



CMS

2025 CMS National Report

Deadline for submission of the National Reports: : 30 September 2025

Reporting period: from May 2023 to February 2025

Parties are encouraged to respond to all questions and are also requested to provide comprehensive answers, when required.

National Report format is available through the CMS Family Online Reporting System (ORS), which has been successfully implemented and used by CMS, AEWA, IOSEA and Sharks MOU in collaboration with UNEP-WCMC.

Through Resolution 12.5 (Rev. COP14) and Decisions 14.27, 14.25 National Reports and 14.2 Samarkand Strategic Plan for Migratory Species, the Standing Committee and the Secretariat were tasked with developing a new format for National Reports that aligns with the SPMS. However, given that the indicators of the SPMS are not yet in place, and due to the time constraints caused by the exceptionally short intersessional period before COP15, there is insufficient time to substantially amend the National Report format to fully align it with the SPMS.

The Standing Committee therefore agreed to develop a new format for the reporting period after COP15, and to use the previous National Report format for the current reporting period, with only minor adjustments. These adjustments would include a limited number of additional questions on topics that COP14 specifically requested to be reported through National Reports.

Additionally, it was agreed not to attach the full list of species in Appendices I and II for verification by Parties, as this information was collected during previous reporting cycles but could not be fully assessed and reflected in the National Reports format due to a lack of resources. Instead, the Standing Committee agreed to collect information on Range States for species listed in the Annex to Resolution 14.19 during this reporting cycle, in accordance with Decision 14.234.

A proposal of the National Reports format was circulated by the Secretariat to the Standing Committee members on 13 December and it was agreed through communication procedure, in line with Rule 5 of the Rules of Procedure.

This online version of the format strictly follows the one adopted by Standing Committee through communication procedure. In addition, as was also the case for reporting prior to COP14, it incorporates pre-filled information, notably in Sections II and III, based on data available at the Secretariat from the previous reporting cycles.

Please note that guidance is available for a number of questions throughout the national report as both in-text guidance and as tool tips (displayed via the information 'i' icon).

For any question, please contact Mr. Aydin Bahramlouian, Public Information Officer, aydin.bahramlouian@un.org

NOTICE: Before clicking on the hyperlinks in this questionnaire, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

RESOURCES FOR THE CMS NATIONAL REPORT FROM OTHER RELEVANT INTERGOVERNMENTAL PROCESSES

Convention/Agreement/Process

Information source

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

National Reports

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)

Annual trade reports, Annual illegal trade reports, Implementation reports

Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat

National Reports, Ramsar Information Sheets

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

Country reports

United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)

National Reports

United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF)

National Reports

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

National Communications, Biennial Reports, Update Reports

Various CMS Family Agreements and Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs)

National Reports

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals

National Reports

Note: These reporting processes of other relevant intergovernmental frameworks are examples of information resources to be used when filling out this national report, which may assist in identification and strengthening of synergies among these processes. This list is **not** exhaustive. There are many other sources of information that may also be of relevance for migratory species, their habitats and migrations systems.

High-level summary of key messages

In your country, during the reporting period, what does this report reveal about:

Guidance:

This section invites you to summarise the most important positive aspects of CMS implementation in your country and the areas of greatest concern. Please limit this specifically to the current reporting period only.

Your answers should be based on the information contained in the body of the report: the intention is for this section to distil the technical information in the report into “high level” messages for decision-makers and wider audiences.

Please try also to be specific or provide specific examples where you can, e.g. “New wildlife legislation enacted in 2024 doubled penalties for poisoning wild birds” rather than “stronger laws”; “50% shortfall in match-funding for GEF project on gazelles” rather than just “lack of funding”.

The most successful aspects of implementation of the Convention? (List up to five items):

>>> -Support the establishment of ITB, under the resolution CMS Resolution 11.16 (Rev. COP14) on the Prevention of Illegal Killing, after convened the 1st Meeting of the South-West Asia Illegal Taking of Migratory Birds Intergovernmental Task Force (SWA ITB TF) in Riyadh, from 20 to 21 May 2025, hosted by the National Centre for Wildlife.

- As part of implementation of Resolution 12.10(Rev.COP14) Conservation of African-Eurasian Vultures and Decisions 14.x148 – 14.155: Established the first vultures’ restaurant within King Salman Royal Natural Reserve (KSRNR), monitoring of Vulture colonies, decision to control the use of Diclofenac.

The greatest difficulties in implementing the Convention? (List up to five items):

>>> 1) The large size of the country makes it difficult to cover and control the illegal hunting.

2) Lack of capacity in the technical issues needed to implement actions plan on some migratory Species listed on CMS Appendices.

3) Implementing all actions at the existing single species Action plan listed not fully covered due to capacity needed especially from human resources.

4) Lack of knowledge on population status of a number of migratory species that hinders design of population recovery tools.

The main priorities for future implementation of the Convention? (List up to five items):

>>> 1) Capacity building in the implementation of the conventions.

2) Develop cooperation with international organizations to develop national action plans of the agreements & MoU to integrate the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species in strategies and action plans of other relevant sectors.

3) Identification of important migratory species' wintering and stop over areas (habitats) in order to take actions for their conservation and development of data bases on migratory species.

4) Increase of funds devoted for priority research and activities.

5) International cooperation with international agreements and organizations.

6) Establishment of management measures for migratory marine species (such as: designation of marine protected areas; protection of important areas for reproduction of marine migratory species such as sea turtles, dugongs and whales; addressing threats via a reduction of bycatch; addressing ghost fishing and discards of nets; collection of important biological data to enable conservation action).

I. Administrative Information

Name of the Party

>>> Saudi Arabia

Date of entry into force of the Convention in your country (DDMMYY)

>>> 01.03.1991

Any territories which are excluded from the application of the Convention

>>> No territories excluded

Report compiler

Name and title

>>> Mohammed Alshamlan, CMS National Focal Point

Full name of institution

>>> National Center for Wildlife (NCW), of the Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture

Telephone

>>> (+966 11) 447 8413

Email

>>> alshamlan@ncw.gov.sa

Designated CMS National Focal Point

Name and title of designated Focal Point

>>> Mr. Mohammed Mobarak Alshamlan

Full name of institution

>>> National Center for Wildlife (NCW)

Mailing address

>>> P.O. Box 4508

Riyadh 12411

SAUDI ARABIA

Telephone

>>> (+966) 539470008

Email

>>> alshamlan@ncw.gov.sa

Representative on the Scientific Council

Name and title

>>> Mr. Mohammed Alshamlan

Full name of institution

>>> National Center for Wildlife (NCW)

Mailing address

>>> P.O. Box 4508

Riyadh 12411

SAUDI ARABIA

Telephone

>>> (+966) 539470008

Email

>>> care@ncw.gov.sa

II. Accession/Ratification of CMS Agreements/MOUs

Please confirm the status of your country's participation in the following Agreements/MOUs, and indicate any updates or corrections required:

Yes, the lists are correct and up to date

Country participation in Agreements/MOUs:

Please select only one per line

	Range State, but not a Party/Signatory	Not applicable (= not a Range State)	Party/Signatory
Aquatic Warbler	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ACAP	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ACCOBAMS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
AEWA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ASCOBANS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Atlantic Turtles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Birds of Prey (Raptors)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bukhara Deer	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dugong	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
EUROBATS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gorilla Agreement	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
High Andean Flamingos	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
IOSEA Marine Turtles	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Middle-European Great Bustard	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Monk Seal in the Atlantic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pacific Islands Cetaceans	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ruddy-headed Goose	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Saiga Antelope	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sharks	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Siberian Crane	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Slender-billed Curlew	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
South Andean Huemul	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Southern South American Grassland Birds	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wadden Sea Seals	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
West African Elephants	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Western African Aquatic Mammals	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

III. Species on the Convention Appendices

III.1 Please confirm that the Excel file “Res. 14.19 species per Party” linked below correctly identifies the **Appendix II** species listed in Resolution 14.19 Guidance on the treatment of species included within aggregated families listed under Appendix II for which your country is a Range State.

