



9th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971)

“Wetlands and water: supporting life, sustaining livelihoods”

Kampala, Uganda, 8-15 November 2005

Ramsar COP9 DOC. 6

Agenda item X

Report of the Secretary General pursuant to Article 8.2 (b), (c), and (d) concerning the List of Wetlands of International Importance

Explanatory note by the Secretariat

1. This paper provides information required to be presented to COP9 under Article 8.2 of the Convention and background information to issues in COP9 DR16 “The status of sites in the Ramsar List of Wetlands of International Importance”.

1. Article 8.2 of the Convention states that: “The continuing bureau [the Ramsar Secretariat] duties 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 2¹;
 - 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 3²;
 - 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;

¹ Article 2.5 of the Convention states that “Any Contracting Party shall have the right to add to the List further wetlands situated within its territory, to extend the boundaries of those wetlands already included by it in the List, or, because of its urgent national interests, to delete or restrict the boundaries of wetlands already included by it in the List and shall, at the earliest possible time, inform the organization or government responsible for the continuing bureau duties specified in Article 8 of any such changes..”

² Article 3.2 in turn states 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.”

For reasons of economy, this document is printed in a limited number, and will not be distributed at the meeting. Delegates are requested to bring their copies to the meeting and not to request additional copies.

- 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 9th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties the information requested under Article 8 concerning the List of Wetlands of International Importance since the close of Ramsar COP8 on 26 November 2002.

Additions, extensions or deletions to the List (Article 2.5)

3. The Ramsar Secretariat maintains up to date the Ramsar List, always available in the Ramsar Web site (http://www.ramsar.org/index_list.htm) and in hard copy in two versions: a) the basic List organized in alphabetical order of Contracting Parties (English language) 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 center-point of the site; and b) the Annotated List, which in addition contains a brief description of each site.
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), the Secretary General authorizes the addition or change in the List, the announcement is made to the public on the Ramsar Web site and the Ramsar Wetlands Forum e-mail list, as well as to each Contracting Party via the Ramsar Exchange in English, French, and Spanish, and an official letter and certificate confirming the addition to the List or extension of area is sent to the Party concerned.
5. Pursuant to Article 8.2 d), Annex 1 provides a list of the sites added to the List in the period under review, and Annex 2 lists those sites for which there has been a change in area since the closure of COP8.
6. To date since COP8, a total of 242 Ramsar sites covering 18.3 million hectares have been added to the List. The global total is now 1,505 Ramsar sites covering a total of 126.5 million hectares. At the time of writing, the Secretariat is processing a number of further new designations received from Parties, which it is anticipated will be added to the List prior to the start of COP9.
7. Of the sites listed in Annex 2, the boundaries of seven sites have been extended, and for 10 sites the increase in area is a result of a correction or more precise boundary definition and/or calculation of the area of the site (Resolution VIII.21), for example, through the use of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) for mapping. In the reporting period, no site has had its area reduced as a result of more precise boundary definition or calculation of area.
8. Concerning deletions, no site has been deleted from the List during the period under consideration.

