



11th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971)

“Wetlands: home and destination”

Bucharest, Romania, 6-13 July 2012

Agenda item XI

Ramsar COP11 DOC. 8

Report of the Secretary General pursuant to Article 8.2 concerning the List of Wetlands of International Importance

Explanatory note: This paper provides information received at the Secretariat up to 2 June 2012 which is required to be presented to COP11 under the terms of Article 8.2 of the Convention. The information provided below should be updated by Contracting Parties, if necessary, just before or during COP11 through written texts submitted to the Secretariat, and as appropriate these will then be incorporated into a revised COP11 DR 4 on “The status of sites in the Ramsar List of Wetlands of International Importance” to be considered during COP11.

Parties are requested not to repeat orally during the plenary session their written updates that have been provided to the Secretariat, “in order to save time spent on corrections and comments during plenary sessions” (Decision SC42-7). See also COP11 DOC. 3 Add.1 for further information about interventions during COP11 plenaries.

1. Article 8.2 of the text of the Convention on Wetlands states that the continuing duties of the Secretariat shall be, *inter alia*,
 - “b) to maintain the List of Wetlands of International Importance and to be informed by the Contracting Parties of any additions, extensions, deletions or restrictions concerning wetlands included in the List provided in accordance with paragraph 5 of Article 2;
 - c) to be informed by the Contracting Parties of any changes in the ecological character of wetlands included in the List provided in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 3;
 - d) to forward notification of any alterations to the List, or changes in character of wetlands included therein, to all Contracting Parties and to arrange for these matters to be discussed at the next Conference;
 - e) to make known to the Contracting Party concerned, the recommendations of the Conferences in respect of such alterations to the List or of changes in the character of wetlands included therein.”

2. The present report of the Secretary General conveys to the 11th meeting of the Conference of the Parties the information requested under Article 8 concerning the List of Wetlands of International Importance (“Ramsar List”) since the close of Ramsar COP10 on 4 November 2008.

Additions of new Ramsar Sites to the List (Article 2.5)

3. The Ramsar Secretariat maintains the Ramsar List of Wetlands of International Importance, available in the Ramsar website in two versions:
 - a) the basic List organized in alphabetical order of Contracting Parties with the name of the sites also in alphabetical order, date of designation, state/province where the site is located, area of the site, and geographical coordinates of the centre-point of the site (www.ramsar.org/pdf/sitelist.pdf); and
 - b) the Annotated List, which in addition contains a brief description of each site (www.ramsar.org/anno-list).
4. In the case of the designation of new Ramsar Sites or extension of the area of existing sites, once the Secretariat is satisfied that the Ramsar Information Sheet (RIS) and map for each new site or extension has been supplied by the Contracting Party in accordance with COP Resolutions on the required data for Ramsar Sites (notably Resolution VIII.13, 2002), the Secretary General authorizes the addition or change in the Ramsar List, the announcement is made to the public on the Ramsar website and the Ramsar Forum e-mail list, as well as to each Contracting Party via the Ramsar Exchange e-mail list in English, French, and Spanish; an official letter and certificate confirming the addition to the List or extension of area is sent to the Party concerned, and the information included in the RIS and map are added to the Ramsar Sites Information Service (RSIS) available on: <http://ramsar.wetlands.org/>.
5. Pursuant to Article 8.2 (d), Annex 1 of this report provides a list of the sites added to the List in the period under review. 193 new Ramsar Sites have been designated with designation dates between the close of COP10 (4 November 2008) and late June 2012. In addition, Armenia (1 site), China (6 sites) and the Democratic Republic of Congo (1 site) designated new Ramsar Sites subsequent to COP10 but with earlier effective dates of designation.
6. The global total as of late June 2012 is 2026 Ramsar Sites covering a total of more than 193 million hectares. Only sites formally placed on the Ramsar List as of late June 2012 are included in this total. – 28 Parties have announced the designation of 67 additional sites but the necessary paperwork for these has not yet been completed (Argentina 1, Australia 1, Bahamas 1, Belarus 2, Benin 1, Bhutan 2, Burundi 2, Cameroon 2, Chile 1, Czech Republic 2, Denmark 4, Dominican Republic 1, Ecuador 5, El Salvador 1, France 1, Georgia 3, Iceland 2, Iraq 1, Kenya 1, Mali 3, Madagascar 10, Marshall Islands 1, Myanmar 1, Romania 4, Spain, 1, United Kingdom 3, Ukraine 9, Yemen 1). Very likely, some of these will be finalised and placed on the List prior to the opening of COP11.
7. In addition, in their National Reports to COP11 87 Parties have announced that they are preparing to designate a further 356 Ramsar Sites (Albania 1, Algeria 10, Antigua and Barbuda 2, Australia 1, Austria 3, Barbados 1, Belarus 3, Benin 1, Bolivia 1, Botswana 2,

Brazil 6, Cameroon 5, Canada 1, Central African Republic 3, Chile 3, China 5, Colombia 2, Congo 3, Croatia 1, Cuba 3, Czech Republic 2, Dominican Republic 4, Ecuador 4, El Salvador 2, Estonia 9, Fiji 2, Finland 11, France 10, Gambia 3, Georgia 1, Ghana 5, Guatemala 2, Guinea-Bissau 2, Iceland 1, Indonesia 3, Iran, Islamic Republic of 3, Italy 8, Jamaica 1, Kenya 2, Lao People's Democratic Republic 1, Lebanon 5, Lesotho 1, Libya 20, Madagascar 2, Malawi 3, Malaysia 1, Marshall Islands 2, Mauritania 10, Moldova 1, Mongolia 1, Montenegro 1, Mozambique 1, Myanmar 1, Namibia 2, Nepal 10, New Zealand 2, Pakistan 5, Panama 1, Paraguay 3, Philippines 4, Portugal 2, Romania 15, Rwanda 2, Senegal 2, Serbia 2, Seychelles 2, Sierra Leone 3, Slovakia 1, South Africa 3, Spain 4, Sri Lanka 3, Sudan 3, Suriname 2, Sweden 15, Thailand 6, The FYR of Macedonia 6, Togo 1, Tunisia 20, Turkey 17, Turkmenistan 5, Uganda 3, Ukraine 10, United Kingdom 4, Uruguay 6, Venezuela 3, Viet Nam 4, Yemen 3).

