



Montenegro  
Ministry of Tourism, Ecology, Sustainable Development  
and Northern Development

## WORKSHOP ON NATIONAL IKB ACTION PLANS

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UNEP/CMS/IKB-NAP/Inf.5.1

### UNEP/CMS RESOLUTION 11.16 (Rev.COP14) ON THE PREVENTION OF ILLEGAL KILLING, TAKING AND TRADE OF MIGRATORY BIRDS



The European Union was recognized as Champion Plus for their generous support and commitment towards addressing Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds in the Mediterranean for the period 2015 - 2028.





**CONVENTION ON  
MIGRATORY  
SPECIES**

UNEP/CMS/Resolution 11.16 (Rev.COP14)

Original: English

**THE PREVENTION OF ILLEGAL KILLING, TAKING AND TRADE OF MIGRATORY  
BIRDS**

Adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its 14th Meeting (Samarkand, February 2024)

*Recalling* Article III (5) of the Convention, which provides for Parties that are Range States to prohibit the taking of species included in Appendix I, and Article V (5) (k) on Guidelines for AGREEMENTS, which suggests, where appropriate and feasible, each Agreement should prepare for procedures for coordinating action to suppress illegal taking,

*Further recalling* that the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA), the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Migratory Birds of Prey in Africa and Eurasia (Raptors MOU), the Action Plan for the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Landbirds (AEMLAP) as adopted through Resolution 11.17 (Rev.COP14), and most other bird-related MOUs and action plans under CMS include measures related to the protection of birds,

*Acknowledging* the collaborative effort of the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime working to bring coordinated support to national wildlife law enforcement agencies and regional networks, and the need to establish a coordination mechanism between the Consortium and CMS in relation to the mandates laid out in this Resolution on illegal killing, taking and trade of migratory birds,

*Noting* the *Guidelines to Prevent Poisoning of Migratory Birds* as adopted through Resolution 11.15 (Rev.COP14) *Preventing Poisoning of Migratory Birds* and the AEMLAP,

*Noting* the definition of the illegal killing, trapping and trade of birds as agreed in the European Conference on Illegal Killing of Birds, Larnaca, Cyprus, in 2011: “Activities which are illegal under national or regional law/regulations and involve the deliberate pursuit, killing, injuring or catching alive of wild birds or are aimed at illegal marketing live or dead specimens of wild birds, including their parts and derivatives. Such activities include but are not limited to: killing/trapping in closed periods, in areas with prohibitions in force, by unauthorised persons and/or protected species; use of prohibited means and substances; breach of bag limits; possession, donation, use, movement, transfer, offer for sale, advertisement, consumption, import, introduction from the sea, transit or export, of specimens.”,

*Regretting* that illegal killing, taking and trade of migratory birds still represent important factors against the achievement and maintenance of the favourable conservation status of bird populations in all major flyways, negatively affecting conservation actions undertaken by States and resulting in adverse impacts on the conservation, legal hunting, agriculture and tourism sectors,

*Concerned* that there are continued and intensified illegal killing, including poisoning via usage of poisoned carcasses and poisoning baits against carnivores, taking and trade of migratory birds in some areas, although also with significant reductions in others, and that the risk remains high that this is contributing to population declines of a number of species including

some that are listed on CMS Appendix I and globally threatened with extinction (e.g., Spoon-billed Sandpiper (*Eurynorhynchus pygmeus*), Yellow-breasted Bunting (*Emberiza aureola*) and Marsh Seedeater (*Sporophila palustris*)),

*Aware* that the use of mist nets and other nets is a major cause of illegal, killing, taking and trade of birds, including of CMS Appendix I species and that control of the production and sale of such nets can be the most effective way of reducing such illegal activity,

*Aware* that subsistence uses, recreational activities and organized crime are key drivers of such illegal killing, taking and trade for, *inter alia*, supply of food, trophies, cage birds, and support of traditional practices,

*Aware* that there is need for full analysis of motivation and drivers of deliberate illegal killing of birds, which could be country or region specific,

*Aware* that actions are necessary to decrease the demand and/or to change consumer behaviour with regards to products, such as food, taxidermies, decorative and songbirds, live birds of prey, bird parts used for belief-based use, etc.,

*Aware* that such illegal killing, taking and trade are a cause of great national and international public concern along each flyway,

*Welcoming* the practical responses by several Parties and Signatories to CMS instruments to international concern about illegal killing, taking and trade of migratory birds,

*Noting* the Directive 2008/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on the protection of the environment through criminal law,