The list of Resolution 14.19 species per Parties is available **here**.

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

GUIDANCE TIP:

During the last two reporting cycles, information has been collected on Appendix I and Appendix II species, and the information received still needs to be analyzed. Therefore, this reporting cycle only focuses on bird species identified under Resolution 14.19. This Resolution invites Parties to consider the list of Species in its Annex when preparing National Reports. This question aims at collecting information on Range States of species listed in the Annex to Resolution 14.19. Parties are therefore invited to review the Range State data which are available in the excel spreadsheet “Res. 14.19 species per Party”. Please confirm that the list is correct, or if amendments are needed, create a line for each species for which you wish to indicate different information from that shown in the Excel spreadsheet. Where possible, please also provide supporting evidence, such as a reference to a scientific paper. A more detailed spreadsheet with Data per countries and territories is available here as background information. The data used for these spreadsheets are based on the CMS standard references for non-passerine and passerine species, as determined by Resolution 12.27(Rev.COP14) Taxonomy and Nomenclature, using its online version HBW-BirdLife Version 9.0 (October 2024)..

Yes, the list is correct

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Section III Appendix II Saudi Arabia April 2023.xlsx](#)

IV. Legal Prohibition of the Taking of Appendix I Species

IV.1. Is the taking of Appendix I species prohibited by national or territorial legislation in accordance with CMS Article III(5)?

Yes for all Appendix I species

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Section IV prohibition of take Saudi Arabia \(Shobrak\).xlsx](#)

Please identify any change in the legal statute(s) concerned that has been introduced since the last reporting:

Please provide links and clearly identify the relevant statute(s) by providing the title, date, etc.

>>> a) Wildlife Hunting Regulation, no. 1442/1/312179, Date: 4/6/1442 (17/1/2021), which is based on standards that consider threatened species and species listed in the appendices of international Agreements and MoUs. In addition, it defines the hunting species, hunting seasons, and the hunting bag.

b) Protected Areas Regulation, no. 1443/45/67867, Date: 20/2/1443 (27/9/2021), to define and regulate the establishment of protected areas.

c) Trade in Wildlife and their Products Regulation, no. 1442/1/356344, Date: 26/6/1442 (8/2/2021), which implements CITES to protect threatened species.

IV.2 **Exceptions:** Where the taking of Appendix I species **is** prohibited by national legislation, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition during the reporting period?

No

IV.4. Are any vessels flagged to your country engaged in the intentional taking of Appendix I species outside of your country's national jurisdictional limits (consistent with the definition of "Range State" in Article I of the Convention)?

Unknown

V. Awareness

V.1. Please indicate the actions that have been taken by your country during the reporting period to increase people's awareness of the values of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems (note that answers given in section XVIII may also be relevant).
(select all that apply)

GUIDANCE TIP:

Awareness raising may include actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in various CMS documents, such as Resolution, Res. **11.9 (Rev.COP13)** (World Migratory Bird Day), as well as a number of other resolutions and decisions which include specific provisions about awareness raising, including Resolutions Res. **13.6** (Insect Decline), Res. **14.18** (Avian Influenza), Res. **14.17** (Communities and livelihoods), Res. **14.16** (Ecological Connectivity), Res. **14.15** (Action Plan to address aquatic Wild Meat Harvests), Res. **14.14** (CMS Jaguar Initiative), Res. **14.13** (Initiative for Central Asian Flyway), Res. **14.12** (Single Species Action Plan for the Angelshark (*Squatina squatina*) in the Mediterranean Sea), Res. **14.10** (Single Species Action Plan for the Atlantic Humpback Dolphin (*Sousa teuszii*)), Res. **14.8** (Conservation and sustainable management of seagrass ecosystems), Res. **14.5** (Reducing the risk of vessel strikes for marine megafauna), Res. **14.1** (Samarkand Strategic Plan for migratory species 2024 - 2032), Res. **12.6 (Rev.COP14)** (Wildlife health and migratory species), Res. **12.11 (Rev.COP14)** (Flyways), Res. **12.17** (Conservation and Management of Whales and their Habitats in the South Atlantic Region), Res. **12.19 (Rev.COP14)** (Endorsement of the African Elephant Action Plan), Res. **12.20** (Management of Marine Debris), Res. **12.21 (Rev.COP14)** (Climate Change and Migratory Species), Res. **12.25** (Promoting Conservation of Critical Intertidal and Other Coastal Habitats for Migratory Species), Res. **11.16 (Rev.COP14)** (The Prevention of Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds), Res. **11.17 (Rev.COP14)** (Action Plan for Migratory Landbirds in the African-Eurasian Region), Res. **11.24 (Rev.COP13)** (Central Asian Mammal Initiative), Res. **11.31 (Rev.COP14)** (Illegal and unsustainable taking of wildlife), Res. **8.12 (Rev.COP12)** (Improving the Conservation Status of Raptors and Owls in the African-Eurasian Region), and Decision 14.194 (Ecological Connectivity), Decision 14.54 (Marine Wildlife Watching) and Decision 14.223 (Impacts of Plastic Pollution on Aquatic, Terrestrial and Avian Species).

- Press and media coverage
- Community-based celebrations, exhibitions and other events
- Engagement of specific stakeholder groups
- Special publications
- Interpretation at nature reserves and other sites

Impact of actions

V.2. Please provide details for the actions selected in the previous question and indicate any specific elements of CMS COP Resolutions which have been particularly taken forward by these actions.

>>> Posts about bird migration and its importance have been published on all social media platforms and on the official website of the National Center for Wildlife, and collaboration has been established with several environmental entities to conduct the annual census of migratory birds.

V.3. Overall, how successful have these awareness actions been in achieving their objectives?

Tick one box

GUIDANCE TIP:

If the impact of awareness actions has been assessed by (for example) project evaluation studies or follow-up audience attitude surveys during the reporting period, those provide a basis for answering this question. If the assessment has involved any type of quantitative measure of the impact, please specify. It is recognized that such assessment studies may not always be available, in which case it is acceptable to base your answer on an informed subjective judgement. Alternatively, if there is genuinely no basis for forming such a judgement, please select "Unknown".

Question V.4 gives you the opportunity to explain the basis on which you have answered question V.3.

- 3. Good impact

V.4. Please identify the main form(s) of evidence that has/have been used to make this assessment.

>>> The assessment was primarily based on general observations, feedback from awareness activities, and expert judgement, taking into account the overall positive audience engagement during the reporting period.

VI. Mainstreaming Migratory Species in Other Sectors and Processes

VI.1. Does the conservation of migratory species currently feature in any national or local strategies and/or planning processes in your country relating to development, poverty reduction and/or livelihoods?

Yes

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[\(2\).pdf](#)

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Saudi Green Initiative \(SGI\)](#)

Please provide details:

GUIDANCE TIP:

Please describe how CMS objectives are incorporated in other sectoral strategies such as transport, construction, agriculture, tourism, education, spatial planning, Sustainable Development Goals and other strategies.

>>> Certainly. The conservation of migratory species is integrated into the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's strategic priorities, especially within the framework of the Saudi Green Initiative, which emphasizes biodiversity conservation, habitat protection, and the promotion of sustainable environmental practices.

VI.2. Does your country integrate the 'values of migratory species and their habitats' in any other national reporting processes?

E.g. Agenda 2030, reporting for International Whaling Commission, CBD, EU Nature Directives, etc.

GUIDANCE TIP:

Responses to this question should be focused on the reporting processes of the country rather than on plans and regulations within the country. This question intends to understand if the values of migratory species and habitats are featured in other national reporting that your country participates in, such as reporting to other biodiversity MEAs, the International Whaling Commission, European Commission etc.

Yes

Please provide details:

>>> Indeed, the values associated with migratory species and their habitats are duly incorporated into national reporting frameworks, underscoring the country's steadfast commitment to biodiversity conservation and the principles of sustainable development.