Extensions of existing Ramsar Sites (Article 2.5)

8. During the period under review, 13 Parties have significantly extended the boundaries and area of at least one existing Ramsar Site in each of their territories – Australia (3 sites), Bolivia (1), Bulgaria (1), Burundi (1), Canada (1), Chile (1), Estonia (4), France (1), Islamic Republic of Iran (1), Lithuania (2), Norway (1), Philippines (1) and Switzerland (1). This does not include a few Ramsar Sites for which an increase or decrease in the listed area is a result, not of a change in boundaries, but of a more precise boundary definition and/or a recalculation or correction of previous errors (Resolution VIII.21), usually through the benefits of using more modern technology. Routine minor corrections of this type, frequently communicated in the updated Ramsar Information Sheets, have been noted on the Ramsar List but not mentioned here or in the news pages of the Ramsar website.
9. On 28 April 2010 the two Ramsar Sites within Kakadu National Park were combined to form a single Ramsar Site. The boundary of the Ramsar Site now matches the boundary of the National Park. Approximately 600,000 hectares were added to the Ramsar Site as a result of the boundary change, including extensive escarpments and areas of cultural significance to the Traditional Owners.

Restrictions or deletions of Ramsar Sites in the List (Article 2.5)

10. No Ramsar Site has been substantially reduced or deleted from the List since the closing of COP10 on 4 November 2008. However, the Secretariat has received information that Georgia is intending to substantially reduce the size of Ramsar Site “Wetlands of Central Kolkheti”. In so doing Georgia will undoubtedly wish to take into account the terms and process for addressing such restrictions adopted by Resolution IX.6 (2005) on *Guidance for addressing Ramsar Sites or parts of sites which no longer meet the Criteria for designation*.

Changes in the ecological character of specific Ramsar Sites (Article 3.2)

11. Article 3.2 of the Convention stipulates that “Each Contracting Party shall arrange to be informed at the earliest possible time if the ecological character of any wetland in its territory and included in the List has changed, is changing or is likely to change as the result of technological developments, pollution or other human interference. Information on such changes shall be passed without delay to the organization or government responsible for the continuing bureau duties specified in Article 8”, i.e. the Ramsar Secretariat.

12. In most cases, information on ecological change or likely change at Ramsar Sites is provided at an early time to the Secretariat by third parties, e.g. concerned local citizens, wetland experts, or non-governmental organizations. The Secretariat has established a rapid procedure to respond to such informants and to put them in contact with the national Administrative Authorities, notably the designated Ramsar National Focal Points in their country, in order that those authorities are informed as early as possible and are able to fulfil their reporting duties spelt out in Article 3.2.
13. This procedure frequently involves proposing to the informants that they contact the Ramsar National Focal Point directly in cases perceived by the Secretariat to be of minor gravity or less imminent threat. These cases, where no direct contact was established between the Secretariat and the Ramsar National Focal Point or the Administrative Authority on the issue, are not listed below, because the Secretariat assumes that it was possible to clarify and solve these cases through the direct contacts between the National Focal Point and the informant.
14. In cases where this was finally not possible, and in all other cases where the Secretariat, based on the information received, considers that there may be a real human-induced threat to the ecological character of the site, it requests further information from the National Focal Point or the head of the Administrative Authority in the country concerned. This is done to obtain a comprehensive view about the status of the Ramsar Site in question from the Administrative Authority, as required by Article 3.2.
15. In the majority of cases this approach helps to clarify the on-site situation rapidly, based on a transfer of relevant information by the National Focal Point to the Secretariat, indicating either i) that the perceived problem was solved in the meantime or ii) that measures to solve it are being applied. In more complicated cases, the Secretariat supports the Administrative Authority in its quest to find lasting solutions by providing advice if asked, by putting the authorities in contact with specific experts, or by helping with the preparation of a Ramsar Advisory Mission, i.e., a specific procedure adopted by the Conference of the Parties (through Recommendation 4.7, 1990) in which a mission of experts assesses the problems encountered at a given Ramsar Site in more detail during an on-site visit, with the aim of providing advice to the Administrative Authority of the country concerned on how to find lasting solutions.
16. All Ramsar Sites where relevant information about issues addressed in Article 3.2 was exchanged between the Secretariat and the Administrative Authority during the reporting period (4 November 2008 to 2 June 2012) are shown in the following two lists, provided in alphabetical order by country. These lists also include information provided by 12 Contracting Parties on 15 sites that reported ecological character change issues in their National Reports to COP11, rather than by reporting without delay to the Ramsar Secretariat as stipulated in Article 3.2.
17. The first is a list of “closed files”: cases where issues of change or likely change in ecological character at Ramsar Sites are considered to have been resolved by the Administrative Authority during the reporting period. These Authorities are to be congratulated for the efforts they have made to resolve the issues under consideration. This list covers all Ramsar Sites where it was possible to “close” a formerly open Article 3.2 file at the Secretariat during this reporting period.

18. The second list, of “open files”, summarizes all cases where the Secretariat has been informed about occurring or likely human-induced change in ecological character at Ramsar Sites during the current reporting period, or before it, and has contacted the Administrative Authority about this.
19. This list includes Ramsar Sites under two situations: i) cases where the Secretariat still expects to receive further information from the national Administrative Authority, and ii) cases where the Authority has already informed the Secretariat that efforts to solve the problems that threaten the ecological character of the Ramsar Site are being undertaken. The Secretariat looks forward to working together with the relevant Administrative Authorities to resolve all of these issues in the near future, especially in cases where the Article 3.2 file has already been “open” for a long time (sometimes dating back several years). The Secretariat is available to provide more detailed information on these cases on request. Ramsar Sites included in the Montreux Record are dealt with separately below and are not included in these two lists.

“Closed files” – closed after 4 November 2008 and before 2nd of June 2012
Ramsar Sites with change (or likely change) in ecological character no longer occurring

Argentina	Humedales del Chaco, Bahía de Samborombon, Otamendi
Australia	Bowling Green Bay, Corner Inlet/Nooramunga, Gippsland Lake/Macleod Morass, Great Sandy Strait (including Great Sandy Strait, Tin Can Bay and Tin Can Inlet), Pulu Keeling, Western Port Bay
Austria	Stausee am Unteren Inn
Barbados	Graeme Hall Swamp
Belarus	Osveiski, Sporovsky Biological Reserve, Yelnia, Zvanets
Bulgaria	Belene Islands Complex
Canada	Malpeque Bay, Beaverhill Lake, Alaksen
Cape Verde	Lagoa de Pedro Badejo
China	Dalai Lake National Nature Reserve
El Salvador	Bahía de Jiquilisco
Estonia	Endla Nature Reserve
France	Camargue, Rives du Lac Léman
Georgia	Ispani Mire
Iran	Amirkelayeh Lake
Japan	Nishinoko-part of Biwa-ko
Lebanon	Palm Islands Nature Reserve
Malaysia	Kuching Wetlands National Park
Mali	Delta intérieur du Niger
Mexico	Laguna el Caiman, Area de Protección Cuatro Ciénagas, Reserva de la Biosfera Chamela-Cuixmala, Marismas Nacionales and Huisache Caimanero
Morocco	Merja Sidi Boughaba
Nepal	Gosaikunda and Associated Lakes, Koshi Tappu
Norway	Giske Wetland System, Kurefjorden,, Øra
Peru	Zona Reservada Los Pantanos de Villa, Reserva Nacional Paracas
Poland	Milicz Fishponds Nature Reserve
South Africa	Langebaan
Sri Lanka	Bundala National Park
Spain	Marjal de Pego-Oliva
Sweden	Umeälv Delta
Thailand	Don Hoi Lot