*Welcoming* the recent enhanced focus on tackling the illegal killing, taking and trade of migratory birds in the Mediterranean region including through:

- Recommendation No 164 (2013) of the Bern Convention Standing Committee on the implementation of the Tunis Action Plan 2013-2020 for the eradication of illegal killing, trapping and trade of wild birds;
- The *Roadmap towards eliminating illegal killing, trapping and trade of birds (12/2012)* developed in relation to Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and Council on the Conservation of Wild Birds;
- The formerly AEWA-led, multi-stakeholder *Plan of Action to address bird trapping along the Mediterranean coasts of Egypt and Libya (UNEP/CMS/ScC18/Inf.10.12)* the development of which was funded by the Government of Germany and which was integrated into the Intergovernmental Task Force to Address Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds in the Mediterranean (MIKT); and
- The BirdLife International-led reviews of the scale and extent of illegal killing and taking in the Mediterranean, Northern and Central Europe and the Caucasus, and its development of guidance for monitoring the extent of such illegal activities, updated in 2019.

*Also welcoming* the review of the scale and scope of illegal killing and taking in the Arabian Peninsula, Iran and Iraq led by BirdLife International and the Ornithological Society of the Middle East with cooperation with several governmental and non-governmental organizations in the region to assess the scale and scope of illegal killing of migratory birds and further welcoming the collaboration in place to develop a roadmap to address the illegal killing, taking and trade of migratory birds (IKB) in this region,

*Recognizing* the role of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) as the principal international instrument for ensuring that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten the species' survival,

*Welcoming* the Declaration of the London Conference on the Illegal Wildlife Trade which states that “*Action to tackle the illegal trade in elephants and rhinoceroses will strengthen our effectiveness in tackling the illegal trade in other endangered species*”,

*Acknowledging* the role of legal and sustainable hunting of birds in sustainable livelihoods and conservation of habitats and the role of the hunting community in promoting and encouraging compliance with the law and sustainable hunting practices,

*Welcoming* the recent synergies on actions to prevent illegal killing created between the Bern Convention, the European Union, the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS), AEWA and the Raptors MOU and encouraging the continuation of their cooperation on the conservation of migratory birds,

*Noting* the Cairo Declaration supporting a zero-tolerance approach on Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds in the Mediterranean Region as well as the Programme of Work (POW) of MIKT for the period 2016-2020 developed at its first meeting,

*Welcoming* the support from the Bern Convention Standing Committee to the organization of back-to-back and joint meetings of the Bern Special Focal Points (SFPs) Network and MIKT and acknowledging the productive cooperation established between both networks in the fight against illegal killing, taking and trade of wild birds,

*Welcoming* the work on the Rome Strategic Plan 2020-2030: Eradicating Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade in Wild Birds in Europe and the Mediterranean region, as a coordinated effort by the MIKT and the Bern Convention,

*Acknowledging* the efforts of the CMS Secretariat to build a sustainable line of cooperation with INTERPOL and EUROPOL within the framework of MIKT, towards effective law enforcement responses in the Mediterranean and serving as a basis to support other task forces established to address the illegal killing, taking and trade of migratory birds in other regions, when appropriate,

*Welcoming* the cooperation between the CMS Secretariat and the European Network of Prosecutors for the Environment (ENPE) to train prosecutors and investigators from countries in the Mediterranean that have responsibility for law enforcement to protect migratory birds,

*Acknowledging* the need to establish lines of action and co-operation on criminal matters affecting the environment in order to harmonize the national legislations,

*Welcoming* the support of the Criminal Justice Programme of the European Union and the efforts of European BirdLife partners to assess levels of implementation and enforcement of Directive 2008/99/EC on the Protection of the Environment through Criminal Law by EU Member States, and welcoming also the creation of a European Network of Environmental Crime as a coordination mechanism between legal and other practitioners which works to prevent and prosecute illegal bird killing and capture, facilitate information exchange, as well as builds communication channels with other networks and MEA secretariats,

*Recognizing* the work of the East Asian-Australasian Flyways Partnership (EAAFP) to prevent illegal hunting<sup>1</sup> and unsustainable harvest of migratory waterbirds, and welcoming the establishment of the task force on illegal hunting, taking and trade of migratory waterbirds along the flyway, modelled on MIKT,

*Acknowledging* the interest of the Range States in developing an initiative against illegal taking of birds in South-West Asia expressed at *the BirdLife International Workshop toward a Roadmap to tackle illegal killing of birds in the Middle East* held in Jordan in October 2021,

