



**CONVENTION ON
MIGRATORY
SPECIES**

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Agenda Item 29.4

SPECIES THAT MEET THE CRITERIA FOR LISTING ON CMS

(Prepared by the Scientific Council)

Summary:

This document reports on progress to implement Decisions 14.236 *Potential Avian Taxa for Listing*. It proposes amendments to Resolution 14.20 *Potential Avian Taxa for Listing*, the deletion of Decisions 14.235-14.236 and the adoption of a new draft Decision.

Implementation of the draft amendments to the Resolution and draft Decision would support the achievement of Target 1.1 of the Samarkand Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2024–2032.

SPECIES THAT MEET THE CRITERIA FOR LISTING ON CMS

Background

1. Parties are invited, at each meeting of the Conference of the Parties, to make proposals for adding species to the Appendices of the Convention. The process is often aided by interested entities making suggestions to Parties and providing inputs to the drafting of proposals.
2. However, this process relies on individuals making suggestions for species in which they have a particular interest. A more strategic approach could be beneficial, identifying species that would meet the criteria defined in the guidelines for preparing and assessing proposals for the amendment of CMS Appendices in [Resolution 13.7](#). This would enable Parties to prioritize the species that would most benefit from listing and from co-operative conservation work under the Convention – for example, as part of a Concerted Action.
3. The 14th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP14) adopted [Resolution 14.20](#) *Potential Avian Taxa for Listing*. The Annex to the Resolution lists avian species that meet CMS movement criteria and have an unfavourable conservation status (Critically Endangered, Endangered and Vulnerable as well as Near Threatened and Data Deficient), which are not included within aggregated families and are not currently included individually in either Appendix I or Appendix II of CMS.
4. Resolution 14.20 invites Parties, non-governmental and intergovernmental organizations, and other stakeholders to consider working collaboratively to develop listing proposals, as well as Concerted Actions and other multi-species or wider habitat conservation interventions for the species in the Annex, for consideration at future meetings of the Conference of the Parties.
5. Resolution 14.20 further requests the Scientific Council, in coordination with the IUCN Red List authorities, to regularly review and update the list of species in its Annex.
6. COP14 also adopted Decision 14.236 *Potential Avian Taxa for Listing*, which read as follows:

Decision 14.236: Directed to the Scientific Council

The Scientific Council is requested, subject to the availability of resources, to:

- a) review the list of species in the Annex to the Resolution 14.20 in advance of COP15 and make proposals for any revision;*
- b) develop equivalent lists for other taxonomic groups for adoption at COP15;*
- c) advise with regard to the priority avian taxa for listing within Appendices I and/or II of CMS;*
- d) develop advice to Parties on a strategic approach to maximizing conservation of the priority avian taxa; and*
- e) report to the Conference of the Parties at its 15th meeting on the progress in implementing this Decision.*

Implementation of Decision 14.236

7. The 7th meeting of the Sessional Committee of the Scientific Council (ScC-Sc7) established the Working Group (WG) on Taxonomic and Nomenclatural Issues and on Potential Taxa for Listing, to support the Scientific Council in the implementation of, among others, Decision 14.236.
8. The WG met on four occasions between February and September 2025 and discussed this and other topics.
9. In response to Decision 14.236(a), the WG reviewed the avian species listed in the Annex to Resolution 14.20 and proposed amendments, as shown in the draft amendment to Resolution 14.20, contained in Table 1, Annex 1 of this document. These amendments also include updates to the IUCN Red List category.
10. In line with Decision 14.236(b), the WG established an equivalent list of 'Potential Bat Species for Listing', which it proposes adding to Resolution 14.20; this is presented in the draft amendment to Resolution 14.20 in Table 2, Annex 1 of this document.
11. At the time of writing, a list of 'Potential Freshwater Fish Species for Listing' was under development as part of Decision 14.112. This can be found in [UNEP/CMS/COP15/Doc.25.6.1](#) on freshwater fish.
12. A list of shark and ray species that would meet the criteria for listing is also under development and will be presented for review to ScC-SC9 and to the next meeting of Signatories to the Sharks MOU, with a view to presenting it to COP16.
13. In implementing Decision 14.236(c), it was decided that the list of avian taxa, as annexed to Resolution 14.20, be annotated to indicate the avian taxa most under threat and the species that have CMS Parties among their Range States. The species are presented in order of priority. They were sorted first on the basis of extinction risk: Critically Endangered – score 4, Endangered – 3, Vulnerable – 2, Near Threatened and Data Deficient – 1. Then within each group, the probability of collaboration under CMS was assessed: the species occurs regularly in two or more Parties – 4, occurs in one Party but also in non-Parties – 3, largely in non-Parties but occasionally in Parties – 2, only in non-Parties – 1. The same prioritization was applied to the list of potential bat species for listing proposed in Table 2 of the Annex to the Resolution.
14. To implement Decision 14.236(d), it is proposed that the updated Annex to Resolution 14.20 is made available on the CMS website after COP15.

Recommended actions

15. The Conference of the Parties is recommended to:
 - a) adopt the draft amendments to Resolution 14.20 contained in Annex 1 of this document;
 - b) adopt the draft Decision as contained in Annex 2 of this document; and
 - c) delete Decision 14.235 and 14.236.

RESOLUTION 14.20:
POTENTIAL AVIAN TAXA SPECIES THAT MEET THE CRITERIA FOR LISTING ON CMS
APPENDICES

NB: Proposed new text is underlined. Text to be deleted is ~~crossed out~~.

The changes in Table 1 in the column 'IUCN Red List Status 2024' indicate changes compared to 2023 Red List Status. The order of species in Table 1 has been changed to reflect the priority score; this change is not marked in the table. Species that are listed in CMS Appendices by COP15 will be removed from the table by the Secretariat before publication of the Resolution.