United Arab Emirates	Ras Al Khor Wildlife Sanctuary
United Kingdom	Akrotiri (Southern Base Area, Cyprus), Exe Estuary, Lewis Peatlands, Lough Neagh and Lough Beg, Strangford Loch

“Open files”

Ramsar Sites where change (or likely change) in ecological character is reported to be occurring

(Cases where information was first received from the Administrative Authority are highlighted in bold text)

Albania	Butrint, Lake Shkodra and River Buna
Armenia	Lake Sevan
Australia	Central Murray State Forests, Coorong and Lower Lakes , Gippsland Lakes, Gwydir Wetlands, Maquarie Marshes
Austria	Untere Lobau
Bangladesh	Sundarbans Reserved Forest
Belgium	Marais d’Harchies
Belize	Sarstoon Temash National Park
Colombia	Sistema Lagunar Ciénaga Grande de Santa Marta
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Hutovo Blato
Congo	Cayo-Loufoualeba
Congo, Democratic Republic of	Parc National des Virunga
Costa Rica	Caribe Nordeste
Croatia	Delta Neretve
Czech Republic	Sumava peatlands
Denmark	Nissum Fjord, Ulvedybet & Nibee Bredning, Vadehavet, Heden on Jameson Land (Greenland)
France	Rhin supérieur
Georgia	Wetlands of Central Kolkheti
Germany	Mühlenberger Loch
Greece	Artificial lake Kerkini, Evros Delta, Lake Mikri Prespa
Honduras	Parque Nacional Jeannette Kawas
Iceland	Gunnafjörður, Myvatn-Laxá region, Thjörðsárver
India	East Calcutta Wetlands, Sambhar Lake
Iran	Urmia Lake
Italy	Laguna di Marano: Foci dello Stella, Stagno di Molentargius
Jamaica	Palisadoes
Kazakhstan	Ural River Delta and adjacent Caspian Sea coast
Mexico	Xcalcel, Xcalcelito, Parque Nacional Cabo Pulmo, Manglares y Humedales de la Isla de Cozumel
Moldova	Lower Prut Lakes
Montenegro	Skadarsko Jezero
Mozambique	Marromeu Complex
Nepal	Gosaikunda and Associated Lakes
Netherlands	Bargerveen, Naardermeer
Nicaragua	Refugio de Vida Silvestre del Rio San Juan
Norway	Aakersvika, Froan Nature Reserve & Landscape Protection Area, Giske Wetland System (new case based on information from 2012), Ilene & Pesterødikilen, Nordre Øyeren
Pakistan	Kinjhar (Kalri) Lake, Haleji Lake,
Poland	Biebrzanski National Park
Portugal	Ria Formosa
Romania	Danube Delta, Small Island of Braila
Russian Federation	Kandalaksha Bay, Moroshechnaya River, Selenga Delta, Torey Lakes,

	Volga Delta
Serbia	Slano Kopova, Stari Begi/Carska Bara Special Nature Reserve
Slovenia	Lake Cerknica and its environ, Skocjan Caves, Secovlje salt pans
South Africa	Ndumo Game Reserve
Spain	Aiguamolls de l'Empordà , Albufera de Valencia, Laguna y Arenal de Valdoviño, Mar Menor, Ria del Eo, Saladar de Jandía, S'Albufera de Mallorca, Txingudi
Syria	Sabkhat al-Jabbul Nature Reserve
Tanzania	Lake Natron Basin
Thailand	Kuan Ki Sian of the Thale Noi Non-Hunting Area Wetlands
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Dojran Lake (Dojransko Ezero), Prespa Lake
Turkey	Gediz Delta, Lake Seyfe , Lake Uluabat, Sultan Marshes
Ukraine	Dnipro River Delta, Kyliiske Mouth, Northern Part of the Dniester Liman, Sasyk Lake , Tendrivska Bay and Yagorlytska Bay
United Kingdom	South East Coast of Jersey, Thames Estuary and Marshes

Ramsar Sites included in the Montreux Record to facilitate the finding of solutions to address changes to their ecological character

20. The table below summarizes the current status of the Ramsar Sites on the Montreux Record. During the reporting period (4 November 2008 to 2 June 2012), one Ramsar Site was added to the Record, and six were removed from the Record.
21. Iraq placed Hawizeh Marsh on the Montreux Record on 28 April 2010 as a result of lowering water level due to excessive drainage in the 1990s, the construction of upstream dams that have decreased the flow from the rivers that enter the marsh, and a lack of agreement with riparian states over the sharing of water that enters the marsh. All of which has been exacerbated by a decrease in rainfall in the catchment due to climate change.
22. Five Parties have removed at least one site each from the Montreux Record because by reason of management responses the conditions for which they had been placed on the Record have been resolved: Algeria (Lac Tonga, removed 07/09/09 and Oasis de Ouled, removed on the 07/09/09), Islamic Republic of Iran (Alagol, Ulmagol & Ajigol Lakes, 17/07/09), Italy (Stagno di Cagliari, 25/11/08), Mauritania (Parc National du Diawling, 08/09/09), and Senegal (Djoudj, removed on 08/09/09).
23. In addition, Costa Rica has requested to add the Ramsar Site Caribe Nordeste to the Montreux Record.
24. Three Ramsar Sites were placed on the Montreux Record by the former USSR and have subsequently been redesignated or acknowledged as Ramsar Sites by successor states to the Soviet Union (Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, and Kyrgyz Republic). The Secretariat is pursuing discussions with those three Contracting Parties concerning the present status of those sites vis-à-vis their listing on the Montreux Record, and all three former USSR sites have been removed from the Record pending the outcomes of those deliberations. These sites are Isyk-Kul State Reserve with the Lake Isyk-Kul (Kyrgyz republic), Kirov Bays (Azerbaijan), and Lakes of the lower Turgay & Irgiz (Kazakhstan).
25. Currently the Montreux Record includes 48 Ramsar Sites that were placed on the Record because of human-induced threats to their ecological character. Some have been on the

Record for many years (some for up to twenty years), according to the public list provided at www.ramsar.org/cda/en/ramsar-documents-montreux-montreux-record/main/ramsar/1-31-118%5E20972_4000_0__.

