



# Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals



## FORMAT FOR NATIONAL REPORT OF PARTIES ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF MIGRATORY SPECIES OF WILD ANIMALS

**Reporting format agreed by the Standing Committee at its 32<sup>nd</sup> Meeting (Bonn, November 2007) for mandatory use by Parties, for reports submitted to the Tenth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP10) (Norway, 2011).**

The questions below combine elements of Resolution 4.1 (Party Reports) adopted by the Fourth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Nairobi, June 1994) and Resolution 6.4 (Strategic Plan for the Convention on Migratory Species 2000-2005), adopted by the Sixth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Cape Town, November 1999), the COP8 Strategic Plan 2006-2011 and Resolution 8.24 adopted by the Conference of the Parties (Nairobi 2005), as well as commitments arising from other operational Resolutions and Recommendations of the Conference of the Parties.

**COP Resolution 9.4** adopted at Rome called upon the Secretariats and Parties of CMS Agreements to collaborate in the implementation and harmonization of online reporting implementation. If the development of an online reporting system advances sufficiently, Parties may have the option of reporting in this manner. There are however no guarantees at this stage that this will be the case.

Parties are encouraged to respond to all questions. Parties are also requested to provide comprehensive answers, including, where appropriate, a summary of activities, information on factors limiting action and details of any assistance required.

This document has been designed with semi-automated text-form fields. Please double click on the grey boxes to enter the field. You can then enter the required information. Continue to do so with each text-field or jump to the next field directly by using the tab key. Where checkboxes are available you might check these with a single click.

Please enter here the name of your country: **United Kingdom**

Which agency has been primarily responsible for the preparation of this report?

**Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra), [www.defra.gov.uk](http://www.defra.gov.uk)**

Please list any other agencies that have provided input:

**Countryside Council for Wales (CCW), <http://www.ccw.gov.uk/>**

**Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC), [www.jncc.defra.gov.uk](http://www.jncc.defra.gov.uk)**

**Natural England (NE), <http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/>**

**Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB), <http://www.rspb.org.uk/>**

**Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH), <http://www.snh.org.uk/>**

**Please note that this document is focussed on implementation of CMS in metropolitan UK only.**

## I(a). General Information

Please enter the required information in the table below:

Party	United Kingdom
Date of entry into force of the Convention in [ <i>country name</i> ]	1 October 1985
Period covered	2009-2011
Territories to which the Convention applies	<p><b>United Kingdom and its Overseas Territories and Crown Dependencies</b></p> <p>- Crown Dependencies: Bailiwick of Jersey Bailiwick of Guernsey Isle of Man</p> <p>- Overseas Territories: Ascension Island Bermuda British Indian Ocean Territory British Virgin Islands Cayman Islands Cyprus Sovereign Base Areas (SBAs) Falkland Islands Gibraltar Montserrat Pitcairn South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands St. Helena Tristan da Cunha Turks and Caicos Islands</p> <p>- Overseas Territories not acceded to CMS Anguilla British Antarctic Territory</p>
<b>DESIGNATED NATIONAL FOCAL POINT</b>	
Full name of the institution	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
Name and title of designated Focal Point	Trevor Salmon
Mailing address	Head of CITES and International Species Policy team Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs 1/14A Temple Quay House 2 The Square Temple Quay Bristol BS1 6EB
Telephone	+44 (0) 117 372 3591
Fax	+44 (0) 117 372 8373
E-mail	trevor.salmon@defra.gsi.gov.uk
<b>APPOINTMENT TO THE SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL</b>	
Full name of the institution	Scottish Natural Heritage
Name and title of contact officer	Colin Galbraith
Mailing address	Scottish Natural Heritage Silvan House

	3 <sup>rd</sup> Floor East 231 Corstorphine Road Edinburgh EH12 7AT
Telephone	+44 (0) 131 316 2602
Fax	+44 (0) 131 316 2690
E-mail	colin.galbraith@snh.gov.uk
<b>SUBMISSION</b>	
Name and Signature of officer responsible for submitting national report	Name: Dominic Whitmee <b>Address:</b> CITES and International Species Policy team Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs Zone 1/15 Temple Quay House 2 The Square Temple Quay Bristol BS1 6EB  Tel.: +44 (0) 117 372 3597 Fax: No fax E-mail: dominic.whitmee@defra.gsi.gov.uk
Date of submission	16 May 2011
Membership of the Standing Committee (if applicable):	Name: No UK representation on Standing Committee at present. Address: Tel.: Fax: E-mail:
Competent Authority:	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
Relevant implemented legislation:	Whaling Industry (Regulations) Act 1934 National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1946 Fishery Limits Acts 1964 and 1976 Countryside (Scotland) Act 1967 Countryside Act 1968 Nature Conservancy Council Act 1973 Endangered Species (Import and Export) Act 1976 Fisheries Act 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Variation of Schedules) Order 1988 Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985 Nature Conservation and Amenity Lands (Northern Ireland) Order 1985 Environmental Protection Act 1990 Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 (implements the Habitats Directive) Conservation (Nature Habitats, etc.) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1995 The Scotland Act 1998, the Government of Wales Act 1998, and the Northern Ireland Act 1998 introduced schemes of devolution to Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Relations with the European Union (EU) and obligations arising out of Treaties and Conventions remain the responsibility of the UK government, but the devolved administrations are responsible for implementing obligations that concern devolved matters. Powers on environmental regulation are among the policy areas devolved. The Environmental Regulations (Restriction on Use of Lead Shot) (England)

	<p>Regulations 1999</p> <p>Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations 1999</p> <p>Countryside and Rights of Way (CRoW) Act 2000</p> <p>The Environmental Regulations (Restriction on Use of Lead Shot) (Wales) Regulations 2001</p> <p>The Environment (Northern Ireland) Order 2002</p> <p>Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004</p> <p>Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004</p> <p>The Environmental Regulations (Restriction on Use of Lead Shot) (Scotland) Regulations 2004</p> <p>EC Regulation 812/2004 on Bycatch</p> <p>Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006</p> <p>The Offshore Marine Conservation (Natural Habitats, &amp;c.) Regulations 2007</p> <p>Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009</p> <p>The Environmental Protection (Restriction on the use of Lead Shot) (Northern Ireland) Regulations 2009</p> <p>Conservation (Natural Habitats, &amp;c.) Regulations 2010 (implements the Habitats Directive)</p> <p>Wildlife and Natural Environments (Scotland) Act (2011)</p> <p>Wildlife and Natural Environments (Northern Ireland) Act (2011)</p> <p><i>Isle of Man:</i></p> <p>Endangered Species (Import &amp; Export) Act 1981</p> <p>Wildlife Act 1990</p> <p><i>Bailiwick of Jersey:</i></p> <p>Conservation of Wildlife (Jersey) Law 2000 (as amended)</p> <p><i>Cayman Islands:</i></p> <p>(draft) National Conservation Law (public consultation underway).</p> <p><i>Gibraltar</i></p> <p>Nature Protection Ordinance 1991</p>
<p>Other relevant Conventions/ Agreements (apart from CMS) to which the <i>United Kingdom</i> is a Party:</p>	<p>Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat 1971 (“Ramsar Convention”)</p> <p>Convention on Marine Pollution 1972</p> <p>World Heritage Convention 1972 (WHC)</p> <p>International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution by Ships 1973 (“MARPOL Convention”)</p> <p>Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora 1973 (CITES)</p> <p>Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats 1979 (“Bern Convention”)</p> <p>Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources 1980 (CCAMLR)</p> <p>United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea 1982</p> <p>Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region (Cartagena de Indias, 24 March 1983.</p> <p>Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer 1985 (“Vienna Convention”)</p> <p>Convention for the Protection of the Natural Resources and Environment of the South Pacific (SPREP) and Final Act of the High Level Conference on the Protection of the Natural Resources and Environment of the South</p>

	<p>Pacific Region (Noumea, New Caledonia, 17-25 November 1986) (for Pitcairn). <i>NB. Although the Agreement was signed by HMA Suva, Fiji, in respect of Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie and Oeno Islands on 16/7/87, ratification has not taken place.</i></p> <p>Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer 1987</p> <p>Council Directive of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (92/43/EEC) (the “Habitats Directive”)</p> <p>Framework Convention on Climate Change 1992</p> <p>Convention on Biological Diversity 1992 (CBD)</p> <p>Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North East Atlantic 1992 (“OSPAR Convention”)</p> <p>Implementation Agreement (of 4 August 1995) relating to Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks</p> <p>Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a framework for the Community action in the field of water policy (‘Water Framework Directive’)</p> <p>Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds</p>
<p>National policy instruments (e.g. national biodiversity conservation strategy, etc.):</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Working with the Grain of Nature (<a href="http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/biodiversity/documents/biostrategy.pdf">http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/biodiversity/documents/biostrategy.pdf</a>), which is the Biodiversity Strategy for England</li> <li>• Scotland’s Biodiversity – It’s in Your Hands (<a href="http://scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/05/19366/37239">http://scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/05/19366/37239</a>), which is a strategy for the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity in Scotland</li> <li>• A Living Landscape for Scotland <a href="http://www.snh.gov.uk/protecting-scotlands-nature/looking-after-landscapes/landscape-policy-and-guidance/landscape-policy/">http://www.snh.gov.uk/protecting-scotlands-nature/looking-after-landscapes/landscape-policy-and-guidance/landscape-policy/</a></li> <li>• The Wales Environment Strategy Action Plan covers a broader whole environment scope (<a href="http://wales.gov.uk/topics/environmentcountryside/epq/envstratforwales/actionplans/2ndactionplan/?lang=en">http://wales.gov.uk/topics/environmentcountryside/epq/envstratforwales/actionplans/2ndactionplan/?lang=en</a>).</li> <li>• Natural Environment Framework for Wales <a href="http://wales.gov.uk/consultations/environmentandcountryside/eshlivingwalescons/?lang=en">http://wales.gov.uk/consultations/environmentandcountryside/eshlivingwalescons/?lang=en</a></li> <li>• The Northern Ireland Biodiversity Strategy (<a href="http://www.doeni.gov.uk/niea/biodiversity/issues.htm">http://www.doeni.gov.uk/niea/biodiversity/issues.htm</a>) explains how Northern Ireland plans to protect and enhance biodiversity until 2016.</li> <li>• The Great Britain Non-native Species Mechanism (<a href="http://www.defra.gov.uk/wildlife-pets/wildlife/management/non-native/uk-action.htm">http://www.defra.gov.uk/wildlife-pets/wildlife/management/non-native/uk-action.htm</a>), a single coordinating body for non-native species issues</li> </ul> <p>N.B. All country biodiversity strategies are expected to be reviewed in the light of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the strategic plan for biodiversity agreed at CBD CoP 10 in Nagoya (<a href="http://www.cbd.int/cop10/doc/">http://www.cbd.int/cop10/doc/</a>).</p>

**Please indicate whether your country is part of the following Agreements/MoU. If so, please indicate the competent national institution**

<b>Wadden Sea Seals:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Party	<input type="checkbox"/> Non-party Range State
	<input type="checkbox"/> Signed but not yet entered force	<input type="checkbox"/> Non Range State
National Focal Point/Competent authority Name: Address:  Tel: Fax: E-mail:	Membership of the Trilateral Seal Expert Group Name: Address:  Tel.: Fax: E-mail:	
<b>Eurobats</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Party	<input type="checkbox"/> Non-party Range State
	<input type="checkbox"/> Signed but not yet entered force	<input type="checkbox"/> Non Range State
Competent authority Name: Huw Thomas Address:  Head, Protected Species and Non-native Species Team Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs Zone 1/08a Temple Quay House 2 The Square Temple Quay Bristol BS1 6EB  Tel.: +44 (0)117 372 3613 Fax: +44 (0) 117 372 8688 E-mail: huw.thomas@defra.gsi.gov.uk	Appointed member of the Advisory Committee Name: Jean Matthews Address:  Countryside Council for Wales Ffordd Penrhos Plas Penrhos Campus Penrhos Road Bangor Gwynedd LL57 2BX  Tel.: +44 (0) 1248 387 263 Fax: +44 (0) 1248 385510 E-mail: j.matthews@ccw.gov.uk	
<b>ASCOBANS</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Party	<input type="checkbox"/> Non-party Range State
	<input type="checkbox"/> Signed but not yet entered force	<input type="checkbox"/> Non Range State
Co-ordinating authority Name: James Gray Address:  Marine Biodiversity Team Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs Area 2D Nobel House 17 Smith Square London SW1P 3JR United Kingdom  Tel.: +44 (0)207 238 4392 Fax: No fax E-mail: james.gray@defra.gsi.gov.uk	Appointed member of the Advisory Committee Name: Mark Tasker/Eunice Pinn Address:  Joint Nature Conservation Committee Inverdee House Baxter Street Aberdeen AB11 9QA  Tel.: +44 (0)1224 266 551/266850 Fax: +44 (0)1224 896 170 E-mail: <a href="mailto:mark.tasker@jncc.gov.uk">mark.tasker@jncc.gov.uk</a> / <a href="mailto:eunice.pinn@jncc.gov.uk">eunice.pinn@jncc.gov.uk</a>	
Membership of other committees or working groups:	Noise working group; Bycatch working group; North Sea harbour porpoise conservation plan working group.	

<b>AEWA:</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Party <input type="checkbox"/> Signed but not yet entered force	<input type="checkbox"/> Non-party Range State <input type="checkbox"/> Non Range State
Administrative Authority Name: Elaine Kendall Address:  Head of Wildlife Crime, Zoos and Birds Policy Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs Zone 1/14 Temple Quay House 2 The Square Temple Quay Bristol BS1 6EB  Tel.: +44 (0)117 372 3595 Fax: No fax  E-mail: elaine.kendall@defra.gsi.gov.uk	Appointed member of the Technical Committee Name: David Stroud Address:  Joint Nature Conservation Committee Monkstone House City Road Peterborough PE1 1JY United Kingdom  Tel.: +44 (0)1733 866810 Fax: +44 (0)1733 555948 E-mail: david.stroud@jncc.gov.uk	
<b>ACCOBAMS</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Party <input type="checkbox"/> Signed but not yet entered force	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-party Range State <input type="checkbox"/> Non Range State
National Focal Point Name: James Gray Address:  Marine Biodiversity Team Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs Area 2D Nobel House 17 Smith Square London SW1P 3JR United Kingdom  Tel.: +44 (0)207 238 4392 Fax: No fax E-mail: james.gray@defra.gsi.gov.uk	Appointed member of the Scientific Committee Name: Eunice Pinn Address:  Joint Nature Conservation Committee Inverdee House Baxter Street Aberdeen AB11 9QA  Tel.: +44 (0)1224 655 718 Fax: +44 (0)1224 266 850 E-mail: eunice.pinn@jncc.gov.uk	
Membership of committees or working groups:	None.	

<b>ACAP</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Party <input type="checkbox"/> Signed but not yet entered force	<input type="checkbox"/> Non-party Range State <input type="checkbox"/> Non Range State
Designated Authority Name: Mark Baxter Address:  CITES and International Species Protection Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs Zone 1/15 Temple Quay House 2 The Square Temple Quay Bristol BS1 6EB United Kingdom  Tel.: +44 (0)117 372 3596 Fax: +44 (0)117 372 8373 E-mail: mark.baxter@defra.gsi.gov.uk	National Contact Point Name: Mark Tasker Address:  Head of Marine Advice Joint Nature Conservation Committee Inverdee House Baxter Street Aberdeen AB11 9QA  Tel.: +44 (0)1224 266 551 Fax: +44 (0)1224 896 170 E-mail: mark.tasker@jncc.gov.uk	
Membership of Advisory Committee	Name: As above, Vice Chairman Address:  Tel.: Fax: E-mail:	
<b>Gorillas</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Party <input type="checkbox"/> Signed but not yet entered force	<input type="checkbox"/> Non-party Range State <input type="checkbox"/> Non Range State
Designated Authority Name: Address:  Tel.: Fax: E-mail:	National Contact Point Name: Address:  Tel.: Fax: E-mail:	
<b>Siberian Crane MoU:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Signatory	<input type="checkbox"/> Non-signatory Range State <input type="checkbox"/> Non Range State
Competent authority	Name: Address:  Tel.: Fax: E-mail:	
<b>Slender-billed Curlew MoU:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Signatory	<input type="checkbox"/> Non-signatory Range State <input type="checkbox"/> Non Range State
Competent Authority	Name: Address:  Tel.: Fax: E-mail:	

<b>Marine Turtle – Africa MoU:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Signatory <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-signatory Range State <input type="checkbox"/> Non Range State	
National Contact Point	Name:    Stacey Hughes Address:  CITES and International Species Policy Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs Zone 1/15 Temple Quay House 2 The Square Temple Quay Bristol BS1 6EB United Kingdom  Tel.:        +44 (0)117 372 3598 Fax:         +44 (0)117 372 8373 E-mail:    stacey.hughes@defra.gsi.gov.uk
<b>Great Bustard MoU:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Signatory <input type="checkbox"/> Non-signatory Range State <input type="checkbox"/> Non Range State	
Competent Authority Name: Address:  Tel.: Fax: E-mail:	National Contact Point Name: Address:  Tel.: Fax: E-mail:
<b>Marine Turtle MoU - IOSEA:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Signatory <input type="checkbox"/> Non-signatory Range State <input type="checkbox"/> Non Range State	
Competent national authority	Name:    Stacey Hughes Address:  CITES and International Species Policy Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs Zone 1/15 Temple Quay House 2 The Square Temple Quay Bristol BS1 6EB United Kingdom  Tel.:        +44 (0)117 372 3598 Fax:         +44 (0)117 372 8373 E-mail:    stacey.hughes@defra.gsi.gov.uk
<b>Bukhara Deer MoU:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Signatory <input type="checkbox"/> Non-signatory Range State <input type="checkbox"/> Non Range State	
Competent national authority	Name: Address:  Tel.: Fax: E-mail:

<b>Aquatic Warbler MoU:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Signatory <input type="checkbox"/> Non-signatory Range State <input type="checkbox"/> Non Range State	
Competent national authority	Name: Elaine Kendall Address:  Head of Wildlife Crime, Zoos and Birds Policy Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs Zone 1/14 Temple Quay House 2 The Square Temple Quay Bristol BS1 6EB  Tel.: +44 (0)117 372 3595 Fax: No fax E-mail: elaine.kendall@defra.gsi.gov.uk

<b>African Elephant MoU:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Signatory <input type="checkbox"/> Non-signatory Range State <input type="checkbox"/> Non Range State	
Competent national authority	National Contact Point Name: Address:  Tel.: Fax: E-mail:

<b>Pacific Islands Cetaceans MoU:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Signatory <input type="checkbox"/> Non-signatory Range State <input type="checkbox"/> Non Range State	
Competent national authority	National Contact Point Name: Ian Cramman (for Pitcairn) Address:  Overseas Territories Directorate Foreign and Commonwealth Office London SW1A 2AH  Tel.: +44 (0)20 7008 2749 Fax: No fax E-mail: <a href="mailto:ian.cramman@fco.gsi.gov.uk">ian.cramman@fco.gsi.gov.uk</a>

<b>Mediterranean Monk Seal MoU:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Signatory <input type="checkbox"/> Non-signatory Range State <input type="checkbox"/> Non Range State	
Competent national authority	National Contact Point Name: Address:  Tel.: Fax: E-mail:

<b>Dugong MoU:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Signatory <input type="checkbox"/> Non-signatory Range State <input type="checkbox"/> Non Range State	
Competent national authority	National Contact Point Name: Address:  Tel.: Fax: E-mail:

<b>West African Aquatic Mammals MoU:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Signatory <input type="checkbox"/> Non-signatory Range State <input type="checkbox"/> Non Range State	
Competent national authority Name: Address:  Tel.: Fax: E-mail:	National Contact Point Name: Address:  Tel.: Fax: E-mail:
<b>Birds of Prey MoU :</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Signatory <input type="checkbox"/> Non-signatory Range State <input type="checkbox"/> Non Range State	
Competent national authority	Name: Elaine Kendall Address:  Head of Wildlife Crime, Zoos and Birds Policy Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs Zone 1/14 Temple Quay House 2 The Square Temple Quay Bristol BS1 6EB  Tel.: +44 (0)117 372 3595 Fax: No fax E-mail: elaine.kendall@defra.gsi.gov.uk
<b>High Andean Flamingos MoU:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Signatory <input type="checkbox"/> Non-signatory Range State <input type="checkbox"/> Non Range State	
	National Contact Point Name: Address:  Tel.: Fax: E-mail:
<b>Sharks MoU :</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Signatory <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-signatory Range State <input type="checkbox"/> Non Range State	
	National Contact Point Name: Luke Warwick Address:  Marine Species Protection Policy Officer Sea Fisheries Conservation Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs Area 2D Nobel House 17 Smith Square London SW1P 3JR United Kingdom  Tel.: +44 (0)207 238 6301 Fax: None E-mail: luke.warwick@defra.gsi.gov.uk

1

Which other government departments are involved in activities/initiatives for the conservation of migratory species in your country? (Please list.)

*Government Departments and Devolved Administrations*

Scottish Government, Environment Department,

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Environment/Wildlife-Habitats>

Welsh Assembly Government (WAG), Environment and Countryside Department,

<http://wales.gov.uk/topics/environmentcountryside/?lang=en>

Department of the Environment Northern Ireland (DOENI), <http://www.doeni.gov.uk/>

Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO), <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/>

Department for Business Innovation and Skills, (BIS) <http://www.berr.gov.uk/>

Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC), <http://www.decc.gov.uk/>

Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS), <http://www.culture.gov.uk/>

Department for International Development (DFID), <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/>

Ministry of Defence (MoD), <http://www.mod.uk>

*Government Nature Conservation Agencies:*

Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC), [www.jncc.defra.gov.uk](http://www.jncc.defra.gov.uk)

Natural England (NE), <http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/>

Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH), <http://www.snh.org.uk/>

Countryside Council for Wales (CCW), <http://www.ccw.gov.uk/>

Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA), <http://www.ehsni.gov.uk/>

*Research Institutes / NGOs:*

Sea Mammal Research Unit (SMRU), University of St Andrews, <http://www.smru.st-andrews.ac.uk/>

Institute of Zoology (IoZ), Zoological Society of London, <http://www.zoo.cam.ac.uk/ioz/>

Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science (Cefas), <http://www.cefas.co.uk/>

Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust (WWT), [www.wwt.org.uk](http://www.wwt.org.uk)

British Trust for Ornithology (BTO), [www.bto.org](http://www.bto.org)

Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB), [www.rspb.org.uk](http://www.rspb.org.uk)

Some UK University Departments

*Crown Dependencies Government Departments and Agencies*

Department of Environment, Food and Agriculture (DEFA), <http://www.gov.im/daff/> (Isle of Man)

Manx National Heritage (MNH), <http://www.gov.im/mnh/> (Isle of Man)

Planning and Environment Department,

<http://www.gov.je/government/departments/planningenvironment/pages/index.aspx> (States of Jersey)

Environment Department, <http://www3.gov.gg/ccm/navigation/environment/> (States of Guernsey)

States of Alderney Government, <http://www.alderney.gov.gg/> (Alderney)

Sark Island Legislature (Court of Chief Pleas), <http://www.gov.sark.gg/> (Sark)

*Overseas Territories – Government Departments/Administrations*

Ascension Island Conservation Department, [www.ascensionconservation.org.ac](http://www.ascensionconservation.org.ac) (Ascension Island)

Department of Conservation Services,

[http://www.gov.bm/portal/server.pt?open=512&objID=206&&activetab=TabCTRL\\_DropDownTabsGovernment1&mode=2&in\\_hi\\_userid=2&cached=true](http://www.gov.bm/portal/server.pt?open=512&objID=206&&activetab=TabCTRL_DropDownTabsGovernment1&mode=2&in_hi_userid=2&cached=true) (Bermuda)

British Indian Ocean Territory Administrator (contact via [otdenquiries@fco.gov.uk](mailto:otdenquiries@fco.gov.uk)) (British Indian Ocean Territory)

Department of Environment and Fisheries (part of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Labour),

<http://www.bvidef.org/main/> (British Virgin Islands)

	<p>Department of the Environment (DoE), <a href="http://www.doe.8m.com/">http://www.doe.8m.com/</a> (Cayman Islands)</p> <p>Department of Natural Resources (contact via <a href="mailto:tristanrnr@uuplus.com">tristanrnr@uuplus.com</a>) <a href="http://www.tristandc.com/">http://www.tristandc.com/</a> (Tristan da Cunha)</p> <p>Environment Department of the Sovereign Base Areas Administrator, <a href="http://www.sba.mod.uk/">www.sba.mod.uk/</a> (contact via <a href="mailto:hqsbaa@cytanet.com.cy">hqsbaa@cytanet.com.cy</a>). The Sovereign Base Areas in Cyprus are the joint responsibility of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and the Ministry of Defense (Cyprus Sovereign Base Areas)</p> <p>Falkland Islands, Environment Department, <a href="http://www.falklands.gov.fk/Environment.html">http://www.falklands.gov.fk/Environment.html</a> (Falkland Islands)</p> <p>Government of Gibraltar, Environment Department, <a href="http://www.gibraltar.gov.gi/environment/environment">http://www.gibraltar.gov.gi/environment/environment</a> (Gibraltar)</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Housing and The Environment, <a href="http://www.malhe.gov.ms/default.htm">http://www.malhe.gov.ms/default.htm</a> (Montserrat)</p> <p>Administered by the Governor's Office at the British High Commission in Wellington together with a Commissioner based in Auckland and a locally elected Island Council. Enquiries should be referred to the Governor's Office in the first instance, <a href="http://www.government.pn/index.html">http://www.government.pn/index.html</a> (Pitcairn)</p> <p>The Agricultural and Natural Resources Department, <a href="http://www.sainthelena.gov.sh/pages/agriculture-and-natural-resources-department.html">http://www.sainthelena.gov.sh/pages/agriculture-and-natural-resources-department.html</a> (St. Helena)</p> <p>The South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands Government is based in the Falkland Islands. The Commissioner of SGSSI is also Governor of the Falkland Islands (South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands)</p> <p>Department of Environment and Coastal Resources, <a href="http://www.environment.tc/">http://www.environment.tc/</a> (Turks &amp; Caicos Islands)</p>
2	<p>If more than one government department is involved, describe the interaction/relationship between these government departments:</p> <p>The Scotland Act 1998, the Government of Wales Act 1998, and the Northern Ireland Act 1998 introduced schemes of devolution to Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Relations with the European Union (EU) and obligations arising out of Treaties and Conventions remain the responsibility of the UK government, but the devolved administrations are responsible for implementing obligations that concern devolved matters. Powers on environmental regulation are among the policy areas devolved.</p> <p>Defra and the Joint Nature Conservation Committee participate in regular meetings with other government departments on international biodiversity issues to help ensure a coordinated approach to issues occurs. Where necessary co-ordination amongst UK overseas territories / crown dependencies (OTs / CDs) and with other States, is facilitated via the Foreign and Commonwealth Office for OTs and the Ministry of Justice for CDs.</p>
3	<p>Has a national liaison system or committee been established in your country? Please provide contact information</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p>

4

List the main non-governmental organizations actively involved in activities/initiatives for the conservation of migratory species in your country, and describe their involvement:

#### *Metropolitan UK*

Atlantic Research Coalition (ARC), <http://www.marine-life.org.uk/atlantic-research-coalition-%28arc%29> - provides pan-European monitoring data on the distribution and abundance of cetaceans and seabirds.

Bat Conservation Trust (BCT), <http://www.bats.org.uk/> – monitoring, research and conservation advocacy for bat species and regular contributor to EUROBATS.

Whale and Dolphin Conservation Society, [www.wdcs.org](http://www.wdcs.org) – a global charity dedicated to defending whales and dolphins from the threats they face.

Birdlife International, <http://www.birdlife.org/worldwide/index.html> – a global partnership of bird conservation organizations and participant in CMS activities and meetings worldwide.

Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB), <http://www.rspb.org.uk/> – involvement in research, conservation, protected area management and species reintroductions.

British Trust for Ornithology (BTO), <http://www.bto.org/> – principal organisation involved in the monitoring of bird species abundance and distribution with the UK.

Shark Trust, <http://www.sharktrust.org/> - UK charity for shark conservation and provider of research and monitoring information to advance the worldwide conservation of sharks.

The Wildfowl and Wetlands Trust, <http://www.wwt.org.uk/> – research and conservation activity for wildfowl species including lead monitoring responsibility for ducks, geese and swans.