Recalling the Guidelines for Preparing and Assessing Proposals for the Amendment of CMS Appendices in Resolution 13.7, and the Guidelines to the Implementation of the Concerted Actions Process in Resolution 12.28 (Rev.COP14),

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

Noting the Convention text in Article VIII 5.c), which states that the Scientific Council should make recommendations to the Conference of the Parties on the migratory species to be included in Appendices I or II, together with an indication of the range of such migratory species,

Noting Target 1.1. of the Samarkand Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2024–2032: "By 2029, all migratory species with an unfavourable conservation status are listed in CMS Appendices and are covered by an effectively implemented CMS Instrument and/or Concerted Action"

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

Welcoming the work of the Sessional Committee in the intersessional period between ~~COP13 and COP14~~ and COP15 on avian, fish and bat taxa, as well as the work undertaken on all taxa as part of the development of the *State of the World's Migratory Species*, and

Being aware of the fact that some avian species are Data Deficient and significant efforts are needed to improve the level of knowledge of these taxa in order to avoid the risk of overlooking taxa that deserve conservation efforts, the lists proposed here should be considered as taxa that need action based on the present level of knowledge but do not necessarily encompass all taxa in need of conservation initiatives,

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

1. *Takes note of* the lists of avian species that are likely to meet the criteria for listing in the Appendices of the Convention, annexed to this resolution, as a strategic step towards focusing the attention of the Convention on species that would benefit most from

conservation action;

2. *Invites* Parties, non-governmental organizations, intergovernmental organizations and other stakeholders to consider working collaboratively to develop ~~listing-proposals to~~ amend the Appendices, Concerted Actions and other multi-species or wider habitat conservation interventions for the species in the Annex for consideration at future meetings of the Conference of the Parties; and
3. *Requests* the Scientific Council, in coordination with the IUCN Red List authorities, to review and make recommendations on any update to the lists in the Annex, including the for Data Deficient species, and ~~update the list in the Annex between meetings of the Conference of the Parties.~~

Annex to Resolution 14.20

Table 1: List of avian species that meet CMS movement criteria and have an unfavourable conservation status that are not included within aggregated families and are not currently included individually in either Appendix I or Appendix II of the CMS. ~~Taxa in bold type are threatened: Total of 163 species (out of 1,473 species not on Appendices that otherwise meet CMS movement criteria) including 17 Critically Endangered (CR, 14 spp.), 29 Endangered (EN, 31 spp.), 51 Vulnerable (VU, 53 spp.), 63 Near Threatened (NT) or, and 3 Data Deficient (DD, 2 spp.). Species in plain type are Near Threatened (NT, 58 spp.). Total 158 species (out of 1,443 species that otherwise meet CMS movement criteria).~~ Species are presented in priority order, sorted first on the basis of extinction risk (CR score 4, EN 3, VU 2, NT and DD 1) and, within each group, the probability of collaboration under CMS (occurs regularly in two or more Parties (score 4), in one Party but also in non-Parties (score 3), largely in non-Parties but occasionally in Parties (score 2), only in non-Parties (score 1)).

Family	Common name	Scientific name	IUCN Red List status 2024	Notes	Priority score
Heliornithidae	Masked Finfoot	<i>Heliopais personatus</i>	CR	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.	4.4
Otididae	Lesser Florican	<i>Sypheotides indicus</i>	CR	Full migrant and moderately nomadic in both breeding and non-breeding seasons; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria. Also listed on CITES App.II	4.4
Oceanitidae	New Zealand Storm-petrel	<i>Fregetta maoriana</i>	CR	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.	4.4
Procellariidae	MacGillivray's Prion	<i>Pachyptila macgillivrayi</i>	CR	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift and substantial expansion with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km east-west. Meets CMS movement criteria.	4.4
<u>Procellariidae</u>	<u>Mascarene Petrel</u>	<u><i>Pseudobulweria aterrima</i></u>	<u>CR</u>	<u>Partial migrant: post-breeding range contraction with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.</u>	<u>4.4</u>
Procellariidae	Whenua Hou Diving-petrel	<i>Pelecanoides whenuahouensis</i>	CR	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km east-west. Meets CMS movement criteria.	4.4

Family	Common name	Scientific name	IUCN Red List status 2024	Notes	Priority score
Ardeidae	<u>White-bellied Heron</u>	<i>Ardea insignis</i>	VU ^{CR}	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift with both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel <100 km but in no consistent direction; immatures may migrate beyond normal adult range before returning to breed. Meets CMS movement criteria.	4.4
Parulidae	Bachman's Warbler	<i>Vermivora bachmanii</i>	CR	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.	4.4
Otididae	<u>Bengal Florican</u>	<i>Houbaropsis bengalensis</i>	CR	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel <100 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria. Also listed on CITES App I	4.3
Procellariidae	Magenta Petrel	<i>Pterodroma magentae</i>	CR	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km east-west. Meets CMS movement criteria.	4.3
Procellariidae	Newell's Shearwater	<i>Puffinus newelli</i>	CR	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift and substantial expansion with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.	4.3
Procellariidae	Townsend's Shearwater	<i>Puffinus auricularis</i>	CR	Partial migrant: post-breeding range contraction with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.	4.3
Procellariidae	Fiji Petrel	<i>Pseudobulweria macgillivrayi</i>	CR	Interseason mobility unknown: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but no information on non-breeding movements; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.	4.3
Procellariidae	Jamaican Petrel	<i>Pterodroma caribbaea</i>	CR	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift and substantial expansion with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.	4.2
Procellariidae	Beck's Petrel	<i>Pseudobulweria becki</i>	CR	Partial migrant: substantial post-breeding range shift: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.	4.2

