

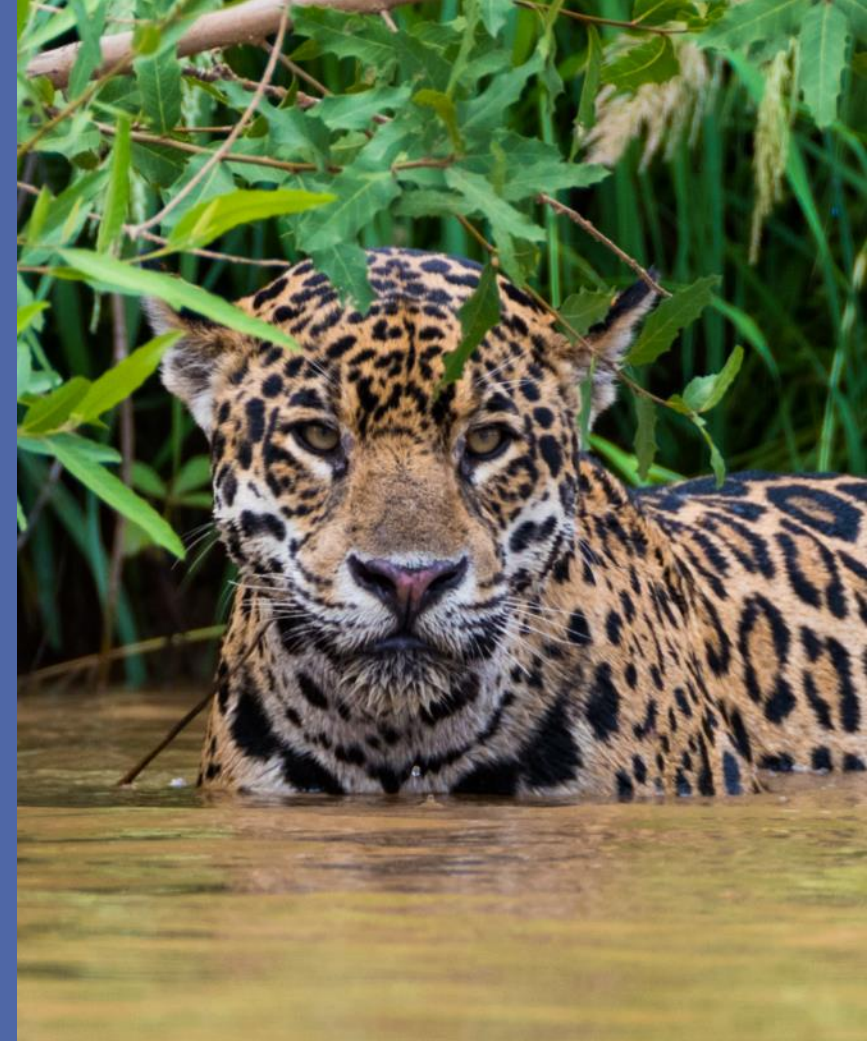


# Global Workshop on CMS Legislation

Intergovernmental Task Forces on  
Illegal Taking of Migratory Birds

Iván Ramírez, Head of Avian Unit

3-5 June 2025, Bonn, Germany

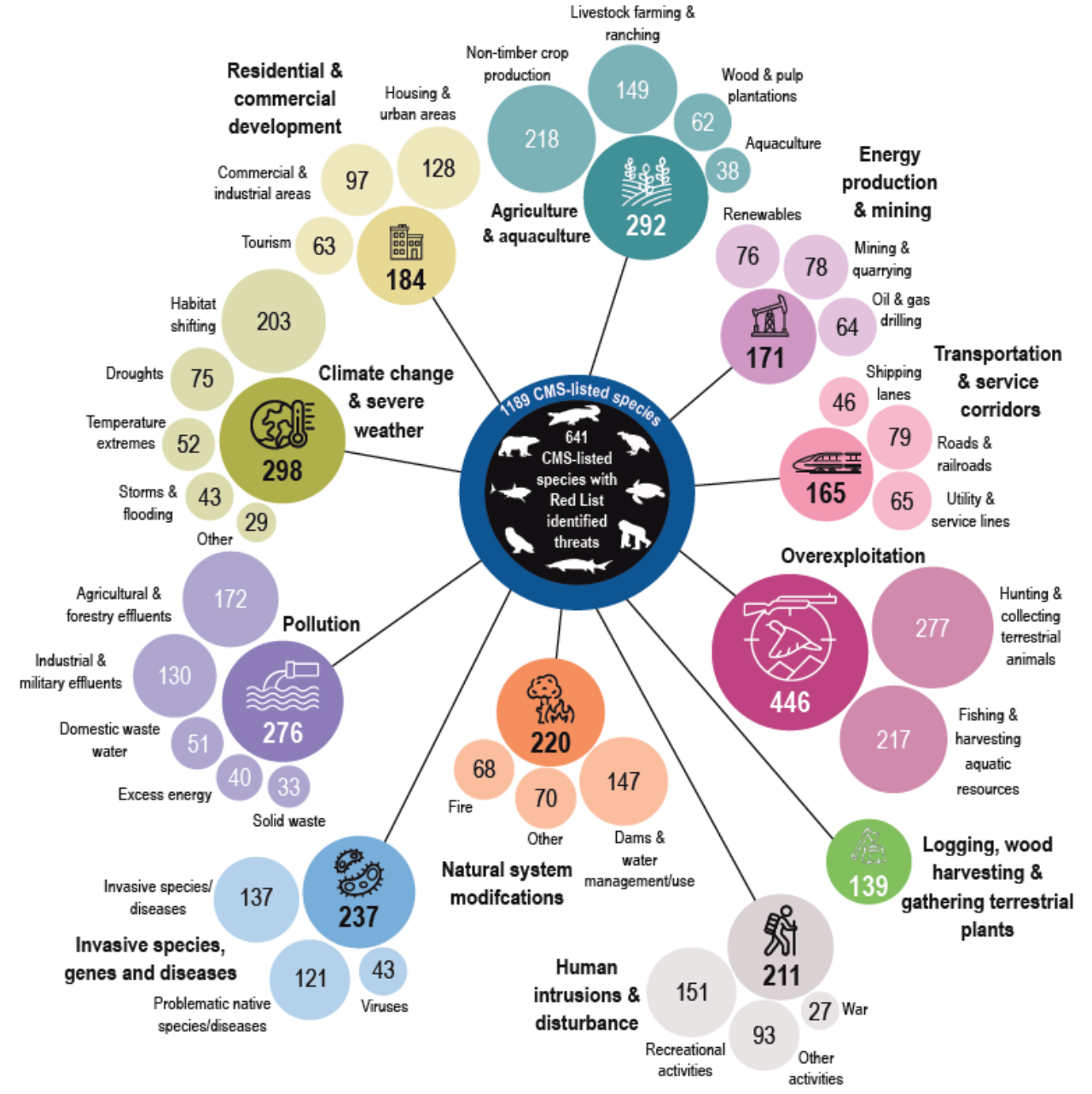


The European Union was recognized as Champion Plus for their generous support and commitment towards addressing Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds in the Mediterranean for the period 2015 - 2028.





