

ADDENDUM 1**SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL COMMENTS**
(arising from ScC-SC4)**PREVENTING POISONING OF MIGRATORY BIRDS****UNEP/CMS/COP13/Doc.26.1.3****RECOMMENDATIONS TO COP13**

- Recommended for adoption.

GENERAL COMMENTS ON THE DOCUMENT

- The Scientific Council considered CMS to be at the cutting edge of efforts to address this widespread and critical threat to many species of migratory birds. The Scientific Council expressed concerns relating to the lack of a Coordinator for the Preventing Poisoning Working Group (PPWG) and requested these views communicated strongly to the Standing Committee. The Scientific Council supported the continuation of the PPWG;
- An NGO contributed the following update from the Saving Asia's Vultures from Extinction (SAVE) consortium to support the proposed insertion of the preambular paragraph between existing paragraphs 4 and 5 on page 9 of the Resolution;
- The recent SAVE annual meeting included a strong suite of presentations and discussions regarding NSAIDs, and the anticipated final safety-testing phase for Tolfenamic Acid due imminently, which was hoped to offer a second safe alternative NSAID in addition to meloxicam. However, the urgent need for the safety-testing work to advance could not have emerged more clearly, and the most immediate need was to ban aceclofenac (the diclofenac pro-drug) along with ketoprofen, flunixin (noting increasing cases of dead vultures in Europe), nimesulide (noting increasing cases of dead vultures in India), and carprofen. Finding support to get safety-testing completed more swiftly than the existing slow process with IVRI in India was a priority. Using expertise (including from South Africa) in Bangladesh and/or Spain might offer new avenues to pursue. Based on current progress, IVRI would take at least 2-3 more years to test nimesulide, paracetamol, analgin, without reaching beyond any sooner.

COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC SECTIONS/ INCLUDING POSSIBLE PROPOSALS FOR TEXT REVISIONText revisions:

Annex 1 - Proposed Amendments to Resolution 11.15 (Rev.COP12)

Page 8, para 2, preambular

- *Welcoming* the process within the European Union to introduce a coherent Union-wide ban on the use of lead shot in wetlands under the REACH regulation (Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals; (EG Nr. 1907/2006)) to address the estimated 1 million waterbirds that succumb annually to lead poisoning within ~~the EU~~ Europe,

Page 8, para 3, preambular

- *Welcoming* the restriction proposal initiatives undertaken by the European Union ~~Union~~ Commission and its European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) under the auspices of REACH in relation to use of lead ammunition and fishing weights,

Page 9, operative paragraphs

insert new paragraph between existing paras 4 and 5, the new paragraph reading as following:

- *Urges* CMS Parties and invites Parties, Signatories and non-Parties of CMS Family instruments, to: a) review existing licensing of veterinary NSAIDs; b) withdraw licensing of vulture-toxic NSAIDs (including diclofenac) for veterinary use where Parties, Signatories and non-Parties are Range States of vultures and scavenging Aquila eagles, or implement adequate risk assessment with particular reference to known threats to vultures and Aquila eagles; c) ensure safety testing of new veterinary NSAIDs on these groups of birds; and, d) contribute to identification and promotion of safe alternative drugs;