Family	Common name	Scientific name	IUCN Red List status 2024	Notes	Priority score
Hydrobatidae	Guadalupe Storm-petrel	<i>Hydrobates macrodactylus</i>	CR	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.	4.1
Procellariidae	Bryan's Shearwater	<i>Puffinus bryani</i>	CR	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift and substantial expansion with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.	4.1
Rallidae	Black Rail	<i>Laterallus jamaicensis</i>	EN	Partial migrant: substantial post-breeding range shift: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.	3.4
Otididae	Ludwig's Bustard	<i>Neotis ludwigii</i>	EN	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift with both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria. <u>Also listed on CITES App.II</u>	3.4
Spheniscidae	Northern Rockhopper Penguin	<i>Eudyptes moseleyi</i>	EN	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.	3.4
Oceanitidae	Polynesian Storm-petrel	<i>Nesofregetta fuliginosa</i>	EN	Partial migrant: substantial post-breeding range shift: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.	3.4
Procellariidae	Barau's Petrel	<i>Pterodroma baraui</i>	EN	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km east-west. Meets CMS movement criteria.	3.4
Procellariidae	Black-capped Petrel	<i>Pterodroma hasitata</i>	EN	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.	3.4
Procellariidae	Atlantic Petrel	<i>Pterodroma incerta</i>	EN	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.	3.4

Family	Common name	Scientific name	IUCN Red List status 2024	Notes	Priority score
Procellariidae	Hutton's Shearwater	<i>Puffinus huttoni</i>	EN	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km east-west. Meets CMS movement criteria.	3.4
Sulidae	Cape Gannet	<i>Morus capensis</i>	EN	Partial migrant: post-breeding range contraction with both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km north-south; immatures may migrate beyond normal adult range before returning to breed. Meets CMS movement criteria. <u>Also listed on AEWA</u>	3.4
Phalacrocoracidae	Cape Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax capensis</i>	EN	Partial migrant: substantial post-breeding range expansion with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria. <u>Also listed on AEWA</u>	3.4
Laridae	Indian Skimmer	<i>Rynchops albicollis</i>	EN	Partial migrant: substantial post-breeding range shift: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.	3.4
Psittacidae	Timneh Parrot	<i>Psittacus timneh</i>	EN	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift with both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.	3.4
Psittacidae	Vinaceous-breasted Amazon	<i>Amazona vinacea</i>	EN	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria. <u>Also listed on CITES App I</u>	3.4
Cotingidae	Bare-necked Umbrellabird	<i>Cephalopterus glabricollis</i>	EN	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction; at least some movements primarily altitudinal. Meets CMS movement criteria.	3.4
Parulidae	Golden-cheeked Warbler	<i>Setophaga chrysoparia</i>	EN	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.	3.4
Procellariidae	Zino's Petrel	<i>Pterodroma madeira</i>	EN	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.	3.3

Family	Common name	Scientific name	IUCN Red List status 2024	Notes	Priority score
Sulidae	Abbott's Booby	<i>Papasula abbotti</i>	EN	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria. <u>Also listed on CITES App I</u>	3.3
Phalacrocoracidae	Bank Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax neglectus</i>	EN	Sedentary/resident: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel <100 km north-south; immatures may migrate beyond normal adult range before returning to breed. Meets CMS movement criteria. <u>Also listed on AEWA</u>	3.3
Ploceidae	Finn's Weaver	<i>Ploceus megarhynchus</i>	EN	Partial migrant: post-breeding range contraction and moderately nomadic in both breeding and non-breeding seasons; individuals commonly travel <100 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.	3.3
Hydrobatidae	<u>Ashy Storm-petrel</u>	<u><i>Hydrobates homochroa</i></u>	<u>EN</u>	<u>Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.</u>	<u>3.2</u>
Hydrobatidae	Townsend's Storm-petrel	<i>Hydrobates socorroensis</i>	EN	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.	3.2
Ardeidae	White-eared Night Heron	<i>Oroanassa magnifica</i>	EN	Partial migrant: substantial post-breeding range contraction with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km north-south; at least some movements primarily altitudinal. Meets CMS movement criteria.	3.2
Hirundinidae	Bahama Swallow	<i>Tachycineta cyaneoviridis</i>	EN	Partial migrant: substantial post-breeding range expansion with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.	3.2
Emberizidae	Jankowski's Bunting	<i>Emberiza jankowskii</i>	EN	Partial migrant: post-breeding range expansion with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel <100 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.	3.2
Icteridae	Tricolored Blackbird	<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	EN	Sedentary/resident but moderately nomadic in breeding season and strongly so in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.	3.2

Family	Common name	Scientific name	IUCN Red List status 2024	Notes	Priority score
Ciconiidae	Milky Stork	<i>Mycteria cinerea</i>	EN	Partial migrant: post-breeding range expansion with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria. <u>Also listed on CITES App I</u>	3.1
Alcidae	Marbled Murrelet	<i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i>	EN	Partial migrant: substantial post-breeding range shift: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.	3.1
Alcidae	Guadalupe Murrelet	<i>Synthliboramphus hypoleucus</i>	EN	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.	3.1
Psittacidae	Thick-billed Parrot	<i>Rhynchopsitta pachyrhyncha</i>	EN	Sedentary/resident but breeding and non-breeding locations rarely the same between seasons; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction; sometimes irrupts beyond normal range in significant numbers. Meets CMS movement criteria. <u>Also listed on CITES App I.</u>	3.1
Columbidae	Yellow-eyed Pigeon	<i>Columba eversmanni</i>	VU	Partial migrant: substantial post-breeding range shift with both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south; at least some movements primarily altitudinal; at least one subpopulation separate from the migration pathway considered sedentary. Meets CMS movement criteria.	2.4
Columbidae	<u>European Turtle-dove</u>	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	<u>VU</u>	<u>Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.</u>	<u>2.4</u>
Columbidae	<u>Ochre-bellied Dove</u>	<i>Leptotila ochraceiventris</i>	<u>VU</u>	<u>Partial migrant: post-breeding range contraction with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.</u>	<u>2.4</u>
Caprimulgidae	Sickle-winged Nightjar	<i>Eleothreptus anomalus</i>	VU	Partial migrant: substantial post-breeding range shift with both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.	2.4
Apodidae	Black Swift	<i>Cypseloides niger</i>	VU	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.	2.4