WWF-UK, <http://www.wwf.org.uk/> - the UK arm of the WWF Network, a leading global environmental organisation dedicated the conservation of animal species worldwide.

Marine Conservation Society, [www.mcsuk.org](http://www.mcsuk.org) – a UK conservation charity dedicated to the cause of marine wildlife protection, and provider of monitoring information for marine species including sharks, turtles and cetaceans.

Seawatch Foundation, [www.seawatchfoundation.org.uk](http://www.seawatchfoundation.org.uk) - a national marine conservation research charity dedicated to the protection of cetaceans around the UK.

Hebridean Whale and Dolphin Trust, <http://www.whaledolphintrust.co.uk/> - dedicated to enhancing knowledge and understanding of Scotland's whales, dolphins and porpoises (cetaceans) and the Hebridean marine environment through education and research.

British Association for Shooting and Conservation, [www.basc.org.uk](http://www.basc.org.uk) - promotes and protects sports shooting and the well-being of the countryside throughout the UK and overseas, through habitat conservation, training and undertaking appropriate research.

#### *Crown Dependencies*

Alderney Wildlife Trust, <http://www.alderneywildlife.org/>

La Société Guernesiaise, <http://www.societe.org.gg/>

National Trust for Jersey, <http://www.nationaltrustjersey.org.je/general/home.asp>

Société Jersiaise, <http://www.societe-jersiaise.org/>

Manx Wildlife Trust, <http://www.wildlifetrust.org.uk/manxwt/>

Manx BirdLife, <http://www.manxbirdatlas.org.uk/index.shtml>

Manx Basking Shark Society, <http://www.manxbaskingsharkwatch.com/exploitation.aspx>

Manx Bat Group, <http://www.manxbatgroup.org/>

#### *Overseas Territories*

UK Overseas Territories Conservation Forum, <http://www.ukotcf.org/>

Ascension Heritage Society, <http://www.heritage.org.ac/>

Bermuda Audubon Society, <http://www.audubon.bm/>

Bermuda National Trust, <http://www.bnt.bm/>

Bermuda Zoological Society, <http://www.bamz.org>

Chagos Conservation Trust, <http://www.chagos-trust.org/>

	<p>National Parks Trust of the British Virgin Islands, <a href="http://www.bvnationalparkstrust.org/">http://www.bvnationalparkstrust.org/</a></p> <p>National Trust for the Cayman Islands, <a href="http://www.nationaltrust.org.ky/">http://www.nationaltrust.org.ky/</a></p> <p>Falklands Conservation, <a href="http://www.falklandsconservation.com/">http://www.falklandsconservation.com/</a></p> <p>Gibraltar Ornithological and Natural History Society, <a href="http://www.gonhs.org/">http://www.gonhs.org/</a></p> <p>Montserrat National Trust, <a href="http://www.ukotcf.org/territories/montserrat.htm">http://www.ukotcf.org/territories/montserrat.htm</a></p> <p>St Helena National Trust, <a href="http://www.nationaltrust.org.sh/">http://www.nationaltrust.org.sh/</a></p> <p>National Trust of the Turks and Caicos Islands, <a href="http://www.tcinternationaltrust.org/">http://www.tcinternationaltrust.org/</a></p>
4a	<p>Please provide detail on any devolved government/overseas territory authorities involved.</p> <p>See Question 2.</p>
5	<p>Describe any involvement of the private sector in the conservation of migratory species in your country:</p> <p>In the UK, a great number of private sector companies are in some way involved with the conservation of migratory species, even if only through adherence to existing regulations. No central collation of such involvement is available. National biodiversity strategies are an important mechanism for the engagement of private sector organizations in the protection and management of UK biodiversity.</p> <p>Through the Flagship Species Fund (FSF), Defra has worked with Fauna and Flora International, an international non-governmental organisation, to provide practical support for small-scale projects conserving endangered species and their habitats in developing countries and more recently, the UK's Overseas Territories. Although the Fund focuses on endangered flagship species, concentrating principally on primates, turtles and trees, it aims to support projects which bring broader benefits to a habitat or wider ecosystem. In 2010, projects funded by the FSF included a capacity building project to monitor and conserve marine turtles in Anguilla, and the conservation of the mountain gorilla through support to the International Gorilla Conservation Programme.</p> <p>The FSF also attracts private sector funds for these projects. In 2010, British American Tobacco and Rio Tinto made contributions, and BHP Billiton (a global resources company) became a new corporate donor. Since the launch of the Fund in 2001, Defra has provided some £755,000 towards the Fund, and on the back of this over £1,195,000 has been leveraged as co-financing from the corporate sector.</p>
6	<p>Note any interactions between these sectors in the conservation of migratory species in your country:</p> <p>Multi-stakeholder working groups and steering committees are in place for most projects that are undertaken collaboratively between government departments, non-governmental organisations and the private sector. This provides for interaction and integration of activities and thus greater efficiencies in the use of resources to further the conservation of migratory species.</p>

## I(b). Information about involved Authorities

**Identify the ministry, agency/department or organization that is responsible for leading actions relating to Appendix I species**

1	Birds	<p><i>Metropolitan UK:</i></p> <p>In the terrestrial and inshore marine environment, policy responsibility for England lies with the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra), in Scotland with the Scottish Government, in Wales with the Welsh Assembly Government and in Northern Ireland with the Department of the Environment Northern Ireland. Executive actions for species conservation are undertaken respectively by Natural England, Scottish Natural Heritage, the Countryside Council for Wales and the Northern Ireland Environment Agency.</p> <p>In the offshore environment, the lead responsibility lies with the Defra and the Department of Energy and Climate Change. In Scottish waters, the lead lies with Marine Scotland, although the Department of Energy and Climate Change still have responsibility for oil and gas licensing, and hence assessment of impacts on marine organisms. The Joint Nature Conservation Committee has an advisory role to government and to the country conservation agencies.</p>
2	Marine Mammals	<p><i>Metropolitan UK:</i></p> <p>As for section on Birds</p>
3	Marine Turtles	<p><i>Metropolitan UK:</i></p> <p>As for section on Birds</p>
4	Terrestrial Mammals	<p><i>Metropolitan UK:</i></p> <p>As for section on Birds</p>
5	Bats	<p><i>Metropolitan UK:</i></p> <p>As for section on Birds</p>
6	Other Taxa	<p><i>Metropolitan UK:</i></p> <p>As for section on Birds</p>

## II. Appendix I species

### 1. BIRDS

#### 1.1 General questions on Appendix I bird species

1	<p>Is the taking of all Appendix I bird species prohibited by the national implementing legislation cited in Table I(a) (General Information)? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If <i>other</i> legislation is relevant, please provide details:</p>
1a	<p>If the taking of Appendix I bird species is prohibited by law, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If Yes, please provide details (Include the date on which the exception was notified to the CMS Secretariat pursuant to CMS Article III(7):</p>
2	<p>Identify any obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I bird species:</p> <p>By-catch <input type="checkbox"/>                      Electrocution <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Habitat destruction <input type="checkbox"/>                      Wind turbines <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Pollution <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Other (please provide details)</p>
2a	<p>What actions are being undertaken to overcome these obstacles?</p> <p>Several of the above are considered to be <u>potential</u> obstacles to migratory bird species and such potential threats were part of a review for CMS undertaken by the UK (see <a href="http://www.cms.int/bodies/ScC/global_flyways_wg/review2.pdf">http://www.cms.int/bodies/ScC/global_flyways_wg/review2.pdf</a>).</p> <p>Pollution is controlled by a variety of means, including legislation, regulation and public awareness. All offshore and onshore wind turbine proposals are subject to full environmental assessment in a variety of forms and in some cases where issues were not able to be adequately mitigated, proposals have been turned down. EU and national legislation is used to protect areas of habitat used by migratory birds.</p>
2b	<p>Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.</p> <p>Nothing specific to report.</p>
2c	<p>What assistance, if any, does your country require in order to overcome these obstacles?</p> <p>Continued international co-operation.</p>
3	<p>What are the major threats to Appendix I bird species (transcending mere obstacles to migration)?</p> <p>Illegal trade <input type="checkbox"/>                      Poaching <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Other (please specify)</p>
3a	<p>What actions have been taken to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger bird species beyond actions to prevent disruption to migrating behaviour?</p> <p><i>Ruddy duck eradication:</i></p> <p>A UK wide eradication programme for the North American ruddy duck (<i>Oxyura jamaicensis</i>) was commenced in September 2005 because this species poses a threat to the globally threatened white-headed duck (<i>Oxyura leucocephala</i>). Eradication of the ruddy duck in Western Europe is the desired outcome.</p> <p>The eradication programme is due to run until March 2011 (latest results on the eradication are available at <a href="https://secure.fera.defra.gov.uk/nonnativespecies/index.cfm?pageid=244">https://secure.fera.defra.gov.uk/nonnativespecies/index.cfm?pageid=244</a>) and is financed by the EU LIFE-Nature Programme and Defra. The Spanish Ministry of the Environment is a partner in the project. The UK, and Parties to the Bern Convention, have committed to continuing action to achieve eradication by the end of 2015.</p> <p><i>Great Bustard reintroduction:</i></p> <p>The Great Bustard Group trial re-introduction project started in the UK in 2004. Juvenile birds are being sourced from eggs collected from non-viable nests in the Saratov region of Russia. The trial re-introduction is licensed by the UK government for a period of 10 years and it is anticipated that further releases of juvenile birds will take place in each year to 2013; the long-term aim of the project is to establish a self-sustaining population of around 200 individuals in the release area.</p>

3b	<p>Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.</p> <p><i>Ruddy duck eradication:</i></p> <p>The UK ruddy duck eradication programme has been progressing well and over 7,000 ruddy ducks have been shot since September 2005. The UK population continues to fall, from an estimated 4,400 at the start of the eradication programme to around 140 adults by January 2011. Only two Ruddy Ducks have been recorded in Spain since January 2009, and no hybrids were recorded in the 2009 breeding season. For more information see: <a href="https://secure.fera.defra.gov.uk/nonnativespecies/index.cfm?pageid=244">https://secure.fera.defra.gov.uk/nonnativespecies/index.cfm?pageid=244</a></p> <p><i>Great Bustard reintroduction:</i></p> <p>Over the period 2004-2010, 126 juvenile birds have been released into the wild in the UK at a single site on Salisbury Plain, Wiltshire. Of released birds, 10-19 birds were living wild in the UK in early 2010. In 2007, the first breeding attempt took place, but the single clutch was infertile. Nesting attempts in the following years produced the first two chicks to successfully fledge in the UK for over 177 years in 2009 and a single bird fledged in 2010. Released juveniles are monitored closely, with many individuals fitted with radio-transmitters to assist with tracking movements and establishing survival estimates. More information is at: <a href="http://greatbustard.org/about-us/background">http://greatbustard.org/about-us/background</a>.</p> <p>The re-introduction project was recently boosted with a successful bid to the EU LIFE+ Nature fund made by the project partners, the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, Bath University, Great Bustard Group and Natural England. The project will receive 75% of 2.2 million Euros over the next five years, with the project partners having to find the remaining 25% of project costs. LIFE funding will fund three more staff and provide resources to enable comprehensive monitoring and satellite transmitters on all released birds, the development of a new release site, and much advisory work with farmers and landowners to establish all year round habitat for great bustards in the wider countryside. More information is at: <a href="http://greatbustard.org/about-us/life">http://greatbustard.org/about-us/life</a>.</p>
3c	<p>Describe any factors that may limit action being taken in this regard:</p> <p>Eradication of Ruddy Duck by neighbouring EU Member States is now urgently needed to ensure that UK's success in controlling (and hopefully eradicating) this species is not to be negated.</p>
3d	<p>What assistance, if any, does your country require to overcome these factors?</p> <p>None</p>

## 1.2 Questions on specific Appendix I bird species

In the following section, using the table format below, please fill in each Appendix I bird species for which your country is considered to be a Range State. Please complete each table as appropriate, providing information in summary form. Where appropriate, please cross-reference to information already provided in national reports that have been submitted under other conventions (e.g. Convention on Biological Diversity, Ramsar Convention, CITES). (Attach annexes as necessary.)

<i>Species name</i> <b><i>Acrocephalus paludicola</i></b> – Common Name(s) <b>Aquatic warbler</b>	
1	<p>Please provide published distribution reference:</p> <p>Baker, H., Stroud, D.A., Aebischer, N.J., Cranswick, P.A., Gregory, R.D., McSorley, C.A., Noble, D.G. &amp; Rehfisch, M.M. 2006. Population estimates of birds in Great Britain and the United Kingdom. <i>British Birds</i> 99: 25-44.</p> <p>Biodiversity Action Reporting System (BARS): <a href="http://www.ukbap-reporting.org.uk/plans/national_plan.asp?SAP={7FFFDCA0-2402-4064-878C-116571D239C0}">http://www.ukbap-reporting.org.uk/plans/national_plan.asp?SAP={7FFFDCA0-2402-4064-878C-116571D239C0}</a></p> <p>Stroud, D.A., Chambers, D., Cook, S., Buxton, N., Fraser, B., Clement, P., Lewis, P., McLean, I., Baker, H. &amp; Whitehead, S. (eds.) 2001. <i>The UK SPA network: its scope and content</i>. JNCC, Peterborough. Three volumes (90 pp; 438 pp; 392 pp). <a href="http://www.jncc.gov.uk/pdf/UKSPA/UKSPA-A6-100.pdf">http://www.jncc.gov.uk/pdf/UKSPA/UKSPA-A6-100.pdf</a></p> <p>UK Biodiversity Action Plan: <a href="http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=76">http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=76</a></p>
2a	<p>Summarise information on population size (if known):</p> <p>increasing <input type="checkbox"/>    decreasing <input type="checkbox"/>    stable <input type="checkbox"/>    not known <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>    unclear <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>During the UK Biodiversity Action Plan Priorities Review, which concluded in 2007, population size was assessed as 16 individuals (mean 1998-2002). A population assessment published by Baker <i>et al.</i> (2006) was 33 individuals (mean 1996-2000). No further assessments are available at present.</p>
2b	<p>Summarise information on distribution (if known):</p> <p>increasing <input type="checkbox"/>    decreasing <input type="checkbox"/>    stable <input type="checkbox"/>    not known <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>    unclear <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Despite their eastern European breeding distribution, <i>A. paludicola</i> migrates west or south-west in autumn en route to wintering areas in western Africa. This brings them into north-west Europe before they head south through France and Iberia. Observations in Great Britain show that they are virtually restricted to reedbed habitats during their migration through Europe. Accordingly, small numbers of birds occur in southern England every autumn. The UK passage population is very small and at the edge of the species' range, although several sites have a long history of occurrence. All regular passage sites are in England, concentrated on the south coast and the three most important have been classified as Special Protection Areas (<a href="http://www.jncc.gov.uk/pdf/UKSPA/UKSPA-A6-100.pdf">http://www.jncc.gov.uk/pdf/UKSPA/UKSPA-A6-100.pdf</a>).</p>

3	<p>Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):</p> <p>Research <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Identification and establishment of protected areas <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Three UK Special Protection Areas are important for this species and already receive protection (<a href="http://www.jncc.gov.uk/pdf/UKSPA/UKSPA-A6-100.pdf">http://www.jncc.gov.uk/pdf/UKSPA/UKSPA-A6-100.pdf</a>).</p> <p>Monitoring <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Irregular occurrence limits the potential for systematic survey. Sites regularly used are well watched and observations from those areas and elsewhere are annually published in country bird reports, and collated nationally and published periodically by the journal <i>British Birds</i>.</p> <p>Annual totals of ringed birds are reported to British Trust for Ornithology each year (<a href="http://btoweb01.bto.org/volunteer-surveys/ringing/publications/ringing-migration">http://btoweb01.bto.org/volunteer-surveys/ringing/publications/ringing-migration</a>); by 2009 the cumulative total for <i>A. paludicola</i> ringed in Britain and Ireland was 779.</p> <p>Statutory sites classified for <i>A. paludicola</i> in the UK are all subject to the Joint Nature Conservation Committee's Common Standards Monitoring programme which aims to regularly assess the features for which the sites have been classified (<a href="http://www.jncc.gov.uk/page-2217">http://www.jncc.gov.uk/page-2217</a>).</p> <p>Education/awareness rising <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Species protection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Implementation of UK Biodiversity Action Plan, which has been in place since 1995: (<a href="http://www.ukbap-reporting.org.uk/plans/national_plan.asp?SAP={7FFFDCA0-2402-4064-878C-116571D239C0}">http://www.ukbap-reporting.org.uk/plans/national_plan.asp?SAP={7FFFDCA0-2402-4064-878C-116571D239C0}</a>) Protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.</p> <p>Control hunting / poaching <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Species restoration <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Habitat protection <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Habitat restoration <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Other <input type="checkbox"/></p>
4	<p>If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?</p> <p>N/A</p>
5	<p>Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:</p> <p>Continued implementation of the Biodiversity Action Plan for the species.</p>

Species name <i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i> – Common Name(s) <b>White-tailed eagle; Sea eagle</b>	
1	<p>Please provide published distribution reference:</p> <p>Bainbridge, I.P., Evans, R.J., Broad, R.A., Crooke, C.H., Duffy, K., Green, R.E., Love, J.A. &amp; Mudge, G.P. 2003. Reintroduction of White-tailed eagles (<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>) to Scotland. Pp. 393-406. <i>In</i>: Thompson, D.B.A., Redpath, S.M., Fielding, A.H., Marquiss, M. &amp; Galbraith, C.A. (eds.) <i>Birds of prey in a changing environment</i>. The Stationary Office, Edinburgh.</p> <p>Eaton, M.A., Appleton, G.F., Ausden, M.A., Balmer, D.E., Grantham, M.J., Grice, P.V., Hearn, R.D., Holt, C.A., Musgrove, A.J., Noble, D.G., Parsons, M., Risely, K., Stroud, D.A. &amp; Wotton, S. 2010. <i>The state of the UK's birds 2010</i>. RSPB, BTO, WWT, CCW, JNCC, NE, NIEA and SNH, Sandy, Bedfordshire.</p> <p>Evans, R.J., Wilson, J.D., Amar, A., Douse, A., Maclelland, A., Ratcliffe, N. &amp; Whitfield, D.P. 2009. Growth and demography of a re-introduced population of White-tailed Eagles <i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>. <i>Ibis</i> 151: 244-254.</p> <p>Reid, A. 2009. White-tailed Eagle Monitoring Report 2009. Confidential RSPB report to SNH.</p> <p>RSPB. 2007. Species and Habitats Monitoring Report 2007 – White-tailed eagle (Internal RSPB Report).</p> <p>Whitfield, D.P., Douse, A., Evans, R.J., Grant, J., Love, J., Mcleod, D.R.A., Reid, R &amp; Wilson, J.D. 2009. Natal and breeding dispersal in a reintroduced population of White-tailed Eagles <i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>. <i>Bird Study</i> 56: 177-187.</p>

2a	<p>Summarise information on population size (if known):</p> <p>increasing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>    decreasing <input type="checkbox"/>    stable <input type="checkbox"/>    not known <input type="checkbox"/>    unclear <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><i>H. albicilla</i> became extinct in Britain in 1918 following a prolonged period of human persecution. Due to a decrease in raptor persecution and changes in legislation, conditions were deemed suitable for the species to be reintroduced by the 1950s. A large-scale release programme was initiated in 1975. Between 1975 and 1985, 82 young birds from Norway were released on the island of Rum off the west coast of Scotland. The first clutch of eggs was laid in the wild in 1983 and the first successful breeding occurred in 1985.</p> <p>By 1992, eight territories were occupied, but overall breeding performance was not high and the likelihood of chance effects leading to eventual extinction was considered high enough to justify a second series of releases. Between 1993 and 1998 a further 58 young eagles from Norway were released on the Scottish mainland. The first of these birds bred in 1998. Wild-bred progeny from the first release raised young for the first time in 1996 and by 2000, 22 territories were occupied, 21 by territorial pairs.</p> <p>By 2002, 26 territories were occupied, 25 by territorial pairs, and half of the territory-holding birds were wild-bred offspring of the first phase released birds. In 2001, 11 young fledged, and in 2002, 12 young fledged. In 2003 there were 31 occupied territories. Within these, territorial pairs produced 26 young. In 2004, 19 young were produced from 32 pairs. According to latest data, recorded by the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds in 2010, 52 territories were occupied by pairs, covering 40 10 km national grid squares; 47 breeding attempts were confirmed of which 34 were successful; 46 young fledged. This figure included 10 new pairs which were successful first time breeders.</p> <p>It is estimated that the population in west Scotland is growing by 10% per year (Evans <i>et al.</i> 2009) and therefore self-sustaining, without recourse to further reintroductions. A programme of releases in the east of Scotland, begun in 2007, aims to increase the rate of population and range increase. The species is not migratory in the UK although there have been some records of birds – presumably from Baltic breeding areas – being seen in southern England.</p>
2b	<p>Summarise information on distribution (if known):</p> <p>increasing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>    decreasing <input type="checkbox"/>    stable <input type="checkbox"/>    not known <input type="checkbox"/>    unclear <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Re-colonisation of potential range in lowland Britain will be significantly accelerated by further release projects in eastern Scotland (which began in 2007, with 15 eaglets released). This project has now released 64 eaglets and survival rates are around 75% - which is what was expected. These birds are behaving normally and have formed communal roosts in eastern Scotland. These birds have ranged as far as Shetland and Dumfries &amp; Galloway with one or two recently venturing down the east coast of England. Mixing with west coast birds occurs with east coast birds seen on Mull and West coast birds in the east of Scotland recently. One older immature from the east coast release appears to be settling on the west coast as part of new pair, however we are expecting the first signs of east coast breeding in the next year or two. Core concentrations on Mull, Skye and the Western Isles continue to show signs of increase and expansion within those areas. Expansion of the west coast breeding range continues with birds breeding on a new west coast island in 2010 and the range increasing to 38 10 km squares being occupied. Providing deliberate persecution / egg-collecting does not limit breeding success and survival, the prospects for a continued recovery look good, though it will continue to be slow and potential effects of long-term changes in agriculture and marine fisheries are far from clear.</p>

3	<p>Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):</p> <p>Research <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Research has continued into white-tailed eagle and lamb predation with a Scottish Natural Heritage-funded study at Gairloch Wester Ross in 2010 - see Simms, I.C., Ormston, C.M., Somerwill, K.E., Cairns C.L., Tobin, F.R., Judge, J. &amp; Tomlinson, A. 2010. A pilot study into sea eagle predation on lambs in the Gairloch area - Final Report. SNH Commissioned Report No. 370 (<a href="http://www.snh.gov.uk/docs/B603609.pdf">http://www.snh.gov.uk/docs/B603609.pdf</a>). It reported that losses of lambs to white-tailed eagles during the study were minimal.</p> <p>There is ongoing research into white-tailed eagle diet in Scotland by the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds in which a proportion of the population has prey remains at nests analysed. This work shows that the bulk of the live prey diet is seabirds (particularly fulmars) and mammals (mainly hares and rabbits). Fish are under-recorded by the method employed but are generally a very small part of the diet.</p> <p>Apparent competition with golden eagles has been investigated and analysed through the recent paper: Evans, R.J., Pearce-Higgins, J., Whitfield, D.P., Grant, J.R., MacLennan, A. &amp; Reid, R. 2010. Comparative nest habitat characteristics of sympatric White-tailed <i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i> and Golden Eagles <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> in western Scotland, <i>Bird Study</i>, 57: 4, 473-482. It concludes there is partial spatial separation both with foraging and nesting areas and the likelihood of significant competition is much less than previously suggested by some commentators.</p> <p>Identification and establishment of protected areas <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Consideration of possible Special Protection Areas for the species was undertaken by the Defra's SPA Scientific Working Group in 2007.</p> <p>Monitoring <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>The annual monitoring programme part-funded and coordinated by Scottish Natural Heritage and the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds continues with funding now approved through to 2014. With a continuing increase in the population widening the scheme to include more Scottish Raptor Study Group members and other key volunteers is becoming important in understanding the changing distribution of this species.</p> <p>Education/awareness rising <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Successful public viewing takes place on Isles of Mull and Skye. Additional educational work is underway with the East Scotland Release Project involving the Dundee School of Art and extensive talks by the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds to the public and stakeholder bodies.</p> <p>Species protection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>The white-tailed eagle is afforded legal protection under Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. It is an offence to intentionally take, injure or kill a white-tailed eagle or to take, damage or destroy its nest, eggs or young. It is also an offence to intentionally or recklessly disturb the birds close to their nest during the breeding season. Violation of the law can attract fines up to £5,000 per offence and/or a prison sentence of up to six months.</p> <p>The Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004 and Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 have widened this protection and provide additional protection for white-tailed eagles and their nests. The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 introduced protection of white-tailed eagle nests all of the year throughout Great Britain. White-tailed eagle is currently the only species in the UK to be listed on Schedules A1 (where it is an offence to, at any time, intentionally or recklessly take, damage, destroy or otherwise interfere with a nest habitually used by that species) and 1A (where it is an offence, at any time, to intentionally or recklessly harass a bird of that species).</p> <p>Control hunting / poaching <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Species restoration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Release programmes started in earnest in 1975 in West Scotland (Rum 1975-1983 and Wester Ross 1993-1998) and 2007 in East Scotland (ongoing to 2011/2012). This work is overseen by the Sea Eagle Project Team which includes representatives from the UK statutory country conservation agencies, the Joint Nature Conservation Committee, the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, Forestry Commission Scotland (FCS) and independent experts. It also supplies support to the ongoing reintroduction in the Republic of Ireland.</p> <p>Habitat protection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Revised guidance for forestry management around white-tailed eagle nests and roosts has been published by FCS and private forestry operators in Scotland (<a href="http://www.forestry.gov.uk/pdf/fcpn101.pdf/\$FILE/fcpn101.pdf">http://www.forestry.gov.uk/pdf/fcpn101.pdf/\$FILE/fcpn101.pdf</a>).</p> <p>Habitat restoration <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Other <input type="checkbox"/></p>
---	--

4	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken? N/A
5	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species: Continued implementation of re-establishment programme as indicated above.

Species name <i>Puffinus mauretanicus</i> – Common Name(s) Balearic Shearwater	
1	Please provide published distribution reference: <a href="http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/speciesfactsheet.php?id=30026">http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/speciesfactsheet.php?id=30026</a> Brooke, M.W. 2004. <i>Albatrosses and petrels across the world</i> . Oxford University Press. 505 pp.
2a	Summarise information on population size (if known): increasing <input type="checkbox"/> decreasing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stable <input type="checkbox"/> not known <input type="checkbox"/> unclear <input type="checkbox"/>  “Rodríguez & McMinn (2005) estimated 2,000-2,400 breeding pairs and 8,000-10,000 individuals in total, however winter at-sea surveys along the Iberian Shelf as part of the LIFE project to identify marine IBAs produced an estimate of 25,000-30,000 individuals (J. M. Arcos <i>in litt.</i> 2008), and counts of >18,000 birds past Gibraltar in May-July 2008 were extrapolated to a total of 20,000-25,000 individuals by Gonzalo Muñoz/Fundación Migres. These data are difficult to reconcile, but a precautionary estimate of 6,000-10,000 mature individuals is considered appropriate (J.M. Arcos, D. Oro & I. Ramírez <i>in litt.</i> 2009).” From <a href="http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/speciesfactsheet.php?id=30026">http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/speciesfactsheet.php?id=30026</a>
2b	Summarise information on distribution (if known): increasing <input type="checkbox"/> decreasing <input type="checkbox"/> stable <input type="checkbox"/> not known <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unclear <input type="checkbox"/>  “ <i>Puffinus mauretanicus</i> breeds in the Balearic Islands, Spain. ... In winter, it occurs in the Balearic Sea and off the north-east Spanish coast with most of the population traditionally concentrated between Valencia and Catalonia from November to February. Some birds migrate north in summer to seas off the British Isles and the south of the Scandinavian Peninsula. Numbers recorded in the traditional post-breeding quarters have declined since the mid-1990, with a corresponding increase in numbers along the coasts of northern France and south-west U.K.” From <a href="http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/speciesfactsheet.php?id=30026">http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/speciesfactsheet.php?id=30026</a>

3	<p>Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):</p> <p>Research <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Surveys have been undertaken in the SW Approaches and Lyme Bay by the NGO Marinelife and others to better establish the status and distribution of the species (Brereton <i>et al.</i> 2010<sup>1</sup>). JNCC aims to assess distribution and numbers in the Channel in autumn 2011.</p> <p>Identification and establishment of protected areas <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Monitoring <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>As well as surveys at sea (above) Seawatch SW co-ordinates volunteer based observations from appropriate coastal locations including at Porthgwarra in Cornwall. More information is at <a href="http://www.seawatch-sw.org/">http://www.seawatch-sw.org/</a>.</p> <p>Education/awareness rising <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Species protection <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Control hunting / poaching <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Species restoration <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Habitat protection <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Habitat restoration <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Other <input type="checkbox"/></p>
4	<p>If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?</p> <p>N/A</p>
5	<p>Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:</p> <p>Implementation of the EU Action Plan for the species:  <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/conservation/wildbirds/action_plans/docs/puffinus_puffinus_mauretanicus.pdf">http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/conservation/wildbirds/action_plans/docs/puffinus_puffinus_mauretanicus.pdf</a> with particular emphasis on surveys in sea areas SW of England in late summer to better determine distribution and abundance there.</p>

Miscellaneous information or comments on Appendix I birds in general:

None.

