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Price: EUR 18



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I

(Acts whose publication is obligatory)

REGULATION (EC) No 1781/2006 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL
of 15 November 2006
on information on the payer accompanying transfers of funds
(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 95 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Central Bank ⁽¹⁾,

Acting in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 251 of the Treaty ⁽²⁾,

Whereas:

- (1) Flows of dirty money through transfers of funds can damage the stability and reputation of the financial sector and threaten the internal market. Terrorism shakes the very foundations of our society. The soundness, integrity and stability of the system of transfers of funds and confidence in the financial system as a whole could be seriously jeopardised by the efforts of criminals and their associates either to disguise the origin of criminal proceeds or to transfer funds for terrorist purposes.
- (2) In order to facilitate their criminal activities, money launderers and terrorist financiers could try to take advantage of the freedom of capital movements entailed by the integrated financial area, unless certain coordinating measures are adopted at Community level. By its scale, Community action should ensure that Special Recommendation VII on wire transfers (SR VII) of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) established by the Paris G7 Summit of 1989 is transposed uniformly throughout the European Union, and, in particular, that there is no discrimination between

national payments within a Member State and cross-border payments between Member States. Uncoordinated action by Member States alone in the field of cross-border transfers of funds could have a significant impact on the smooth functioning of payment systems at EU level, and therefore damage the internal market in the field of financial services.

- (3) In the wake of the terrorist attacks in the USA on 11 September 2001, the extraordinary European Council on 21 September 2001 reiterated that the fight against terrorism is a key objective of the European Union. The European Council approved a plan of action dealing with enhanced police and judicial cooperation, developing international legal instruments against terrorism, preventing terrorist funding, strengthening air security and greater consistency between all relevant policies. This plan of action was revised by the European Council following the terrorist attacks of 11 March 2004 in Madrid, and now specifically addresses the need to ensure that the legislative framework created by the Community for the purpose of combating terrorism and improving judicial cooperation is adapted to the nine Special Recommendations against Terrorist Financing adopted by the FATF.
- (4) In order to prevent terrorist funding, measures aimed at the freezing of funds and economic resources of certain persons, groups and entities have been taken, including Regulation (EC) No 2580/2001 ⁽³⁾, and Council Regulation (EC) No 881/2002 ⁽⁴⁾. To that same end, measures aimed at protecting the financial system against the channelling of funds and economic resources for terrorist purposes have been taken. Directive 2005/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽⁵⁾ contains a number of measures aimed at combating the misuse of the financial system for the purpose of money laundering and terrorist financing. Those measures do not, however, fully prevent terrorists and other criminals from having access to payment systems for moving their funds.

⁽¹⁾ OJ C 336, 31.12.2005, p. 109.

⁽²⁾ Opinion of the European Parliament delivered on 6 July 2006 (not yet published in the Official Journal) and Council Decision delivered on 7 November 2006.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 344, 28.12.2001, p. 70. Regulation as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1461/2006 (OJ L 272, 3.10.2006, p. 11).

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 139, 29.5.2002, p. 9. Regulation as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1508/2006 (OJ L 280, 12.10.2006, p. 12).

⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 309, 25.11.2005, p. 15.

- (5) In order to foster a coherent approach in the international context in the field of combating money laundering and terrorist financing, further Community action should take account of developments at that level, namely the nine Special Recommendations against Terrorist Financing adopted by the FATF, and in particular SR VII and the revised interpretative note for its implementation.
- (6) The full traceability of transfers of funds can be a particularly important and valuable tool in the prevention, investigation and detection of money laundering or terrorist financing. It is therefore appropriate, in order to ensure the transmission of information on the payer throughout the payment chain, to provide for a system imposing the obligation on payment service providers to have transfers of funds accompanied by accurate and meaningful information on the payer.
- (7) The provisions of this Regulation apply without prejudice to Directive 95/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽¹⁾. For example, information collected and kept for the purpose of this Regulation should not be used for commercial purposes.
- (8) Persons who merely convert paper documents into electronic data and are acting under a contract with a payment service provider do not fall within the scope of this Regulation; the same applies to any natural or legal person who provides payment service providers solely with messaging or other support systems for transmitting funds or with clearing and settlement systems.
- (9) It is appropriate to exclude from the scope of this Regulation transfers of funds that represent a low risk of money laundering or terrorist financing. Such exclusions should cover credit or debit cards, Automated Teller Machine (ATM) withdrawals, direct debits, truncated cheques, payments of taxes, fines or other levies, and transfers of funds where both the payer and the payee are payment service providers acting on their own behalf. In addition, in order to reflect the special characteristics of national payment systems, Member States may exempt electronic giro payments, provided that it is always possible to trace the transfer of funds back to the payer. Where Member States have applied the derogation for electronic money in Directive 2005/60/EC, it should be applied under this Regulation, provided the amount transacted does not exceed EUR 1 000.
- (10) The exemption for electronic money, as defined by Directive 2000/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽²⁾, covers electronic money irrespective of whether the issuer of such money benefits from a waiver under Article 8 of that Directive.
- (11) In order not to impair the efficiency of payment systems, the verification requirements for transfers of funds made from an account should be separate from those for transfers of funds not made from an account. In order to balance the risk of driving transactions underground by imposing overly strict identification requirements against the potential terrorist threat posed by small transfers of funds, the obligation to check whether the information on the payer is accurate should, in the case of transfers of funds not made from an account, be imposed only in respect of individual transfers of funds that exceed EUR 1 000, without prejudice to the obligations under Directive 2005/60/EC. For transfers of funds made from an account, payment service providers should not be required to verify information on the payer accompanying each transfer of funds, where the obligations under Directive 2005/60/EC have been met.
- (12) Against the background of Regulation (EC) No 2560/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽³⁾ and the Commission Communication 'A New Legal Framework for Payments in the Internal Market', it is sufficient to provide for simplified information on the payer to accompany transfers of funds within the Community.
- (13) In order to allow the authorities responsible for combating money laundering or terrorist financing in third countries to trace the source of funds used for those purposes, transfers of funds from the Community to outside the Community should carry complete information on the payer. Those authorities should be granted access to complete information on the payer only for the purposes of preventing, investigating and detecting money laundering or terrorist financing.
- (14) For transfers of funds from a single payer to several payees to be sent in an inexpensive way in batch files containing individual transfers from the Community to outside the Community, provision should be made for such individual transfers to carry only the account number of the payer or a unique identifier provided that the batch file contains complete information on the payer.
- (15) In order to check whether the required information on the payer accompanies transfers of funds, and to help to identify suspicious transactions, the payment service provider of the payee should have effective procedures in place in order to detect whether information on the payer is missing.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 281, 23.11.1995, p. 31. Directive as amended by Regulation (EC) No 1882/2003 (OJ L 284, 31.10.2003, p. 1).

⁽²⁾ OJ L 275, 27.10.2000, p. 39.

⁽³⁾ Regulation as corrected by OJ L 344, 28.12.2001, p. 13.

- (16) Owing to the potential terrorist financing threat posed by anonymous transfers, it is appropriate to enable the payment service provider of the payee to avoid or correct such situations when it becomes aware that information on the payer is missing or incomplete. In this regard, flexibility should be allowed as concerns the extent of information on the payer on a risk-sensitive basis. In addition, the accuracy and completeness of information on the payer should remain the responsibility of the payment service provider of the payer. Where the payment service provider of the payer is situated outside the territory of the Community, enhanced customer due diligence should be applied, in accordance with Directive 2005/60/EC, in respect of cross-border correspondent banking relationships with that payment service provider.
- (17) Where guidance is given by national competent authorities as regards the obligations either to reject all transfers from a payment service provider which regularly fails to supply the required information on the payer or to decide whether or not to restrict or terminate a business relationship with that payment service provider, it should inter alia be based on the convergence of best practices and should also take into account the fact that the revised interpretative note to SR VII of the FATF allows third countries to set a threshold of EUR 1 000 or USD 1 000 for the obligation to send information on the payer, without prejudice to the objective of efficiently combating money laundering and terrorist financing.
- (18) In any event, the payment service provider of the payee should exercise special vigilance, assessing the risks, when it becomes aware that information on the payer is missing or incomplete, and should report suspicious transactions to the competent authorities, in accordance with the reporting obligations set out in Directive 2005/60/EC and national implementing measures.
- (19) The provisions on transfers of funds where information on the payer is missing or incomplete apply without prejudice to any obligations on payment service providers to suspend and/or reject transfers of funds which violate provisions of civil, administrative or criminal law.
- (20) Until technical limitations that may prevent intermediary payment service providers from satisfying the obligation to transmit all the information they receive on the payer are removed, those intermediary payment service providers should keep records of that information. Such technical limitations should be removed as soon as payment systems are upgraded.
- (21) Since in criminal investigations it may not be possible to identify the data required or the individuals involved until many months, or even years, after the original transfer of funds, it is appropriate to require payment service providers to keep records of information on the payer for the purposes of preventing, investigating and detecting money laundering or terrorist financing. This period should be limited.
- (22) To enable prompt action to be taken in the fight against terrorism, payment service providers should respond promptly to requests for information on the payer from the authorities responsible for combating money laundering or terrorist financing in the Member State where they are situated.
- (23) The number of working days in the Member State of the payment service provider of the payer determines the number of days to respond to requests for information on the payer.
- (24) Given the importance of the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing, Member States should lay down effective, proportionate and dissuasive penalties in national law for failure to comply with this Regulation.
- (25) The measures necessary for the implementation of this Regulation should be adopted in accordance with Council Decision 1999/468/EC of 28 June 1999 laying down the procedures for the exercise of implementing powers conferred on the Commission ⁽¹⁾.
- (26) A number of countries and territories which do not form part of the territory of the Community share a monetary union with a Member State, form part of the currency area of a Member State or have signed a monetary convention with the European Community represented by a Member State, and have payment service providers that participate directly or indirectly in the payment and settlement systems of that Member State. In order to avoid the application of this Regulation to transfers of funds between the Member States concerned and those countries or territories having a significant negative effect on the economies of those countries or territories, it is appropriate to provide for the possibility for such transfers of funds to be treated as transfers of funds within the Member States concerned.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 184, 17.7.1999, p. 23. Decision as last amended by Decision 2006/512/EC (OJ L 200, 22.7.2006, p. 11).

- (27) In order not to discourage donations for charitable purposes, it is appropriate to authorise Member States to exempt payment services providers situated in their territory from collecting, verifying, recording, or sending information on the payer for transfers of funds up to a maximum amount of EUR 150 executed within the territory of that Member State. It is also appropriate to make this option conditional upon requirements to be met by non-profit organisations, in order to allow Member States to ensure that this exemption does not give rise to abuse by terrorists as a cover for or a means of facilitating the financing of their activities.
- (28) Since the objectives of this Regulation cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States and can therefore, by reason of the scale or effects of the action, be better achieved at Community level, the Community may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve those objectives.
- (29) In order to establish a coherent approach in the field of combating money laundering and terrorist financing, the main provisions of this Regulation should apply from the same date as the relevant provisions adopted at international level,
- (3) 'payer' means either a natural or legal person who holds an account and allows a transfer of funds from that account, or, where there is no account, a natural or legal person who places an order for a transfer of funds;
- (4) 'payee' means a natural or legal person who is the intended final recipient of transferred funds;
- (5) 'payment service provider' means a natural or legal person whose business includes the provision of transfer of funds services;
- (6) 'intermediary payment service provider' means a payment service provider, neither of the payer nor of the payee, that participates in the execution of transfers of funds;
- (7) 'transfer of funds' means any transaction carried out on behalf of a payer through a payment service provider by electronic means, with a view to making funds available to a payee at a payment service provider, irrespective of whether the payer and the payee are the same person;
- (8) 'batch file transfer' means several individual transfers of funds which are bundled together for transmission;

HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

CHAPTER I

SUBJECT MATTER, DEFINITIONS AND SCOPE

Article 1

Subject matter

This Regulation lays down rules on information on the payer to accompany transfers of funds for the purposes of the prevention, investigation and detection of money laundering and terrorist financing.

Article 2

Definitions

For the purposes of this Regulation, the following definitions shall apply:

- (1) 'terrorist financing' means the provision or collection of funds within the meaning of Article 1(4) of Directive 2005/60/EC;
- (2) 'money laundering' means any conduct which, when committed intentionally, is regarded as money laundering for the purposes of Article 1(2) or (3) of Directive 2005/60/EC;

Article 3

Scope

1. This Regulation shall apply to transfers of funds, in any currency, which are sent or received by a payment service provider established in the Community.
2. This Regulation shall not apply to transfers of funds carried out using a credit or debit card, provided that:
- (a) the payee has an agreement with the payment service provider permitting payment for the provision of goods and services;
- and
- (b) a unique identifier, allowing the transaction to be traced back to the payer, accompanies such transfer of funds.

3. Where a Member State chooses to apply the derogation set out in Article 11(5)(d) of Directive 2005/60/EC, this Regulation shall not apply to transfers of funds using electronic money covered by that derogation, except where the amount transferred exceeds EUR 1 000.

4. Without prejudice to paragraph 3, this Regulation shall not apply to transfers of funds carried out by means of a mobile telephone or any other digital or Information Technology (IT) device, when such transfers are pre-paid and do not exceed EUR 150.

5. This Regulation shall not apply to transfers of funds carried out by means of a mobile telephone or any other digital or IT device, when such transfers are post-paid and meet all of the following conditions:

(a) the payee has an agreement with the payment service provider permitting payment for the provision of goods and services;

(b) a unique identifier, allowing the transaction to be traced back to the payer, accompanies the transfer of funds;

and

(c) the payment service provider is subject to the obligations set out in Directive 2005/60/EC.

6. Member States may decide not to apply this Regulation to transfers of funds within that Member State to a payee account permitting payment for the provision of goods or services if:

(a) the payment service provider of the payee is subject to the obligations set out in Directive 2005/60/EC;

(b) the payment service provider of the payee is able by means of a unique reference number to trace back, through the payee, the transfer of funds from the natural or legal person who has an agreement with the payee for the provision of goods and services;

and

(c) the amount transacted is EUR 1 000 or less.

Member States making use of this derogation shall inform the Commission thereof.

7. This Regulation shall not apply to transfers of funds:

(a) where the payer withdraws cash from his or her own account;

(b) where there is a debit transfer authorisation between two parties permitting payments between them through accounts, provided that a unique identifier accompanies the transfer of funds, enabling the natural or legal person to be traced back;

(c) where truncated cheques are used;

(d) to public authorities for taxes, fines or other levies within a Member State;

(e) where both the payer and the payee are payment service providers acting on their own behalf.

CHAPTER II

OBLIGATIONS ON THE PAYMENT SERVICE PROVIDER OF THE PAYER

Article 4

Complete information on the payer

1. Complete information on the payer shall consist of his name, address and account number.

2. The address may be substituted with the date and place of birth of the payer, his customer identification number or national identity number.

3. Where the payer does not have an account number, the payment service provider of the payer shall substitute it by a unique identifier which allows the transaction to be traced back to the payer.

Article 5

Information accompanying transfers of funds and record keeping

1. Payment service providers shall ensure that transfers of funds are accompanied by complete information on the payer.

2. The payment service provider of the payer shall, before transferring the funds, verify the complete information on the payer on the basis of documents, data or information obtained from a reliable and independent source.

3. In the case of transfers of funds from an account, verification may be deemed to have taken place if:

(a) a payer's identity has been verified in connection with the opening of the account and the information obtained by this verification has been stored in accordance with the obligations set out in Articles 8(2) and 30(a) of Directive 2005/60/EC;

or

(b) the payer falls within the scope of Article 9(6) of Directive 2005/60/EC.

4. However, without prejudice to Article 7(c) of Directive 2005/60/EC, in the case of transfers of funds not made from an account, the payment service provider of the payer shall verify the information on the payer only where the amount exceeds EUR 1 000, unless the transaction is carried out in several operations that appear to be linked and together exceed EUR 1 000.

5. The payment service provider of the payer shall for five years keep records of complete information on the payer which accompanies transfers of funds.

Article 6

Transfers of funds within the Community

1. By way of derogation from Article 5(1), where both the payment service provider of the payer and the payment service provider of the payee are situated in the Community, transfers of funds shall be required to be accompanied only by the account number of the payer or a unique identifier allowing the transaction to be traced back to the payer.

2. However, if so requested by the payment service provider of the payee, the payment service provider of the payer shall make available to the payment service provider of the payee complete information on the payer, within three working days of receiving that request.

Article 7

Transfers of funds from the Community to outside the Community

1. Transfers of funds where the payment service provider of the payee is situated outside the Community shall be accompanied by complete information on the payer.

2. In the case of batch file transfers from a single payer where the payment service providers of the payees are situated outside the Community, paragraph 1 shall not apply to the individual transfers bundled together therein, provided that the batch file contains that information and that the individual transfers carry the account number of the payer or a unique identifier.

CHAPTER III

OBLIGATIONS ON THE PAYMENT SERVICE PROVIDER OF THE PAYEE

Article 8

Detection of missing information on the payer

The payment service provider of the payee shall detect whether, in the messaging or payment and settlement system used to effect a transfer of funds, the fields relating to the information on the

payer have been completed using the characters or inputs admissible within the conventions of that messaging or payment and settlement system. Such provider shall have effective procedures in place in order to detect whether the following information on the payer is missing:

(a) for transfers of funds where the payment service provider of the payer is situated in the Community, the information required under Article 6;

(b) for transfers of funds where the payment service provider of the payer is situated outside the Community, complete information on the payer as referred to in Article 4, or where applicable, the information required under Article 13;

and

(c) for batch file transfers where the payment service provider of the payer is situated outside the Community, complete information on the payer as referred to in Article 4 in the batch file transfer only, but not in the individual transfers bundled therein.

Article 9

Transfers of funds with missing or incomplete information on the payer

1. If the payment service provider of the payee becomes aware, when receiving transfers of funds, that information on the payer required under this Regulation is missing or incomplete, it shall either reject the transfer or ask for complete information on the payer. In any event, the payment service provider of the payee shall comply with any applicable law or administrative provisions relating to money laundering and terrorist financing, in particular, Regulations (EC) No 2580/2001 and (EC) No 881/2002, Directive 2005/60/EC and any national implementing measures.