Family	Common name	Scientific name	IUCN Red List status 2024	Notes	Priority score
Apodidae	Chimney Swift	<i>Chaetura pelagica</i>	VU	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.	2.4
Rallidae	Austral Rail	<i>Rallus antarcticus</i>	VU	Partial migrant: post-breeding range contraction with both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.	2.4
Gruidae	Black Crowned Crane	<i>Balearica pavonina</i>	VU	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift and moderately nomadic in both breeding and non-breeding seasons; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria. <u>Also listed on AEWA, CITES App I.</u>	2.4
Spheniscidae	Macaroni Penguin	<i>Eudyptes chrysolophus</i>	VU	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.	2.4
Spheniscidae	Southern Rockhopper Penguin	<i>Eudyptes chrysolophus</i>	VU	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.	2.4
Hydrobatidae	Matsudaira's Storm-petrel	<i>Hydrobates matsudairae</i>	VU	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.	2.4
Hydrobatidae	Leach's Storm-petrel	<i>Hydrobates leucorhous</i>	VU	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.	2.4
Procellariidae	White-winged Petrel	<i>Pterodroma leucoptera</i>	VU	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.	2.4
Procellariidae	Collared Petrel	<i>Pterodroma brevipes</i>	VU	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift and substantial expansion with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.	2.4
Procellariidae	Masatierra Petrel	<i>Pterodroma defilippiana</i>	VU	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.	2.4

Family	Common name	Scientific name	IUCN Red List status 2024	Notes	Priority score
Procellariidae	Stejneger's Petrel	<i>Pterodroma longirostris</i>	VU	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.	2.4
Procellariidae	Cook's Petrel	<i>Pterodroma cookii</i>	VU	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift and substantial expansion with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.	2.4
Procellariidae	Pycroft's Petrel	<i>Pterodroma pycrofti</i>	VU	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km east-west. Meets CMS movement criteria.	2.4
Procellariidae	Chatham Islands Petrel	<i>Pterodroma axillaris</i>	VU	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km east-west. Meets CMS movement criteria.	2.4
Procellariidae	Phoenix Petrel	<i>Pterodroma alba</i>	VU	Partial migrant: substantial post-breeding range shift: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.	2.4
Procellariidae	White-necked Petrel	<i>Pterodroma cervicalis</i>	VU	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift and substantial expansion with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.	2.4
Procellariidae	Juan Fernandez Petrel	<i>Pterodroma externa</i>	VU	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.	2.4
Procellariidae	Desertas Petrel	<i>Pterodroma deserta</i>	VU	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift and substantial expansion with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.	2.4
Procellariidae	Buller's Shearwater	<i>Ardenna bulleri</i>	VU	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south; immatures may migrate beyond normal adult range before returning to breed. Meets CMS movement criteria.	2.4

Family	Common name	Scientific name	IUCN Red List status 2024	Notes	Priority score
Procellariidae	Yelkouan Shearwater	<i>Puffinus yelkouan</i>	VU	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.	2.4
Laridae	Black-legged Kittiwake	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	VU	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria. <u>Also listed on AEWA.</u>	2.4
Alcidae	Atlantic Puffin	<i>Fratercula arctica</i>	VU	Full migrant and moderately nomadic in both breeding and non-breeding seasons; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria. <u>Also listed on AEWA.</u>	2.4
Strigidae	Snowy Owl	<i>Bubo scandiacus</i>	VU	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift and strongly nomadic in both breeding and non-breeding seasons; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south; sometimes irrupts beyond normal range in significant numbers; immatures may migrate beyond normal adult range before returning to breed. Meets CMS movement criteria. <u>Also listed on Raptors MoU, CITES App.II.</u>	2.4
Bucerotidae	Yellow-casqued Hornbill	<i>Ceratogymna elata</i>	VU	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift and moderately nomadic in breeding season and strongly so in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.	2.4
Bucerotidae	Brown-cheeked Hornbill	<i>Bycanistes cylindricus</i>	VU	Sedentary/resident: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel <100 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.	2.4
Alcedinidae	Black-capped Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon pileata</i>	VU	Partial migrant: substantial post-breeding range shift with both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.	2.4
Cotingidae	Three-wattled Bellbird	<i>Procnias tricarunculatus</i>	VU	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction; at least some movements primarily altitudinal. Meets CMS movement criteria.	2.4
Laniidae	Iberian Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius meridionalis</i>	VU	Partial migrant: post-breeding range expansion with both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.	2.4

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Alaudidae	Dupont's Lark	<i>Chersophilus duponti</i>	VU	Partial migrant: post-breeding range expansion with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.	2.4
Emberizidae	Rustic Bunting	<i>Emberiza rustica</i>	VU	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.	2.4
Thraupidae	Black-and-tawny Seedeater	<i>Sporophila nigrorufa</i>	VU	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.	2.4
Procellariidae	Trindade Petrel	<i>Pterodroma arminjoniana</i>	VU	Partial migrant: substantial post-breeding range shift: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.	2.3
Laridae	Aleutian Tern	<i>Onychoprion aleuticus</i>	VU	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.	2.3
Alcidae	Craveri's Murrelet	<i>Synthliboramphus craveri</i>	VU	Partial migrant: post-breeding range expansion with both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.	2.3
Psittacidae	Long-tailed Parakeet	<i>Belocercus longicaudus</i>	VU	Sedentary/resident but strongly nomadic in both breeding and non-breeding seasons; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria. <u>Also listed on CITES App.II</u>	2.3
Fringillidae	Evening Grosbeak	<i>Hesperiphona vespertina</i>	VU	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south; at least some movements primarily altitudinal; sometimes irrupts beyond normal range in significant numbers. Meets CMS movement criteria.	2.3
Icteridae	Rusty Blackbird	<i>Euphagus carolinus</i>	VU	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.	2.3
Pittidae	Fairy Pitta	<i>Pitta nympha</i>	VU	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria. <u>Also listed on CITES App.II</u>	2.2