At present NGO presence is limited, but the NCW has entered into an MoU with the Saudi Diving Federation, through which monitoring of sea turtle populations is promoted via facial recognition projects.

VI.3. Provide some examples of significant involvements (if any) of non-governmental organizations and/or civil society in the conservation of migratory species in your country.

>>> Khaled bin Sultan Living Oceans Foundation, a non-profit environmental scientific organization has carried scientific survey in The Saudi Arabian coastal waters of The Red Sea. these surveys resulted in high resolution of maps which could be used for coastal zone management, resources monitoring and other objectives including the habitats of migratory marine species.

Three key sectors influence conservation from a private sector standpoint: NEOM, Red Sea Global and ARAMCO. The two mega tourism developments have individual agendas to conserve habitat and populations of raptors, sea turtles and dugongs specifically, and other migratory species such as whales indirectly. The National oil company also invests heavily in conservation of marine megafauna in the Gulf region.

The Saudi Electricity Company, along with various airport companies, contributes to the conservation of migratory birds by installing power line insulators and implementing measures that reduce the risks of electrocution and bird strikes.

Birds Conservation Society involve in the SWAIT Task force meeting.

VI.4. Provide some examples of significant involvements (if any) of the private sector in the conservation of migratory species in your country.

>>> Saudi Arabian Oil Company (Saudi Aramco) has many environmental activities related migratory Species and their habitats.

Saudi Aramco is playing an important role in enhancing biodiversity conservation in Saudi Arabia. At of the end of 2018, the company identified 18 sites that contain high-quality habitat that exceed the criteria to be designated as Corporate Biodiversity Protection Areas, meaning that each of these sites contains regionally or internationally threatened, migratory or endemic species.

To protect natural ecosystems, the company continues to plant mangrove seedlings with more than 2.2 million already planted. Restoring mangrove forests will conserve the natural habitats of many migratory species, nurture the sea life species needed to supply the Kingdom with healthy seafood resources and absorb

significant amounts of carbon dioxide as well.

VI.5. Are legislation and regulations in your country concerning Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) and Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA) considering the possible impediments to migration, transboundary effects on migratory species, and of impacts on migratory patterns and migratory ranges?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Please refer to Resolution **7.2 (Rev.COP14)** (Impact Assessment and Migratory Species).

Yes

Please describe any hindrances and challenges to the application of EIA and SEAs with respect to migratory species, lessons learned, and needs for further capacity development.

>>> One of the important challenges was to approve the mitigation after the establishment is completed. To illustrate this, according to new legislation all establishment already developed should have an environmental license. So in some establishments the mitigation is not enough to reduce the effect.

At present the human capacity for dealing with the exponentially increasing number of EIAs is insufficient, and training is needed in interpretation and assessment of EIA documents.

VI.6. To what extent have biodiversity and migratory species considerations been specifically integrated into national energy and climate policy and legislation?

GUIDANCE TIP

Please refer to Resolutions **12.21 (Rev.COP14)** (Climate Change and Migratory Species), Res. **11.27 (Rev.COP13)** (Renewable Energy and Migratory Species), Res. **10.11 (Rev.COP13)** (Power Lines and Migratory Birds), and Decision **14.207** (Renewable Energy and Migratory Species) for more information.

>>> Yes, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has taken significant steps to integrate biodiversity and migratory species considerations into national energy and climate policy and legislation, particularly under the framework of Vision 2030 and key environmental initiatives.

Under the Saudi Green Initiative (SGI), biodiversity conservation is explicitly addressed through targets such as protecting 30% of terrestrial and marine areas by 2030 and planting 10 billion trees nationwide. These efforts are designed to restore degraded habitats, enhance carbon sequestration, and support the survival of migratory species dependent on healthy ecosystems.

Furthermore, climate policy, including the Kingdom's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement, incorporates nature-based solutions and land restoration programs that benefit both climate mitigation and biodiversity conservation. The emphasis on renewable energy transition (aiming for 50% renewable energy by 2030) and emissions reduction strategies is aligned with efforts to reduce habitat degradation and atmospheric pollutants that can threaten migratory species and their flyways.

In addition, environmental legislation—including the National Environment Strategy and the establishment of the National Center for Wildlife—ensures that wildlife protection, including migratory birds, is integrated into broader climate adaptation and energy planning frameworks. This includes the expansion of protected areas, regulation of hunting, and inter-agency cooperation for species monitoring and habitat preservation.

These integrated efforts reflect Saudi Arabia's commitment to harmonizing environmental protection with climate resilience and sustainable development objectives.

Please provide any examples related to such policy and legislation.

>>> <https://www.greeninitiatives.gov.sa>

VII. Governance, Policy and Legislative Coherence

(SPMS Target 3: National, regional and international governance arrangements and agreements affecting migratory species and their migration systems have improved significantly, making relevant policy, legislative and implementation processes more coherent, accountable, transparent, participatory, equitable and inclusive.)

VII.1. Have any governance arrangements and agreements affecting migratory species and their migration systems in your country, or in which your country participates, resulted in improvements during the reporting period?

GUIDANCE TIP:

This question is intended to understand improvements in governance arrangements in your country, which may potentially include improvements in policy, legislation, governance processes, plans etc. Please also consider the guidance below in VII.2.

Yes

Please provide details:

>>> The National Center for Wildlife issued a decision to protect 20 km wide strip along the Saudi coasts. This led to the protection of the migration lines of birds during the migration seasons and the reduction of threats, in addition to the fact that a study of the environmental impact resulting from them is conducted for all large projects.

Hunting, Trade & Protected Area Legislation.

MOU with Electric company in the Kingdom to cooperate to mitigate the effect of electrocution and collision with powerline.

MOU with Civil Aviation Authority to cooperate to implement mitigation to reduce the Bird Strikes in Airports.

To what extent have these improvements helped to make relevant policy, legislative and implementation processes more coherent, accountable, transparent, participatory, equitable and inclusive?

3. Good contribution

Please describe how this assessment was made

>>> no specific data is collected regarding the effect of these arrangements on migratory species. however the areas where the decision is applied would contribute the protection of migratory flyway inside the country.

The distribution of powers and responsibilities is far more articulate and transparent, with clear lines of responsibility for each center and greater coherence amongst the Missions of each Center.

VII.2. Has any committee or other arrangement for liaison between different government agencies/ministries, sectors or groups been established at a national and/or subnational level in your country that addresses CMS implementation issues?

GUIDANCE TIP:

There is no fixed model for what these arrangements may involve, and it is for each Contracting Party to decide what best suits its own circumstances. Examples could include a steering group that includes representatives of territorial administration authorities, a coordination committee that involves the lead government department (e.g. environment) working with other departments (e.g. agriculture, industry); a forum that brings together government and NGOs; a liaison group that links with business and private sector interests; a stakeholder forum involving representatives of indigenous and local communities; a coordination team that brings together the National Focal Points for each of the biodiversity-related MEAs to which the country is a Party (see also question VII.3); or any other appropriate mechanism.

These mechanisms may be specifically focused on migratory species issues, or they may address CMS implementation in conjunction with related processes such as NBSAP coordination, a National Ramsar Committee, etc.

The Manual for National Focal Points for CMS and its Instruments may be helpful in giving further context.

Yes

Please provide details:

>>> Work is currently underway to develop a comprehensive National Biodiversity Framework aligned with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. For this purpose, a national team has been established comprising all relevant sectors, and a dedicated workshop has been convened. Efforts are ongoing to finalize this framework with the aim of completing it in due course.