2. Where a payment service provider regularly fails to supply the required information on the payer, the payment service provider of the payee shall take steps, which may initially include the issuing of warnings and setting of deadlines, before either rejecting any future transfers of funds from that payment service provider or deciding whether or not to restrict or terminate its business relationship with that payment service provider.

The payment service provider of the payee shall report that fact to the authorities responsible for combating money laundering or terrorist financing.

*Article 10***Risk-based assessment**

The payment service provider of the payee shall consider missing or incomplete information on the payer as a factor in assessing whether the transfer of funds, or any related transaction, is suspicious, and whether it must be reported, in accordance with the obligations set out in Chapter III of Directive 2005/60/EC, to the authorities responsible for combating money laundering or terrorist financing.

*Article 11***Record keeping**

The payment service provider of the payee shall for five years keep records of any information received on the payer.

CHAPTER IV

OBLIGATIONS ON INTERMEDIARY PAYMENT SERVICE PROVIDERS*Article 12***Keeping information on the payer with the transfer**

Intermediary payment service providers shall ensure that all information received on the payer that accompanies a transfer of funds is kept with the transfer.

*Article 13***Technical limitations**

1. This Article shall apply where the payment service provider of the payer is situated outside the Community and the intermediary payment service provider is situated within the Community.

2. Unless the intermediary payment service provider becomes aware, when receiving a transfer of funds, that information on the payer required under this Regulation is missing or incomplete, it may use a payment system with technical limitations which prevents information on the payer from accompanying the transfer of funds to send transfers of funds to the payment service provider of the payee.

3. Where the intermediary payment service provider becomes aware, when receiving a transfer of funds, that information on the payer required under this Regulation is missing or incomplete, it shall only use a payment system with technical limitations if it is able to inform the payment service provider of the payee thereof, either within a messaging or payment system that provides for communication of this fact or through another procedure, provided that the manner of communication is accepted by, or agreed between, both payment service providers.

4. Where the intermediary payment service provider uses a payment system with technical limitations, the intermediary payment service provider shall, upon request from the payment service provider of the payee, make available to that payment service provider all the information on the payer which it has received, irrespective of whether it is complete or not, within three working days of receiving that request.

5. In the cases referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3, the intermediary payment service provider shall for five years keep records of all information received.

CHAPTER V

GENERAL OBLIGATIONS AND IMPLEMENTING POWERS*Article 14***Cooperation obligations**

Payment service providers shall respond fully and without delay, in accordance with the procedural requirements established in the national law of the Member State in which they are situated, to enquiries from the authorities responsible for combating money laundering or terrorist financing of that Member State concerning the information on the payer accompanying transfers of funds and corresponding records.

Without prejudice to national criminal law and the protection of fundamental rights, those authorities may use that information only for the purposes of preventing, investigating or detecting money laundering or terrorist financing.

*Article 15***Penalties and monitoring**

1. Member States shall lay down the rules on penalties applicable to infringements of the provisions of this Regulation and shall take all measures necessary to ensure that they are implemented. Such penalties shall be effective, proportionate and dissuasive. They shall apply from 15 December 2007.

2. Member States shall notify the Commission of the rules referred to in paragraph 1 and the authorities responsible for their application by 14 December 2007 at the latest, and shall notify it without delay of any subsequent amendment affecting them.

3. Member States shall require competent authorities to effectively monitor, and take necessary measures with a view to ensuring, compliance with the requirements of this Regulation.

*Article 16***Committee procedure**

1. The Commission shall be assisted by the Committee on the Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing established by Directive 2005/60/EC, hereinafter referred to as 'the Committee'.

2. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Articles 5 and 7 of Decision 1999/468/EC shall apply, having regard to the provisions of Article 8 thereof and provided that the implementing measures adopted in accordance with this procedure do not modify the essential provisions of this Regulation.

The period laid down in Article 5(6) of Decision 1999/468/EC shall be set at three months.

CHAPTER VI

DEROGATIONS*Article 17***Agreements with territories or countries which do not form part of the territory of the Community**

1. The Commission may authorise any Member State to conclude agreements, under national arrangements, with a country or territory which does not form part of the territory of the Community as determined in accordance with Article 299 of the Treaty, which contain derogations from this Regulation, in order to allow for transfers of funds between that country or territory and the Member State concerned to be treated as transfers of funds within that Member State.

Such agreements may be authorised only if:

(a) the country or territory concerned shares a monetary union with the Member State concerned, forms part of the currency area of that Member State or has signed a Monetary Convention with the European Community represented by a Member State;

(b) payment service providers in the country or territory concerned participate directly or indirectly in payment and settlement systems in that Member State;

and

(c) the country or territory concerned requires payment service providers under its jurisdiction to apply the same rules as those established under this Regulation.

2. Any Member State wishing to conclude an agreement as referred to in paragraph 1 shall send an application to the Commission and provide it with all the necessary information.

Upon receipt by the Commission of an application from a Member State, transfers of funds between that Member State and the country or territory concerned shall be provisionally treated as transfers of funds within that Member State, until a decision is reached in accordance with the procedure set out in this Article.

If the Commission considers that it does not have all the necessary information, it shall contact the Member State concerned within two months of receipt of the application and specify the additional information required.

Once the Commission has all the information it considers necessary for appraisal of the request, it shall within one month notify the requesting Member State accordingly and shall transmit the request to the other Member States.

3. Within three months of the notification referred to in the fourth subparagraph of paragraph 2, the Commission shall decide, in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 16(2), whether to authorise the Member State concerned to conclude the agreement referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

In any event, a decision as referred to in the first subparagraph shall be adopted within eighteen months of receipt of the application by the Commission.

*Article 18***Transfers of funds to non-profit organisations within a Member State**

1. Member States may exempt payment service providers situated in their territory from the obligations set out in Article 5, as regards transfers of funds to organisations carrying out activities for non-profit charitable, religious, cultural, educational, social, scientific or fraternal purposes, provided that those organisations are subject to reporting and external audit requirements or supervision by a public authority or self-regulatory body recognised under national law and that those transfers of funds are limited to a maximum amount of EUR 150 per transfer and take place exclusively within the territory of that Member State.

2. Member States making use of this Article shall communicate to the Commission the measures that they have adopted for applying the option provided for in paragraph 1, including a list of organisations covered by the exemption, the names of the natural persons who ultimately control those organisations and an explanation of how the list will be updated. That information shall also be made available to the authorities responsible for combating money laundering and terrorist financing.

3. An up-to-date list of organisations covered by the exemption shall be communicated by the Member State concerned to the payment service providers operating in that Member State.

*Article 19***Review clause**

1. By 28 December 2011 the Commission shall present a report to the European Parliament and to the Council giving a full economic and legal assessment of the application of this Regulation, accompanied, if appropriate, by a proposal for its modification or repeal.

2. That report shall in particular review:

- (a) the application of Article 3 with regard to further experience of the possible misuse of electronic money, as defined in Article 1(3) of Directive 2000/46/EC, and other newly-developed means of payment, for the purposes of money laundering and terrorist financing. Should there be a risk of such misuse, the Commission shall submit a proposal to amend this Regulation;

- (b) the application of Article 13 with regard to the technical limitations which may prevent complete information on the payer from being transmitted to the payment service provider of the payee. Should it be possible to overcome such technical limitations in the light of new developments in the payments area, and taking into account related costs for payment service providers, the Commission shall submit a proposal to amend this Regulation.

CHAPTER VII

FINAL PROVISIONS*Article 20***Entry into force**

This Regulation shall enter into force on the 20th day following the day of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*, but in any event not before 1 January 2007.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Strasbourg, 15 November 2006.

For the European Parliament
The President
J. BORRELL FONTELLES

For the Council
The President
P. LEHTOMÄKI

COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 1782/2006**of 20 November 2006****amending Regulations (EC) No 51/2006 and (EC) No 2270/2004, as regards fishing opportunities and associated conditions for certain fish stocks**

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 2371/2002 of 20 December 2002 on the conservation and sustainable exploitation of fisheries resources under the common fisheries policy ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 20 thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 423/2004 of 26 February 2004 establishing measures for the recovery of cod stocks ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 8 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Whereas:

(1) By Regulation (EC) No 51/2006 ⁽³⁾ the Council fixed for 2006 the fishing opportunities and associated conditions for certain fish stocks and groups of fish stocks, applicable in Community waters and, for Community vessels, in waters where catch limitations are required.

(2) A prohibition to fish for, to retain on board, to tranship or to land Basking Shark and White Shark in all EC, non-EC and international waters should be introduced in the light of international obligations to conserve and protect these species underpinned by, *inter alia*, the Convention on Migratory Species and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.

(3) Given the current level of catches of whiting in the industrial fisheries in the North Sea, a substantial part of the by-catch allowance of whiting can be made available to the human consumption quota for whiting in the North Sea without increasing the total overall catch possibilities.

(4) Pursuant to consultations between the Community and Iceland on 20 February 2006 an arrangement was reached on quotas for Icelandic vessels to be fished from the Community quota allocated under its Agreement with the Government of Denmark and the local Government of Greenland by 30 April 2006, and for Community vessels

fishing for redfish in the Icelandic Exclusive Economic Zone to be fished between July and December. This arrangement should be incorporated into the Community legal order.

(5) The definition of 'days present within an area' as regards fishing effort for vessels in the context of the recovery of certain stocks should be clarified to ensure the correct application of fishing effort limitations.

(6) The presentation of the use of certain types of fishing gear without special conditions in respect of the maximum days during which a vessel may be present in an area in the context of the recovery of certain stocks should be revised.

(7) There should be an incentive for vessels operating under a system of automatic suspension licenses to use more selective gear in the North Sea. This should be reflected as regards the number of allocated days present within an area.

(8) It is necessary to clarify that when more than one grouping of fishing gear is used during the year, none of those gears may be deployed if the total number of days spent at sea already exceeds the number of days laid down for that gear.

(9) Vessels fishing in the context of the recovery of Western Channel Sole stocks should be able to benefit from the derogation as regards the maximum number of fishing days under special conditions. Those rules should therefore be clarified.

(10) The modification of the definition of days present within an area makes it necessary to clarify the derogation applying to hailing requirements as regards fishing effort for vessels fishing in the context of the recovery of Western Channel Sole stocks.

(11) Poland is entitled to a herring quota in zones I and II in accordance with Annex XII to the 2003 Act of Accession. This should be reflected as regards quantitative limitations of licences and fishing permits.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 358, 31.12.2002, p. 59.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 70, 9.3.2004, p. 8.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 16, 20.1.2006, p. 1, as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1642/2006 (OJ L 308, 8.11.2006, p. 5).

- (12) Some drafting improvements should be made.
- (13) By Regulation (EC) No 2270/2004 ⁽¹⁾ the Council fixed for 2005 and 2006 the fishing opportunities for Community fishing vessels for certain deep-sea stocks.
- (14) Pursuant to consultations between the Community and Norway on 31 January 2006 and based on scientific advice, the fishery for roundnose grenadier in zone III, including Norwegian waters, should be restricted to the average catch in the period from 1996 to 2003. This restriction should be incorporated in Regulation (EC) No 2270/2004.
- (15) Regulations (EC) No 51/2006 and (EC) No 2270/2004 should therefore be amended accordingly,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Amendments to Regulation (EC) No 51/2006

Regulation (EC) No 51/2006 is hereby amended as follows:

- (1) the following paragraph shall be added to Article 5:
- ‘8. It shall be prohibited for Community vessels to fish for, to retain on board, to tranship and to land the following species in all Community and non-Community waters:
- Basking shark (*Cetorhinus maximus*),
 - White shark (*Carcharodon carcharias*).’;
- (2) in Article 7(1) the second indent shall be replaced by the following:
- ‘— Annex IIB shall apply for the management of hake and nephrops in ICES Divisions VIIIc and IXa with the exception of Gulf of Cadiz.’;
- (3) in Article 7(1) the fourth indent shall be replaced by the following:
- ‘— Annex IID shall apply for the management of sandeel stocks in ICES Divisions IIa (EC waters), IIIa and Sub-area IV’;

- (4) in Article 10, the following subparagraph shall be added:

‘Fishing by Community vessels in waters under the jurisdiction of Iceland shall be limited to the area defined by straight lines sequentially connecting the following coordinates:

South Western Area

1. 63° 12' N and 23° 05' W through 62° 00' N and 26° 00' W,
2. 62° 58' N and 22° 25' W,
3. 63° 06' N and 21° 30' W,
4. 63° 03' N and 21° 00' W from there 180° 00' S;

South Eastern Area

1. 63° 14' N and 10° 40' W,
2. 63° 14' N and 11° 23' W,
3. 63° 35' N and 12° 21' W,
4. 64° 00' N and 12° 30' W,
5. 63° 53' N and 13° 30' W,
6. 63° 36' N and 14° 30' W,
7. 63° 10' N and 17° 00' W from there 180° 00' S.’;

- (5) Article 13 shall be replaced by the following:

Article 13

Authorisation

1. Fishing vessels flying the flag of Barbados, Guyana, Japan, South Korea, Norway, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago or Venezuela and fishing vessels registered in the Faroe Islands shall be authorised to make catches in Community waters, within the catch limits set out in Annex I and subject to the conditions provided for in Articles 14, 15 and 16 and 19 to 25.
2. It shall be prohibited for third-country fishing vessels to fish for, to retain on board, to tranship and to land the following species in all Community waters:
 - Basking shark (*Cetorhinus maximus*),
 - White shark (*Carcharodon carcharias*).’;

- (6) Annexes IA, IB, IIA, IIB, IIC and IV shall be amended in accordance with the text appearing in Annex I to this Regulation.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 396, 31.12.2004, p. 4, as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 742/2006 (OJ L 130, 18.5.2006, p. 7).

*Article 2***Amendments to Regulation (EC) No 2270/2004**

The Annex to Regulation (EC) No 2270/2004 shall be amended in accordance with the text appearing in Annex II to this Regulation.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 20 November 2006.

*Article 3***Entry into force**

This Regulation shall enter into force on the third day following its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

For the Council
The President
J. KORKEAOJA

ANNEX I

The Annexes to Regulation (EC) No 51/2006 are amended as follows:

(1) in Annex IA:

- (a) The entry concerning the species Basking shark in EC waters of zones IV, VI and VII is shall be deleted.
- (b) The entry concerning the species whiting in zones IIa (EC waters) and IV shall be replaced by the following:

Species:	whiting <i>Merlangius merlangus</i>	Zone: IIa (EC waters), IV WHG/2AC4.
Belgium	594	Precautionary TAC. Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 847/96 does not apply. Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 847/96 does not apply. Article 5(2) of Regulation (EC) No 847/96 applies.
Denmark	2 568	
Germany	668	
France	3 860	
The Netherlands	1 484	
Sweden	3	
United Kingdom	10 243	
EC	19 420 ⁽¹⁾	
Norway	2 380 ⁽²⁾	
TAC	23 800	

⁽¹⁾ Excluding an estimated 2 000 tonnes of industrial by-catch.

⁽²⁾ May be taken in EC waters. Catches taken within this quota are to be deducted from Norway's share of the TAC.

Special conditions:

Within the limits of the abovementioned quotas, no more than the quantities given below may be taken in the zones specified.

	Norwegian waters (WHG/*04N-)
EC	14 512'

(2) in Annex IB:

- (a) The entry concerning the species Capelin in zone V, XIV (Greenland waters) shall be replaced by the following:

Species:	Capelin <i>Mallotus villosus</i>	Zone: V, XIV (Greenland waters) CAP/514GRN
All Member States	0	
EC	16 170 ⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾	
TAC	Not relevant	

⁽¹⁾ Of which 16 170 tonnes are allocated to Iceland.

⁽²⁾ To be fished before 30 April 2006.'

- (b) The entry concerning the species Redfish in zone Va (Icelandic waters) shall be replaced by the following:

Species:	Redfish Sebastes spp.	Zone:	Va (Icelandic waters) RED/05A-IS
Belgium	100	(¹) (²)	
Germany	1 690	(¹) (²)	
France	50	(¹) (²)	
United Kingdom	1 160	(¹) (²)	
EC	3 000	(¹) (²)	
TAC	Not relevant		

(¹) Including unavoidable by-catches (cod not allowed).

(²) To be fished between July and December.'

