<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Whimbrel
<i>Numenius tenuirostris</i>	Slender-billed Curlew
<i>Numenius arquata</i>	Eurasian Curlew
<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	Bar-tailed Godwit
<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Black-tailed Godwit
<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	Ruddy Turnstone
<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>	Great Knot
<i>Calidris canutus</i>	Red Knot
Philomachus Calidris pugnax	Ruff
Limicola Calidris falcinellus	Broad-billed Sandpiper
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper
<i>Calidris temminckii</i>	Temminck's Stint
<i>Calidris alba</i>	Sanderling
<i>Calidris alpina</i>	Dunlin
<i>Calidris maritima</i>	Purple Sandpiper
<i>Calidris minuta</i>	Little Stint
<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	Eurasian Woodcock
<i>Gallinago stenura</i>	Pintail Snipe
<i>Gallinago media</i>	Great Snipe
<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Common Snipe
<i>Lymnocyrtus minimus</i>	Jack Snipe
<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	Red-necked Phalarope
<i>Phalaropus fulicarius</i> us	Grey Red Phalarope
<i>Xenus cinereus</i>	Terek Sandpiper
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common Sandpiper
<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	Green Sandpiper
<i>Tringa erythropus</i>	Spotted Redshank
<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Common Greenshank

<i>Tringa totanus</i>	Common Redshank
<i>Tringa glareola</i>	Wood Sandpiper
<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	Marsh Sandpiper

Family DROMADIDAE (crab-plover)

<i>Dromas ardeola</i>	Crab-Plover
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Family GLAREOLIDAE (coursers, pratincoles)

<i>Glareola pratincola</i>	Collared Pratincole
<i>Glareola nordmanni</i>	Black-winged Pratincole
<i>Glareola ocularis</i>	Madagascar Pratincole
<i>Glareola nuchalis</i>	Rock Pratincole
<i>Glareola cinerea</i>	Grey Pratincole

Family LARIDAE (gulls, terns, skimmers)

STERNIDAE

RYNCHOPIDAE

<i>Anous stolidus</i>	Brown Noddy
<i>Anous tenuirostris</i>	Lesser Noddy
<i>Rynchops flavirostris</i>	African Skimmer
<i>Larus Hydrocoloeus minutus</i>	Little Gull
<i>Xema sabini</i>	Sabine's Gull
<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	Black-legged Kittiwake
<i>Larus genei</i>	Slender-billed Gull
<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	Common Black-headed Gull
<i>Larus hartlaubii</i>	Hartlaub's Gull
<i>Larus cirrocephalus</i>	Grey-headed Gull
<i>Larus ichthyaetus</i>	Great Black-headed Pallas's Gull
<i>Larus melanocephalus</i>	Mediterranean Gull
<i>Larus hemprichii</i>	Sooty Gull
<i>Larus leucophthalmus</i>	White-eyed Gull
<i>Larus audouinii</i>	Audouin's Gull
<i>Larus canus</i>	Common Mew Gull
<i>Larus dominicanus</i>	Kelp Gull
<i>Larus fuscus</i>	Lesser Black-backed Gull
<i>Larus argentatus</i>	European Herring Gull
<i>Larus armenicus</i>	Armenian Gull
<i>Larus cachinnans michahellis</i>	Yellow-legged Gull
<i>Larus cachinnans</i>	Yellow-legged Caspian Gull
<i>Larus glaucooides</i>	Iceland Gull
<i>Larus hyperboreus</i>	Glaucous Gull
<i>Larus marinus</i>	Great Black-backed Gull
<i>Larus heuglini</i>	Heuglin's Gull
<i>Sterna Onychoprion fuscatus</i>	Sooty Tern
<i>Sterna Onychoprion anaethetus</i>	Bridled Tern
<i>Sterna Sternula albifrons</i>	Little Tern
<i>Sterna Sternula saundersi</i>	Saunders's Tern
<i>Sterna Sternula balaenarum</i>	Damara Tern
<i>Sterna Gelochelidon nilotica</i>	Common Gull-billed Tern
<i>Sterna Hydroprogne caspia</i>	Caspian Tern

<i>Chlidonias hybridus</i>	Whiskered Tern
<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>	White-winged Tern
<i>Chlidonias niger</i>	Black Tern
<i>Sterna dougallii</i>	Roseate Tern
<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Common Tern
<i>Sterna repressa</i>	White-cheeked Tern
<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	Arctic Tern
<i>Sterna vittata</i>	Antarctic Tern
<i>Sterna Thalasseus bengalensis</i>	Lesser Crested Tern
<i>Sterna Thalasseus sandwicensis</i>	Sandwich Tern
<i>Sterna Thalasseus maximus</i>	Royal Tern
<i>Sterna Thalasseus bergii</i>	Greater Crested Tern

Family STERCORARIIDAE (skuas)

<i>Stercorarius longicaudus</i>	Long-tailed Skua Jaeger
<i>Catharacta skua</i>	Great Skua

Family ALCIDAE (auks)

<i>Fratercula arctica</i>	Atlantic Puffin
<i>Cepphus grylle</i>	Black Guillemot
<i>Alca torda</i>	Razorbill
<i>Alle alle</i>	Little Auk
<i>Uria lomvia</i>	Brunnich's Guillemot Thick-billed Murre
<i>Uria aalge</i>	Common Guillemot Murre

Description and rationale of amendments to Annex 2

Families and species are reordered according to taxonomic order of *del Hoyo, J., Collar, N., Christie, D., Elliot, A. & Fishpool, L. (eds.) 2014. Handbook of the Birds of the World/BirdLife International Illustrated Checklist of the Birds of the World, Volume 1: Non-passerines. Lynx Editions, Barcelona*, the taxonomic and nomenclature reference recommended by the 12th Meeting of the Technical Committee for adoption by the 6th Meeting of the Parties to AEWA. Vernacular and scientific names are revised according to the same reference.

Additions are **typed in red font** while **deletions** are highlighted in **yellow**.

Annex 3

Table 1 ^{a/}

STATUS OF THE POPULATIONS OF MIGRATORY WATERBIRDS

KEY TO CLASSIFICATION

The following key to Table 1 is a basis for implementation of the Action Plan:

Column A

Category 1: (a) Species, which are included in Appendix I to the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory species of Wild Animals;
(b) Species, which are listed as threatened on the IUCN Red list of Threatened Species, as reported in the most recent summary by BirdLife International; or
(c) Populations, which number less than around 10,000 individuals.

Category 2: Populations numbering between around 10,000 and around 25,000 individuals.

Category 3: Populations numbering between around 25,000 and around 100,000 individuals and considered to be at risk as a result of:

- (a) Concentration onto a small number of sites at any stage of their annual cycle;
- (b) Dependence on a habitat type, which is under severe threat;
- (c) Showing significant long-term decline; or
- (d) Showing large fluctuations in population size or trend.

Category 4: Species, which are listed as Near Threatened on the IUCN Red List of Threatened species, as reported in the most recent summary by BirdLife International, but do not fulfil the conditions in respect of Category 1, 2 or 3, as described above, and which are pertinent for international action.

For species listed in Categories 2, 3 and 4 above, see paragraph 2.1.1 of the Action Plan contained in Annex 3 to the Agreement.

Column B

Category 1: Populations numbering between around 25,000 and around 100,000 individuals and which do not fulfil the conditions in respect of Column A, as described above.

Category 2: Populations numbering more than around 100,000 individuals, **which do not fulfill the conditions in respect of Column A**, and considered to be in need of special attention as a result of:

- (a) Concentration onto a small number of sites at any stage of their annual cycle;
- (b) Dependence on a habitat type, which is under severe threat;
- (c) Showing significant long-term decline; or
- (d) Showing large fluctuations in population size or trend.

^{a/}Table 1, "Status of the populations of migratory waterbirds" forms part of the Action Plan contained in Annex 3 to the Agreement.

Column C

Category 1: Populations numbering more than around 100,000 individuals which could significantly benefit from international cooperation and which do not fulfil the conditions in respect of either Column A or Column B, above.

REVIEW OF TABLE 1

The Table shall be:

- (a) Reviewed regularly by the Technical Committee in accordance with article VII, paragraph 3(b), of the Agreement; and
- (b) Amended as necessary by the Meeting of the Parties, in accordance with article VI, paragraph 9(d) of the Agreement, in light of the conclusions of such reviews.

DEFINITION OF GEOGRAPHICAL TERMS USED IN RANGE DESCRIPTIONS

Note that waterbird ranges respect biological, not political, boundaries and that precise alignment of biological and political entities is extremely unusual. The range descriptions used have no political significance and are for general guidance only, and for concise, mapped summaries of waterbird ranges, practitioners should consult the Critical Site Network Tool internet portal:

<http://wow.wetlands.org/informationflyway/criticalsitenetworktool/tabid/1349/language/en-US/Default.aspx>

North Africa	Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia.
West Africa	Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo.
Eastern Africa	Burundi, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania.
North-west Africa	Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia.
North-east Africa	Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan.
Southern Africa	Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe.
Central Africa	Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Sao Tome and Principe.
Sub-Saharan Africa	All African states south of the Sahara.
Tropical Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa excluding Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa and Swaziland.
Western Palearctic	As defined in <i>Handbook of the Birds of Europe, the Middle East and North Africa</i> (Cramp & Simmons 1977).
North-west Europe	Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
Western Europe	North-west Europe with Portugal and Spain.

North-east Europe	The northern part of the Russian Federation west of the Urals.
North Europe	North-west Europe and North-east Europe, as defined above.
Eastern Europe	Belarus, the Russian Federation west of the Urals, Ukraine.
Central Europe	Austria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Germany, Hungary, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Poland, the Russian Federation around the Gulf of Finland and Kaliningrad, Slovakia, Switzerland.
South-west Europe	Mediterranean France, Italy, Malta, Monaco, Portugal, San Marino, Spain.
South-east Europe	Albania, Armenia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Georgia, Greece, FYR Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia and Turkey.
South Europe	South-west Europe and South-east Europe, as defined above.
North Atlantic	Faroese, Greenland, Iceland, Ireland, Norway, the north-west coast of the Russian Federation, Svalbard, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
East Atlantic	Atlantic seaboard of Europe and North Africa from northern Norway to Morocco.
Western Siberia	The Russian Federation east of the Urals to the Yenisey River and south to the Kazakhstan border.
Central Siberia	The Russian Federation from the Yenisey River to the eastern boundary of the Taimyr Peninsula and south to the Altai Mountains.
West Mediterranean	Algeria, France, Italy, Malta, Monaco, Morocco, Portugal, San Marino, Spain, Tunisia.
East Mediterranean	Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, Greece, Israel, Lebanon, Libya, Montenegro, Serbia, Slovenia, the Syrian Arab Republic, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey.
Black Sea	Armenia, Bulgaria, Georgia, Republic of Moldova, Romania, the Russian Federation, Turkey, Ukraine.
Caspian	Azerbaijan, Islamic Republic of Iran, Kazakhstan, South-west Russia, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan.
South-west Asia	Bahrain, Iraq, Islamic Republic of Iran, Israel, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the Syrian Arab Republic, eastern Turkey, Turkmenistan, the United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Yemen.
Gulf	the Persian Gulf, Gulf of Oman and Arabian Sea west to the Gulf of Aden.
Western Asia	Western parts of the Russian Federation east of the Urals and the Caspian countries.

Central Asia	Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan.
Southern Asia	Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka.
Indian Ocean	Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles.

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

bre: breeding	win: wintering
N: Northern	E: Eastern
S: Southern	W: Western
NE: North-eastern	NW: North-western
SE: South-eastern	SW: South-western

(): Population status unknown. Conservation status estimated.

*: By way of exception for those populations listed in Categories 2 and 3 in Column A and which are marked by an asterisk, hunting may continue on a sustainable use basis. This sustainable use shall be conducted within the framework of special provisions of an international species action plan, which shall seek to implement the principles of adaptive harvest management (see paragraph 2.1.2 of Annex 3 to the Agreement).

NOTES

1. The population data used to compile Table 1 as far as possible correspond to the number of individuals in the potential breeding stock in the Agreement area. The status is based on the best available published population estimates.
2. Suffixes (bre) or (win) in population listings are solely aids to population identification. They do not indicate seasonal restrictions to actions in respect of these populations under the Agreement and Action Plan.
3. The brief descriptions used to identify the populations are based on the descriptions used in the most recently published edition of *Waterbird Population Estimates*.
4. Slash signs (/) are used to separate breeding areas from wintering areas.
5. Where a species' population is listed in Table 1 with multiple categorisations, the obligations of the Action Plan relate to the strictest category listed.