26. The Secretariat hopes that the ongoing process to remove the five sites listed in column A of the table below can be finalized soon. These sites are believed to be close to removal, and the Secretariat remains at the disposal of the respective national Administrative Authorities to bring the removal process to a rapid conclusion.
27. Information received by the Secretariat on progress with work concerning another fifteen sites listed in column B of the table below indicates that solutions to deal with their problems of ecological change are being actively addressed.
28. For the remaining Ramsar Sites on the Montreux Record, listed in column C in the table below, the Secretariat hopes to receive information from the Administrative Authorities in time before COP11, clarifying whether these sites can be removed from the Record because the problems causing their ecological change were resolved in the meantime or, on the contrary, if the problems remain and still need to be actively addressed.

Contracting Party	A: Ramsar Sites with ongoing removal process from the MR	B: Ramsar Sites where the change in ecological character is actively addressed	C: Ramsar Sites in need of clarification if they should be removed, or if the causes of their ecological change need to be addressed
Argentina Austria		Laguna de Llanquanelo Donau-March-Thaya-Auen	
Azerbaijan Belgium			Kirov Bays De Ijzerbroeken te Diksmuide en Lo-Renige, Schorren van de Beneden Schelde Durankulak Lake
Bulgaria Chile	Srebarna	Carlos Anwandter Sanctuary	
Congo, Democratic Republic of Costa Rica Croatia Czech Republic		Palo Verde Litovelske Pomoravi, Floodplain of lower Dyje River, Poodří, Trebon fishponds Ringkøbing Fjord	Parc National des Mangroves Kopacki Rit
Denmark Egypt Germany	Lake Bardawil Wattenmeer, Ostfriesisches Wattenmeer & Dollart		Lake Burullus

Greece			Amvrakikos gulf, Axios Ludias Aliakmon delta, Kotychi laggons, Lake vistonis Porto Lagos Lake Ismaris & adjoining lagoons, Lakes Volvi & Koronia, Messolonghi lagoons, Nestos delta & adjoining lagoons
Guatemala			Laguna del Tigre
India			Keoladeo National Park, Loktak Lake
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	Anzali Mordab complex	Shurgol Yadegarlu & Dorgeh Sangi Lakes	Hamun-e-Puzak south end, Hamun-e-Saberi & Hamun- e-Helmand, Neiriz Lakes & Kamjan Marshes, Shadegan Marshes & mudflats of Khor-al Amaya & Khor Musa, Hawizeh Marsh Azraq Oasis
Iraq			Lakes of the lower Turgay & Irgyz
Jordan			Isyk-Kul State Reserve with the Lake Isyk-Kul
Kazakhstan			Sistema de Humedales de la Bahia de Bluefields
Kyrgyz Republic			Blesbokspruit, Orange River Mouth, Ndumo Game Reserve
Nicaragua			
South Africa			
Spain		Doñana, Las Tablas de Daimiel	
Tunisia			Ichkeul
Uganda			Lake George
United Kingdom		The Dee Estuary, Ouse Washes Everglades	
USA			
Uruguay	Bañados del Este y Franja Costera		

Ramsar Advisory Missions

29. Special attention is given to assisting Parties in the management and conservation of Ramsar Sites whose ecological character is threatened. This is often carried out through the Ramsar Advisory Mission (RAM), a formal mechanism for technical assistance that has been benefiting the Parties for more than twenty years.
30. In most cases the RAM consists of a visit by a team of experts who produce a report on their findings and recommendations. The team's report, after review by the authorities, becomes a public document which can provide the basis for conservation action at the site and a resource for others, and may help to attract Ramsar or external funding for implementing its recommendations.

31. The first RAM was carried out in February 1988 at a Belgian Ramsar Site, followed by a further 73 missions since that time. Advice elaborated and provided to the Parties is consolidated and based on best available knowledge and understanding of the views of the experts, team members and stakeholders, on the actual situation prevailing at the Ramsar Site and in its water catchment. Increasingly, the Parties are recognizing the usefulness and value of such advice, and they are requesting an increasing number of Ramsar Advisory Missions.
32. According to Recommendation IV.7, the final report of the mission becomes a public document (via the Ramsar website), once the Party concerned has had an opportunity to study the report and its recommendations and to comment on them. The reports (see www.ramsar.org/ram) serve as a reference of the issues to be considered for the further and improved management of the site in question, as well as for the managers of other Ramsar Sites who may be experiencing similar problems.
33. Since the close of COP10 (4 November 2008), 15 Ramsar Advisory Missions have been undertaken, and some examples are briefly summarized following this list:

RAM No.	Ramsar Site	Contracting Party	Date of RAM
60	Alagol, Ulmagol & Ajigol Lakes	Islamic Republic of Iran	May 2009
61	Ramsar in Greenland	Denmark	Jun 2009
62	Marromeu Complex	Mozambique	Aug 2009
63	Bahía de Panamá y San San-Pond Sak	Panama	Nov 2008
64	Åkersvika	Norway	April 2010
65	Laguna del Tigre	Guatemala	May 2010
66	Cayo-Loufoualeba	Congo	June 2010
67	Marismas Nacionales and Laguna Huisache Caimanero	Mexico	June 2010
68	S'Albufera de Mallorca	Spain	October 2010
69	Humedal Caribe Noreste	Costa Rica	November 2010
70	Doñana	Spain	January 2011
71	Embouchure de la Moulouya	Morocco	October 2010
72	Refugio de Vida Silvestre del Río San Juan	Nicaragua	March 2011
73	Palo Verde	Costa Rica	April 2011
74	Cabo Pulmo	Mexico	November 2011

34. According to preliminary communications with the concerned countries, the Secretariat is already foreseeing 9 Ramsar Advisory Missions for the next triennium, in the following Parties: Congo (La mangrove de la Pointe Noire), Croatia (Kopacki Rit), The FYR of Macedonia (Prespa Lakes), Democratic Republic of Congo (Parc national des Virunga), Jamaica (Palisadoes), Madagascar (Marais de Torotorofotsy avec leurs bassins versants), Pakistan (Middle and lower stretches of the Indus River Basin), Peru (Abanico del Rio Pastaza), and Uruguay (Bañados del Este). Sources of additional funding will have to be found to ensure that such further Ramsar Advisory Missions can be mounted.