- (3) in Annex II A:

- (a) Point 3 shall be replaced by the following:

3. Definition of days present within an area

For the purpose of this Annex, a day present within an area shall be any continuous period of 24 hours (or part thereof) during which a vessel is present within the geographical area defined in point 2 and absent from port. The time from which the continuous period is measured is at the discretion of the Member State whose flag is flown by the vessel concerned.;

- (b) Point 8.1.(i) shall be replaced by the following:

- (i) The vessel shall have been present in the area in the year 2003, 2004 or 2005 with fishing gear on board referred to in point 4.b. In 2006 the quantities of cod retained on board shall represent less than 5 % of the total landings of all species made by the vessel according to the landings in live weight recorded in the Community logbook. During a management period when a vessel is making use of this provision the vessel may not at any time carry on board fishing gear other than that specified in points 4.b.iii or 4.b.iv.;

- (c) Point 13, Table I shall be replaced by the following:

TABLE I

Maximum days a vessel may be present in 2006 within an area by fishing gear

Gear group Point 4	Special condition Point 8	Denomination (¹)	Areas as defined in point:					
			2.1.a Kattegat	2.1.b 1 — Skaggerak 2 — II, IVa,b,c 3 — VII d			2.1.c VIIa	2.1.d VIa
				1	2	3		
4.a.i		Trawls or Danish seines with mesh size ≥ 16 and < 32 mm	228 (²)	228 (²)			228	228
4.a.ii		Trawls or Danish seines with mesh size ≥ 70 and < 90 mm	n.r.	n.r.	227	227	227	
4.a.iii		Trawls or Danish seines with mesh size ≥ 90 and < 100 mm	103	103	227	227	227	
4.a.iv		Trawls or Danish seines with mesh size ≥ 100 and < 120 mm	103	103			114	91

Gear group Point 4	Special condition Point 8	Denomination (1)	2.1.a Kattegat	Areas as defined in point:			2.1.c VIIa	2.1.d VIa
				2.1.b				
				1	2	3		
4.a.v		Trawls or Danish seines with mesh size ≥ 120 mm	103	103			114	91
4.a.iii	8.1.a	Trawls or Danish seines with mesh size ≥ 90 and < 100 mm with a 120 mm square mesh window	137	137	227	227	227	
4.a.iv	8.1.a	Trawls or Danish seines with mesh size ≥ 100 and < 120 mm with a 120 mm square mesh window	137	137	103	114	91	
4.a.v	8.1.a	Trawls or Danish seines with mesh size ≥ 120 mm with a 120 mm square mesh window	137	137	103	114	91	
4.a.v	8.1.j	Trawls or Danish seines with mesh size ≥ 120 mm with a 140 mm square mesh window	149	149	115	126	103	
4.a.ii	8.1.b	Trawls or Danish seines with mesh size ≥ 70 and < 90 mm complying with the conditions laid down in Appendix 2	Unlimited	Unlimited			Unl.	Unl.
4.a.iii	8.1.b	Trawls or Danish seines with mesh size ≥ 90 and < 100 mm complying with the conditions laid down in Appendix 2	Unlimited	Unlimited			Unl.	Unl.
4.a.iv	8.1.c	Trawls or Danish seines with mesh size ≥ 100 and < 120 mm track records shall represent less than 5 % of cod	148	148			148	148
4.a.v	8.1.c	Trawls or Danish seines with mesh size ≥ 120 mm track records shall represent less than 5 % of cod	160	160			160	160
4.a.iv	8.1.k	Trawls or Danish seines with mesh size ≥ 100 and < 120 mm track records shall represent less than 5 % of cod and more than 60 % of plaice	n.r.	n.r.			166	n.r.
4.a.v	8.1.k	Trawls or Danish seines with mesh size ≥ 120 mm track records shall represent less than 5 % of cod and more than 60 % of plaice	n.r.	n.r.			178	n.r.
4.a.v	8.1.h	Trawls or Danish seines with mesh size ≥ 120 mm operating under a system of automatic suspension of fishing licences	115	115			126	103

Gear group Point 4	Special condition Point 8	Denomination (1)	2.1.a Kattegat	Areas as defined in point:				
				2.1.b 1 — Skaggerak 2 — II, IVa,b,c 3 — VIIId			2.1.c VIIa	2.1.d VIa
				1	2	3		
4.a.ii	8.1.d	Trawls or Danish seines with mesh size ≥ 70 and < 90 mm track records represent less than 5 % of cod, sole and plaice	280	280			280	280
4.a.iii	8.1.d	Trawls or Danish seines with mesh size ≥ 90 and < 100 mm track records represent less than 5 % of cod, sole and plaice	Unlimited	Unl.	280		280	280
4.a.iv	8.1.d	Trawls or Danish seines with mesh size ≥ 100 and < 120 mm track records represent less than 5 % of cod, sole and plaice	Unlimited	Unlimited			Unl.	Unl.
4.a.v	8.1.d	Trawls or Danish seines with mesh size > 120 mm track records represent less than 5 % of cod, sole and plaice	Unlimited	Unlimited			Unl.	Unl.
4.a.v	8.1.h 8.1.j	Trawls or Danish seines with mesh size > 120 mm with a 140 mm square mesh window and operating under a system of automatic suspension of fishing licenses	n.r.	n.r.	127		138	115
4.b.i		Beam trawls with mesh size ≥ 80 and < 90 mm	n.r.	143 (?)		Unl.	143	143 (?)
4.b.ii		Beam trawls with mesh size ≥ 90 and < 100 mm	n.r.	143 (?)		Unl.	143	143 (?)
4.b.iii		Beam trawls with mesh size ≥ 100 and < 120 mm	n.r.	143		Unl.	143	143
4.b.iv		Beam trawls with mesh size ≥ 120 mm	n.r.	143		Unl.	143	143
4.b.iii	8.1.c	Beam trawls with mesh size ≥ 100 and < 120 mm track records shall represent less than 5 % of cod	n.r.	155		Unl.	155	155
4.b.iii	8.1.i	Beam trawls with mesh size ≥ 100 and < 120 mm for vessels having used beam trawls in 2003, 2004 or 2005	n.r.	155		Unl.	155	155
4.b.iv	8.1.c	Beam trawls with mesh size ≥ 120 mm track records shall represent less than 5 % of cod	n.r.	155		Unl.	155	155

Gear group Point 4	Special condition Point 8	Denomination ⁽¹⁾	2.1.a Kattegat	Areas as defined in point:					
				2.1.b 1 — Skaggerak 2 — II, IVa,b,c 3 — VIId			2.1.c VIIa	2.1.d VIa	
				1	2	3			
4.b.iv	8.1.i	Beam trawls with mesh size ≥ 120 mm for vessels having used beam in 2003, 2004 or 2005	n.r.	155			Unl.	155	155
4.b.iv	8.1.e	Beam trawls with mesh size ≥ 120 mm track records shall represent less than 5 % of cod and more than 60 % of plaice	n.r.	155			Unl.	155	155
4.c.i 4.c.ii 4.c.iii 4.d		Gillnets and entangling nets with mesh sizes: — < 110 mm — ≥ 110 mm and < 220 mm — ≥ 220 mm and trammel nets	140	140			140	140	
4.c.iii	8.1.f	Gillnets and entangling nets with mesh size ≥ 220 mm track records shall represent less than 5 % of cod and more than 5 % of turbot and lumpsucker	162	140	162	140	140	140	
4.d	8.1.g	Trammel nets with mesh size < 110 mm. The vessel shall be absent from the port no more than 24 h	140	140		205	140	140	
4.e		Long-lines	173	173			173	173	
<p>⁽¹⁾ Only the denominations in points 4 and 8 are used. ⁽²⁾ Application of Regulation (EC) No 850/98 where restrictions exist. n.r. means non relevant.</p>									

(d) Point 14.3 shall be replaced by the following:

'14.3. For the purposes of this Annex and referring to the areas defined in point 2 and the groupings of fishing gears defined in point 4, the following transfer groups shall be defined:

- (a) grouping of fishing gears 4.a.i within any area;
- (b) groupings of fishing gears 4.a.ii within any area and 4.a.iii in Area IV, Divisions IIa (EC waters) VIa, VIIa and VIId;
- (c) groupings of fishing gears 4.a.iii in Kattegat and Skagerak, 4.a.iv and 4.a.v within any area;
- (d) groupings of fishing gears 4.b.i, 4.b.ii, 4.b.iii, and 4.b.iv within any area;
- (e) groupings of fishing gears 4.c.i, 4.c.ii, 4.c.iii and 4.d within any area;
- (f) grouping of fishing gears 4.e within any area.;

(e) Point 14.6 shall be replaced by the following:

'14.6. On request from the Commission, Member States shall provide information on the transfers that have taken place. With the purpose of making this information available to the Commission, a detailed format of spreadsheet may be adopted, in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 30(2) of Regulation (EC) No 2371/2002.;

(f) Point 17.2 shall be replaced by the following:

'17.2. Whenever the master of a vessel or his representative notifies the use of more than one of the groupings of fishing gears defined under point 4, the total number of days available during the year shall be no more than the arithmetic mean of the days corresponding to each gear grouping in accordance with Table I, rounded down to the nearest whole day.;

(g) the following points shall be inserted:

'17.2.a. If one of the gear groupings notified has no limitation in number of days, then the total number of days available during the year for this particular gear grouping shall remain unlimited.

17.2.b. At any moment, a vessel may use one of the gear groupings notified, which have a limited number of days, subject to the condition that the total number of days spent fishing with whichever gear grouping since the beginning of the year shall be:

(a) no more than the number of days available under point 17.2;

and

(b) no more than the number of days that would be allocated if that gear was used in isolation in accordance with Table I.

17.2.c. Whenever a Member State chooses to divide the days into management periods in accordance with point 9, the conditions of points 17.2, 17.2.a. and 17.2.b. shall apply *mutatis mutandis* for each future management period. If a Member State has chosen one management period of the duration of a year, the conditions of points 17.2.a. and 17.2.b. shall not apply.;

(h) Point 17.4 shall be replaced by the following:

'17.4. Inspection and surveillance at sea and in port by the competent authorities shall be undertaken for verification of compliance with the requirements referred to in point 17.3. Any vessel found not to be complying with these requirements shall with immediate effect no longer be permitted to use more than one grouping of fishing gears.;

(i) Point 25 shall be replaced by the following:

'25. **Communication of relevant data**

25.1. On request from the Commission, Member States shall make available to it a spreadsheet with the data referred to in point 24 in the format specified in Tables II and III by sending it to the appropriate electronic mailbox address, which shall be communicated to the Member States by the Commission.

25.2. A new format of spreadsheet for making the data referred to in point 24 available to the Commission may be adopted in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 30(2) of Regulation (EC) No 2371/2002.;

(4) in Annex IIB:

(a) Point 2 shall be replaced by the following:

'2. **Definition of days present within an area**

For the purpose of this Annex, a day present within an area shall be any continuous period of 24 hours (or part thereof) during which a vessel is present within the geographical area defined in point 1 and absent from port. The time from which the continuous period is measured is at the discretion of the Member State whose flag is flown by the vessel concerned.;

- (b) Point 12.4 shall be replaced by the following:

'12.4. No transfer of days from vessels benefiting from the allocation referred to in point 7.1 shall be permitted.';

- (c) Point 12.5 shall be replaced by the following:

'12.5. On request from the Commission, Member States shall provide information on the transfers that have taken place. Formats of spreadsheet for the collection and transmission of information referred to in the present point may be adopted in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 30(2) of Regulation (EC) No 2371/2002.';

- (d) Point 20 shall be replaced by the following:

'20. **Communication of relevant data**

20.1. On request of the Commission, Member States shall make available to the Commission a spreadsheet with the data referred to in point 19 in the format specified in Tables II and III by sending it to the appropriate electronic mailbox address, which shall be communicated to the Member States by the Commission.

20.2. A new format of spreadsheet for making the data referred to in point 19 available to the Commission may be adopted in accordance with the procedure referred to laid down in Article 30(2) of Regulation (EC) No 2371/2002.';

- (5) in Annex IIC:

- (a) Point 1 shall be replaced by the following:

'1. **Scope**

1.1. The conditions laid down in this Annex shall apply to Community vessels of length overall equal to or greater than 10 metres carrying on board any of the gears defined in point 3, and present in Division VIIe. For the purposes of this Annex, a reference to the year 2006 means the period from 1 February 2006 to 31 January 2007.

1.2. Vessels fishing with static nets greater than 120 mm and with track records of less than 300 kg live weight of sole according to the EC logbook in 2004 shall be exempt from the provisions of this Annex on the conditions that:

- (a) such vessels catch less than 300 kg live weight of sole in 2006,

and

- (b) such vessels do not tranship any fish at sea to another vessel,

and

- (c) each Member State concerned submit a report to the Commission by 31 July 2006 and 31 January 2007 on these vessels' track records for sole in 2004 and catches of sole in 2006.

When either of these conditions is not met, the concerned vessels shall with immediate effect no longer be exempted from the provisions of this Annex.';

- (b) Point 2 shall be replaced by the following:

'2. **Definition of days present within an area**

For the purpose of this Annex, a day present within an area shall be any continuous period of 24 hours (or part thereof) during which a vessel is present within the Division VIIe and absent from port. The time from which the continuous period is measured is at the discretion of the Member State whose flag is flown by the vessel concerned.';

- (c) Point 7 shall be replaced by the following:

‘7. Maximum number of days

- 7.1. The maximum number of days per year for which a vessel may be present within the area having carried on board and used any one of the fishing gears referred to in point 3 is shown in Table I.
- 7.2. The number of days per year for which a vessel is present within the total area covered by this Annex and Annex IIA shall not exceed the number shown in Table I of this Annex. However the number of days in which the vessel is present in the areas covered in Annex IIA shall comply with the maximum number fixed in accordance with Annex IIA.;

- (d) Point 11 shall be deleted;

- (e) Table I shall be replaced by the following:

‘TABLE I

Maximum number of days a vessel may be present within the area by fishing gear per year

Gear group point 3	Denomination ⁽¹⁾	Western Channel
3.a	Beam trawls of mesh size \geq 80 mm	216
3.b	Static nets with mesh size < 220 mm	216

⁽¹⁾ Only the denominations in point 3.’

- (f) Point 12.4 shall be replaced by the following:

‘12.4. On request from the Commission, Member States shall provide reports on the transfers that have taken place. A detailed format of spreadsheet for making these reports available to the Commission may be adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 30(2) of Regulation (EC) No 2371/2002.;

- (g) Point 17 shall be replaced by the following:

‘17. Fishing effort messages

Articles 19b, 19c, 19d, 19e and 19k of Regulation (EEC) No 2847/93 shall apply to vessels carrying on board the fishing gears defined in point 3 and operating in the area defined in point 1. Vessels equipped with vessel monitoring systems in accordance with Article 5 and 6 of Regulation (EC) No 2244/2003 shall be excluded from these hailing requirements.;

- (h) Point 28 shall be replaced by the following:

‘28. Communication of relevant data

28.1. On request of the Commission, Members States shall make available to it a spreadsheet with the data referred to in point 27 in the format specified in Tables II and III by sending it to the appropriate electronic mailbox address, which shall be communicated to the Member States by the Commission.

28.2. A new format of spreadsheet may be adopted for the purpose of making the data referred to in point 27 available to the Commission may be adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 30(2) of Regulation (EC) No 2371/2002.;

(6) In Annex IV, Part I shall be replaced by the following:

'PART I

Quantitative limitations of licences and fishing permits for Community vessels fishing in third country waters

Area of fishing	Fishery	Number of licences	Allocation of licences amongst Member States	Maximum number of vessels present at any time
Norwegian waters and fishery zone around Jan Mayen	Herring, North of 62° 00' N	77	DK: 26, DE: 5, FR: 1, IRL: 7, NL: 9, SW: 10, UK: 17, PL: 1	55
	Demersal species, North of 62° 00' N	80	FR: 18, PT: 9, DE: 16, ES: 20, UK: 14, IRL: 1	50
	Mackerel, South of 62° 00' N, purse seine fishery	11	DE: 1 ⁽¹⁾ , DK: 26 ⁽¹⁾ , FR: 2 ⁽¹⁾ , NL: 1 ⁽¹⁾	not relevant
	Mackerel, South of 62° 00' N, trawl fishery	19		not relevant
	Mackerel, North of 62° 00' N, purse seine fishery	11 ⁽²⁾	DK: 11	not relevant
	Industrial species, South of 62° 00' N	480	DK: 450, UK: 30	150
Waters of the Faroe Islands	All trawl fisheries with vessels of not more than 180 feet in the zone between 12 and 21 miles from the Faroese baselines	26	BE: 0, DE: 4, FR: 4, UK: 18	13
	Directed fishing for cod and haddock with a minimum mesh of 135 mm, restricted to the area south of 62° 28' N and east of 6° 30' W	8 ⁽³⁾		4
	Trawling outside 21 miles from the Faroese baseline. In the periods 1 March to 31 May and 1 October to 31 December, these vessels may operate in the area between 61° 20' N and 62° 00' N and between 12 and 21 miles from the baselines.	70	BE: 0, DE: 10, FR: 40, UK: 20	26
	Trawl fisheries for blue ling with a minimum mesh of 100 mm in the area south of 61° 30' N and west of 9° 00' W and in the area between 7° 00' W and 9° 00' W south of 60° 30' N and in the area south-west of a line between 60° 30' N, 7° 00' W and 60° 00' N, 6° 00' W.	70	DE: 8 ⁽⁴⁾ , FR: 12 ⁽⁴⁾ , UK: 0 ⁽⁴⁾	20 ⁽⁵⁾

Area of fishing	Fishery	Number of licences	Allocation of licences amongst Member States	Maximum number of vessels present at any time
	Directed trawl fishery for saithe with a minimum mesh size of 120 mm and with the possibility to use round-straps around the codend.	70		22 ⁽⁵⁾
	Fisheries for blue whiting. The total number of licences may be increased by four vessels to form pairs, should the Faroese authorities introduce special rules of access to an area called "main fishing area of blue whiting"	34	DE: 3, DK: 19, FR: 2, UK: 5, NL: 5	20
	Line fishing	10	UK: 10	6
	Fishing for mackerel	12	DK: 12	12
	Herring fisheries north of 62° N	21	DE: 1, DK: 7, FR: 0, UK: 5, IRL: 2, NL: 3, SW: 3	21
Waters of the Russian Federation	All fisheries	pm		pm
	Fisheries for cod	7 ⁽⁶⁾		pm
	Fisheries for sprat	pm		pm

⁽¹⁾ This allocation is valid for purse and trawl fisheries.

⁽²⁾ To be selected from the 11 licences for purse seine fishery for mackerel South of 62° 00' N.

⁽³⁾ Following the Agreed Record of 1999, the figures for the Directed fishing for cod and haddock are included in the figures for all trawl fisheries with vessels of not more than 180 feet in the zone between 12 and 21 miles from the Faroese baselines.

⁽⁴⁾ These figures refer to the maximum number of vessels present at any time.

⁽⁵⁾ These figures are included in the figures for "Trawling outside 21 miles from the Faroese baselines".

⁽⁶⁾ Applies only to vessels flying the flag of Latvia.

ANNEX II

In Part 2 of the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 2270/2004 the entry concerning the species roundnose grenadier in zone III shall be replaced by the following:

'Species:	Roundnose grenadier <i>Coryphaenoides rupestris</i>	Zone: III
Denmark	2612	
Germany	15	
Sweden	134	
EC	2 761'	

II

(Acts whose publication is not obligatory)

COUNCIL

COUNCIL DECISION

of 18 July 2005

on the conclusion on behalf of the European Community of the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds

(2006/871/EC)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular, Article 175(1), in conjunction with Article 300(2), first sentence of the first subparagraph, Article 300(3), first subparagraph, and Article 300(4) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament ⁽¹⁾,

Whereas:

- (1) The European Community is a Contracting Party to the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (hereinafter referred to as the Bonn Convention) ⁽²⁾.
- (2) Article IV of the Bonn Convention provides for the conclusion of regional agreements which, for species with an unfavourable conservation status (Appendix II species), should be concluded as soon as possible.
- (3) The waterbirds of the African-Eurasian flyways, which are Appendix II species, merit immediate attention in order to improve their conservation status and to gather information as a basis for sound management decisions.
- (4) The first Conference of the Parties to the Bonn Convention decided to draw up an Agreement for the Conservation of Western Palearctic Anatidae. The draft Agreement was subsequently developed and renamed so as to include other species of migratory waterbirds.