Family	Common name	Scientific name	IUCN Red List status 2024	Notes	Priority score
Hirundinidae	Sinaloa Martin	<i>Progne sinaloae</i>	VU	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.	2.2
Hydrobatidae	Ainley's Storm-petrel	<i>Hydrobates cheimomnestes</i>	VU	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.	2.1
Procellariidae	Heinroth's Shearwater	<i>Puffinus heinrothi</i>	VU	Interseason mobility unknown: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but no information on non-breeding movements; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.	2.1
Laridae	Red-legged Kittiwake	<i>Rissa brevirostris</i>	VU	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.	2.1
Alcidae	Scripps's Murrelet	<i>Synthliboramphus scrippsi</i>	VU	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift with both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.	2.1
Corvidae	Collared Crow	<i>Corvus pectoralis</i>	VU	Partial migrant: post-breeding range expansion with both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.	2.1
Mimidae	Bendire's Thrasher	<i>Toxostoma bendirei</i>	VU	Partial migrant: post-breeding range contraction with both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.	2.1
Calcaridae	Chestnut-collared Longspur	<i>Calcarius ornatus</i>	VU	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.	2.1
Phasianidae	Japanese Quail	<i>Coturnix japonica</i>	NT	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.	1.4

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Columbidae	Nicobar Pigeon	<i>Caloenas nicobarica</i>	NT	Sedentary/resident but breeding and non-breeding locations rarely the same between seasons; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria. <u>Also listed on CITES App I</u>	N
Caprimulgidae	Eastern Whip-poor-will	<i>Antrostomus vociferus</i>	NT	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.	1.4
Caprimulgidae	Chuck-will's-widow	<i>Antrostomus carolinensis</i>	NT	Partial migrant: substantial post-breeding range shift with both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south; immatures may migrate beyond normal adult range before returning to breed. Meets CMS movement criteria.	1.4
Caprimulgidae	Red-necked Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus ruficollis</i>	NT	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.	1.4
Apodidae	Dark-rumped Swift	<i>Apus acuticauda</i>	V NT	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction; at least some movements primarily altitudinal. Meets CMS movement criteria.	1.4
Otididae	Denham's Bustard	<i>Neotis denhami</i>	NT	Partial migrant: substantial post-breeding range shift with both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km north-south; at least some movements primarily altitudinal. Meets CMS movement criteria. <u>Also listed on CITES App.II</u>	1.4
Otididae	Nubian Bustard	<i>Neotis nuba</i>	NT	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift and moderately nomadic in both breeding and non-breeding seasons; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria. <u>Also listed on CITES App.II</u>	1.4
Otididae	Arabian Bustard	<i>Ardeotis arabs</i>	NT	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift and moderately nomadic in both breeding and non-breeding seasons; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria. <u>Also listed on CITES App.II</u>	1.4
<u>Spheniscidae</u>	<u>Fiordland Penguin</u>	<u><i>Eudyptes pachyrhynchus</i></u>	V NT	<u>Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km east-west. Meets CMS movement criteria.</u>	<u>1.4</u>

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Oceanitidae	White-vented Storm-petrel	<i>Oceanites gracilis</i>	DD	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.	1.4
Oceanitidae	<u>New Caledonian Storm-petrel</u>	<u><i>Fregatta lineata</i></u>	<u>DD</u>	<u>Partial migrant: substantial post-breeding range shift with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.</u>	<u>1.4</u>
Hydrobatidae	Swinhoe's Storm-petrel	<i>Hydrobates monorhis</i>	NT	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.	1.4
Hydrobatidae	Markham's Storm-petrel	<i>Hydrobates markhami</i>	NT	Partial migrant: substantial post-breeding range shift and contraction with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.	1.4
Hydrobatidae	Ringed Storm-petrel	<i>Hydrobates hornbyi</i>	NT	Partial migrant: substantial post-breeding range shift: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.	1.4
Procellariidae	Mottled Petrel	<i>Pterodroma inexpectata</i>	NT	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.	1.4
Procellariidae	Cape Verde Petrel	<i>Pterodroma feae</i>	NT	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.	1.4
Procellariidae	Sooty Shearwater	<i>Ardenna grisea</i>	NT	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.	1.4
Procellariidae	Flesh-footed Shearwater	<i>Ardenna carneipes</i>	NT	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.	1.4

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Procellariidae	Streaked Shearwater	<i>Calonectris leucomelas</i>	NT	Partial migrant: substantial post-breeding range shift: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.	1.4
Procellariidae	Cape Verde Shearwater	<i>Calonectris edwardsii</i>	NT	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.	1.4
Procellariidae	Tahiti Petrel	<i>Pseudobulweria rostrata</i>	NT	Partial migrant: substantial post-breeding range shift: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km east-west. Meets CMS movement criteria.	1.4
Procellariidae	Jouanin's Petrel	<i>Bulweria fallax</i>	NT	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.	1.4
Ciconiidae	Greater Adjutant	<i>Leptoptilos dubius</i>	V NT	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift and substantial expansion with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.	1.4
Ciconiidae	Lesser Adjutant	<i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i>	EN NT	Partial migrant: post-breeding range expansion with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.	1.4
Ciconiidae	Black-necked Stork	<i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus</i>	NT	Partial migrant: post-breeding range expansion with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.	1.4
Ardeidae	Agami Heron	<i>Agamia agami</i>	NT	Partial migrant: post-breeding range contraction with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.	1.4
Ardeidae	Reddish Egret	<i>Egretta rufescens</i>	NT	Partial migrant: post-breeding range contraction with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.	1.4