VII.3. Does collaboration between the focal points of CMS and other relevant global or regional Conventions take place in your country to develop the coordinated and synergistic approaches described in paragraphs 29, 30 and 32 of **Res. 11.10 (Rev.COP14)** (Synergies and partnerships) and in paragraph 7 of **Res. 14.3** (Engagement in CBD processes including the Global Biodiversity Framework) ?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Relevant Conventions may include other global agreements such as biodiversity-related Conventions and Agreements, UNFCCC, UNCCD, as well as regional agreements, including CMS Agreements. Such collaboration may also be relevant to aligning efforts related to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration 2021-2030, and NBSAPs as described in **Dec. 14.6**(CMS Engagement in CBD Processes Including Global Biodiversity Framework) and **Res.8.18 (Rev.COP12)** (Integration of Migratory Species into NBSAPs and into On-going and Future Programmes of Work under CBD). Guidance documents for integrating considerations relevant to Migratory Species in NBSAPs are available at CMS website.

Yes

Please provide details:

>>> Yes. Collaboration between the focal points of CMS and other biodiversity-related Conventions and MoUs is taking place through the ongoing work to develop a comprehensive National Biodiversity Framework, aligned with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. In this context, efforts have been made to involve all national focal points of relevant Conventions and Memoranda of Understanding in the national team established for this purpose. The framework is being designed to incorporate the full range of requirements arising from these instruments and to contribute to their effective implementation at the national level.

VII.4. Has your country or any jurisdictional subdivision within your country adopted legislation, policies, initiatives or action plans during the reporting period that promote community involvement in conservation of CMS-listed species?

Yes

Please identify the legislation, policies, initiatives, or action plans concerned:

>>> Actually, the Board of Directors(not exist now) of the Saudi Wildlife Authority has taken a decision to protect 20 km wide strip along the Saudi coasts, which help in conserving CMS-listed Species.

VIII. Incentives

VIII.1. Has there been any elimination, phasing out or reforming of harmful incentives in your country during the reporting period resulting in benefits for migratory species?

Partly / in some areas

Please indicate what measures were implemented and the time-periods concerned.

>>> Yes. During the reporting period, important steps have been taken in Saudi Arabia to reduce harmful incentives that could negatively affect migratory species. These include the adoption and enforcement of strong legislation such as the Hunting Regulation, the Wildlife Trade Regulation, and the Protected Areas Regulation, all of which impose strict controls and high penalties on practices harmful to threatened species. In addition, the decision to protect a 20 km coastal strip along the Saudi coasts has significantly reduced pressures on key migratory flyways. These measures collectively serve to reform previous practices that may have encouraged unsustainable exploitation of natural resources, thereby providing direct and indirect benefits to migratory species.

VIII.2. Has there been development and/or application of positive incentives in your country during the reporting period, resulting in benefits for migratory species?

Yes

Please indicate what measures were implemented and the time-periods concerned.

>>> The previous policies include information on elimination of negative incentives and increasing of positive incentives.

IX. Sustainable Production and Consumption

IX.1. During the reporting period, has your country implemented plans or taken other steps concerning sustainable production and consumption which are relevant for conservation of migratory species?

Yes

Please describe the measures that have been planned, developed or implemented

>>> initiatives and programmes that are tied to the Sustainable Development Goals, the Saudi Green Initiative, IFC Performance Standard 6 and other key global initiatives.

Policies related to environmental protection include, inter alia:

development of environmental protection systems.

development of protected areas.

conservation of biodiversity.

Policies related to sustainability of resources include, inter alia:

review of incentive system to ensure its compatibility with conservation of natural resources.

expansion in applying sustainable development principles and standards in the management of natural resources.

Objective No. (6) of the Tenth Development Plan (2015–2019) focused on increasing the value added of the natural resources in the national economy and ensuring its sustainability, and protecting environment and conserving wildlife through a number of policies.

Please describe what evidence exists to show that the intended results of these measures are being achieved.

>>> Approval of The National Environment Strategy (7 May 2018), where status and threats to biodiversity and wildlife, including migratory species, were considered in developing this strategy.

X. Threats and Pressures Affecting Migratory Species; Including Obstacles to Migration

Which of the following pressures on migratory species or their habitats are having an adverse impact in your country on migratory species included in the CMS Appendices?

Guidance: This question asks you to identify the important pressures that are reliably known to be having an actual adverse impact on CMS-listed migratory species at present. Please avoid including speculative information about pressures that may be of some potential concern but whose impacts have not yet been demonstrated.

Please note that, consistent with the terms of the Convention, “in your country” may in certain circumstances include areas outside national jurisdictional limits where the activities of any vessels flagged to your country are involved.

Intentional Taking

GUIDANCE TIP:

Please note that as per Article 1(i) of the Convention, “Taking” means taking, hunting, fishing, capturing, harassing, deliberate killing, or attempting to engage in such conduct.

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Legal hunting	In Saudi Arabia, the hunting of 29 bird species is permitted under the Executive Regulation for the Hunting of Wildlife. All of these species are not listed in Appendix I or Appendix II of the Convention.	3
Illegal hunting	Illegal hunting is prohibited in Saudi Arabia for all species listed in Appendix I and Appendix II, in accordance with the Executive Regulation for the Hunting of Wildlife in the of Saudi Arabia. Appendix II: Northern Pintail <i>Anas acuta</i> , Common Teal <i>Anas crecca</i> , Mallard <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> , Garganey <i>Anas querquedula</i> , Gadwall <i>Anas strepera</i> , Demoiselle Crane <i>Anthropoides virgo</i> , Stone Curlew <i>Burhinus oedicephalus</i> , Caspian Plover <i>Charadrius asiaticus</i> , Quail <i>Coturnix coturnix</i> , Turtle Dove <i>Streptopelia turtur turtur</i>	2
Other harvesting and take	Appendix II Trapping <i>Falco peregrinus</i>	1
Illegal trade	Appendix II: Anser <i>anser</i> , Greylag Goose, <i>Falco biarmicus</i> , Lanner Falcon, <i>Falco cherrug</i> , Saker Falcon, <i>Falco peregrinus peregrinoides</i> Peregrine (Barbary) Falcon,	2
Deliberate poisoning	<i>Chelonia mydas</i> , Appendix I	Nil

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in addressing intentional taking?

>>> Res. 12.10 (Rev.COP14) (Conservation of African-Eurasian Vultures),

-A vulture restaurant established near the largest colony of Griffon Vulture & few Egyptian Vulture breeding. Also, this side get number of Migratory species such as Cinereous Vulture and winter visitor of Egyptian Vulture and griffon vultures.

-A workshop on the ban of Diclofenac resulted in more control of use of Diclofenac, develop awareness programs, Caution of use Diclofenac near vulture' colonies, followed with restricted announcement from the Saudi Food & Drug Authority in the use and the disposal of the carcasses treated with Diclofenac.

Res. 12.11 (Rev.COP14) (Flyways), Res. 12.12 (Rev.COP14) (Action Plans for Birds), Res. 11.31 (Rev.COP14)

- Saudi Arabia supported and hosting a working group of South-West Asia Illegal Taking of Migratory Birds in January 2024 & first meeting for lunching the SWA IBK Task Force, and lunching the task force was in Riyadh in 20th -21st May 2025.

- Establish a wildlife Crime unite at the National Centre for Wildlife

- Socio-economic studies were carried out (on going) to determine the drivers with hunters.

- Saudi Arabia involve in the working group to develop the Steppe Eagle Action with Raptor MoU & internation organization (RSBP & BirdLife International)

- Res. 11.17 (Rev.COP14) (Action Plan for Migratory Landbirds in the African-Eurasian Region), All Species threatened at the Action plan are protected (not listed in the hunted species)

- Res. 11.18 (Rev.COP14) (Saker Falcon Global Action Plan),

- Saudi Arabia participated in meeting of the Saker Falcon Task force to develop the adaptive management action plan

- Ban the Trapping of Saker Falcon, and implement the sanctions on those violated the law.

