

**6th Meeting of the Sessional Committee of the
CMS Scientific Council (ScC-SC6)**

Bonn, Germany, 18 – 21 July 2023

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POTENTIAL AVIAN TAXA FOR LISTING

(Prepared by Stephen Garnett, COP-appointed Councillor for Birds)

Summary:

During efforts to disaggregate bird families listed in Appendix II, work was also undertaken to identify the avian taxa that are not currently listed in either Appendix I or Appendix II but that might qualify for listing. This list is provided for the information of Parties which may wish to consider submitting listing proposals for COP15 and beyond.

POTENTIAL AVIAN TAXA FOR LISTING

Background

1. Parties are invited, at each meeting of the Conference of the Parties, to make proposals for adding species to the Appendices of the Convention. The process is often aided by interested entities making suggestions to Parties and providing inputs to the drafting of proposals.
2. However, this process relies on individuals making suggestions for species in which they have a particular interest. It could be beneficial if a more strategic approach could be taken, identifying species that would meet the criteria defined in the guidelines for preparing and assessing proposals for the amendment of CMS Appendices in [Resolution 13.7](#). This would enable Parties to prioritize the species that would most benefit from listing and co-operative conservation work under the Convention – for example, as part of a Concerted Action.

A strategic list for birds

3. As part of the work to understand the implications of disaggregation of higher taxa listed in Appendix II, Stephen Garnett, the COP-appointed co-Councillor for Birds, created a table (Annex 1 of the draft Resolution below) which lists avian species, a significant proportion of whose members cyclically and predictably cross one or more national jurisdictional boundaries and which have an unfavourable conservation status, but which are not individually listed under Appendix I or II and are not a member of an aggregated family or genus under Appendix II. It is suggested that this list may help Parties to prioritize future listing proposals for avian species.
4. Similar lists for other taxonomic groups may also be helpful, and the Scientific Council is encouraged to undertake work to help Parties make strategic decisions on future listing proposals across all taxa.

Discussion and analysis

5. To date, the process to amend the Appendices of the Convention has been fairly ad hoc. In light of the current biodiversity crisis, a more strategic approach is needed to guide the urgent action required to avoid future extinctions and to encourage Parties to work together to achieve improvements in the conservation status of individual migratory species.
6. Understanding which species would qualify for listing under the Convention is a first step to deciding which would most benefit from listing. It has become good practice under the Convention that listing proposals are accompanied by Concerted Actions. The benefits of this approach are obvious: immediate actions to address the needs of species are put forward at the same time as they are added to the Appendices of the Convention. The missing piece of the jigsaw is the initial identification of which species would benefit from being included in the Appendices to the Convention.
7. Accordingly, the list in Annex 1 of the draft Resolution may help Parties make decisions on which avian species are most in need of urgent action according to their migratory and conservation status. Parties may wish to direct their initial efforts towards those species that are considered by the IUCN as critically endangered or endangered.
8. Decisions addressed at the Scientific Council, the Secretariat and Parties are also proposed.

Recommended actions

9. The Sessional Committee is recommended to:
 - a). Review the draft Resolution contained in Annex 1 of this document, and decide on its submission to COP14 for consideration;
 - b). Review the draft Decisions contained in Annex 2 of this document, and decide on their submission to COP14 for consideration.

[DRAFT RESOLUTION]

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Recalling the Guidelines for Preparing and Assessing Proposals for the Amendment of CMS Appendices in Resolution 13.7, and the Guidelines to the Implementation of the Concerted Actions Process in Resolution 12.28 (Rev.COP13),

Reaffirming the importance of collaborative action to improve the conservation status of migratory species,

Noting the importance of taking a strategic approach to developing proposals for listing, in order to focus on those species that would benefit most, and

Welcoming the work of the Sessional Committee in the intersessional period between COP13 and COP14 on avian taxa,

*The Conference of the Parties to the
Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals*

1. *Adopts* the list of avian species that would qualify for listing in the Appendices of the Convention, annexed to this resolution, as a strategic step towards focusing the attention of the Convention on species that would benefit most from conservation action;
2. *Invites* Parties, non-governmental organizations, intergovernmental organizations and other stakeholders to consider working collaboratively to develop listing proposals and Concerted Actions for the species in the Annex for consideration at future meetings of the Conference of the Parties;
3. *Requests* the Scientific Council to review the list in the Annex between meetings of the Conferences of the Parties, and to create similar lists for other taxonomic groups.