Populations	A	B	C
Family ANATIDAE (ducks, geese, swans)			
<i>Dendrocygna viduata</i> (White-faced Whistling-duck)			
- West Africa (Senegal to Chad)			1
- Eastern & Southern Africa			1
<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i> (Fulvous Whistling-duck)			
- West Africa (Senegal to Chad)		1	
- Eastern & Southern Africa			(1)
<i>Thalassornis leuconotus leuconotus</i> (White-backed Duck)			
- West Africa	1c		
- Eastern & Southern Africa	2*		
<i>Oxyura maccoa</i> (Maccoa Duck)			
- Eastern Africa	1c		
- Southern Africa	1c		
<i>Oxyura leucocephala</i> (White-headed Duck)			
- West Mediterranean (Spain & Morocco)	1a 1b 1c		
- Algeria & Tunisia	1a 1b 1c		
- East Mediterranean, Turkey & South-west Asia	1a 1b 1c		
<i>Cygnus olor</i> (Mute Swan)			
- North-west Mainland & Central Europe			1
- Black Sea		1	
- West & Central Asia/Caspian		2a 2d	
<i>Cygnus cygnus</i> (Whooper Swan)			
- Iceland/UK & Ireland	2	1	
- North-west Mainland Europe		1	
- N Europe & W Siberia/Black Sea & E Mediterranean	2		
- West & Central Siberia/Caspian	2		
<i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i> (Tundra Swan, Bewick's Swan)			
- Western Siberia & NE Europe/North-west Europe	2		
- Northern Siberia/Caspian	1c		
<i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i> (Brent Goose, Dark-bellied Brent Goose)			
- Western Siberia/Western Europe		2b	
<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i> (Brent Goose, Pale-bellied Brent Goose)			
- Svalbard/Denmark & UK	1c		
- Canada & Greenland/Ireland	3a		
<i>Branta leucopsis</i> (Barnacle Goose)			
- East Greenland/Scotland & Ireland		1	
- Svalbard/South-west Scotland	3a		
- Russia/Germany & Netherlands			1
<i>Branta ruficollis</i> (Red-breasted Goose)			
- Northern Siberia/Black Sea & Caspian	1a 1b 3a 3c		
<i>Anser anser anser</i> (Greylag Goose, Western Greylag Goose)			
- Iceland/UK & Ireland		4	1
- NW Europe/South-west Europe			1
- Central Europe/North Africa		1	
<i>Anser anser rubrirostris</i> (Greylag Goose, Eastern Greylag Goose)			
- Black Sea & Turkey		1	
- Western Siberia/Caspian & Iraq			1

Populations	A	B	C
<i>Anser fabalis fabalis</i> (Bean Goose, Taiga Bean Goose)			
- North-east Europe/North-west Europe	3c*		
<i>Anser fabalis johanseni</i> (Bean Goose)			
- West & Central Siberia/Turkmenistan to W China	1c		
<i>Anser fabalis rossicus</i> (Bean Goose, Tundra Bean Goose)			
- West & Central Siberia/NE & SW Europe			(1)
<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i> (Pink-footed Goose)			
- East Greenland & Iceland/UK		2a	
- Svalbard/North-west Europe		1	
<i>Anser albifrons albifrons</i> (Greater White-fronted Goose, European White-fronted Goose)			
- NW Siberia & NE Europe/North-west Europe			1
- Western Siberia/Central Europe			1
- Western Siberia/Black Sea & Turkey			1
- Northern Siberia/Caspian & Iraq	2		
<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i> (Greater White-fronted Goose, Greenland White-fronted Goose)			
- Greenland/Ireland & UK	2*		
<i>Anser erythropus</i> (Lesser White-fronted Goose)			
- NE Europe & W Siberia/Black Sea & Caspian	1a 1b 2		
- Fennoscandia	1a 1b 1c		
<i>Clangula hyemalis</i> (Long-tailed Duck)			
- Iceland & Greenland (bre) ¹	1b		1
- Western Siberia/North Europe (bre)	1b	2e	
<i>Somateria spectabilis</i> (King Eider)			
- East Greenland, NE Europe & Western Siberia			1
<i>Somateria mollissima mollissima</i> (Common Eider)			
- Baltic, Denmark & Netherlands		2c 2d	
- Norway & Russia			1
<i>Somateria mollissima borealis</i> (Common Eider)			
- Svalbard & Franz Joseph (bre)		1	
<i>Polysticta stelleri</i> (Steller's Eider)			
- Western Siberia/North-east Europe	1a 1b 2		
<i>Melanitta fusca fusca</i> (Velvet Scoter)			
- Western Siberia & Northern Europe/NW Europe	1b	2a 2e	
- Black Sea & Caspian	1b 1c		
<i>Melanitta nigra nigra</i> (Common Scoter)			
- W Siberia & N Europe/W Europe & NW Africa		2a 2e	
<i>Bucephala clangula clangula</i> (Common Goldeneye)			
- North-west & Central Europe (win)			1
- North-east Europe/Adriatic			1
- Western Siberia & North-east Europe/Black Sea		1	
- Western Siberia/Caspian			1
<i>Mergellus albellus</i> (Smew)			
- North-west & Central Europe (win)	3a		
- North-east Europe/Black Sea & East Mediterranean	2	1	
- Western Siberia/South-west Asia		1	

¹ There is significant overlap between populations in winter

Populations	A	B	C
<i>Mergus merganser merganser</i> (Goosander)			
- North-west & Central Europe (win)			1
- North-east Europe/Black Sea	1e 2		
- Western Siberia/Caspian	2		
<i>Mergus serrator serrator</i> (Red-breasted Merganser)			
- North-west & Central Europe (win)	3c		1
- North-east Europe/Black Sea & Mediterranean		1	
- Western Siberia/South-west & Central Asia	1c		
<i>Alopochen aegyptiaca</i> (Egyptian Goose)			
- West Africa	1c		
- Eastern & Southern Africa			1
<i>Tadorna tadorna</i> (Common Shelduck)			
- North-west Europe		2a	
- Black Sea & Mediterranean			1
- Western Asia/Caspian & Middle East	3c	1	
<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i> (Ruddy Shelduck)			
- North-west Africa	1c		
- East Mediterranean & Black Sea/North-east Africa	2		
- Western Asia & Caspian/Iran & Iraq	3c	1	
<i>Tadorna cana</i> (South African Shelduck)			
- Southern Africa	3c		
<i>Plectropterus gambensis gambensis</i> (Spur-winged Goose)			
- West Africa		1	
- Eastern Africa (Sudan to Zambia)			1
<i>Plectropterus gambensis niger</i> (Spur-winged Goose)			
- Southern Africa	3c	1	
<i>Sarkidiornis melanotos melanotos</i> (African Comb Duck)			
- West Africa	3c	1	
- Southern & Eastern Africa			1
<i>Nettapus auritus</i> (African Pygmy-goose)			
- West Africa	1c		
- Southern & Eastern Africa			(1)
<i>Marmaronetta angustirostris</i> (Marbled Teal)			
- West Mediterranean/West Medit. & West Africa	1a 1b 1c		
- East Mediterranean	1a 1b 1c		
- South-west Asia	1a 1b 2 3c		
<i>Netta rufina</i> (Red-crested Pochard)			
- South-west & Central Europe/West Mediterranean		1	
- Black Sea & East Mediterranean	3c		
- Western & Central Asia/South-west Asia		2c	1
<i>Netta erythrophthalma brunnea</i> (Southern Pochard)			
- Southern & Eastern Africa	3c	1	
<i>Aythya ferina</i> (Common Pochard)			
- North-east Europe/North-west Europe		2c	
- Central & NE Europe/Black Sea & Mediterranean		2c	
- Western Siberia/South-west Asia		2c	
<i>Aythya nyroca</i> (Ferruginous Duck)			
- West Mediterranean/North & West Africa	1a 1c		
- Eastern Europe/E Mediterranean & Sahelian Africa	1a 3e 4		

Populations	A	B	C
- Western Asia/SW Asia & NE Africa	1a 3c		
<i>Aythya fuligula</i> (Tufted Duck)			
- North-west Europe (win)			1
- Central Europe, Black Sea & Mediterranean (win)		2c	
- Western Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa		2c	(4)
<i>Aythya marila marila</i> (Greater Scaup)			
- Northern Europe/Western Europe		2c	
- Western Siberia/Black Sea & Caspian			1
<i>Anas Spatula querquedula</i> (Garganey)			
- Western Siberia & Europe/West Africa		2c	1
- Western Siberia/SW Asia, NE & Eastern Africa			(1)
<i>Anas Spatula hottentota</i> (Hottentot Teal)			
- Lake Chad Basin	1c		
- Eastern Africa (south to N Zambia)		1	
- Southern Africa (north to S Zambia)		1	
<i>Anas Spatula clypeata</i> (Northern Shoveler)			
- North-west & Central Europe (win)		1	
- W Siberia, NE & E Europe/S Europe & West Africa			1
- W Siberia/SW Asia, NE & Eastern Africa		2c	
<i>Anas Mareca strepera strepera</i> (Gadwall)			
- North-west Europe		1	1
- North-east Europe/Black Sea & Mediterranean			1
- Western Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa		(2c)	(4)
<i>Anas Mareca penelope</i> (Eurasian Wigeon)			
- Western Siberia & NE Europe/NW Europe			1
- W Siberia & NE Europe/Black Sea & Mediterranean			1
- Western Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa		2c	
<i>Anas undulata undulata</i> (Yellow-billed Duck)			
- Southern Africa			1
<i>Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos</i> (Mallard)			
- North-west Europe			1
- Northern Europe/West Mediterranean			1
- Eastern Europe/Black Sea & East Mediterranean		2c	
- Western Siberia/South-west Asia		2c	(4)
<i>Anas capensis</i> (Cape Teal)			
- Eastern Africa (Rift Valley)	1c		
- Lake Chad basin ²	1c		
- Southern Africa (N to Angola & Zambia)		1	1
<i>Anas erythrorhynchos</i> (Red-billed Teal)			
- Southern Africa			1
- Eastern Africa			1
- Madagascar	2		
<i>Anas acuta</i> (Northern Pintail)			
- North-west Europe		1	
- W Siberia, NE & E Europe/S Europe & West Africa			1
- Western Siberia/SW Asia & Eastern Africa		2c	(4)
<i>Anas crecca crecca</i> (Common Teal)			
- North-west Europe			1
- W Siberia & NE Europe/Black Sea & Mediterranean			1

Populations	A	B	C
- Western Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa		2c	
Family PODICIPEDIDAE (grebes)			
<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis ruficollis</i> (Little Grebe)			
- Europe & North-west Africa			1
<i>Podiceps grisegena grisegena</i> (Red-necked Grebe)			
- North-west Europe (win)	3e	1	
- Black Sea & Mediterranean (win)	3c		
- Caspian (win)	2		
<i>Podiceps cristatus cristatus</i> (Great Crested Grebe, Eurasian Crested Grebe)			
- North-west & Western Europe		2e	1
- Black Sea & Mediterranean (win)		2e	1
- Caspian & South-west Asia (win)	2 3c		
<i>Podiceps cristatus infuscatus</i> (Great Crested Grebe, African Crested Grebe)			
- Eastern Africa (Ethiopia to N Zambia)	1c		
- Southern Africa	1c		
<i>Podiceps auritus auritus</i> (Horned Grebe)			
- North-west Europe (large-billed)	1c		
- North-east Europe (small-billed)	2		
- Caspian & South Asia (win)	2 1c		
<i>Podiceps nigricollis nigricollis</i> (Black-necked Grebe)			
- Europe/South & West Europe & North Africa		2e	1
- Western Asia/South-west & South Asia		1	
<i>Podiceps nigricollis gurneyi</i> (Black-necked Grebe)			
- Southern Africa	2		
Family PHOENICOPTERIDAE (flamingos)			
<i>Phoenicopus roseus</i> (Greater Flamingo)			
- West Africa	3a		
- Eastern Africa	3a		
- Southern Africa (to Madagascar)	3a	2a	
- West Mediterranean		2a	
- East Mediterranean	3a	2a	
- South-west & South Asia		2a	
<i>Phoeniconaias minor</i> (Lesser Flamingo)			
- West Africa	2		
- Eastern Africa	4		
- Southern Africa (to Madagascar)	3a		
Family PHAETHONTIDAE (tropicbirds)			
<i>Phaethon aetherus aetherus</i> (Red-billed Tropicbird)			
- South Atlantic	1c		
<i>Phaethon aetherus indicus</i> (Red-billed Tropicbird)			
- Persian Gulf, Gulf of Aden, Red Sea	1c		
<i>Phaethon rubricauda rubricauda</i> (Red-tailed Tropicbird)			
- Indian Ocean	2	1	
<i>Phaethon lepturus lepturus</i> (White-tailed Tropicbird)			