- (5) In the field relating to this agreement, the Community has adopted Council Directives 79/409/EEC of 2 April 1979 on the conservation of wild birds ⁽³⁾, and 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora ⁽⁴⁾.
- (6) The Commission participated on behalf of the Community, and in accordance with the negotiating directives issued by the Council on 7 June 1995, at the negotiation meeting that took place from 12 to 16 June 1995 in The Hague. This meeting adopted by consensus the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (hereinafter referred to as the Agreement).
- (7) The Agreement was opened for signature from 16 October 1995. It was signed on behalf of the Community on 1 September 1997. It came into effect on 1 November 1999.
- (8) Article X of the Agreement provides for amendments to the Annexes to enter into force ninety days after the Meeting of the Parties at which they are adopted for all Parties, except for Parties that enter a reservation in accordance with paragraph 6 thereof.
- (9) The Annexes to the Agreement were amended by Resolutions at the first Meeting of the Parties, held in Cape Town, South Africa, in November 1999, and at the second Meeting of the Parties, held in Bonn, Germany, in September 2002.
- (10) The Agreement should be approved,

⁽¹⁾ Not yet published in the Official Journal.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 210, 19.7.1982, p. 10.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 103, 25.4.1979, p. 1. Directive as last amended by the 2003 Act of Accession.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 206, 22.7.1992, p. 7. Directive as last amended by the 2003 Act of Accession.

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1

The Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds, is hereby approved on behalf of the Community.

The text of the Agreement is attached to this Decision.

Article 2

The President of the Council is hereby authorised to designate the person or persons empowered to deposit the instrument of approval with the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, being the Depositary for the Agreement, in accordance with Article XVII thereof.

Article 3

1. As regards matters falling within Community competence, the Commission is hereby authorised to approve, on behalf of the Community, amendments to the Annexes to the Agreement adopted in accordance with Article X(5) of the Agreement.

2. The Commission shall be assisted in carrying out this task by a special committee appointed by the Council.

3. The authorisation referred to in paragraph 1 shall be limited to those amendments that are consistent with, and do not entail any modification of, Community legislation on the conservation of wild birds and their natural habitats.

4. Whenever an amendment to the Annexes to the Agreement is not implemented in the relevant Community legislation within ninety days of the date of its adoption by the Meeting of the Parties, the Commission shall by written notification to the Depositary enter a reservation with respect to that amendment in accordance with Article X(6) of the Agreement before the expiry of that ninety day period. Where the amendment is subsequently implemented, the Commission shall withdraw the reservation without delay.

Article 4

This Decision shall be published in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

Done at Brussels, 18 July 2005.

For the Council
The President
M. BECKETT

AGREEMENT

on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds

THE CONTRACTING PARTIES,

RECALLING that the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, 1979, encourages international cooperative action to conserve migratory species;

RECALLING further that the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, held in Bonn in October 1985, instructed the Secretariat of the Convention to take appropriate measures to develop an Agreement on Western Palearctic Anatidae;

CONSIDERING that migratory waterbirds constitute an important part of the global biological diversity which, in keeping with the spirit of the Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992, and Agenda 21 should be conserved for the benefit of present and future generations;

AWARE of the economic, social, cultural and recreational benefits accruing from the taking of certain species of migratory waterbirds and of the environmental, ecological, genetic, scientific, aesthetic, recreational, cultural, educational, social and economic values of waterbirds in general;

CONVINCED that any taking of migratory waterbirds must be conducted on a sustainable basis, taking into account the conservation status of the species concerned over their entire range as well as their biological characteristics;

CONSCIOUS that migratory waterbirds are particularly vulnerable because they migrate over long distances and are dependent on networks of wetlands that are decreasing in extent and becoming degraded through non-sustainable human activities, as is expressed in the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, especially as Waterfowl Habitat, 1971;

RECOGNISING the need to take immediate action to stop the decline of migratory waterbird species and their habitats in the geographic area of the African-Eurasian waterbird migration systems;

CONVINCED that the conclusion of a multilateral Agreement and its implementation through coordinated or concerted action will contribute significantly to the conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitats in the most efficient manner, and will have ancillary benefits for many other species of animals and plants; and

ACKNOWLEDGING that effective implementation of such an Agreement will require assistance to be provided to some Range States for research, training and monitoring of migratory waterbird species and their habitats, for the management of those habitats as well as for the establishment or improvement of scientific and administrative institutions for the implementation of this Agreement,

HAVE AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

Article I

Scope, definitions and interpretation

1. The geographic scope of this Agreement is the area of the migration systems of African-Eurasian waterbirds, as defined in Annex 1 to this Agreement, hereafter referred to as the 'Agreement area'.

2. For the purpose of this Agreement:

(a) 'Convention' means the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, 1979;

(b) 'Convention Secretariat' means the body established under Article IX of the Convention;

(c) 'Waterbirds' means those species of birds that are ecologically dependent on wetlands for at least part of their annual cycle, have a range which lies entirely or partly within the Agreement Area and are listed in Annex 2 to this Agreement;

(d) 'Agreement secretariat' means the body established under Article VI(7)(b) of this Agreement;

(e) 'Parties' means, unless the context otherwise indicates, Parties to this Agreement;

and

(f) 'Parties present and voting' means the Parties present and casting an affirmative or negative vote; those abstaining from voting shall not be counted amongst the Parties present and voting.

In addition, the terms defined in Article I(1)(a) to (k), of the Convention shall have the same meaning, *mutatis mutandis*, in this Agreement.

3. This Agreement is an Agreement within the meaning of Article IV(3), of the Convention.

4. The Annexes to this Agreement form an integral part thereof. Any reference to the Agreement includes a reference to its annexes.

Article II

Fundamental principles

1. Parties shall take coordinated measures to maintain migratory waterbird species in a favourable conservation status or to restore them to such a status. To this end, they shall apply within the limits of their national jurisdiction the measures prescribed in Article III, together with the specific actions determined in the Action Plan provided for in Article IV, of this Agreement.

2. In implementing the measures prescribed in paragraph 1, Parties should take into account the precautionary principle.

Article III

General conservation measures

1. The Parties shall take measures to conserve migratory waterbirds, giving special attention to endangered species as well as to those with an unfavourable conservation status.

2. To this end, the Parties shall:

- (a) accord the same strict protection for endangered migratory waterbird species in the Agreement Area as is provided for under Article III(4) and (5) of the Convention;
- (b) ensure that any use of migratory waterbirds is based on an assessment of the best available knowledge of their ecology and is sustainable for the species as well as for the ecological systems that support them;
- (c) identify sites and habitats for migratory waterbirds occurring within their territory and encourage the protection, management, rehabilitation and restoration of these sites, in liaison with those bodies listed in Article IX(a) and (b) of this Agreement, concerned with habitat conservation;

- (d) coordinate their efforts to ensure that a network of suitable habitats is maintained or, where appropriate, re-established throughout the entire range of each migratory waterbird species concerned, in particular where wetlands extend over the area of more than one Party to this Agreement;
 - (e) investigate problems that are posed or are likely to be posed by human activities and endeavour to implement remedial measures, including habitat rehabilitation and restoration, and compensatory measures for loss of habitat;
 - (f) cooperate in emergency situations requiring international concerted action and in identifying the species of migratory waterbirds which are the most vulnerable to these situations as well as cooperate in developing appropriate emergency procedures to provide increased protection to these species in such situations and in the preparation of guidelines to assist individual Parties in tackling these situations;
 - (g) prohibit the deliberate introduction of non-native waterbird species into the environment and take all appropriate measures to prevent the unintentional release of such species if this introduction or release would prejudice the conservation status of wild flora and fauna; when non-native waterbird species have already been introduced, the Parties shall take all appropriate measures to prevent these species from becoming a potential threat to indigenous species;
 - (h) initiate or support research into the biology and ecology of migratory waterbirds including the harmonisation of research and monitoring methods and, where appropriate, the establishment of joint or cooperative research and monitoring programmes;
 - (i) analyse their training requirements for, *inter alia*, migratory waterbird surveys, monitoring, ringing and wetland management to identify priority topics and areas for training and cooperate in the development and provision of appropriate training programmes;
 - (j) develop and maintain programmes to raise awareness and understanding of migratory waterbird conservation issues in general and of the particular objectives and provisions of this Agreement;
 - (k) exchange information and results from research, monitoring, conservation and education programmes;
- and
- (l) cooperate with a view to assisting each other to implement this Agreement, particularly in the areas of research and monitoring.

Article IV

Action Plan and Conservation Guidelines

1. An Action Plan is appended as Annex 3 to this Agreement. It specifies actions which the Parties shall undertake in relation to priority species and issues, under the following headings, consistent with the general conservation measures specified in Article III of this Agreement:

- (a) species conservation;
 - (b) habitat conservation;
 - (c) management of human activities;
 - (d) research and monitoring;
 - (e) education and information;
- and
- (f) implementation.

2. The Action Plan shall be reviewed at each ordinary session of the Meeting of the Parties, taking into account the Conservation Guidelines.

3. Any amendment to the Action Plan shall be adopted by the Meeting of the Parties, taking into consideration the provisions of Article III of this Agreement.

4. The Conservation Guidelines shall be submitted to the Meeting of the Parties for adoption at its first session, and shall be regularly reviewed.

Article V

Implementation and financing

1. Each Party shall:
- (a) designate the authority or authorities to implement this Agreement which shall, *inter alia*, monitor all activities that may have impact on the conservation status of those migratory waterbird species of which the Party is a Range State;
 - (b) designate a contact point for the other Parties, and communicate without delay its name and address to the Agreement secretariat to be circulated forthwith to the other Parties;
- and
- (c) prepare for each ordinary session of the Meeting of the Parties, beginning with the second session, a report on its implementation of the Agreement with particular reference to the conservation measures it has undertaken. The format of such

reports shall be determined by the first session of the Meeting of the Parties and reviewed as may be necessary at any subsequent session of the Meeting of the Parties. Each report shall be submitted to the Agreement secretariat not less than 120 days before the ordinary session of the Meeting of the Parties for which it has been prepared, and copies shall be circulated forthwith to the other Parties by the Agreement secretariat.

- 2. (a) Each Party shall contribute to the budget of the Agreement in accordance with the United Nations scale of assessment. The contributions shall be restricted to a maximum of 25 % of the total budget for any Party that is a Range State. No regional economic integration organisation shall be required to contribute more than 2,5 % of the administrative costs.
- (b) Decisions relating to the budget and any changes to the scale of assessment that may be found necessary shall be adopted by the Meeting of the Parties by consensus.

3. The Meeting of the Parties may establish a conservation fund from voluntary contributions of Parties or from any other source for the purpose of financing monitoring, research, training and projects relating to the conservation, including protection and management, of migratory waterbirds.

4. Parties are encouraged to provide training and technical and financial support to other Parties on a multilateral or bilateral basis to assist them in implementing the provisions of this Agreement.

Article VI

Meeting of the Parties

1. The Meeting of the Parties shall be the decision-making body of this Agreement.
2. The Depositary shall, in consultation with the Convention Secretariat, convene a session of the Meeting of the Parties not later than one year after the date of the entry into force of this Agreement. Thereafter, the Agreement secretariat shall convene, in consultation with the Convention Secretariat, ordinary sessions of the Meeting of the Parties at intervals of not more than three years, unless the Meeting of the Parties decides otherwise. Where it is possible to do so, such sessions should be held in conjunction with the ordinary meetings of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention.
3. On the written request of at least one third of the Parties, the Agreement secretariat shall convene an extraordinary session of the Meeting of the Parties.

4. The United Nations, its specialised agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency, any State not a Party to the Agreement, and the secretariats of international conventions concerned, *inter alia*, with the conservation, including protection and management, of migratory waterbirds may be represented by observers in sessions of the Meeting of the Parties. Any agency or body technically qualified in such conservation matters or in research on migratory waterbirds may also be represented at sessions of the Meeting of the Parties by observers, unless at least one third of the Parties present object.

5. Only Parties have the right to vote. Each Party shall have one vote, but regional economic integration organisations which are Parties to this Agreement shall, in matters within their competence, exercise their right to vote with a number of votes equal to the number of their Member States which are Parties to the Agreement. A regional economic integration organisation shall not exercise its right to vote if its Member States exercise theirs, and vice versa.

6. Unless provided otherwise in this Agreement, decisions of the Meeting of the Parties shall be adopted by consensus or, if consensus cannot be achieved, by a two-thirds majority of the Parties present and voting.

7. At its first session, the Meeting of the Parties shall:

- (a) adopt its rules of procedure by consensus;
- (b) establish an Agreement secretariat within the Convention Secretariat to perform the secretariat functions listed in Article VIII of this Agreement;
- (c) establish the Technical Committee provided for in Article VII of this Agreement;
- (d) adopt a format for the reports to be prepared according to Article V(1)(c) of this Agreement;

and

- (e) adopt criteria to define emergency situations which require urgent conservation measures, and determine the modalities for assigning responsibility for action to be taken.

8. At each of its ordinary sessions, the Meeting of the Parties shall:

- (a) consider actual and potential changes in the conservation status of migratory waterbirds and the habitats important for their survival, as well as the factors which may affect them;
- (b) review the progress made and any difficulty encountered in the implementation of this Agreement;

- (c) adopt a budget and consider any matters relating to the financial arrangements for this Agreement;
- (d) deal with any matter relating to the Agreement secretariat and the membership of the Technical Committee;
- (e) adopt a report for communication to the Parties to this Agreement and to the Conference of the Parties of the Convention;

and

- (f) determine the time and venue of the next session.

9. At any of its sessions, the Meeting of the Parties may:

- (a) make recommendations to the Parties as it deems necessary or appropriate;
 - (b) adopt specific actions to improve the effectiveness of this Agreement and, as the case may be, emergency measures as provided for in Article VII(4) of this Agreement;
 - (c) consider and decide upon proposals to amend this Agreement;
 - (d) amend the Action Plan in accordance with Article IV(3) of this Agreement;
 - (e) establish such subsidiary bodies as it deems necessary to assist in the implementation of this Agreement, in particular for coordination with bodies established under other international treaties, conventions and agreements with overlapping geographic and taxonomic coverage;
- and
- (f) decide on any other matter relating to the implementation of this Agreement.

Article VII

Technical Committee

1. The Technical Committee shall comprise:

- (a) nine experts representing different regions of the Agreement Area, in accordance with a balanced geographical distribution;
- (b) one representative from the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), one from the International Waterfowl and Wetlands Research Bureau (IWRB) and one from the International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation (CIC);

and

- (c) one expert from each of the following fields: rural economics, game management, and environmental law.

The procedure for the appointment of the experts, the term of their appointment and the procedure for designation of the Chairman of the Technical Committee shall be determined by the Meeting of the Parties. The Chairman may admit a maximum of four observers from specialised international inter-governmental and non-governmental organisations.

2. Unless the Meeting of the Parties decides otherwise, meetings of the Technical Committee shall be convened by the Agreement secretariat in conjunction with each ordinary session of the Meeting of the Parties and at least once between ordinary sessions of the Meeting of the Parties.

3. The Technical Committee shall:

- (a) provide scientific and technical advice and information to the Meeting of the Parties and, through the Agreement secretariat, to Parties;
- (b) make recommendations to the Meeting of the Parties concerning the Action Plan, implementation of the Agreement and further research to be carried out;
- (c) prepare for each ordinary session of the Meeting of the Parties a report on its activities, which shall be submitted to the Agreement secretariat not less than one hundred and twenty days before the session of the Meeting of the Parties, and copies shall be circulated forthwith by the Agreement secretariat to the Parties;

and

- (d) carry out any other tasks referred to it by the Meeting of the Parties.

4. Where in the opinion of the Technical Committee there has arisen an emergency which requires the adoption of immediate measures to avoid deterioration of the conservation status of one or more migratory waterbird species, the Technical Committee may request the Agreement secretariat to convene urgently a meeting of the Parties concerned. These Parties shall meet as soon as possible thereafter to establish rapidly a mechanism to give protection to the species identified as being subject to particularly adverse threat. Where a recommendation has been adopted at such a meeting, the Parties concerned shall inform each other and the Agreement secretariat of measures they have taken to implement it, or of the reasons why the recommendation could not be implemented.

5. The Technical Committee may establish such working groups as may be necessary to deal with specific tasks.

Article VIII

Agreement Secretariat

The functions of the Agreement secretariat shall be:

- (a) to arrange and service the sessions of the Meeting of the Parties as well as the meetings of the Technical Committee;
- (b) to execute the decisions addressed to it by the Meeting of the Parties;
- (c) to promote and coordinate activities under the Agreement, including the Action Plan, in accordance with decisions of the Meeting of the Parties;
- (d) to liaise with non-Party Range States and to facilitate coordination between the Parties and with international and national organisations, the activities of which are directly or indirectly relevant to the conservation, including protection and management, of migratory waterbirds;
- (e) to gather and evaluate information which will further the objectives and implementation of the Agreement and to arrange for appropriate dissemination of such information;
- (f) to invite the attention of the Meeting of the Parties to matters pertaining to the objectives of this Agreement;
- (g) to circulate copies of the reports of the Authorities referred to in Article V5(1)(a) of this Agreement and of the Technical Committee, along with copies of the reports it must provide pursuant to paragraph (h) of this Article, to each Party not less than sixty days before the commencement of each ordinary session of the Meeting of the Parties;
- (h) to prepare, on an annual basis and for each ordinary session of the Meeting of the Parties, reports on the work of the secretariat and on the implementation of the Agreement;
- (i) to administer the budget for the Agreement and, if established, its conservation fund;
- (j) to provide information for the general public concerning the Agreement and its objectives;

and

- (k) to perform such other functions as may be entrusted to it under the Agreement or by the Meeting of the Parties.