Annex to Resolution 14.xx. List of avian species that meet CMS movement criteria and have an unfavourable conservation status that are not included within aggregated families and are not currently included individually in either Appendix I or Appendix II of the CMS. Taxa in bold type are threatened: Critically Endangered (CR, 14 spp.), Endangered (EN, 31 spp.), Vulnerable (VU, 53 spp.) or Data Deficient (DD, 2 spp.). Species in plain type are Near Threatened (NT, 58 spp.). Total 158 species (out of 1,443 species that otherwise meet CMS movement criteria).

Family name	Common name	Scientific name	2023 IUCN red list category	Movements summary text
Phasianidae	Japanese Quail	<i>Coturnix japonica</i>	NT	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Podicipedidae	Hooded Grebe	<i>Podiceps gallardoi</i>	CR	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km east-west. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Columbidae	Yellow-eyed Pigeon	<i>Columba eversmanni</i>	VU	Partial migrant: substantial post-breeding range shift with both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south; at least some movements primarily altitudinal; at least one subpopulation separate from the migration pathway considered sedentary. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Columbidae	Nicobar Pigeon	<i>Caloenas nicobarica</i>	NT	Sedentary/resident but breeding and non-breeding locations rarely the same between seasons; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Columbidae	Jambu Fruit-dove	<i>Ramphiculus jambu</i>	NT	Sedentary/resident but moderately nomadic in both breeding and non-breeding seasons; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Caprimulgidae	Sickle-winged Nightjar	<i>Eleothreptus anomalus</i>	VU	Partial migrant: substantial post-breeding range shift with both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Caprimulgidae	Eastern Whip-poor-will	<i>Antrostomus vociferus</i>	NT	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Caprimulgidae	Chuck-will's-widow	<i>Antrostomus carolinensis</i>	NT	Partial migrant: substantial post-breeding range shift with both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south; immatures may migrate beyond normal adult range before returning to breed. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Caprimulgidae	Red-necked Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus ruficollis</i>	NT	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.

Family name	Common name	Scientific name	2023 IUCN red list category	Movements summary text
Apodidae	Black Swift	<i>Cypseloides niger</i>	VU	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Apodidae	Rothschild's Swift	<i>Cypseloides rothschildi</i>	NT	Partial migrant: post-breeding range expansion with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Apodidae	Chimney Swift	<i>Chaetura pelagica</i>	VU	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Apodidae	Dark-rumped Swift	<i>Apus acuticauda</i>	VU	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction; at least some movements primarily altitudinal. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Trochilidae	Rufous Hummingbird	<i>Selasphorus rufus</i>	NT	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Cuculidae	Moustached Hawk-cuckoo	<i>Hierococcyx vagans</i>	NT	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift with both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Rallidae	Swinhoe's Rail	<i>Coturnicops exquisitus</i>	VU	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Rallidae	Black Rail	<i>Laterallus jamaicensis</i>	EN	Partial migrant: substantial post-breeding range shift: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Rallidae	King Rail	<i>Rallus elegans</i>	NT	Partial migrant: substantial post-breeding range contraction with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Rallidae	Austral Rail	<i>Rallus antarcticus</i>	VU	Partial migrant: post-breeding range contraction with both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Rallidae	Band-bellied Crake	<i>Zapornia paykullii</i>	NT	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Gruidae	Black Crowned Crane	<i>Balearica pavonina</i>	VU	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift and moderately nomadic in both breeding and non-breeding seasons; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.

Family name	Common name	Scientific name	2023 IUCN red list category	Movements summary text
Otididae	Ludwig's Bustard	<i>Neotis ludwigii</i>	EN	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift with both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Otididae	Denham's Bustard	<i>Neotis denhami</i>	NT	Partial migrant: substantial post-breeding range shift with both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km north-south; at least some movements primarily altitudinal. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Otididae	Nubian Bustard	<i>Neotis nuba</i>	NT	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift and moderately nomadic in both breeding and non-breeding seasons; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Otididae	Arabian Bustard	<i>Ardeotis arabs</i>	NT	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift and moderately nomadic in both breeding and non-breeding seasons; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Otididae	Lesser Florican	<i>Sypheotides indicus</i>	CR	Full migrant and moderately nomadic in both breeding and non-breeding seasons; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Spheniscidae	Emperor Penguin	<i>Aptenodytes forsteri</i>	NT	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Spheniscidae	Macaroni Penguin	<i>Eudyptes chrysolophus</i>	VU	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Spheniscidae	Northern Rockhopper Penguin	<i>Eudyptes moseleyi</i>	EN	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Spheniscidae	Southern Rockhopper Penguin	<i>Eudyptes chrysocome</i>	VU	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Oceanitidae	White-vented Storm-petrel	<i>Oceanites gracilis</i>	DD	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Oceanitidae	New Zealand Storm-petrel	<i>Fregetta maoriana</i>	CR	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.