Restrictions to the List

9. Two situations can arise concerning restrictions to the boundaries of sites on the Ramsar List: a) when a Party decides to invoke Article 2.5 of the Convention, which permits a Party to reduce the boundaries of a site for reasons of urgent national interests, and b) when a restriction is proposed for other reasons than “urgent national interest”.
10. Concerning the latter, the further guidance called for in Resolution VIII.22 concerning sites or parts of sites which cease to fulfil or never fulfilled the Criteria for designation will be considered by COP9 (COP9 DR7).
11. Two Parties (Finland and the Kyrgyz Republic) have submitted updated RISs in which significant reductions in the area of listed sites are being made for reasons other than “urgent national interest”. For Finland (see also Annex 2) the restrictions are related to the removal of non-wetland areas within the formerly designated site and to harmonising the Ramsar site boundaries with those of the subsequently designated European Union “Natura 2000” sites. A significant reduction in area of Isyk-Kul State Reserve from the Soviet-era “Issyk-kul Lake” Ramsar site (Kyrgyz Republic) was made in the RIS submitted when this Party acceded to the Convention in 2002 as a successor state to the former USSR. In its COP9 National Report, the Kyrgyz Republic informed the Secretariat that this restriction is intended to include only the core zone of the Isyk-Kul Biosphere Reserve (UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Programme), whereas the site as originally designated by the former USSR covered the whole Biosphere Reserve area.
12. Concerning restrictions involving Article 2.5, in 1998 the Government of Germany invoked Article 2.5 of the Convention in a case involving the excision of 170 hectares (from a total of 675 hectares) of the Mühlenberger Loch Ramsar site, an extensive area of tidal mudflats on the Elbe River near Hamburg, to make room for expansion of the industrial complex of DASA (Airbus Industries).
13. The Secretary General reported to COP8 on progress on this matter in COP8 DOC. 6. Subsequent developments have been as follows:
 - 13.1 On 23 January 2001, the Government of Germany formally invoked Article 2.5 of the Convention and informed the Secretariat about the reduction of the Ramsar site by an estimated 169 hectares, including a summary plan for compensatory measures. On 24-26 September 2001 a Ramsar Advisory Mission visited the areas foreseen for compensation and discussed the issues in detail with the regional and national authorities, and this was summarized in a report available on the Ramsar Web site (http://www.ramsar.org/index_ram.htm). At that time, it became clear that the proposed compensatory measures would not be completed for many years after the reduction of the Ramsar site which took place in 2001.
 - 13.2 To date, the Government of Germany has not submitted an updated RIS and an updated map showing the reduced boundaries of the Ramsar site. This should be accompanied by a consolidated report on the compensation measures taken under Article 4.2, and their effectiveness with regard to the wetland resources affected by the reduction, in line with Resolution VIII.20.

14. In 2000, construction works began for the Kulevi oil terminal at the Black Sea coast inside the “Central Wetlands of Kolkheti” Ramsar site in Georgia. Since then the Secretariat has been in regular contact with the Government of Georgia on this issue:
 - 14.1 On 29 May 2001, the Government asked the Secretariat for support to prepare a compensation package, reiterating on 5 March 2005 (after a temporary delay of the construction works) that the Environment Ministry “is interested in conducting a qualified, competent investigation and in obtaining real and feasible compensation measures. We suggest that it would be reasonable to involve a representative of the Ramsar Convention Secretariat, as well as other qualified specialists, which you could recommend, in the process of selecting of the compensation territory and developing of compensation measures.”
 - 14.2 On 27 July 2005 the Government submitted a report on the “urgent national interests” for the Kulevi oil terminal construction invoking Article 2.5, following the guidance provided through Resolution VIII.20.
 - 14.3 Subsequently, a Ramsar Advisory Mission took place on 14-19 August 2005 and which provided extensive advice on the compensation measures to be developed and put into place, the report of which will be placed on the Convention’s Web site.
 - 14.4 The Secretariat expects the Government of Georgia to submit in due course an updated RIS and map of the revised Ramsar site boundaries, accompanied by a consolidated report on the package of compensation measures undertaken and their effect, in line with Resolution VIII.20.
15. In 2002, it became clear that the Government of Ukraine wished to reopen a deep water navigable waterway through the Danube delta inside the Ukrainian core zone of the Transboundary Biosphere Reserve and Ramsar Site “Kylliske Mouth” (shared with Romania). A Ramsar Advisory Mission, conducted jointly with the UNESCO Man and Biosphere Programme, visited Ukraine 27-31 October 2003 and evaluated three choices for the waterway, also providing advice on necessary impact assessments and likely compensation measures – the RAM report is available on the Convention’s Web site.
 - 15.1 The start of the works to open up the mouth of the Bystroe Danube arm to the Black Sea in May 2004, to create the deep water navigation way through this natural branch of the Danube, provoked much international concern. At the invitation of the Ramsar Secretariat and the Romanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, an *ad hoc* meeting of representatives of Ukraine and Romania, of several MEAs and international NGOs, was hosted by UNEP in Geneva on 21 September 2004.
 - 15.2 As an outcome of this meeting, the Ramsar Secretariat continues to participate in coordinated efforts by the secretariats of several multilateral environmental agreements, chaired by the Danube Commission (ICPDR), to provide advice to the Ukrainian Government on how best to address this matter. This has resulted in a follow-up visit to the 2003 Ramsar Advisory Mission on 26-29 April 2005, which provided a detailed update on recent developments and is available on the Convention’s Web site.