<sup>1</sup> Brereton, T., Wynn, R., MacLeod, C., Bannon, S., Scott, B., Waram, J., Lewis, K., Phillips, J., Martin, C. & Covey, R. 2010. *Status of Balearic Shearwater, White-beaked Dolphin and other marine animals in Lyme Bay and surrounding waters*. Marinelife Report. 55 pp.

## 2. MARINE MAMMALS

### 2.1 General questions on Appendix I marine mammals

1	<p>Is the taking of all Appendix I marine mammals prohibited by the national implementing legislation cited in Table I(a) (General Information)? <span style="float: right;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</span></p> <p>If <i>other</i> legislation is relevant, please provide details:</p>								
1a	<p>If the taking of Appendix I marine mammals is prohibited by law, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition? <span style="float: right;"><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</span></p> <p>If Yes, please provide details (Include the date on which the exception was notified to the CMS Secretariat pursuant to CMS Article III(7)):</p>								
2	<p>Identify any obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I marine mammals:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">By-catch</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="width: 30%;">Collision with fishing traffic</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pollution</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Illegal hunting</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </table> <p>Other threats to migration (please provide details)</p>	By-catch	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Collision with fishing traffic	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pollution	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Illegal hunting	<input type="checkbox"/>
By-catch	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Collision with fishing traffic	<input type="checkbox"/>						
Pollution	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Illegal hunting	<input type="checkbox"/>						
2a	<p>What actions are being undertaken to overcome these obstacles?</p> <p>Bycatch monitoring is undertaken to meet the requirements of EU Council Regulation 812/2004 and the Habitats Directive (92/43/EC). Defra fund the Sea Mammal Research Unit to monitor fisheries to estimate the total mortality of cetaceans in relevant UK fishing operations and identify any fisheries posing a risk to cetaceans. Full details can be found in: <a href="http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/marine/documents/interim2/reg8122004-2009report.pdf">http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/marine/documents/interim2/reg8122004-2009report.pdf</a>.</p> <p>The UK is committed to and focused on reducing the bycatch of all cetaceans; to do this we need to identify the fisheries and areas of most concern. It is clear that cetacean bycatch rates in a range of fisheries in the southwest of the UK could be of higher concern, while bycatch in gillnet fisheries in the North Sea, for which monitoring is not required under Regulation 812, is also thought to be of concern (particularly with regard to the harbour porpoise).</p> <p>Therefore, since January 2010 the UK has devoted more monitoring resources into studying gear types and areas such as these. Work is currently focused on investigating the static net fisheries in both the North Sea and the South West. Monitoring levels in some pelagic trawl fisheries that were consistently showing zero cetacean bycatch have been reduced to allow these changes to be made. Full details of this monitoring will be released in the UK 2010 report to the European Commission.</p> <p>The UK is focused on research into finding an effective acoustic deterrent device (Pinger) to deter cetaceans from fishing gear and so reduce bycatch levels. Initial evidence has been encouraging; with the devices proving safe to use and reducing harbour porpoise bycatch. Additional funding has been awarded to extend this research and provide more data with which to evaluate the efficacy of these devices in minimising bycatch.</p> <p>Since 1990, the Cetacean Strandings Investigation Programme (CSIP) has been funded by UK Government to collate, analyse and report data for all cetacean strandings around the coast of the UK (see <a href="http://www.ukstrandings.org">www.ukstrandings.org</a>). The CSIP holds data on over 9,600 cetaceans which were found stranded around the UK between 1990 and 2009. In addition, detailed pathological data is also held on over 2,700 UK stranded cetaceans which were post-mortumed by the CSIP during the same period. Data collected on strandings and during post-mortums are now routinely recorded in a recently created web-accessible relational database (<a href="http://data.ukstrandings.org">http://data.ukstrandings.org</a>). A proportion of the data are now disseminated via the NBN gateway (<a href="http://www.nbn.org.uk/">http://www.nbn.org.uk/</a>) which is accessible to the general public.</p> <p>Pollutants that are known to affect cetaceans are generally either banned for usage or strictly regulated in their discharge. As part of the CSIP work, contaminant assessments are undertaken. Samples are consistently taken and stored. Analysis is undertaken in batches as the need and funds are identified. There is some evidence that raised levels of long-lived contaminants are present in cetaceans but the population-level effects of these are unknown. The CSIP provides surveillance capacity for the presence of novel contaminants.</p> <p>As part of the requirements under the EU Habitats Directive, the conservation status of all cetacean species occurring in UK waters was last assessed in 2007. The next assessment is due in 2013 and will be included in the next UK report to CMS.</p>								
2b	<p>Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.</p> <p>Bycatch has been reduced, although associated more with a reduction in fishing effort in particular fisheries (and a possible redistribution of some species away from high risk areas) rather than due to success in implementation of mitigation and bycatch reduction measures. Mortality continues to be at a level that is not thought to threaten the survival of cetacean populations in UK waters.</p>								

	<p>Work is continuing to monitor UK fisheries and to identify an effective acoustic deterrent as outlined above, with encouraging results to date; decisions on the future of UK bycatch mitigation work will be taken in 2011.</p> <p>The recently published <i>Charting Progress 2</i> report (<a href="http://chartingprogress.defra.gov.uk/">http://chartingprogress.defra.gov.uk/</a>) provides a comprehensive assessment of the state of the UK seas. It was published by the UK Marine Monitoring and Assessment community which has over 40 member organisations. The report is based on a robust, peer-reviewed evidence base and describes progress made since the publication of <i>Charting Progress 1</i> in 2005. It provides key findings from UK marine research and monitoring for use by policy makers and others, as we move towards the UK vision of clean, healthy, safe, productive and biologically diverse oceans and seas.</p>
2c	<p>What assistance, if any, does your country require in order to overcome these obstacles?</p> <p>None</p>
3	<p>What are the major pressures on Appendix I marine mammal species (transcending mere obstacles to migration)?</p> <p>Pollution <input type="checkbox"/> By-catch <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Other (please specify)</p>
3a	<p>What actions have been taken to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger species of marine mammal beyond actions to prevent disruption to migrating behaviour?</p> <p>See Section 2a.</p>
3b	<p>Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.</p> <p>See Section 2a.</p>
3c	<p>Describe any factors that may limit action being taken in this regard:</p> <p>N/A</p>
3d	<p>What assistance, if any, does your country require to overcome these factors?</p> <p>None</p>

## 2.2 Questions on specific Appendix I marine mammals

In the following section, using the table format below, please fill in each Appendix I marine mammal species for which your country is considered to be a Range State. Please complete each table as appropriate, providing information in summary form. Where appropriate, please cross-reference to information already provided in national reports that have been submitted under other conventions (e.g. Convention on Biological Diversity, Ramsar Convention, CITES). (Attach annexes as necessary.)

<i>Species name Balaenoptera borealis</i> – Common Name(s) Sei whale	
1	<p>Please provide published distribution reference:</p> <p>Cattanach, K.L., Sigurjonsson, J., Buckland, S.T. &amp; Gunnlaugsson, TH. 1993. Sei whale abundance, estimated from Icelandic and Faroese NASS-87 and NASS-89 data. <i>Report of the International Whaling commission</i> 43: 315-321.</p> <p>CODA. 2009. <i>Cetacean Offshore Distribution and Abundance in the European Atlantic (CODA)</i>. See: <a href="http://biology.st-andrews.ac.uk/coda/documents/CODA_Final_Report_11-2-09.pdf">http://biology.st-andrews.ac.uk/coda/documents/CODA_Final_Report_11-2-09.pdf</a></p> <p>Deaville, R. &amp; Jepson, P.D. (Eds.). 2009. CSIP - Annual Report for the period 1st January – 31st December 2009 (Contract number CR0364). Institute of Zoology, Zoological Society of London (ZSL), the Scottish Agricultural College, Inverness (SAC), the Natural History Museum (NHM) and Marine Environmental Monitoring (MEM). See: <a href="http://www.cwtstrandings.org/MSN_Reports/CSIP_Annual_Report_2009.pdf">http://www.cwtstrandings.org/MSN_Reports/CSIP_Annual_Report_2009.pdf</a></p> <p>Jepson, P.D. (Ed). 2006. <i>Trends in cetacean strandings around the UK coastline and cetacean and marine turtle post-mortem investigations, 2000 to 2004 inclusive</i>. Defra Contract CRO 238.</p> <p>Pollock, C.M., Mavor, R., Weir, C.R., Reid, A., White, R.W., Tasker, M.L., Webb, A. &amp; Reid, J.B. 2000. <i>The distribution of seabirds and marine mammals in the Atlantic Frontier, north and west of Scotland</i>. Joint Nature Conservation Committee, Aberdeen.</p> <p>Reid, J.B., Evans, P.G.H. &amp; Northridge, S.P. 2003. <i>Atlas of cetacean distribution in north-west European waters</i>. Joint Nature Conservation Committee, Peterborough.</p>
2a	<p>Summarise information on population size (if known):</p> <p>increasing <input type="checkbox"/>    decreasing <input type="checkbox"/>    stable <input type="checkbox"/>    not known <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>    unclear <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No precise population estimates exist for <i>B. borealis</i> in the North Atlantic. Sightings surveys undertaken in late 1987 and 1989 indicate a possible abundance of 13,500 individuals (Cattanach <i>et al.</i> 1993). For the European Atlantic, CODA estimated the offshore abundance to be 370 (95% CI: 180 – 760) in July 2007 (CODA, 2009). Work is ongoing to develop abundance estimates for the North Atlantic by combining the T-NASS, CODA and SCANS II survey estimates. Results are likely to be available in 2012. Since 1913 there have been 13 strandings in the UK, the most recent occurring in 2001 (Jepson, 2006). No strandings were reported during 2005-2009 (Deaville &amp; Jepson 2009).</p>
2b	<p>Summarise information on distribution (if known):</p> <p>increasing <input type="checkbox"/>    decreasing <input type="checkbox"/>    stable <input type="checkbox"/>    not known <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>    unclear <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>The migration route is thought to pass along the edge of the continental shelf west of Britain and Ireland and <i>B. borealis</i> is a rare visitor to UK waters (Reid <i>et al.</i> 2003). All data sources indicate that there are high inter-year variations in occurrence of this species. In UK waters, <i>B. borealis</i> is most frequently recorded in the Faroe-Shetland Channel and adjacent waters, also occasionally in deep waters west of Scotland, but only rarely in shelf waters of western Britain. Sightings, although rare, have also been made in the south western approaches, between Ireland and south west England (Pollock <i>et al.</i> 2001).</p>

3	<p>Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):</p> <p>Research <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Identification and establishment of protected areas <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Monitoring <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>The UK has been a major supporter of cetacean monitoring and the coordination of such work. Monitoring of cetacean species in the UK is a collaboration between several organisations, as described at the end of the individual species accounts for whales, where an outline of recent developments is provided.</p> <p>Education / awareness rising <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Species protection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>All baleen whales are protected under schedule 5 in both the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 and the Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985. Legislation has been reviewed in order to provide cetaceans with extra protection from disturbance. The Joint Nature Conservation Committee has developed guidelines aimed at minimising the risk of acoustic disturbance to marine mammals from seismic surveys, which were updated in 2010; guidelines for use for explosives and piling were published in 2010 (<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/jncc_guidelines_piling%20protocol_august%202010.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/jncc_guidelines_piling%20protocol_august%202010.pdf</a>). Additionally, amendments to the Conservation (Natural Habitats &amp;c.) Regulations 1994 (England and Wales) and the Offshore Marine Regulations (OMR) which came into force in 2007 have necessitated the development of guidance to help users understand the legal requirements under the Habitats Directive in relation to disturbance of cetaceans; the draft of this guidance is currently being used to guide development.</p> <p>Control hunting / poaching <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Whaling is illegal in UK waters (Fisheries Act 1981).</p> <p>Species restoration <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Habitat protection <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Habitat restoration <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Other <input type="checkbox"/></p>
4	<p>If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?</p> <p>N/A</p>
5	<p>Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:</p> <p><i>B. borealis</i> was maintained as a priority species following the Species and Habitats Review in 2007 (<a href="http://www.ukbap.org.uk/NewPriorityList.aspx">http://www.ukbap.org.uk/NewPriorityList.aspx</a>). However, any continued implementation of the existing UK BAP Grouped Species Action Plan (<a href="http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=753">http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=753</a>) is devolved to individual countries (England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland) and, for cetaceans, will focus on meeting obligations under the Habitats Directive and EU 812/2004 in particular.</p>

<i>Species name Balaenoptera musculus</i> – Common Name(s) <b>Blue whale</b>	
1	<p>Please provide published distribution reference:</p> <p>Charif, R.A. &amp; Clark, C.W. 2000. <i>Acoustic monitoring of large whales off north and west Britain and Ireland: a two year study, October 1996-September 1998</i>. JNCC Report No. 313.</p> <p>Charif, R.A. &amp; Clark, C.W. 2009. Acoustic monitoring of large whales in the deep waters north and west of the British Isles: 1996-2005. Preliminary Report. UK Department of Energy and Climate Change. 40pp.</p> <p>Clapham, P.J., Young, S.B. &amp; Brownell, R.Jr. 1999. Baleen whales: conservation issues and the status of the most endangered populations. <i>Mammal Review</i> 29: 35-60.</p> <p>Deaville, R. &amp; Jepson, P.D. (Eds.). 2009. CSIP - Annual Report for the period 1st January – 31st December 2009 (Contract number CR0364). Institute of Zoology, Zoological Society of London (ZSL), the Scottish Agricultural College, Inverness (SAC), the Natural History Museum (NHM) and Marine Environmental Monitoring (MEM). See: <a href="http://www.cwtstrandings.org/MSN_Reports/CSIP_Annual_Report_2009.pdf">http://www.cwtstrandings.org/MSN_Reports/CSIP_Annual_Report_2009.pdf</a></p> <p>Nowak, R. 2003. <i>Walker's Marine Mammals of the World</i>. Baltimore and London: Johns Hopkins University Press.</p> <p>Pollock, C.M., Mavor, R., Weir, C.R., Reid, A., White, R.W., Tasker, M.L., Webb, A. &amp; Reid, J.B. 2000. <i>The distribution of seabirds and marine mammals in the Atlantic Frontier, north and west of Scotland</i>. Joint Nature Conservation Committee, Aberdeen.</p> <p>Reid, J.B., Evans, P.G.H. &amp; Northridge, S.P. 2003. <i>Atlas of cetacean distribution in north-west European waters</i>. Joint Nature Conservation Committee, Peterborough.</p>
2a	<p>Summarise information on population size (if known):</p> <p>increasing <input type="checkbox"/>    decreasing <input type="checkbox"/>    stable <input type="checkbox"/>    not known <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>    unclear <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>This species is a rare visitor to UK waters (Reid <i>et al.</i> 2003) and currently there are no population size estimates available. The population is thought to be small (Clapham <i>et al.</i> 1999; Reid <i>et al.</i> 2003), and is believed to have declined by 98% in the North Atlantic over 60 years in the first part of the twentieth century as a result of commercial whaling (Nowak, 2003). No strandings were reported in the UK during 2005-2009 (Deaville &amp; Jepson 2009).</p>
2b	<p>Summarise information on distribution (if known):</p> <p>increasing <input type="checkbox"/>    decreasing <input type="checkbox"/>    stable <input type="checkbox"/>    not known <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>    unclear <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><i>B. musculus</i> has most recently been recorded in deep waters in the Faroe-Shetland Channel and the Rockall Trough (Charif &amp; Clark, 2000, 2009; Pollock <i>et al.</i> 2000). Acoustic monitoring to the west of the European continental shelf has indicated a peak occurrence during November and December (Charif &amp; Clark 2000, 2009).</p>
3	<p>Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):</p> <p>Research <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Identification and establishment of protected areas <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Monitoring <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>As for <i>Balaenoptera borealis</i></p> <p>Education / awareness rising <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Species protection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>As for <i>Balaenoptera borealis</i></p> <p>Control hunting / poaching <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>As for <i>Balaenoptera borealis</i></p> <p>Species restoration <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Habitat protection <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Habitat restoration <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Other <input type="checkbox"/></p>
4	<p>If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?</p>

	N/A
5	<p>Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:</p> <p><i>B. musculus</i> was maintained as a priority species following the Species and Habitats Review in 2007 (<a href="http://www.ukbap.org.uk/NewPriorityList.aspx">http://www.ukbap.org.uk/NewPriorityList.aspx</a>). However, any continued implementation of the existing UK BAP Grouped Species Action Plan (<a href="http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=753">http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=753</a>) is devolved to individual countries (England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland) and, for cetaceans, will focus on meeting obligations under the Habitats Directive and EU 812/2004 in particular.</p>

Species name <i>Balaenoptera physalus</i> – Common Name(s) <b>Fin whale</b>	
1	<p>Please provide published distribution reference:</p> <p>Charif, R.A. &amp; Clark, C.W. 2000. <i>Acoustic monitoring of large whales off north and west Britain and Ireland: a two year study, October 1996-September 1998</i>. JNCC Report No. 313.</p> <p>Charif, R.A. &amp; Clark, C.W. 2009. <i>Acoustic monitoring of large whales in the deep waters north and west of the British Isles: 1996-2005</i>. Preliminary Report. UK Department of Energy and Climate Change. 40pp.</p> <p>CODA. 2009. <i>Cetacean Offshore Distribution and Abundance in the European Atlantic (CODA)</i>. See: <a href="http://biology.st-andrews.ac.uk/coda/documents/CODA_Final_Report_11-2-09.pdf">http://biology.st-andrews.ac.uk/coda/documents/CODA_Final_Report_11-2-09.pdf</a></p> <p>Deaville, R. &amp; Jepson, P.D. (Eds.). 2009. CSIP - Annual Report for the period 1st January – 31st December 2009 (Contract number CR0364). Institute of Zoology, Zoological Society of London (ZSL), the Scottish Agricultural College, Inverness (SAC), the Natural History Museum (NHM) and Marine Environmental Monitoring (MEM). See: <a href="http://www.cwtstrandings.org/MSN_Reports/CSIP_Annual_Report_2009.pdf">http://www.cwtstrandings.org/MSN_Reports/CSIP_Annual_Report_2009.pdf</a></p> <p>Evans, P.G.H., Anderwald, P. &amp; Baines, M.E. 2003. <i>UK Cetacean Status Review</i>. Report to English Nature and the Countryside Council for Wales. 159 pp.</p> <p>Reid, J.B., Evans, P.G.H. &amp; Northridge, S.P. 2003. <i>Atlas of cetacean distribution in north-west European waters</i>. Joint Nature Conservation Committee, Peterborough.</p> <p>Weir, C.R., Pollock, C., Cronin, C. &amp; Taylor, S. 2001. Cetaceans of the Atlantic Frontier, north and west of Scotland. <i>Continental Shelf Science</i> 21: 1047-1071.</p>
2a	<p>Summarise information on population size (if known):</p> <p>increasing <input type="checkbox"/> decreasing <input type="checkbox"/> stable <input type="checkbox"/> not known <input type="checkbox"/> unclear <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>For the European Atlantic, CODA estimated the offshore abundance to be 9000 (95% CI: 300 – 11 200) in July 2007 (CODA, 2009). Work is ongoing to develop abundance estimates for the North Atlantic by combining the T-NASS, CODA and SCANS II survey estimates. Results are likely to be available in 2012. The relationship between whales that occur in UK waters and the wider North Atlantic is unclear at the moment, so no precise overall estimates are available. In 2009, 395 reported cetacean strandings included one fin whale, and there has been ten UK strandings overall during the period 2005 to 2009 (Deaville &amp; Jepson 2009).</p>
2b	<p>Summarise information on distribution (if known):</p> <p>increasing <input type="checkbox"/> decreasing <input type="checkbox"/> stable <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not known <input type="checkbox"/> unclear <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Around the UK, <i>B. physalus</i> is mostly seen in deep waters beyond the edge of the continental shelf and during the summer and autumn (Weir <i>et al.</i> 2001; Reid <i>et al.</i> 2003). However there are also winter records from shelf waters southwest of Britain, including juveniles (Evans <i>et al.</i> 2003). Acoustic data show <i>B. physalus</i> to be present year round in UK waters (Charif &amp; Clark 2000, 2009).</p>

3	<p>Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):</p> <p>Research <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Identification and establishment of protected areas <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Monitoring <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>As for <i>Balaenoptera borealis</i></p> <p>Education / awareness rising <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Species protection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>As for <i>Balaenoptera borealis</i></p> <p>Control hunting / poaching <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>As for <i>Balaenoptera borealis</i></p> <p>Species restoration <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Habitat protection <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Habitat restoration <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Other <input type="checkbox"/></p>
4	<p>If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?</p> <p>N/A</p>
5	<p>Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:</p> <p><i>B. physalus</i> was maintained as a priority species following the Species and Habitats Review in 2007 (<a href="http://www.ukbap.org.uk/NewPriorityList.aspx">http://www.ukbap.org.uk/NewPriorityList.aspx</a>). However, any continued implementation of the existing UK BAP Grouped Species Action Plan (<a href="http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=753">http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=753</a>) is devolved to individual countries (England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland) and, for cetaceans, will focus on meeting obligations under the Habitats Directive and EU 812/2004 in particular.</p>

<p><i>Species name</i> <b><i>Eubalaena glacialis</i></b> – Common Name(s) <b>Northern right whale</b></p>	
1	<p>Please provide published distribution reference:</p> <p>Clapham, P.J., Young, S.B. &amp; Brownell, R.Jr. 1999. Baleen whales: conservation issues and the status of the most endangered populations. <i>Mammal Review</i> 29: 35-60.</p> <p>Deaville, R. &amp; Jepson, P.D. (Eds.). 2009. CSIP - Annual Report for the period 1st January – 31st December 2009 (Contract number CR0364). Institute of Zoology, Zoological Society of London (ZSL), the Scottish Agricultural College, Inverness (SAC), the Natural History Museum (NHM) and Marine Environmental Monitoring (MEM). See <a href="http://www.cwtstrandings.org/MSN_Reports/CSIP_Annual_Report_2009.pdf">http://www.cwtstrandings.org/MSN_Reports/CSIP_Annual_Report_2009.pdf</a></p> <p>Evans, P.G.H. 1992. <i>Status Review of Cetaceans in British and Irish Waters</i>. Sea Watch Foundation report to the UK Department of the Environment.</p> <p>Evans, P.G.H. 2008. <i>Whales, Porpoises and Dolphins</i>. In: Harris, S. &amp; Yalden, D.W. (Eds). <i>Mammals of the British Isles</i>. Chapter 12, pp 655-779. The Mammal Society.</p> <p>Evans, P.G.H., Anderwald, P. &amp; Baines, M.E. 2003. <i>UK Cetacean Status Review</i>. Report to English Nature and the Countryside Council for Wales. 159 pp.</p> <p>Knowlton, A.R., Kraus, S.D. &amp; Denney, R.D. 1994. Reproduction in North Atlantic right whales, <i>Eubalaena glacialis</i>. <i>Canadian Journal of Zoology</i> 72: 1297-1305.</p> <p>Reid, J.B., Evans, P.G.H. &amp; Northridge, S.P. 2003. <i>Atlas of cetacean distribution in north-west European waters</i>. Joint Nature Conservation Committee, Peterborough.</p>

2a	<p>Summarise information on population size (if known):</p> <p>increasing <input type="checkbox"/>    decreasing <input type="checkbox"/>    stable <input type="checkbox"/>    not known <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>    unclear <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>A small proportion of around 400 animals persist in the northwest Atlantic (Knowlton <i>et al.</i> 1994; Perry <i>et al.</i> 1999). The population status in the eastern North Atlantic is unknown (Reid <i>et al.</i> 2003). Those seen in UK waters are likely to be wanderers from the western North Atlantic (Reid <i>et al.</i> 2003; Evans, 2008). No strandings were reported in the UK during 2005-2009 (Deaville &amp; Jepson 2009). No overall population estimate for UK waters is available.</p>
2b	<p>Summarise information on distribution (if known):</p> <p>increasing <input type="checkbox"/>    decreasing <input type="checkbox"/>    stable <input type="checkbox"/>    not known <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>    unclear <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Sightings are rare in UK waters but have come from the north and west of the UK, including the northern Irish Sea and the north of Shetland (Evans 1992; Evans <i>et al.</i> 2003).</p>
3	<p>Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):</p> <p>Research <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Identification and establishment of protected areas <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Monitoring <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>As for <i>Balaenoptera borealis</i></p> <p>Education / awareness rising <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Species protection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>As for <i>Balaenoptera borealis</i></p> <p>Control hunting / poaching <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>As for <i>Balaenoptera borealis</i></p> <p>Species restoration <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Habitat protection <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Habitat restoration <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Other <input type="checkbox"/></p>
4	<p>If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?</p> <p>N/A</p>
5	<p>Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:</p> <p><i>E. glauca</i> was maintained as a priority species following the Species and Habitats Review in 2007 (<a href="http://www.ukbap.org.uk/NewPriorityList.aspx">http://www.ukbap.org.uk/NewPriorityList.aspx</a>). However, any continued implementation of the existing UK BAP Grouped Species Action Plan (<a href="http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=753">http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=753</a>) is devolved to individual countries (England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland) and, for cetaceans, will focus on meeting obligations under the Habitats Directive and EU 812/2004 in particular.</p>

Species name <i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i> – Common Name(s) <b>Humpback whale</b>	
1	<p>Please provide published distribution reference:</p> <p>Charif, R.A. &amp; Clark, C.W. 2000. <i>Acoustic monitoring of large whales off north and west Britain and Ireland: a two year study, October 1996-September 1998</i>. JNCC Report No. 313.</p> <p>Charif, R.A. &amp; Clark, C.W. 2009. Acoustic monitoring of large whales in the deep waters north and west of the British Isles: 1996-2005. Preliminary Report. UK Department of Energy and Climate Change. 40pp.</p> <p>Deaville, R. &amp; Jepson, P.D. (Eds.). 2009. CSIP - Annual Report for the period 1st January – 31st December 2009 (Contract number CR0364). Institute of Zoology, Zoological Society of London (ZSL), the Scottish Agricultural College, Inverness (SAC), the Natural History Museum (NHM) and Marine Environmental Monitoring (MEM). See <a href="http://www.cwtstrandings.org/MSN_Reports/CSIP_Annual_Report_2009.pdf">http://www.cwtstrandings.org/MSN_Reports/CSIP_Annual_Report_2009.pdf</a></p> <p>Evans, P.G.H. 1996. Humpback whales in Shetland. <i>Shetland Cetacean Report</i> 1995: 7-8.</p> <p>Evans, P.G.H. 1996. Sightings frequency and distribution of cetaceans in Shetland waters. <i>The Shetland Cetacean Group Report</i> 1995: 9-18.</p> <p>Jepson, P.D. (Ed.). 2006. <i>Trends in cetacean strandings around the UK coastline and cetacean and marine turtle post-mortem investigations, 2000 to 2004 inclusive</i>. Defra Contract CRO 238.</p> <p>Pollock, C.M., Mavor, R., Weir, C.R., Reid, A., White, R.W., Tasker, M.L., Webb, A. &amp; Reid, J.B. 2000. <i>The distribution of seabirds and marine mammals in the Atlantic Frontier, north and west of Scotland</i>. Joint Nature Conservation Committee, Aberdeen.</p> <p>Reid, J.B., Evans, P.G.H. &amp; Northridge, S.P. 2003. <i>Atlas of cetacean distribution in north-west European waters</i>. Joint Nature Conservation Committee, Peterborough.</p>
2a	<p>Summarise information on population size (if known):</p> <p>increasing <input type="checkbox"/> decreasing <input type="checkbox"/> stable <input type="checkbox"/> not known <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unclear <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Populations of <i>M. novaeangliae</i> in the North Atlantic (and elsewhere) were severely depleted by whaling, with the largest numbers taken during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. There are now signs that populations are recovering in the northwest Atlantic and around Iceland. Numbers of sightings in UK inshore waters have been increasing, from nine sightings in the 1980s, to 54 in the 1990s (Evans, 1996), though it is likely that some of this increase is due to an increase in time put into observation. In 2009, 395 reported cetacean strandings for the UK included one humpback whale, with nine having been recorded overall during 2005–2009 (Deaville &amp; Jepson 2009).</p>
2b	<p>Summarise information on distribution (if known):</p> <p>increasing <input type="checkbox"/> decreasing <input type="checkbox"/> stable <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not known <input type="checkbox"/> unclear <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>This species is regularly recorded by acoustic monitoring between November and March, mostly north of Scotland (Charif &amp; Clark, 2000, 2009; Pollock <i>et al.</i> 2000). In the Northern Isles, up to three individuals have been seen annually since 1992, with sightings also in the northern Irish Sea and Firth of Clyde, and the southern Irish Sea, Celtic Sea and western Channel (where one or two individuals have been reported in most years since 1990) (Evans, 1996). A few are observed in British shelf waters in summer, particularly around the northern Isles and western areas (Pollock <i>et al.</i> 2000; Reid <i>et al.</i> 2003). Deep waters beyond the continental shelf to the west of Britain probably form part of the migration route of <i>M. novaeangliae</i>.</p>