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Oceanitidae	Polynesian Storm-petrel	<i>Nesofregetta fuliginosa</i>	EN	Partial migrant: substantial post-breeding range shift: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Hydrobatidae	Matsudaira's Storm-petrel	<i>Hydrobates matsudairae</i>	VU	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Hydrobatidae	Townsend's Storm-petrel	<i>Hydrobates socorroensis</i>	EN	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Hydrobatidae	Ainley's Storm-petrel	<i>Hydrobates cheimomnestes</i>	VU	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Hydrobatidae	Leach's Storm-petrel	<i>Hydrobates leucorhous</i>	VU	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Hydrobatidae	Swinhoe's Storm-petrel	<i>Hydrobates monorhis</i>	NT	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Hydrobatidae	Guadalupe Storm-petrel	<i>Hydrobates macrodactylus</i>	CR	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Hydrobatidae	Markham's Storm-petrel	<i>Hydrobates markhami</i>	NT	Partial migrant: substantial post-breeding range shift and contraction with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Hydrobatidae	Ringed Storm-petrel	<i>Hydrobates hornbyi</i>	NT	Partial migrant: substantial post-breeding range shift: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Procellariidae	MacGillivray's Prion	<i>Pachyptila macgillivrayi</i>	CR	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift and substantial expansion with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km east-west. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Procellariidae	White-winged Petrel	<i>Pterodroma leucoptera</i>	VU	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.

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Procellariidae	Collared Petrel	<i>Pterodroma brevipes</i>	VU	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift and substantial expansion with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Procellariidae	Masatierra Petrel	<i>Pterodroma defilippiana</i>	VU	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Procellariidae	Stejneger's Petrel	<i>Pterodroma longirostris</i>	VU	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Procellariidae	Cook's Petrel	<i>Pterodroma cookii</i>	VU	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift and substantial expansion with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Procellariidae	Pycroft's Petrel	<i>Pterodroma pycrofti</i>	VU	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km east-west. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Procellariidae	Chatham Petrel	<i>Pterodroma axillaris</i>	VU	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km east-west. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Procellariidae	Trindade Petrel	<i>Pterodroma arminjoniana</i>	VU	Partial migrant: substantial post-breeding range shift: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Procellariidae	Phoenix Petrel	<i>Pterodroma alba</i>	VU	Partial migrant: substantial post-breeding range shift: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Procellariidae	Barau's Petrel	<i>Pterodroma barau</i>	EN	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km east-west. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Procellariidae	Mottled Petrel	<i>Pterodroma inexpectata</i>	NT	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Procellariidae	White-necked Petrel	<i>Pterodroma cervicalis</i>	VU	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift and substantial expansion with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.

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Procellariidae	Juan Fernandez Petrel	<i>Pterodroma externa</i>	VU	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Procellariidae	Black-capped Petrel	<i>Pterodroma hasitata</i>	EN	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Procellariidae	Jamaican Petrel	<i>Pterodroma caribbaea</i>	CR	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift and substantial expansion with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Procellariidae	Cape Verde Petrel	<i>Pterodroma feae</i>	NT	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Procellariidae	Desertas Petrel	<i>Pterodroma deserta</i>	VU	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift and substantial expansion with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Procellariidae	Zino's Petrel	<i>Pterodroma madeira</i>	EN	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Procellariidae	Magenta Petrel	<i>Pterodroma magentae</i>	CR	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km east-west. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Procellariidae	Atlantic Petrel	<i>Pterodroma incerta</i>	EN	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Procellariidae	Buller's Shearwater	<i>Ardenna bulleri</i>	VU	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south; immatures may migrate beyond normal adult range before returning to breed. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Procellariidae	Sooty Shearwater	<i>Ardenna grisea</i>	NT	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Procellariidae	Flesh-footed Shearwater	<i>Ardenna carneipes</i>	NT	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.