*Article IX***Relations with international bodies dealing with migratory waterbirds and their habitats**

The Agreement secretariat shall consult:

- (a) on a regular basis, the Convention Secretariat and, where appropriate, the bodies responsible for the secretariat functions under Agreements concluded pursuant to Article IV(3)(4) of the Convention which are relevant to migratory waterbirds, the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, especially as Waterfowl Habitat, 1971, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, 1973, the African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, 1968, the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, 1979, and the Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992, with a view to the Meeting of the Parties cooperating with the Parties to these conventions on all matters of common interest and, in particular, in the development and implementation of the Action Plan;
 - (b) the secretariats of other pertinent conventions and international instruments in respect of matters of common interest;
- and
- (c) other organisations competent in the field of conservation, including protection and management, of migratory waterbirds and their habitats, as well as in the fields of research, education and awareness raising.

*Article X***Amendment of the Agreement**

1. This Agreement may be amended at any ordinary or extraordinary session of the Meeting of the Parties.
2. Proposals for amendment may be made by any Party.
3. The text of any proposed amendment and the reasons for it shall be communicated to the Agreement secretariat not less than 150 days before the opening of the session. The Agreement secretariat shall transmit copies forthwith to the Parties. Any comments on the text by the Parties shall be communicated to the Agreement secretariat not less than 60 days before the opening of the session. The Secretariat shall, as soon as possible after the last day for submission of comments, communicate to the Parties all comments submitted by that day.

4. An amendment to the Agreement other than an amendment to its annexes shall be adopted by a two-thirds majority of the Parties present and voting and shall enter into force for those Parties which have accepted it on the 30th day after the date on which two thirds of the Parties to the Agreement at the date of the adoption of the amendment have deposited their instruments of acceptance of the amendment with the Depositary. For each Party which deposits an instrument of acceptance after the date on which two thirds of the Parties have deposited their instruments of acceptance, the amendment shall enter into force on the 30th day after the date on which it deposits its instrument of acceptance.

5. Any additional annexes and any amendment to an annex shall be adopted by a two-thirds majority of the Parties present and voting and shall enter into force for all Parties on the 90th day after the date of its adoption by the Meeting of the Parties, except for Parties which have entered a reservation in accordance with paragraph 6 of this Article.

6. During the period of ninety days provided for in paragraph 5 of this Article, any Party may by written notification to the Depositary enter a reservation with respect to an additional annex or an amendment to an annex. Such reservation may be withdrawn at any time by written notification to the Depositary, and thereupon the additional annex or the amendment shall enter into force for that Party on the 30th day after the date of withdrawal of the reservation.

*Article XI***Effect of this Agreement on international conventions and legislation**

1. The provisions of this Agreement do not affect the rights and obligations of any Party deriving from existing international treaties, conventions or agreements.
2. The provisions of this Agreement shall in no way affect the right of any Party to maintain or adopt stricter measures for the conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitats.

*Article XII***Settlement of disputes**

1. Any dispute which may arise between two or more Parties with respect to the interpretation or application of the provisions of this Agreement shall be subject to negotiation between the Parties involved in the dispute.
2. If the dispute cannot be resolved in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article, the Parties may, by mutual consent, submit the dispute to arbitration, in particular that of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague, and the Parties submitting the dispute shall be bound by the arbitral decision.

*Article XIII***Signature, ratification, acceptance, approval, accession**

1. This Agreement shall be open for signature by any Range State, whether or not areas under its jurisdiction lie within the Agreement Area, or regional economic integration organisation, at least one member of which is a Range State, either by:

(a) signature without reservation in respect of ratification, acceptance or approval;

or

(b) signature with reservation in respect of ratification, acceptance or approval, followed by ratification, acceptance or approval.

2. This Agreement shall remain open for signature at The Hague until the date of its entry into force.

3. This Agreement shall be open for accession by any Range State or regional economic integration organisation mentioned in paragraph 1 on and after the date of entry into force of the Agreement.

4. Instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall be deposited with the Depositary.

*Article XIV***Entry into force**

1. This Agreement shall enter into force on the first day of the third month after at least 14 Range States or regional economic integration organisations, comprising at least seven from Africa and seven from Eurasia, have signed without reservation in respect of ratification, acceptance or approval, or have deposited their instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval in accordance with Article XIII of this Agreement.

2. For any Range State or regional economic integration organisation which has:

(a) signed without reservation in respect of ratification, acceptance, or approval;

(b) ratified, accepted, or approved;

or

(c) acceded to this Agreement after the date on which the number of Range States and regional economic integration organisations necessary to enable entry into force have signed it without reservation or have ratified, accepted or approved it, this Agreement shall enter into force on the first day of the third month following the signature without reservation, or deposit, by that State or organisation, of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.

*Article XV***Reservations**

The provisions of this Agreement shall not be subject to general reservations. However, a specific reservation may be entered by any State or regional economic integration organisation on signature without reservation in respect of ratification, acceptance or approval or, as the case may be, on depositing its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession in respect of any species covered by the Agreement or any specific provision of the Action Plan. Such a reservation may be withdrawn at any time by the State or regional economic integration organisation which had entered it, by notification in writing to the Depositary; such a State or organisation shall not be bound by the provisions which are the object of the reservation until 30 days after the date on which the reservation has been withdrawn.

*Article XVI***Denunciation**

Any Party may denounce this Agreement by written notification to the Depositary at any time. The denunciation shall take effect 12 months after the date on which the Depositary has received the notification.

*Article XVII***Depositary**

1. The original of this Agreement, in the Arabic, English, French and Russian languages, each version being equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands which shall be the Depositary. The Depositary shall transmit certified copies of these versions to all States and regional economic integration organisations referred to in Article XIII(1) of this Agreement, and to the Agreement secretariat after it has been established.

2. As soon as this Agreement enters into force, a certified copy thereof shall be transmitted by the Depositary to the Secretariat of the United Nations for registration and publication in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

3. The Depositary shall inform all States and regional economic integration organisations that have signed or acceded to the Agreement, and the Agreement secretariat, of:

(a) any signature;

(b) any deposit of instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession;

(c) the date of entry into force of this Agreement and of any additional annex as well as of any amendment to the Agreement or to its Annexes;

- (d) any reservation with respect to an additional annex or to an amendment to an annex;
- (e) any notification of withdrawal of a reservation;
- and
- (f) any notification of denunciation of the Agreement.

The Depositary shall transmit to all States and regional economic integration organisations that have signed or acceded to this

Agreement, and to the Agreement secretariat, the text of any reservation, of any additional annex and of any amendment to the Agreement or to its annexes.

In witness whereof the undersigned, being duly authorised to that effect, have signed this Agreement.

Done at The Hague on the sixteenth day of June in this year one thousand nine hundred and ninety-five.

ANNEX 1

DEFINITION OF THE AGREEMENT AREA

The boundary of the Agreement area is defined as follows: from the North Pole south along the 130° W line of longitude to 75° N; thence east and south-east through Viscount Melville Sound, Prince Regent Inlet, the Gulf of Boothia, Foxe Basin, Foxe Channel and Hudson Strait to a point in the north-west Atlantic at 60° N, 60° W; thence south-east through the north-west Atlantic to a point at 50° N, 30° W; thence south along the 30° W line of longitude to 10° N; thence south-east to the Equator at 20° W; thence south along the 20° W line of longitude to 40° S; thence east along the 40° S line of latitude to 60° E; thence north along the 60° E line of longitude to 35° N; thence east-north-east on a great circle to a point in the western Altai at 49° N, 87° 27' E; thence northeast on a great circle to the coast of the Arctic Ocean at 130° E; thence north along the 130° E line of longitude to the North Pole. The outline of the Agreement Area is illustrated on the following map.

ANNEX 2

WATERBIRD SPECIES TO WHICH THE AGREEMENT APPLIES ⁽¹⁾

SPHENISCIDAE

Spheniscus demersus African Penguin

GAVIIDAE

Gavia stellata Red-throated Diver
Gavia arctica Black-throated Diver
Gavia immer Great Northern Diver
Gavia adamsii White-billed Diver

PODICIPEDIDAE

Tachybaptus ruficollis Little Grebe
Podiceps cristatus Great Crested Grebe
Podiceps grisegena Red-necked Grebe
Podiceps auritus Slavonian Grebe
Podiceps nigricollis Black-necked Grebe

PELECANIDAE

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

SULIDAE

Sula (Morus) capensis Cape Gannet

PHALACROCORACIDAE

Phalacrocorax coronatus Crowned Cormorant
Phalacrocorax pygmeus Pygmy Cormorant
Phalacrocorax neglectus Bank Cormorant
Phalacrocorax carbo Great Cormorant
Phalacrocorax nigrogularis Socotra Cormorant
Phalacrocorax capensis Cape Cormorant

ARDEIDAE

Egretta ardesiaca Black Heron
Egretta vinaceigula Slaty Egret
Egretta garzetta Little Egret
Egretta gularis Western Reef Egret
Egretta dimorpha Mascarene Reef Egret
Ardea cinerea Grey Heron
Ardea melanocephala Black-headed Heron
Ardea purpurea Purple Heron
Casmerodius albus Great Egret

⁽¹⁾ As adopted at the second session of the Meeting of the Parties, which took place from 25 to 27 September 2002, Bonn, Germany.

<i>Mesophoyx intermedia</i>	Intermediate Egret
<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Cattle Egret
<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>	Squacco Heron
<i>Ardeola idae</i>	Madagascar Pond-Heron
<i>Ardeola rufiventris</i>	Rufous-bellied Heron
<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Black-crowned Night-Heron
<i>Ixobrychus minutus</i>	Little Bittern
<i>Ixobrychus sturmii</i>	Dwarf Bittern
<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	Great Bittern
CICONIIDAE	
<i>Mycteria ibis</i>	Yellow-billed Stork
<i>Anastomus lamelligerus</i>	African Openbill
<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	Black Stork
<i>Ciconia abdimii</i>	Abdim's Stork
<i>Ciconia episcopus</i>	Woolly-necked Stork
<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	White Stork
<i>Leptoptilos crumeniferus</i>	Marabou Stork
BALAENICIPITIDAE	
<i>Balaeniceps rex</i>	Shoebill
THRESKIORNITHIDAE	
<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	Glossy Ibis
<i>Geronticus eremita</i>	Waldrapp
<i>Threskiornis aethiopicus</i>	Sacred Ibis
<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	Eurasian Spoonbill
<i>Platalea alba</i>	African Spoonbill
PHOENICOPTERIDAE	
<i>Phoenicopterus ruber</i>	Greater Flamingo
<i>Phoenicopterus minor</i>	Lesser Flamingo
ANATIDAE	
<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>	Fulvous Whistling-Duck
<i>Dendrocygna viduata</i>	White-faced Whistling-Duck
<i>Thalassornis leucotis</i>	White-backed Duck
<i>Oxyura leucocephala</i>	White-headed Duck
<i>Oxyura maccoa</i>	Maccoa Duck
<i>Cygnus olor</i>	Mute Swan
<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	Whooper Swan
<i>Cygnus columbianus</i>	Bewick's Swan
<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>	Pink-footed Goose
<i>Anser fabalis</i>	Bean Goose
<i>Anser albifrons</i>	Greater White-fronted Goose
<i>Anser erythropus</i>	Lesser White-fronted Goose
<i>Anser anser</i>	Greylag Goose

<i>Branta leucopsis</i>	Barnacle Goose
<i>Branta bernicla</i>	Brent Goose
<i>Branta ruficollis</i>	Red-breasted Goose
<i>Alopochen aegyptiacus</i>	Egyptian Goose
<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>	Ruddy Shelduck
<i>Tadorna cana</i>	South African Shelduck
<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	Common Shelduck
<i>Plectropterus gambensis</i>	Spur-winged Goose
<i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i>	Comb Duck
<i>Nettapus auritus</i>	African Pygmy-goose
<i>Anas penelope</i>	Eurasian Wigeon
<i>Anas strepera</i>	Gadwall
<i>Anas crecca</i>	Common Teal
<i>Anas capensis</i>	Cape Teal
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard
<i>Anas undulata</i>	Yellow-billed Duck
<i>Anas acuta</i>	Northern Pintail
<i>Anas erythrorhyncha</i>	Red-billed Duck
<i>Anas hottentota</i>	Hottentot Teal
<i>Anas querquedula</i>	Garganey
<i>Anas clypeata</i>	Northern Shoveler
<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>Somateria mollissima</i>	Common Eider
<i>Somateria spectabilis</i>	King Eider
<i>Polysticta stelleri</i>	Steller's Eider
<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	Long-tailed Duck
<i>Melanitta nigra</i>	Common Scoter
<i>Melanitta fusca</i>	Velvet Scoter
<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	Common Goldeneye
<i>Mergellus albellus</i>	Smew
<i>Mergus serrator</i>	Red-breasted Merganser
<i>Mergus merganser</i>	Goosander
GRUIDAE	
<i>Balearica pavonina</i>	Black Crowned Crane
<i>Balearica regulorum</i>	Grey Crowned Crane
<i>Grus leucogeranus</i>	Siberian Crane
<i>Grus virgo</i>	Demoiselle Crane
<i>Grus paradisea</i>	Blue Crane

<i>Grus carunculatus</i>	Wattled Crane
<i>Grus grus</i>	Common Crane
RALLIDAE	
<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>	Water Rail
<i>Rallus caerulescens</i>	African Rail
<i>Crecopsis egregia</i>	African Crake
<i>Crex crex</i>	Corncrake
<i>Amaurornis flavirostris</i>	Black Crake
<i>Porzana parva</i>	Little Crake
<i>Porzana pusilla</i>	Baillon's Crake
<i>Porzana porzana</i>	Spotted Crake
<i>Aenigmatolimnas 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
DROMADIDAE	
<i>Dromas ardeola</i>	Crab Plover
HAEMATOPODIDAE	
<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	Eurasian Oystercatcher
<i>Haematopus moquini</i>	African Black Oystercatcher
RECURVIROSTRIDAE	
<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	Black-winged Stilt
<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	Pied Avocet
BURHINIDAE	
<i>Burhinus senegalensis</i>	Senegal Thick-knee
GLAREOLIDAE	
<i>Pluvianus aegyptius</i>	Egyptian Plover
<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
CHARADRIIDAE	
<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	Eurasian Golden Plover
<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>	Pacific Golden Plover
<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	Grey Plover

<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>	Three-banded Plover
<i>Charadrius forbesi</i>	Forbes's Plover
<i>Charadrius pallidus</i>	Chestnut-banded Plover
<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	Kentish Plover
<i>Charadrius marginatus</i>	White-fronted Plover
<i>Charadrius mongolus</i>	Mongolian Plover
<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>	Greater Sandplover
<i>Charadrius asiaticus</i>	Caspian Plover
<i>Eudromias morinellus</i>	Eurasian Dotterel
<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	Northern Lapwing
<i>Vanellus spinosus</i>	Spur-winged Plover
<i>Vanellus albiceps</i>	White-headed Lapwing
<i>Vanellus senegallus</i>	Wattled Lapwing
<i>Vanellus lugubris</i>	Senegal Lapwing
<i>Vanellus melanopterus</i>	Black-winged Lapwing
<i>Vanellus coronatus</i>	Crowned Lapwing
<i>Vanellus superciliosus</i>	Brown-chested Lapwing
<i>Vanellus gregarius</i>	Sociable Plover
<i>Vanellus leucurus</i>	White-tailed Plover
SCOLOPACIDAE	
<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>Lymnocyptes minimus</i>	Jack Snipe
<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Black-tailed Godwit
<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	Bar-tailed Godwit
<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Whimbrel
<i>Numenius tenuirostris</i>	Slender-billed Curlew
<i>Numenius arquata</i>	Eurasian Curlew
<i>Tringa erythropus</i>	Spotted Redshank
<i>Tringa totanus</i>	Common Redshank
<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	Marsh Sandpiper
<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Common Greenshank
<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	Green Sandpiper
<i>Tringa glareola</i>	Wood Sandpiper
<i>Tringa cinerea</i>	Terek Sandpiper
<i>Tringa hypoleucos</i>	Common Sandpiper
<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	Ruddy Turnstone
<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>	Great Knot
<i>Calidris canutus</i>	Red Knot
<i>Calidris alba</i>	Sanderling

<i>Calidris minuta</i>	Little Stint
<i>Calidris temminckii</i>	Temminck's Stint
<i>Calidris maritima</i>	Purple Sandpiper
<i>Calidris alpina</i>	Dunlin
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper
<i>Limicola falcinellus</i>	Broad-billed Sandpiper
<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>	Ruff
<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	Red-necked Phalarope
<i>Phalaropus fulicaria</i>	Grey Phalarope
LARIDAE	
<i>Larus leucophthalmus</i>	White-eyed Gull
<i>Larus hemprichii</i>	Sooty Gull
<i>Larus canus</i>	Common Gull
<i>Larus audouinii</i>	Audouin's Gull
<i>Larus marinus</i>	Great Black-backed Gull
<i>Larus dominicanus</i>	Kelp Gull
<i>Larus hyperboreus</i>	Glaucous Gull
<i>Larus glaucoides</i>	Iceland Gull
<i>Larus argentatus</i>	Herring Gull
<i>Larus heuglini</i>	Heuglin's Gull
<i>Larus armenicus</i>	Armenian Gull
<i>Larus cachinnans</i>	Yellow-legged Gull
<i>Larus fuscus</i>	Lesser Black-backed Gull
<i>Larus ichthyaetus</i>	Great Black-headed Gull
<i>Larus cirrocephalus</i>	Grey-headed Gull
<i>Larus hartlaubii</i>	Hartlaub's Gull
<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	Common Black-headed Gull
<i>Larus genei</i>	Slender-billed Gull
<i>Larus melanocephalus</i>	Mediterranean Gull
<i>Larus minutus</i>	Little Gull
<i>Xema sabini</i>	Sabine's Gull
<i>Sterna nilotica</i>	Gull-billed Tern
<i>Sterna caspia</i>	Caspian Tern
<i>Sterna maxima</i>	Royal Tern
<i>Sterna bengalensis</i>	Lesser Crested Tern
<i>Sterna bergii</i>	Great Crested Tern
<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>	Sandwich Tern
<i>Sterna dougallii</i>	Roseate Tern
<i>Sterna vittata</i>	Antarctic Tern
<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Common Tern
<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	Arctic Tern
<i>Sterna albifrons</i>	Little Tern
<i>Sterna saundersi</i>	Saunders's Tern
<i>Sterna balaenarum</i>	Damara Tern

<i>Sterna repressa</i>	White-cheeked Tern
<i>Chlidonias hybridus</i>	Whiskered Tern
<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>	White-winged Tern
<i>Chlidonias niger</i>	Black Tern
RYNCHOPIDAE	
<i>Rynchops flavirostris</i>	African Skimmer

ANNEX 3

ACTION PLAN ⁽¹⁾1. **Field of application**

- 1.1. The Action Plan is applicable to the populations of migratory waterbirds listed in Table 1 to this Annex (hereafter referred to as Table 1).
- 1.2. Table 1 forms an integral part of this Annex. Any reference to this Action Plan includes a reference to Table 1.