Populations	A	B	C
W Indian Ocean	2	1	
Family RALLIDAE (rails, gallinules, coots)			
<i>Sarothrura elegans reichenovi</i> (Buff-spotted Flufftail)			
- S West Africa to Central Africa			(1)
<i>Sarothrura elegans elegans</i> (Buff-spotted Flufftail)			
- NE, Eastern & Southern Africa			(1)
<i>Sarothrura boehmi</i> (Streaky-breasted Flufftail)			
- Central Africa	1c		
<i>Sarothrura ayresi</i> (White-winged Flufftail)			
- Ethiopia	1a 1b 1c		
- Southern Africa	1a 1b 1c		
<i>Rallus aquaticus aquaticus</i> (Western Water Rail)			
- Europe & North Africa		2c	
<i>Rallus aquaticus korejewi</i> (Western Water Rail)			
- Western Siberia/South-west Asia			(1)
<i>Rallus caerulescens</i> (African Rail)			
- Southern & Eastern Africa			(1)
<i>Crecopsis</i> <i>Crex egregia</i> (African Crake)			
- Sub-Saharan Africa			(1)
<i>Crex crex</i> (Corncrake)			
- Europe & Western Asia/Sub-Saharan Africa			1
<i>Porzana porzana</i> (Spotted Crake)			
- Europe/ Africa		2d	
<i>Amaurornis</i> <i>Zapornia flavirostris</i> (Black Crake)			
- Sub-Saharan Africa			1
<i>Porzana</i> <i>Zapornia parva parva</i> (Little Crake)			
- Western Eurasia/ Africa		2c	
<i>Porzana</i> <i>Zapornia pusilla intermedia</i> (Baillon's Crake)			
- Europe (bre)	1c		
<i>Aenigmatolimnas</i> <i>Amaurornis marginalis</i> (Striped Crake)			
- Sub-Saharan Africa	(2)		
<i>Porphyrio alleni</i> (Allen's Gallinule)			
- Sub-Saharan Africa			(1)
<i>Gallinula chloropus chloropus</i> (Common Moorhen)			
- Europe & North Africa			1
- West & South-west Asia			(1)
<i>Gallinula angulata</i> (Lesser Moorhen)			
- Sub-Saharan Africa			(1)
<i>Fulica cristata</i> (Red-knobbed Coot)			
- Sub-Saharan Africa			1
- Spain & Morocco	1c		
<i>Fulica atra atra</i> (Common Coot)			
- North-west Europe (win)		2c	1
- Black Sea & Mediterranean (win)			1
- South-west Asia (win)			(1)
Family GRUIDAE (cranes)			

Populations	A	B	C
<i>Balearica regulorum regulorum</i> (Grey Crowned-crane, South African Crowned-crane)			
- Southern Africa (N to Angola & S Zimbabwe)	1b 1c		
<i>Balearica regulorum gibbericeps</i> (Grey Crowned-crane, East African Crowned-crane)			
- Eastern Africa (Kenya to Mozambique)	1b 3c		
<i>Balearica pavonina pavonina</i> (Black Crowned-crane, West African Crowned-crane)			
- West Africa (Senegal to Chad)	1b 1c		
<i>Balearica pavonina ceciliae</i> (Black Crowned-crane, Sudan Crowned-crane)			
- Eastern Africa (Sudan to Uganda)	1b 3c		
<i>Grus leucogeranus</i> leucogeranus (Siberian Crane)			
- Iran (win)	1a 1b 1c		
<i>Grus bugeranus</i> carunculatus (Wattled Crane)			
- Central & Southern Africa	1b 1c		
<i>Grus anthropoides paradiseus</i> (Blue Crane)			
- Extreme Southern Africa	1b 3c	1	
<i>Grus anthropoides virgo</i> (Demoiselle Crane)			
- Black Sea (Ukraine)/North-east Africa	1c		
- Turkey (bre)	1c		
- Kalmykia/North-east Africa		1	
<i>Grus grus grus</i> (Common Crane)			
- North-west Europe/Iberia & Morocco			1
- North-east & Central Europe/North Africa		1	1
- Eastern Europe/Turkey, Middle East & NE Africa	3c		1
- Western Siberia/South Asia		(1)	
<i>Grus grus archibaldi</i> (Common Crane)			
- Turkey & Georgia (bre)	1c		
Family GAVIIDAE (loons / divers)			
<i>Gavia stellata</i> (Red-throated Loon)			
- North-west Europe (win)		2c	
- Caspian, Black Sea & East Mediterranean (win)	1c		
<i>Gavia arctica arctica</i> (Arctic Loon)			
- Northern Europe & Western Siberia/Europe		2c	
<i>Gavia arctica suschkini</i>			
- Central Siberia/Caspian	1c		(1)
<i>Gavia immer</i> (Common Loon)			
- Europe (win)	1c		
<i>Gavia adamsii</i> (Yellow-billed Loon)			
- Northern Europe (win)	1c		
Family SPHENISCIDAE (penguins)			
<i>Spheniscus demersus</i> (African Jackass Penguin)			
- Southern Africa	1b	2a-2c	
Family CICONIIDAE (storks)			
<i>Leptoptilos crumeniferus</i> (Marabou)			

Populations	A	B	C
- Sub-Saharan Africa			1
<i>Mycteria ibis</i> (Yellow-billed Stork)			
- Sub-Saharan Africa (excluding Madagascar)		1	1
<i>Anastomus lamelligerus lamelligerus</i> (African Openbill)			
- Sub-Saharan Africa			1
<i>Ciconia nigra</i> (Black Stork)			
- Southern Africa	1c		
- South-west Europe/West Africa	1c		
- Central & Eastern Europe/Sub-Saharan Africa	2	1	
<i>Ciconia abdimii</i> (Abdim's Stork)			
- Sub-Saharan Africa & SW Arabia		(2c)	
<i>Ciconia episcopus microscelis</i> (African Woollyneck)			
- Sub-Saharan Africa		(1)	
<i>Ciconia ciconia ciconia</i> (White Stork)			
- Southern Africa	1c		
- W Europe & North-west Africa/Sub-Saharan Africa	3b	2b	
- Central & Eastern Europe/Sub-Saharan Africa			1
- Western Asia/South-west Asia	2 3c		
Family THRESKIORNITHIDAE (ibises, spoonbills)			
<i>Platalea alba</i> (African Spoonbill)			
- Sub-Saharan Africa		1	
<i>Platalea leucorodia leucorodia</i> (Eurasian Spoonbill)			
- West Europe/West Mediterranean & West Africa	2		
- C & SE Europe/Mediterranean & Tropical Africa	2		
<i>Platalea leucorodia major</i>			
- Western Asia/South-west & South Asia	2		
<i>Platalea leucorodia balsaci</i> (Eurasian Spoonbill)			
- Coastal West Africa (Mauritania)	1c		
<i>Platalea leucorodia archeri</i> (Eurasian Spoonbill)			
- Red Sea & Somalia	1c		
<i>Threskiornis aethiopicus aethiopicus</i> (African Sacred Ibis)			
- Sub-Saharan Africa			1
- Iraq & Iran	1c		
<i>Geronticus eremita</i> (Northern Bald Ibis)			
- Morocco	1a 1b 1c		
- South-west Asia	1a 1b 1c		
<i>Plegadis falcinellus falcinellus</i> (Glossy Ibis)			
- Sub-Saharan Africa (bre)		1	1
- Black Sea & Mediterranean/West Africa	3c		
- South-west Asia/Eastern Africa		(1)	
Family ARDEIDAE (herons)			
<i>Botaurus stellaris stellaris</i> (Eurasian Bittern)			
W Europe, NW Africa (bre)	1c		
C & E Europe, Black Sea & E Mediterranean (bre)		2c	
- South-west Asia (win)		1	
<i>Botaurus stellaris capensis</i> (Eurasian Bittern)			
- Southern Africa	1c		

Populations	A	B	C
<i>Ixobrychus minutus minutus</i> (Common Little Bittern)			
W Europe, NW Africa/Subsaharan Africa	2		
C & E Europe, Black Sea & E Mediterranean/Subsaharan Africa		2c	
- West & South-west Asia/Sub-Saharan Africa		(1)	
<i>Ixobrychus minutus payesii</i> (Common Little Bittern)			
- Sub-Saharan Africa		(1)	
<i>Ixobrychus sturmii</i> (Dwarf Bittern)			
- Sub-Saharan Africa		(1)	
<i>Nycticorax nycticorax nycticorax</i> (Black-crowned Night-heron)			
- Sub-Saharan Africa & Madagascar			1
- W Europe, NW Africa (bre)	3c		
- C & E Europe/Black Sea & E Mediterranean (bre)		2e	1
- Western Asia/SW Asia & NE Africa		(1)	
<i>Ardeola ralloides ralloides</i> (Squacco Heron)			
- SW Europe, NW Africa (bre)	1c		
- C & E Europe, Black Sea & E Mediterranean (bre)	3c	1	
- West & South-west Asia/Sub-Saharan Africa		(1)	
<i>Ardeola ralloides paludivaga</i> (Squacco Heron)			
- Sub-Saharan Africa & Madagascar			(1)
<i>Ardeola idae</i> (Madagascar Pond-heron)			
- Madagascar & Aldabra/Central & Eastern Africa	1a 1b 1c		
<i>Ardeola rufiventris</i> (Rufous-bellied Heron)			
- Central, Eastern & Southern Africa		(1)	
<i>Bubulcus ibis ibis</i> (Cattle Egret)			
- Southern Africa			1
- Tropical Africa			1
- South-west Europe			1
- North-west Africa			1
- East Mediterranean & South-west Asia		1	
<i>Ardea cinerea cinerea</i> (Grey Heron)			
- Sub-Saharan Africa			1
- Northern & Western Europe			1
- Central & Eastern Europe			1
- West & South-west Asia (bre)		(1)	(1)
<i>Ardea melanocephala</i> (Black-headed Heron)			
- Sub-Saharan Africa			(1)
<i>Ardea purpurea purpurea</i> (Purple Heron)			
- Tropical Africa		1	
- West Europe & West Mediterranean/West Africa	2 3c		
- East Europe, Black Sea & Mediterranean/Sub-Saharan Africa		(2c)	
<i>Casmerodius albus albus</i> <i>Ardea alba alba</i> (Great White Egret, Western Great Egret)			
- W, C & SE Europe/Black Sea & Mediterranean		1	
- Western Asia/South-west Asia	3c	(1)	
<i>Casmerodius albus</i> <i>Ardea alba melanorhynchos</i> (Great White Egret, African Great Egret)			
- Sub-Saharan Africa & Madagascar			(1)

Populations	A	B	C
Mesophoyx intermedia <i>Ardea brachyrhyncha</i> (Yellow-billed Egret)			
- Sub-Saharan Africa		1	
<i>Egretta ardesiaca</i> (Black Heron)			
- Sub-Saharan Africa		1	
<i>Egretta vinaceigula</i> (Slaty Egret)			
- Central Southern Africa	1b 1c		
<i>Egretta garzetta garzetta</i> (Little Egret)			
- Sub-Saharan Africa			(1)
- Western Europe, NW Africa			1
- Central & E Europe, Black Sea, E Mediterranean		1	
- Western Asia/SW Asia, NE & Eastern Africa		(1)	
<i>Egretta gularis gularis</i> (Western Reef-egret)			
- West Africa	2	(1)	
<i>Egretta gularis schistacea</i> (Western Reef-egret)			
- North-east Africa & Red Sea	2	(1)	
- South-west Asia & South Asia	2		
<i>Egretta gularis dimorpha</i> (Western Reef-egret)			
- Coastal Eastern Africa	2		
Family BALAENICIPITIDAE (shoebill)			
<i>Balaeniceps rex</i> (Shoebill)			
- Central Tropical Africa	1b 1c		
Family PELECANIDAE (pelicans)			
<i>Pelecanus crispus</i> (Dalmatian Pelican)			
- Black Sea & Mediterranean (win)	1a 1b 1c		
- South-west Asia & South Asia (win)	1a 1b 1c		
<i>Pelecanus rufescens</i> (Pink-backed Pelican)			
- Tropical Africa & SW Arabia		1	
<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i> (Great White Pelican)			
- Southern Africa		1	
- West Africa		1	
- Eastern Africa		2c	1
- Europe & Western Asia (bre)	1a 3c		
Family FREGATIDAE (frigatebirds)			
<i>Fregata ariel iredalei</i> (Lesser Frigatebird)			
- W Indian Ocean	2		
<i>Fregata minor aldabrensis</i> (Great Frigatebird)			
- W Indian Ocean	2		
Family SULIDAE (gannets, boobies)			
Sula (Morus) <i>bassana</i> us (Northern Gannet)			
- North Atlantic			1
Sula (Morus) <i>capensis</i> (Cape Gannet)			
- Southern Africa	1b	2a-2e	
<i>Sula dactylatra melanops</i> (Masked Booby)			
- W Indian Ocean	2 3c		