3	<p>Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):</p> <p>Research <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Identification and establishment of protected areas <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Monitoring <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>As for <i>Balaenoptera borealis</i></p> <p>Education / awareness rising <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Species protection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>As for <i>Balaenoptera borealis</i></p> <p>Control hunting / poaching <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>As for <i>Balaenoptera borealis</i></p> <p>Species restoration <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Habitat protection <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Habitat restoration <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Other <input type="checkbox"/></p>
4	<p>If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?</p> <p>N/A</p>
5	<p>Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:</p> <p><i>M. novaeangliae</i> was maintained as a priority species following the Species and Habitats Review in 2007 (<a href="http://www.ukbap.org.uk/NewPriorityList.aspx">http://www.ukbap.org.uk/NewPriorityList.aspx</a>). However, any continued implementation of the existing UK BAP Grouped Species Action Plan (<a href="http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=753">http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=753</a>) is devolved to individual countries (England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland) and, for cetaceans, will focus on meeting obligations under the Habitats Directive and EU 812/2004 in particular.</p>

<p><b>Species name <i>Physeter macrocephalus</i> – Common Name(s) Sperm whale</b></p>	
1	<p>Please provide published distribution reference:</p> <p>Charif, R.A. &amp; Clark, C.W. 2000. <i>Acoustic monitoring of large whales off north and west Britain and Ireland: a two-year study, October 1996-September 1998</i>. JNCC Report No. 313.</p> <p>CODA. 2009. <i>Cetacean Offshore Distribution and Abundance in the European Atlantic (CODA)</i>. See: <a href="http://biology.st-andrews.ac.uk/coda/documents/CODA_Final_Report_11-2-09.pdf">http://biology.st-andrews.ac.uk/coda/documents/CODA_Final_Report_11-2-09.pdf</a></p> <p>Deaville, R. &amp; Jepson, P.D. (Eds.). 2009. CSIP - Annual Report for the period 1st January – 31st December 2009 (Contract number CR0364). Institute of Zoology, Zoological Society of London (ZSL), the Scottish Agricultural College, Inverness (SAC), the Natural History Museum (NHM) and Marine Environmental Monitoring (MEM). See: <a href="http://www.cwtstrandings.org/MSN_Reports/CSIP_Annual_Report_2009.pdf">http://www.cwtstrandings.org/MSN_Reports/CSIP_Annual_Report_2009.pdf</a></p> <p>Evans, P.G.H. 1997. Ecology of sperm whales <i>Physeter macrocephalus</i> in the Eastern North Atlantic, with special reference to sightings and strandings records from the British Isles. <i>Biologie</i> 67: 37-46.</p> <p>Evans, P.G.H., Anderwald, P. &amp; Baines, M.E. 2003. <i>UK Cetacean Status Review</i>. Report to English Nature and the Countryside Council for Wales. 159 pp.</p> <p>Reid, J.B., Evans, P.G.H. &amp; Northridge, S.P. 2003. <i>Atlas of cetacean distribution in north-west European waters</i>. Joint Nature Conservation Committee, Peterborough.</p> <p>Sherwin, T., Allen, J., Bicknell, J., Corbel, G., Embling, C., Evans, J., Ezzi, I., Fones, G., Lamont, P., Mendes, S., Mountfield, D., Nielsdottir, M., Provost, P., Singhruck, P. &amp; Stinchcombe, M. 2005. CD176 Cruise Report. Internal Report n. 248. Scottish Association for Marine Science, Oban.</p> <p>Weir, C.R., Pollack, C., Cronin, C. &amp; Taylor, S. 2001. Cetaceans of the Atlantic Frontier, north and west of Scotland. <i>Continental Shelf Science</i> 21: 1047-1071.</p> <p>Whitehead, H. 2002. Estimates of the current global population size and historical trajectory for sperm whales. <i>Marine Ecology Progress Series</i> 242: 295-304.</p>

2a	<p>Summarise information on population size (if known):</p> <p>increasing <input type="checkbox"/>    decreasing <input type="checkbox"/>    stable <input type="checkbox"/>    not known <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>    unclear <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><i>P. macrocephalus</i> occurring in UK waters are likely to be part of a wider North Atlantic population whose total current size is unknown. The population was almost certainly reduced by whaling (Reid <i>et al.</i> 2003) and it is not known if recovery has occurred or not, although this seems likely (Evans, 1997).</p> <p>Surveys from the 1980s indicated the north-east Atlantic population estimate as 6,013 individuals (cv = 0.32) (Whitehead, 2002). For the European Atlantic, CODA estimated the offshore abundance to be 2100 (95% CI: 400 – 3100) in July 2007 (CODA, 2009). Work is ongoing to develop abundance estimates for the North Atlantic by combining the T-NASS, CODA and SCANS II survey estimates. Results are likely to be available in 2012. In 2009, 395 UK strandings of cetaceans included three sperm whales, with 24 having been recorded overall during the period 2005–2009 (Deaville &amp; Jepson 2009).</p>
2b	<p>Summarise information on distribution (if known):</p> <p>increasing <input type="checkbox"/>    decreasing <input type="checkbox"/>    stable <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>    not known <input type="checkbox"/>    unclear <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><i>P. macrocephalus</i> occurs to the north and west of the British Isles and Ireland mainly in waters deeper than 500m such as the Faroe-Shetland Channel and Rockhall Trough (Reid <i>et al.</i> 2003; Weir <i>et al.</i> 2001). Very occasionally they occur on the continental shelf, particularly in winter (Evans <i>et al.</i> 2003). They have been recorded in UK waters in all months of the year, with a peak in mid summer (Charif &amp; Clark 2000, 2009; Weir <i>et al.</i> 2001).</p>
3	<p>Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):</p> <p>Research <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Identification and establishment of protected areas <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Monitoring <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>As for <i>Balaenoptera borealis</i></p> <p>Education / awareness rising <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Species protection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p><i>P. macrocephalus</i> is included in the grouped Species Action Plan for toothed whales within the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (<a href="http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=339">http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=339</a>), although implementation has now been devolved to individual countries (see below).</p> <p>Control hunting / poaching <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>As for <i>Balaenoptera borealis</i></p> <p>Species restoration <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Habitat protection <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Habitat restoration <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Other <input type="checkbox"/></p>
4	<p>If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?</p> <p>N/A</p>
5	<p>Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:</p> <p><i>P. macrocephalus</i> was maintained as a priority species following the Species and Habitats Review in 2007 (<a href="http://www.ukbap.org.uk/NewPriorityList.aspx">http://www.ukbap.org.uk/NewPriorityList.aspx</a>). However, any continued implementation of the existing UK BAP Grouped Species Action Plan (<a href="http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=339">http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=339</a>) is devolved to individual countries (England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland) and, for cetaceans, will focus on meeting obligations under the Habitats Directive and EU 812/2004 in particular.</p>

Miscellaneous information or comments on Appendix I marine mammals in general:

Several organisations, including the Sea Mammal Research Unit, the Joint Nature Conservation Committee, the Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science, the Agri-Food and Biosciences Institute of Northern Ireland and Marine Scotland's Marine Laboratory collaborate to provide monitoring data for cetacean species in the UK. Funding is provided by Defra and the Scottish Government.

Monitoring initiatives have included, for example, SCANS-II (<http://biology.st-andrews.ac.uk/scans2/>) and CODA (<http://biology.st-andrews.ac.uk/coda/>). In accordance with Article 11 of the Habitats Directive, the development of a strategic monitoring and surveillance programme for cetaceans is being pursued in order to provide an ability to undertake systematic assessments. Such a programme is currently under development by the Joint Nature Conservation Committee as part of the UK Marine Monitoring and Assessment Strategy (UKMMAS), through collaboration with the other Countryside Agencies and the Sea Mammal Research Unit. The programme will take a 'natural' population approach and the Joint Nature Conservation Committee is therefore discussing how to take an internationally coordinated approach with other Member States through ICES and ASCOBANS. Mechanisms are being developed that will enable as much of the cetacean surveillance undertaken in European waters by agencies, research bodies and the voluntary sector to be included and used in the conservation status assessments through Joint Cetacean Protocol (JCP), a web-based portal for effort-related sightings data.

Surveying and monitoring has been undertaken in Welsh waters for various species including bottlenose dolphin, harbour porpoise, Risso's dolphin and baleen whales. In Scotland, a variety of projects are ongoing focusing on abundance, stock structure and diet of killer whales, distribution and habitat preferences of white beaked dolphins, and the distribution, abundance and population structure of bottlenose dolphins. In England, assessing distribution and abundance of white beaked dolphins is underway off the Northumberland coast. The Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA) has implemented a systematic cetacean monitoring programme, with monthly shore-based effort watches now conducted from 12 key sites using a standard monitoring methodology. This provides data from inshore waters to address local management issues and the potential identification of SACs in future years.

Whaling is illegal in UK waters (Fisheries Act 1981). The UK is a member of the International Whaling Commission (<http://www.iwcoffice.org/index.htm>), and supports the moratorium on commercial whaling. The UK has also been working towards placing the issue of environmental threats to cetaceans permanently on the IWC agenda and to ensure that international trade in whale products is prohibited.



### 3.2 Questions on specific Appendix I marine turtles

In the following section, using the table format below, please fill in each Appendix I marine turtle species for which your country is considered to be a Range State. Please complete each table as appropriate, providing information in summary form. Where appropriate, please cross-reference to information already provided in national reports that have been submitted under other conventions (e.g. Convention on Biological Diversity, Ramsar Convention, CITES). (Attach annexes as necessary.)

<i>Species name Dermochelys coriacea</i> – Common Name(s) <b>Leatherback turtle</b>	
1	<p>Please provide published distribution reference:</p> <p>Brongersma, J. D. 1972. European Atlantic turtles. <i>Zoologische Verhandelingen (Leiden)</i> 12: 1-318.</p> <p>Deaville, R. &amp; Jepson, P.D. (Eds.). 2009. CSIP - Annual Report for the period 1st January – 31st December 2009 (Contract number CR0364). Institute of Zoology, Zoological Society of London (ZSL), the Scottish Agricultural College, Inverness (SAC), the Natural History Museum (NHM) and Marine Environmental Monitoring (MEM). See <a href="http://www.cwtstrandings.org/MSN_Reports/CSIP_Annual_Report_2009.pdf">http://www.cwtstrandings.org/MSN_Reports/CSIP_Annual_Report_2009.pdf</a></p> <p>Gaywood, M.J. 1997. Marine turtles in British and Irish waters. <i>British Wildlife</i> 9: 69-78.</p> <p>Godley, B.J., Gaywood, M.J., Law, R.J., McCarthy, C.J., McKenzie, C., Patterson, I.A.P., Penrose R.S., Reid R.J. &amp; Ross, H.M. 1998. Patterns of marine turtle mortality in British Waters (1992-1996) with reference to tissue contaminant levels. <i>Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the U. K.</i> 78: 973-984.</p> <p>Houghton, J.D.R., Doyle, T.K., Wilson, M.W., Davenport J. &amp; Hays, G.C. 2006. Jellyfish aggregations and leatherback turtle foraging patterns in a temperate coastal environment. <i>Ecology</i> 87: 1967–1972.</p> <p>Witt, M. J., Broderick, A.C., Johns, D.J., Martin, C., Penrose, R., Hoogmoed, M.S. &amp; Godley, B.J. 2007. Prey landscapes help identify potential foraging habitats for leatherback turtles in the northeast Atlantic. <i>Mar. Ecol. Progr. Ser.</i> 337: 231-244.</p>
2a	<p>Summarise information on population size (if known):</p> <p>increasing <input type="checkbox"/>    decreasing <input type="checkbox"/>    stable <input type="checkbox"/>    not known <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>    unclear <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Global nesting population size was estimated at around 35,000 females in 1995 (Spotila <i>et al.</i> 1996): about 80% of these were recorded from nesting sites in the Atlantic. However, at present, information is too vague to estimate what proportion of individuals nesting in the Atlantic are likely to use British waters as foraging grounds.</p> <p>The primary source of information in the UK is the database ‘TURTLE’ which contains all records of strandings and sightings since the 18th century; it is collated and regularly updated by Marine Environmental Monitoring as part of the UK Cetacean Strandings Investigation Programme (CSIP) (<a href="http://www.ukstrandings.org">www.ukstrandings.org</a>). Data in the ‘TURTLE’ database are from opportunistic sightings with no associated measure of effort and therefore cannot be used to estimate population size.</p> <p>The ‘TURTLE’ database contains 762 records of <i>D. coriacea</i> for UK waters (1748-2010). Records at sea make up the largest proportion with the remainder being stranded animals; the majority of individuals are recorded alive (Penrose <i>et al.</i> 2010). From ten stranded marine turtles reported in 2009, two were leatherback turtles, and 25 individuals of this species have been recorded during the period 2005–2009 (Deaville &amp; Jepson 2009).</p>
2b	<p>Summarise information on distribution (if known):</p> <p>increasing <input type="checkbox"/>    decreasing <input type="checkbox"/>    stable <input type="checkbox"/>    not known <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>    unclear <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><i>D. coriacea</i> is a rare but nevertheless regular visitor to the UK during the summer months (Brongersma 1972; Gaywood 1972; Godley <i>et al.</i> 1998). Recent studies have suggested that the waters of the UK represent the northerly limit of routine seasonal foraging migrations (McMahon &amp; Hays 2006; Witt <i>et al.</i> 2007). The TURTLE database contains records from all around the UK; greatest concentrations of sightings and strandings are off Cornwall, Wales and in the Solway Firth, while the least are in the Channel and North Sea. A strong seasonal pattern is observed with most sightings occurring during the summer months.</p>

3	<p>Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):</p> <p>Research <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Associations between <i>D. coriacea</i> and jellyfish concentrations have been reported and are the focus of current research interest (Houghton <i>et al.</i> 2006; Witt <i>et al.</i> 2007).</p> <p>Identification and establishment of protected areas <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Monitoring <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Since 2001, marine turtles have been included in the Cetacean Strandings Investigation Programme, funded by Defra.</p> <p>Education / awareness rising <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Species protection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p><i>D. coriacea</i> is included within the Grouped Species Action Plan for marine turtles within the UK Biodiversity Action Plan <a href="http://www.ukbap.org.uk/ukplans.aspx?ID=335">http://www.ukbap.org.uk/ukplans.aspx?ID=335</a>.</p> <p>Protected under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 and the Conservation (Natural Habitats &amp; c.) Regulations 1994.</p> <p>Control hunting / poaching <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Species restoration <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Habitat protection <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Habitat restoration <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Other <input type="checkbox"/></p>
4	<p>If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?</p> <p>N/A</p>
5	<p>Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:</p> <p><i>D. coriacea</i> was maintained as a priority species following the Species and Habitats Review in 2007 (<a href="http://www.ukbap.org.uk/NewPriorityList.aspx">http://www.ukbap.org.uk/NewPriorityList.aspx</a>). However, any continued implementation of the existing UK BAP Grouped Species Action Plan (<a href="http://www.ukbap.org.uk/ukplans.aspx?ID=335">http://www.ukbap.org.uk/ukplans.aspx?ID=335</a>) is devolved to individual countries (England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland).</p>

Miscellaneous information or comments on Appendix I marine turtles in general:

None.

## 4 TERRESTRIAL MAMMALS (OTHER THAN BATS)

### 4.1 General questions on Appendix I terrestrial mammals (other than bats)

1	Is the taking of all Appendix I terrestrial mammals (other than bats) prohibited by the national implementing legislation cited in Table I(a) (General Information)? If <i>other</i> legislation is relevant, please provide details:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
1a	If the taking of Appendix I terrestrial mammals (other than bats) is prohibited by law, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition? If Yes, please provide details (Include the date on which the exception was notified to the CMS Secretariat pursuant to CMS Article III(7)):	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
2	Identify any obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I terrestrial mammals (other than bats):		
	Lack of information <input type="checkbox"/>	By-catch <input type="checkbox"/>	
	Habitat fragmentation <input type="checkbox"/>	Electrocution <input type="checkbox"/>	
	Wind turbines <input type="checkbox"/>	Poaching <input type="checkbox"/>	
	Insufficient legislation <input type="checkbox"/>	Lack of trans-boundary management <input type="checkbox"/>	
	Poor communication amongst Range States <input type="checkbox"/>	Man-made barriers <input type="checkbox"/>	
	Climate change and drought <input type="checkbox"/>		
	Other threats to migration (please provide details)		
2a	What actions are being undertaken to overcome these obstacles? N/A		
2b	Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken. N/A		
2c	What assistance, if any, does your country require in order to overcome these obstacles? N/A		
3	What are the major threats to Appendix I terrestrial mammals (transcending mere obstacles to migration)?		
	Lack of information <input type="checkbox"/>	Habitat fragmentation <input type="checkbox"/>	
	Poaching <input type="checkbox"/>	Insufficient legislation <input type="checkbox"/>	
	Illegal trade <input type="checkbox"/>	Other (please specify)	
3a	What actions have been taken to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger species of terrestrial mammal (other than bats) beyond actions to prevent disruption to migrating behaviour? N/A		
3b	Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken. N/A		
3c	Describe any factors which limit action being taken in this regard: N/A		
3d	What assistance/measures, if any, does your country require to overcome these factors? N/A		

## 4.2 Questions on specific Appendix I terrestrial mammals (other than bats)

In the following section, using the table format below, please fill in each Appendix I terrestrial mammal species (other than bats) for which your country is considered to be a Range State. Please complete each table as appropriate, providing information in summary form. Where appropriate, please cross-reference to information already provided in national reports that have been submitted under other conventions (e.g. Convention on Biological Diversity, Ramsar Convention, CITES). (Attach annexes as necessary.)

<i>Species name</i> – Common Name(s)	
1	Please provide published distribution reference:
2a	Summarise information on population size (if known): increasing <input type="checkbox"/> decreasing <input type="checkbox"/> stable <input type="checkbox"/> not known <input type="checkbox"/> unclear <input type="checkbox"/>
2b	Summarise information on distribution (if known): increasing <input type="checkbox"/> decreasing <input type="checkbox"/> stable <input type="checkbox"/> not known <input type="checkbox"/> unclear <input type="checkbox"/>
3	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available): Research <input type="checkbox"/> Identification and establishment of protected areas <input type="checkbox"/> Monitoring <input type="checkbox"/> Education / awareness rising <input type="checkbox"/> Species protection <input type="checkbox"/> Control hunting / poaching <input type="checkbox"/> Species restoration <input type="checkbox"/> Habitat protection <input type="checkbox"/> Habitat restoration <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/>
4	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?
5	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species?

Miscellaneous information or comments on Appendix I terrestrial mammals (other than bats) in general:

## 5. BATS

### 5.1 General questions on Appendix I bats

1	Is the taking of all Appendix I bats prohibited by the national implementing legislation cited in Table I(a) (General Information)? If <i>other</i> legislation is relevant, please provide details:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
1a	If the taking of Appendix I bats is prohibited by law, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition? If Yes, please provide details (Include the date on which the exception was notified to the CMS Secretariat pursuant to CMS Article III(7)):	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
2	Identify any obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I bats: Vandalism of bat caves <input type="checkbox"/> Other threats to migration (please provide details)	
2a	What actions are being undertaken to overcome these obstacles? N/A	
2b	Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken. N/A	
2c	What assistance, if any, does your country require in order to overcome these obstacles? N/A	
3	What are the major threats to Appendix I bats (transcending mere obstacles to migration)? Pollution <input type="checkbox"/> Habitat fragmentation and loss <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify)	
3a	What actions have been taken to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger species of bats beyond actions to prevent disruption to migrating behaviour? N/A	
3b	Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken. N/A	
3c	Describe any factors that may limit action being taken in this regard: N/A	
3d	What assistance/measures, if any, does your country require to overcome these factors? N/A	

## 5.2 Questions on specific Appendix I bat species

**In the following section, using the table format below, please fill in each Appendix I bat species for which your country is considered to be a Range State. Please complete each table as appropriate, providing information in summary form. Where appropriate, please cross-reference to information already provided in national reports that have been submitted under other conventions (e.g. Convention on Biological Diversity, Ramsar Convention, CITES). (Attach annexes as necessary.)**

<i>Species name</i> – Common Name(s)	
1	Please provide published distribution reference:
2a	Summarise information on population size (if known): increasing <input type="checkbox"/> decreasing <input type="checkbox"/> stable <input type="checkbox"/> not known <input type="checkbox"/> unclear <input type="checkbox"/>
2c	Summarise information on trends (if known): increasing <input type="checkbox"/> decreasing <input type="checkbox"/> stable <input type="checkbox"/> not known <input type="checkbox"/> unclear <input type="checkbox"/>
2c	Summarise information on distribution (if known): increasing <input type="checkbox"/> decreasing <input type="checkbox"/> stable <input type="checkbox"/> not known <input type="checkbox"/> unclear <input type="checkbox"/>
3	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):  Research <input type="checkbox"/> Identification and establishment of protected areas <input type="checkbox"/> Monitoring <input type="checkbox"/> Education / awareness rising <input type="checkbox"/> Species protection <input type="checkbox"/> Control hunting / poaching <input type="checkbox"/> Species restoration <input type="checkbox"/> Habitat protection <input type="checkbox"/> Habitat restoration <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/>
4	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?
5	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

Miscellaneous information or comments on Appendix I terrestrial mammals (other than bats) in general:

## 6. OTHER TAXA

### 6.1 General questions on Appendix I species belonging to other taxa

1	Identify the Ministry, agency/department, or organisation responsible for leading actions relating to Appendix I listed species belonging to taxa not included in sections 1-5 above: Sharks - Defra
2	Is the taking of all Appendix I species belonging to taxa not included in sections 1-5 above, prohibited by the national legislation listed as being implementing legislation in Table I(a) (General Information)? <span style="float: right;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</span> If <i>other</i> legislation is relevant, please provide details:
2a	If the taking of Appendix I species belonging to taxa not included in sections 1-5 above is prohibited by law, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition? <span style="float: right;"><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</span> If Yes, please provide details (Include the date on which the exception was notified to the CMS Secretariat pursuant to CMS Article III(7)):
3	Identify any obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I species belonging to taxa not included in sections 1-5 above: Lack of legislation <input type="checkbox"/> Other threats to migration (please provide details)
3a	What actions are being undertaken to overcome these obstacles? Sharks – No significant obstacles to migration identified.
3b	Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken. Sharks – N/A.
3c	What assistance, if any, does your country require in order to overcome these obstacles? Sharks – N/A.
4	What are the major threats to Appendix I species belonging to taxa not included in sections 1-5 above (transcending mere obstacles to migration)? Other (please specify) Sharks – Capture in directed and by-catch fisheries remain as potential threats to at least some populations. Shark meat is consumed in many countries in Europe and worldwide. There is also huge demand for shark fins for shark fin soup from Asia, as well as heavy demand for cartilage from sharks for use in some forms of herbal medicine. Additional threats include boat collisions from leisure and commercial craft, and the potential impacts of offshore developments, including renewable energy installations.
4a	What actions have been taken to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger species belonging to taxa not included in section 1-5 above beyond actions to prevent disruption to migrating behaviour? Sharks – The European Community's <i>Plan of Action for Sharks, Skates, Rays and Chimaeras</i> was released on the 6 February 2009. The Plan is not a Regulation; it is a framework document that sets out a range of potential measures (both mandatory and voluntary) to be implemented at Member State or European Community level and within Regional Fisheries Management Organisations. The European Commission has committed to introducing a number of the measures through new legislative proposals, or by amending existing legislation. The Critically Endangered (on the IUCN red list of threatened species) spurdog and porbeagle (listed on CMS Appendix II), along with other elasmobranchs of conservation concern, have been protected Europe-wide through prohibitions on their retention and landing. In January 2011, a <i>Shark, Skate and Ray Conservation Plan</i> was released by Defra, outlining the work that Defra have undertaken, and will continue to undertake, for all elasmobranch species (See: <a href="http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/marine/documents/interim2/shark-conservation-plan.pdf">http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/marine/documents/interim2/shark-conservation-plan.pdf</a> ).
4b	Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken. Sharks – Progress will be reported in the next UK report to CMS.

4c	Describe any factors that may limit action being taken in this regard: Sharks – N/A.
4d	What assistance, if any, does your country require to overcome these factors? Sharks – N/A.

## 6.2 Questions on specific Appendix I species belonging to other taxa

In the following section, using the table format below, please fill in each Appendix I species belonging to taxa not included in sections 1-5 above, for which your country is considered to be a Range State. Please complete each table as appropriate, providing information in summary form. Where appropriate, please cross-reference to information already provided in national reports that have been submitted under other conventions (e.g. Convention on Biological Diversity, Ramsar Convention, CITES). (Attach annexes as necessary.)