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Procellariidae	Streaked Shearwater	<i>Calonectris leucomelas</i>	NT	Partial migrant: substantial post-breeding range shift: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Procellariidae	Cape Verde Shearwater	<i>Calonectris edwardsii</i>	NT	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Procellariidae	Hutton's Shearwater	<i>Puffinus huttoni</i>	EN	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km east-west. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Procellariidae	Black-vented Shearwater	<i>Puffinus opisthomelas</i>	NT	Partial migrant: post-breeding range contraction with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Procellariidae	Bryan's Shearwater	<i>Puffinus bryani</i>	CR	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift and substantial expansion with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Procellariidae	Newell's Shearwater	<i>Puffinus newelli</i>	CR	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift and substantial expansion with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Procellariidae	Townsend's Shearwater	<i>Puffinus auricularis</i>	CR	Partial migrant: post-breeding range contraction with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Procellariidae	Yelkouan Shearwater	<i>Puffinus yelkouan</i>	VU	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Procellariidae	Heinroth's Shearwater	<i>Puffinus heinrothi</i>	VU	Interseason mobility unknown: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but no information on non-breeding movements; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Procellariidae	Fiji Petrel	<i>Pseudobulweria macgillivrayi</i>	CR	Interseason mobility unknown: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but no information on non-breeding movements; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Procellariidae	Beck's Petrel	<i>Pseudobulweria becki</i>	CR	Interseason mobility unknown: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but no information on non-breeding movements; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.

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Procellariidae	Tahiti Petrel	<i>Pseudobulweria rostrata</i>	NT	Partial migrant: substantial post-breeding range shift: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km east-west. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Procellariidae	Jouanin's Petrel	<i>Bulweria fallax</i>	NT	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Procellariidae	Whenua Hou Diving-petrel	<i>Pelecanoides whenuahouensis</i>	CR	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km east-west. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Ciconiidae	Greater Adjutant	<i>Leptoptilos dubius</i>	EN	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift and substantial expansion with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Ciconiidae	Lesser Adjutant	<i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i>	VU	Partial migrant: post-breeding range expansion with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Ciconiidae	Painted Stork	<i>Mycteria leucocephala</i>	NT	Partial migrant: substantial post-breeding range expansion with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Ciconiidae	Milky Stork	<i>Mycteria cinerea</i>	EN	Partial migrant: post-breeding range expansion with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Ciconiidae	Black-necked Stork	<i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus</i>	NT	Partial migrant: post-breeding range expansion with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Threskiornithidae	Black-headed Ibis	<i>Threskiornis melanocephalus</i>	NT	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Ardeidae	Agami Heron	<i>Agamia agami</i>	VU	Partial migrant: post-breeding range contraction with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.

Family name	Common name	Scientific name	2023 IUCN red list category	Movements summary text
Ardeidae	White-eared Night-heron	<i>Oroanassa magnifica</i>	EN	Partial migrant: substantial post-breeding range contraction with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km north-south; at least some movements primarily altitudinal. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Ardeidae	Great White Heron	<i>Ardea occidentalis</i>	EN	Sedentary/resident: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Ardeidae	Reddish Egret	<i>Egretta rufescens</i>	NT	Partial migrant: post-breeding range contraction with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Pelecanidae	Spot-billed Pelican	<i>Pelecanus philippensis</i>	NT	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Sulidae	Abbott's Booby	<i>Papasula abbotti</i>	EN	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Sulidae	Cape Gannet	<i>Morus capensis</i>	EN	Partial migrant: post-breeding range contraction with both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km north-south; immatures may migrate beyond normal adult range before returning to breed. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Phalacrocoraci dae	Guanay Cormorant	<i>Leucocarbo bougainvillorum</i>	NT	Partial migrant: post-breeding range expansion with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km north-south; sometimes irrupts beyond normal range in significant numbers. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Phalacrocoraci dae	Cape Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax capensis</i>	EN	Partial migrant: substantial post-breeding range expansion with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Phalacrocoraci dae	Bank Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax neglectus</i>	EN	Sedentary/resident: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel <100 km north-south; immatures may migrate beyond normal adult range before returning to breed. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Glareolidae	Madagascar Pratincole	<i>Glareola ocularis</i>	NT	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km east-west. Meets CMS movement criteria.