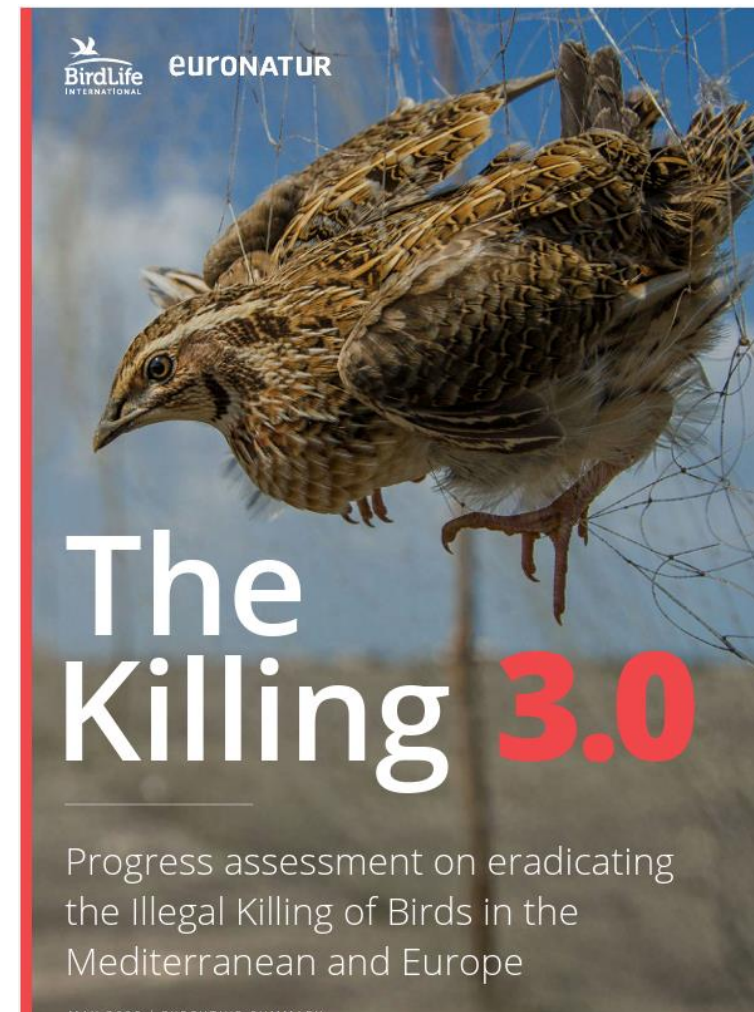
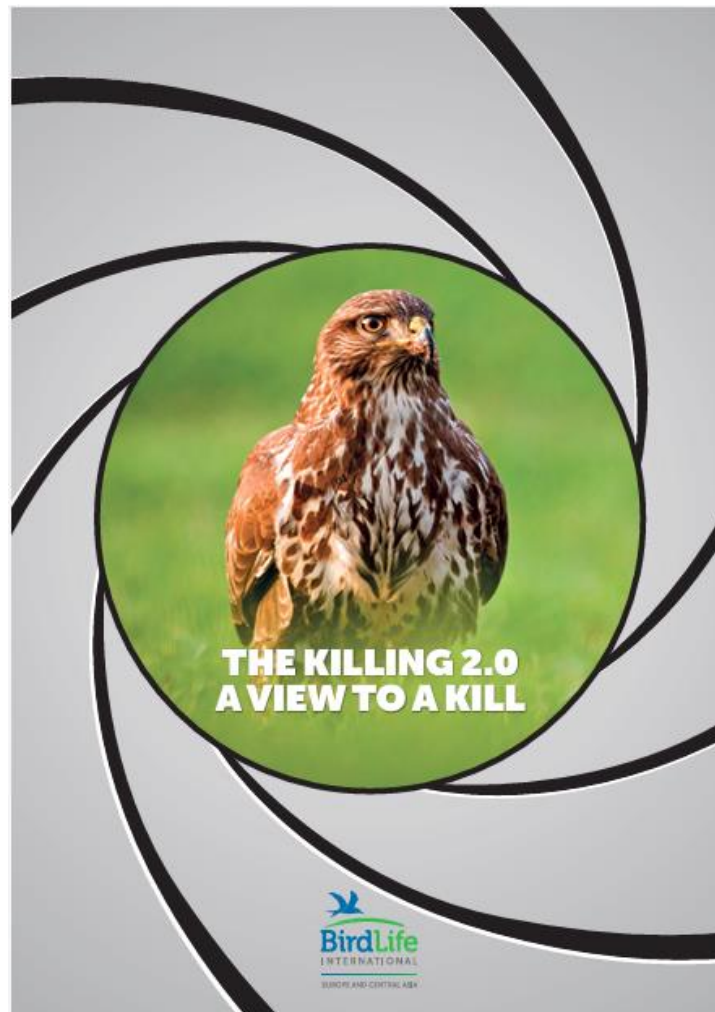