<i>Species name</i> <b>Cetorhinus maximus</b> – Common Name(s) <b>Basking shark</b>	
1	<p>Please provide published distribution reference:</p> <p>Bloomfield, A. &amp; Solandt, J-L. 2007. <i>The Marine Conservation Society Basking Shark Watch: 20-year report (1987-2006)</i>. MCS, Ross-on-Wye.</p> <p>Cotton, P.A., Sims, D.W., Fanshawe, S. &amp; Chadwick, M. 2005. The effects of climate variability on zooplankton and basking shark (<i>Cetorhinus maximus</i>) relative abundance off southwest Britain. <i>Fisheries Oceanography</i> 14: 151-155.</p> <p>Deaville, R. &amp; Jepson, P.D. (Eds.). 2009. CSIP - Annual Report for the period 1st January – 31st December 2009 (Contract number CR0364). Institute of Zoology, Zoological Society of London (ZSL), the Scottish Agricultural College, Inverness (SAC), the Natural History Museum (NHM) and Marine Environmental Monitoring (MEM). See: <a href="http://www.cwtstrandings.org/MSN_Reports/CSIP_Annual_Report_2009.pdf">http://www.cwtstrandings.org/MSN_Reports/CSIP_Annual_Report_2009.pdf</a></p> <p>Gore, M.A., Rowat, D., Hall, J., Gell, F.R. &amp; Ormond, R.F. 2008. Transatlantic migration and deep mid-ocean diving by basking shark. <i>Biol. Lett.</i> doi 10.1098/rsbl.2008.0147.</p> <p>JNCC. 2007. UK Biodiversity Action Plans: Basking Shark. Peterborough: JNCC. <a href="http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=203">http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=203</a>; <a href="http://www.ukbap-reporting.org.uk/plans/national_plan.asp?S=basking+shark&amp;L=&amp;O=&amp;SAP={EFE9E2AD-AAD3-4D2E-AEDB-48AA681630D0}&amp;HAP=&amp;submitted=1&amp;flipLang=&amp;txtLogout=&amp;radiobutton=radiobutton">http://www.ukbap-reporting.org.uk/plans/national_plan.asp?S=basking+shark&amp;L=&amp;O=&amp;SAP={EFE9E2AD-AAD3-4D2E-AEDB-48AA681630D0}&amp;HAP=&amp;submitted=1&amp;flipLang=&amp;txtLogout=&amp;radiobutton=radiobutton</a></p> <p>Mancusi, C., Clo, S., Affronte, M., Bradai, M.N., Hemida, F., Serena, F., Soldo, A. &amp; Vacchi, M. 2005. On the presence of basking shark (<i>Cetorhinus maximus</i>) in the Mediterranean Sea. <i>Cybium</i> 29: 399-405.</p> <p>National Biodiversity Network Gateway: Basking Shark. <a href="http://data.nbn.org.uk/searchengine/search.jsp?searchTerm=Cetorhinus+maximus&amp;tab=1&amp;pg=1">http://data.nbn.org.uk/searchengine/search.jsp?searchTerm=Cetorhinus+maximus&amp;tab=1&amp;pg=1</a></p> <p>Sims, D.W., Southall, E.J., Richardson, A.J., Reid, P.C. &amp; Metcalfe, J.D. 2003. Seasonal movements and behaviour of basking sharks from archival tagging: no evidence of winter hibernation. <i>Marine Ecology Progress Series</i> 248: 187-196.</p> <p>Skomal, G.B., Zeeman, S.I., Chisholm, J.H., Summers, E.L., Walsh, H.J., McMahon, K.W. &amp; Thorrold, S.R. 2009. Transequatorial migrations by basking sharks in the Western Atlantic Ocean. <i>Current Biology</i> doi:10.1016/j.cub.2009.04.019</p> <p>Southhall, E.J., Sims, D.W., Metcalfe, J.D., Doyle, J.I., Fanshawe, S., Lacey, C., Shrimpton, J., Solandt, J.L. &amp; Speedie, C.D. 2005. Spatial distribution patterns of basking sharks on the European shelf: preliminary comparison of satellite-tag geolocation, survey and public sightings data. <i>Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom</i> 85: 1083-1088.</p>
2a	<p>Summarise information on population size (if known):</p> <p>increasing <input type="checkbox"/>    decreasing <input type="checkbox"/>    stable <input type="checkbox"/>    not known <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>    unclear <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Detailed records for basking sharks are only available for a few areas and whilst localised surveys have provided minimum estimates for specific sites, not enough is known about movements and site fidelity to obtain an accurate and realistic population estimate. Furthermore, it is difficult to relate surface sightings to actual population size.</p> <p>Available evidence over longer time periods suggests fluctuations in summer incursions and numbers of basking sharks are unpredictable, probably on account of inter-annual variations in observer effort, weather and other factors determining the probability of sightings in addition to population trends themselves.</p> <p>During a 20 year monitoring programme (1987-2006), the number of basking shark sightings reported to the Marine Conservation Society has alternated between years, but the trend is one of increasing numbers, with the highest ever number reported in 2006 – 2275 sightings (Bloomfield &amp; Solandt 2007). Basking shark strandings are recorded as part of the Cetacean Strandings Investigation Programme (<a href="http://www.ukstrandings.org">www.ukstrandings.org</a>) with 25 occurrences in the UK during the period 2005–2009 with a relatively large number of strandings in 2009: seven overall, five from England and two from Scotland (Deaville &amp; Jepson 2009).</p>

2b	<p>Summarise information on distribution (if known):</p> <p>increasing <input type="checkbox"/> decreasing <input type="checkbox"/> stable <input type="checkbox"/> not known <input type="checkbox"/> unclear <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Although widely distributed in both hemispheres, basking sharks appear to be most regularly recorded in the coastal areas of the UK with seasonally persistent tidal fronts (e.g. western Scotland, Clyde area, central Irish Sea and the western approaches to the English Channel).</p> <p>Basking sharks are mainly recorded in surface waters from April to September, when mostly immature females are seen. In late summer, they are thought to disperse offshore. The winter distribution and the location of pregnant females year-round remains unknown, but is thought to be in deep water.</p> <p>Public sightings of the species and reports from effort-based watches (e.g. MCS, Seawatch SW and The Wildlife Trusts Basking Shark Survey) appear to show large numbers of sharks in known hotspots – the Southwest coast of England from the Isles of Scilly to Dorset; the Southwest coast of the Isle of Man; and Western Scotland.</p>
3	<p>Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):</p> <p>Research <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Scientific telemetry studies have shown the UK population to be highly migratory, with individual sharks undertaking movements which take them from English - French - EC - international - Irish - Scottish waters within 2 months (e.g. Sims <i>et al.</i> 2003). Visual records are contributed to the European Basking Shark Photo-identification Project (EBSPiP) which uses photographs to trace basking shark movements (<a href="http://www.baskingsharks.org/content.asp?did=26584">http://www.baskingsharks.org/content.asp?did=26584</a> ).</p> <p>Identification and establishment of protected areas <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Monitoring <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>A variety of local and regional monitoring schemes focused on this species continue including the Wildlife Trust's 'Basking Shark Watch', which was commenced in 1987. Basking shark sightings from a range of sources are routinely collated for presentation on sites such as the NBN Gateway (<a href="http://data.nbn.org.uk/searchengine/search.jsp?searchTerm=Cetorhinus+maximus&amp;tab=1&amp;pg=1">http://data.nbn.org.uk/searchengine/search.jsp?searchTerm=Cetorhinus+maximus&amp;tab=1&amp;pg=1</a>) and the basking shark project site (<a href="http://www.baskingsharks.org/content.asp?did=26782">http://www.baskingsharks.org/content.asp?did=26782</a>).</p> <p>Education / awareness rising <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Several basking shark codes of conduct have been made available (e.g. <a href="http://www.baskingsharks.org">www.baskingsharks.org</a>; <a href="http://www.mcsuk.org/downloads/wildlife/basking_sharks/Basking_Shark_Code_of_Conduct_Poster.pdf">http://www.mcsuk.org/downloads/wildlife/basking_sharks/Basking_Shark_Code_of_Conduct_Poster.pdf</a>), targeted at boat handlers and others and designed to reduce the risk of killing, injury or harassment. Greater awareness of the basking shark amongst the general public has been achieved through the production of posters and educational booklets.</p> <p>Species protection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>The basking shark is protected under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. Listing of the species makes it an offence to intentionally kill, injure, take, possess, or trade in this species. The basking shark is a Priority Species within the UK Biodiversity Action Plan.</p> <p>The basking shark is listed on Appendix II of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), meaning that any trade is carefully monitored to prevent the threat of extinction.</p> <p>Control hunting / poaching <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>European shark fisheries are managed under the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP). Following many years of overexploitation, the Commission has also afforded the highest level of protection to some species, including the basking shark, prohibiting them from being targeted, retained on board or landed.</p> <p>Species restoration <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Habitat protection <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Habitat restoration <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Other <input type="checkbox"/></p>
4	<p>If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?</p> <p>N/A</p>
5	<p>Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:</p> <p><i>C. maximus</i> was maintained as a priority species following the Species and Habitats Review in 2007 (<a href="http://www.ukbap.org.uk/NewPriorityList.aspx">http://www.ukbap.org.uk/NewPriorityList.aspx</a>). However, any continued implementation of the existing UK</p>

BAP Species Action Plan (<http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=203>) is devolved to individual countries (England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland).

Miscellaneous information or comments on Appendix I other species in general:

None.

## 7 LISTING OF OTHER ENDANGERED MIGRATORY SPECIES IN APPENDIX I

1	<p>Is your country a Range State for any other endangered migratory species<sup>1</sup> not currently listed in Appendix I? <span style="float: right;"><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</span></p> <p>If Yes, please provide details:</p> <p>N.B.: States in which a species occurs as a vagrant (i.e. not "on its normal migration route") should not be treated as Range States. Please refer to Article 1 of the Convention for clarification.</p>
1a	<p>Is your country taking any steps to propose listing any of these species? <span style="float: right;"><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</span></p> <p>If Yes, please provide details:</p>
1b	<p>What assistance/measures, if any, does your country require to initiate the listing of these species?</p> <p>N/A</p>

<sup>1</sup> according to the latest IUCN red data list

### III. Appendix II Species

#### 1. INFORMATION ON APPENDIX II SPECIES

Information pertaining to the conservation of Appendix II species that are the object of CMS Agreements will have been provided in periodic Party reports to those instruments. It will suffice therefore to reference (below), and preferably append, a copy of the latest report that has been submitted to the Secretariat of each of the Agreement/MoUs to which your country is a Party.

<b>WADDEN SEA SEALS (1991)</b>	
Date of last report: N/A	Period covered:
<b>SIBERIAN CRANE MoU (1993/1999)</b>	
Date of last report: N/A	Period covered:
<b>EUROBATS (1994)</b>	
Date of last report: 2010	Period covered: 2006-2009 <a href="http://www.eurobats.org/documents/pdf/National_Reports/nat_rep_UK_2010.pdf">http://www.eurobats.org/documents/pdf/National_Reports/nat_rep_UK_2010.pdf</a>
<b>ASCOBANS (1994)</b>	
Date of last report: 2010	Period covered: 2009 <a href="http://www.ascobans.org/index0502.html">http://www.ascobans.org/index0502.html</a>
<b>SLENDER-BILLED CURLEW MoU (1994)</b>	
Date of last report: N/A	Period covered:
<b>MARINE TURTLES – AFRICA MoU (1999)</b>	
Date of last report:	Period covered: Non-signatory Range State thus UK reports not submitted.
<b>AEWA (1999)</b>	
Date of last report: 2008	Period covered: 2005-2008 <a href="http://www.unep-awea.org/meetings/en/mop/mop4_docs/national_reports/pdf/united_kingdom2008.pdf">http://www.unep-awea.org/meetings/en/mop/mop4_docs/national_reports/pdf/united_kingdom2008.pdf</a>
<b>ACCOBAMS (2001)</b>	
Date of last report:	Period covered: Non-party Range State so reports not submitted.
<b>GREAT BUSTARD MoU (2001)</b>	
Date of last report: N/A	Period covered:
<b>MARINE TURTLES – INDIAN OCEAN / SOUTHEAST ASIA MoU (2001)</b>	
Date of last report: 2009	Period covered: Ongoing <a href="http://www.ioseaturtles.org/report.php">http://www.ioseaturtles.org/report.php</a>
<b>ALBATROSSES AND PETRELS (2001)</b>	
Date of last report: 2010	Period covered: Ongoing <a href="http://www.acap.aq/english/english/advisory-committee/ac5">http://www.acap.aq/english/english/advisory-committee/ac5</a>
<b>BUKHARA DEER MoU (2002)</b>	
Date of last report: N/A	Period covered:
<b>AQUATIC WARBLER MoU (2003)</b>	
Date of last report: 2006	Period covered: 2003-2006 <a href="http://www.cms.int/species/aquatic_warbler/meetings/pdf/Inf_03_11_NationalReport_UK.pdf">http://www.cms.int/species/aquatic_warbler/meetings/pdf/Inf_03_11_NationalReport_UK.pdf</a>

<b>AFRICAN ELEPHANT MoU (2005)</b>	
Date of last report: N/A	Period covered:
<b>PACIFIC ISLANDS CETACEANS (2006)</b>	
Date of last report:	Period covered: National reports not yet requested.
<b>MEDITERRANEAN MONK SEAL (2007)</b>	
Date of last report: N/A	Period covered:
<b>DUGONG (2007)</b>	
Date of last report: N/A	Date of last report:
<b>GORILLAS AGREEMENT (2008)</b>	
Date of last report: N/A	Period covered:
<b>WEST AFRICAN AQUATIC MAMMALS (2008)</b>	
Date of last report: N/A	Period covered:
<b>MIGRATORY RAPTORS (2008)</b>	
Date of last report:	Period covered: National reports not yet requested.
<b>HIGH ANDEAN FLAMINGOS (2008)</b>	
Date of last report: N/A	Period covered:
<b>SHARKS (2010)</b>	
Date of last report: Not yet a signatory	Period covered: National reports not yet requested.

## 2. QUESTIONS ON CMS AGREEMENTS

### 2.1 Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to birds

1	In the current reporting period, has your country <b>initiated</b> the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the conservation needs of Appendix II bird species? If Yes, what is the current state of development?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
2	In the current reporting period, has your country <b>participated</b> in the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II bird species? If Yes, please provide details: The UK (with the United Arab Emirates), co-sponsored the development of the MoU on Migratory Raptors which was concluded in Abu Dhabi in November 2008.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
3	If your country has initiated or is participating in the development of a new Agreement or Memorandum of Understanding, what assistance, if any, does your country require in order to initiate or participate in the instrument's development? N/A	
4	Is the development of any CMS Agreement for birds, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future? If Yes, please provide details:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

### 2.2 Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to marine mammals

1	In the current reporting period, has your country <b>initiated</b> the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the conservation needs of Appendix II marine mammal species? If Yes, what is the current state of development?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
2	In the current reporting period, has your country <b>participated</b> in the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II marine mammal species? If Yes, please provide details:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
3	If your country has initiated or is participating in the development of a new Agreement or Memorandum of Understanding, what assistance, if any, does your country require in order to initiate or participate in the instrument's development? N/A	
4	Is the development of any CMS Agreement for marine mammals, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future? If Yes, please provide details:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

### 2.3 Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to marine turtles

1	In the current reporting period, has your country <b>initiated</b> the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the conservation needs of Appendix II marine turtles? If Yes, what is the current state of development?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
2	In the current reporting period, has your country <b>participated</b> in the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II marine turtles? If Yes, please provide details:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
3	If your country has initiated or is participating in the development of a new Agreement or Memorandum of Understanding, what assistance, if any, does your country require in order to initiate or participate in the instrument's development? N/A	
4	Is the development of any CMS Agreement for marine turtles, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future? If Yes, please provide details:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

**2.4 Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to terrestrial mammals (other than bats)**

1	In the current reporting period, has your country <b>initiated</b> the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the conservation needs of Appendix II terrestrial mammal species (other than bats)? If Yes, what is the current state of development?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
2	In the current reporting period, has your country <b>participated</b> in the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II terrestrial mammal species (other than bats)? If Yes, please provide details:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
3	If your country has initiated or is participating in the development of a new Agreement or Memorandum of Understanding, what assistance, if any, does your country require in order to initiate or participate in the instrument's development? N/A		
4	Is the development of any CMS Agreement for terrestrial mammals (other than bats), including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future? If Yes, please provide details:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

**2.5 Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to bats**

1	In the current reporting period, has your country <b>initiated</b> the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the conservation needs of Appendix II bat species? If Yes, what is the current state of development?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
2	In the current reporting period, has your country <b>participated</b> in the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II bat species? If Yes, please provide details:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
3	If your country has initiated or is participating in the development of a new Agreement or Memorandum of Understanding, what assistance, if any, does your country require in order to initiate or participate in the instrument's development? N/A		
4	Is the development of any CMS Agreement for bats, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the future? If Yes, please provide details:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

**2.6 QUESTIONS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW CMS AGREEMENTS RELATING TO OTHER TAXA**

1	In the current reporting period, has your country <b>initiated</b> the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the conservation needs of Appendix II species belonging to taxa not included in sections 1-6 above? If Yes, what is the current state of development?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
2	In the current reporting period, has your country <b>participated</b> in the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of species belonging to taxa not included in sections 1-6 above? If Yes, please provide details:  The UK participated in three meetings to develop and agree the MoU for migratory sharks: the first in Mahe in 2007; the second in Rome in 2008; and a third in Manila in 2010, where this MoU was finalised and signed. The MoU commenced on 1 March 2010, the requisite number of signatures (ten) having been achieved in Manila at the end of the negotiations. The UK has yet to ratify this MoU but aims to do so before the first meeting of parties.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
3	If your country has initiated or is participating in the development of a new Agreement or Memorandum of Understanding, what assistance, if any, does your country require in order to initiate or participate in the instrument's development?  None.		

4	Is the development of any CMS Agreement for other taxa, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future? If Yes, please provide details:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
---	---	------------------------------	--

### 3. LISTING OF MIGRATORY SPECIES IN APPENDIX II

1	Is your country a Range State for any migratory species that has an unfavourable conservation status, but is <u>not</u> currently listed in Appendix II and could benefit from the conclusion of an Agreement for its conservation? If Yes, please provide details:  The available evidence does not indicate that this is necessary. The UK considers that the results of the CMS Future Shape Working Group need to be agreed through COP 10, before considering the development of any further Agreements.  N.B.: States in which a species occurs as a vagrant (i.e. not "on its normal migration route") should not be treated as Range States. Please refer to Article 1 of the Convention for clarification.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
1a	Is your country taking any steps to propose the listing of this/these species in Appendix II? If Yes, please provide details:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
1b	What assistance, if any, does your country require to initiate the listing of this/these species?  N/A		

## IV. National and Regional Priorities

1	<p>What priority does your country assign to the conservation and, where applicable, sustainable use of migratory species in comparison to other biodiversity-related issues</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Low <input type="checkbox"/> Medium <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High
2	<p>Are migratory species and their habitats addressed by your country's national biodiversity strategy or action plan?</p> <p>As well as delivering action for migratory species for the UK as a whole through the UK Biodiversity Action Plan <a href="http://www.ukbap.org.uk">www.ukbap.org.uk</a>, country level strategies also address migratory species and their habitats on a country-by-country basis. Further details can be found at the following websites:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biodiversity strategy for England: <a href="http://ww2.defra.gov.uk/environment/natural/biodiversity/">http://ww2.defra.gov.uk/environment/natural/biodiversity/</a></li> <li>• Scottish Biodiversity Strategy: <a href="http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Environment/Wildlife-Habitats/16118/BiodiversityStrategy">http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Environment/Wildlife-Habitats/16118/BiodiversityStrategy</a></li> <li>• Northern Ireland Biodiversity Strategy: <a href="http://www.doeni.gov.uk/niea/natural/biodiversity/issues.shtml">http://www.doeni.gov.uk/niea/natural/biodiversity/issues.shtml</a></li> <li>• Environment Strategy for Wales: <a href="http://wales.gov.uk/topics/environmentcountryside/epq/envstratforwales/?lang=en">http://wales.gov.uk/topics/environmentcountryside/epq/envstratforwales/?lang=en</a></li> </ul> <p>The UK Biodiversity Partnership includes government and non-government representatives from England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland and is open to all those with an interest in wildlife conservation. It provides a coordinating mechanism and the partnership works together to meet shared challenges and achieve common goals - see <a href="http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/biodiversity/documents/conbiouk-102007.pdf">http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/biodiversity/documents/conbiouk-102007.pdf</a></p> <p>If Yes, please indicate and briefly describe the extent to which it addresses the following issues:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration of migratory species - <i>Particular migratory species are the focus of Species Action Plans that address specific threats and provide restoration objectives and actions.</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration of the habitats of migratory species, including protected areas - <i>Particular UK habitat types are the focus of Habitat Action Plans that address specific threats and provide restoration objectives and actions. Protected areas are regularly assessed to ensure that the habitats and species within reach or maintain a favourable conservation status.</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Actions to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger migratory species (e.g. alien invasive species or by-catch) - <i>As noted above, these are addressed within specific Species Action Plans or through specific multi-agency programmes, e.g. eradication of the North American ruddy duck.</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Minimizing or eliminating barriers or obstacles to migration - <i>As noted above, any specific threats to migratory species are addressed within their Species Action Plans.</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Research and monitoring of migratory species - <i>Monitoring requirements are a part of Species Action Plans. The UK is fortunate in having a great deal of information about its biodiversity, collected across a broad spread of species and habitats by both professionals and amateurs for many years. These data are essential sources of evidence; for developing policies and targeting actions to conserve biodiversity; and for reporting on progress and understanding the reasons for change and the best options for conservation.</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transboundary co-operation - <i>Achieved primarily through the UK Biodiversity Partnership, as outlined above.</i></p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
3	<p>Does the conservation of migratory species currently feature in any other national or regional policies/plans (apart from CMS Agreements)</p> <p>If Yes, please provide details:</p> <p>The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 requires all public bodies to have regard to biodiversity conservation when carrying out their functions, including with respect to migratory species and their habitats (the 'biodiversity duty') (<a href="http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/16/pdfs/ukpga_20060016_en.pdf">http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/16/pdfs/ukpga_20060016_en.pdf</a>). Defra has published guidance to local authorities and other public bodies on implementing the duty:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Guidance for Local Authorities on implementing the biodiversity duty (<a href="http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/biodiversity/documents/la-guid-english.pdf">http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/biodiversity/documents/la-guid-english.pdf</a>).</li> <li>• Guidance for other Public Authorities on implementing the biodiversity duty</li> </ul>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

	<p><a href="http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/biodiversity/documents/pa-guid-english.pdf">http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/biodiversity/documents/pa-guid-english.pdf</a>).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planning Policy Statement 9 (PPS9 – <a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/pps9">http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/pps9</a>) sets out planning policies on protection of biodiversity and geological conservation through the planning system.</li> <li>• Technical Advice Note (Wales) 5: Nature Conservation and Planning – <a href="http://new.wales.gov.uk/docrepos/40382/4038231121/403821/403821/40382/403822/TAN_5_Nature_Conservation_a1.pdf?lang=en">http://new.wales.gov.uk/docrepos/40382/4038231121/403821/403821/40382/403822/TAN_5_Nature_Conservation_a1.pdf?lang=en</a>) together with Planning Policy Wales provides the national planning policy framework for Wales in relation to nature conservation.</li> </ul>																						
3a	<p>Do these policies/plans cover the following areas (if Yes, please provide details):</p> <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Yes</th> <th style="text-align: left;">No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Exploitation of natural resources (e.g. fisheries, hunting, etc.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Economic development - <i>all of the above policy and advisory materials are aimed at facilitating economic development whilst having due regard to biodiversity interests.</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Land-use planning - <i>all of the above policy and advisory materials address issues surrounding infrastructure and buildings development and the management of land with due regard to biodiversity.</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pollution control</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Designation and development of protected areas – <i>Policy and guidance covers the management of lands by local authorities and others and highlights the importance of designated sites and protected and priority species.</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Development of ecological networks – <i>The importance of maintaining viable ecological networks is emphasised for regional spatial strategies and for individual project proposals.</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Planning of power lines – <i>covered as part of guidance for infrastructure development.</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Planning of fences – <i>covered as part of guidance for infrastructure development and buildings control.</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Planning of dams – <i>covered as part of guidance for infrastructure development.</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Other – <i>other aspects covered include species protection; education, advice and awareness raising; financial resources, skills and training; and measuring progress.</i></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Yes	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Exploitation of natural resources (e.g. fisheries, hunting, etc.)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Economic development - <i>all of the above policy and advisory materials are aimed at facilitating economic development whilst having due regard to biodiversity interests.</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Land-use planning - <i>all of the above policy and advisory materials address issues surrounding infrastructure and buildings development and the management of land with due regard to biodiversity.</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pollution control	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Designation and development of protected areas – <i>Policy and guidance covers the management of lands by local authorities and others and highlights the importance of designated sites and protected and priority species.</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Development of ecological networks – <i>The importance of maintaining viable ecological networks is emphasised for regional spatial strategies and for individual project proposals.</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Planning of power lines – <i>covered as part of guidance for infrastructure development.</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Planning of fences – <i>covered as part of guidance for infrastructure development and buildings control.</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Planning of dams – <i>covered as part of guidance for infrastructure development.</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Other – <i>other aspects covered include species protection; education, advice and awareness raising; financial resources, skills and training; and measuring progress.</i>
Yes	No																						
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Exploitation of natural resources (e.g. fisheries, hunting, etc.)																						
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Economic development - <i>all of the above policy and advisory materials are aimed at facilitating economic development whilst having due regard to biodiversity interests.</i>																						
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Land-use planning - <i>all of the above policy and advisory materials address issues surrounding infrastructure and buildings development and the management of land with due regard to biodiversity.</i>																						
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pollution control																						
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Designation and development of protected areas – <i>Policy and guidance covers the management of lands by local authorities and others and highlights the importance of designated sites and protected and priority species.</i>																						
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Development of ecological networks – <i>The importance of maintaining viable ecological networks is emphasised for regional spatial strategies and for individual project proposals.</i>																						
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Planning of power lines – <i>covered as part of guidance for infrastructure development.</i>																						
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Planning of fences – <i>covered as part of guidance for infrastructure development and buildings control.</i>																						
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Planning of dams – <i>covered as part of guidance for infrastructure development.</i>																						
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Other – <i>other aspects covered include species protection; education, advice and awareness raising; financial resources, skills and training; and measuring progress.</i>																						
4	<p>Results – please describe the positive outcomes of any actions taken</p> <p>The UK's fourth National Report under CBD (May 2009; <a href="http://www.cbd.int/doc/world/gb/gb-nr-04-en.doc">www.cbd.int/doc/world/gb/gb-nr-04-en.doc</a>) provides an overview of the implementation of our national biodiversity strategies and action plans. It reports that implementation of the UK Biodiversity Action Plan has been very successful when resources are targeted at conserving particular species and habitats.</p> <p>A small set of biodiversity indicators are used to review progress in the UK towards the 2010 target and the global goals and targets agreed by the CBD, with the first version of the UK biodiversity indicators published in June 2007 (<a href="http://www.jncc.gov.uk/biyp">www.jncc.gov.uk/biyp</a>). The indicators were updated on the web in May 2008, April 2009, May 2010 and May 2011.</p> <p>The indicators show positive outcomes for biodiversity in some areas, for example increases in populations of bats and other priority species. For other components of biodiversity such as woodland and water birds, butterflies and priority habitats, previous declines have been slowed or halted. However the indicators show continuing or accelerating declines in the populations of breeding farmland and seabirds, wintering waterbirds and plant diversity in woodland, grassland and field boundaries.</p> <p>The indicators show that major efforts have been made to address the threats to biodiversity with more sustainable use of farmland, forestry and fisheries, controls on air pollution and improved water quality. However threats from invasive species have increased in marine and terrestrial ecosystems and climate change impacts on biodiversity are being observed.</p> <p>The indicators show that specific actions to tackle biodiversity decline (i.e. responses) have increased, with strong positive trends in finance, volunteering and the condition of protected areas.</p> <p>Taken together, we can conclude that the rapid declines in biodiversity in the UK during the last quarter of the 20<sup>th</sup> century have been substantially slowed and in some cases halted or reversed, and that efforts to address these declines through spending and public engagement have increased. Nevertheless, it is fair to say that there is a lot more to do.</p>																						