*Welcoming* the kind support of the government of Saudi Arabia to host the working group meeting in January 2024, to agree on the terms of references of the establishment of the Task Force on illegal hunting, taking and trade of migratory birds on South-West Asia,

*Noting* the European Commission Communication COM (2016), 710 final, Commission Work Programme 2017 “Delivering a Europe that protects, empowers and defends”, and welcoming the initiative under Priority 10 envisaging an Action Plan on Environmental Compliance Assurance to support Member States on the promotion, monitoring and compliance enforcement by duty-holders with EU environmental law,

*Noting* the European Commission Communication COM (2017) 198 final, “An Action Plan for nature, people the economy” and the associated Commission Staff Working Document (2017) 139 final, “Factsheet providing details of actions in the Action Plan for Nature, people and the economy and the Council Conclusions of 19 June 2017,

*Noting* the EU Commission communication COM (2018) 10 final “EU actions to improve environmental compliance and governance” and the associated Commission Staff WD (2018) 10 final “Environmental Compliance Assurance — scope, concept and need for EU actions”,

*Welcoming* the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, approved by the Convention on Biological Diversity in 2022, and its Target 5, to ensure that the use, harvesting and trade of wild species is sustainable, safe and legal.

*Referring* to the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023 (UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.15.2) and in particular Target 6 that “fisheries and hunting have no significant direct or indirect adverse impacts on migratory species, their habitats or their migration routes, and impacts of fisheries and hunting be within safe ecological limits”,

*Having regard to* the Strategic Plan of AEWA 2019-2027, especially Objective 2.1.b: “By MOP8, Parties establish and/or maintain adequate systems for making realistic estimates of all forms of waterbird harvesting, including illegal taking, at national level” and 2.2.e. “By MOP9, Parties that have not already done so implement measures to reduce, and as far as possible eliminate, illegal taking (in accordance with paragraph 4.1.6 of the AEWA Action Plan)” and the Action Plan of the Raptors MOU, especially Priority Action 4a “Protecting all species from unlawful killing, including poisoning, shooting, persecution, and exploitation”,

*Acknowledging* the widespread adoption of the zero-tolerance approach, as well as progress at the Party level towards the monitoring of illegal activities and the adoption of a coordinated approach covering each stage of the chain of activities related to illegal killing, taking or trade,

*Taking note of* the declaration and outcomes of the Global Flyways Summit in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates, April 2018, related to Illegal Killing of Birds, and

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<sup>1</sup> There are regional differences in the agreed terminology, in English, for the problem of the illegal removal of birds from the wild; in Europe and the Mediterranean, the agreed term is “illegal killing and taking” to avoid confusion with legitimate hunting practices whereas in Asia-Australasia and South-West Asia regions, the agreed term is “illegal hunting and taking” due to cultural sensitivities

Noting the report '*Bird hunting in mainland Southeast Asia: Situation analysis and recommendations for conservation action*', produced in contribution to Objective 1 of the ITTEA workplan and coordinated by BirdLife International, in cooperation with the East Asian-Australasian Flyway Partnership, Arctic Migratory Bird Initiative and several non-governmental organizations and government agencies in the region and further noting the collaboration in place to develop national action plans to address the illegal hunting, taking and trade of migratory birds in this region,

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

1. *Urges* Parties and invites non-Parties to commit to adopt a zero-tolerance approach to any deliberate illegal killing, taking and trade of wild birds and to adopting a full and proactive role in fighting against these illegal activities, thereby notably contributing to the achievement of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and its target 5 on illegal use, harvest and trade of wild species;
2. *Calls* on Parties and invites non-Parties and stakeholders to prioritize cases of illegal killing taking and trade of birds, with special attention to profit-motivated crime and organized crime, taking into account the different levels of persons involved, from individuals to organised crime groups;
3. *Calls on* Parties, non-Parties and other stakeholders, including non-governmental organizations, to engage in immediate cooperation to address the illegal killing, taking and trade of migratory birds through support of, and collaboration with, existing international initiatives and mechanisms to address these issues, as well as establishing (as appropriate and where added value can be assured) Task Forces targeted at facilitating concerted action to eliminate illegal killing, taking and trade of shared populations of migratory birds in those areas where such problems are prevalent;
4. *Encourages* Parties and non-Parties, in collaboration with relevant frameworks and stakeholders, where concerns regarding cross-border illegal killing exist, to collaborate under the framework of CMS regarding information-sharing on reported incidents, collating data and piloting solutions, such as best practice guidance for hunting tourism companies;
5. *Calls on* the Secretariat to convene an Intergovernmental Task Force to Address Illegal Killing, Taking, and Trade of Migratory Birds in the Mediterranean<sup>2</sup> in conjunction with the Secretariats of AEWA, the Raptors MOU, the AEMLAP and the Bern Convention, involving the Mediterranean Parties, including the European Union, other interested Parties, including from outside the region, and other stakeholders such as BirdLife International and the Federation of Associations for Hunting and Conservation of the EU (FACE), to facilitate the implementation of existing guidelines and action plans, any necessary new guidelines and action plans relating to the Mediterranean (particularly the Rome Strategic Plan 2020-2030: *Eradicating Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade in Wild Birds in Europe and the Mediterranean region*) and to consider whether any new guidelines, action plans or other recommendations to respond to specific problems are necessary;