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Pelecanidae	Spot-billed Pelican	<i>Pelecanus philippensis</i>	NT	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.	1.4
Phalacrocoracidae	Guanay Cormorant	<i>Leucocarbo bougainvillorum</i>	NT	Partial migrant: post-breeding range expansion with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km north-south; sometimes irrupts beyond normal range in significant numbers. Meets CMS movement criteria.	1.4
<u>Rostratulidae</u>	<u>South American Painted-snipe</u>	<u><i>Nycticryphes semicollaris</i></u>	<u>NT</u>	<u>Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel <100 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.</u>	<u>1.4</u>
Glareolidae	Madagascar Pratincole	<i>Glareola ocularis</i>	NT	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km east-west. Meets CMS movement criteria. <u>Also listed on AEWA</u>	1.4
Laridae	White-fronted Tern	<i>Sterna striata</i>	NT	Partial migrant: substantial post-breeding range shift: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km east-west. Meets CMS movement criteria.	1.4
Laridae	Elegant Tern	<i>Thalasseus elegans</i>	NT	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.	1.4
<u>Alcedinidae</u>	<u>Black-backed Dwarf-kingfisher</u>	<u><i>Ceyx erithaca</i></u>	<u>NT</u>	<u>Partial migrant: post-breeding range expansion with both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.</u>	<u>1.4</u>
Psittacidae	Turquoise-fronted Amazon	<i>Amazona aestiva</i>	NT	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km east-west; at least some movements primarily altitudinal; at least one subpopulation separate from the migration pathway considered sedentary. Meets CMS movement criteria. <u>Also listed on CITES App.II</u>	1.4

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Psittacidae	Red-masked Parakeet	<i>Psittacara erythroga</i>	NT	Partial migrant: substantial post-breeding range shift: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria. <u>Also listed on CITES App.II</u>	1.4
Cotingidae	Bare-throated Bellbird	<i>Procnias nudicollis</i>	NT	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift with both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km north-south; at least some movements primarily altitudinal. Meets CMS movement criteria.	1.4
Tyrannidae	Bearded Tachuri	<i>Polystictus pectoralis</i>	NT	<u>Partial migrant: substantial post-breeding range shift with both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south; at least one subpopulation separate from the migration pathway considered sedentary. Meets CMS movement criteria.</u>	1.4
Tyrannidae	Olive-sided Flycatcher	<i>Contopus cooperi</i>	NT	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.	1.4
Laniidae	Woodchat Shrike	<i>Lanius senator</i>	NT	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.	1.4
Hirundinidae	African River Martin	<i>Pseudochelidon eurystomina</i>	DD	Partial migrant: substantial post-breeding range expansion and moderately nomadic in both breeding and non-breeding seasons; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km east-west. Meets CMS movement criteria.	1.4
Nectariniidae	Neergaard's Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris neergaardi</i>	NT	Partial migrant: post-breeding range expansion with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.	1.4
Fringillidae	Arabian Grosbeak	<i>Rhynchostruthus percivali</i>	NT	Sedentary/resident: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel <100 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.	1.4
Emberizidae	Cinereous Bunting	<i>Emberiza cineracea</i>	NT	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.	1.4

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Icteridae	Eastern Meadowlark	<i>Sturnella magna</i>	NT	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift with both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south; at least one subpopulation separate from the migration pathway considered sedentary. Meets CMS movement criteria.	1.4
Parulidae	Golden-winged Warbler	<i>Vermivora chrysoptera</i>	NT	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.	1.4
Parulidae	Blackpoll Warbler	<i>Setophaga striata</i>	NT	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.	1.4
Thraupidae	Ibera Seedeater	<i>Sporophila iberaensis</i>	NT	Mobility patterns unknown and no obvious analogues. Meets CMS movement criteria.	1.4
Rallidae	King Rail	<i>Rallus elegans</i>	NT	Partial migrant: substantial post-breeding range contraction with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.	1.3
Laridae	Ivory Gull	<i>Pagophila eburnea</i>	NT	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km east-west. Meets CMS movement criteria.	1.3
Bombycillidae	Japanese Waxwing	<i>Bombycilla japonica</i>	NT	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.	1.3
Emberizidae	Ochre-rumped Bunting	<i>Emberiza yessoensis</i>	NT	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.	1.3
Icteridae	Common Grackle	<i>Quiscalus quiscula</i>	NT	Partial migrant: post-breeding range expansion with both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.	1.3
Trochilidae	Rufous Hummingbird	<i>Selasphorus rufus</i>	NT	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria. <u>Also listed on CITES App.II</u>	1.2
Rallidae	Band-bellied Crake	<i>Zapornia paykullii</i>	NT	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.	1.2