2. **Species conservation**2.1. *Legal measures*

- 2.1.1. Parties with populations listed in column A of Table 1 shall provide protection to those populations listed in accordance with Article III (2)(a) of this Agreement. Such Parties shall in particular and subject to paragraph 2.1.3:

- (a) prohibit the taking of birds and eggs of those populations occurring in their territory;
- (b) prohibit deliberate disturbance in so far as such disturbance would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned;

and

- (c) prohibit the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs of those populations which have been taken in contravention of the prohibitions laid down pursuant to subparagraph (a) above, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and their eggs.

By way of exception for those populations listed in Categories 2 and 3 in Column A only and which are marked by an asterisk, hunting may continue on a sustainable use basis where hunting of such populations is a long-established cultural practice. This sustainable use shall be conducted within the framework of special provisions of a species action plan at the appropriate international level.

- 2.1.2. Parties with populations listed in Table 1 shall regulate the taking of birds and eggs of all populations listed in column B of Table 1. The object of such legal measures shall be to maintain or contribute to the restoration of those populations to a favourable conservation status and to ensure, on the basis of the best available knowledge of population dynamics, that any taking or other use is sustainable. Such legal measures, subject to paragraph 2.1.3, shall in particular:

- (a) prohibit the taking of birds belonging to the populations concerned during their various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned;
- (b) regulate the modes of taking;
- (c) establish limits on taking, where appropriate, and provide adequate controls to ensure that these limits are observed;

and

- (d) prohibit the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds and eggs of the populations which have been taken in contravention of any prohibition laid down pursuant to the provisions of this paragraph, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any parts of such birds and their eggs.

⁽¹⁾ As adopted at the second session of the Meeting of the Parties, which took place from 25 to 27 September 2002, Bonn, Germany.

2.1.3. Parties may grant exemptions to the prohibitions laid down in paragraphs 2.1.1 and 2.1.2, irrespective of the provisions of Article III(5) of the Convention, where there is no other satisfactory solution, for the following purposes:

- (a) to prevent serious damage to crops, water and fisheries;
- (b) in the interests of air safety or other overriding public interests;
- (c) for the purpose of research and education, of re-establishment and for the breeding necessary for these purposes;
- (d) to permit under strictly supervised conditions, on a selective basis and to a limited extent, the taking and keeping or other judicious use of certain birds in small numbers;

and

- (e) for the purpose of enhancing the propagation or survival of the populations concerned.

Such exemptions shall be precise as to content and limited in space and time and shall not operate to the detriment of the populations listed in Table 1. Parties shall as soon as possible inform the Agreement secretariat of any exemptions granted pursuant to this provision.

2.2. *Single species action plans*

2.2.1. Parties shall cooperate with a view to developing and implementing international single species action plans for populations listed in Category 1 of Column A of Table 1 as a priority and for those populations listed with an asterisk in Column A of Table 1. The Agreement secretariat shall coordinate the development, harmonisation and implementation of such plans.

2.2.2. Parties shall prepare and implement national single species action plans for the populations listed in Column A of Table 1 with a view to improving their overall conservation status. This action plan shall include special provisions for those populations marked with an asterisk. When appropriate, the problem of accidental killing of birds by hunters as a result of incorrect identification of the species should be considered.

2.3. *Emergency measures*

Parties shall, in close cooperation with each other whenever possible and relevant, develop and implement emergency measures for populations listed in Table 1, when exceptionally unfavourable or endangering conditions occur anywhere in the Agreement Area.

2.4. *Re-establishments*

Parties shall exercise the greatest care when re-establishing populations listed in Table 1 into parts of their traditional range where they no longer exist. They shall endeavour to develop and follow a detailed re-establishment plan based on appropriate scientific studies. Re-establishment plans should constitute an integral part of national and, where appropriate, international single species action plans. A re-establishment plan should include assessment of the impact on the environment and shall be made widely available. Parties shall inform the Agreement secretariat, in advance, of all re-establishment programme for populations listed in Table 1.

2.5. *Introductions*

2.5.1. Parties shall, if they consider it necessary, prohibit the introduction of non-native species of animals and plants which may be detrimental to the populations listed in Table 1.

2.5.2. Parties shall, if they consider it necessary, require the taking of appropriate precautions to avoid the accidental escape of captive birds belonging to non-native species.

2.5.3. Parties shall take measures to the extent feasible and appropriate, including taking, to ensure that when non-native species or hybrids thereof have already been introduced into their territory, those species or their hybrids do not pose a potential hazard to the populations listed in Table 1.

3. **Habitat conservation**

3.1. *Habitat inventories*

3.1.1. Parties, in liaison where appropriate with competent international organisations, shall undertake and publish national inventories of the habitats within their territory which are important to the populations listed in Table 1.

3.1.2. Parties shall endeavour, as a matter of priority, to identify all sites of international or national importance for populations listed in Table 1.

3.2. *Conservation of areas*

3.2.1. Parties shall endeavour to continue establishing protected areas to conserve habitats important for the populations listed in Table 1, and to develop and implement management plans for these areas.

3.2.2. Parties shall endeavour to give special protection to those wetlands which meet internationally accepted criteria of international importance.

3.2.3. Parties shall endeavour to make wise and sustainable use of all of the wetlands in their territory. In particular they shall endeavour to avoid degradation and loss of habitats that support populations listed in Table 1 through the introduction of appropriate regulations or standards and control measures. In particular, they shall endeavour to:

(a) ensure, where practicable, that adequate statutory controls are in place, relating to the use of agricultural chemicals, pest control procedures and the disposal of waste water, which are in accordance with international norms, for the purpose of minimising their adverse impacts on the populations listed in Table 1;

and

(b) prepare and distribute information materials, in the appropriate languages, describing such regulations, standards and control measures in force and their benefits to people and wildlife.

3.2.4. Parties shall endeavour to develop strategies, according to an ecosystem approach, for the conservation of the habitats of all populations listed in Table 1, including the habitats of those populations that are dispersed.

3.3. *Rehabilitation and restoration*

Parties shall endeavour to rehabilitate or restore, where feasible and appropriate, areas which were previously important for the populations listed in Table 1.

4. **Management of human activities**

4.1. *Hunting*

4.1.1. Parties shall cooperate to ensure that their hunting legislation implements the principle of sustainable use as envisaged in this Action Plan, taking into account the full geographical range of the waterbird populations concerned and their life history characteristics.

4.1.2. The Agreement secretariat shall be kept informed by the Parties of their legislation relating to the hunting of populations listed in Table 1.

4.1.3. Parties shall cooperate with a view to developing a reliable and harmonised system for the collection of harvest data in order to assess the annual harvest of populations listed in Table 1. They shall provide the Agreement secretariat with estimates of the total annual take for each population, when available.

- 4.1.4. Parties shall endeavour to phase out the use of lead shot for hunting in wetlands by the year 2000.
- 4.1.5. Parties shall develop and implement measures to reduce, and as far as possible eliminate, the use of poisoned baits.
- 4.1.6. Parties shall develop and implement measures to reduce, and as far as possible eliminate, illegal taking.
- 4.1.7. Where appropriate, Parties shall encourage hunters, at local, national and international levels, to form clubs or organisations to coordinate their activities and to help ensure sustainability.
- 4.1.8. Parties shall, where appropriate, promote the requirement of a proficiency test for hunters, including among other things, bird identification.
- 4.2. *Eco-tourism*
- 4.2.1. Parties shall encourage, where appropriate but not in the case of core zones of protected areas, the elaboration of cooperative programmes between all concerned to develop sensitive and appropriate eco-tourism at wetlands holding concentrations of populations listed in Table 1.
- 4.2.2. Parties, in cooperation with competent international organisations, shall endeavour to evaluate the costs, benefits and other consequences that can result from eco-tourism at selected wetlands with concentrations of populations listed in Table 1. They shall communicate the results of any such evaluations to the Agreement secretariat.
- 4.3. *Other human activities*
- 4.3.1. Parties shall assess the impact of proposed projects which are likely to lead to conflicts between populations listed in Table 1 that are in the areas referred to in paragraph 3.2 and human interests, and shall make the results of the assessment publicly available.
- 4.3.2. Parties shall endeavour to gather information on the damage, in particular to crops and to fisheries, caused by populations listed in Table 1, and report the results to the Agreement secretariat.
- 4.3.3. Parties shall cooperate with a view to identifying appropriate techniques to minimise damage, or to mitigate the effects of damage, in particular to crops and to fisheries, caused by populations listed in Table 1, drawing on the experience gained elsewhere in the world.
- 4.3.4. Parties shall cooperate with a view to developing single species action plans for populations which cause significant damage, in particular to crops and to fisheries. The Agreement secretariat shall coordinate the development and harmonisation of such plans.
- 4.3.5. Parties shall, as far as possible, promote high environmental standards in the planning and construction of structures to minimise their impact on populations listed in Table 1. They should consider steps to minimise the impact of structures already in existence where it becomes evident that they constitute a negative impact for the populations concerned.
- 4.3.6. In cases where human disturbance threatens the conservation status of waterbird populations listed in Table 1, Parties should endeavour to take measures to limit the level of threat. Special attention should be given to problem of human disturbance at breeding colonies of colonially-nesting waterbirds, especially when they are situated in the areas which are popular for outdoor recreation. Appropriate measures might include, *inter alia*, the establishment of disturbance-free zones in protected areas where public access is not permitted.

5. **Research and monitoring**

- 5.1. Parties shall endeavour to carry out survey work in poorly known areas, which may hold important concentrations of the populations listed in Table 1. The results of such surveys shall be disseminated widely.

- 5.2. Parties shall endeavour to monitor the populations listed in Table 1. The results of such monitoring shall be published or sent to appropriate international organisations, to enable reviews of population status and trends.
- 5.3. Parties shall cooperate to improve the measurement of bird population trends as a criterion for describing the status of such populations.
- 5.4. Parties shall cooperate with a view to determining the migration routes of all populations listed in Table 1, using available knowledge of breeding and non-breeding season distributions and census results, and by participating in coordinated ringing programmes.
- 5.5. Parties shall endeavour to initiate and support joint research projects into the ecology and population dynamics of populations listed in Table 1 and their habitats, in order to determine their specific requirements as well as the techniques which are the most appropriate for their conservation and management.
- 5.6. Parties shall endeavour to undertake studies on the effects of wetland loss and degradation and disturbance on the carrying capacity of wetlands used by the populations listed in Table 1 and on the migration patterns of such populations.
- 5.7. Parties shall endeavour to undertake studies on the impact of hunting and trade on the populations listed in Table 1 and on the importance of these forms of utilisation to the local and national economy.
- 5.8. Parties shall endeavour to cooperate with relevant international organisations and to support research and monitoring projects.

6. Education and information

- 6.1. Parties shall, where necessary, arrange for training programmes to ensure that personnel responsible for the implementation of this Action Plan have an adequate knowledge to implement it effectively.
- 6.2. Parties shall cooperate with each other and the Agreement secretariat with a view to developing training programmes and exchanging resource materials.
- 6.3. Parties shall endeavour to develop programmes, information materials and mechanisms to improve the level of awareness of the general public with regard to the objectives, provisions and contents of this Action Plan. In this regard, particular attention shall be given to those people living in and around important wetlands, to users of these wetlands (hunters, fishermen, tourists, etc.) and to local authorities and other decision makers.
- 6.4. Parties shall endeavour to undertake specific public awareness campaigns for the conservation of the populations listed in Table 1.

7. Implementation

- 7.1. When implementing this Action Plan, Parties shall, when appropriate, give priority to those populations listed in Column A of Table 1.
- 7.2. Where, in the case of populations listed in Table 1, more than one population of the same species occurs on the territory of a Party, that Party shall apply conservation measures appropriate to the population or populations that have the poorest conservation status.
- 7.3. The Agreement secretariat, in coordination with the Technical Committee and with the assistance of experts from Range States, shall coordinate the development of conservation guidelines in accordance with Article IV(4) of this Agreement to assist the Parties in the implementation of this Action Plan. The Agreement secretariat shall ensure, where possible, coherence with guidelines approved under other international instruments. These conservation guidelines shall aim at introducing the principle of sustainable use. They shall cover, *inter alia*:
 - (a) single species action plans;
 - (b) emergency measures;

- (c) preparation of site inventories and habitat management methods;
 - (d) hunting practices;
 - (e) trade in waterbirds;
 - (f) tourism;
 - (g) reducing crop damage;
 - and
 - (h) a waterbird monitoring protocol.
- 7.4. The Agreement secretariat, in coordination with the Technical Committee and the Parties, shall prepare a series of international reviews necessary for the implementation of this Action Plan, including:
- (a) reports on the status and trends of populations;
 - (b) gaps in information from surveys;
 - (c) the networks of sites used by each population, including reviews of the protection status of each site as well as of the management measures taken in each case;
 - (d) pertinent hunting and trade legislation in each country relating to the species listed in Annex 2 to this Agreement;
 - (e) the stage of preparation and implementation of single species action plans;
 - (f) re-establishment projects;
 - and
 - (g) the status of introduced non-native waterbird species and hybrids thereof.
- 7.5. The Agreement secretariat shall endeavour to ensure that the reviews mentioned in paragraph 7.4 are updated at intervals of not more than three years.
- 7.6. The Technical Committee shall assess the guidelines and reviews prepared under paragraphs 7.3 and 7.4, and shall formulate draft recommendations and resolutions relating to their development, content and implementation for consideration at sessions of the Meeting of the Parties.
- 7.7. The Agreement secretariat shall regularly undertake a review of potential mechanisms for providing additional resources (funds and technical assistance) for the implementation of this Action Plan, and shall make a report to each ordinary session of the Meeting of the Parties.

TABLE 1

STATUS OF THE POPULATIONS OF MIGRATORY WATERBIRDS ⁽¹⁾**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 in Threatened Birds of the World (BirdLife International 2000);
 - or
 - (c) Populations, which number less than around 10 000 individuals.

⁽¹⁾ As adopted at the second session of the Meeting of the Parties, which took place from 25 to 27 September 2002, Bonn, Germany.

- 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 extreme fluctuations in population size or trend.

For species listed in categories 2 and 3 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 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 extreme fluctuations in population size or trend.

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(3)(b) of the Agreement;
- and
- (b) Amended as necessary by the Meeting of the Parties, in accordance with Article VI(9)(d) of the Agreement, in light of the conclusions of such reviews.

Definition of geographical terms used in range descriptions

North Africa	Algeria, Egypt, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Tunisia.
West Africa	Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, 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, Sudan, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania.

North-east Africa	Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia, 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 Handbook of the Birds of Europe, the Middle East and North Africa (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.
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.
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, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Slovenia, the Syrian Arab Republic, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Yugoslavia.
Black Sea	Armenia, Bulgaria, Georgia, Republic of Moldova, Romania, the Russian Federation, Turkey, Ukraine.
Caspian	Azerbaijan, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kazakhstan, the Russian Federation, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan.
South-west Asia	Bahrain, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the Syrian Arab Republic, eastern Turkey, Turkmenistan, the United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Yemen.
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.

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 marked by an asterisk, hunting may continue on a sustainable use basis where hunting of such populations is a long-established cultural practice (see paragraph 2.1.1 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 third 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 categorisation, the obligations of the Action Plan relate to the strictest category listed.