<sup>2</sup>The Task Force was established after COP11.

6. *Acknowledges* the work of MIKT in developing the Scoreboard to Assess the Progress in Combating Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Wild Birds and implementing the first Scoreboard assessment and promotes its use as a voluntary tool for Parties to assess their own progress in combating illegal killing, taking and trade of wild birds;
7. *Requests* the Task Forces using the Scoreboard for self-assessment of their efforts in combating illegal taking of migratory birds to collect experiences from the practical use of the Scoreboard for its potential further development and submit their proposal to the relevant Secretariat(s) for evaluation, and requests the Secretariat(s), to submit if necessary, propositions of amendments to the relevant Standing Committee(s) for adoption;
8. *Decides* to establish<sup>3</sup>, subject to the availability of external resources, an Asia Pacific Illegal Taking of Migratory Birds Intergovernmental Task Force (ITTEA) and adopts the terms of reference included in Annex 2 to this Resolution;
9. *Decides* to establish, subject to the availability of external resources, a South-West Asia Illegal Taking of Migratory Birds Intergovernmental Task Force following a successful meeting of the Working Group in Riyadh in January 2024;
10. *Instructs* the Secretariat to actively work with Parties and non-Party Range States and others in South and Central America and the Caribbean to conduct an assessment of Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds in that region, building upon recent assessments of illegal take of shorebirds;
11. *Urges* Parties and encourages non-Parties, to ensure adequate national legislation to protect migratory species is in place and properly implemented and enforced, in line with CMS and its relevant associated instruments and other international instruments;
12. *Urges* Parties and invites non-Parties to promote and ensure synergies between work to implement the Guidelines to Prevent Poisoning of Migratory Birds as adopted through Resolution 11.15 (Rev.COP14), in particular in relation to poisoned baits, and to prevent illegal killing of birds;
13. *Requests* the Task Forces to encourage monitoring of the trends in illegal killing, taking and trade of migratory birds using comparable methodologies internationally and to facilitate the exchange of best practice experience in combating these activities, especially between particular trouble spots around the globe, building on the experience gained in the Mediterranean;
14. *Instructs* the Secretariat, in collaboration with Parties and relevant international organizations, subject to the availability of external resources , and building on the experience in the Mediterranean to support efforts to address illegal killing, taking and trade of migratory birds elsewhere in the world, including through the organization of workshops, as appropriate;
15. *Calls on* Parties and invites non-Parties and stakeholders, with the support of the Secretariat, to strengthen national and local capacity for addressing illegal killing, taking and trade of migratory birds, inter alia, by developing training courses, translating and disseminating relevant materials and examples of best practice, sharing protocols and regulations, transferring technology, and promoting the use of online tools, forensic techniques in wildlife investigations and other tools to address specific issues;

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<sup>3</sup> The Asia Pacific Illegal Killing of Migratory Birds Task Force was established under the name *Intergovernmental Task Force on Illegal Hunting, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds in the East Asian Australasian Flyway (ITTEA)* and had its inaugural meeting on 12 March 2023 in Brisbane, Australia.

16. *Urges* Parties and invites the United Nations Environment Programme and relevant international organizations, bilateral and multilateral donors to support financially the operations of the Task Force to Address Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds in the Mediterranean, including through funding for its coordination, and subject to the results of monitoring mentioned in paragraph 5, the development of equivalent Task Forces at other trouble spots, including through the provision of financial assistance to developing countries for relevant capacity building; and
17. *Calls on* the Secretariat to report progress, on behalf of the Task Force to Address Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds in the Mediterranean and other similar initiatives elsewhere in the world, on implementation and, as much as possible, on assessment of the efficacy of measures taken, at each meeting of the Conference of the Parties.