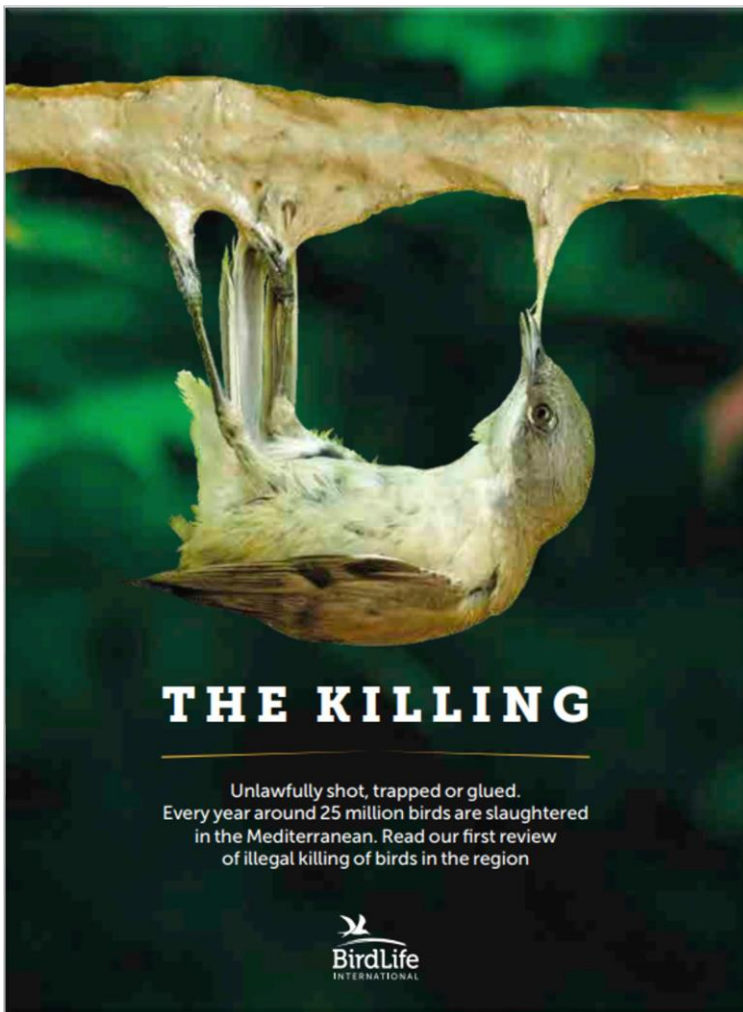
Why we need them?