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning intentional taking?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolutions **14.9** (Conservation Priorities for Cetaceans), Res. **14.15** (Action Plan to Address Aquatic Wild Meat Harvests in West Africa), Res. **13.3** (Chondrichthyan Species), Res. **13.4** (African Carnivore initiative), Res. **12.10 (Rev.COP14)** (Conservation of African-Eurasian Vultures), Res. **12.11 (Rev.COP14)** (Flyways), Res. **12.12 (Rev.COP14)**(Action Plans for Birds), Res. **12.15** (Aquatic Wild Meat), Res. **12.17** (Conservation and Management of Whales and their Habitats in the South Atlantic Region), Res. **12.19**(Rev.COP14) (Endorsement of the African Elephant Action Plan), Res. **11.15 (Rev.COP14)** (Preventing Poisoning of Migratory Birds), Res. **11.16 (Rev.COP14)**(The prevention of Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds), Res. **11.17 (Rev.COP14)**(Action Plan for Migratory Landbirds in the African-Eurasian Region), Res. **11.18 (Rev.COP14)**(Saker Falcon Global Action Plan), Res. **11.21**(Single Species Action Plan for the Loggerhead Turtle in the South Pacific Ocean), Res. **11.22 (Rev.COP12)** (Live Capture of Cetaceans from the Wild for Commercial Purposes), Res. **11.24 (Rev.COP13)** (Central Asian Mammal Initiative), Res. **11.31** (Rev.COP14) (Illegal and unsustainable taking of wildlife), and Decisions 14.148-14.150 (Conservation of African-Eurasian Vultures), 14.119-14.121 (Task Force on Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds in the Mediterranean), 14.125 (Asia Pacific Illegal Taking of Migratory Birds Intergovernmental Task Force), Decision 14.126 (South-West Asia Illegal Taking of Migratory Birds Intergovernmental Task Force).
>>> No results from monitoring been publish yet.

Unintentional Taking

	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details
Bycatch	-	-
Catch in Abandoned, Lost or otherwise Discarded Fishing Gear (ALDFG)	2	Chelonia mydas, Eretmochelys imbricata, Dugong dugon, Pristidae spp.
Other forms of unintentional taking	2	Sea Turtles and sometimes dolphins, porpoise, whales affected by by catch both in the Red Sea and Arabian Gulf.

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in addressing bycatch or catch in ALDFG?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolutions **12.22**(Bycatch), Res. **12.20** (Management of Marine Debris), Res. **11.21** (Single Species Action Plan for the Loggerhead Turtle in the South Pacific Ocean), Res. **14.9** (Conservation Priorities for Cetaceans), and Res. **13.3** (Chondrichthyan species) and Dec. 14.31 b) and c). Parties are encouraged to report on the implementation of the recommendation included in Drynan and Baker 2023 “Technical mitigation techniques to reduce bycatch of sharks” provided in Annex 1 to UNEP/CMS/COP14/Doc.27.1.1/Rev.1.
>>> Establishment of the National Center for Wildlife with a direct mandate to address conservation of marine species such as those on CMS appendices I and II

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning bycatch?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Please provide information on any significant trend in bycatch of CMS-listed species, notably those listed on App. I. Related to the guidance given on the overarching part of Question X.1, this is a key example where you are encouraged to think about activities outside national jurisdictional limits of any vessels flagged to your country (in addition to any other circumstances in which bycatch is a noteworthy pressure on relevant species).
>>> Lack of address of known bycatch issues by the relevant agency.

Collisions and electrocution

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Wind turbines		

Other collisions	Road kill (3) & birds Strike: Steppe Eagle (3), Common buzzard (3), Black Kite (3).	3
Electrocution	Several raptor species listed in Appendix I of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) are affected by electrocution caused by uninsulated power lines. These species include the Steppe Eagle (<i>Aquila nipalensis</i>), the Eastern Imperial Eagle (<i>Aquila heliaca</i>), and the Saker Falcon (<i>Falco cherrug</i>), Egyptian & Griffon Vultures. These are globally threatened species, and repeated incidents of showed that collision and fatal electrocution present clear threats to birds of prey and have been documented across various sites in the Kingdom, particularly in open areas and older distribution networks. Given the sensitivity and ecological importance of these species, the overall severity of this pressure is classified as high (1 = severe).	1
Vessel strikes		

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in addressing collisions and electrocution?

>>> MoU with Saudi Electric Company to cooperate to mitigate collision and Electrocution on Birds.

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning collisions and electrocution?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolution **7.4** (Electrocution of Migratory Birds), **7.5 (Rev.COP12)**(Wind Turbines and Migratory Species, **10.11 (Rev. COP13)** (Power Lines and Migratory Birds), **11.17 (Rev.COP14)** (Action Plan for Migratory Landbirds in the African Eurasian Region), **11.27 (Rev.COP13)** (Renewable Energy and Migratory Species), **12.10 (Rev.COP14)** (Conservation of African Eurasian Vultures), Res. **14.5** (Reducing the risk of vessel strikes for marine megafauna), Res. **14.9** (Conservation Priorities for Cetaceans) and Decision 14.48.

>>> Actually, the distribution of the medium voltage powerline is covering large part of Kingdom and survey all to determine the dangerous powerline is taking long time. Surveys already identified several species still affected such Socotra cormorant *Phalacrocorax nigrogularis*. Steppe Eagles *Aquila nipalensis*, Eastern Imperial Eagle *Aquila heliaca* and Black Kite *Milvus migrans*

Other mortality

	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details
Disease, including highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI)		Disease, including highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) NCW cooperate with new established center named National Center for Prevention of Plants Pests & Animal Diseases to investigate avian influenza on resident and Migratory species (all results showed negative results)
Unexplained stranding events	-	Car accident near feeding areas
Accidental/indirect poisoning		<i>Chelonia mydas</i> , <i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i> , <i>Dugong dugon</i> , Several cetacea
Disease	-	-

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in countering other mortality?

>>> Standardised reporting and documentation.

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning other mortality?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolutions **11.15 (Rev.COP14)** (Preventing Poisoning of of Migratory Species), Res. **12.6 (Rev.COP14)** (Wildlife health and migratory species), Res. **13.4** (African Carnivore initiative), Res. **13.6** (Insect Decline), Res. **14.9** (Conservation Priorities for Cetaceans), Res. 14.18 Avian influenza and Decisions 14.148-14.150 (Conservation of African-Eurasian Vultures).

>>> -

Alien and/or invasive species

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Alien and/or invasive species	Eradication plan for the house crow and common Myna at One protected area Alien Species review and Action plan published	3

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in addressing alien and/or invasive species?

>>> Eradication work of the house crow and common Myna at Farasan Islan
- Alien Species review after a stakeholders workshop and Action plan published

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning alien and/or invasive species?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolution **11.28** (Future CMS Activities related to Invasive Alien Species).

>>> -

Disturbance and disruption

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Disturbance	Breeding Seabirds in the Red Sea	2

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in addressing disturbance & disruption?

>>> Establish conservation bodies called the Royal reserves covering the majority of species occur in the appendices I & II.

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning disturbance and disruption?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolutions **14.9** (Conservation Priorities for Cetaceans), Res. **12.16** (Rev.COP14) (Recreational In-Water Interaction with Aquatic Mammals), Res. **11.29 (Rev.COP12)** (Sustainable Boat-based Wildlife Watching), Res. **13.4** (African Carnivore initiative) and measures to mitigate threats to Important Shark and Ray Ares under Decision **14.61**.

>>> 1) The development of tourists infrastructure at some islands.
2) Increasing light pollution.

Pollution

	Species/species groups affected (provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Marine debris (including plastics)	unknown	-
Light pollution	unknown	-
Underwater noise	Chelonia mydas, Eretmochelys imbricata	2
Other pollution	unknown	-
Fish aggregating devices (FADs)		

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in addressing

pollution?

>>> -

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning pollution?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolutions **14.9** (Conservation Priorities for Cetaceans), Res. **13.5 (Rev.COP14)** (CMS international light pollution guidelines for migratory species), Res. **12.14** (Adverse Impacts of Anthropogenic Noise on Cetaceans and Other Migratory species), Res. **12.17** (Action Plan for the Protection and Conservation of south Atlantic Whales), Res. **12.20** (Management of Marine Debris), Res. **7.3 (Rev.COP12)** (Oil Pollution and Migratory species), and Decision **14.223** (Impacts of Plastic Pollution on Aquatic, Terrestrial and Avian Species).