Regular updating of Ramsar Sites information

35. Contracting Parties have established the process for providing data and information in the “Ramsar Site Information Sheet” (RIS) for each Ramsar Site when it is designated. In Resolution VI.13 adopted at COP6 (1996), Parties urged themselves “to revise the data provided at least every six years (i.e., every second Meeting of the Conference) for monitoring purposes.”
36. With the increasing number of listed Ramsar Sites, and the limited capacities (of both Parties and the Secretariat) to revise, update and integrate Ramsar Site information in the Ramsar Sites Information System (publicly accessible through <http://ramsar.wetlands.org>), the Secretariat suggests that Parties revise and update Ramsar Site information on a “rolling” basis, i.e., site by site whenever a particular opportunity or need arises. Such a rolling update is preferable to undertaking major revisions and updates for all Ramsar Sites at national level only every six years.
37. Providing updated Ramsar Site information to the Secretariat individually for each site, whenever the need for an update arises, at intervals no longer than six years, allows better spreading of the efforts needed for revision and update across time. This helps to avoid the need to find additional resources to undertake substantial revision and updating campaigns at national level, particularly for Parties that have designated a large number of Ramsar Sites.
38. Since the close of COP10 on 4 November 2008, the Secretariat has received one or more Ramsar Information Sheets or updated sheets from the following Parties: Argentina, Algeria, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Benin, Brazil, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Democratic Republic of Congo, Denmark (including Greenland), Ecuador, Estonia, France, Ghana, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kazakhstan, Lithuania, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Seychelles, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Ukraine, UAE, United Kingdom, United States of America and Vietnam. However, there remain 1,356 sites in 142 countries (89% of all Parties, 67% of all sites), listed in Annex 2, which have not been updated for more than six years.
39. The Secretariat draws attention to the strong and urgent need expressed in Resolution X.13 (2008), paragraph 31, for “those Parties within whose territories lie designated Ramsar Sites for which official descriptions have still not been provided, and/or for which suitable maps have still not yet been submitted, to provide as a matter of the greatest urgency the Ramsar Information Sheets and/or maps in one of the convention’s official working languages”.

40. The Secretariat continues to contact regularly those 22 Parties which have not yet provided this required information, as instructed by Resolution X.13, paragraph 31. The 45 Ramsar Sites concerned are listed in Annex 3.

Annex 1

Newly designated Ramsar Sites added to the List since COP10

(late June 2012)

COUNTRY	Site no.	Site name	Desig date	Area (hectares)
ALGERIA	1894	Garaet Timerganine	18/12/2009	1460
	1895	Marais de Bourdim (Wilaya d'El Tarf)	18/12/2009	11
	1896	Site classé Sebkheth Ezzmoul	18/12/2009	6765
	1897	Site Ramsar du Lac Boulhilet	18/12/2009	856
	1898	Vallée de l'oued Soummam	18/12/2009	12453
	1959	Oum Lâagareb	05/06/2011	729
	1960	Lac du barrage de Boughezoul	05/06/2011	9
	1961	Ile de Rachgoun	05/06/2011	66
ARGENTINA	1865	Lagunas altoandinas y puneñas de Catamarca	02/02/2009	1228175
	1886	Glaciar Vinciguerra y Turberas Asociadas	16/09/2009	2760
	1969	Palmar Yatay	05/06/2011	21450
AUSTRIA	1979	Autertal/St Lorenzener Hochmoor	12/09/2011	48
BELARUS	1927	Berezinsky Biosphere Reserve	25/01/2010	85149
BHUTAN	2032	Bumdeling	07/05/2012	?
	2033	Khotokha	07/05/2012	?
BRAZIL	1864	Reserva Particular del Patrimonio Natural (RPPN) "Fazenda Rio Negro"	22/05/2009	7000
	1902	Abrolhos Marine National Park	02/02/2010	91300
	1900	Rio Doce State Park (Parque Estadual do Rio Doce)	15/03/2010	35973
BULGARIA	1970	Dragoman Marsh Karst Complex	02/11/2011	14967
BURKINA FASO	1876	Barrage de la Tapoa	10/07/2009	3419
	1883	Lac Higa	10/07/2009	1514
	1874	Barrage de Bagre	07/10/2009	36793
	1875	Barrage de la Kompienga	07/10/2009	16916
	1877	Cône d'épandage de Banh	07/10/2009	10003
	1878	La Forêt Classée et Réserve Partielle de Faune Comoé-Léraba	07/10/2009	124500
	1879	Forêt Galerie de Léra (Nan, Tchêfoun)	07/10/2009	451
	1880	Lac Bam	07/10/2009	2693
	1881	Lac de Tingrela	07/10/2009	494
	1882	Lac Dem	07/10/2009	1354
CAMEROON	1884	Réserve Totale de Faune d'Arly (Parc National d'Arly)	07/10/2009	134239
	1885	La Vallée du Sourou	07/10/2009	20926
	1908	Estuaire du Rio Del Rey	20/05/2010	165000
CENTRAL AFRICAN REP	1889	Riviere Sangha située en République Centrafricaine	05/11/2009	275000
CHILE	1870	Salar de aguas Calientes IV	14/08/2009	15529