- 15.3 The Government of Ukraine is expected to inform the Ramsar Secretariat on its final decision concerning a deep water navigation way through the Ramsar site. In the event of pursuing the works begun in 2004, an updated RIS and map and a consolidated report on compensation measures and their effect will be expected.

Article 3.2 reports

16. Article 3.2 requires 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 [Ramsar Secretariat]”.
17. In fulfillment of Article 3.2, in September 2003 the government of Australia reported to the Secretariat that damage had occurred to the ecological character of part of the Gwydir Wetlands: Gingham and Lower Gwydir (Big Leather) Watercourses Ramsar site. At the same time, Australia advised that it was taking legal action under its Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 against the parties concerned, with a view to seeking restoration of the site.
18. On 11 June 2004 the Federal Court found that Mr Ronald Greentree and his company, AUEN Grain Pty Ltd, had contravened the EPBC Act as a result of clearing, ploughing and wheat-cropping activities conducted within the Gwydir Ramsar Wetlands. The Court imposed a record penalty of \$450,000 and ordered Mr Greentree and his company to rehabilitate the site. The Court also issued an injunction preventing further agricultural activity on the land and excluding cattle from the site until at least 2007. In a unanimous decision, an appeal against the decision was dismissed on 13 July 2005.
19. Elsewhere, in Europe the following Article 3.2 reports from Contracting Parties have also been received since COP8:
- i) Bulgaria: concerning current GEF project implementation activities which are intended to improve the ecological character of the Belene Islands Complex Ramsar site;
 - ii) Cyprus: concerning lead poisoning of flamingos at the Larnaca Salt Lake Ramsar site, a problem which has now been resolved through the removal of contaminated sediments;
 - iii) Czech Republic: the continuing potential threat of the planned Danube-Oder navigation canal to two Ramsar sites, which have now been placed on the Montreux Record (see below); and
 - iv) Norway: concerning a pollution accident linked to works adjacent to the Ilene & Pesterødkilen Ramsar site.
20. Annex 3a lists Ramsar sites in which human-induced negative changes to their ecological character have occurred, are occurring or are likely to occur, as reported by Parties in their COP9 National Reports. This includes at least 102 Ramsar sites in 28 countries.

21. However, the Secretariat advises that it receives very few Article 3.2 reports from Administrative Authorities that comply with the “without delay” terms of the Article. Rather, most Article 3.2 issues are first raised with the Secretariat by third parties – often local communities, scientific or research bodies, or nongovernmental organizations. In such cases, the standard practice of the Secretariat is to raise the matter with the relevant Administrative Authority to seek clarification of the issue and what actions if necessary are being taken to address it, and to request that the Party concerned make a formal report in line with Article 3.2 and consider, where appropriate, placing the site on the Montreux Record. A list of the 72 such Ramsar sites in 38 countries which since COP8 have been reported to the Secretariat in the first instance by third parties is provided in Annex 3b.
22. In June 2004 the Secretary General wrote to the President of Peru raising concerns over the construction of a port facility for the processing and export of natural gas, to be located in Lobería beach, within the buffer zone of the Paracas National Reserve (Paracas Ramsar site); in September 2004 he wrote to the President of Colombia concerning development of a multi-purpose port facility in Palermo (Sistema Delta Estuarino del Río Magdalena, Ciénaga Grande de Santa Marta Ramsar site); and in May 2005 he wrote to the Government of Kenya expressing concerns over the implications of court action halting the implementation of management planning for the Lake Naivasha Ramsar site.
23. In October 2004 the Secretariat received numerous messages concerning a large mortality of Black-necked Swans in the Santuario de la Naturaleza Carlos Anwandter Ramsar Site, Chile, which correspondents believed was related to impacts of waste discharge from an upstream cellulose factory. The Secretariat wrote to the Chile Administrative Authority on 19 November and 1 December 2004 raising these reported concerns, requesting a report in line with Article 3.2 and suggesting consideration of placing the site on the Montreux Record. On 17 December 2004 the Administrative Authority sent the Secretariat a detailed situation report and requested the Secretariat to assist further through the provision of a list of globally-recognized experts who could help in further assessment of the issue. This was provided on 22 December 2004. During a visit from the Secretariat in February 2005, the Administrative Authority requested the Secretariat’s assistance in organizing an expert mission to the site, with all costs to be covered by the government of Chile. To facilitate and expedite this requested mission, which was thus not a Ramsar Advisory Mission under the terms of the Convention, the Secretariat agreed to prepare and sign the contracts with the experts selected, based on Terms of Reference provided by the Administrative Authority. The mission took place from 29 March – 4 April 2005. The experts’ report and recommendations were then translated and forwarded unamended to the Administrative Authority on 7 June 2005.
24. In 2002, the Government of the United Kingdom published widely a summary consultation document on the future development of air transport in the southeastern part of the country, including the possible option of constructing an additional airport at Cliffe Marshes on parts of the “Thames Estuary and Marshes” Ramsar Site. Subsequently, many concerned individuals contacted the Secretariat. The Secretariat contacted the Administrative Authority but has yet to receive a formal response from the UK Government on its decisions following the consultation process.
25. During COP8, the Secretariat was given materials from concerned organizations about the impact of mechanical shellfisheries on intertidal ecosystems and migratory waterbird