## V. Protected Areas

1	<p>Are migratory species taken into account in the selection, establishment and management of protected areas in your country? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If Yes, please provide details:</p> <p>In mainland UK, three international site designations are enacted that include sites designated specifically for migratory species: Special Protection Areas (SPAs) (<a href="http://www.jncc.gov.uk/page-162">http://www.jncc.gov.uk/page-162</a>) under the EC Birds Directive; Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) under the EC Habitats Directive (<a href="http://www.jncc.gov.uk/page-23">http://www.jncc.gov.uk/page-23</a>); and Ramsar site designation (<a href="http://www.jncc.gov.uk/page-1369">http://www.jncc.gov.uk/page-1369</a>).</p> <p>Article 3 of the Habitats Directive and Article 4 of the Birds Directive requires the establishment of a European network of important high-quality conservation sites that will make a significant contribution to conserving the species identified in the Directive. The listed species include migratory species.</p> <p>National level site designations are also enacted and include Sites/Areas of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs/ASSIs; <a href="http://www.jncc.gov.uk/page-1527">http://www.jncc.gov.uk/page-1527</a>), which are the fundamental statutory mechanism for protecting sites of ecological interest in the UK. Amongst the reasons for designation of these sites are important concentrations of migratory species.</p>
1a	<p>Please identify the most important national sites for migratory species and their protection status: SSSI details for mainland Britain, and ASSI details for Northern Ireland, are not collated centrally but are available from the web sites of Natural England (<a href="http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/conservation/designatedareas/ssi/default.aspx">http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/conservation/designatedareas/ssi/default.aspx</a>), Scottish Natural Heritage (<a href="http://www.snh.gov.uk/protecting-scotlands-nature/protected-areas/national-designations/sss/">http://www.snh.gov.uk/protecting-scotlands-nature/protected-areas/national-designations/sss/</a>), the Countryside Council for Wales (<a href="http://www.ccw.gov.uk/landscape--wildlife/protecting-our-landscape/special-landscapes--sites/protected-landscapes/sss/ssi.aspx">http://www.ccw.gov.uk/landscape--wildlife/protecting-our-landscape/special-landscapes--sites/protected-landscapes/sss/ssi.aspx</a>) and the Northern Ireland Environment Agency (<a href="http://www.doeni.gov.uk/niea/protected_areas_home/new_assi_landing_page.htm">http://www.doeni.gov.uk/niea/protected_areas_home/new_assi_landing_page.htm</a>).</p> <p>With regard to mainland UK, details for UK SPAs, SACs and Ramsar sites can be found on the Joint Nature Conservation Committee's website: see <a href="http://www.jncc.gov.uk/page-1400">http://www.jncc.gov.uk/page-1400</a>, <a href="http://www.jncc.gov.uk/page-1458">http://www.jncc.gov.uk/page-1458</a> and <a href="http://www.jncc.gov.uk/page-1389">http://www.jncc.gov.uk/page-1389</a>, respectively. These sites support a wide range of dependent migratory species, either in the breeding season or in the non-breeding period. The Joint Nature Conservation Committee web site provides access to downloadable spreadsheets that detail all UK SPAs (<a href="http://www.jncc.gov.uk/page-1409">http://www.jncc.gov.uk/page-1409</a>) and UK SACs (<a href="http://www.jncc.gov.uk/page-1461">http://www.jncc.gov.uk/page-1461</a>). Filtering of these by species enables the identification of the species that are qualifying features, and those which are noted as a 'non-significant presence'. In this way, the most important SPAs and SACs for migratory species can be readily identified.</p> <p>A review of the UK network of SPAs is currently being undertaken by government, the devolved administration and the statutory conservation agencies.</p>
1b	<p>Do these protected areas cover the following areas? (If Yes, please provide details and include the amount of protected areas coverage and the number of protected areas):</p> <p>Yes      No</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/>      <input type="checkbox"/> Terrestrial - 227 SPAs currently have terrestrial components, including some with marine or freshwater components also. 15,934 square kilometres of the terrestrial environment are currently protected within SPAs (as of March 2011).</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/>      <input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic – Not possible to separate out at present.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/>      <input type="checkbox"/> Marine - 107 SPAs currently have marine components, including three wholly marine SPAs. 11,472 square kilometres of the marine environment are currently protected within SPAs (as of March 2011).</p>
1c	<p>Identify the agency, department or organization responsible for leading on this action in your country:</p> <p>Defra / Devolved Administrations / Country Conservation Agencies</p>
2	<p>Results – please describe the positive outcomes of any actions taken</p> <p>Protected areas are embedded in the planning system in UK, or any other development planning and management framework which gives them (and the species they host) a high level of protection.</p> <p>The following reference gives an example of the benefits of protected areas – in this case for birds through the EU Birds Directive: Paul F. Donald Fiona J. Sanderson Ian J. Burfield Stijn M. Bierman<sup>3</sup>, Richard D. Gregory<sup>1</sup> and Zoltan Waliczky<sup>1</sup> (2007) International Conservation Policy Delivers Benefits for Birds in Europe. Science</p>

## VI. Policies on Satellite Telemetry

1	<p>In the current reporting period, has your country undertaken conservation/research projects that use satellite telemetry? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> In preparation <input type="checkbox"/> on-going <input type="checkbox"/> completed</p> <p>The UK continues to apply this technique across a range of species. Examples of projects being undertaken in metropolitan UK for birds include movement studies for waterbirds (e.g. <a href="http://www.wwt.org.uk/whooper">http://www.wwt.org.uk/whooper</a>, <a href="http://www.wwt.org.uk/our-work/wetland-wildlife/barnacle-geese">http://www.wwt.org.uk/our-work/wetland-wildlife/barnacle-geese</a>) and for birds of prey (e.g. <a href="http://www.roydennis.org/osprey/index.asp?id=82">http://www.roydennis.org/osprey/index.asp?id=82</a>; (<a href="http://www.roydennis.org/honey-buzzard/index.asp">http://www.roydennis.org/honey-buzzard/index.asp</a>; <a href="http://www.rspb.org.uk/wildlife/tracking/mulleagles/index.aspx">http://www.rspb.org.uk/wildlife/tracking/mulleagles/index.aspx</a>). Other projects have worked on Greenland white-fronted geese and some waders (e.g. Eurasian curlew).</p> <p>EU LIFE+ Nature funding will allow satellite tracking to be used on reintroduced great bustards in southern England (<a href="http://greatbustard.org/about-us/life">http://greatbustard.org/about-us/life</a>).</p>
2	<p>Are any future conservation/research projects planned that will use satellite telemetry? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If Yes, please provide details (including the expected timeframe for these projects):</p> <p>Further research and further use of this technique is likely, but information on each individual current project is not available.</p> <p>If No, please explain any impediments or requirements in this regard:</p>
3	<p><b>Results – please describe the positive outcomes of any actions taken</b></p> <p>Tracking data that have been generated have provided important insights into migratory routes and behaviours and the foraging ecology and movements of all of the species for which this technique has been deployed. The UK recognises the great importance of this technique as a conservation/research tool.</p>

## VII. Membership

1	<p>Have actions been taken by your country to encourage non- Parties to join CMS and its related Agreements? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If Yes, please provide details. (In particular, describe actions taken to recruit the non-Parties that have been identified by the Standing Committee as high priorities for recruitment.)</p> <p>UK Environment Ministers are advised to raise membership of CMS with their counterparts if and when the opportunities arise.</p> <p>Defra continues to work with UK Crown Dependencies and other UK territories to encourage them to “sign up” to all relevant agreements and MoUs and liaises with the various regional offices to progress this.</p>
1a	<p>Identify the agency, department or organization responsible for leading on this action in your country:</p> <p>Defra</p>
2	<p><b>Results – please describe the positive outcomes of any actions taken</b></p> <p>In July 2010 Defra wrote to the Migratory Raptor MoU Coordinating Unit to confirm that the MoU should be extended to Jersey, Guernsey (including Alderney and Sark), the Isle of Man and the Cyprus Sovereign Base Area within the scope of the UK signature.</p>

## VIII. Global and National Importance of CMS

1	<p>Have actions been taken by your country to increase national, regional and/or global awareness of the relevance of CMS and its global importance in the context of biodiversity conservation? <span style="float: right;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</span></p> <p>If Yes, please provide details:</p> <p>Scientists from the UK undertook a major review of migratory bird flyways, gaps in knowledge, the threats to migratory birds and conservation priorities (<a href="http://www.cms.int/bodies/ScC/global_flyways_wg/review2.pdf">http://www.cms.int/bodies/ScC/global_flyways_wg/review2.pdf</a>). This was to inform the CMS Flyways Working Group, which the UK has participated in, also hosting a meeting in Edinburgh (February 2011) where 25 experts from all regions of the world met to address threats to migratory birds at a global level (<a href="http://www.cms.int/bodies/ScC/global_flyways_wg/gfwg_mainpage.htm">http://www.cms.int/bodies/ScC/global_flyways_wg/gfwg_mainpage.htm</a>).</p> <p>The UK has also contributed significantly to the Wings over Wetlands (WoW) project for the AEWA region which aimed to improve the conservation of African–Eurasian migratory waterbirds through implementing measures to conserve the critical network of sites that these birds require to complete their annual cycle, including stop-over sites during migration and in wintering grounds (<a href="http://www.wingsoverwetlands.org">www.wingsoverwetlands.org</a>).</p>
2	<p>Identify the agency, department or organization responsible for leading on this action in your country:</p> <p>Defra / Joint Nature Conservation Committee</p>
3	<p>Results – please describe the positive outcomes of any actions taken</p> <p>The review of migratory bird flyways was important in raising global awareness of bird flyway issues. A total of 72 specific recommendations for action were generated on the basis of this review but not all were applicable to all engaged in migratory bird conservation world-wide. Eight key recommendations were provided for CMS to consider, each crucial to improving the fortunes of the world’s migratory birds.</p> <p>Following the meeting in Edinburgh, the CMS Flyways Working Group has identified the priority actions to take two major steps towards conserving migratory birds around the world. First, an overarching framework for action is to be put in place at the global level; and secondly, efforts are to be focussed on the key priority conservation issues impacting on migratory birds.</p> <p>The WOW project has now concluded, and has produced significant information to guide the conservation of migratory waterbirds through a comprehensive training kit, whilst a functional portal was established for migratory waterbirds and critical sites (<a href="http://www.wingsoverwetlands.org">www.wingsoverwetlands.org</a>).</p>

## IX. Mobilization of Resources

1	<p>Has your country made financial resources available for conservation activities having direct benefits for migratory species in your country? <span style="float: right;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</span></p> <p>If Yes, please provide details (Indicate the migratory species that have benefited from these activities):</p> <p>The UK has contributed to many field projects and meetings of benefit to migratory species that visit the UK and its Overseas Territories including for the aquatic warbler, waterbirds migrating in the African-Eurasian region, raptors, albatrosses and petrels, European bats, marine turtles and small and large cetaceans. Examples are provided in (3) below.</p>
2	<p>Has your country made voluntary contributions to the CMS Trust Fund to support requests from developing countries and countries with economies in transition? <span style="float: right;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</span></p> <p>If Yes, please provide details:</p> <p>The UK is a regular contributor to the costs of the Conference of Parties and part of its contributions are available to assist delegates from developing countries.</p>

3	<p>Has your country made other voluntary financial contributions to support conservation activities having direct benefits for migratory species in other countries (particularly developing countries)? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If Yes, please provide details (Indicate the migratory species that have benefited from these activities):</p> <p>The UK has contributed to many projects and initiatives related to migratory species in other countries:</p> <p><b>Cetaceans:</b> Defra have contributed towards the Tursiops SEAs project through ASCOBANS.</p> <p><b>Marine Turtles:</b> The UK made voluntary contributions of £15,000 in 2008/9 and 2009/10 financial years to the IOSEA Secretariat. Through the Flagship Species Fund (a Defra &amp; Fauna and Flora International initiative) the UK contributed: £6,000 to a practical turtle conservation project in Antigua and Barbuda; towards the IAC/Cartagena SPAW Regional Workshop on Hawksbill Turtles in the wider Caribbean and Western Atlantic hosted by Mexico in September 2009; and, £10,350 towards a project in 2010 building community capacity to monitor and conserve marine turtle nesting populations in Anguilla.</p> <p><b>AEWA:</b> In addition to the regular annual subscription of €134,000 in 2009/2010 the UK provided a voluntary contribution of £10,000 as financial support for the implementation of AEWA through the finalisation of training modules developed under the UNEP/GEF African-Eurasian Flyways project, “Wings over Wetlands”. The project help create capacity throughout the Agreement area for flyway conservation.</p> <p><b>ACAP:</b> The UK contributed £91,600 over 3 years to March 2011 to fund an officer to co-ordinate ACAP activities in South Atlantic Overseas Territories. Funding has been agreed for a further 3 years. This officer has, amongst other things, pulled together data on breeding sites and population trends, which will help ACAP determine priorities for action. The officer has also represented the UK on ACAP’s seabird by-catch working group.</p> <p><b>Migratory Raptor MoU:</b> In 2009 the UK contributed £20,000 to the MoU which was placed in a Small Grants Fund from which Signatories can seek monies to fund projects to carry out activities contained in the MoU’s Action Plan.</p> <p><b>Bats in Europe:</b> The UK provides an annual subscription, plus ad-hoc funding (up to £20,000 in total) to EUROBATS to fund small projects in countries with developing economies.</p> <p><b>Darwin Initiative:</b> In the last 3 years UK has spent around £1.14 million on Darwin Initiative projects and other funding related to the implementation of CMS (including marine turtles in Gabon and Peru, river dolphins in India, saiga antelope and sociable lapwings in Kazakhstan, bats and flamingos) – see <a href="http://darwin.defra.gov.uk/projectsnav/">http://darwin.defra.gov.uk/projectsnav/</a>.</p>
4	<p>Has your country provided technical and/or scientific assistance to developing countries to facilitate initiatives for the benefit of migratory species? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If Yes, please provide details (Indicate the migratory species that have benefited from these activities):</p> <p>Examples included in the projects listed in (3) above.</p>
5	<p>Has your country received financial assistance/support from the CMS Trust Fund, via the CMS Secretariat, for national conservation activities having direct benefits for migratory species in your country? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If Yes, please provide details (Indicate the migratory species that have benefited from these activities):</p>
6	<p>Has your country received financial assistance/support from sources other than the CMS Secretariat for conservation activities having direct benefit for migratory species in your country? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If Yes, please provide details (Indicate the migratory species that have benefited from these activities):</p>

## X. Implementation of COP Resolutions and Recommendations

Please provide information about measures undertaken by your country relating to recent Resolutions and Recommendations since the last Report. For your convenience please refer to the list of COP Resolutions and Recommendations listed below.

### Resolutions

#### *Resolutions 6.2, 8.14 and 9.18 – By-catch, and Recommendation 7.2 – Implementation of Resolution 6.2 on By-catch*

The Sea Mammal Research Unit is continuing research on the development of measures to minimise cetacean bycatch (<http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/marine/documents/interim2/reg8122004-2009report.pdf>) (refer back to Section 2.1 page 24-25 of this document). Work on mitigation focuses on the use of an acoustic deterrent device (the Dolphin Dissuasive Device - DDD). These devices are being trialled in the UK component of the midwater pair trawl fishery for bass in the Western English Channel. A variant of the same device is being tested by several vessels using gillnets and tangle nets in the Western Channel and Celtic Sea.

The DDDs being tested appear to work well in terms of reducing porpoise and dolphin bycatch, though, to date not enough data on dolphin bycatch in static gear have yet been collected to be sure of the level of bycatch reduction.

The use of acoustic deterrent devices as specified under European Council Regulation 812/2004 has been problematic for the UK but we are committed to resolving these problems. UK fishing vessels are concerned about pinger deployment and safety issues during fishing operations and therefore the UK Government is striving to identify pingers that are safe for fishermen to use and effective at deterring cetaceans through focused research on the issue. Defra is providing the Sea Mammal Research Unit with additional funding for these trials to expand the scope of this work. We hope that this expansion will provide the project with the necessary data to be confident about the efficacy and practicality of use of the pingers.

The Sea Mammal Research Unit are continuing their monitoring of fisheries to estimate the total mortality of cetaceans in relevant UK fishing operations

(<http://archive.defra.gov.uk/foodfarm/fisheries/documents/fisheries/annualreport0609.pdf>). The two main species affected by fishing in UK waters are the harbour porpoise and the short-beaked common dolphin.

For 2008, the bycatch estimates of harbour porpoise in gillnet and tanglenet fisheries in the Irish and Celtic Sea areas was 498-1409 and for common dolphins 279-1019. The bycatch levels recorded are below 1.7% of the best population estimate and unlikely to represent a major conservation threat to either species, although there are by-catches in many other European fisheries affecting the same biological populations. In 2010, ICES carried out an assessment of the likelihood of a cumulative bycatch (across European Union Member States and across fisheries) exceeding 1.7% of the best population estimate. In summary, it seemed unlikely that this level was reached for any harbour porpoise or common dolphin population using UK waters.

The UK (Defra) part-funded an initiative led by the British Antarctic Survey, CSIRO (Australia), and BirdLife International, in which an assessment of the impact of Atlantic tuna fisheries on seabirds was carried out on behalf of ICCAT (International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tuna) Ecosystems Working Group, focussed mostly on ACAP species breeding at South Georgia and Tristan da Cunha.

#### *Resolution 6.3 – Southern Hemisphere Albatross Conservation*

All UK activities in this area are undertaken and reported under ACAP.

#### *Resolution 7.2 – Impact Assessment and Migratory Species*

In mainland UK the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 are implemented to ensure that certain (mainly public sector) plans and programmes are subject to Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). This aims to provide a high level of protection for the environment and contribute to the integration of environmental considerations (including effects on migratory species as a component of our biodiversity) into the preparation of plans and programmes, thereby promoting sustainable development.

The UK also implements EC Directive 85/337/EEC (the Environmental Impact Assessment Directive), which applies to a wide range of projects (i.e. physical interventions in the environment) through a number of sets of national regulations. Although there are no specific references for any proposed new development to take account of migratory species, the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations 1999 has a requirement for developments of a certain type to consider transboundary effects. The EIA Regulations establish a consent system whereby a project is not granted consent to proceed if it is likely to have significant negative effects on the environment. Among the environmental factors considered is biological diversity, including migratory species.

Details of EIA and SEA legislation and guidance on procedures can be found on several Government web sites including <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/> and <http://www.communities.gov.uk/>.

### ***Resolution 7.3 – Oil Pollution and Migratory Species***

The UK maintains an Atlas of Coastal Sites Sensitive to Oil Pollution within a geographical information system. This identifies coastal habitats and protected sites of importance to a variety of species listed under the Bonn Convention. In addition, a review of the National Contingency Plan for Marine Pollution from Shipping and Offshore Installations has been created, which includes advice on environmental aspects and monitoring. Consultations have been undertaken on proposed amendments to the Maritime and Coastguard Agency regulation on the prevention of oil pollution from merchant shipping and to the Department for Business Innovation and Skills offshore petroleum activities regulation on oil pollution and control.

Associated with the oil and gas industry, a review of the Joint Nature Conservation Committee guidelines to reduce Disturbance to marine mammals from seismic surveys has been undertaken three times since 2003. The most recent revision of these guidelines was issued in 2010; guidelines for use for explosives and piling were published in 2010 ([http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/jncc\\_guidelines\\_piling%20protocol\\_august%202010.pdf](http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/jncc_guidelines_piling%20protocol_august%202010.pdf)). Guidelines for use of explosives during decommissioning of marine industrial locations and for pile driving have also been drafted.

### ***Resolution 7.4 – Electrocuting of Migratory Birds***

With relatively few large bird species, risk of electrocution from power lines in the UK is generally low. Electrocution risk is further reduced by consideration of hazards as part of the normal planning process when new powerline routes are proposed close to sites of importance for birds. Commercial powerline companies have, for many years, used highly visible deflectors on powerlines so as to reduce the incidence of bird strikes, which not only can kill birds, but can also disrupt power supplies.

The issue of electrocution for migratory birds was included in a global scientific review produced for CMS by the UK ([http://www.cms.int/bodies/ScC/global\\_flyways\\_wg/review2.pdf](http://www.cms.int/bodies/ScC/global_flyways_wg/review2.pdf)). Though not considered to be a major risk to migratory birds in metropolitan UK, collisions do occur, but practical mitigation measures are implemented to reduce their occurrence.

### ***Resolution 7.5 – Wind Turbines and Migratory Species***

The rapid development of the wind energy industry in the UK reported previously has continued. This has led to a range of guidance on topics noted in Resolution 7.5 being developed, e.g. for birds (<http://naturalengland.etraderstores.com/NaturalEnglandShop/TIN069>; [http://www.snh.org.uk/pdfs/strategy/renewable/bird\\_survey.pdf](http://www.snh.org.uk/pdfs/strategy/renewable/bird_survey.pdf)) and bats (<http://naturalengland.etraderstores.com/NaturalEnglandShop/TIN051>). The University of Bristol and the Bat Conservation Trust undertook, on behalf of Defra, a feasibility study to review literature on the impact of wind turbines on bat populations and develop a project specification for research to determine whether UK wind farms are associated with bat mortality. The feasibility study was completed in May 2009. Subsequently, Defra, the Department of Energy and Climate Change, the Countryside Council for Wales, Scottish Natural Heritage and Renewables UK have commenced a new research project to assess whether wind-turbines have an impact on bat populations. The surveillance will be undertaken over two years and results reported shortly after.

The Bat Conservation Trust held a turbines and bats workshop in 2007 funded by Defra. This was well attended by experts from the turbine industry and bat conservation and research. Research is underway at Stirling University to investigate possible effects of micro-turbines on wildlife including bats. The work aims to identify situations where problems associated with micro-turbines may arise, and to quantify any risks to wildlife involved. This information will then be used for guidance on siting micro-turbines to minimise any risk to wildlife whilst maximising energy efficiency. SNH has published guidance on post-consent monitoring at wind farms and guidance on good practice during wind farm construction (<http://www.snh.gov.uk/planning-and-development/renewable-energy/onshore-wind/>).

Guidelines for pile driving at marine sites have been drafted  
[http://www.jncc.gov.uk/pdf/JNCC\\_Guidelines\\_Piling%20protocol\\_August%202010.pdf](http://www.jncc.gov.uk/pdf/JNCC_Guidelines_Piling%20protocol_August%202010.pdf).

Research, funded through the Collaborative Offshore Wind Research into the Environment programme (COWRIE), has recently been completed regarding the impact of noise from offshore windfarms in the marine environment (see, e.g. [http://www.offshore-wind.de/page/fileadmin/offshore/documents/Naturschutz/Voegel/Effects\\_of\\_offshore\\_wind\\_farm\\_noise\\_on\\_marine-mammals\\_and\\_fish.pdf](http://www.offshore-wind.de/page/fileadmin/offshore/documents/Naturschutz/Voegel/Effects_of_offshore_wind_farm_noise_on_marine-mammals_and_fish.pdf); [http://www.offshorewindfarms.co.uk/Assets/COWRIE%20FISH%2006-08\\_Technical%20report\\_Cefas\\_31-03-10.pdf](http://www.offshorewindfarms.co.uk/Assets/COWRIE%20FISH%2006-08_Technical%20report_Cefas_31-03-10.pdf)).

Research has also been funded through the DTI, Defra and wind farm developers to undertake seabird surveys in order to help inform wind farm developers (for EIA etc.), for SPA designation and for Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). Recently, this has included trialing the use of high resolution video recording as a means to improve the accuracy of data (e.g. [http://www.offshorewindfarms.co.uk/Pages/Publications/Archive/Birds/High\\_Resolution\\_Video\\_e21b2bce/](http://www.offshorewindfarms.co.uk/Pages/Publications/Archive/Birds/High_Resolution_Video_e21b2bce/)), the trials producing promising results.

### ***Resolution 7.9 – Cooperation with Other Bodies and Processes***

The UK continues to work in cooperation with all other bodies and initiatives that favour the conservation of migratory species, including with CBD, IWC, UNESCO, CITES, RAMSAR etc.

**Resolution 7.15 – Future Action on the Antarctic Minke, Bryde’s and Pygmy Right Whales under the Convention on Migratory Species**

Not applicable to metropolitan UK.

**Resolution 8.1 – Sustainable Use**

The European Commission launched its Sustainable Hunting Initiative in 2001, aimed at improving understanding of the legal and technical aspects of the EC Wild Birds Directive’s provisions on hunting as well as developing a programme of scientific, conservation and awareness raising measures to promote sustainable hunting under the directive. A guide to sustainable hunting was published in 2004 and updated in 2008

([http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/conservation/wildbirds/hunting/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/conservation/wildbirds/hunting/index_en.htm)). A European Charter on Hunting and Biodiversity was adopted under the Bern Convention in November 2007. A scheme for the collation of improved bag statistics (ARTEMIS) is being promoted by the EC to be developed by FACE in cooperation with BirdLife International, and several bodies such as the European Environment Agency.

The UK has also worked with the EC through ORNIS Committee to develop Species Management Plans for huntable migratory species with an unfavourable conservation status

([http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/conservation/wildbirds/hunting/managt\\_plans\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/conservation/wildbirds/hunting/managt_plans_en.htm)). The UK continues to work with relevant stakeholders to implement actions under the Management Plans and to ensure a sustainable use.

**Resolution 8.2 – CMS Strategic Plan 2006-2011**

The UK has incorporated relevant elements of the CMS Strategic Plan into its programmes, strategies and action plans in order to help achieve positive outcomes for migratory species.

**Resolution 8.5 - Implementation of Existing Agreements and Development of Future Agreements**

The UK’s actions to implement existing Agreements are reported within the national reports submitted under each agreement. Recently the UK was a lead contributor to the development of the Migratory Raptors MoU. Similarly, the UK was a lead advocate and fundamental in the development of the new Sharks MoU.

**Resolution 8.7 - Contribution of CMS in Achieving the 2010 Biodiversity Target**

The UK’s work towards achieving the 2010 biodiversity target was reported in the UK’s 4<sup>th</sup> CBD report (May 2009; [www.cbd.int/doc/world/gb/gb-nr-04-en.doc](http://www.cbd.int/doc/world/gb/gb-nr-04-en.doc)).

**Resolution 8.9 - Review of GROMS (Global Register on Migratory Species)**

No UK action to report on GROMS.

**Resolution 8.11 - Co-operation with other Conventions**

The UK continues to work to encourage synergy and cooperation between international conventions (e.g. CBD, CITES, RAMSAR etc.) in order to promote and integrate the conservation needs of migratory species.

**Resolution 8.13 - Climate Change and Migratory Species & Resolution 9.7 – Climate Change Impacts on Migratory Species**

The UK has previously funded and contributed heavily to work on Climate Change and Migratory Species (e.g.

<http://miranda.ecologia.unam.mx/sie/sie-informa/pdf/climatechange.pdf> ;

[http://www.cms.int/publications/pdf/CMS\\_CimateChange.pdf](http://www.cms.int/publications/pdf/CMS_CimateChange.pdf)) which has considered the strength of links between climate change and migratory species’ behaviour, abundance and distribution. Amongst other things, this research recommended that indicator species be identified to provide information on the condition of sites and migratory routes used by a range of migratory species.

The UK commissioned research and a report: *Indicators of the Impact of Climate Change on Migratory Species* is now available

([http://www.cms.int/bodies/COP/cop9/documents/meeting\\_docs/English/Inf\\_22\\_Climate\\_Change\\_Impact\\_UK\\_Report\\_Only.pdf](http://www.cms.int/bodies/COP/cop9/documents/meeting_docs/English/Inf_22_Climate_Change_Impact_UK_Report_Only.pdf)). Following a review of literature available and a workshop in November 2007, a suite of indicators have been developed that would provide early warnings of likely climate change impacts on the conservation status of migratory species globally. One of the indicator species groups identified was trans-Saharan migrant birds. The UK hopes that this indicator can be further developed and used as a model for the development of other indicators. This indicator is proposed as one of the prime candidates for early development because there is already monitoring and data available using a standardised monitoring protocol.

**Resolution 8.22 - Adverse Human Induced Impacts on Cetaceans**

In 2009, analyses of long-term temporal trends in blubber concentrations of chlorobiphenyls (PCBs) (n=440; 1991-2005) and brominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs) (n=415; 1992-2008) in UK-stranded harbour porpoises were conducted (referenced in [http://www.service-board.de/ascobans\\_neu/files/ac17/AC17\\_2-10\\_rev1\\_NationalReportUK.pdf](http://www.service-board.de/ascobans_neu/files/ac17/AC17_2-10_rev1_NationalReportUK.pdf)). For PCBs, there was a slow decline in levels throughout the study period. This is likely to be due both to continuing diffuse inputs and to the substantial reservoir of PCBs already in the marine environment. Further efforts to limit or eliminate PCB discharges to the marine environment are still needed. Statistically robust case-control studies show strong evidence for PCB-induced infectious disease mortality in UK-stranded harbour porpoises (at mean blubber PCB

concentrations around 20-25mg/kg lipid weight). Even greater concerns exist in other species where the mean blubber PCB concentration in UK-stranded bottlenose dolphins is 100mg/kg lipid weight (n=15) and 225mg/kg (n=5) in killer whales for the same period 1992-2005 (Unpublished data). For brominated diphenyl ethers (BDEs), the maximum total concentration observed was 15.7 mg/kg-1 lipid wt in an animal which died in 1993. The median concentrations peaked around 1998, and have reduced by between 55% and 76% by 2008. The BDE substances found in UK marine mammals arise primarily from the penta-mix PBDE product, which was banned in the EU in 2004.

The UK's position within the International Whaling Commission, in addition to supporting the moratorium on commercial whaling, has been to work towards placing the issue of environmental threats to cetaceans permanently on the IWC agenda and to ensure that international trade in whale products is prohibited. See also activities reported under Resolution 6.2 (by-catch).

#### **Resolution 8.24 - National Reports for the Eighth and Ninth Meetings of the Conference of the Parties**

The UK has complied with the requirements for the submission of national reports to CMS.

#### **Resolution 8.27 - Migratory Species and Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza**

The third technical workshop of the Scientific Task Force on Avian Influenza and Wild Birds took place in Rome in March 2010. The meeting reviewed

([http://www.aiweb.info/documents/3rd\\_meeting\\_conclusions\\_recommendations.doc](http://www.aiweb.info/documents/3rd_meeting_conclusions_recommendations.doc)) what has been achieved in addressing the spread of HPAI H5N1 of Asian lineage, both in terms of Task Force objectives and obligations under the relevant multi-lateral environmental agreements (MEAs), and determined the future role and direction of the Task Force. It build upon outcomes of Task Force meetings held in 2006 and 2007

(<http://www.aiweb.info/documents/Aviemore%20conclusions.pdf>) which were of significant importance in developing a common international understanding of the direct and indirect implications of this disease for bird conservation and broader disease control.