COUNTRY	Site no.	Site name	Desig date	Area (hectares)
	1871	Salar de Pujsa	14/08/2009	17397
	1909	Parque Andino Juncal	22/05/2010	13796
CHINA	1867	Hangzhou Xixi Wetlands	07/07/2009	325
	1977	Heilongjiang Qixing River National Nature Reserve	09/01/2011	20000
	1975	Gansu Gahai Wetlands Nature Reserve	01/09/2011	247431
	1976	Heilongjiang Nanweng River National Nature Reserve	01/09/2011	229523
	1978	Heilongjiang Zhenbaodao Wetland National Nature Reserve	01/09/2011	44364
CONGO	1858	Sangha-Nouabalé-Ndoki	04/03/2009	1525000
	1857	Les Rapides du Congo-Djoué	03/04/2009	2500
COSTA RICA	1918	Humedal Maquenque	22/05/2010	59692
DENMARK	2021	Ørsted Dal, Pingel Dal and Enhjørningen	08/06/2011	218000
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	1936	Refugio de Vida Silvestre Laguna Cabral o Rincón	02/02/2011	4600
ECUADOR	1991	La Tembladera	06/12/2011	1471
EGYPT	2040	Lake Oarum	04/06/2012	138500
	2041	Wadi El rayan Protected Area	04/06/2012	175790
EL SALVADOR	1899	Laguna de Olomega	02/02/2010	7557
	1924	Complejo Güüja	16/12/2010	10180
	1935	Complejo Jaltepeque	02/02/2011	49454
ESTONIA	1962	Luitemaa	27/01/2010	11240
	1997	Lihula	27/01/2010	6620
	1998	Leidisoo	27/01/2010	8178
	1999	Agusalu	27/01/2010	11000
	2022	Haapsalu-Noarootsi	08/02/2011	27450
FRANCE	1994	Tourbière de Moltifao	27/10/2011	33
	1995	Marais d'Orx et zones humides associées	27/10/2011	962
	1996	Bassin d'Arcachon - Secteur du delta de la Leyre	27/10/2011	5175
	2002	La Vasière des Badamiers (île de Mayotte - océan indien)	27/10/2011	115
	2029	Zones humides et marines de Saint-Martin	27/10/2011	2997
GABON	1851	Bas Ogooue	02/02/2009	862700
	1852	Chutes et Rapides sur Ivindo	02/02/2009	132500
	1853	Rapides de Mboundou Badouma et de Doume	02/02/2009	59500
HUNGARY	1963	Fishponds and Marshlands south of Lake Balaton (Dél-balatoni halastavak és berkek)	09/06/2011	9483
INDONESIA	1944	Rawa Aopa Watumohai National Park	06/03/2011	105194
	1945	Sembilang National Park	03/06/2011	202896
	1987	Pulau Rambut Wildlife Reserve	11/11/2011	90
IRAN, ISLAMIC REP. OF	1939	Choghakhor Wetland	03/03/2010	1687
	1940	Kanibarazan Wetland	17/01/2011	927
ITALY	1929	Palude del Brusa Le Vallette	27/09/2010	171

COUNTRY	Site no.	Site name	Desig date	Area (hectares)
JAMAICA	1990	Mason River Protected Area PENDING?	06/12/2011	82
KAZAKHSTAN	1856	Ural River Delta and adjacent Caspian Sea coast	10/03/2009	111500
	1862	Koibagar-Tyuntyugur Lake System	07/05/2009	58000
	1863	Kulykol-Taldykol Lake System	07/05/2009	8300
	1872	Naurzum Lake System	12/07/2009	139714
	1873	Zharsor-Urkash Lake System	12/07/2009	41250
	1892	Alakol-Sasykkol Lakes System	25/11/2009	914663
	2020	Ili River Delta and South Lake Balkhash	01/01/2012	976630
KOREA, REP.	1893	1100 Altitude Wetland	12/10/2009	13
	1925	Seocheon Tidal Flat	09/09/2010	1530
	1937	Gochang and Buan Tidal Flats	13/12/2010	4550
	1947	Dongbaekdongsan	14/03/2011	59
	1948	Ungok Wetland	06/04/2011	179
	1974	Jeungdo Tidal Flat	01/09/2011	3130
KYRGYZ REP	1943	Son-Kol Lake	23/01/2011	36869
LAO PDR	1941	Beung Kiat Ngong Wetlands	16/06/2010	2360
	1942	Xe Champhone Wetlands	16/06/2010	12400
LITHUANIA	1992	Adutiskis-Svyła-Birveta wetland complex (Adutiškio-Svylos-Birvetos šlapžemių kompleksas)	15/11/2011	6881
	1993	Girutiskis bog (Girutiškio pelke)	15/11/2011	1402
MADAGASCAR	1916	Rivière Nosivolo et affluents	17/09/2010	352511
	2048	Lac Kinkony	05/06/2012	13900
	2049	Zone Humide Mandrozo	05/06/2012	15875
MAURITANIA	1854	Lac Gabou et le réseau hydrographique du Plateau du Tagant	13/02/2009	9500
MAURITIUS	1988	Pointe d'Esny Wetland	06/09/2011	22
MEXICO	1866	Humedales de Bahía Adair	02/02/2009	42430
	1891	Canal del Infiernillo y esteros del territorio Comcaac (Xepe Coosot)	27/11/2009	29700
	1919	La Mintzita	02/02/2009	57
	1920	Lago de San Juan de los Ahorcados	02/02/2009	1099
	1921	Manglares y Humedales del Norte de Isla Cozumel	02/02/2009	32786
	1922	La Alberca de los Espinos	02/02/2010	33
	1923	Laguna Hanson, Parque Nacional Constitución de 1857	02/02/2010	510
	1933	Laguna de Hueyapan (El Texcal)	02/02/2010	276
	1934	Ecosistema Arroyo Verde APFF Sierra de Álamos Río Cuchujaqui	02/02/2010	174
	1972	El Jagüey, Buenavista de Peñuelas	02/02/2011	35
	1973	Lago de Chapala	02/02/2009	114659
	1981	Baño de San Ignacio	02/02/2009	4225
	1982	Estero El Soldado	02/02/2011	350
	1983	Humedales de Bahía San Jorge	02/02/2010	12198
	1984	Humedales de Yavaros-Moroncarit	02/02/2010	13627

COUNTRY	Site no.	Site name	Desig date	Area (hectares)
	1985	Laguna de Cuyutlbn vasos III y IV	02/02/2011	4051
	1986	Presa de Atlangatepec	02/02/2009	1200
	2024	Área Natural Protegida Estatal Presa de Silva y Zonas Aledañas	02/02/2011	3934
	2025	Lagunas de Santa María-Topolobampo-Ohuira	02/02/2009	22500
	2026	Presa La Vega	02/02/2010	1950
	2027	Presa Manuel Ávila Camacho (Presa Valsequillo)	02/02/2012	23612
	2043	Anillo de Cenotes	02/02/2009	891
	2044	Ajos Bavispe	02/02/2009	4273
	2045	Humedales de Montaña Maria Eugenia	02/02/2012	86
	2046	Laguna Santiaguillo	02/02/2012	24016
	2047	Rio San Pedro Vado de Meoqui	02/02/2012	374
MOZAMBIQUE	1964	Lake Niassa and its Coastal Zone (Lago Niassa e Zona Costeira)	26/04/2011	1363700
NICARAGUA	1980	Sistema Lacustre Playitas-Moyra-Tecomapa 29/06/11	29/06/2011	1161
NORWAY	1951	Hedmarksvidda Wetland System	12/11/2010	4544
	1952	Rott-Håstein-Kjør	12/11/2010	10722
	1956	Målselvutløpet	12/11/2010	1288
	1958	Reisautløpet	12/11/2010	600
	1965	Sørkapp	12/11/2010	39710
	1966	Bear Island (Bjørnøya)	12/11/2010	298300
	1949	Evenes wetland system	11/12/2010	434
	1950	Røstøyan	11/12/2010	6986
	1953	Sklinna	11/12/2010	589
	1954	Glomådeltaet	11/12/2010	606
	1955	Atnsjømyrene	11/12/2010	550
	1957	Hopen	11/12/2010	325400
	1967	Ulendeltaet	11/12/2010	280
	1968	Nordenskiöldkysten	11/12/2010	31750
PANAMA	1907	Humedal de Importancia Internacional Damani-Guariviara	09/03/2010	24089
ROMANIA	1946	Iron Gates Natural Park	18/01/2011	115666
	2003	Poiana Stampei Peat Bog (Tinovul Poiana Stampei)	25/10/2011	640
	2004	Comana Natural Park (Parcul Natural Comana)	25/10/2011	24963
SERBIA	2028	Koviljsko-Petrovaradinski Rit	08/03/2012	8292
SEYCHELLES	1887	Aldabra Atoll	02/02/2010	43900
	1905	Mare Aux Cochons High altitude freshwater wetlands	02/02/2010	0
SOUTH AFRICA	1904	Ntsikeni Nature Reserve	02/02/2010	9200
SPAIN	1911	Reserva Natural Lagunas de Archidona	17/09/2009	204
	1912	Paraje Natural Laguna Grande	17/09/2009	200
	1913	Reserva Natural Complejo Endorreico Lebrija-Las Cabezas	17/09/2009	897