Populations	A	B	C
Family PHALACROCORACIDAE (cormorants)			
<i>Phalacrocorax</i> <i>Microcarbo coronatus</i> (Crowned Cormorant)			
- Coastal South-west Africa	1c		
<i>Phalacrocorax</i> <i>Microcarbo pygmaeus</i> (Pygmy Cormorant)			
- Black Sea & Mediterranean		1	
- South-west Asia		1	
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo carbo</i> (Great Cormorant, Common Great Cormorant)			
- North-west Europe			1
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo sinensis</i> (Great Cormorant)			
- Northern & Central Europe			1
- Black Sea & Mediterranean			1
- West & South-west Asia			(1)
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo lucidus</i> (Great Cormorant, White-breasted Cormorant)			
- Coastal West Africa		1	
- Central & Eastern Africa			1
- Coastal Southern Africa	2		
<i>Phalacrocorax capensis</i> (Cape Cormorant)			
- Coastal Southern Africa	4 1b		
<i>Phalacrocorax nigrogularis</i> (Socotra Cormorant)			
- Arabian Coast	1b	2a-2c	
- Gulf of Aden, Socotra, Arabian Sea	1b	1	
<i>Phalacrocorax neglectus</i> (Bank Cormorant)			
- Coastal South-west Africa	1b 2		
Family BURHINIDAE (thick-knees)			
<i>Burhinus senegalensis</i> <i>senegalensis</i> (Senegal Thick-knee)			
- West Africa		1	
<i>Burhinus senegalensis inornatus</i>			
- North-east & Eastern Africa		1	
Family PLUVIANIDAE (Egyptian plover)			
<i>Pluvianus aegyptius</i> <i>aegyptius</i> (Egyptian Plover)			
- West Africa		(1)	
- Eastern Africa	(2) 1c		
- Lower Congo Basin	2 1c		
Family HAEMATOPODIDAE (oystercatchers)			
<i>Haematopus moquini</i> (African Oystercatcher)			
- Coastal Southern Africa	1c		
<i>Haematopus ostralegus ostralegus</i> (Eurasian Oystercatcher)			
- Europe/South & West Europe & NW Africa		2c	
<i>Haematopus ostralegus longipes</i> (Eurasian Oystercatcher)			
- SE Eur & W Asia/SW Asia & NE Africa		2c	
Family RECURVIROSTRIDAE (avocets, stilts)			
<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i> (Pied Avocet)			
- Southern Africa	2		

Populations	A	B	C
- Eastern Africa		(1)	
- Western Europe & North-west Africa (bre)		1	
- South-east Europe, Black Sea & Turkey (bre)	(3e)	1	
- West & South-west Asia/Eastern Africa	2		
<i>Himantopus himantopus himantopus</i> (Black-winged Stilt)			
- Sub-Saharan Africa (excluding south)			(1)
- Southern Africa ('meridionalis')	2		
- SW Europe & North-west Africa/West Africa		1	1
- Central Europe & E Mediterranean/N-Central Africa		1	
- W, C & SW Asia/SW Asia & NE Africa		(1)	
Family CHARADRIIDAE (plovers)			
<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> (Grey Plover)			
- W Siberia & Canada/W Europe & W Africa			1
- C & E Siberia/SW Asia, Eastern & Southern Africa		1	
<i>Pluvialis apricaria apricaria</i> (Eurasian Golden Plover)			
- Britain, Ireland, Denmark, Germany & Baltic (bre)		2c	
<i>Pluvialis apricaria altifrons</i> (Eurasian Golden Plover)			
- Iceland & Faroes/East Atlantic coast			1
- Northern Europe/Western Europe & NW Africa			1
- Northern Siberia/Caspian & Asia Minor		(1)	
<i>Pluvialis fulva</i> (Pacific Golden Plover)			
- North-central Siberia/South & SW Asia, NE Africa		(1)	
<i>Eudromias morinellus</i> (Eurasian Dotterel)			
- Europe/North-west Africa	(3e)	2c	
- Asia/Middle East		(1)	
<i>Charadrius hiaticula hiaticula</i> (Common Ringed Plover)			
- Northern Europe/Europe & North Africa		1	
<i>Charadrius hiaticula psammodytes</i> (Common Ringed Plover)			
- Canada, Greenland & Iceland/W & S Africa		(2e)	(1)
<i>Charadrius hiaticula tundrae</i> (Common Ringed Plover)			
- NE Europe & Siberia/SW Asia, E & S Africa			(1)
<i>Charadrius dubius curonicus</i> (Little Ringed Plover)			
- Europe & North-west Africa/West Africa			1
- West & South-west Asia/Eastern Africa			(1)
<i>Charadrius pecuarius pecuarius</i> (Kittlitz's Plover)			
- Southern & Eastern Africa			(1)
- West Africa		(1)	
<i>Charadrius tricollaris tricollaris</i> (African Three-banded Plover)			
- Southern & Eastern Africa			1
<i>Charadrius forbesi</i> (Forbes's Plover)			
- Western & Central Africa	2	(1)	
<i>Charadrius marginatus hesperius</i> (White-fronted Plover)			
- West Africa	2		
<i>Charadrius marginatus mehowi</i> (White-fronted Plover)			
- <i>mehowi/tenellus</i> Inland East & Central Africa	2		
- Coastal E Africa	2		
<i>Charadrius alexandrinus alexandrinus</i> (Kentish Plover)			
- West Europe & West Mediterranean/West Africa	3e	1	

Populations	A	B	C
- Black Sea & East Mediterranean/Eastern Sahel	3c		
- SW & Central Asia/SW Asia & NE Africa		(1)	
<i>Charadrius pallidus pallidus</i> (Chestnut-banded Plover)			
- Southern Africa	2		
<i>Charadrius pallidus venustus</i> (Chestnut-banded Plover)			
- Eastern Africa	1c		
<i>Charadrius mongolus pamirensis</i> (Lesser Sandplover)			
- West-central Asia/SW Asia & Eastern Africa			1
<i>Charadrius leschenaultii leschenaultii</i> (Greater Sandplover)			
- Central Asia/Eastern & Southern Africa		(1)	
<i>Charadrius leschenaultii columbinus</i> (Greater Sandplover)			
- Turkey & SW Asia/E. Mediterranean & Red Sea	1c		
<i>Charadrius leschenaultii crassirostris scythicus</i> (Greater Sandplover)			
- Caspian & SW Asia/Arabia & NE Africa		(1)	
<i>Charadrius asiaticus</i> (Caspian Plover)			
- SE Europe & West Asia/E & Central Southern Africa	3c		
<i>Vanellus vanellus</i> (Northern Lapwing)			
- Europe, W Asia/Europe, N Africa & SW Asia			1
<i>Vanellus spinosus</i> (Spur-winged Lapwing)			
- Black Sea & Mediterranean (bre)		1	
<i>Vanellus albiceps</i> (White-headed Lapwing)			
- West & Central Africa		(1)	
<i>Vanellus lugubris</i> (Senegal Lapwing)			
- Southern West Africa	2		
- Central & Eastern Africa	3c	1	
<i>Vanellus melanopterus minor</i> (Black-winged Lapwing)			
- Southern Africa	1c		
<i>Vanellus coronatus coronatus</i> (Crowned Lapwing)			
- Eastern & Southern Africa			1
- Central Africa	(2) (1c)		
<i>Vanellus coronatus xerophilus</i>			
- South-west Africa		(1)	
<i>Vanellus senegallus senegallus</i> (Wattled Lapwing)			
- West Africa		(1)	
<i>Vanellus senegallus solitaneus</i>			
- South-west Africa		(1)	
<i>Vanellus senegallus lateralis</i> (Wattled Lapwing)			
- Eastern & South-east Africa		1	
<i>Vanellus superciliosus</i> (Brown-chested Lapwing)			
- West & Central Africa	(2) (1c)		
<i>Vanellus gregarius</i> (Sociable Lapwing)			
- SE Europe & Western Asia/North-east Africa	1a 1b 2		
- Central Asian Republics/NW India	1a 1b 1c		
<i>Vanellus leucurus</i> (White-tailed Lapwing)			
- SW Asia/SW Asia & North-east Africa	2		
- Central Asian Republics/South Asia		(1)	
Family SCOLOPACIDAE (sandpipers, snipes, phalaropes)			

Populations	A	B	C
<i>Numenius phaeopus phaeopus</i> (Whimbrel)			
- Northern Europe/West Africa			(1)
- West Siberia/Southern & Eastern Africa			(1)
<i>Numenius phaeopus islandicus</i> (Whimbrel)			
- Iceland, Faroes & Scotland/West Africa			1
<i>Numenius phaeopus alboaxillaris</i> (Whimbrel)			
- South-west Asia/Eastern Africa	1c		
<i>Numenius tenuirostris</i> (Slender-billed Curlew)			
- Central Siberia/Mediterranean & SW Asia	1a 1b 1c		
<i>Numenius arquata arquata</i> (Eurasian Curlew)			
- Europe/Europe, North & West Africa	4		
<i>Numenius arquata suschkini</i> (Eurasian Curlew)			
- South-east Europe & South-west Asia (bre)	1c		
<i>Numenius arquata orientalis</i> (Eurasian Curlew)			
- Western Siberia/SW Asia, E & S Africa	3c		
<i>Limosa lapponica lapponica</i> (Bar-tailed Godwit)			
- Northern Europe/Western Europe		2a	
<i>Limosa lapponica taymyrensis</i> (Bar-tailed Godwit)			
- Western Siberia/West & South-west Africa		2a 2c	
<i>Limosa lapponica menzbieri</i>			
- Central Siberia/South & SW Asia & Eastern Africa			(1)
<i>Limosa limosa limosa</i> (Black-tailed Godwit)			
- Western Europe/NW & West Africa	4		
- Eastern Europe/Central & Eastern Africa	4 3c		
- West-central Asia/SW Asia & Eastern Africa	4		
<i>Limosa limosa islandica</i> (Black-tailed Godwit)			
- Iceland/Western Europe	4		
<i>Arenaria interpres interpres</i> (Ruddy Turnstone)			
- NE Canada & Greenland/W Europe & NW Africa			1
- Northern Europe/West Africa		1	1
- West & Central Siberia/SW Asia, E & S Africa			(1)
<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i> (Great Knot)			
- Eastern Siberia/SW Asia & W Southern Asia	1a 1b 1c		
<i>Calidris canutus canutus</i> (Red Knot)			
- Northern Siberia/West & Southern Africa		2a 2c	
<i>Calidris canutus islandica</i> (Red Knot)			
- NE Canada & Greenland/Western Europe		2a	
<i>Philomachus</i> <i>Calidris pugnax</i> (Ruff)			
- Northern Europe & Western Siberia/West Africa		2c	
- Northern Siberia/SW Asia, E & S Africa		(2c)	1
<i>Limicola</i> <i>Calidris falcinellus falcinellus</i> (Broad-billed Sandpiper)			
- Northern Europe/SW Asia & Africa	3c	2c	
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i> (Curlew Sandpiper)			
- Western Siberia/West Africa		2c	1
- Central Siberia/SW Asia, E & S Africa		2c	1
<i>Calidris temminckii</i> (Temminck's Stint)			
- Fennoscandia/North & West Africa	3c	(1)	
- NE Europe & W Siberia/SW Asia & Eastern Africa			(1)
<i>Calidris alba alba</i> (Sanderling)			