In 2008, major guidance documents and Resolutions were adopted by governments at meetings of the Contracting Parties to the African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement (AEWA - [http://www.unep-awea.org/publications/avian\\_influenza/ai\\_brochure\\_english.pdf](http://www.unep-awea.org/publications/avian_influenza/ai_brochure_english.pdf)) and the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar-[http://www.ramsar.org/pdf/res/key\\_res\\_x\\_21\\_e.pdf](http://www.ramsar.org/pdf/res/key_res_x_21_e.pdf)). The ability of these three MEAs to address the emergent issue of HPAI has recently been reviewed by Cromie *et al.* (submitted).

The third Task Force meeting in particular reviewed the elements of those international decisions and made recommendations as to their implementation. To that end, the meeting planned reviews of current activity related to avian influenza surveillance; most recent research related to the epidemiology of HPAI H5N1; and known direct and indirect impacts on the conservation of waterbirds and their wetland habitats (Cromie *et al.* in prep.).

Through the participation of several organisations and individuals, the UK continues to contribute significantly to the work of the Scientific Task Force on Avian Influenza and Wild Birds.

The UK has also contributed to developing the Terms of Reference for the Scientific Task Force on Wildlife Diseases called for in the Resolution.

Cromie, R.L., Davidson, N.C., Galbraith, C.A., Hagemeyer, W., Horwitz, P., Lee, R., Mundkur, T. & Stroud, D.A. (submitted). Responding to emerging challenges: Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza H5N1, and the response of the Ramsar Convention and other MEAs. *Journal of International Wildlife Law and Policy*.

Cromie, R.L., Lee, R. & Stroud, D.A. in prep. A review of the conservation impacts of highly pathogenic avian influenza H5N1: 2005-2010.

#### **Resolution 8.29 - Concerted Actions for Appendix I Species and Resolution 9.1 – Concerted and Cooperative Actions**

Resolution 8.29 was reactivated under Resolution 9.1. The list of species designated for concerted actions during 2009-2011 includes many for which the UK has a responsibility, including migratory birds, turtles and cetaceans. These species are included in our work under the various CMS Agreements and MoUs, and in our monitoring and research programmes, progress on which is reported elsewhere in this report or relevant national reports to CMS.

#### **Resolution 9.2 – Priorities for CMS Agreements**

The UK is an active participant in the implementation of long-standing and recently concluded Agreements and MoUs. Progress is reported elsewhere here and within national reports submitted under each agreement/MoU.

#### **Resolution 9.3 – CMS Information Priorities**

Not applicable to the UK as a Range State with no specific actions identified for Range States.

#### **Resolution 9.5 – Outreach and Communication Issues**

Defra hosted 'Marine Month' in March 2010 to raise awareness across the whole department of issues relating to the marine environment. As part of this, ASCOBANS provided an exhibition to highlight the work, aims and objectives of the Agreement.

**Resolution 9.9 – Migratory Marine Species**

The UK work on key issues for migratory marine species is reported under other resolutions, including by-catch (Resolution 6.2), oil pollution (Resolution 7.2), climate change (Resolution 8.13), adverse human impacts (Resolution 8.22) and adverse human noise (Resolution 9.19).

**Resolution 9.12 – Capacity Building Strategy**

Defra's support and funding contributions to international projects, especially the Flagship Species Fund (a Defra & Fauna and Flora International initiative) and the Darwin Initiative, are important with respect to their capacity building elements.

**Resolution 9.19 – Adverse Anthropogenic Marine/Ocean Noise Impacts on Cetaceans and other Biota**

Following the ASCOBANS request for Parties to introduce mitigation measures with respect to seismic surveys, the UK has presented data on 2D and 3D seismic survey activity in the UK maritime area for periods since 1997 at a number of ASCOBANS Advisory Committees and MoPs over the past five years ([http://www.service-board.de/ascobans\\_neu/files/ac17/AC17\\_2-10\\_rev1\\_NationalReportUK.pdf](http://www.service-board.de/ascobans_neu/files/ac17/AC17_2-10_rev1_NationalReportUK.pdf)). The most recent update from the Department of Energy and Climate Change is in the 'Information on Seismic Survey Activities by the United Kingdom 2008-2009' report, available from Defra. The Department of Energy and Climate Change recently prepared a report, jointly with the University of Aberdeen and Lighthouse Field Station, to provide the results of acoustic propagation modelling and prediction of underwater noise from seismic survey operations proposed for the Moray Firth region during 2010. The report summarises operational and site specific data for the region based on the modelling of underwater noise propagating through the middle of the survey region. Additional modelling has also been undertaken to investigate the underwater noise propagating into shallower coastal waters inhabited by the bottlenose dolphin and porpoise.

Defra and the Ministry of Defence (MoD) have set up a Military Underwater Sound Stakeholder forum. This gives the opportunity for industry, non-government organizations and other interested stakeholders to engage directly with government to raise their concerns. Most recently, these discussions have helped lead to the development of a real-time alert procedure for naval training operations. This enables local information on unusual cetacean sightings, e.g. the presence of a species group closer to shore than is usual, to be incorporated into the training schedule and for operations to be relocated if necessary.

UK is participating fully in aspects of the EU's Marine Strategy Framework Directive relevant to underwater noise. The indicators being developed under this Directive address the cumulative effects of high intensity, low and mid frequency sound (e.g. pile driving, seismic surveys) and possibly increasing levels of ambient anthropogenic sound (from shipping). UK has funded research and the collation of information on these pressures on marine animals.

Scottish Natural Heritage has commissioned a report on underwater noise and birds, which has been received but is yet to be published.

**Resolution 9.20 – the Saker Falcon**

Not applicable to the UK as a Range State.

## **Recommendations**

### ***Recommendation 7.5 – Range State Agreement for Dugong (Dugong dugon) Conservation***

Not applicable to the UK as a Range State.

### ***Recommendation 7.6 – Improving the Conservation Status of the Leatherback Turtle (Dermodochelys coriacea)***

See Section II, 3.2, above for our account on this species for which the UK is a Range State. See also information under Resolution 7.2 on the monitoring of by-catch and work to mitigate this threat.

### ***Recommendation 7.7 – America Pacific Flyway Programme***

The UK has continued its support for the development of the America Pacific Flyway Programme under CMS, and will work to identify if any of the UK's Overseas Territories have importance for relevant species under this programme.

### ***Recommendation 8.12 - Improving the conservation status of raptors and owls in the African Eurasian region***

The Governments of the United Kingdom (UK) and United Arab Emirates (UAE) co-led the initiative to establish the Migratory Raptors MoU under CMS for the conservation of migratory birds of prey and owls in the Africa-Eurasian region. This MoU entered into force on 1 November 2008 at the meeting in Abu Dhabi, UAE.

A UNEP/CMS Project Office has been established in Abu Dhabi and it is from there that conservation activities are coordinated to take forward the Action Plan agreed at the 2008 meeting. Efforts are now being made to encourage more Range States to become Signatories to the MoU and for those countries who are to provide national strategies to implement the MoU. The UK has worked hard to encourage the EU to become a Signatory in order that more EU Member States may be more inclined to sign. The EU is now in the process of signing.

### ***Recommendation 8.16 – Migratory Sharks***

The UK participated in the three meetings organised to agree the MoU (2007, Mahe, Seychelles; 2008, Rome; and 2010, Manila), and is expecting to become a signatory to the CMS MoU for migratory sharks

In January 2011, a *Shark, Skate and Ray Conservation Plan* was released by Defra which outlines the work underway for all elasmobranch species (see <http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/marine/documents/interim2/shark-conservation-plan.pdf>).

### ***Recommendation 8.17 – Marine Turtles***

The UK is fully supportive of, and engaged in, implementation, and development, of all relevant Agreements and MoUs for marine turtles.

### ***Recommendation 8.23 - Central Eurasian and Aridland Mammals***

Not applicable to the UK as a Range State.

### ***Recommendation 8.26 - Grassland Bird Species and their Habitats in Southern South America***

Not applicable to the UK as a Range State.

### ***Recommendation 8.28 - Cooperative Actions for Appendix II Species***

See report under Resolution 9.1.

### ***Recommendation 9.1 – Central Eurasian Aridland Mammals***

Not applicable to the UK as a Range State.

### ***Recommendation 9.2 – Sahelo-Saharan Megafauna***

Not applicable to the UK as a Range State.

### ***Recommendation 9.3 – Tigers and Other Asian Big Cats***

Not applicable to the UK as a Range State.

### ***Recommendation 9.5 – Cooperative Action for the Elephant (Loxodonta africana) in Central Africa***

Not applicable to the UK as a Range State.

### **Other resolutions/recommendations:**

None.

## **Other remarks:**

None.

## Annex: Updating Data on Appendix II Species

The tables below contain the list of all species listed in Appendix II.

New Parties which have acceded since COP9 in 2008 and Parties which did not submit a National Report in 2008 are requested to complete the entire form.

Parties that did submit a report in 2008 need only which information has changed (e.g. new published distribution references and details concerning species added to Appendix II at COP8 and COP9).

Species	Range State	Extinct at National level	No information available	Published distribution reference
<b>CHIROPTERA</b>				
<i>Rhinolophus ferrumequinum</i> (only European populations)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tracking Mammals Partnership (2009); Bat Conservation Trust (2010a,b).
<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i> (only European populations)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tracking Mammals Partnership (2009); Bat Conservation Trust (2010a,b).
<i>Rhinolophus euryale</i> (only European populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Rhinolophus mehelyi</i> (only European populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Rhinolophus blasii</i> (only European populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Myotis bechsteini</i> (only European populations)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tracking Mammals Partnership (2009); Bat Conservation Trust (2010a,b).
<i>Myotis blythi</i> (only European populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Myotis brandtii</i> (only European populations)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tracking Mammals Partnership (2009); Bat Conservation Trust (2010a,b).
<i>Myotis capaccinii</i> (only European populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Myotis dasycneme</i> (only European populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Myotis daubentoni</i> (only European populations)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tracking Mammals Partnership (2009); Bat Conservation Trust (2010a,b).
<i>Myotis emarginatus</i> (only European populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Myotis myotis</i> (only European populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Myotis mystacinus</i> (only European populations)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tracking Mammals Partnership (2009); Bat Conservation Trust (2010a,b).
<i>Myotis nattereri</i> (only European populations)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tracking Mammals Partnership (2009); Bat Conservation Trust (2010a,b).

Species	Range State	Extinct at National level	No information available	Published distribution reference
<i>Pipistrellus kuhli</i> (only European populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Pipistrellus nathusii</i> (only European populations)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tracking Mammals Partnership (2009); Bat Conservation Trust (2010a,b).
<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i> (only European populations)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tracking Mammals Partnership (2009); Bat Conservation Trust (2010a,b).
<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i> (only European populations)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tracking Mammals Partnership (2009); Bat Conservation Trust (2010a,b).
<i>Pipistrellus savii</i> (only European populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Nyctalus lasiopterus</i> (only European populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i> (only European populations)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tracking Mammals Partnership (2009); Bat Conservation Trust (2010a,b).
<i>Nyctalus noctula</i> (only European populations)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tracking Mammals Partnership (2009); Bat Conservation Trust (2010a,b).
<i>Eptesicus nilssonii</i> (only European populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Eptesicus serotinus</i> (only European populations)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tracking Mammals Partnership (2009); Bat Conservation Trust (2010a,b).
<i>Vespertilio murinus</i> (only European populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Barbastella barbastellus</i> (only European populations)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tracking Mammals Partnership (2009); Bat Conservation Trust (2010a,b).
<i>Plecotus auritus</i> (only European populations)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tracking Mammals Partnership (2009); Bat Conservation Trust (2010a,b).
<i>Plecotus austriacus</i> (only European populations)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tracking Mammals Partnership (2009); Bat Conservation Trust (2010a,b).
<i>Miniopterus schreibersii</i> (only European populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Miniopterus schreibersii</i> (African populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Tadarida teniotis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Eidolon helvum</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Otomops martiensseni</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Otomops madagascariensis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Species	Range State	Extinct at National level	No information available	Published distribution reference
<b>CETACEA</b>				
<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Reid <i>et al.</i> (2003); UK CSIP (2009); , Hammond <i>et al.</i> (2009)
<i>Platanista gangetica gangetica</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Pontoporia blainvillei</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Inia geoffrensis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Delphinapterus leucas</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Monodon monoceros</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Phocoena phocoena</i> (North and Baltic Sea populations)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Reid <i>et al.</i> (2003); SCANS-II (2006); UK CSIP (2009).
<i>Phocoena phocoena</i> (western North Atlantic population)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SCANS-II (2006); Hammond <i>et al.</i> (2009)
<i>Phocoena phocoena</i> (Black Sea population)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Phocoena phocoena</i> (NW African population)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Neophocaena phocaenoides</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Phocoenoides dalli</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Phocoena spinipinnis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Phocoena dioptrica</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Sousa chinensis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Sousa teuszii</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Sotalia fluviatilis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Sotalia guiansensis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Lagenorhynchus albirostris</i> (only North and Baltic Sea populations)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Reid <i>et al.</i> (2003); SCANS-II (2006); UK CSIP (2009).
<i>Lagenorhynchus acutus</i> (only North and Baltic Sea populations)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Reid <i>et al.</i> (2003); SCANS-II (2006); UK CSIP (2009).
<i>Lagenorhynchus australis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Lagenorhynchus obscurus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Grampus griseus</i> (only North and Baltic Sea populations)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Reid <i>et al.</i> (2003); UK CSIP (2009).
<i>Grampus griseus</i> (only Mediterranean populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Tursiops aduncus</i> (Arafura/Timor Sea populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Tursiops truncatus</i> (North and Baltic Sea populations)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Reid <i>et al.</i> (2003); SCANS-II (2006); UK CSIP (2009).
<i>Tursiops truncatus</i> (Mediterranean population)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Tursiops truncatus</i> (Black Sea population)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Stenella attenuata</i> (eastern tropical Pacific population)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Stenella attenuata</i> (Southeast Asian populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Stenella clymene</i> (West African population)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Species	Range State	Extinct at National level	No information available	Published distribution reference
<i>Stenella longirostris</i> (eastern tropical Pacific populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Stenella longirostris</i> (Southeast Asian populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Stenella coeruleoalba</i> (eastern tropical Pacific population)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Stenella coeruleoalba</i> (western Mediterranean population)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Delphinus delphis</i> (North and Baltic Sea populations)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Reid <i>et al.</i> (2003); SCANS-II (2006); UK CSIP (2009).
<i>Delphinus delphis</i> (western Mediterranean population)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Delphinus delphis</i> (Black Sea population)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Delphinus delphis</i> (eastern tropical Pacific population)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Lagenodelphis hosei</i> (Southeast Asian populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Orcaella brevirostris</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Orcaella heinsohni</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Cephalorhynchus commersonii</i> (South American population)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Cephalorhynchus eutropia</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Cephalorhynchus heavisidii</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Orcinus orca</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Reid <i>et al.</i> (2003); UK CSIP (2008); Hammond <i>et al.</i> (2009); Foote <i>et al.</i> (2010).
<i>Globicephala melas</i> (only North and Baltic Sea populations)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Reid <i>et al.</i> (2003); SCANS-II (2006); UK CSIP (2009).
<i>Berardius bairdii</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Hyperoodon ampullatus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Reid <i>et al.</i> (2003); UK CSIP (2009).
<i>Balaenoptera bonaerensis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Balaenoptera edeni</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Balaenoptera borealis</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Reid <i>et al.</i> (2003); CODA (2009).
<i>Balaenoptera mourai</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Reid <i>et al.</i> (2003); CODA (2009); UK CSIP (2009).
<i>Caperea marginata</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>CARNIVORA</b>				
<i>Arctocephalus australis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Otaria flavescens</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Phoca vitulina</i> (only Baltic and Wadden Sea populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Halichoerus grypus</i> (only Baltic Sea populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Monachus monachus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Lycaon pictus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>PROBOSCIDEA</b>				

Species	Range State	Extinct at National level	No information available	Published distribution reference
<i>Loxodonta africana</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Loxodonta cyclotis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>SIRENIA</b>				
<i>Trichechus manatus</i> (populations between Honduras and Panama)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Trichechus senegalensis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Trichechus inunguis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Dugong dugon</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>PERISSODACTYLA</b>				
<i>Equus hemionus</i> (includes <i>Equus hemionu and, Equus onage</i> )	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Equus kiang</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>ARTIODACTYLA</b>				
<i>Vicugna vicugna</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Cervus elaphus yarkendensis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Oryx dammah</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Gazella gazella</i> (only Asian populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Gazella erlangeri</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Gazella subgutturosa</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Procapra gutturosa</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Ammotragus lervia</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Saiga tatarica</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Saiga borealis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>GAVIIFORMES</b>				
<i>Gavia stellata</i> (Western Palearctic populations)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Baker <i>et al.</i> (2006); Eaton <i>et al.</i> (2009); British Ornithologists' Union (2010); Holling <i>et al.</i> (2010).
<i>Gavia arctica arctica</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Baker <i>et al.</i> (2006); Eaton <i>et al.</i> (2009); British Ornithologists' Union (2010); Holling <i>et al.</i> (2010).
<i>Gavia arctica suschkini</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Gavia immer immer</i> (Northwest European population)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Baker <i>et al.</i> (2006); Eaton <i>et al.</i> (2009); British Ornithologists' Union (2010); Holling <i>et al.</i> (2010); Calbrade <i>et al.</i> (2010).
<i>Gavia adamsii</i> (Western Palearctic population)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>PODICIPEDIFORMES</b>				
<i>Podiceps grisegena grisegena</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Baker <i>et al.</i> (2006); Eaton <i>et al.</i> (2009); British Ornithologists' Union (2010); Holling <i>et al.</i> (2010); Calbrade <i>et al.</i> (2010).

Species	Range State	Extinct at National level	No information available	Published distribution reference
<i>Podiceps auritus</i> (Western Palearctic populations)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Baker <i>et al.</i> (2006); Eaton <i>et al.</i> (2009); British Ornithologists' Union (2010); Holling <i>et al.</i> (2010); Calbrade <i>et al.</i> (2010).
<b>PELECANIFORMES</b>				
<i>Phalacrocorax nigrogularis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Phalacrocorax pygmeus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i> (Western Palearctic populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Pelecanus crispus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>CICONIIFORMES</b>				
<i>Botaurus stellaris stellaris</i> (Western Palearctic populations)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Baker <i>et al.</i> (2006); Eaton <i>et al.</i> (2009); British Ornithologists' Union (2010); Holling <i>et al.</i> (2010); Calbrade <i>et al.</i> (2010).
<i>Ixobrychus minutus minutus</i> (Western Palearctic populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Ixobrychus sturmii</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Ardeola rufiventris</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Ardeola idae</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Egretta vinaceigula</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Casmerodius albus albus</i> (Western Palearctic populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Ardea purpurea purpurea</i> (populations breeding in the Western Palearctic)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Holling <i>et al.</i> (2010); Calbrade <i>et al.</i> (2010).
<i>Mycteria ibis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Ciconia episcopus microscelis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Geronticus eremita</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Threskiornis aethiopicus aethiopicus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Platalea alba</i> (excluding Malagasy population)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Baker <i>et al.</i> (2006); Eaton <i>et al.</i> (2009); British Ornithologists' Union (2010); Holling <i>et al.</i> (2010); Calbrade <i>et al.</i> (2010).
<b>PHOENICOPTERIFORMES</b>				
<i>Phoenicopterus ruber</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Phoenicopterus minor</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>ANSERIFORMES</b>				
<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Dendrocygna viduata</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Thalassornis leuconotus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Oxyura leucocephala</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Species	Range State	Extinct at National level	No information available	Published distribution reference
<i>Cygnus olor</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Baker <i>et al.</i> (2006); Eaton <i>et al.</i> (2009); British Ornithologists' Union (2010); Ward <i>et al.</i> (2007); Calbrade <i>et al.</i> (2010); Reed (2010).
<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Robinson <i>et al.</i> (2004a) ; Baker <i>et al.</i> (2006); Eaton <i>et al.</i> (2009); British Ornithologists' Union (2010); Holling <i>et al.</i> (2010); Calbrade <i>et al.</i> (2010).
<i>Cygnus columbianus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Worden <i>et al.</i> (2006) ; Baker <i>et al.</i> (2006); Eaton <i>et al.</i> (2009); British Ornithologists' Union (2010); Calbrade <i>et al.</i> (2010).
<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mitchell & Hearn (2004); Baker <i>et al.</i> (2006); Eaton <i>et al.</i> (2009); British Ornithologists' Union (2010); Calbrade <i>et al.</i> (2010).
<i>Anser fabalis</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Hearn (2004a); Baker <i>et al.</i> (2006); Eaton <i>et al.</i> (2009); British Ornithologists' Union (2010); Calbrade <i>et al.</i> (2010).
<i>Anser albifrons</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Hearn (2004b); (2003); Fox (2003); Baker <i>et al.</i> (2006); Eaton <i>et al.</i> (2009); British Ornithologists' Union (2010); Calbrade <i>et al.</i> (2010).
<i>Anser erythropus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	British Ornithologists' Union (2010); Calbrade <i>et al.</i> (2010).
<i>Anser anser</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Hearn & Mitchell (2004); Baker <i>et al.</i> (2006); Eaton <i>et al.</i> (2009); British Ornithologists' Union (2010); Calbrade <i>et al.</i> (2010).
<i>Branta leucopsis</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Baker <i>et al.</i> (2006); Eaton <i>et al.</i> (2009); British Ornithologists' Union (2010); Calbrade <i>et al.</i> (2010); Mitchell <i>et al.</i> (2008).

Species	Range State	Extinct at National level	No information available	Published distribution reference
<i>Branta bernicla</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Denny <i>et al.</i> (2004); Robinson <i>et al.</i> (2004b), Ward (2004); Baker <i>et al.</i> (2006); Eaton <i>et al.</i> (2009); British Ornithologists' Union (2010); Calbrade <i>et al.</i> (2010).
<i>Branta ruficollis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Alopochen aegyptiacus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Tadorna cana</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Baker <i>et al.</i> (2006); Eaton <i>et al.</i> (2009); British Ornithologists' Union (2010); Calbrade <i>et al.</i> (2010).
<i>Plectropterus gambensis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Nettapus auritus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Anas penelope</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Baker <i>et al.</i> (2006); Eaton <i>et al.</i> (2009); British Ornithologists' Union (2010); Holling <i>et al.</i> (2010); Calbrade <i>et al.</i> (2010).
<i>Anas strepera</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Baker <i>et al.</i> (2006); Eaton <i>et al.</i> (2009); British Ornithologists' Union (2010); Holling <i>et al.</i> (2010); Calbrade <i>et al.</i> (2010).
<i>Anas crecca</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Baker <i>et al.</i> (2006); Eaton <i>et al.</i> (2009); British Ornithologists' Union (2010); Calbrade <i>et al.</i> (2010).
<i>Anas capensis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Baker <i>et al.</i> (2006); Eaton <i>et al.</i> (2009); British Ornithologists' Union (2010); Calbrade <i>et al.</i> (2010).
<i>Anas undulata</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Anas acuta</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Baker <i>et al.</i> (2006); Eaton <i>et al.</i> (2009); British Ornithologists' Union (2010); Calbrade <i>et al.</i> (2010).
<i>Anas erythrorhyncha</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Anas hottentota</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Anas querquedula</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Baker <i>et al.</i> (2006); Eaton <i>et al.</i> (2009); British Ornithologists' Union (2010); Holling <i>et al.</i> (2010); Calbrade <i>et al.</i> (2010).

Species	Range State	Extinct at National level	No information available	Published distribution reference
<i>Anas clypeata</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Baker <i>et al.</i> (2006); Eaton <i>et al.</i> (2009); British Ornithologists' Union (2010); Calbrade <i>et al.</i> (2010).
<i>Marmaronetta angustirostris</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Netta rufina</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Netta erythrophthalma</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Aythya ferina</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Baker <i>et al.</i> (2006); Eaton <i>et al.</i> (2009); British Ornithologists' Union (2010); Holling <i>et al.</i> (2010); Calbrade <i>et al.</i> (2010).
<i>Aythya nyroca</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Robinson & Hughes (2005); British Ornithologists' Union (2010); Calbrade <i>et al.</i> (2010).
<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Baker <i>et al.</i> (2006); Eaton <i>et al.</i> (2009); British Ornithologists' Union (2010); Calbrade <i>et al.</i> (2010).
<i>Aythya marila</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Baker <i>et al.</i> (2006); Eaton <i>et al.</i> (2009); British Ornithologists' Union (2010); Holling <i>et al.</i> (2010); Calbrade <i>et al.</i> (2010).
<i>Somateria mollissima</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Baker <i>et al.</i> (2006); Eaton <i>et al.</i> (2009); British Ornithologists' Union (2010); Calbrade <i>et al.</i> (2010).
<i>Somateria spectabilis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Polysticta stelleri</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Baker <i>et al.</i> (2006); Eaton <i>et al.</i> (2009); British Ornithologists' Union (2010); Holling <i>et al.</i> (2010); Calbrade <i>et al.</i> (2010).
<i>Melanitta nigra</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Baker <i>et al.</i> (2006); Eaton <i>et al.</i> (2009); British Ornithologists' Union (2010); Holling <i>et al.</i> (2010); Calbrade <i>et al.</i> (2010).
<i>Melanitta fusca</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Baker <i>et al.</i> (2006); British Ornithologists' Union (2010); Calbrade <i>et al.</i> (2010).
<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Baker <i>et al.</i> (2006); Eaton <i>et al.</i> (2009); British Ornithologists' Union (2010); Holling <i>et al.</i> (2010); Calbrade <i>et al.</i> (2010).