7 out of 10 CMS listed species impacted by overexploitation

**Figure 3.3: Overview of threats to CMS-listed species.** The number of CMS-listed species impacted by each category and sub-category of threat, based on the IUCN Red List threat categories. Only CMS-listed species with one or more reported threats are included (n=641). As individual species are often affected by multiple threat categories and sub-categories, the sum of the numbers shown in the coloured bubbles exceeds 641. Threats associated with 'logging, wood harvesting & gathering terrestrial plants' refer to indirect impacts on CMS-listed species. 'Geological events' and 'other threats' affected <5% of CMS-listed species and are not shown.

## NGOs have produced relevant reports

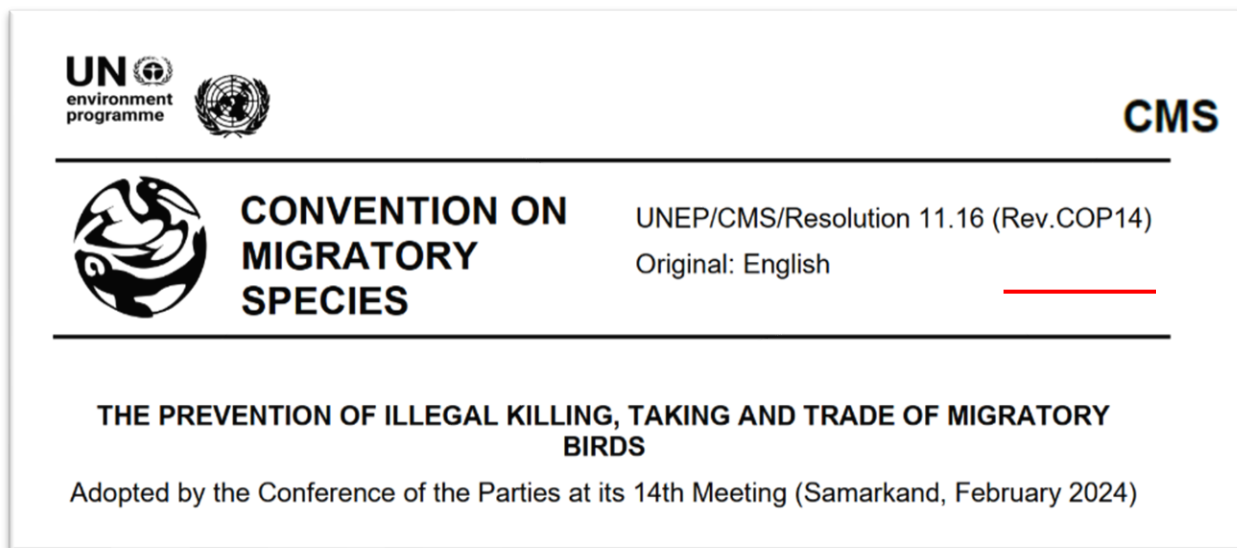




How is the CMS  
tackling this threat?

# COP14 Key Outcomes on IKB

- **Illegal Taking: Resolution 11.16 (Rev.COP14)**

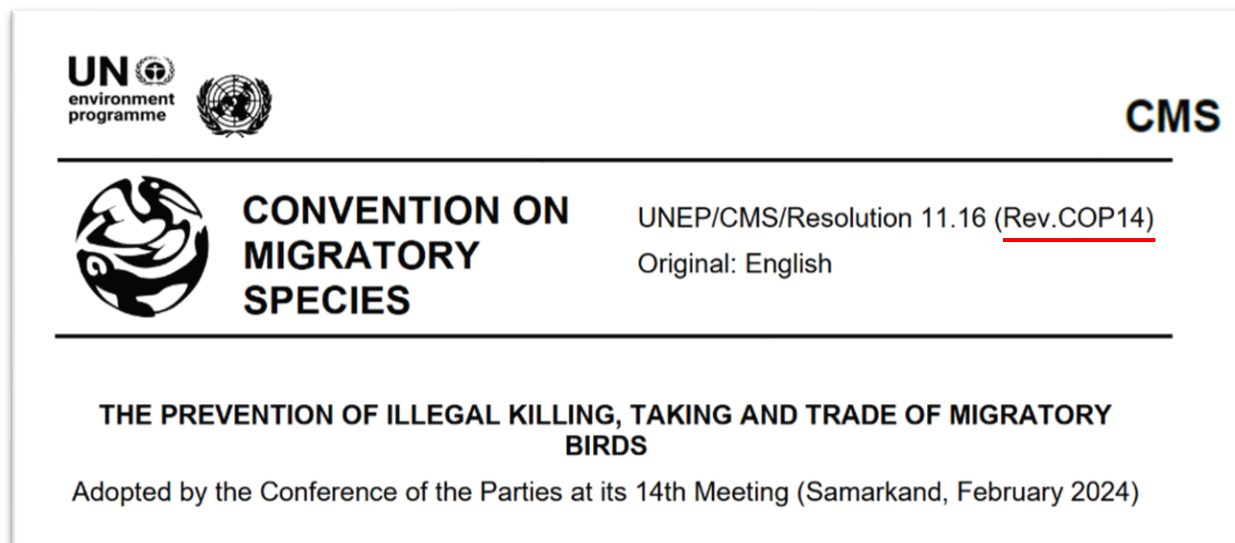


The image shows the cover of a document titled 'CONVENTION ON MIGRATORY SPECIES'. At the top left are the logos for the UN Environment Programme and the United Nations. At the top right is the CMS logo. The main title is 'CONVENTION ON MIGRATORY SPECIES' with a globe icon to the left. Below this, it says 'THE PREVENTION OF ILLEGAL KILLING, TAKING AND TRADE OF MIGRATORY BIRDS'. Further down, it states 'Adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its 14th Meeting (Samarkand, February 2024)'. On the right side, it lists 'UNEP/CMS/Resolution 11.16 (Rev.COP14)' and 'Original: English'.