COUNTRY	Site no.	Site name	Desig date	Area (hectares)
	1914	Reserva Natural Complejo Endorreico de Chiclana	17/09/2009	793
	1915	Reserva Natural Complejo Endorreico de Puerto Real	17/09/2009	863
		Ría de Villaviciosa	07/01/2011	1263
		Lagunas de Campotejar	07/01/2011	61
		Lagunas de las Moreras	07/01/2011	73
		Saladas de Sástago-Bujaraloz	07/01/2011	8145
		Tremedales de Orihuela	07/01/2011	1845
SRI LANKA	1910	Vankalai Sanctuary	12/07/2010	4839
	1931	Kumana Wetland Cluster	29/10/2010	19011
SUDAN	1859	Dongonab Bay-Marsa Waiai	02/02/2009	280000
	1860	Suakin-Gulf of Agig	02/02/2009	1125000
THAILAND	1926	Kut Ting Marshland	19/06/2009	2200
TUNISIA	2005	Chott Elguetar	02/02/2012	7400
	2006	Oued Dekouk	02/02/2012	1450
	2007	Marais d'Eau douce Garaet Douza	02/02/2012	1400
	2008	Golfe de Boughrara	02/02/2012	12880
	2009	Les Gorges de Thelja	02/02/2012	675
	2010	Tunisia Barrage Merguellil	02/02/2012	714
	2011	Oued Dekouk	02/02/2012	5750
	2012	Iles Kerkennah ou l'Archipel de Kerkennah	02/02/2012	15000
	2013	Barrage Oued El Hajar	02/02/2012	254
	2014	Barrage Oued Ermal	02/02/2012	620
	2015	Salines de Monastir	02/02/2012	1000
	2016	Barrage Sidi Abdelmoneem	02/02/2012	31
	2017	Barrage de Sidi El Barrak	02/02/2012	2734
	2018	Barrage de Sidi Saad	02/02/2012	8650
	2019	Sebkhet Halk Elmanzel et Oued Essed	02/02/2012	36000
TURKEY	1890	Lake Kuyucuk (Kuyucuk Gölü)	28/08/2009	416
UAE	1932	Wadi Wurayah National Park	10/07/2010	12700
UK	1868	Gough Island	20/11/2008	229811
	1869	Inaccessible Island	20/11/2008	126524
	2023	Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits	07/04/2011	1358
USA	1888	Corkscrew Swamp Sanctuary	23/03/2009	5261
	1917	Roswell Artesian Wetlands (Bitter Lake National Wildlife Refuge and Bottomless Lakes State Park)	20/01/2010	917
	1928	Humbug Marsh	20/01/2010	188
	1930	Laguna de Santa Rosa Wetland Complex	16/04/2010	1576
	1901	Upper Mississippi River Floodplain Wetland	01/05/2010	122357
	1971	Palmyra Atoll National Wildlife Refuge	01/04/2011	204127
	2001	Kakagon and Bad River Sloughs	02/02/2012	4355
	2030	Congaree National Park	02/02/2012	10539
	2031	Emiquon Complex	02/02/2012	5729
	2042	Sue and Wes Dixon Waterfowl Refuge	02/02/2012	1117

COUNTRY	Site no.	Site name	Desig date	Area (hectares)
VIET NAM	1938	Ba Be National Park	02/02/2011	10048
	2000	Tram Chim National Park	02/02/2012	7313

Annex 2

List of Contracting Parties from which one or more updated Ramsar Information Sheets are needed as soon as possible

COUNTRY	Number of sites with outdated information	*Number of sites for which updated information has been submitted	Total number of sites per country
ALBANIA	3	0	3
ALGERIA	42	26	50
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	1	0	1
ARGENTINA	13	7	20
AUSTRALIA	24	28	64
AUSTRIA	14	7	20
AZERBAIJAN	2	0	2
BAHRAIN	2	0	2
BANGLADESH	2	0	2
BARBADOS	1	0	1
BELARUS	7	0	9
BELGIUM	9	0	9
BELIZE	2	0	2
BENIN	2	2	4
BOLIVIA	7	1	8
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	1	1	3
BULGARIA	9	1	11
BURKINA FASO	3	0	15
BURUNDI	1	1	1
CAMBODIA	3	3	3
CAMEROON	1	0	5
CANADA	36	1	37
CAPE VERDE	3	3	3
CENTRAL AFRICAN REP	1	0	2
CHAD	5	0	6
CHINA	34	9	41
COLOMBIA	3	0	5
COMOROS	1	0	3
CONGO	1	0	7
CÔTE D'IVOIRE	6	0	6
CROATIA	3	0	4
CZECH REPUBLIC	10	7	12
DEMOCRATIC REP OF CONGO	1	0	3
DENMARK	38	38	39
DJIBOUTI	1	0	1