populations in the Netherlands Wadden Sea Ramsar sites. The Secretariat contacted the Netherlands Administrative Authority and is awaiting a response from the Dutch Government about the outcome of the evaluation of the shellfisheries carried out during 2003. The Secretariat understands that following action in the European Court in 2005 the shellfishery licencing in this part of the Waddensea has been suspended.

26. The Secretariat also frequently receives information about activities or policies affecting or likely to affect wetlands of recognized global significance but which have not been designated as Ramsar sites. In such instances, where appropriate, the Secretariat raises these matters with the Parties concerned in relation to their commitments under Article 3.1 for the wise use of all wetlands.
27. During the 2003-2005 triennium in particular, the Secretary General has raised concerns with the Dominican Republic over its enactment of legislation weakening the status of protected areas, including Ramsar sites; and with the Republic of Korea concerning its reclamation of the Saemangeum coastal wetlands, which form a major staging and wintering area for migratory waterbirds, including globally threatened species, and an important source of food for local communities.
28. Concerning Saemangeum, construction of the seawall designed to enclose the site continued in 2003/4 but was halted in February 2005 by legal actions before closure was completed. The Secretariat is awaiting further information from the government of the Republic of Korea concerning the present situation.

Montreux Record and Ramsar Advisory Missions

29. In relation to reports of Contracting Parties concerning changes in the ecological character of Ramsar sites (Article 3.2), two Ramsar sites since COP8 have been placed by Parties on the Montreux Record of sites where changes in ecological character have occurred, are occurring, or are likely to occur as a result of technological developments, pollution or other human interference. These are Mokrady dolního Podyjí (floodplain of lower Dyje River) and Poodri Ramsar sites, both in the Czech Republic, placed on the Record in June 2005.
30. Both these sites were added to the Montreux Record at the request of the Czech Government because they are potentially threatened by the planned Danube-Odra-Elbe navigation canal, the reason already invoked for the inclusion in the Montreux Record of the Donau-March Auen Ramsar site (Austria) in 1990.
31. In addition, the Government of Chad has advised the Secretariat that it is preparing to place the Partie tchadienne du lac Tchad Ramsar site on the Montreux Record.
32. The Government of Nicaragua has also advised that it is preparing to place the Sistema de Humedales de la Bahía de Bluefields Ramsar site on the Montreux Record and it has requested a Ramsar Advisory Mission, which is provisionally planned for December 2005.
33. The following three Ramsar sites in the Ukraine have been removed from the Montreux Record since COP8: Karkinitski & Dzharylgatska Bays, Tendrivska Bay, and Yagorlytska Bay.