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Spheniscidae	Emperor Penguin	<i>Aptenodytes forsteri</i>	NT	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.	1.2
Procellariidae	Black-vented Shearwater	<i>Puffinus opisthomelas</i>	NT	Partial migrant: post-breeding range contraction with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.	1.2
Laridae	Heermann's Gull	<i>Larus heermanni</i>	NT	Full migrant: breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.	1.2
Alcidae	Long-billed Murrelet	<i>Brachyramphus perdix</i>	NT	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.	1.2
Laniidae	Loggerhead Shrike	<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	NT	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift with both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.	1.2
Passerellidae	Harris's Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia querula</i>	NT	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.	1.2
Columbidae	Jambu Fruit-dove	<i>Ramphiculus jambu</i>	NT	Sedentary/resident but moderately nomadic in both breeding and non-breeding seasons; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.	1.1
Cuculidae	Moustached Hawk-Cuckoo	<i>Hierococcyx vagans</i>	NT	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift with both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.	1.1
Alcidae	Cassin's Auklet	<i>Ptychoramphus aleuticus</i>	NT	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift and substantial expansion with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel >1,000 km north-south; at least one subpopulation separate from the migration pathway considered sedentary. Meets CMS movement criteria.	1.1
Alcidae	Kittlitz's Murrelet	<i>Brachyramphus brevirostris</i>	NT	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift with both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.	1.1

Family	Common name	Scientific name	IUCN Red List status 2024	Notes	Priority score
Rallidae	Swinhoe's Rail	<i>Goturnicops exquisitus</i>	VU/LC	Full migrant: both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.	-
Ciconiidae	Painted Stork	<i>Mycteria leucocephala</i>	NT/LC	Partial migrant: substantial post-breeding range expansion with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but strongly nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.	-
Threskiornithidae	Black-headed Ibis	<i>Threskiornis melanocephalus</i>	NT/LC	Partial migrant: post-breeding range shift with breeding locations reliably occupied every season but moderately nomadic in non-breeding season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km but in no consistent direction. Meets CMS movement criteria.	-
Psittacidae	Lord Derby's Parakeet	<i>Psittacula derbiana</i>	NT/LC	Partial migrant: post-breeding range expansion with both breeding and non-breeding locations reliably occupied every season; individuals commonly travel 100-1,000 km north-south. Meets CMS movement criteria.	-

Table 2: List of bat species that meet CMS movement criteria and have an unfavourable conservation status that are not included within aggregated families and are not currently included individually in either Appendix I or Appendix II of the CMS. Species are presented in priority order, sorted first on the basis of extinction risk (CR score 4, EN 3, VU 2, NT and DD 1) and, within each group, the probability of collaboration under CMS (occurs regularly in two or more Party states (score 4), in one Party but also in non-Party states (score 3), largely in non-Party states but occasionally in Party states (score 2), only in non-Party states (score 1)). Total of 10 species including 2 EN and 8 VU. Taxonomy follows standard CMS taxonomy (Wilson, D. E. & Reeder, D. M. (ed.) (2005): *Mammal Species of the World. A Taxonomic and Geographic Reference*. Third edition, John Hopkins University Press) but respects recent widely-accepted revisions.

<u>Family</u>	<u>Common name</u>	<u>Scientific name</u>	<u>IUCN Red List status 2025</u>	<u>Notes</u>	<u>Priority score</u>
<u>Pteropodidae</u>	<u>greater flying fox, Malayan flying fox, Malaysian flying fox, large fruit bat, kalang, or kalong</u>	<u><i>Pteropus vampyrus</i></u>	<u>EN</u>	<u>Not a classic seasonal migrant but satellite telemetry showed individual bats roosting in Malaysia have home ranges that extend into Indonesia and Thailand (Epstein, J. H., Olival, K. J., Pulliam, J. R., Smith, C., Westrum, J., Hughes, T., Dobson, A.P., Zubaid, A., Rahman, S.A., Basir, M.M., Field, H.E., Daszak, P. (2009). <i>Pteropus vampyrus</i>, a hunted migratory species with a multinational home-range and a need for regional management. <i>Journal of Applied Ecology</i> 46, 991-1002. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2664.2009.01699.x).</u>	<u>3.3</u>
<u>Vespertilionidae</u>	<u>little brown bat, little brown myotis</u>	<u><i>Myotis lucifugus</i></u>	<u>EN</u>	<u>Good evidence of migratory movement across borders. (Norquay, K. J., Martínez-Núñez, F., Dubois, J. E., Monson, K. M., & Willis, C. K. (2013). Long-distance movements of little brown bats (<i>Myotis lucifugus</i>). <i>Journal of mammalogy</i>, 94, 506-515. https://doi.org/10.1644/12-MAMM-A-065.1).</u>	<u>3.1</u>
<u>Vespertilionidae</u>	<u>common bent-wing bat</u>	<u><i>Miniopterus schreibersii</i> (non-European populations)¹</u>	<u>VU</u>	<u>Regular migration well known (Serra-Cobo, J., Sanz-Trullén, V., & Martínez-Rica, J. P. (1998). Migratory movements of <i>Miniopterus schreibersii</i> in the north-east of Spain. <i>Acta theriologica</i>, 43, 271-283; Wright, P. G., Newton, J., Agnelli, P., Budinski, I., Di Salvo, I., Flaquer, C., ... & Russo, D. (2020). Hydrogen isotopes reveal evidence of migration of <i>Miniopterus schreibersii</i> in Europe. <i>BMC ecology</i> 20, 52.; Amengual, B., López-Roig, M., & Serra-Cobo, J. (2007). First record of seasonal over sea migration of <i>Miniopterus schreibersii</i> and <i>Myotis capaccinii</i> between Balearic Islands (Spain). <i>Acta Chiropterologica</i>, 9, 319-322. Rodrigues, L., & Palmeirim, J. M. (2008). Migratory behaviour of the Schreiber's bat: when, where and why do cave bats migrate in a Mediterranean region? <i>Journal of Zoology</i>, 274, 116-125.)</u>	<u>2.4</u>

¹ Currently included in CMS Appendix II for African and European populations only.