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	1	0	2
ECUADOR	3	11	14
EGYPT	2	2	4
EL SALVADOR	2	4	6
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	3	0	3
ESTONIA	6	0	17
FIJI	1	0	1
FINLAND	49	0	49
FRANCE	16	9	41
GAMBIA	2	1	3
GEORGIA	1	0	2
GERMANY	32	1	34
GHANA	6	6	6
GREECE	10	0	10
GUATEMALA	4	2	7
GUINEA	14	0	16
GUINEA-BISSAU	1	0	1
HONDURAS	1	5	6
HUNGARY	6	0	29
ICELAND	3	0	3
INDIA	25	0	25
INDONESIA	3	3	6
IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC	21	0	24
IRAQ	1	0	1
IRELAND	45	0	45
ISRAEL	2	0	2
ITALY	44	44	52
JAMAICA	2	1	4
JAPAN	32	3	37
JORDAN	1	0	1
KAZAKHSTAN	1	0	9
KENYA	5	0	5
KYRGYZ REPUBLIC	1	0	3
LATVIA	4	0	6
LEBANON	1	0	4
LESOTHO	1	0	1
LIBERIA	1	0	5
LIBYA	2	0	2
LIECHTENSTEIN	1	0	1
LITHUANIA	1	1	7
LUXEMBOURG	2	0	2
MADAGASCAR	5	0	9
MALAWI	1	1	1
MALAYSIA	5	3	6
MALI	1	1	1

MALTA	2	0	2
MARSHALL ISLANDS	1	0	1
MAURITANIA	4	1	4
MAURITIUS	1	0	3
MEXICO	55	9	138
MOLDOVA	3	0	3
MONGOLIA	11	0	11
MONTENEGRO	1	0	1
MOROCCO	24	0	24
MYANMAR	1	0	1
NAMIBIA	4	4	4
NEPAL	4	1	9
NETHERLANDS	49	21	49
NEW ZEALAND	6	0	6
NICARAGUA	1	7	9
NIGER	12	0	12
NIGERIA	1	0	11
NORWAY	19	19	51
PAKISTAN	12	0	19
PANAMA	3	1	5
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	2	0	2
PARAGUAY	6	0	6
PERU	9	2	13
PHILIPPINES	3	0	4
POLAND	5	0	13
PORTUGAL	17	0	28
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	4	1	17
ROMANIA	5	0	8
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	35	21	35
RWANDA	1	0	1
SAINT LUCIA	2	0	2
SAMOA	1	0	1
SENEGAL	4	0	4
SERBIA	4	0	10
SEYCHELLES	1	1	3
SIERRA LEONE	1	0	1
SLOVAKIA	7	0	14
SLOVENIA	3	0	3
SOUTH AFRICA	17	8	20
SPAIN	47	2	73
SRI LANKA	3	0	5
SURINAME	1	0	1
SWEDEN	32	0	51
SWITZERLAND	10	0	11
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC	1	0	1

TAJIKISTAN	5	0	5
THAILAND	10	10	11
THE FYR OF MACEDONIA	1	0	2
TOGO	2	0	4
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	3	0	3
TUNISIA	1	0	35
TURKEY	3	0	13
UGANDA	2	0	12
UKRAINE	33	33	33
UNITED KINGDOM	163	1	169
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA	4	0	4
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	14	8	34
URUGUAY	1	1	2
UZBEKISTAN	1	0	2
VENEZUELA	5	0	5
VIET NAM	2	0	4
ZAMBIA	8	0	8

* Numbers refer to the number of sites (included in the number of sites with outdated information) for which the Administrative Authorities have submitted updated information that is currently being checked by the Secretariat or for which further details are needed from the country.

Annex 3

List of Ramsar Sites for which no RIS and/or adequate map has ever been provided

COUNTRY	Site no.	Site name	Desig. date	RIS	MAP
AZERBAIJAN	1075	Agh-Ghol	21/05/2001	No	No
	1076	Ghizil-Agai	21/05/2001	No	No
BHUTAN	2032	Bumdeling	05/07/2012	No	No
	2033	Khotokha	05/07/2012	No	No
CAPE VERDE	1575	Curral Velho	18/07/2005	Yes	No
	1576	Lagoa de Rabil	18/07/2005	No	No
	1577	Lagoa de Pedra Badejo	18/07/2005	No	No
CENTRAL AFRICAN REP	1590	Les Rivières de Mbaéré-Bodingué	05/12/2005	Yes	No
DJIBOUTI	1239	Haramous-Loyada	22/11/2002	Yes	No
FIJI	1612	Upper Navua Conservation Area	11/04/2006	No	No
GABON	1652	Parc National Akanda	02/02/2007	No	No
	1653	Parc National Pongara	02/02/2007	No	No
GERMANY	174	Unteres Odertal, Schwedt	31/07/1978	No	No
	175	Peitzer Teichgebiet	31/07/1978	No	No
IRAQ	1718	Hawizeh Marsh (Haur Al-Hawizeh)	10/07/2007	No	No
IRELAND	440	Tralee Bay	10/07/1989	No	Yes
	840	Bannow Bay	11/06/1996	No	Yes
	841	Trawbreaga Bay	11/06/1996	No	Yes
	842	Cummeen Strand	11/06/1996	No	Yes
KAZAKHSTAN	108	Lakes of the lower Turgay & Irgiz	11/10/1976	Yes	No
KYRGYZ REPUBLIC	1231	Isyk-Kul State Reserve with the Lake Isyk-Kul	10/11/1976	No	No
MYANMAR	1431	Moyingyi Wetland Wildlife Sanctuary	17/11/2004	No	No
NETHERLANDS	198	Het Spaans Lagoen	23/05/1980	No	Yes
	578	Alde Feanen	07/01/1993	No	Yes
	579	De Deelen	07/01/1993	No	Yes
	580	Deurnese Peelgebieden	07/01/1993	No	Yes
	581	Bargerveen	07/01/1993	No	Yes
PAKISTAN	97	Thanedar Wala	23/07/1976	Yes	No
	98	Tanda Dam	23/07/1976	Yes	No
	99	Kinjhar (Kalri) Lake	23/07/1976	Yes	No
	100	Drigh Lake	23/07/1976	Yes	No
	101	Haleji Lake	23/07/1976	Yes	No
	816	Chashma Barrage	22/03/1996	No	No
	817	Taunsa Barrage	22/07/1976	No	No
PALAU	1232	Lake Ngardok	18/10/2002	No	No
RWANDA	1589	Rugezi-Bulera-Ruhondo	12/01/2005	No	No
SAMOA	1412	Lake Lanoto'o	10/07/2004	No	No

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE	1632	Ilots Tinhosas	21/08/2006	No	No
TAJIKISTAN	1082	Karakul Lake	18/07/2001	No	No
	1083	Kayrakum Reservoir	18/07/2001	No	No
	1084	Lower part of Pyandj River	18/07/2001	No	No
	1085	Shorkul and Rangkul Lakes	18/07/2001	No	No
	1086	Zorkul Lake	18/07/2001	No	No
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	1715	Ras Al Khor Wildlife Sanctuary	29/08/2007	No	No
YEMEN	1736	[Detwah Lagoon]	08/10/2007	No	No