- Includes now a clear mention of the **Rome Strategic Plan** and an encouragement to Secretariat, Parties, NGOs and other stakeholders to support its implementation
- **Acknowledges** the work in developing and using **the Scoreboard**
- Requests the ITB Task Forces to collect the experience from the use of the **Scoreboard**

# COP14 Key Outcomes on IKB

- **Illegal Taking: Resolution 11.16 (Rev.COP14)**



- **Expansion and reinforcement of the prevention** of illegal hunting, taking, and trade of migratory birds
- Calls for strengthening the **Asia-Pacific Intergovernmental Task Force (ITTEA)**
- **Decision to establish a new Task Force in South-West Asia**, based on the successful model of the Task Force in the Mediterranean region.

# A successful model present in 3 regions



## a) Mediterranean IKB Task Force (MIKT)

- a) Operating since 2016
- b) More than 25 countries

## b) South-West Asia ITB (ITTEA)

- a) Operating since 2023
- b) More than 10 countries

## c) South-West Asia ITB (SWAITB)

- a) Launched in May 2025
- b) More than 10 countries



## An example from Rome Strategic Plan on IKB 2020-2030

### RSP Objectives

1. To **understand** the extent scale and scope of IKB and the **motivations** behind illegal killing of birds
2. To **prevent** the illegal killing of birds
3. To ensure that the illegal killing of birds is incorporated effectively and efficiently in **national legislation**
4. To ensure that effective and efficient **enforcement** of relevant legislation is undertaken
5. To ensure effective and efficient **justice** for IKB-related offences



Countries are assessing  
their progress against  
ITB

## Scoreboard

Assesses the eradication of ITB across five areas:

- A. National monitoring (4 indicators)
- B. Legislation comprehensiveness (9 indicators)
- C. Enforcement response (6 indicators),
- D. Prosecution and sentencing effectiveness (4 indicators)
- E. Prevention measures (5 indicators).



## Key messages

- National ITB Action Plans are excellent instruments to promote involvement from stakeholders and monitor IKB.
- Adapting National Legislation is considered as the best performing area to tackle ITB
- Establishing a baseline and effective monitoring are still pending challenges for most TF countries