Populations	A	B	C
- East Atlantic Europe, West & Southern Africa (win)			1
- South-west Asia, Eastern & Southern Africa (win)			1
<i>Calidris alpina alpina</i> (Dunlin)			
- NE Europe & NW Siberia/W Europe & NW Africa			1
<i>Calidris alpina arctica</i> (Dunlin)			
- NE Greenland/West Africa	3a		
<i>Calidris alpina schinzii</i> (Dunlin)			
- Iceland & Greenland/NW and West Africa			1
- Britain & Ireland/SW Europe & NW Africa	2	1	
- Baltic/SW Europe & NW Africa	1c		
<i>Calidris alpina centralis</i> (Dunlin)			
- Central Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa			(1)
<i>Calidris maritima maritima</i> (Purple Sandpiper)			
N Europe & W Siberia (breeding)		1	
NE Canada & N Greenland (breeding)	3e 2		
<i>Calidris minuta</i> (Little Stint)			
- N Europe/S Europe, North & West Africa		(2c)	
- Western Siberia/SW Asia, E & S Africa			(1)
<i>Scolopax rusticola</i> (Eurasian Woodcock)			
- Europe/South & West Europe & North Africa			1
- Western Siberia/South-west Asia (Caspian)			(1)
<i>Gallinago stenura</i> (Pintail Snipe)			
- Northern Siberia/South Asia & Eastern Africa			(1)
<i>Gallinago media</i> (Great Snipe)			
- Scandinavia/probably West Africa	4 2		
- Western Siberia & NE Europe/South-east Africa	4		
<i>Gallinago gallinago gallinago</i> (Common Snipe)			
- Europe/South & West Europe & NW Africa		2e	1
- Western Siberia/South-west Asia & Africa			1
<i>Gallinago gallinago faeroensis</i> (Common Snipe)			
- Iceland, Faroes & Northern Scotland/Ireland			1
<i>Lymnocyrtus minimus</i> (Jack Snipe)			
- Northern Europe/S & W Europe & West Africa		2b	1
- Western Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa			1
- E Europe & W Siberia/Central, E & S Africa			(1)
<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i> (Red-necked Phalarope)			
- Western Eurasia/ Arabian Sea			1
<i>Phalaropus fulicarius</i> (Red Phalarope)			
- Canada & Greenland/ Atlantic coast of Africa		2c	
<i>Xenus cinereus</i> (Terek Sandpiper)			
- NE Europe & W Siberia/SW Asia, E & S Africa			1
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i> (Common Sandpiper)			
- West & Central Europe/West Africa		2c	1
<i>Tringa ochropus</i> (Green Sandpiper)			
- Northern Europe/S & W Europe, West Africa			1
- Western Siberia/SW Asia, NE & Eastern Africa			(1)
<i>Tringa erythropus</i> (Spotted Redshank)			
- N Europe/Southern Europe, North & West Africa		(1)	(1)
- Western Siberia/SW Asia, NE & Eastern Africa		(1)	

Populations	A	B	C
<i>Tringa nebularia</i> (Common Greenshank)			
- Northern Europe/SW Europe, NW & West Africa			1
- Western Siberia/SW Asia, E & S Africa			(1)
<i>Tringa totanus totanus</i> (Common Redshank)			
Northern Europe (breeding)			1
Central & East Europe (breeding)		2c	
<i>Tringa totanus britannica totanus</i> (Common Redshank)			
- Britain & Ireland/Britain, Ireland, France	3c	2e	
<i>Tringa totanus robusta</i> (Common Redshank)			
- Iceland & Faroes/Western Europe			1
<i>Tringa totanus ussuriensis</i> (Common Redshank)			
- Western Asia/SW Asia, NE & Eastern Africa			(1)
<i>Tringa glareola</i> (Wood Sandpiper)			
- North-west Europe/West Africa			1
- NE Europe & W Siberia/Eastern & Southern Africa			(1)
<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i> (Marsh Sandpiper)			
- Eastern Europe/West & Central Africa		(1)	
- Western Asia/SW Asia, Eastern & Southern Africa	3c	(1)	
Family DROMADIDAE (crab-plover)			
<i>Dromas ardeola</i> (Crab-plover)			
- North-west Indian Ocean, Red Sea & Gulf		1	
Family GLAREOLIDAE (coursers, pratincoles)			
<i>Glareola pratincola pratincola</i> (Collared Pratincole)			
- Western Europe & NW Africa/West Africa	2	1	
- Black Sea & E Mediterranean/Eastern Sahel zone	2		
- SW Asia/SW Asia & NE Africa		(1)	
<i>Glareola nordmanni</i> (Black-winged Pratincole)			
- SE Europe & Western Asia/Southern Africa	4		
<i>Glareola ocularis</i> (Madagascar Pratincole)			
- Madagascar/East Africa	1b 1c		
<i>Glareola nuchalis nuchalis</i> (Rock Pratincole, White-collared Pratincole)			
- Eastern & Central Africa		(1)	
<i>Glareola nuchalis liberiae</i> (Rock Pratincole, Rufous-collared Pratincole)			
- West Africa			1
<i>Glareola cinerea cinerea</i> (Grey Pratincole)			
- SE West Africa & Central Africa	(2)		
Family LARIDAE (gulls, terns, skimmers)			
STERNIDAE			
RYNCHOPIDAE			
<i>Anous stolidus plumbeigularis</i> (Brown Noddy)			
- Red Sea & Gulf of Aden		1	
<i>Anous tenuirostris tenuirostris</i> (Lesser Noddy)			
-Indian Ocean Islands to E Africa			1
<i>Rynchops flavirostris</i> (African Skimmer)			

Populations	A	B	C
- Coastal West Africa & Central Africa	2 1c		
- Eastern & Southern Africa	2 1c		
Larus <i>Hydrocoloeus minutus</i> (Little Gull)			
- Central & E Europe/SW Europe & W Mediterranean		1	1
- W Asia/E Mediterranean, Black Sea & Caspian		(1)	
<i>Xema sabini sabini</i> (Sabine's Gull)			
- Canada & Greenland/SE Atlantic			(1)
<i>Rissa tridactyla tridactyla</i> (Black-legged Kittiwake)		2c	
<i>Larus genei</i> (Slender-billed Gull)			
- West Africa (bre)	2	1	
- Black Sea & Mediterranean (bre)		2a	
- West, South-west & South Asia (bre)			1
<i>Larus ridibundus</i> (Black-headed Gull)			
- W Europe/W Europe, W Mediterranean, West Africa		2c	1
- East Europe/Black Sea & East Mediterranean			1
- West Asia/SW Asia & NE Africa			(1)
<i>Larus hartlaubii</i> (Hartlaub's Gull)			
- Coastal South-west Africa		1	
<i>Larus cirrocephalus poiocephalus</i> (Grey-headed Gull)			
- West Africa		(1)	
- Central, & Eastern and Southern Africa			(1)
- Coastal Southern Africa (excluding Madagascar)		(1)	
<i>Larus ichthyaetus</i> (Pallas's Gull)			
- Black Sea & Caspian/South-west Asia	3a		
<i>Larus melanocephalus</i> (Mediterranean Gull)			
- W Europe, Mediterranean & NW Africa		2a	
<i>Larus hemprichii</i> (Sooty Gull)			
- Red Sea, Gulf, Arabia & Eastern Africa			1
<i>Larus leucophthalmus</i> (White-eyed Gull)			
- Red Sea & nearby coasts	1a	1	
<i>Larus audouinii</i> (Audouin's Gull)			
- Mediterranean/N & W coasts of Africa	1a 3a		
<i>Larus canus canus</i> (Mew Gull)			
- NW & C Europe/ Atlantic coast & Mediterranean		2e	1
<i>Larus canus heinei</i> (Mew Gull)			
- NE Europe & Western Siberia/Black Sea & Caspian			1
<i>Larus dominicanus vetula</i> (Kelp Gull)			
- Coastal Southern Africa		1	
- Coastal West Africa	1c		
<i>Larus fuscus fuscus</i> (Lesser Black-backed Gull, Baltic Gull)			
- NE Europe/Black Sea, SW Asia & Eastern Africa	3c		
<i>Larus fuscus graellsii</i> (Lesser Black-backed Gull)			
- Western Europe/Mediterranean & West Africa			1
<i>Larus fuscus intermedius</i> (Lesser Black-backed Gull)			
- S Scandinavia, Netherlands, Ebro Delta, Spain			1
<i>Larus fuscus heuglini</i> (Lesser Black-backed Gull, Heuglin's Gull)			
- NE Europe & W Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa			(1)
<i>Larus</i> (heuglini) <i>fuscus barabensis</i> (Lesser Black-backed Gull, Steppe Gull)			

Populations	A	B	C
- South-west Siberia/South-west Asia			(1)
<i>Larus argentatus argentatus</i> (European Herring Gull)			
- North & North-west Europe			1
<i>Larus argentatus argenteus</i> (European Herring Gull)			
- Iceland & Western Europe		2c	
<i>Larus armenicus</i> (Armenian Gull)			
- Armenia, Eastern Turkey & NW Iran	3a		
<i>Larus cachinnans michahellis</i> (Yellow-legged Gull)			
- Mediterranean, Iberia & Morocco			1
<i>Larus cachinnans cachinnans</i> (Caspian Gull)			
- Black Sea & Western Asia/SW Asia, NE Africa			1
<i>Larus glaucoides glaucoides</i> (Iceland Gull)			
- Greenland/Iceland & North-west Europe			1
<i>Larus hyperboreus hyperboreus</i> (Glaucous Gull)			
- Svalbard & N Russia (bre)			(1)
<i>Larus hyperboreus leuceteres</i> (Glaucous Gull)			
- Canada, Greenland & Iceland (bre)			(1)
<i>Larus marinus</i> (Great Black-backed Gull)			
- North & West Europe			1
<i>Sterna Onychoprion fuscata nubilosa</i> (Sooty Tern)			
- Red Sea, Gulf of Aden, E to Pacific		2a	
<i>Sterna Onychoprion anaethetus melanopterus</i> (Bridled Tern)			
- W Africa	1c		
<i>Sterna Onychoprion anaethetus fuligula antarcticus</i> (Bridled Tern)			
- Red Sea, E Africa, Persian Gulf, Arabian Sea to W India			1
<i>Sterna anaethetus antarctica</i>			
- W Indian Ocean	2		
<i>Sterna Sternula albifrons albifrons</i> (Little Tern)			
- Europe north of Mediterranean (bre)	2		
- West Mediterranean/ W Africa (bre)	3b		
- Black Sea & East Mediterranean (bre)	3b 3c		
- Caspian (bre)	2		
<i>Sterna Sternula albifrons guineae</i> (Little Tern)			
- West Africa (bre)	1c		
<i>Sterna Sternula saundersi</i> (Saunders's Tern)			
- W South Asia, Red Sea, Gulf & Eastern Africa	2	(1)	
<i>Sterna Sternula balaenarum</i> (Damara Tern)			
- Namibia & South Africa/ Atlantic coast to Ghana	2 1c		
<i>Sterna Gelochelidon nilotica nilotica</i> (Common Gull-billed Tern)			
- Western Europe/West Africa	2	1	
- Black Sea & East Mediterranean/Eastern Africa	3c		
- West & Central Asia/South-west Asia	2		
<i>Sterna Hydroprogne caspia caspia</i> (Caspian Tern)			
- Southern Africa (bre)	1c		
- West Africa (bre)		1	
- Baltic (bre)	1c		
- Black Sea (bre)	1c		
- Caspian (bre)	2		