>>> -

Habitat destruction/degradation

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Landscape fragmentation/loss of ecological connectivity, physical barriers		nil
Habitat degradation		nil
Mineral exploration/extraction		
Unsustainable land/resource use		unknown
Urbanization		unknown
Mineral exploration/extraction, incl. deep-seabed mineral exploitation		unknown
Fire	Chelonia mydas, Dugong dugon	1
Physical barriers	Chelonia mydas, Dugong dugon	1

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in addressing habitat destruction/degradation?

>>> -

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning habitat destruction/degradation?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolutions **14.6** (Deep-seabed mineral exploitation activities and migratory species) **14.9** (Conservation Priorities for Cetaceans), Res. **13.3** (Chondrichthyan species), Res. **13.6** (Insect Decline), Res. **12.11 (Rev.COP14)** (Flyways), Res. **12.12 (Rev.COP14)**(Action Plans for Birds), Res. **12.13** (Important Marine Mammal Areas), Res. **12.17** (Conservation and Management of Whales and their Habitats in the South Atlantic Region), Res. **12.19 (Rev.COP14)** (Endorsement of the African Elephant Action Plan), Res. **12.24**(Promoting Marine Protected Areas Networks in the ASEAN Regions), Res. **12.25** (Promoting Conservation of Critical Intertidal and Other Habitats for Migratory species), Res. **11.17 (Rev.COP14)** (Action Plan for Migratory Landbirds in the African-Eurasian Region), Res. **11.18 (Rev.COP14)** (Saker Falcon Global Action Plan), Res. **11.21** (Single Species Action Plan for the Loggerhead Turtle in the South Pacific Ocean), Res. **11.24 (Rev.COP13)** (Central Asian Mammal Initiative), Res. **14.16** (Ecological Connectivity), and Decisions **14.148-14.150** (Conservation of African-Eurasian Vultures).

>>> -

Climate change

	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details
Climate change	2	The impact of climate is one of the major issues for migratory species, although this effect is not studied, however, few studies in adaptation of some desert species in the high ambient temperature showed that desert species adapted to the high ambient temperature, but other threats such as reduction in the food availability, disturbance could increase the effect of the climate. More information is need to understand the effect of climate in the migratory species

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report concerning climate change?

>>> Limited research into climate resilience of sea turtles.

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning climate change?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Decision **14.211** (Climate change and Migratory Species).

>>> -

Levels of knowledge, awareness, legislation, management etc.

	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details
Inadequate transboundary management	2	Enforcement only covers the protected areas
Inadequate legislation	1, 2	For the majority of Appendix I & II), (Cetacea)
Lack of knowledge	3	Majority of Species at the Appendixes
Inadequate enforcement of legislation	2	Majority of Species at the Appendixes found outside the protected areas

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in levels of knowledge, awareness, legislation, management etc?

- >>> a) Conducting studies and publishing scientific work on the effects of collision and electrocution.
- b) The adoption of strong legislation such as the Hunting, Wildlife Trade, and Protected Areas Regulations, with high fines for violations concerning endangered species.
- c) The increase of protected areas from 4% to 16% of the total size of the country.
- d) The initiation of the development of a comprehensive National Biodiversity Framework.
- e) The launch of the Wildlife Magazine, published by the National Center for Wildlife in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, focusing on research and studies related to environmental and wildlife conservation. The magazine aims to raise awareness of the importance of biodiversity and the protection of native species through in-depth scientific reports and field news on conservation efforts in the Kingdom, serving as a key source of information and environmental innovations.

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning levels of knowledge, awareness, legislation, management etc.?

>>> Lack of knowledge on some migrations (e.g. cetacea) and lack of implementation of transboundary conservation (e.g. sea turtles)

Other (please specify)

	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details
	-	-

	-	-
	-	-
	-	-
	-	-

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in other pressures?
 >>> -

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning other pressures?
 >>> -

During the reporting period, has your country adopted new legislation or other domestic measures in response to CMS Article III(4) (b) specifically addressing obstacles to migration?
 CMS Article III(4)(b) states 'Parties that are Range States of a migratory species listed in Appendix I shall endeavor...to prevent, remove, compensate for or minimize, as appropriate, the adverse effects of activities or obstacles that seriously impede or prevent the migration of the species.'

GUIDANCE TIP:

This question is intended to specifically report on any new legislation or domestic measures **addressing obstacles to migration**. Relevant information would not include general conservation measures.

Yes

Please give the title or other reference (and date) for the measure concerned:

>>> insulation on power minimize electrocution that considered as obstacles to the migration of migratory species .

XI. Conservation Status of Migratory Species

XI.1. What (if any) major changes in the conservation status of migratory species included in the CMS Appendices (e.g. national Red List category changes) have been recorded in your country during the reporting period?

“Conservation status” of migratory species is defined in Article I(1)(b) of the Convention as “the sum of the influences acting on the migratory species that may affect its long-term distribution and abundance”; and four conditions for conservation status to be taken as “favourable” are set out in Article I(1)(c).

If more rows are required, please upload an Excel file detailing a longer list of species.

GUIDANCE TIP:

The emphasis of this question is on “major changes” during the reporting period. Information is expected to be provided here only where particularly notable shifts in status have occurred, such as those that might be represented by a re-categorisation of national Red List threat status for a given species (or subspecies, where relevant). Please record if any CMS listed species has become extinct or extirpated from your country - or reintroduced/re-established/established - during the reporting period (or before if not previously reported to CMS).

Please note also that you are only being asked about the situation in your country. Information about global trends, and global Red List reclassifications etc, will be communicated to the CMS via other channels outside the national reporting process.

Terrestrial mammals (not including bats)

	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Comments	Source reference	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-

Aquatic mammals

	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Comments	Source reference	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	Red List of Mammals of Saudi Arabia	Aquatic mammals

Bats

	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Comments	Source reference	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-

	-	-	Red List of Mammals of Saudi Arabia 2018 was developed	Bats
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Birds

	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Comments	Source reference	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	Threatened birds of Saudi Arabia by M. Zafarul Islam	Birds

Reptiles

	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Comments	Source reference	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-

Fish

	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Comments	Source reference	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-

Insects

	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Comments	Source reference	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-

XII. Cooperating to Conserve Migration Systems

XII.1 During the reporting period, has your country initiated or participated in the development of any proposals for new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the needs of Appendix II species?

E.g. Developments following the advice in Resolutions **12.8** and **13.7**.

No

XII.2. During the reporting period, have actions been taken by your country to encourage non-Parties to join CMS and its related Agreements?

No

XII.3. During the reporting period, has your country participated in the implementation of Concerted Actions under CMS (as detailed in Resolution **12.28 (Rev.COP14)**) to address the needs of relevant migratory species?

Yes

Please describe the results of these actions achieved so far:

GUIDANCE TIP:

If any progress report on implementation of Concerted Actions has been submitted to the COP and/or the Scientific Council in the period under consideration, Parties can refer to that report rather than restating the same information in replying to this question (please indicate the document number)

>>> Saudi Arabia has participated in the implementation of Concerted Actions under CMS during the reporting period. Through the National Center for Wildlife, the Kingdom has engaged in activities that directly contribute to the conservation of migratory species listed under CMS Appendices. This includes active involvement in initiatives related to raptors, dugongs and seagrass habitats, and marine turtles, in line with the Concerted Actions endorsed by the Conference of the Parties. In addition, Saudi Arabia has worked with relevant Range States, international organizations, and national stakeholders to enhance research, monitoring, and conservation measures. These actions are consistent with the objectives of Resolution 12.28 (Rev.COP14) and reflect the country's commitment to strengthening regional and international cooperation for migratory species conservation.