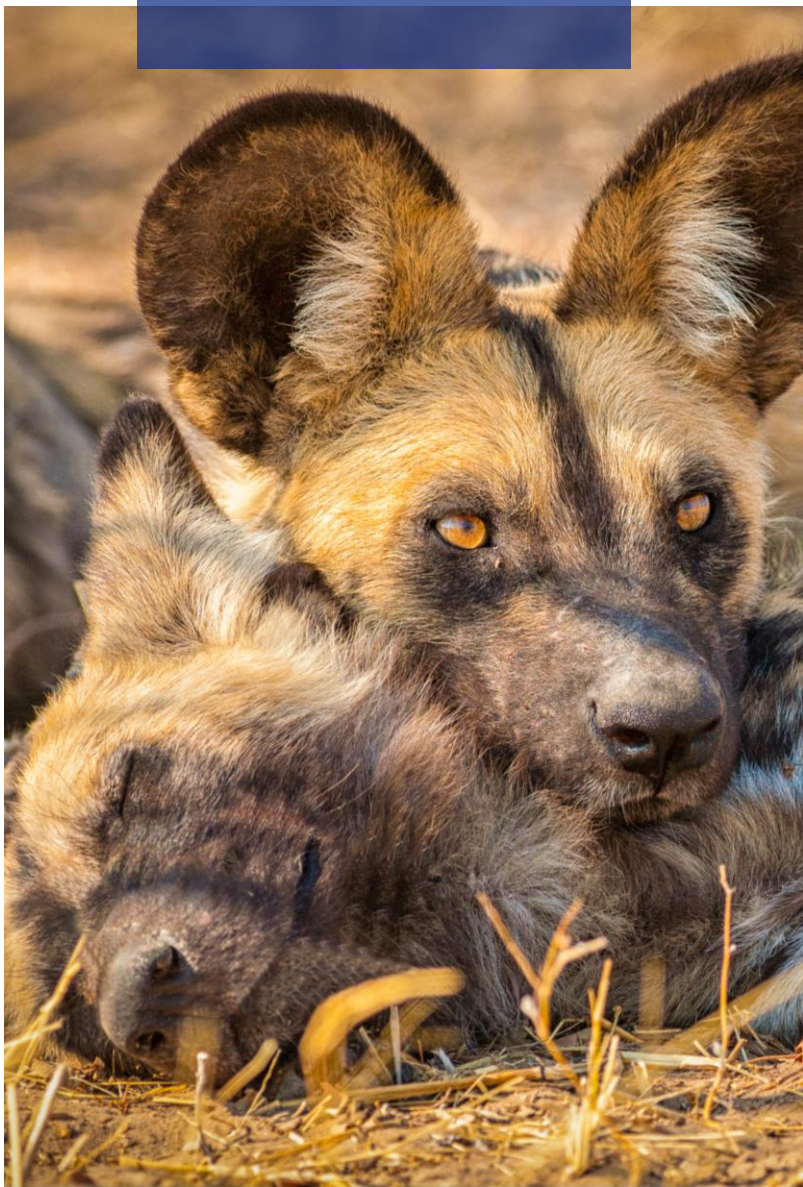
# Working with Partners to deliver key guidance to TF members



## National profiling & support on legislation and avian IKB

- Support already given to Montenegro, Syria and Bosnia-Herzegovina for national legislation amendments
- Examples of national legislation approaches presented for Israel, Italy, Spain, Albania, Cyprus, Hungary
- Currently planning new profiles for Asia-Pacific and SW Asia.
- Keen to hear from Parties willing to participate





# Key messages found so far in Wildlife Legislation

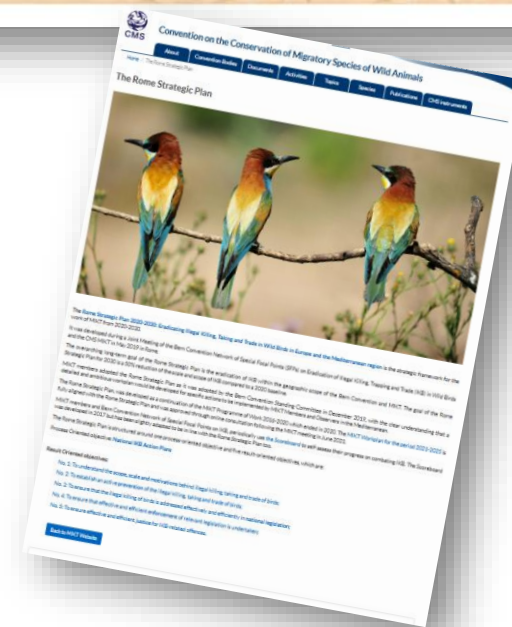
1. Control of illegal killing depends on what is legal in each country
2. It is vital to examine hunting legislation and see if loopholes can hinder enforcement, efficient legislation is key for enforcement and penalties and sanctions
3. Species listings (black listing/white listing) varies, white listing preferred
4. Prohibited methods often not well described in legislation, can lead to difficulties in enforcement
5. Total hunting bans tested in some countries with uncertain results (Albania, Lebanon)
6. Hunting tourism identified as a key threat that needs adequate regulation / legislation

# Information

## Intergovernmental Task Force on Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds in the Mediterranean



Key documents  
Key guidance



# Our planned next steps

1. Keep working to understand the motivations behind ITB
2. Keep pushing for National Action Plans against ITB
3. Increase membership and guidance materials tailored to each specific region
4. Seek opportunities to launch TF in Africa and America
5. Ensure coordination with CMS Global Initiative on Unsustainable Take





THANK YOU!  
¡GRACIAS!  
MERCI!

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