	A	B	C
<i>SPHENISCIDAE</i>			
<i>Spheniscus demersus</i>			
– Southern Africa	1b	2a 2c	
<i>GAVIIDAE</i>			
<i>Gavia stellata</i>			
– North-west Europe (win)		2c	
– Caspian, Black Sea and east Mediterranean (win)		(1)	
<i>Gavia arctica arctica</i>			
– Northern Europe and western Siberia/Europe		2c	
<i>Gavia arctica suschkini</i>			
– Central Siberia/Caspian			(1)
<i>Gavia immer</i>			
– Europe (win)	1c		
<i>Gavia adamsii</i>			
– Northern Europe (win)	1c		
<i>PODICIPEDIDAE</i>			
<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis ruficollis</i>			
– Europe and north-west Africa			1
<i>Podiceps cristatus cristatus</i>			
– North-west and western Europe			1
– Black Sea and Mediterranean (win)			1
– Caspian and south-west Asia (win)	2		
<i>Podiceps grisegena grisegena</i>			
– North-west Europe (win)		1	
– Black Sea and Mediterranean (win)		(1)	
– Caspian (win)	2		
<i>Podiceps cristatus infuscatus</i>			
– Eastern Africa (Ethiopia to northern Zambia)	1c		
– Southern Africa	1c		

	A	B	C
<i>Podiceps auritus auritus</i>			
– North-west Europe (large-billed)	1c		
– North-east Europe (small-billed)		1	
– Caspian and southern Asia (win)	2		
<i>Podiceps nigricollis nigricollis</i>			
– Europe/southern and western Europe and north Africa			1
– Western Asia/south-west and southern Asia		1	
<i>Podiceps nigricollis gurneyi</i>			
– Southern Africa	2		
PELECANIDAE			
<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>			
– Southern Africa	2		
– Western Africa		1	
– Eastern Africa			1
– Europe and western Asia (bre)	1a 3c		
<i>Pelecanus rufescens</i>			
– Tropical Africa and south-west Arabia		1	
<i>Pelecanus crispus</i>			
– Black Sea and Mediterranean (win)	1a 1c		
– South-west Asia and south Asia (win)	1a 2		
SULIDAE			
<i>Sula (Morus) capensis</i>			
– Southern Africa	1b	2a 2c	
PHALACROCORACIDAE			
<i>Phalacrocorax coronatus</i>			
– Coastal south-west Africa	1c		
<i>Phalacrocorax pygmeus</i>			
– Black Sea and Mediterranean		1	
– South-west Asia		1	
<i>Phalacrocorax neglectus</i>			
– Coastal south-west Africa	1b 1c		
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo carbo</i>			
– North-west Europe			1
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo sinensis</i>			
– Northern and central Europe			1
– Black Sea and Mediterranean			1
– Western and south-west Asia			(1)
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo lucidus</i>			
– Coastal west Africa		1	

	A	B	C
– Central and eastern Africa			1
– Coastal southern Africa	2		
<i>Phalacrocorax nigrogularis</i>			
– Gulf and Arabian Sea	1b	2a 2c	
<i>Phalacrocorax capensis</i>			
– Coastal southern Africa		2a 2c	
ARDEIDAE			
<i>Egretta ardesiaca</i>			
– Sub-Saharan Africa	3c		
<i>Egretta vinaceigula</i>			
– South-central Africa	1b 1c		
<i>Egretta garzetta garzetta</i>			
– Sub-Saharan Africa			(1)
– Europe, Black Sea and Mediterranean/west and central Africa			1
– Western Asia/south-west Asia, north-east and eastern Africa		(1)	
<i>Egretta gularis gularis</i>			
– West Africa		(1)	
<i>Egretta gularis schistacea</i>			
– North-east Africa and Red Sea		(1)	
– South-west Asia and south Asia	2		
<i>Egretta dimorpha</i>			
– Coastal Eastern Africa	2		
<i>Ardea cinerea cinerea</i>			
– Sub-Saharan Africa			1
– Europe and north Africa (bre)			1
– West and South-west Asia (bre)			(1)
<i>Ardea melanocephala</i>			
– Sub-Saharan Africa			(1)
<i>Ardea purpurea purpurea</i>			
– Tropical Africa		1	
– Western Europe and westMediterranean/west Africa	2		
– Eastern Europe and South-west Asia/Sub-Saharan Africa		(2c)	
<i>Casmerodius albus albus</i>			
– Western, central and south-east Europe/Black Sea and Mediterranean	2		
– Western Asia/south-west Asia		(1)	
<i>Casmerodius albus melanorhynchos</i>			
– Sub-Saharan Africa and Madagascar			(1)
<i>Mesophoyx intermedia brachyrhyncha</i>			
– Sub-Saharan Africa		1	

	A	B	C
<i>Bubulcus ibis ibis</i>			
– Southern Africa			1
– Tropical Africa			1
– South-west Europe and north-west Africa			1
– East Mediterranean and south-west Asia	2		
<i>Ardeola ralloides ralloides</i>			
– Medit., Black Sea and north Africa/Sub-Saharan Africa	3c		
– West and south-west Asia/Sub-Saharan Africa		(1)	
<i>Ardeola ralloides paludivaga</i>			
– Sub-Saharan Africa and Madagascar			(1)
<i>Ardeola idea</i>			
– Madagascar and Aldabra/central and eastern Africa	1b 1c		
<i>Ardeola rufiventris</i>			
– Tropical eastern and southern Africa		(1)	
<i>Nycticorax nycticorax nycticorax</i>			
– Sub-Saharan Africa and Madagascar		(1)	
– Europe and north-west Africa/Mediterranean and Africa		2c	
– Western Asia/south-west Asia and north-east Africa		(1)	
<i>Ixobrychus minutus minutus</i>			
– Europe and north Africa/Sub-Saharan Africa		2c	
– West and south-west Asia/Sub-Saharan Africa		(1)	
<i>Ixobrychus minutus payesii</i>			
– Sub-Saharan Africa		(1)	
<i>Ixobrychus sturmii</i>			
– Sub-Saharan Africa		(1)	
<i>Botaurus stellaris stellaris</i>			
– Europe (bre)	3c		
– South-west Asia (win)	2		
<i>Botaurus stellaris capensis</i>			
– Southern Africa	1c		
CICONIIDAE			
<i>Mycteria ibis</i>			
– Sub-Saharan Africa (excluding Madagascar)		1	
<i>Anastomus lamelligerus lamelligerus</i>			
– Sub-Saharan Africa			1
<i>Ciconia nigra</i>			
– Southern Africa	1c		
– South-west Europe/westAfrica	1c		
– Central and eastern Europe/Sub-Saharan Africa	2		

	A	B	C
<i>Ciconia abdimii</i>			
– Sub-Saharan Africa and south-west Arabia		(2c)	
<i>Ciconia episcopus microscelis</i>			
– Sub-Saharan Africa		(1)	
<i>Ciconia ciconia ciconia</i>			
– Southern Africa	1c		
– Iberia and north-west Africa/Sub-Saharan Africa	3b		
– Central and eastern Europe/Sub-Saharan Africa			1
– Western Asia/south-west Asia	2		
<i>Leptoptilos crumeniferus</i>			
– Sub-Saharan Africa			1
BALAEINICIPITIDAE			
<i>Balaeniceps rex</i>			
– Central tropical Africa	1c		
THRESKIORNITHIDAE			
<i>Plegadis falcinellus falcinellus</i>			
– Sub-Saharan Africa (bre)			1
– Black Sea and Mediterranean/west Africa	3c		
– South-west Asia/eastern Africa		(1)	
<i>Geronticus eremita</i>			
– Morocco	1a 1b 1c		
– South-west Asia	1a 1b 1c		
<i>Threskiornis aethiopicus aethiopicus</i>			
– Sub-Saharan Africa			1
– Iraq and Iran	1c		
<i>Platalea leucorodia leucorodia</i>			
– West Europe/west Mediterranean and west Africa	1c		
– Cent. and south-east Europe/Mediterranean and tropical Africa	2		
<i>Platalea leucorodia archeri</i>			
– Red Sea and Somalia	1c		
<i>Platalea leucorodia balsaci</i>			
– Coastal west Africa (Mauritania)	1c		
<i>Platalea leucorodia major</i>			
– Western Asia/south-west and south Asia	2		
<i>Platalea alba</i>			
– Sub-Saharan Africa	2*		
PHOENICOPTERIDAE			
<i>Phoenicopterus ruber roseus</i>			
– West Africa	3a		

	A	B	C
– Eastern Africa	3a		
– Southern Africa (to Madagascar)	3a		
– West Mediterranean		2a	
– East Mediterranean, south-west and south Asia		2a	
<i>Phoenicopterus minor</i>			
– West Africa	2		
– Eastern Africa		2a 2c	
– Southern Africa (to Madagascar)	3a		
ANATIDAE			
<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>			
– West Africa (Senegal to Chad)			(1)
– Eastern and southern Africa			(1)
<i>Dendrocygna viduata</i>			
– West Africa (Senegal to Chad)			1
– Eastern and southern Africa			1
<i>Thalassornis leuconotus leuconotus</i>			
– West Africa	1c		
– Eastern and southern Africa	2*		
<i>Oxyura leucocephala</i>			
– West Mediterranean (Spain and Morocco)	1a 1b 1c		
– Algeria and Tunisia	1a 1b 1c		
– East Mediterranean, Turkey and south-west Asia	1a 1b 1c		
<i>Oxyura maccoa</i>			
– Eastern Africa	1c		
– Southern Africa	1c		
<i>Cygnus olor</i>			
– North-west mainland and central Europe			1
– Black Sea		1	
– West and central Asia/Caspian		2a 2d	
<i>Cygnus Cygnus</i>			
– Iceland/United Kingdom and Ireland	2		
– North-west mainland Europe		1	
– Northern Europe and western Siberia/Black Sea and East Mediterranean	2		
– West and central Siberia/Caspian	2		
<i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i>			
– Western Siberia and north-east Europe/north-west Europe	3c		
– Northern Siberia/Caspian	1c		
<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>			
– East Greenland and Iceland/United Kingdom		2a	
– Svalbard/north-west Europe		1	

	A	B	C
<i>Anser fabalis fabalis</i>			
– North-east Europe/north-west Europe		1	
<i>Anser fabalis rossicus</i>			
– West and central Siberia/north-east and south-west Europe			(1)
<i>Anser fabalis johanseni</i>			
– West and central Siberia/Turkmenistan to western China			(1)
<i>Anser albifrons albifrons</i>			
– North-west Siberia and north-east Europe/north-west Europe			1
– Western Siberia/central Europe	3c*		
– Western Siberia/Black Sea and Turkey			1
– Northern Siberia/Caspian and Iraq	2		
<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>			
– Greenland/Ireland and United Kingdom	3a*		
<i>Anser erythropus</i>			
– Northern Europe and western Siberia/Black Sea and Caspian	1a 1b 2		
<i>Anser anser anser</i>			
– Iceland/United Kingdom and Ireland		1	
– North-west Europe/south-west Europe			1
– Central Europe/north Africa		1	
<i>Anser anser rubrirostris</i>			
– Black Sea and Turkey		1	
– Western Siberia/Caspian and Iraq			1
<i>Branta leucopsis</i>			
– East Greenland/Scotland and Ireland		1	
– Svalbard/south-west Scotland	2		
– Russia/Germany and Netherlands			1
<i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>			
– Western Siberia/western Europe		2b 2c	
<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>			
– Svalbard/Denmark and United Kingdom	1c		
– Canada and Greenland/Ireland	2		
<i>Branta ruficollis</i>			
– Northern Siberia/Black Sea and Caspian	1a 1b 3a		
<i>Alopochen aegyptiacus</i>			
– West Africa	2		
– Eastern and southern Africa			1
<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>			
– North-west Africa	1c		
– East Mediterranean and Black Sea/north-east Africa	2		
– Western Asia and Caspian/Iran and Iraq		1	

	A	B	C
<i>Tadorna cana</i>			
– Southern Africa		1	
<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>			
– North-west Europe		2a	
– Black Sea and Mediterranean	3c		
– Western Asia/Caspian and Middle East		1	
<i>Plectropterus gambensis gambensis</i>			
– West Africa			1
– Eastern Africa (Sudan to Zambia)			1
<i>Plectropterus gambensis niger</i>			
– Southern Africa		1	
<i>Sarkidiornis melanotos melanotos</i>			
– West Africa		1	
– Southern and eastern Africa			1
<i>Nettapus auritus</i>			
– West Africa	1c		
– Southern and eastern Africa			(1)
<i>Anas capensis</i>			
– Eastern Africa (Rift Valley)	1c		
– Lake Chad basin ²	1c		
– Southern Africa (north to Angola and Zambia)			1
<i>Anas strepera strepera</i>			
– North-west Europe		1	
– North-east Europe/Black Sea and Mediterranean		2c	
– Western Siberia/south-west Asia and north-east Africa			(1)
<i>Anas penelope</i>			
– Western Siberia and north-east Europe/north-west Europe			1
– Western Siberia and north-east Europe/Black Sea and Mediterranean		2c	
– Western Siberia/south-west Asia and north-east Africa		2c	
<i>Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos</i>			
– North-west Europe			1
– Northern Europe/West Mediterranean			1
– Eastern Europe/Black Sea and East Mediterranean		2c	
– Western Siberia/south-west Asia			(1)
<i>Anas undulata undulata</i>			
– Southern Africa			1
<i>Anas clypeata</i>			
– North-west and central Europe (win)		1	
– Western Siberia, north-east and eastern Europe/southern Europe and west Africa		2c	
– Western Siberia/south-west Asia, north-east and eastern Africa		2c	

	A	B	C
<i>Anas erythrorhyncha</i>			
– Southern Africa			1
– Eastern Africa			1
– Madagascar	2		
<i>Anas acuta</i>			
– North-west Europe		1	
– Western Siberia, north-east and eastern Europe/southern Europe and west Africa		2c	
– Western Siberia/south-west Asia and eastern Africa			(1)
<i>Anas querquedula</i>			
– Western Siberia and Europe/west Africa		2c	
– Western Siberia/south-west Asia, north-east and eastern Africa			(1)
<i>Anas crecca crecca</i>			
– North-west Europe			1
– Western Siberia and north-east Europe/Black Sea and Mediterranean			1
– Western Siberia/south-west Asia and north-east Africa		2c	
<i>Anas hottentota</i>			
– Lake Chad Basin	1c		
– Eastern Africa (south to northern Zambia)		1	
– Southern Africa (north to southern Zambia)		1	
<i>Marmaronetta angustirostris</i>			
– West Mediterranean/West Mediterranean and west Africa	1a 1b 1c		
– East Mediterranean	1a 1b 1c		
– South-west Asia	1a 1b 2		
<i>Netta rufina</i>			
– South-west and central Europe/West Mediterranean		1	
– Black Sea and east Mediterranean	3c		
– Western and central Asia/south-west Asia			1
<i>Netta erythrophthalma brunnea</i>			
– Southern and eastern Africa			1
<i>Aythya ferina</i>			
– North-east Europe/north-west Europe			1
– Central and north-east Europe/Black Sea and Mediterranean			1
– Western Siberia/south-west Asia		2c	
<i>Aythya nyroca</i>			
– West Mediterranean/north and west Africa	1a 1c		
– Eastern Europe/east Mediterranean and Sahelian Africa	1a 3c		
– Western Asia/south-west Asia and north-east Africa	1a 3c		
<i>Aythya fuligula</i>			
– North-west Europe (win)			1
– Central Europe, Black Sea and Mediterranean (win)			1

	A	B	C
– Western Siberia/south-west Asia and north-east Africa			(1)
<i>Aythya marila marila</i>			
– Northern Europe/western Europe			1
– Western Siberia/Black Sea and Caspian			1
<i>Somateria mollissima mollissima</i>			
– Baltic, Denmark and Netherlands			1
– Norway and Russia			1
<i>Somateria mollissima borealis</i>			
– Svalbard and Franz Joseph (bre)		1	
<i>Somateria spectabilis</i>			
– East Greenland, north-east Europe and western Siberia			1
<i>Polysticta stelleri</i>			
– Western Siberia/north-east Europe	1a	1	
<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>			
– Iceland and Greenland			1
– Western Siberia/northern Europe			1
<i>Melanitta nigra nigra</i>			
– Western Siberia and northern Europe/western Europe and north-west Africa		2a	
<i>Melanitta fusca fusca</i>			
– Western Siberia and northern Europe/north-west Europe		2a	
– Black Sea and Caspian	1c		
<i>Bucephala clangula clangula</i>			
– North-west and central Europe (win)			1
– North-east Europe/Adriatic		1	
– Western Siberia and north-east Europe/Black Sea	2		
– Western Siberia/Caspian	2		
<i>Mergellus albellus</i>			
– North-west and central Europe (win)	3a		
– North-east Europe/Black Sea and east Mediterranean		1	
– Western Siberia/south-west Asia	3c		
<i>Mergus serrator serrator</i>			
– North-west and central Europe (win)			1
– North-east Europe/Black Sea and Mediterranean		1	
– Western Siberia/south-west and central Asia	1c		
<i>Mergus merganser merganser</i>			
– North-west and central Europe (win)			1
– North-east Europe/Black Sea	1c		
– Western Siberia/Caspian	2		
GRUIDAE			
<i>Balearica pavonina pavonina</i>			
– West Africa (Senegal to Chad)	2		

	A	B	C
<i>Balearica pavonina ceciliae</i>			
– Eastern Africa (Sudan to Uganda)	3c		
<i>Balearica regulorum regulorum</i>			
– Southern Africa (north to Angola and southern Zimbabwe)	1c		
<i>Balearica regulorum gibbericeps</i>			
– Eastern Africa (Kenya to Mozambique)	3c		
<i>Grus leucogeranus</i>			
– Iran (win)	1a 1b 1c		
<i>Grus virgo</i>			
– Black Sea (Ukraine)/north-east Africa	1c		
– Turkey (bre)	1c		
– Kalmykia/north-east Africa		1	
<i>Grus paradisea</i>			
– Extreme southern Africa	1b 2		
<i>Grus carunculatus</i>			
– Central and southern Africa	1b 1c		
<i>Grus grus</i>			
– North-west Europe/Iberia and Morocco		1	
– North-east and central Europe/north Africa		1	
– Eastern Europe/Turkey, Middle East and north-east Africa	3c		
– Turkey and Georgia (bre)	1c		
– Western Siberia/south Asia		(1)	
RALLIDAE			
<i>Sarothrura elegans elegans</i>			
– NE, Eastern and southern Africa			(1)
<i>Sarothrura elegans reichenovi</i>			
– S West Africa to central Africa			(1)
<i>Sarothrura boehmi</i>			
– Central Africa	1c		
<i>Sarothrura ayresi</i>			
– Ethiopia and southern Africa	1a 1b 1c		
<i>Rallus aquaticus aquaticus</i>			
– Europe and north Africa			1
<i>Rallus aquaticus korejewi</i>			
– Western Siberia/south-west Asia			(1)
<i>Rallus caerulescens</i>			
– Southern and eastern Africa			(1)
<i>Crex egregia</i>			
– Sub-Saharan Africa			(1)
<i>Crex crex</i>			
– Europe and western Asia/Sub-Saharan Africa	1b	2c	

	A	B	C
<i>Amauromis flavirostris</i>			
– Sub-Saharan Africa			1
<i>Porzana parva parva</i>			
– Western Eurasia/Africa		2c	
<i>Porzana pusilla intermedia</i>			
– Europe (bre)	2		
<i>Porzana porzana</i>			
– Europe/Africa		2c	
<i>Aenigmatolimnas marginalis</i>			
– Sub-Saharan Africa	(2)		
<i>Porphyrio alleni</i>			
– Sub-Saharan Africa			(1)
<i>Gallinula chloropus chloropus</i>			
– Europe and north Africa			1
– West and south-west Asia			(1)
<i>Gallinula angulata</i>			
– Sub-Saharan Africa			(1)
<i>Fulica cristata</i>			
– Sub-Saharan Africa			1
– Spain and Morocco	1c		
<i>Fulica atra atra</i>			
– North-west Europe (win)			1
– Black Sea and Mediterranean (win)			1
– South-west Asia (win)			(1)
DROMADIDAE			
<i>Dromas ardeola</i>			
– North-west Indian Ocean, Red Sea and Gulf	3a		
HAEMATOPODIDAE			
<i>Haematopus ostralegus ostralegus</i>			
– Europe/southern and western Europe and north-west Africa			1
<i>Haematopus ostralegus longipes</i>			
– South-east Europe and western Asia/south-west Asia and north-east Africa			(1)
<i>Haematopus moquini</i>			
– Coastal southern Africa	1c		
RECURVIROSTRIDAE			
<i>Himantopus himantopus himantopus</i>			
– Sub-Saharan Africa (excluding south)			(1)
– Southern Africa (<i>meridionalis</i>)	2		
– South-west Europe and north-west Africa/west Africa		1	