Species	Range State	Extinct at National level	No information available	Published distribution reference
<i>Mergellus albellus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Baker <i>et al.</i> (2006); Eaton <i>et al.</i> (2009); British Ornithologists' Union (2010); Calbrade <i>et al.</i> (2010).
<i>Mergus serrator</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Baker <i>et al.</i> (2006); Eaton <i>et al.</i> (2009); British Ornithologists' Union (2010); Calbrade <i>et al.</i> (2010).
<i>Mergus merganser</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Baker <i>et al.</i> (2006); Eaton <i>et al.</i> (2009); British Ornithologists' Union (2010); Calbrade <i>et al.</i> (2010).
<b>FALCONIFORMES</b>				
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Baker <i>et al.</i> (2006); Eaton <i>et al.</i> (2009); British Ornithologists' Union (2010); Holling <i>et al.</i> (2010); Calbrade <i>et al.</i> (2010).
<b>GALLIFORMES</b>				
<i>Coturnix coturnix coturnix</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Baker <i>et al.</i> (2006); Eaton <i>et al.</i> (2009); British Ornithologists' Union (2010); Holling <i>et al.</i> (2010).
<b>SPHENISCIFORMES</b>				
<i>Spheniscus demersus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>PROCELLARIIFORMES</b>				
<i>Diomedea exulans</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Diomedea epomophora</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Diomedea irrorata</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Diomedea nigripes</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Diomedea immutabilis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Diomedea melanophris</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Diomedea bulleri</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Diomedea cauta</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Diomedea chlororhynchos</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Diomedea chrysostoma</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Phoebetria fusca</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Phoebetria palpebrata</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Macronectes halli</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Procellaria cinerea</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Procellaria aequinoctialis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Procellaria aequinoctialis conspicillata</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Procellaria parkinsoni</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Procellaria westlandica</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>GRUIFORMES</b>				

Species	Range State	Extinct at National level	No information available	Published distribution reference
<i>Porzana porzana</i> (populations breeding in the Western Palearctic)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Baker <i>et al.</i> (2006); Francis & Stroud (2006); Eaton <i>et al.</i> (2009); British Ornithologists' Union (2010); Holling <i>et al.</i> (2010); Calbrade <i>et al.</i> (2010).
<i>Porzana parva parva</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Porzana pusilla intermedia</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Fulica atra atra</i> (Mediterranean and Black Sea populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Aenigmatolimnas marginalis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Sarothrura boehmi</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Sarothrura ayresi</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Crex crex</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	O'Brien <i>et al.</i> (2006); Baker <i>et al.</i> (2006); Eaton <i>et al.</i> (2009); British Ornithologists' Union (2010); Holling <i>et al.</i> (2010); Calbrade <i>et al.</i> (2010).
<i>Grus leucogeranus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Grus virgo</i> (Syn. <i>Anthropoides virgo</i> )	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Grus paradisea</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Grus carunculatus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Grus grus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Baker <i>et al.</i> (2006); Eaton <i>et al.</i> (2009); British Ornithologists' Union (2010); Holling <i>et al.</i> (2010); Calbrade <i>et al.</i> (2010).
<i>Chlamydotis undulata</i> (only Asian populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Otis tarda</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>CHARADRIIFORMES</b>				
<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Baker <i>et al.</i> (2006); Eaton <i>et al.</i> (2009); British Ornithologists' Union (2010).
<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Baker <i>et al.</i> (2006); Eaton <i>et al.</i> (2009); British Ornithologists' Union (2010); Holling <i>et al.</i> (2010); Calbrade <i>et al.</i> (2010).
<i>Dromas ardeola</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Burhinus oedicnemus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Baker <i>et al.</i> (2006); Eaton <i>et al.</i> (2009); British Ornithologists' Union (2010); Holling <i>et al.</i> (2010); Calbrade <i>et al.</i> (2010).
<i>Glareola pratincola</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Glareola nordmanni</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Glareola nuchalis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Species	Range State	Extinct at National level	No information available	Published distribution reference
<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Baker <i>et al.</i> (2006); Eaton <i>et al.</i> (2009); British Ornithologists' Union (2010); Calbrade <i>et al.</i> (2010).
<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Baker <i>et al.</i> (2006); Eaton <i>et al.</i> (2009); British Ornithologists' Union (2010); Calbrade <i>et al.</i> (2010).
<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Baker <i>et al.</i> (2006); Eaton <i>et al.</i> (2009); British Ornithologists' Union (2010); Calbrade <i>et al.</i> (2010).
<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Baker <i>et al.</i> (2006); Eaton <i>et al.</i> (2009); British Ornithologists' Union (2010); Holling <i>et al.</i> (2010); Calbrade <i>et al.</i> (2010).
<i>Charadrius pecuarius</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Charadrius tricollaris</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Charadrius forbesi</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Charadrius pallidus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Charadrius marginatus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Charadrius mongolus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Charadrius asiaticus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Eudromias morinellus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Baker <i>et al.</i> (2006); Eaton <i>et al.</i> (2009); British Ornithologists' Union (2010); Holling <i>et al.</i> (2010); Calbrade <i>et al.</i> (2010).
<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Baker <i>et al.</i> (2006); Eaton <i>et al.</i> (2009); British Ornithologists' Union (2010); Calbrade <i>et al.</i> (2010).
<i>Vanellus spinosus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Vanellus albiceps</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Vanellus senegallus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Vanellus lugubris</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Vanellus melanopterus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Vanellus coronatus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Vanellus superciliosus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Vanellus gregarius</i> ( <i>Syn Chettusia gregaria</i> )	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Vanellus leucurus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Gallinago media</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Baker <i>et al.</i> (2006); Eaton <i>et al.</i> (2009); British Ornithologists' Union (2010); Calbrade <i>et al.</i> (2010).

Species	Range State	Extinct at National level	No information available	Published distribution reference
<i>Lymnocyptes minimus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Baker <i>et al.</i> (2006); Eaton <i>et al.</i> (2009); British Ornithologists' Union (2010); Calbrade <i>et al.</i> (2010).
<i>Limosa limosa</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Baker <i>et al.</i> (2006); Eaton <i>et al.</i> (2009); British Ornithologists' Union (2010); Holling <i>et al.</i> (2010); Calbrade <i>et al.</i> (2010).
<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Baker <i>et al.</i> (2006); Eaton <i>et al.</i> (2009); British Ornithologists' Union (2010); Calbrade <i>et al.</i> (2010).
<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Baker <i>et al.</i> (2006); Eaton <i>et al.</i> (2009); British Ornithologists' Union (2010); Holling <i>et al.</i> (2010); Calbrade <i>et al.</i> (2010).
<i>Numenius tenuirostris</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Numenius arquata</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Baker <i>et al.</i> (2006); Eaton <i>et al.</i> (2009); British Ornithologists' Union (2010); Calbrade <i>et al.</i> (2010).
<i>Tringa erythropus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Baker <i>et al.</i> (2006); Eaton <i>et al.</i> (2009); British Ornithologists' Union (2010); Calbrade <i>et al.</i> (2010).
<i>Tringa totanus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Baker <i>et al.</i> (2006); Eaton <i>et al.</i> (2009); British Ornithologists' Union (2010); Calbrade <i>et al.</i> (2010).
<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Baker <i>et al.</i> (2006); Eaton <i>et al.</i> (2009); British Ornithologists' Union (2010); Holling <i>et al.</i> (2010); Calbrade <i>et al.</i> (2010).
<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Baker <i>et al.</i> (2006); Eaton <i>et al.</i> (2009); British Ornithologists' Union (2010); Holling <i>et al.</i> (2010); Calbrade <i>et al.</i> (2010).
<i>Tringa glareola</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Baker <i>et al.</i> (2006); Eaton <i>et al.</i> (2009); British Ornithologists' Union (2010); Holling <i>et al.</i> (2010); Calbrade <i>et al.</i> (2010).
<i>Tringa cinerea</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Species	Range State	Extinct at National level	No information available	Published distribution reference
<i>Tringa hypoleucos</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Baker <i>et al.</i> (2006); Eaton <i>et al.</i> (2009); British Ornithologists' Union (2010); Calbrade <i>et al.</i> (2010).
<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Baker <i>et al.</i> (2006); Eaton <i>et al.</i> (2009); British Ornithologists' Union (2010); Calbrade <i>et al.</i> (2010).
<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Calidris canutus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Baker <i>et al.</i> (2006); Eaton <i>et al.</i> (2009); British Ornithologists' Union (2010); Calbrade <i>et al.</i> (2010).
<i>Calidris alba</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Baker <i>et al.</i> (2006); Eaton <i>et al.</i> (2009); British Ornithologists' Union (2010); Calbrade <i>et al.</i> (2010).
<i>Calidris minuta</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Baker <i>et al.</i> (2006); Eaton <i>et al.</i> (2009); British Ornithologists' Union (2010); Calbrade <i>et al.</i> (2010).
<i>Calidris temminckii</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Baker <i>et al.</i> (2006); Eaton <i>et al.</i> (2009); British Ornithologists' Union (2010); Holling <i>et al.</i> (2010); Calbrade <i>et al.</i> (2010).
<i>Calidris maritima</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Baker <i>et al.</i> (2006); Eaton <i>et al.</i> (2009); British Ornithologists' Union (2010); Holling <i>et al.</i> (2010); Calbrade <i>et al.</i> (2010).
<i>Calidris alpina</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Baker <i>et al.</i> (2006); Eaton <i>et al.</i> (2009); British Ornithologists' Union (2010); Calbrade <i>et al.</i> (2010).
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Baker <i>et al.</i> (2006); Eaton <i>et al.</i> (2009); British Ornithologists' Union (2010); Calbrade <i>et al.</i> (2010).
<i>Limicola falcinellus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Baker <i>et al.</i> (2006); Eaton <i>et al.</i> (2009); British Ornithologists' Union (2010); Holling <i>et al.</i> (2010); Calbrade <i>et al.</i> (2010).

Species	Range State	Extinct at National level	No information available	Published distribution reference
<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Baker <i>et al.</i> (2006); Eaton <i>et al.</i> (2009); British Ornithologists' Union (2010); Holling <i>et al.</i> (2010); Calbrade <i>et al.</i> (2010).
<i>Phalaropus fulicaria</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Larus hemprichii</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Larus leucophthalmus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Larus ichthyaetus</i> (West Eurasian and African population)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Larus melanocephalus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Baker <i>et al.</i> (2006); Eaton <i>et al.</i> (2009); British Ornithologists' Union (2010); Holling <i>et al.</i> (2010); Calbrade <i>et al.</i> (2010).
<i>Larus genei</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Larus audouinii</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Larus armenicus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Sterna nilotica nilotica</i> (West Eurasian and African populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Sterna caspia</i> (West Eurasian and African populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Sterna maxima albidorsalis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Sterna bergii</i> (African and Southwest Asian populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Sterna bengalensis</i> (African and Southwest Asian populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Sterna sandvicensis sandvicensis</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Baker <i>et al.</i> (2006); Eaton <i>et al.</i> (2009); British Ornithologists' Union (2010); Calbrade <i>et al.</i> (2010).
<i>Sterna dougallii</i> (Atlantic population)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Baker <i>et al.</i> (2006); Eaton <i>et al.</i> (2009); British Ornithologists' Union (2010); Holling <i>et al.</i> (2010); Calbrade <i>et al.</i> (2010).
<i>Sterna hirundo hirundo</i> (populations breeding in the Western Palearctic)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Baker <i>et al.</i> (2006); Eaton <i>et al.</i> (2009); British Ornithologists' Union (2010); Calbrade <i>et al.</i> (2010).
<i>Sterna paradisaea</i> (Atlantic populations)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Baker <i>et al.</i> (2006); Eaton <i>et al.</i> (2009); British Ornithologists' Union (2010); Calbrade <i>et al.</i> (2010).
<i>Sterna albifrons</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Baker <i>et al.</i> (2006); Eaton <i>et al.</i> (2009); British Ornithologists' Union (2010); Holling <i>et al.</i> (2010); Calbrade <i>et al.</i> (2010).
<i>Sterna saundersi</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Species	Range State	Extinct at National level	No information available	Published distribution reference
<i>Sterna balaenarum</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Sterna repressa</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Chlidonias niger niger</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i> (West Eurasian and African population)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Rynchops flavirostris</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>COLUMBIFORMES</b>				
<i>Streptopelia turtur turtur</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Baker <i>et al.</i> (2006); Eaton <i>et al.</i> (2009); British Ornithologists' Union (2010).
<b>CORACIIFORMES</b>				
<i>Merops apiaster</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Coracias garrulus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>PSITTACIFORMES</b>				
<i>Amazona tucumana</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>PASSERIFORMES</b>				
<i>Acrocephalus paludicola</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Baker <i>et al.</i> (2006); Eaton <i>et al.</i> (2009); British Ornithologists' Union (2010).
<i>Hirundo atrocaerulea</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Alectrurus risora</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Alectrurus tricolor</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Pseudocolopteryx dinellianus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Polystictus pectoralis pectoralis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Sporophila ruficollis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Sporophila zelichi</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Sporophila cinnamomea</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Sporophila hypochroma</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Sporophila palustris</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Agelaius flavus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>TESTUDINATA</b>				
<i>Chelonia depressa</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Harris (2008); Pierpoint (2000); Penrose (2008); UK CSIP (2003).
<i>Caretta caretta</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pierpoint (2000); Penrose (2011); Rowley (2005); UK CSIP (2009).
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Harris (2007a); Pierpoint (2000); Penrose (2004)
<i>Lepidochelys kempii</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Harris (2007b); Pierpoint (2000); Penrose (2009); UK CSIP (2008).
<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pierpoint (2000); Penrose (2011); Reeds (2004); UK CSIP (2009).
<i>Podocnemis expansa</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>CROCODYLIA</b>				
<i>Crocodylus porosus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>ACIPENSERIFORMES</b>				

Species	Range State	Extinct at National level	No information available	Published distribution reference
<i>Huso huso</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Huso dauricus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Acipenser baerii baicalensis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Acipenser fulvescens</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Acipenser gueldenstaedtii</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Acipenser medirostris</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Acipenser mikadoi</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Acipenser naccarii</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Acipenser nudiventris</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Acipenser persicus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Acipenser ruthenus</i> (Danube population)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Acipenser schrenckii</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Acipenser sinensis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Acipenser stellatus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Acipenser sturio</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Pseudoscaphirhynchus kaufmanni</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Pseudoscaphirhynchus hermanni</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Pseudoscaphirhynchus fedtschenkoi</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Psephurus gladius</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>ORECTOLOBIFORMES</b>				
<i>Rhincodon typus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Compagno (2001).
<b>LAMNIFORMES</b>				
<i>Cetorhinus maximus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	UK CSIP (2009); Wilding, & Pizzolla (2009).
<i>Carcharodon carcharias</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Isurus paucus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Lamna nasus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Barnes (2008a); Loveridge & Loveridge (2007).
<b>SQUALIFORMES</b>				
<i>Squalus acanthias</i> (Northern Hemisphere populations)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Barnes (2008b).
<b>LEPIDOPTERA</b>				
<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

All species of each of the Families below are listed in Appendix II. If your country is a Range State for any of the species in these Families, please enter the species name in the first column, under the relevant Family heading. Please indicate (with a 'X') whether your country is a Range State or the species is extinct and, where appropriate, please provide published distribution references. (Space is provided for ten species in each Family. If additional lines are required, please attach the information as an annex).

Species	Range State	Extinct	Published distribution reference
<b>Order FALCONIFORMES, Family Cathartidae</b>			
<i>Cathartes aura falklandica</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	
<b>Order FALCONIFORMES, Family Accipitridae</b>			
<i>Pernis apivorus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	Baker <i>et al.</i> (2006); Eaton <i>et al.</i> (2009); British Ornithologists' Union (2010); Holling <i>et al.</i> (2010).
<i>Milvus milvus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	Baker <i>et al.</i> (2006); Eaton <i>et al.</i> (2009); British Ornithologists' Union (2010); Holling <i>et al.</i> (2010).
<i>Milvus migrans</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	
<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	Baker <i>et al.</i> (2006); Eaton <i>et al.</i> (2009); British Ornithologists' Union (2010); Evans <i>et al.</i> (2009) ; Holling <i>et al.</i> (2010).
<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	Baker <i>et al.</i> (2006); Eaton <i>et al.</i> (2009); British Ornithologists' Union (2010); Holling <i>et al.</i> (2010).
<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	Baker <i>et al.</i> (2006); Eaton <i>et al.</i> (2009); British Ornithologists' Union (2010); Holling <i>et al.</i> (2010).
<i>Circus pygargus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	Baker <i>et al.</i> (2006); Eaton <i>et al.</i> (2009); British Ornithologists' Union (2010); Holling <i>et al.</i> (2010).
<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	Baker <i>et al.</i> (2006); Eaton <i>et al.</i> (2009); British Ornithologists' Union (2010); Holling <i>et al.</i> (2010).
<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	Baker <i>et al.</i> (2006); Eaton <i>et al.</i> (2009); British Ornithologists' Union (2010).
<i>Buteo buteo</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	Baker <i>et al.</i> (2006); Eaton <i>et al.</i> (2009); British Ornithologists' Union (2010).
<i>Buteo lagopus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	Eaton <i>et al.</i> (2009).
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	Baker <i>et al.</i> (2006); Eaton <i>et al.</i> (2009); British Ornithologists' Union (2010); Holling <i>et al.</i> (2010).
<i>Buteo polyosoma</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	
<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	
<i>Circus cinereus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	

<i>Circus buffoni</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	
<b>Order FALCONIFORMES, Family Falconidae</b>			
<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	Baker <i>et al.</i> (2006); Eaton <i>et al.</i> (2009); British Ornithologists' Union (2010).
<i>Falco columbarius</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	Baker <i>et al.</i> (2006); Eaton <i>et al.</i> (2009); British Ornithologists' Union (2010); Holling <i>et al.</i> (2010).
<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	Baker <i>et al.</i> (2006); Eaton <i>et al.</i> (2009); British Ornithologists' Union (2010); Holling <i>et al.</i> (2010).
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	Baker <i>et al.</i> (2006); Eaton <i>et al.</i> (2009); British Ornithologists' Union (2010); Holling <i>et al.</i> (2010).
<i>Falco peregrinus cassini</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	
<i>Falco femoralis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	
<i>Falco sparverius</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	
<i>Caracara plancus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	
<i>Phalcoboenus australis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	
<i>Milvago chimango</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	
<b>Order PASSERIFORMES, Family Muscipidae</b>			
<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	Baker <i>et al.</i> (2006); Eaton <i>et al.</i> (2009); British Ornithologists' Union (2010).
<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	Baker <i>et al.</i> (2006); Eaton <i>et al.</i> (2009); British Ornithologists' Union (2010).
	<input type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	

#### References cited above:

- Baker, H., Stroud, D., Aebischer, N.J., Cranswick, P.A., Gregory, R.D., McSorley, C.A., Noble, D.G. & Rehfisch, M.M. 2006. *Population estimates of birds in Great Britain and the United Kingdom*. *British Birds* 99:25-44.
- Bat Conservation Trust. 2010a. *The state of the UK's bats 2008*. Bat Conservation Trust, London.
- Bat Conservation Trust. 2010b. *The National Bat Monitoring Programme Annual Report 2009*. Bat Conservation Trust, London.
- Barnes, M. 2008a. *Lamna nasus*. Porbeagle shark. Marine Life Information Network: Biology and Sensitivity Key Information Sub-programme [on-line]. Plymouth: Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom. [cited 10/03/2011]. Available from: <http://www.marlin.ac.uk/speciesinformation.php?speciesID=3617>
- Barnes, M. 2008b. *Squalus acanthias*. Spiny dogfish. Marine Life Information Network: Biology and Sensitivity Key Information Sub-programme [on-line]. Plymouth: Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom. [cited 10/03/2011]. Available from: <http://www.marlin.ac.uk/speciesinformation.php?speciesID=4372>
- British Ornithologists' Union. 2010. *The British List. The official list of bird species recorded in Britain*. <http://www.bou.org.uk/thebritishlist/British-List-2010.pdf>

- Calbrade, N.A., Holt, C.A., Austin, G.E., Mellan, H.J., Hearn, R.D., Stroud, D.A., Wotton, S.R. & Musgrove, A.J. 2010. *Waterbirds in the UK 2008/09: The Wetland Bird Survey*. BTO/RSPB/JNCC in association with WWT, Thetford.
- CODA. 2009. *Cetacean Offshore Distribution and Abundance in the European Atlantic*. [http://biology.st-andrews.ac.uk/coda/documents/CODA\\_Final\\_Report\\_11-2-09.pdf](http://biology.st-andrews.ac.uk/coda/documents/CODA_Final_Report_11-2-09.pdf)
- Compagno, L.J.V. 2001. *Sharks of the World. An annotated and illustrated catalogue of shark species known to date. Volume 2: Bullhead, mackerel and carpet sharks (Heterodontiformes, Lamniformes and Orectolobiformes)*. FAO Species Catalogue for Fishery Purposes No. 1, Vol. 2. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome.
- Denny, M.J.H., Clausen, P., Percival, S.M., Anderson, G.Q.A., Koffijberg, K. & Robinson, J.A. 2004. *Light-bellied Brent Goose Branta bernicla hrota (East Atlantic population) in Svalbard, Greenland, Franz Josef Land, Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands and Britain 1960/61 – 1999/2000*. Waterbird Review Series, The Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust/Joint Nature Conservation Committee, Slimbridge. 45 pp.
- Eaton, M.A., Brown, A.F., Noble, D.G., Musgrove, A.J., Hearn, R.D., Aebischer, N.J., Gibbons, D.W., Evans, A. & Gregory, R.D. 2009. *Birds of Conservation Concern 3: the population status of birds in the United Kingdom, Channel Islands and Isle of Man*. British Birds 102:296-341.
- Evans, R.J., Wilson, J.D., Amar, A., Douse, A., Maclennan, A., Ratcliffe, N. & Whitfield, D.P. 2009. Growth and demography of a re-introduced population of White-tailed Eagles *Haliaeetus albicilla*. *Ibis* 151: 244-254.
- Footo, A.D., Similä, T., Víkingsson, G.A. & Stevick, P.T. 2010. Movement, site fidelity and connectivity in a top marine predator, the killer whale. *Evolutionary Ecology*, **24**: 803-814.
- Fox, A.D. 2003. *The Greenland White-fronted Goose Anser albifrons flavirostris. The annual cycle of a migratory herbivore on the European continental fringe*. Doctor's dissertation (DSc). National Environmental Research Institute, Denmark. 440 pp. [http://www2.dmu.dk/1\\_Nyt/2\\_Presse/80.asp](http://www2.dmu.dk/1_Nyt/2_Presse/80.asp)
- Francis, I.S. & Stroud, D.A. 2006. Spotted Crakes *Porzana porzana* breeding in the UK - a history and evaluation of current status. *Waterbirds around the world*. Eds. G.C. Boere, C.A. Galbraith & D.A. Stroud. The Stationery Office, Edinburgh, UK. Pp. 491-492.
- Hammond, P.S., Macleod, K., Gillespie, D., Swift, R. Winship, A., Burt, M.L., Cañadas, A., Vázquez, J.A., Ridoux, V., Certain, G., Van Canneyt, O., Lens, S., Santos, B., Rogan, E., Uriarte, A., Hernandez, C. and Castro, R. 2009. *Cetacean Offshore Distribution and Abundance in the European Atlantic (CODA) final report*. Available from UK Sea Mammal Research Unit.
- Harris, R. 2007a. *Eretmochelys imbricata*. Hawksbill turtle. Marine Life Information Network: Biology and Sensitivity Key Information Sub-programme [on-line]. Plymouth: Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom. [cited 10/03/2011]. Available from: <http://www.marlin.ac.uk/speciesinformation.php?speciesID=3275>
- Harris, R. 2007b. *Lepidochelys kempii*. Kemp's Ridley turtle. Marine Life Information Network: Biology and Sensitivity Key Information Sub-programme [on-line]. Plymouth: Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom. [cited 10/03/2011]. Available from: <http://www.marlin.ac.uk/speciesinformation.php?speciesID=3645>
- Harris, R. 2008. *Chelonia mydas*. Green Turtle. Marine Life Information Network: Biology and Sensitivity Key Information Sub-programme [on-line]. Plymouth: Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom. [cited 10/03/2011]. Available from: <http://www.marlin.ac.uk/speciesinformation.php?speciesID=2959>
- Hearn, R. 2004a. *Bean Goose Anser fabalis in Britain 1960/61 – 1999/2000*. Waterbird Review Series, The Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust/Joint Nature Conservation Committee, Slimbridge. 30 pp.
- Hearn, R. 2004b. *Greater White-fronted Goose Anser albifrons albifrons (Baltic/North Sea population) in Britain 1960/61 – 1999/2000*. Waterbird Review Series, The Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust/Joint Nature Conservation Committee, Slimbridge. 36 pp.
- Hearn, R. & Mitchell, C. 2004. *Greylag Goose Anser anser (Iceland population) in Britain 1960/61 – 1999/2000*. Waterbird Review Series, The Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust/Joint Nature Conservation Committee, Slimbridge. 84 pp.
- Holling, M. & the Rare Breeding Birds Panel. 2010. *Rare breeding birds in the United Kingdom in 2007*. British Birds 103: 2–52
- Loveridge, J. M. & Loveridge, J. E. 2007. *Marine Strandings in Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly 2007*. CWT Marine Strandings Network. 44 pp.
- Mitchell, C. & Hearn, R. 2004. *Pink-footed Goose Anser brachyrhynchus (Greenland/Iceland population) in Britain 1960/61 – 1999/2000*. Waterbird Review Series, The Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust/Joint Nature Conservation Committee, Slimbridge. 92 pp.

- Mitchell, C., Walsh, A., Hall, C. & Crowe, O. 2008. *Greenland Barnacle Geese Branta leucopsis in Britain and Ireland: results of the international census, spring 2008*. WWT, Slimbridge. 26 pp.
- O'Brien, M., Green, R.E. & Wilson J. 2006. Partial recovery of the population of Corncrakes *Crex crex* in Britain, 1993–2004. *Bird Study* 53: 213–22.
- Penrose, R.S., 2004. *UK & Eire Marine Turtle strandings and sightings annual report 2003*. Marine Environmental Monitoring, 21pp.
- Penrose, R.S. & Gander, L.R. 2008. *UK & Eire Marine Turtle strandings and sightings annual report 2007*. Marine Environmental Monitoring, 27pp.
- Penrose, R.S. & Gander, L.R. 2009. *UK & Eire Marine Turtle strandings and sightings annual report 2008*. Marine Environmental Monitoring, 28pp.
- Penrose, R.S. & Gander, L.R. 2011. *UK & Eire Marine Turtle strandings and sightings annual report 2010*. Marine Environmental Monitoring, 23pp.
- Pierpoint, C., 2000. *Bycatch of marine turtles in UK and Irish waters*. Joint Nature Conservation Committee Report no. 310, 32pp.
- Reed, M. 2010. Mute Swan Project 2009 Bulletin.
- Reeds, K. 2004. *Dermochelys coriacea*. Leatherback turtle. Marine Life Information Network: Biology and Sensitivity Key Information Sub-programme [on-line]. Plymouth: Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom. [cited 10/03/2011]. Available from: <http://www.marlin.ac.uk/speciesinformation.php?speciesID=3137>
- Reid, J.B., Evans, P.G.H. & Northridge, S.P., 2003. *Atlas of cetacean distribution in north-west European waters*. Joint Nature Conservation Committee. 67pp.
- Robinson, J.A., Colhoun, J.G., McElwaine, J.G. & Rees, E.C. 2004a. *Whooper Swan Cygnus cygnus (Iceland population) in Britain and Ireland 1960/61 – 1999/2000*. Waterbird Review Series, The Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust/Joint Nature Conservation Committee, Slimbridge. 106 pp.
- Robinson, J.A., Colhoun, K., Gudmundsson, G.A., Boertmann, D., Merne, O.J., O' Briain, M., Portig, A.A., Mackie, K. & Boyd, H. 2004b. *Light-bellied Brent Goose Branta bernicla hrota (East Canadian High Arctic population) in Canada, Ireland, Iceland, France, Greenland, Scotland, Wales, England, the Channel Islands and Spain 1960/61 – 1999/2000*. Waterbird Review Series, The Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust/Joint Nature Conservation Committee, Slimbridge. 48 pp.
- Robinson, J.A. & Hughes, B. (Compilers) 2005. *International Single Species Action Plan for the Ferruginous Duck Aythya nyroca*. WWT report to BirdLife International. [http://www.unep-aewa.org/meetings/en/tc\\_meetings/tc6docs/pdf/tc6\\_14\\_ferruginous\\_duck\\_ap.pdf](http://www.unep-aewa.org/meetings/en/tc_meetings/tc6docs/pdf/tc6_14_ferruginous_duck_ap.pdf)
- Rowley, S. 2005. *Caretta caretta*. Loggerhead turtle. Marine Life Information Network: Biology and Sensitivity Key Information Sub-programme [on-line]. Plymouth: Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom. [cited 10/03/2011]. Available from: <http://www.marlin.ac.uk/speciesinformation.php?speciesID=2891>
- SCANS-II. 2006. *Small cetaceans in the European Atlantic and North Sea*. Final Report to the European Commission under project LIFE04NAT/GB/000245, SMRU, Gatty Marine Laboratory, University of St Andrews, St Andrews, Fife KY16 8LB, UK.
- Tracking Mammals Partnership. 2009. *Tracking Mammals Partnership Update 2009*. JNCC/Tracking Mammals Partnership, Peterborough.
- UK Cetacean Strandings Investigation Programme Report to Government. <http://ukstrandings.org/csip-reports/>
- Ward, R. 2004. *Dark-bellied Brent Goose Branta bernicla bernicla in Britain 1960/61 – 1999/2000*. Waterbird Review Series, The Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust/Joint Nature Conservation Committee, Slimbridge. 57 pp.
- Ward, R.M., Cranswick1, P.A., Kershaw, M., Austin, G.E., Brown, A.W., Brown, L.M., Coleman, J.C., Chisholm, H.K. & Spray, C.J. 2007. Numbers of Mute Swans *Cygnus olor* in Great Britain: results of the national census in 2002. *Wildfowl* 57: 3-20.
- Worden, J., Cranswick1, P.A., Crowe, O., McElwaine, J.G. & Rees, E.C. 2006. Numbers and distribution of Bewick's Swan *Cygnus columbianus bewickii* wintering in Britain and Ireland: results of international censuses, January 1995, 2000 and 2005. *Wildfowl* 56: 3-22.
- Wilding, C. & Pizzolla, P. 2009. *Cetorhinus maximus*. Basking shark. Marine Life Information Network: Biology and Sensitivity Key Information Sub-programme [on-line]. Plymouth: Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom. [cited 10/03/2011]. Available from: <http://www.marlin.ac.uk/speciesfullreview.php?speciesID=2940>