34. Algeria has advised the Secretariat of its intention to remove the Oasis de Ouled Saïd Ramsar site that was placed on the Montreux Record in 2001. In line with established practice the Secretariat is seeking the advice of the STRP on this request, which will be transmitted to Algeria.
35. In its COP9 National Report, Poland indicates that it is preparing to remove two sites (Jezioro Siedmiu Wysp and Slonsk Reserve) from the Montreux Record, following improvements in their ecological character.
36. A joint 2003 Ramsar Advisory Mission (with the UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Programme) was sent to the Kyliiske Mouth (Danube Delta) Ramsar site, in relation to concerns over the impact of the Ukraine's development of the Bystroe Canal as a shipping channel (see paragraph 15 above).
37. In August 2005 a Ramsar Advisory Mission took place to Georgia concerning the Kulevi oil terminal construction site within Wetlands of Central Kolkheti Ramsar site and the provision of compensation areas under Article 4.2 of the Convention (see paragraph 14 above).
38. In September 2005 a RAM took place to Croatia, concerning Kopacki Rit Ramsar site, to advise on the feasibility of its removal from the Montreux Record and to discuss the opportunities of transboundary cooperation with the Béda-Karapanca Ramsar site (Hungary) upstream and the adjacent potential Ramsar site Gornje Podunavlje in the Vojvodina region of Serbia and Montenegro.
39. In October 2005 a RAM will take place to Serbia and Montenegro and Albania concerning Lake Skadar, a transboundary Ramsar site shared by Montenegro (Serbia and Montenegro) and Albania, to look into several management issues and advise on the modalities of transborder cooperation.
40. In their COP9 National Report, Uganda indicates that a Ramsar Advisory Mission will be requested for the Lake George Ramsar site.
41. The Federal Government of Nigeria has requested a Ramsar Advisory Mission to the Nguru Lake (and Marma Channel) complex Ramsar site to advise on whether it should be placed on the Montreux Record.

Annex 1

Ramsar Sites Designated since COP8

Source : Ramsar Sites Database, 20 September 2005

Country	Ramsar site	Date of designation	Area (ha)
ALBANIA	Butrint	28/03/2003	13,500
ALGERIA	Aulnaie de Aïn Khiar	04/06/2003	180
	Chott de Zehrez Chergui	04/06/2003	50,985
	Chott de Zehrez Gharbi	04/06/2003	52,200
	Chott Melghir	04/06/2003	551,500
	Grotte karstique de Ghar Boumâaza	06/04/2003	20,000
	Gueldates Afilal	06/04/2003	20,900
	Lac de Fetzara	04/06/2003	20,680
	Le Cirque de Aïn Ouarka	06/04/2003	2,350
	Marais de la Mekhada	06/04/2003	8,900
	Oasis de Moghrar et de Tiout	04/06/2003	195,500
	Réserve Naturelle du Lac de Béni-Bélaïd	04/06/2003	600
	Réserve Naturelle du Lac de Réghaïa	06/04/2003	842
	Tourbière du Lac Noir	06/04/2003	5
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	Codrington Lagoon	24/06/2005	
ARGENTINA	Reserva Provincial Laguna Brava	02/02/2003	405,000
	Humedales Chaco	02/02/2004	508,000
	Reserva Ecológica Costanera Sur	22/03/2005	353
AUSTRALIA	NSW Central Murray State Forests	20/05/2003	84,028
AUSTRIA	Bayerische Wildalm and Wildalmfilz	15/12/2004	133
	Moor- und Seenlandschaft Keutschach-Schiefling	15/12/2004	543
	Mires of Pass Thurn	02/02/2004	190
	Mires of the Sauerfelder Wald	02/02/2004	119
	Mires of the Schwarzenberg	02/02/2004	267
	Mires of the Überling	02/02/2004	265
	Nationalpark Kalkalpen	02/02/2004	18,532
	Moore am Nassköhr	15/10/2004	211
BELGIUM	Vallée de la Haute-Sûre	24/03/2003	29,000
	Grotte des Emotions	24/03/2003	3
	Hautes Fagnes	24/03/2003	6,000
BRAZIL	Reserva Particular do Patrimônio Natural SESC Pantanal	06/12/2002	87,871
CANADA	Columbia Wetlands	05/06/2005	15,070
CHILE	Santuario de la Naturaleza Laguna Conchalí	02/02/2004	34
	Bahía Lomas	06/12/2004	58,946
CHINA	Bitahai Wetland	07/12/2004	1,985
	Dashanbao	07/12/2004	5,958
	Eling Lake	07/12/2004	65,907
	Lashihai Wetland	07/12/2004	3,560
	Maidika	07/12/2004	43,496
	Mapangyong Cuo	07/12/2004	73,782
	Napahai Wetland	07/12/2004	2,083
	Shuangtai Estuary	07/12/2004	128,000
	Zhaling Lake	07/12/2004	64,920
COLOMBIA	Delta del Río Baudó	05/06/2004	8,888
COSTA RICA	Turberas de Talamanca	02/02/2003	192,520
CZECH REPUBLIC	Punkva subterranean stream (Podzemní Punkva)	18/03/2004	1,571
ECUADOR	Reserva Ecológica Cayapas-Mataje	12/06/2003	44,847
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	Isla de Annobón	02/06/2003	23,000