Populations	A	B	C
<i>Chlidonias hybridus</i> <i>hybridus</i> (Whiskered Tern)			
- Western Europe & North-west Africa (bre)		1	
- Black Sea & East Mediterranean (bre)			(1)
- Caspian (bre)		(1)	
<i>Chlidonias hybridus</i> <i>seclateri</i> <i>delalandii</i> (Whiskered Tern)			
- Eastern Africa (Kenya & Tanzania)	2		
- Southern Africa (Malawi & Zambia to South Africa)	(2)		
<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i> (White-winged Tern)			
- Eastern Europe & Western Asia/ Africa			(1)
<i>Chlidonias niger niger</i> (Black Tern)			
- Europe & Western Asia/ Atlantic coast of Africa		2c	
<i>Sterna dougallii dougallii</i> (Roseate Tern)			
- Southern Africa	1c		
- East Africa	3a 2		
- Europe (bre)	1c		
<i>Sterna dougallii arideensis</i> (Roseate Tern)			
- Madagascar, Seychelles & Mascarenes	2		
<i>Sterna dougallii bangsi</i> (Roseate Tern)			
- North Arabian Sea (Oman)	1c		
<i>Sterna hirundo hirundo</i> (Common Tern)			
- Southern & Western Europe (bre)			1
- Northern & Eastern Europe (bre)			1
- Western Asia (bre)			(1)
<i>Sterna repressa</i> (White-cheeked Tern)			
- W South Asia, Red Sea, Gulf & Eastern Africa		2e	1
<i>Sterna paradisaea</i> (Arctic Tern)			
- Western Eurasia (bre)			1
<i>Sterna vittata vittata</i> (Antarctic Tern)			
- P. Edward, Marion, Crozet & Kerguelen/ South Africa	1c		
<i>Sterna vittata tristanensis</i> (Antarctic Tern)			
- Tristan da Cunha & Gough/ South Africa	1c		
<i>Sterna Thalasseus bengalensis bengalensis</i> (Lesser Crested Tern)			
- Gulf/ Southern Asia			1
<i>Sterna bengalensis par</i>			
- Red Sea/ Eastern Africa		1	1
<i>Sterna Thalasseus bengalensis emigratus</i> (Lesser Crested Tern)			
- S Mediterranean/ NW & West Africa coasts	1c		
<i>Sterna Thalasseus sandwicensis sandwicensis</i> (Sandwich Tern)			
- Western Europe/ West Africa			1
- Black Sea & Mediterranean (bre)		2a	
- West & Central Asia/ South-west & South Asia			1
<i>Sterna Thalasseus maxima</i> <i>albidorsalis</i> (Royal Tern)			
- West Africa (bre)		2a	
<i>Sterna Thalasseus bergii bergii</i> (Greater Crested Tern)			
- Southern Africa (Angola - Mozambique)	2		
<i>Sterna Thalasseus bergii velox</i> (Greater Crested Tern)			
- Red Sea & North-east Africa	2		
<i>Sterna Thalasseus bergii thalassinus</i> (Greater Crested Tern)			
- Eastern Africa & Seychelles	1c		

Populations	A	B	C
Sterna <i>Thalasseus bergii enigma</i> (Greater Crested Tern)			
- Madagascar & Mozambique/Southern Africa	1c		
Family STERCORARIIDAE (skuas)			
<i>Stercorarius longicaudus longicaudus</i> (Long-tailed Jaeger)			1
<i>Catharacta skua</i> (Great Skua)		1	
Family ALCIDAE (auks)			
<i>Fratercula arctica arctica</i> (Atlantic Puffin)			
- Hudson bay & Maine E to S Greenland, Iceland, Bear Is, Norway to S Novaya Zemlya			1
<i>Fratercula arctica naumanni</i>			
- NE Canada, N Greenland, to Jan Mayen, Svalbard, N Novaya Zemlya	3a		
<i>Fratercula arctica grabae</i>			
- Faeroes, S Norway & Sweden, Britain, Ireland, NW France			1
<i>Cephus grylle grylle</i> (Black Guillemot)			
- Baltic Sea		1	
<i>Cephus grylle mandtii</i> (Black Guillemot)			
- Arctic E North America to Greenland, Jan Mayen & Svalbard E through Siberia to Alaska		1	
<i>Cephus grylle arcticus</i> (Black Guillemot)			
- N America, S Greenland, Britain, Ireland, Scandinavia, White Sea		1	
<i>Cephus grylle islandicus</i> (Black Guillemot)			
- Iceland	3c		
<i>Cephus grylle faeroeensis</i> (Black Guillemot)			
- Faeroes	1e	1	
<i>Alca torda torda</i> (Razorbill)			
- E North America, Greenland, E to Baltic & White Seas			1
<i>Alca torda islandica</i> (Razorbill)			
- Iceland, Faeroes, Britain, Ireland, Helgoland, NW France			1
<i>Alle alle alle</i> (Little Auk)			
- High Arctic, Baffin Is - Novaya Zemlya			1
<i>Uria lomvia lomvia</i> (Thick-billed Murre)			
- E North America, Greenland, E to Severnaya Zemlya		2c	
<i>Uria aalge aalge</i> (Common Murre)			
- E North America, Greenland, Iceland, Faeroes, Scotland, S Norway, Baltic		2c	
<i>Uria aalge albionis</i> (Common Murre)			
- Ireland, S Britain, France, Iberia, Helgoland			1
<i>Uria aalge hyperborea</i> (Common Murre)			
- Svalbard, N Norway to Novaya Zemlya			1

Description and rationale of amendments to Annex 3 (Table 1)

General notes

Detailed justifications of population size and trend changes with references are available under the relevant population accounts for the 6th edition of the AEWA Conservation Status Report (CSR6) on the Waterbird Population Estimates Portal (<http://wpe.wetlands.org>) or in Annex 1 of the the 6th edition of the AEWA Conservation Status Report and not repeated here.

del Hoyo, J., Collar, N., Christie, D., Elliot, A. & Fishpool, L. (eds.) 2014. *Handbook of the Birds of the World/BirdLife International Illustrated Checklist of the Birds of the World, Volume 1: Non-passerines*. Lynx Editions, Barcelona, the taxonomic and nomenclature reference recommended by the 12th Meeting of the Technical Committee for adoption by the 6th Meeting of the Parties to AEWA, is referred throughout the document as del Hoyo et al. (2014).

Taxonomic changes are explained under the relevant taxa except changes of genus or species names which follow del Hoyo et al. (2014). Families, species and populations are reordered according to taxonomic order of del Hoyo et al. (2014). Vernacular name(s) is added after the scientific name of the species and subspecies for easier reference.

Additions are **typed in red font** while deletions are highlighted in **yellow**.

Details per population

ANATIDAE

Cygnus cygnus

Iceland/UK & Ireland: Moved from Category 2 of Column A to Category 1 of Column B. New population estimate is higher than the earlier one.

Anser anser anser

Iceland/UK & Ireland: Moved from Category 1 of Column B to Category 1 of Column C. New population estimate is higher than the earlier one.

Anser fabalis johanseni

West & Central Siberia/Turkmenistan to W China: Taxonomic treatment of this population was changed in CSR4 based on expert opinion claiming that johanseni was not considered as a valid subspecies. However, the subspecies is still recognised by the major world authorities such as the HBW and BirdLife International Illustrated Checklist of the Birds of the World (the taxonomic source to be adopted by AEWA), the Clements 6th edition (version 6.8 incl. 2013 revisions), Howard and Moore 3rd edition (incl. corrigenda 8) and IOC World Bird Names, version 3.04 .

Clangula hyemalis

Iceland & Greenland: Moved from Category 1 of Column C to Category 1b of Column A because it was added to the IUCN Red List as Vulnerable in 2012.

Western Siberia/North Europe: Moved from Category 2c of Column B to Category 1b of Column A because it was added to the IUCN Red List as Vulnerable in 2012.

Somateria mollissima mollissima

Baltic, Denmark & Netherlands: Listed also on Category 2c of Column B due to rapid short-term decline.

Polysticta stelleri

Western Siberia/North-east Europe: Removed from Category 2 of Column A because the current population estimate exceeds 25,000 individuals and no evidence of significant long-term decline in this population.

Melanitta fusca

Taxonomic change. Now it is a monotypic species.

Western Siberia & Northern Europe/NW Europe: Moved from Categories 2a and 2c of Column B to Category 1b of Column A because it was listed as an Endangered species on the IUCN Red List in 2012 and according to TC12, populations can be listed only in one column of Table 1.

Melanitta fusca

Black Sea & Caspian: Added to Category 1b of Column A because it was listed as an Endangered species on the IUCN Red List in 2012.

Melanitta nigra

Taxonomic change. Now it is a monotypic species.

W Siberia & N Europe/W Europe & NW Africa: Removed from Category 2c of Column B because newly available data based on breeding and non-breeding numbers do not support a sustained rapid long-term decline.

Mergellus albellus

North-east Europe/Black Sea & East Mediterranean: Moved from Category 1 of Column B to Category 2 of Column A. New population estimate is lower than earlier one.

Mergus merganser merganser

North-east Europe/Black Sea: Moved from Category 1c of Column A to Category 2 of Column A because new population estimate is higher than the earlier one.

Mergus serrator

Taxonomic change: Greenland population previously treated as a geographical race, *schioleri*, but differences slight and deemed to fall within range of individual variation of the species as a whole. Now it is considered to be monotypic species.

North-west & Central Europe (win): Moved from Category 1 of Column C to Category 3c of Column A because new population estimate is lower than earlier one and analysis of breeding numbers suggests significant long-term decline.

Tadorna tadorna

Western Asia/Caspian & Middle East: Moved from Category 1 of Column B to Category 3c of Column A. Analysis of IWC data suggests significant long-term decline.

Tadorna ferruginea

Western Asia & Caspian/Iran & Iraq: Moved from Category 1 of Column B to Category 3c of Column A. Analysis of IWC data suggests significant long-term decline.

Plectropterus gambensis niger

Southern Africa: Moved from Category 1 of Column B to Category 3c of Column A. Analysis of IWC data suggests rapid short-term decline.

Sarkidiornis melanotos

Taxonomic change: Now it is considered to be monotypic.

West Africa: Moved from Category 1 of Column B to Category 3c of Column A. Some evidence suggests long-term decline in a significant part of the population.

Marmaronetta angustirostris

South-west Asia: Moved from Category 2 of Column A to Category 3c of Column A based on higher population estimate and assuming that significant long-term decline continues.

Netta rufina

Western & Central Asia/South-west Asia: Moved from Category 1 of Column C to Category 2c of Column B. Analysis of IWC data suggests significant long-term decline.

Netta erythrophthalma brunnea

Southern & Eastern Africa: Moved from Category 1 of Column B to Category 3c of Column A. Analysis of IWC data suggests significant long-term decline.

Aythya nyroca

Eastern Europe/E Mediterranean & Sahelian Africa: Moved from Category 3c of Column A to Category 4 of Column A as new evidence both from the breeding and wintering grounds suggests that the population is stable/fluctuating rather than decreasing.

Aythya fuligula

Western Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa: Moved from Category 1 of Column C to Category 2c of Column B. Analysis of IWC data suggests significant long-term decline.

Spatula querquedula

Western Siberia & Europe/West Africa: Moved from Category 2c of Column B to Category 1 of Column C. Evidence from both the breeding and wintering grounds suggests that the population is stable/fluctuating rather than decreasing.

Mareca strepera strepera

North-west Europe: Moved from Category 1 of Column B to Category 1 of Column C. New population estimate is higher than the earlier one.

Western Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa: Moved from Category 1 of Column C to Category 2c of Column B. Analysis of IWC data suggests significant long-term decline.

Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos

Western Siberia/South-west Asia: Moved from Category 1 of Column C to Category 2c of Column B. Analysis of IWC data suggests significant long-term decline.

Anas capensis

Southern Africa (N to Angola & Zambia): Moved from Category 1 of Column C to Category 1 of Column B. New population estimate is lower than the earlier one.

Anas acuta

Western Siberia/SW Asia & Eastern Africa: Moved from Category 1 of Column C to Category 2c of Column B. Analysis of IWC data suggests significant long-term decline.

PODICIPEDIDAE

Podiceps grisegena grisegena

North-west Europe (win): Moved from Category 3c of Column A to Category 1 of Column B. No evidence of continued long-term decline.

Podiceps cristatus cristatus

North-west & Western Europe: Moved from Category 2c of Column B to Category 1 of Column C. No evidence of significant long-term decline anymore. Both the long-term trend for breeding birds

reported to the EU Birds Directive Article 12 Reporting and the long-term wintering trend based on IWC counts show large increase.

Black Sea & Mediterranean (win): Moved from Category 2c of Column B to Category 1 of Column C. No evidence for significant long-term decline anymore.

Caspian & South-west Asia (win): Moved from Category 2 of Column A to Category 3c of Column A. Population estimate has increased, but there is some evidence of large decrease from IWC trend analysis.

Podiceps auritus auritus

Caspian & South Asia (win): Moved from Category 2 of Column A to Category 1c of Column A. New population estimate is lower than the earlier one.

Podiceps nigricollis nigricollis

Europe/South & West Europe & North Africa: Moved from Category 2c of Column B to Category 1 of Column C. Current decline follows earlier increase and the population does not qualify for significant long-term decline.

PHOENICPTERIDAE

Phoenicopterus roseus

Southern Africa (to Madagascar): Moved from Category 3a of Column A to Category 2a of Column B. New population estimate is higher than the earlier one.

East Mediterranean: Moved from Category 3a of Column A to Category 2a of Column B. New population estimate is higher than the earlier one.