<u>Family</u>	<u>Common name</u>	<u>Scientific name</u>	<u>IUCN Red List status 2025</u>	<u>Notes</u>	<u>Priority score</u>
<u>Rhinolophidae</u>	<u>Mehely's horseshoe bat</u>	<u><i>Rhinolophus mehelyi</i> (non-European populations)²</u>	<u>VU</u>	<u>A population in caves of Armenia and Azerbaijan that use roosts in both countries; populations occupy caves at the borders between Serbia and Romania, Portugal and Spain, Serbia and Bulgaria, Bulgaria and Turkey and Iran and Turkey. Marked individuals in Bulgaria moved 90 km (Dietz, C., Dietz, I., Ivanova, T., & Siemers, B. M. (2009). Seasonal and regional scale movements of horseshoe bats (<i>Rhinolophus</i>, Chiroptera: Rhinolophidae) in northern Bulgaria. <i>Nyctalus</i> 14, 52-64).</u>	<u>2.4</u>
<u>Vespertilionidae</u>	<u>long-fingered bat</u>	<u><i>Myotis capaccinii</i> (non-European populations)³</u>	<u>VU</u>	<u>The species migrates regularly among a network of roosts in European countries which infers that similar movements occur in North Africa (between populations in Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia) and the Middle East (Turkey, Syria, etc.).</u>	<u>2.4</u>
<u>Vespertilionidae</u>	<u>Mandelli's mouse-eared bat</u>	<u><i>Myotis sicarius</i></u>	<u>VU</u>	<u>Recent record of this little-known species suggests that it may move across borders seasonally (Győrössy, D., Tu, V.T., Csorba, G., Thapa, S., Estók, P., Földvári, G., Görföl, T. (2024) The grey zone of taxonomy—The case of the Sikkim <i>Myotis</i> (Chiroptera: Vespertilionidae: <i>Myotis sicarius</i>), first recorded from Southeast Asia. <i>Vertebrate Zoology</i> 74, 737-749. https://doi.org/10.3897/vz.74.e127269).</u>	<u>2.4</u>
<u>Vespertilionidae</u>	<u>greater noctule bat</u>	<u><i>Nyctalus lasiopterus</i> (non-European populations)³</u>	<u>VU</u>	<u>Migration well-established (Ibáñez C. & Juste, J. 2022, Greater Noctule Bat <i>Nyctalus lasiopterus</i> (Schreber, 1780). pp. 439-462. in Handbook of the Mammals of Europe (Hackländer, K. & Zacos, F.E.), Springer, New York; Vasenkov, D. A., Vasiliev, N. S., Sidorchuk, N. V., & Rozhnov, V. V. (2023). Autumn migration of greater noctule bat (<i>Nyctalus lasiopterus</i>): through countries and over mountains to a new migration flight record in bats. <i>Doklady Biological Sciences</i> 513, 395-399); Bartonička, T., Miketová, N., & Hulva, P. (2019). High throughput bioacoustic monitoring and phenology of the greater noctule bat (<i>Nyctalus lasiopterus</i>) compared to other migratory species. <i>Acta Chiropterologica</i> 21, 75-85).</u>	<u>2.4</u>

² Currently listed in CMS Appendix II under the family-level listing for Rhinolophidae spp., for European populations only.

³ Currently listed in CMS Appendix II under the family-level listing for Vespertilionidae spp., for European populations only.

<u>Family</u>	<u>Common name</u>	<u>Scientific name</u>	<u>IUCN Red List status 2025</u>	<u>Notes</u>	<u>Priority score</u>
<u>Phyllostomidae</u>	<u>Curaçaoan long-nosed bat</u>	<u><i>Leptonycteris curasoae</i></u>	<u>VU</u>	Tracking data shows movements from islands to mainland South America (Simal, F., de Lannoy, C., García-Smith, L., Doest, O., de Freitas, J. A., Franken, F., Zaandam, I., Martino, A., González-Carcacia, J.A., Peñaloza, C.L., Bertuol, P., Simal, D. & Nassar, J. M. (2015). Island–island and island–mainland movements of the Curaçaoan long-nosed bat, <i>Leptonycteris curasoae</i> . <i>Journal of Mammalogy</i> 96, 579-590 https://doi.org/10.1093/jmammal/gyv063). There are substantive threats at roost sites (Otálora-Ardila, A., A. P. Cuervo-Robay, J. M. Nassar, M. C. Valdés-Cardona, C. A. Díaz-B, M. P. Henáo-Rodríguez, H. F. López-Arévalo, and O. L. Montenegro. 2024. Potential distribution of the Curaçaoan Long-nosed Bat, <i>Leptonycteris curasoae</i> : implications for monitoring and conservation. <i>Therya</i> 15, 289–301. https://doi.org/10.12933/therya-24-6140).	<u>2.3</u>
<u>Vespertilionidae</u>	<u>tri-colored bat</u>	<u><i>Pipistrellus subflavus</i> (now known as <i>Perimyotis subflavus</i>)</u>	<u>VU</u>	Evidence of movements similar to other temperate north American bats. Fraser, E. E., McGuire, L. P., Eger, J. L., Longstaffe, F. J., & Fenton, M. B. (2012) Evidence of latitudinal migration in tri-colored bats, <i>Perimyotis subflavus</i> . <i>PLoS One</i> 7, e31419. https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0031419	<u>2.1</u>
<u>Vespertilionidae</u>	<u>minor red bat</u>	<u><i>Lasiurus minor</i></u>	<u>VU</u>	Species probably crosses border between Haiti and Dominican Republic on the island of Hispaniola. <i>Lasiurus</i> spp. in north America are highly migratory and even the island endemics <i>L. semotus</i> in Hawaii undertake altitudinal migration.	<u>2.1</u>

DRAFT DECISION

SPECIES THAT MEET THE CRITERIA FOR LISTING ON CMS

- 15.AA The Scientific Council is requested, subject to the availability of resources, to:
- a) review the list of species in the Annex to Resolution 14.20 in advance of COP16 and make proposals for any revisions;
 - b) develop equivalent lists for other taxonomic groups for adoption at COP16;