Family name	Common name	Scientific name	2023 IUCN red list category	Movements summary text
Laridae	Indian Skimmer	<i>Rynchops albicollis</i>	EN	Partial migrant: substantial post-breeding range shift: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Laridae	Ivory Gull	<i>Pagophila eburnea</i>	NT	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km east-west. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Laridae	Red-legged Kittiwake	<i>Rissa brevirostris</i>	VU	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Laridae	Black-legged Kittiwake	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	VU	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Laridae	Heermann's Gull	<i>Larus heermanni</i>	NT	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Laridae	Aleutian Tern	<i>Onychoprion aleuticus</i>	VU	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Laridae	White-fronted Tern	<i>Sterna striata</i>	NT	Partial migrant: substantial post-breeding range shift: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km east-west. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Laridae	Elegant Tern	<i>Thalasseus elegans</i>	NT	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Alcidae	Atlantic Puffin	<i>Fratercula arctica</i>	VU	Full migrant and moderately nomadic in both breeding and non-breeding seasons; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Alcidae	Cassin's Auklet	<i>Ptychoramphus aleuticus</i>	NT	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift and substantial expansion with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south; at least one subpopulation separate from the migration pathway considered sedentary. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Alcidae	Long-billed Murrelet	<i>Brachyramphus perdix</i>	NT	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.

Family name	Common name	Scientific name	2023 IUCN red list category	Movements summary text
Alcidae	Marbled Murrelet	<i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i>	EN	Partial migrant: substantial post-breeding range shift: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Alcidae	Kittlitz's Murrelet	<i>Brachyramphus brevirostris</i>	NT	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift with both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Alcidae	Scripps's Murrelet	<i>Synthliboramphus scrippsi</i>	VU	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift with both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Alcidae	Guadalupe Murrelet	<i>Synthliboramphus hypoleucus</i>	EN	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Alcidae	Craveri's Murrelet	<i>Synthliboramphus craveri</i>	VU	Partial migrant: post-breeding range expansion with both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Strigidae	Snowy Owl	<i>Bubo scandiacus</i>	VU	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift and strongly nomadic in both breeding and non-breeding seasons; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south; sometimes irrupts beyond normal range in significant numbers; immatures may migrate beyond normal adult range before returning to breed. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Bucerotidae	Yellow-casqued Hornbill	<i>Ceratogymna elata</i>	VU	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift and moderately nomadic in breeding season and strongly so in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Bucerotidae	Brown-cheeked Hornbill	<i>Bycanistes cylindricus</i>	VU	Sedentary/resident: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel <100 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Alcedinidae	Black-capped Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon pileata</i>	VU	Partial migrant: substantial post-breeding range shift with both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Psittacidae	Timneh Parrot	<i>Psittacus timneh</i>	EN	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift with both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Psittacidae	Vinaceous-breasted Amazon	<i>Amazona vinacea</i>	EN	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.

Family name	Common name	Scientific name	2023 IUCN red list category	Movements summary text
Psittacidae	Turquoise-fronted Amazon	<i>Amazona aestiva</i>	NT	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km east-west; at least some movements primarily altitudinal; at least one subpopulation separate from the migration pathway considered sedentary. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Psittacidae	Thick-billed Parrot	<i>Rhynchopsitta pachyrhyncha</i>	EN	Sedentary/resident but breeding and non-breeding locations rarely the same between seasons; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction; sometimes irrupts beyond normal range in significant numbers. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Psittacidae	Red-masked Parakeet	<i>Psittacara erythrogenys</i>	NT	Partial migrant: substantial post-breeding range shift: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Psittacidae	Lord Derby's Parakeet	<i>Psittacula derbiana</i>	NT	Partial migrant: post-breeding range expansion with both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Psittacidae	Long-tailed Parakeet	<i>Belocercus longicaudus</i>	VU	Sedentary/resident but strongly nomadic in both breeding and non-breeding seasons; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Pittidae	Fairy Pitta	<i>Pitta nympha</i>	VU	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Cotingidae	Bare-necked Umbrellabird	<i>Cephalopterus glabricollis</i>	EN	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction; at least some movements primarily altitudinal. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Cotingidae	Three-wattled Bellbird	<i>Procnias tricarunculatus</i>	VU	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction; at least some movements primarily altitudinal. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Cotingidae	Bare-throated Bellbird	<i>Procnias nudicollis</i>	NT	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift with both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km north-south; at least some movements primarily altitudinal. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Tyrannidae	Olive-sided Flycatcher	<i>Contopus cooperi</i>	NT	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Laniidae	Loggerhead Shrike	<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	NT	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift with both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.