PHAETHONTIDAE

Phaethon rubricauda rubricauda

Indian Ocean: Moved from Category 2 of Column A to Category 1 of Column B. New population estimate is higher than the earlier one.

Phaethon lepturus lepturus

W Indian Ocean: Moved from Category 2 of Column A to Category 1 of Column B. New population estimate is higher than the earlier one.

RALLIDAE

Zapornia parva

Taxonomic change: Race *illustris* (Turkestan) not recognized. Monotypic.

Fulica atra atra

North-west Europe (win): Moved from Category 1 of Column C to Category 2c of Column B. Analysis of the EU Birds Directive Art. 12 reporting data suggests significant long-term decline based on decreasing breeding numbers in Poland, Finland, Estonia and Latvia.

GRUIDAE

Anthropoides paradiseus

Extreme Southern Africa: Also added Category 3c of Column A because it has not yet recovered from its significant long-term decline despite a recent increase. Removed from Category 1 of Column B. According to TC12, populations can be listed only in one column of Table 1.

Grus grus grus

North-east & Central Europe/North Africa: Moved from Category 1 of Column B to Category 1 of Column C because new population estimate is higher than the earlier one.

Eastern Europe/Turkey, Middle East & NE Africa: Moved from Category 3c of Column A to Category 1 of Column C because new population estimate is higher than the earlier one and no evidence of significant long-term decline anymore.

Grus grus archibaldi

Taxonomic change: New taxon described by Ilyashenko & Ghasabyan in 2008 in E Turkey, S Georgia, Armenia and extreme NW Iran, with occasional nesting possible in Azerbaijan, which corresponds to the population in the same range formerly provisionally attributed to *lilfordi*. This race is not recognised by del Hoyo et al. (2014) because it is regarded as probably undiagnosable, with differences from nominate believed to be based on plumage colour variations due in part to differences in feather-painting behaviour.

GAVIDAE

Gavia arctica suschkini

Taxonomic change: Subspecies name to change to *G. a. arctica*. According to del Hoyo et al. (2014) race *suschkini* (N & NC Asia) included in nominate subspecies.

Central Siberia/Caspian: Moved from Category 1 of Column C to Category 1c of Column A: New population estimate is 100-1000 individuals based on IWC counts. Earlier, no population estimate was provided.

SPEHNISCIDAE

Spheniscus demersus

Southern Africa: Removed from Category 2a and 2c of Column B: according to TC12, populations can be listed only in one column of Table 1.

CICONIDAE

Mycteria ibis

Sub-Saharan Africa (excluding Madagascar): Moved from Category 1 of Column B to Category 1 of Column C. New population estimate is higher than the earlier one.

Ciconia nigra

Central & Eastern Europe/Sub-Saharan Africa: Moved from Category 2 of Column A to Category 1 of Column B. New population estimate is higher than earlier one.

Ciconia microscelis

Taxonomic change: *Ciconia episcopus microscelis* is now considered to be a separate species.

Ciconia ciconia ciconia

W Europe & North-west Africa/Sub-Saharan Africa: Moved from Category 3b of Column A to Category 2b of Column B. New population estimate is higher than the earlier one.

Ciconia ciconia ciconia

Western Asia/South-west Asia: Moved from Category 2 of Column A to Category 3c of Column A. New population estimate is higher than the earlier one and assuming continuation of decline.

THRESKIORNITHIDAE

Platalea leucorodia

Taxonomic change. Asian populations have been assigned separate race, major, but this considered doubtfully valid. Population is assigned to the leucorodia subspecies.

Threskiornis aethiopicus

Taxonomic change: Now, it is considered to be a monotypic species.

Plegadis falcinellus

Taxonomic change: Now, it is considered to be a monotypic species.

Sub-Saharan Africa (bre): Moved from Category 1 of Column C to Category 1 of Column B. New population estimate is lower than the earlier one.

ARDEIDAE

Nycticorax nycticorax nycticorax

C & E Europe/Black Sea & E Mediterranean (bre): Moved from Category 2c of Column B to Category 1 of Column C. No evidence of a continued significant long-term decline. Based on partially updated information, the population was stable between 1980 and 2012.

Ardeola raloides raloides

C & E Europe, Black Sea & E Mediterranean (bre): Moved from Category 1 of Column B to Category 3c of Column A. The population had undergone a large decline between 1970 and 1990 and has not recovered.

Ardeola idae

Madagascar & Aldabra/Central & Eastern Africa: The population is also listed in Category 1a of Column A because it is listed on Appendix I of CMS.

Ardea cinerea cinerea

West & South-west Asia (bre): Moved from Category 1 of Column C to Category 1 of Column B. New population estimate is lower than the earlier one.

Ardea purpurea purpurea

West Europe & West Mediterranean/West Africa: Moved from Category 2 of Column A to Category 3c of Column A. Increased population estimate, but significant decline in breeding population reported under the EU Birds Directive Art. 12 reporting process.

Ardea alba alba

Western Asia/South-west Asia: Moved from Category 1 of Column B to Category 3c of Column A. Analysis of IWC data suggests significant long-term decline.

Ardea brachyrhyncha

Sub-Saharan Africa: Taxonomic change. *Ardea intermedia brachyrhyncha* is now considered to be a separate species.

Egretta gularis gularis

West Africa: Moved from Category 1 of Column B to Category 2 of Column A. New population estimate is lower than the earlier one.

Egretta gularis schistacea

North-east Africa & Red Sea: Moved from Category 1 of Column B to Category 2 of Column A. New population estimate is lower than the earlier one.

Egretta gularis dimorpha

Taxonomic change: *Egretta dimorpha* is now considered to be a subspecies of *E. gularis*.

PELECANIDAE

Pelecanus onocrotalus

Eastern Africa: Moved from Category 1 of Column C to Category 2c of Column B. Decline assumed based on the crash of the colony at Lake Shalla, Ethiopia, and vulnerability of other colonies.

SULIDAE

Sula capensis

Southern Africa: Removed from Category 2a and 2c of Column B. According to TC12, populations can be listed only in one column of Table 1.

Sula dactylatra melanops

W Indian Ocean: Population estimate is higher than the earlier one, but significant long-term decline.

PHALACROCORACIDAE

Phalacrocorax capensis

Coastal Southern Africa: Moved from Category 4 of Column A to Category 1b of Column A. Red List status changed from Near Threatened to Endangered in 2013.

Phalacrocorax nigrogularis

Arabian Coast: Removed from Category 2a and 2c of Column B. According to TC12, populations can be listed only in one column of Table 1.

Gulf of Aden, Socotra, Arabian Sea: Removed from Category 1 of Column B. According to TC12, populations can be listed only in one column of Table 1.

BURHINIDAE

Burhinus senegalensis

Taxonomic change: E populations sometimes separated as race *inornatus*, but differences from others rather slight and broad zone of intergradation through N Cameroon, Chad, Central African Republic and NE DR Congo. Monotypic

PLUVIANIDAE

Pluvianus aegyptius

Taxonomic change: Birds from N Angola and DR Congo, somewhat smaller than those elsewhere, are sometimes listed as race *angolae*, but variation is clinal and this form is poorly defined. Monotypic.

Eastern Africa: Moved from Category 2 of Column A to Category 1c of Column A because the new population estimate is lower than the earlier one.

Lower Congo Basin: Moved from Category 2 of Column A to Category 1c of Column A because the new population estimate is lower than the earlier one.

RECURVIROSTRIDAE

Recurvirostra avosetta

South-east Europe, Black Sea & Turkey (bre): Moved from Category 3c of Column A to Category 1 of Column B because there is no evidence for a continued significant long-term decline.

Himantopus himantopus himantopus

Southern Africa: *meridionalis* exhibits considerable overlap with *himantopus* and not recognised as a valid subspecies. Therefore, it has been deleted from the name of the population.

SW Europe & North-west Africa/West Africa: Moved from Category 1 of Column B to Category 1 of Column C because new population estimate is higher than the earlier one.

CHARADRIDAE

Eudromias morinellus

Europe/North-west Africa: Moved from Category 3c of Column A to Category 2c of Column B because new population estimate is higher than the earlier one.

Charadrius hiaticula psammmodromus

Canada, Greenland & Iceland/W & S Africa: Moved from Category 1 of Column B to Category 1 of Column C because there is no evidence of a continued significant long-term decline (stable/fluctuating both in the long- and short-term).

Charadrius pecuarius

Taxonomic change: Considered to be monotypic as variation is slight and mainly clinal.

Charadrius tricollaris

Taxonomic change: Proposed race *pelodromus* (S Mozambique) is included within *tricollaris*. Monotypic

Charadrius forbesi

Western & Central Africa: Moved from Category 1 of Column B to Category 2 of Column A because the geomean of minimum and maximum estimate is less than 25,000 individuals.

Charadrius marginatus

Taxonomic changes: Birds in W Africa E to Nigeria and Cameroon are now considered by del Hoyo et al. (2014) to belong to *C. m. hesperius* and Delany et al. (2009) considered the corresponding *C. m. mechowii* population to be partially migratory. Del Hoyo et al. (2014) consider *C. m. tenellus* to be restricted to Madagascar and assign birds from Gabon E to Ethiopia, S to N Angola, Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe and N Mozambique to *C. m. mechowii*. This includes the population treated here as *mechowii/tenellus*, a largely migratory population according to Delany et al. (2009) and the Coastal E Africa population that Delany et al. (2009) treated as *tenellus* and considered being largely sedentary. Therefore, it is proposed to delete the later population from Table 1.

Charadrius alexandrinus

West Europe & West Mediterranean/West Africa: Moved from Category 3c of Column A to Category 1 of Column B because there is no evidence of a continued significant long-term decline. Overall trend in breeding numbers stable/fluctuating while wintering numbers are increasing.

Charadrius leschenaultii scythicus

Taxonomic changes: A replacement name for *crassirostris* which is invalid, as the name is preoccupied by *C. w. crassirostris* (Carlos, Roselaar & Voisin, 2012).

Vanellus lugubris

Central & Eastern Africa: Moved from Category 3c of Column A to Category 1 of Column B because no evidence of significant long-term decline.

Vanellus coronatus coronatus

Central Africa: Moved from Category 2 of Column A to Category 1c of Column A because geometric mean of minimum and maximum estimate is less than 10,000 individuals.

Vanellus coronatus xerophilus

Taxonomic change: Birds from SW Angola and W Zimbabwe to N South Africa sometimes separated as race *xerophilus*, but doubtfully distinct (del Hoyo et al. 2014). Birds in South-west Africa considered to belong to the nominate race.

Vanellus senegallus lateralis

Taxonomic change: W population of race *lateralis* sometimes separated as subspecies *solitaneus*, but not recognised by del Hoyo et al. (2014).

South-West Africa: According to Delany et al. (2009) this population is not migratory. Therefore, it should be deleted from Table 1.

Vanellus superciliosus

West & Central Africa: Moved from Category 2 of Column A to Category 1c of Column A because geometric mean of minimum and maximum estimate is less than 10,000 individuals.

SCOLOPACIDAE

Limosa lapponica taymyrensis

Taxonomic change: Birds in the Central Siberia/South & SW Asia & Eastern Africa population belong to this subspecies and not to the race *menzbieri*.

Limosa limosa limosa

Eastern Europe/Central & Eastern Africa: Moved from Category 4 of Column A to Category 3c of Column A as a correction of coding. The population has been suffering a significant long-term decline, and Category 4 should be applied to populations of Near Threatened species that do not fulfil the conditions of Categories 1, 2 or 3 of Column A.

Arenaria interpres interpres

Northern Europe/West Africa: Moved from Category 1 of Column C to Category 1 of Column B because the new population estimate is lower than the earlier one.

Calidris tenuirostris

Eastern Siberia/SW Asia & W Southern Asia: Added also to Category 1a of Column A to reflect the decision at CMS COP11.

Calidris pugnax

Northern Siberia/SW Asia, E & S Africa: Moved from Category 2c of Column B to Category 1 of Column C. No evidence of significant long-term decline in this population.

Calidris falcinellus falcinellus

Northern Europe/SW Asia & Africa: Moved from Category 3c of Column A to Category 2c of Column B because the new population estimate is higher than the earlier one.

Calidris ferruginea

Western Siberia/West Africa: Moved from Category 1 of Column C to Category 2c of Column B because of evidence for significant long-term decline based on January counts.

Central Siberia/SW Asia, E & S Africa: Moved from Category 1 of Column C to Category 2c of Column B because of evidence for significant long-term decline based on January counts.