	A	B	C
– Central Europe and east Mediterranean/north-central Africa		1	
– Western, central and south-west Asia/south-west Asia and north-east Africa		(1)	
<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>			
– Southern Africa	2		
– Eastern Africa		(1)	
– Western Europe and north-west Africa (bre)		1	
– South-east Europe, Black Sea and Turkey (bre)	(3c)		
– West and south-west Asia/eastern Africa	2		
BURHINIDAE			
<i>Burhinus senegalensis senegalensis</i>			
– West Africa	(2)		
<i>Burhinus senegalensis inornatus</i>			
– North-east and eastern Africa	(2)		
GLAREOLIDAE			
<i>Pluvianus aegyptius aegyptius</i>			
– West Africa		(1)	
– Eastern Africa	(2)		
<i>Glareola pratincola pratincola</i>			
– Western Europe and north-west Africa/west Africa	2		
– Black Sea and eastern Mediterranean/eastern Sahel zone	2		
– South-west Asia/south-west Asia and north-east Africa		(1)	
<i>Glareola nordmanni</i>			
– South-east Europe and western Asia/southern Africa	3b 3c		
<i>Glareola ocularis</i>			
– Madagascar/east Africa	(2)		
<i>Glareola nuchalis nuchalis</i>			
– Eastern and central Africa		(1)	
<i>Glareola nuchalis liberiae</i>			
– West Africa	(2)		
<i>Glareola cinerea cinerea</i>			
– south-eastern west Africa and central Africa	(2)		
CHARADRIIDAE			
<i>Pluvialis apricaria apricaria</i>			
– United Kingdom, Ireland, Denmark, Germany and Baltic (bre)	3c*		
<i>Pluvialis apricaria altifrons</i>			
– Iceland and Faroes/east Atlantic coast			1
– Northern Europe/western Europe and north-west Africa			1
– Northern Siberia/Caspian and Asia Minor		(1)	

	A	B	C
<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>			
– North-central Siberia/South and south-west Asia, north east Africa		(1)	
<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>			
– Western Siberia and Canada/western Europe and west Africa			1
– Central and eastern Siberia/south-west Asia, Eastern and southern Africa		1	
<i>Charadrius hiaticula hiaticula</i>			
– Northern Europe/Europe and north Africa		1	
<i>Charadrius hiaticula psammodroma</i>			
– Canada, Greenland and Iceland/west and southern Africa		(2c)	
<i>Charadrius hiaticula tundrae</i>			
– North-east Europe and Siberia/south-west Asia, east and southern Africa			(1)
<i>Charadrius dubius curonicus</i>			
– Europe and north-west Africa/west Africa			1
– West and south-west Asia/eastern Africa			(1)
<i>Charadrius pecuarius pecuarius</i>			
– Southern and eastern Africa			(1)
– West Africa		(1)	
<i>Charadrius tricollaris tricollaris</i>			
– Southern and eastern Africa			1
<i>Charadrius forbesi</i>			
– Western and central Africa		(1)	
<i>Charadrius pallidus pallidus</i>			
– Southern Africa	2		
<i>Charadrius pallidus venustus</i>			
– Eastern Africa	1c		
<i>Charadrius alexandrinus alexandrinus</i>			
– West Europe and west Mediterranean/west Africa	3c		
– Black Sea and East Mediterranean/eastern Sahel	3c		
– South-west and central Asia/south-west Asia and north-east Africa		(1)	
<i>Charadrius marginatus mehowi</i>			
– Southern and eastern Africa	2		
– West to west-central Africa	2		
<i>Charadrius mongolus pamirensis</i>			
– West-central Asia/south-west Asia and eastern Africa		(1)	
<i>Charadrius leschenaultii columbinus</i>			
– Turkey and south west Asia/east Mediterranean and Red Sea	1c		
<i>Charadrius leschenaultii crassirostris</i>			
– Caspian and south-west Asia/Arabia and north-east Africa		(1)	

	A	B	C
<i>Charadrius leschenaultii leschenaultii</i>			
– Central Asia/eastern and southern Africa		(1)	
<i>Charadrius asiaticus</i>			
– South-east Europe and western Asia/eastern and south-central Africa	3c		
<i>Eudromias morinellus</i>			
– Europe/north-west Africa	(3c)		
– Asia/Middle East		(1)	
<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>			
– Europe/Europe and north Africa		2c	
– Western Asia/south-west Asia			(1)
<i>Vanellus spinosus</i>			
– Black Sea and Mediterranean (bre)		1	
<i>Vanellus albiceps</i>			
– West and central Africa		(1)	
<i>Vanellus senegallus senegallus</i>			
– West Africa		(1)	
<i>Vanellus senegallus solitaneus</i>			
– South-west Africa		(1)	
<i>Vanellus senegallus lateralis</i>			
– Eastern and south-east Africa		1	
<i>Vanellus lugubris</i>			
– Southern west Africa	2		
– Central and eastern Africa	3c		
<i>Vanellus melanopterus minor</i>			
– Southern Africa	1c		
<i>Vanellus coronatus coronatus</i>			
– Eastern and southern Africa			1
– Central Africa	(2)		
<i>Vanellus coronatus xerophilus</i>			
– South-west Africa		(1)	
<i>Vanellus superciliosus</i>			
– West and central Africa	(2)		
<i>Vanellus gregarius</i>			
– SE Europe and western Asia/north-east Africa	1a 1b 1c		
– Central Asian republics/north-west India	1a 1b 1c		
<i>Vanellus leucurus</i>			
– SW Asia/SW Asia and north-east Africa	2		
– Central Asian Republics/South Asia		(1)	
SCOLOPACIDAE			
<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>			
– Europe/south and west Europe and north Africa			1

	A	B	C
– Western Siberia/south-west Asia (Caspian)			(1)
<i>Gallinago stenura</i>			
– Northern Siberia/south Asia and eastern Africa			(1)
<i>Gallinago media</i>			
– Scandinavia/probably west Africa		1	
– Western Siberia and north-east Europe/south-east Africa		2c	
<i>Gallinago gallinago gallinago</i>			
– Europe/southern and western Europe and north-west Africa		2c	
– Western Siberia/south-west Asia and Africa			1
<i>Gallinago gallinago faeroeensis</i>			
– Iceland, Faroes and northern Scotland/Ireland			1
<i>Lymnocyptes minimus</i>			
– Northern Europe/southern and western Europe and west Africa		2b	
– Western Siberia/south-west Asia and north-east Africa		(1)	
<i>Limosa limosa limosa</i>			
– Western Europe/north-west and west Africa		2c	
– Eastern Europe/central and eastern Africa		2c	
– West-central Asia/south-west Asia and eastern Africa		(1)	
<i>Limosa limosa islandica</i>			
– Iceland/western Europe	3a*		
<i>Limosa lapponica lapponica</i>			
– Northern Europe/western Europe		2a	
<i>Limosa lapponica taymyrensis</i>			
– Western Siberia/west and south-west Africa		2a 2c	
<i>Limosa lapponica menzbieri</i>			
– Central Siberia/south and south-west Asia and eastern Africa			(1)
<i>Numenius phaeopus phaeopus</i>			
– Northern Europe/west Africa			(1)
– West Siberia/southern and eastern Africa			(1)
<i>Numenius phaeopus islandicus</i>			
– Iceland, Faroes and Scotland/west Africa			1
<i>Numenius phaeopus alboaxillaris</i>			
– South-west Asia/eastern Africa	1c		
<i>Numenius tenuirostris</i>			
– Central Siberia/Mediterranean and south-west Asia	1a 1b 1c		
<i>Numenius arquata arquata</i>			
– Europe/Europe, north and west Africa			1
<i>Numenius arquata orientalis</i>			
– Western Siberia/south-west Asia, eastern and southern Africa	3c		
<i>Numenius arquata suschkini</i>			
– South-east Europe and south-west Asia (bre)	2		

	A	B	C
<i>Tringa erythropus</i>			
– Northern Europe/southern Europe, north and west Africa			(1)
– Western Siberia/south-west Asia, north-east and eastern Africa		(1)	
<i>Tringa totanus totanus</i>			
– North-west Europe/western Europe, north-west and west Africa		2c	
– Central and eastern Europe/east Mediterranean and Africa		2c	
<i>Tringa totanus britannica</i>			
– United Kingdom and Ireland/United Kingdom, Ireland, France		2c	
<i>Tringa totanus ussuriensis</i>			
– Western Asia/south-west Asia, north-east and eastern Africa			(1)
<i>Tringa totanus robusta</i>			
– Iceland and Faroes/western Europe			1
<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>			
– Eastern Europe/west and central Africa		(1)	
– Western Asia/south-west Asia, eastern and southern Africa		(1)	
<i>Tringa nebularia</i>			
– Northern Europe/south-west Europe, north-west and west Africa			1
– Western Siberia/south-west Asia, eastern and southern Africa			(1)
<i>Tringa ochropus</i>			
– Northern Europe/southern and western Europe, West Africa			1
– Western Siberia/south-west Asia, north-east and eastern Africa			(1)
<i>Tringa glareola</i>			
– North-west Europe/west Africa		2c	
– North-east Europe and western Siberia/eastern and southern Africa			(1)
<i>Tringa cinerea</i>			
– North-east Europe and western Siberia/south-west Asia, eastern and southern Africa			1
<i>Tringa hypoleucos</i>			
– West and central Europe/west Africa			1
– Eastern Europe and western Siberia/central, eastern and southern Africa			(1)
<i>Arenaria interpres interpres</i>			
– North-east Canada and Greenland/western Europe and north-west Africa		1	
– Northern Europe/west Africa		1	
– West and central Siberia/south-west Asia, eastern and southern Africa			(1)
<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>			
– Eastern Siberia/south-west Asia and western southern Asia	1c		
<i>Calidris canutus canutus</i>			
– Northern Siberia/west and southern Africa		2a 2c	

	A	B	C
<i>Calidris canutus islandica</i>			
– North-east Canada and Greenland/western Europe		2a 2c	
<i>Calidris alba</i>			
– East Atlantic Europe, west and southern Africa (win)			1
– South-west Asia, eastern and southern Africa (win)			1
<i>Calidris minuta</i>			
– Northern Europe/southern Europe, north and west Africa		(2c)	
– Western Siberia/south-west Asia, eastern and southern Africa			(1)
<i>Calidris temminckii</i>			
– Fennoscandia/north and west Africa		(1)	
– North-east Europe and western Siberia/south-west Asia and eastern Africa			(1)
<i>Calidris maritima maritima</i>			
– North and west Europe (excluding Iceland) (win)		1	
<i>Calidris alpina alpina</i>			
– North-east Europe and north-west Siberia/western Europe and north-west Africa			1
<i>Calidris alpina centralis</i>			
– Central Siberia/south-west Asia and north-east Africa			(1)
<i>Calidris alpina schinzii</i>			
– Iceland and Greenland/north-west and west Africa			1
– Britain and Ireland/south-west Europe and north-west Africa	2		
– Baltic/south-west Europe and north-west Africa	1c		
<i>Calidris alpina arctica</i>			
– North-east Greenland/west Africa	3a		
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>			
– Western Siberia/west Africa			1
– Central Siberia/south-west Asia, eastern and southern Africa			1
<i>Limicola falcinellus falcinellus</i>			
– Northern Europe/south-west Asia and Africa	3c		
<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>			
– Northern Europe and western Siberia/west Africa		2c	
– Northern Siberia/south-west Asia, eastern and southern Africa		(2c)	
<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>			
– Western Eurasia/Arabian Sea			1
<i>Phalaropus fulicaria</i>			
– Canada and Greenland/Atlantic coast of Africa			(1)
LARIDAE			
<i>Larus leucophthalmus</i>			
– Red Sea and nearby coasts	1a 2		

	A	B	C
<i>Larus hemprichii</i>			
– Red Sea, Gulf, Arabia and eastern Africa		2a	
<i>Larus canus canus</i>			
– North-west and central Europe/Atlantic coast and Mediterranean		2c	
<i>Larus canus heinei</i>			
– North-east Europe and western Siberia/Black Sea and Caspian		(1)	
<i>Larus audouinii</i>			
– Mediterranean/north and west coasts of Africa	1a 3a		
<i>Larus marinus</i>			
– Northern and western Europe			1
<i>Larus dominicanus vetula</i>			
– Coastal southern Africa		1	
<i>Larus hyperboreus hyperboreus</i>			
– Svalbard and northern Russia (bre)			(1)
<i>Larus hyperboreus leucercetes</i>			
– Canada, Greenland and Iceland (bre)			(1)
<i>Larus glaucooides glaucooides</i>			
– Greenland/Iceland and north-west Europe			1
<i>Larus argentatus argentatus</i>			
– North and north-west Europe			1
<i>Larus argentatus argenteus</i>			
– Iceland and western Europe			1
<i>Larus heuglini</i>			
– North-east Europe and western Siberia/south-west Asia and north-east Africa			(1)
<i>Larus (heuglini) barabensis</i>			
– South-west Siberia/south-west Asia			(1)
<i>Larus armenicus</i>			
– Armenia, eastern Turkey and north-west Iran	3a		
<i>Larus cachinnans cachinnans</i>			
– Black Sea and western Asia/south-west Asia, north-east Africa			1
<i>Larus cachinnans michahellis</i>			
– Mediterranean, Iberia and Morocco			1
<i>Larus fuscus fuscus</i>			
– North-east Europe/Black Sea, south-west Asia and eastern Africa		(2c)	
<i>Larus fuscus graellsii</i>			
– Western Europe/Mediterranean and west Africa			1
<i>Larus ichthyaetus</i>			
– Black Sea and Caspian/south-west Asia	3a		
<i>Larus cirrocephalus poiocephalus</i>			
– West Africa		(1)	

	A	B	C
– Central and eastern Africa			(1)
– Coastal southern Africa (excluding Madagascar)		(1)	
<i>Larus hartlaubii</i>			
– Coastal south-west Africa		1	
<i>Larus ridibundus</i>			
– Western Europe/western Europe, west Mediterranean, West Africa			1
– East Europe/Black Sea and east Mediterranean			1
– West Asia/south-west Asia and north-east Africa			(1)
<i>Larus genei</i>			
– West Africa (bre)	2		
– Black Sea and Mediterranean (bre)		2a	
– West, south-west and south Asia (bre)		2a	
<i>Larus melanocephalus</i>			
– West Europe, Mediterranean and north-west Africa		2a	
<i>Larus minutus</i>			
– Central and eastern Europe/south-west Europe and west Mediterranean		1	
– Western Asia/east Mediterranean, Black Sea and Caspian		(1)	
<i>Xema sabini sabini</i>			
– Canada and Greenland/south-east Atlantic			(1)
<i>Sterna nilotica nilotica</i>			
– Western Europe/west Africa	2		
– Black Sea and east Mediterranean/eastern Africa	3c		
– West and central Asia/south-west Asia	2		
<i>Sterna caspia caspia</i>			
– Southern Africa (bre)	1c		
– West Africa (bre)		1	
– Europe (bre)	1c		
– Caspian (bre)	2		
<i>Sterna maxima albidorsalis</i>			
– West Africa (bre)		2a	
<i>Sterna bengalensis bengalensis</i>			
– Gulf/southern Asia		2a	
<i>Sterna bengalensis par</i>			
– Red Sea/eastern Africa	3a		
<i>Sterna bengalensis emigrata</i>			
– Southern Mediterranean/north-west and west Africa coasts	1c		
<i>Sterna bergii bergii</i>			
– Southern Africa (Angola – Mozambique)	2		
<i>Sterna bergii enigma</i>			
– Madagascar and Mozambique/southern Africa	1c		

	A	B	C
<i>Sterna bergii thalassina</i>			
– Eastern Africa and Seychelles	1c		
<i>Sterna bergii velox</i>			
– Red Sea and north-east Africa	3a		
<i>Sterna sandvicensis sandvicensis</i>			
– Western Europe/west Africa		2a	
– Black Sea and Mediterranean (bre)	3a 3c		
– West and central Asia/south-west and south Asia		2a	
<i>Sterna dougallii dougallii</i>			
– Southern Africa	1c		
– East Africa	3a		
– Europe (bre)	1c		
<i>Sterna dougallii arideensis</i>			
– Madagascar, Seychelles and Mascarenes	2		
<i>Sterna dougallii bangsi</i>			
– North Arabian Sea (Oman)	1c		
<i>Sterna vittata vittata</i>			
– Prince Edward, Marion, Crozet and Kerguelen/South Africa	1c		
<i>Sterna vittata tristanensis</i>			
– Tristan da Cunha and Gough/South Africa	1c		
<i>Sterna hirundo hirundo</i>			
– Southern and western Europe (bre)			1
– Northern and eastern Europe (bre)			1
– Western Asia (bre)			(1)
<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>			
– Western Eurasia (bre)			1
<i>Sterna albifrons albifrons</i>			
– Eastern Atlantic (bre)	3b		
– Black Sea and east Mediterranean (bre)	3c		
– Caspian (bre)	2		
<i>Sterna albifrons guineae</i>			
– West Africa (bre)	1c		
<i>Sterna saundersi</i>			
– Western southern Asia, Red Sea, Gulf and eastern Africa		(1)	
<i>Sterna balaenarum</i>			
– Namibia and South Africa/Atlantic coast to Ghana	2		
<i>Sterna repressa</i>			
– Western southern Asia, Red Sea, Gulf and eastern Africa		2c	
<i>Chlidonias hybridus hybridus</i>			
– Western Europe and north-west Africa (bre)	3c		
– Black Sea and east Mediterranean (bre)			(1)

	A	B	C
– Caspian (bre)		(1)	
<i>Chlidonias hybridus sclateri</i>			
– Eastern Africa (Kenya and Tanzania)	1c		
– Southern Africa (Malawi and Zambia to South Africa)	(2)		
<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>			
– Eastern Europe and western Asia/Africa			(1)
<i>Chlidonias niger niger</i>			
– Europe and western Asia/Atlantic coast of Africa		2c	
RYNCHOPIDAE			
<i>Rynchops flavirostris</i>			
– Coastal west Africa and central Africa	2		
– Eastern and southern Africa	2		