XII.4. Have any other steps been taken which have contributed to enhancing cooperation on the conservation of migratory species in ways that fully reflect a migration systems approach?

E.g. steps implementing Resolutions **12.11 (Rev.COP14)** (Flyways) and Res. **12.17** (South Atlantic Whales), and Decisions 14.130 (Action Plan for Migratory Landbirds), 14.137 (Flyways), and 14.207 (Renewable Energy and Migratory Species).

Yes

Please provide details:

>>> By applying the system to prevent fishing for endangered marine organisms

XII.5. Has your country mobilized resources and/or taken steps to promote and address ecological connectivity and its functionality in relevant international processes?

E.g., Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration 2021-2030, etc.

GUIDANCE TIP:

Please describe initiatives aimed at implementing Decision 14.194.

Yes

Please provide details:

>>> NCW has developed a strategic plan for establishment of protected areas that are networked and representative, to meet the 30x30 targets

XIII. Area-Based Conservation Measures

XIII.1. Have critical habitats and sites for migratory species been identified (e.g. by an inventory) in your country?

GUIDANCE TIP:

The CMS does not have a formal definition of what constitutes a “critical” site or habitat for migratory species. It is left to report compilers to work with any interpretations which may be in existing use at national level, or to use informed expert judgement.

Helpful reflections on the issue can be found in the Resolution **Res. 14.16** (Ecological Connectivity) and in “**Strategic Review of Aspects of Ecological Networks relating to Migratory Species**” presented to COP11 and the “**Critical Site Network Tool**” developed under the auspices of AEWA and the Ramsar Convention. For sharks and rays please refer to <https://sharkrayareas.org>. For marine mammals, please refer to <https://www.marinemammalhabitat.org/imma-eatlas/>.

Partially - to a small or moderate extent

What are the main gaps and priorities to address, if any, in order to achieve full identification of relevant critical habitats and sites?

>>> The protected areas system plan mentioned areas of biodiversity importance in Saudi Arabia, including sites for migratory species. A good number of these have already been identified at the Kingdom level, and work is underway on them based on the plan to be completed in 2030, which in turn will be reflected in improving and expanding the borders of protected areas.

XIII.2. Has any assessment been made of the contribution made by the country’s protected areas network specifically to migratory species conservation?

Yes

Please provide details:

GUIDANCE TIP:

The “contribution” may relate to habitat types, and/or geographical coverage/distribution factors, and/or coverage of particular priority species or species groups, and/or factors concerning functional connectivity, and/or any other factor considered relevant to the conservation of migratory species.

The “contribution” may relate to the use of the identified **Important Marine Mammal Areas (IMMAs)** (www.marinemammalhabitat.org) and support to identification of new **Important Shark and Ray areas (ISRAs)** (<https://sharkrayareas.org>).

Regarding Birds of Prey, the “contribution” may relate to the Internationally Important Raptors Sites (relevant to the range of the Raptors MOU, as sites listed in table 3 of Annex 3 of the Raptors MOU).

(If you have information on assessments of management effectiveness, please do not include that here, but provide it instead in your response to question XIII.4).

>>> a) Launching the Protected Areas System Plan

b) the percentage of protected areas where it has been increased from 4.56% in 2017 to 18.1% of the total size of the country for terrestrial protected area and marine protected area from 3.76% in 2017 to 6.49% ,

c) Protection of the coastal areas for 20 Km inland to as important flyway, and also protect large areas in the northern Saudi Arabia to support save zone of the migratory species.

d) Insulate part dengerace powerline in the flyway

e) Protect the main

XIII.3. Has your country adopted any new legislation or other domestic measures in the reporting period in response to CMS Article III(4) (a) (“Parties that are Range States of a migratory species listed in Appendix I shall endeavor ... to conserve and, where feasible and appropriate, restore those habitats of the species which are of importance in removing the species from danger of extinction”)?

Yes

Please give the title or other reference (and date) for the measure concerned:

>>> 1) Issuance of the royal decree no. 165 of the Environment law (Royal decree no. 165), Date: 19/11/1441H (10/7/2020) Page 30 of 40 2022 CMS National Report [Respondent: Saudi Arabia, Saudi Arabia]

2) The issuance of the Ministerial degree for Implementing Regulations of the environmental law, 3) The issuance of three regulations to clear the methods to implement the Environmental law, which include; a) Wildlife Hunting regulation, no. 1442/1/312179, Date: 4/6/1442 (17/1/2021), which based on a standards consider the threatened species & species in the appendixes of the international Agreement and MoU. In addition, it defined the hunting species, hunting seasons and the hunting bag, b) Trade on Wildlife and their Products Regulation no. 1442/1/356344, Date: 26/6/1442 (8/2/2021). This regulation implement CITES, to protect the threatened species. c) Protected Areas Regulations no. 1443/45/67867 Date: 20/2/1443 (27/9/2021), to define & regulate the establish protected areas.

4) The establishment of Special Forces for Environmental Security in 2019 and entered into force in 2020

XIII.4. In respect of protected areas in your country that are important for migratory species, have any assessments of management effectiveness been undertaken in the reporting period?

Partly / for some areas

XIII.5. Beyond Protected Areas, are other effective area-based conservation measures implemented in your country in ways which benefit migratory species?

Yes

Please provide details:

>>> 1) Protecting pastures, forests, and valleys by the Ministry of Environment, Water, and Agriculture (MEWA).

2) The insulation of some dangerous powerline in the flyway

XIV. Ecosystem Services

XIV.1. Has any assessment of ecosystem services associated with migratory species been undertaken in your country since the last reporting?

GUIDANCE TIP:

The phrase “associated with” migratory species allows you to report on any assessments that cover ecosystem services of systems, habitats or species assemblages that include migratory species. The question is therefore not expecting you to limit this to assessments focused solely on one or more migratory species.

For a broader biodiversity assessment to be relevant here, the migratory species involved must be making some identifiable contribution to the ecosystem services concerned.

No

XV. Safeguarding Genetic Diversity

XV.1. Are strategies of relevance to migratory species being developed or implemented to minimize genetic erosion of biodiversity in your country?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Strategies to be considered under this section do not necessarily have to specifically address migratory species but be of sufficient relevance in relation to the objective of safeguarding the genetic diversity of wild populations.

Yes

Please select the relevant strategies (select all that apply):

- Captive breeding
- Captive breeding and release
- Gene typing research

Please describe the Captive breeding strategy:

>>> The Comprehensive National Biodiversity Framework currently being developed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia explicitly addresses this matter, as it includes measures and targets directly relevant to migratory species, including minimizing genetic erosion of biodiversity through conservation planning, sustainable management, and alignment with international commitments under multilateral environmental agreements.

Please describe the captive breeding & release strategy:

>>> The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, through the National Center for Wildlife, is a pioneer in captive breeding and release programmes, which constitute a key element of its conservation strategies. The programme focuses on restoring populations of threatened and migratory species such as the houbara bustard, the Arabian oryx, and other priority species. Breeding centres in the Kingdom are managed in accordance with internationally recognized standards in animal health, genetic management, and welfare. Release operations are carried out in protected areas and carefully selected habitats within the natural range of the species, following ecological assessments to ensure habitat suitability and survival prospects. Post-release monitoring is conducted using modern technologies such as satellite tracking and field surveys to assess adaptation, survival rates, and to inform adaptive management plans. This integrated approach directly contributes to minimizing genetic erosion, strengthening wild populations, and supporting the objectives of the Convention on Migratory Species and other relevant multilateral environmental agreements.

Please describe the gene typing research strategy:

>>> This strategy focuses on studying the genetic diversity of threatened and priority migratory species with the aim of supporting conservation planning, captive breeding programmes, and release strategies. By applying modern molecular techniques, this research contributes to minimizing genetic erosion, maintaining viable populations, and ensuring that release and reintroduction efforts are based on sound scientific foundations. The outcomes of gene typing are also integrated into the national biodiversity strategies, thereby strengthening the Kingdom's commitments under the Convention on Migratory Species and other relevant multilateral environmental agreements.