Calidris temminckii

Fennoscandia/North & West Africa: Moved from Category 1 of Column B to Category 3c of Column A because of significant long-term decline in breeding numbers, which the population has not recovered from.

Calidris alba alba

Taxonomic change: Subspecies name *alba* should be added because race *rubida* also exists.

Calidris alpina schinzii

Britain & Ireland/SW Europe & NW Africa: Moved from Category 2 of Column A to Category 1 of Column B because new population estimate is higher than the earlier one and long-term trend is only moderate and not significant long-term decline.

Calidris maritima

Taxonomic change: Treated as monotypic by del Hoyo et al. (2014).

NE Canada & N Greenland (breeding): Moved from Category 3c of Column A to Category 2 of Column A because new population estimate is lower than the earlier one.

Gallinago media

Scandinavia/probably West Africa: Moved from Category 4 of Column A to Category 2 of Column A because new population estimate is lower than earlier one.

Gallinago gallinago gallinago

Europe/South & West Europe & NW Africa: Moved from Category 2c of Column B to Category 1 of Column C because no evidence of a continued significant long-term decline in the long-term.

Actitis hypoleucos

West & Central Europe/West Africa: Moved from Category 1 of Column C to Category 2c of Column B because of the continued significant long-term decline since the 1990s based on breeding data from BirdLife International 2004 and from the EU Birds Directive Art. 12 reporting process.

Tringa erythropus

N Europe/Southern Europe, North & West Africa: Moved from Category 1 of Column C to Category 1 of Column B because the new population estimate is lower than the earlier one.

Tringa totanus totanus

Britain & Ireland/Britain, Ireland, France: Moved from Category 2c of Column B to Category 3c of Column A because the new population estimate is lower than the earlier one. Taxonomic change: subspecies *britannica* is not recognised by del Hoyo et al. (2014) and this population belongs to subspecies *totanus*.

Tringa stagnatilis

Western Asia/SW Asia, Eastern & Southern Africa: Moved from Category 1 of Column B to Category 3c of Column A because of possible significant long-term decline considering the 20-29% decline reported in breeding numbers in Russia between 1990 and 2000 (BirdLife International, 2004). Delany et al. (2009) also reports decline from areas in the range of this population (e.g. Saratov, Caspian, Aral Sea).

GLAREOLIDAE

Glareola pratincola pratincola

Western Europe & NW Africa/West Africa: Moved from Category 2 of Column A to Category 1 of Column B because the new population estimate is higher than the earlier one.

Glareola ocularis

Madagascar/East Africa: Added to Category 1b of Column A because the species is listed as Vulnerable on the IUCN Red List.

Glareola cinerea

Taxonomic change: Currently treated as monotypic. Birds from upper R Niger, with more cinnamon on nape and breast, may merit subspecific separation as race *colorata*.

LARIDAE

Rynchops flavirostris

Coastal West Africa & Central Africa: Moved from Category 2 of Column A to Category 1c of Column A because geomean of minimum and maximum estimate is less than 10,000 individuals.

Eastern & Southern Africa: Moved from Category 2 of Column A to Category 1c of Column A because geomean of minimum and maximum estimate is less than 10,000 individuals.

Hydrocoloeus minutus

Central & E Europe/SW Europe & W Mediterranean: Moved from Category 1 of Column C to Category 1 of Column B. New population estimate is lower than the earlier one.

Larus genei

West Africa (bre): Moved from Category 2 of Column A to Category 2c of Column B. New population estimate is higher than the earlier one.

Larus ridibundus

W Europe/W Europe, W Mediterranean, West Africa: Moved from Category 1 of Column C to Category 2c of Column B. Data from the EU Birds Directive Art. 12 reporting process provides evidence for significant long-term decline.

Larus cirrocephalus poiocephalus

Central, Eastern & Southern Africa: Represents a remerge of Coastal Southern Africa (excluding Madagascar) and Central & Eastern Africa populations which were erroneously split in WPE4 and CSR4.

Larus canus canus

NW & C Europe/Atlantic coast & Mediterranean: Moved from Category 2c of Column B to Category 1 of Column C. No evidence of significant long-term decline in this population.

Larus dominicanus vetula

West Africa: Proposed new population of 60-150 birds along the Atlantic coast in Senegal and the Gambia, probably slowly increasing; race unclear (Barlow & Dodman in litt., 2014).

Larus michahellis

Taxonomic change: Now, it is considered to be a monotypic species.

Larus cachinnans

Taxonomic change: Now, it is considered to be a monotypic species.

Larus heuglini

Taxonomic change: Now, it is considered to be a subspecies of *L. fuscus*.

Larus (heuglini) barabensis

Taxonomic change: Now, it is considered to be a subspecies of *L. fuscus*.

Onychoprion anaethetus antarcticus

Taxonomic change: Subspecies *fuligula* is now included in race *antarcticus*.

Sternula saundersi

W South Asia, Red Sea, Gulf & Eastern Africa: Moved from Category 1 of Column B to Category 2 of Column A. New population estimate is lower than the earlier one.

Sternula balaenarum

Namibia & South Africa/ Atlantic coast to Ghana: Moved from Category 2 of Column A to Category 1c of Column A. New population estimate is lower than the earlier one.

Gelochelidon nilotica nilotica

Western Europe/West Africa: Moved from Category 2 of Column A to Category 1 of Column B. New population estimate is higher than the earlier one.

Hydroprogne caspia

Taxonomic change: Monotypic. Australian and New Zealand birds sometimes separated as race *strenua*, but characters matched by many individuals of other populations.

Chlidonias hybrida delalandii

Taxonomic change: Subspecies *sclateri* is now included in race *delalandii*.

Sterna dougallii dougallii

East Africa: Moved from Category 3c of Column A to Category 2 of Column A. New population estimate is lower than the earlier one.

Sterna repressa

W South Asia, Red Sea, Gulf & Eastern Africa: Moved from Category 2c of Column B to Category 1 of Column C because there is no evidence for continued significant long-term decline.

Thalasseus bengalensis

Taxonomic change: Red Sea birds sometimes classified together as race *par*, but indistinguishable from nominate and not recognised by del Hoyo et al. (2014).

Red Sea/Eastern Africa: Moved from Category 1 of Column B to Category 1 of Column C. New population estimate is higher than the earlier one.

ALCIDAE

Fratercula arctica

Taxonomic change: Birds from high Arctic (NE Canada and NW Greenland E to N Novaya Zemlya) described as form *naumanni*, and those from S of range (Faeroes and S Scandinavia S through British Is to NW France) as *grabae*, but geographical variation clinal, involving wing length, bill length and bill depth, and boundaries between forms somewhat arbitrary. Treated as monotypic.

Cepphus grylle faeroeensis

Faeroes: Moved from Category 1c of Column A to Category 1 of Column B because the new population estimate is higher than the earlier one.

**COMMENTS RECEIVED FROM AEWA PARTIES ON THE PROPOSED
AMENDMENTS TO ANNEXES 2 AND 3 OF AEWA SUBMITTED BY THE
GOVERNMENT OF NORWAY ON 19 MAY 2015**

(Received by 10 September 2015)

Introduction

In accordance with Article X, paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Agreement, the Government of Norway submitted proposals for amendments to Annexes 2 and 3 of the Agreement. The UNEP/AEWA Secretariat forwarded them to the Parties with the request to provide their comments not later than 60 days prior to the opening of MOP6 in accordance with Article X, paragraph 3 of the Agreement. By the deadline of 10 September 2015, the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat received comments from four Contracting Parties (Czech Republic, Slovakia, South Africa and Sweden).

These submissions have been compiled together and presented verbatim below.

All but two of the submissions constitute comments on the text of proposed amendments, as referred to in Article X, paragraph 3 of the Agreement.

The comment of Slovakia recommending to develop a special Annex for consideration of MOP6 listing synonyms of scientific and English names, however, is not a comment on the text of a proposed amendment, but instead constitutes a new proposal for amendment of the annexes to the Agreement. While a table could easily be added to the website, the comment from Slovakia cannot be the basis for a new annex to the Agreement text because as per Article X, paragraph 3 of the Agreement text, it should, in that case, have been submitted within the defined deadline of 150 days before the opening of MOP6, i.e. by 11 June 2015. As the comment was received on 27 August 2015, it has not been submitted in line with Article X, paragraph 3 of the Agreement and cannot be considered as a proposal for amendment by MOP6.

Similarly, the comment submitted by Sweden on Annex 3 Table 1 – Definition of geographical terms used in range descriptions (Inclusion of a definition of “Fennoscandia”, as defined by e.g. IUCN: Norway, Sweden, Finland and the Kola Peninsula) - is not a comment on the text of a proposed amendment, but instead constitutes a new proposal for amendment of the annexes to the Agreement. Per Article X, paragraph 3 of the Agreement text it should therefore have been submitted within the defined deadline of 150 days before the opening of MOP6, i.e. by 11 June 2015. As the comment was received on 9 September 2015, it has not been submitted in line with Article X, paragraph 3 of the Agreement and cannot be considered as a proposal for amendment by MOP6.

Comments received from the Czech Republic on 15 July 2015

Czech Republic highly appreciates suggested proposals concerning Annexes 2 and 3 of AEWA, as were submitted by the Government of Norway to the 6th session of the Meeting of the Parties to AEWA.

The stabilisation of both taxonomy and nomenclature, going hand in hand with the stabilisation of both scientific and vernacular names would be an important step towards clear understanding which species (taxon) we are talking/discussing/thinking about. Czech Republic starts to prepare also the Czech names for all bird species of the world, fully accepting the same source: del Hoyo et al. "Handbook of the Birds of the World/BirdLife International Illustrated Checklist of the Birds of the World (2014).

Also submitted changes in Annex 3 follow the last results of monitoring/surveys of the AEWA species and afford opportunity to focus our endeavours to most problematic/endangered species-groups of species-habitats.

Comments received from Slovakia on 27 August 2015

Thank you very much for sharing with us the proposals for amendments to Annexes 2 and 3 of AEWA. We consulted these proposals with our specialists and there are no comments and we agree with them. There is only one small mistake in the English name of *Botaurus stellaris* - Eurasian Bittern on page 3 of the Annex 2.

It is recommended to develop a special Annex for consideration of the MOP6 and for the AEWA/CMS web sites, listing synonyms of scientific and English names (including previous/the original names and new names according to del Hoyo et al.) for better orientation in new nomenclature and for better understanding of general public.

We wish you a successful preparation of MOP6.

Comments received from South Africa on 4 September 2015

Just to emphasise the concern we have in terms of the proposed name changes of African Penguin to “Jackass Penguin” in Annex 2 of the Agreement. The AEWA secretariat made this change to the MSAP in anticipation of a proposed resolution (for the forthcoming MOP6), whereby AEWA will adopt the same taxonomy and nomenclature of the Checklist of the Birds of the World. That publication erroneously changed “African Penguin” to “Jackass Penguin” – a situation that has been addressed in electronic version, but which cannot be addressed in the printed checklist.

Comments received from Sweden on 9 September 2015

Concerning the suggested changes in the AEWA Agreement Text and its Annexes - Summary:

Annex 2

We agree with the proposed changes as they are compliant with the IUCN taxonomic definitions.

Annex 3 Table 1a) - Column B

The proposed changes are acceptable

Annex 3 Table 1 – Definition of geographical terms used in range descriptions

Inclusion of a definition of “Fennoscandia”, as defined by e.g. IUCN: Norway, Sweden, Finland and the Kola Peninsula.

Exclusion of the term “Populations” in Table 1.

Detailed comments

During MoP5 changes were made regarding the Lesser White-fronted Goose populations in Table 1. Before MoP5 the geographical term “North Europe” was used

(http://www.unepaewa.org/sites/default/files/document/res4_11_amendments_aewa_annexes_final_0.pdf). During MoP5 this was changed from “N Europe & West Siberia/Black Sea & Caspian” to “NE Europe & W Siberia/Black Sea and Caspian” and a new term was introduced: “Fennoscandia”. However, Fennoscandia is not defined in the Agreement Text and the addition of a definition was omitted at MoP5. This must be solved now and we require the inclusion of the generally accepted biogeographical definition, i.e. the Scandinavian countries (Norway and Sweden) and Finland and the Kola Peninsula, as defined by e.g. the IUCN. Furthermore, we do not agree with the suggestion to include “Populations” in Table 1 as the Table is actually not focussing on populations but rather species, as well as their range. This proposal might impair the sometimes necessary pragmatic approach as flyways changes, and the conservation efforts needs to be adaptive.