Family name	Common name	Scientific name	2023 IUCN red list category	Movements summary text
Laniidae	Iberian Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius meridionalis</i>	VU	Partial migrant: post-breeding range expansion with both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Laniidae	Woodchat Shrike	<i>Lanius senator</i>	NT	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Corvidae	Collared Crow	<i>Corvus pectoralis</i>	VU	Partial migrant: post-breeding range expansion with both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Alaudidae	Dupont's Lark	<i>Chersophilus duponti</i>	VU	Partial migrant: post-breeding range expansion with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Hirundinidae	African River Martin	<i>Pseudochelidon eurystomina</i>	DD	Partial migrant: substantial post-breeding range expansion and moderately nomadic in both breeding and non-breeding seasons; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km east-west. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Hirundinidae	Bahama Swallow	<i>Tachycineta cyaneoviridis</i>	EN	Partial migrant: substantial post-breeding range expansion with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Hirundinidae	Sinaloa Martin	<i>Progne sinaloae</i>	VU	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Mimidae	Bendire's Thrasher	<i>Toxostoma bendirei</i>	VU	Partial migrant: post-breeding range contraction with both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Bombycillidae	Japanese Waxwing	<i>Bombycilla japonica</i>	NT	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Nectariniidae	Neergaard's Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris neergaardi</i>	NT	Partial migrant: post-breeding range expansion with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Ploceidae	Finn's Weaver	<i>Ploceus megarhynchus</i>	EN	Partial migrant: post-breeding range contraction and moderately nomadic in both breeding and non-breeding seasons; individuals commonly travel <100 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.

Family name	Common name	Scientific name	2023 IUCN red list category	Movements summary text
Fringillidae	Evening Grosbeak	<i>Hesperiphona vespertina</i>	VU	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south; at least some movements primarily altitudinal; sometimes irrupts beyond normal range in significant numbers. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Fringillidae	Arabian Grosbeak	<i>Rhynchostruthus percivali</i>	NT	Sedentary/resident: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel <100 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Calcariidae	Chestnut-collared Longspur	<i>Calcarius ornatus</i>	VU	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Emberizidae	Jankowski's Bunting	<i>Emberiza jankowskii</i>	EN	Partial migrant: post-breeding range expansion with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel <100 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Emberizidae	Cinereous Bunting	<i>Emberiza cineracea</i>	NT	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Emberizidae	Ochre-rumped Bunting	<i>Emberiza yessoensis</i>	NT	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Emberizidae	Rustic Bunting	<i>Emberiza rustica</i>	VU	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Passerellidae	Harris's Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia querula</i>	NT	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Icteridae	Eastern Meadowlark	<i>Sturnella magna</i>	NT	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift with both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south; at least one subpopulation separate from the migration pathway considered sedentary. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Icteridae	Tricolored Blackbird	<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	EN	Sedentary/resident but moderately nomadic in breeding season and strongly so in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Icteridae	Rusty Blackbird	<i>Euphagus carolinus</i>	VU	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.

Family name	Common name	Scientific name	2023 IUCN red list category	Movements summary text
Icteridae	Common Grackle	<i>Quiscalus quiscula</i>	NT	Partial migrant: post-breeding range expansion with both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Parulidae	Bachman's Warbler	<i>Vermivora bachmanii</i>	CR	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Parulidae	Golden-winged Warbler	<i>Vermivora chrysoptera</i>	NT	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Parulidae	Blackpoll Warbler	<i>Setophaga striata</i>	NT	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Parulidae	Golden-cheeked Warbler	<i>Setophaga chrysoparia</i>	EN	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Thraupidae	Black-and-tawny Seedeater	<i>Sporophila nigrorufa</i>	VU	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.
Thraupidae	Ibera Seedeater	<i>Sporophila iberaensis</i>	EN	Mobility patterns unknown and no obvious analogues. Meets CMS movement criteria.

ANNEX 2

DRAFT DECISIONS

POTENTIAL AVIAN TAXA FOR LISTING***Directed to Parties, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations***

- 14.BB Parties, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations are encouraged to consider working collaboratively to develop listing proposals according to the guidance in Resolution 13.7, and Concerted Actions according to the guidance in Resolution 12.28 (Rev. COP13), for species listed in Annex 1 of Resolution 14.xx, including by undertaking all necessary consultation with Range States, and to submit these listing proposals and proposals for Concerted Actions for the consideration of the 15th meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

Directed to the Scientific Council

- 14.DD The Scientific Council is requested, subject to the availability of resources, to:
- a) Review the list of species in Annex 1 of Resolution 14.xx in advance of COP15 and make proposals for any revision;
 - b) Develop equivalent lists for other taxonomic groups for adoption at COP15, commencing with xxxx;
 - c) Report to the Conference of the Parties at its 15th meeting on the progress in implementing this decision.