XVI. National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans

XVI.1. Does your country's National Biodiversity Strategy or Action Plan (NBSAP), or other relevant plans or strategies used in your country, explicitly address obligations under CMS, priorities for the conservation and management of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems, and ecological connectivity?

Yes

a. Please provide a link to or attachment of the strategy/action plan

>>> The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has established a National Committee for Synergy to enhance coordination and cooperation among international environmental conventions, ensuring comprehensive national alignment. In 2024, the Kingdom also launched the process of updating its National Biodiversity Strategy, transforming it into a Comprehensive National Biodiversity Framework. This framework encompasses national targets to strengthen the implementation of the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, while also fulfilling the objectives and commitments under related environmental conventions, including the Bonn Convention. The process involves the participation of all stakeholders from governmental and private institutions and is carried out under the supervision of experts from the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Regional Office for West Asia.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

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b. Please identify the elements in the plan/strategy that are particularly relevant to migratory species, and highlight any specific references to the CMS/CMS instruments

GUIDANCE TIP:

Specify page numbers, section/paragraph numbers etc., where possible.

>>> please see the above strategy

c. Please add comments on the implementation of the strategy or action plan concerned.

>>> Saudi Arabia is currently in the process of updating its National Biodiversity Strategy and transforming it into a Comprehensive National Biodiversity Framework. The framework integrates national targets with the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and commitments under related multilateral environmental agreements, including the CMS. Implementation is being carried out through an inclusive and participatory process involving government agencies, the private sector, and relevant stakeholders, under the guidance of UNEP's Regional Office for West Asia. Initial steps have focused on alignment with international commitments, capacity-building, and enhancing coordination at the national level through the recently established National Committee for Synergy.

XVI.2. Please provide information on the progress of implementation of other relevant action plans (single species, species group, etc.), initiatives, task forces, and programmes of work in your country that have not been addressed in previous questions.

E.g. AEMLAP, Great Green Wall, Bonn Challenge, Action Plans for Birds, Action Plan for the Protection and Conservation of South Atlantic Whales, Energy Task Force, Programme of Work on Climate Change and Migratory Species, etc.

>>> An intensive study on shark species and sea turtle conservation

The conservation/management plan of dugongs in Saudi waters in being prepared.

A biosecurity framework addressed to the prevention and management of marine non-indigenous species has been prepared.

Please describe the monitoring and efficacy of measures taken in regard to these relevant action plans, initiatives, task forces, and programmes of work and their integration into delivery against other relevant international agreements.

GUIDANCE TIP:

In answering this question, compilers can provide link to relevant reports under other agreements.

>>> -

XVII. Traditional Knowledge, Innovations and Practices of Indigenous and Local Communities

In the absence of a national definition of 'indigenous and local communities', please refer to the Convention on Biological Diversity document **Compilation of Views Received on Use of the Term "Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities"** for helpful guidance on these terms.

XVII.1. During the reporting period, have actions been taken in your country to foster consideration for the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities that are relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems?

Yes

XVII.2. During the reporting period, have actions been taken in your country to promote and foster effective participation and involvement of indigenous and local communities in the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems?

Yes

If 'yes' or 'partly/in some areas' to either of the preceding two questions, please select which actions have been taken:

(select all that apply)

- Research & documentation
- Engagement initiatives (e.g. as part of development projects)
- Inclusion in governance mechanisms (legislation, policies, etc.)
- Management strategies, programmes and action plans that integrate traditional & indigenous interests

Please provide details on the implementation of the actions concerned.

GUIDANCE TIP

Responses to these questions may involve actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolution **14.9** (Conservation Priorities for Cetaceans).

>>> actually, The role of local communities in conserving biodiversity is respected in many documents, including the revised protected area system plan where traditional himas (hima is an areas conserved by local communities) are highlighted.

XVII.3. How would you rank progress since the previous report in your country in the area of traditional knowledge innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species?

2. Some progress but more work is needed

Please provide details on the progress made (where applicable).

>>> The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia attaches great importance to this matter through the National Center for Wildlife. A dedicated unit has been established within the General Department for Protected Areas Management to address this issue, and a national focal point has been designated for Article 8(j) of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). Over the past years, practical efforts have been undertaken on the ground to coordinate with local communities in this regard, with a view to integrating traditional knowledge, innovations, and practices into conservation and sustainable use initiatives for migratory species.

XVIII. Knowledge, Data and Capacity-Building

XVIII.1 During the reporting period, which steps taken in your country have contributed to the achievement of the results defined in the area of knowledge, data and capacity building? (Answers given in Section V may be relevant)

(select all that apply)

- Public awareness campaigns
- Capacity building
- Knowledge and data-sharing initiatives
- Research by academia, research organizations and other relevant stakeholders

XVIII.2 Please describe the contribution these steps have made towards achieving the results defined in Target 15:

GUIDANCE TIP

Steps taken may include actions, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolutions **14.9** (Conservation Priorities for Cetaceans), Res. **13.3** (Chondrichthyan Species), Res. **13.4** (African Carnivore initiative), Res. **13.5 (Rev.COP14)** (CMS international light pollution guidelines for migratory species), Res. **13.6** (Insect Decline), and Decisions 14.130/14.131 (AEM LAP), 14.134 (Preventing Poisoning of Migratory Birds), 14.148-14.151 (Conservation of African-Eurasian Vultures), Decisions 14.207-14.208 (Renewable Energy and Migratory Species), and 14.182 (Illegal and Unsustainable Taking of Wildlife).

Public awareness campaigns

>>> - The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has celebrated the World Migratory Bird Day for the last years. Different activities are organized to celebrate this day.

- The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia also celebrates global days dedicated to other migratory species, such as World Sea Turtle Day, World Shark Awareness Day, and World Fish Migration Day, through awareness-raising and outreach activities that highlight the importance of conserving these species and their habitats.

- Issues relating to the conservation of migratory species are also discussed and explained in other events and exhibitions, including International Day for Biodiversity.

Capacity building

>>> The staff of the National Center for Wildlife enhanced the capacities through research activities carried out in collaboration with international organizations and institutions.

Knowledge and data-sharing initiatives

>>> see research below

Research by academia, research organizations and other relevant stakeholders

>>> The National Center for Wildlife has participated in numerous research studies in the Red Sea and the Arabian Gulf, in collaboration with relevant international organizations and institutions.

XVIII.3 What assistance (if any) does your country require in order to build sufficient capacity to implement its obligations under the CMS and relevant Resolutions of the COP?

(select all that apply)

- Technical assistance
- Education/training/mentoring
- Other skills development
- Mobilizing volunteer effort (e.g. citizen science)

XIX. Resource Mobilization

XIX.1 During the reporting period, has your country made financial or other resources available for conservation activities specifically benefiting migratory species?

GUIDANCE TIP:

The “resources” that are relevant here can be financial, human or technical. In addition to funding, “in-kind” forms of support such as staff time or administrative infrastructure could be relevant, as could the loan of equipment, provision of data processing facilities, technology transfer, training or mentoring schemes and other initiatives for capacity building.

Yes, made available for activities within the country

Please indicate whether the overall levels of resourcing concerned are the same or different from those in the previous reporting period:

The same

XIX.2. During the reporting period, has your country received financial or other resources for conservation activities specifically benefiting migratory species?

No

XIX.3. Which are the most important CMS implementation priorities requiring resources and support in your country during future reporting periods?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Please consider answers provided in HLS.3 when answering this question where appropriate, as they may be of relevance.

>>> - building capacities of staff to carry conservation and management activities related to migratory species, including monitoring, surveys and identification of migratory species inside and outside protected areas as well as other relevant activities.

- development and implementation of action plans, programmes and projects on migratory species.

- integration of conservation issues related to migratory species, their habitats and migration systems in other relevant sectors strategies and plans.

- Technical expertise.