	Río Ntem o Campo	02/06/2003	33,000
	Reserva Natural del Estuario del Muni	02/06/2003	80,000
ESTONIA	Laidevahe Nature Reserve	31/03/2003	2,424
FINLAND	Bird Wetlands of Hanko and Tammisaari	02/02/2004	55,196
	Lake Lämpträsket	02/02/2004	199
	Pernajanlahti Bay	02/02/2004	1,143
	Torransuo National Park	02/02/2004	3,093
	Lake Kutajärvi Area	02/02/2004	1,051
	Valkmusa National Park	02/02/2004	1,170
	Lake Kirkkojärvi and Lupinlahti Bay	02/02/2004	649
	Kirkon–Vilkkiläntura Bay	02/02/2004	194
	Siikalahti Bay Area	02/02/2004	682
	Lake Kirkkojärvi Area	02/02/2004	305
	Bird Wetlands of Vanajavesi Area	02/02/2004	702
	Quark Archipelago	02/02/2004	63,699
	Kauhaneva - Pohjankangas National Park	02/02/2004	6,849
	Levaneva Mires	02/02/2004	3,343
	Pilvineva Mires	02/02/2004	3,667
	Salamajärvi National Park	02/02/2004	9,261
	Bird Wetlands of Lapväärtti	02/02/2004	1,224
	Vassorfjärden Bay	02/02/2004	1,537
	Bird-lakes of Rantasalmi	02/02/2004	1,109
	Suurenaukeansuo – Isosuo Mires and Lake Pohjalampi	02/02/2004	1,640
	Bird-lakes of Rääkkylä and Kitee	02/02/2004	1,227
	Lake Sysmäjärvi	02/02/2004	734
	Lakes Heinä-Suvanto and Hetejärvi	02/02/2004	1,224
	Bird Wetlands of Haapavesi	02/02/2004	3,616
	Bird Wetlands of Hailuoto Island	02/02/2004	6,512
	Liminganlahti Bay Area	02/02/2004	12,275
	Bird Wetlands of Siikajoki	02/02/2004	2,691
	Lakes Aittojärvi and Kongasjärvi	02/02/2004	703
	Veneneva-Pelso Mires	02/02/2004	12,039
	Olvassuo Mires	02/02/2004	27,073
	Oulanka National Park	02/02/2004	29,390
	Kainuunkylä Islands	02/02/2004	1,005
	Riisitunturi National Park	02/02/2004	12,461
	River Luiro Mires	02/02/2004	12,345
	Teuravuoma-Kivijärvenvuoma Mires	02/02/2004	5,788
	Lemmenjoki National Park	02/02/2004	285,990
	Sotkavuoma Mires	02/02/2004	2,602
	Lätäseno-Hietajoki Mires	02/02/2004	43,367
	Sammuttijänkä-Vaijoenjänkä Mires	02/02/2004	51,749
FRANCE	Bassin du Drugeon	02/02/2003	5,906
	Etangs du Lindre, forêt du Romersberg et zones voisines	02/02/2003	5,308
	Lac du Bourget - Marais de Chautagne	02/02/2003	5,500
	Marais du Fier d'Ars	02/02/2003	4,452
GERMANY	Aland-Elbe-Niederung und Elbaue Jerichow	21/02/2003	8,605
HONDURAS	Laguna de Bacalar	03/02/2003	7,394
	Subcuenca del Lago de Yojoa	05/06/2005	43,640
HUNGARY	Csongrád-Bokrosi Sós-tó	04/12/2004	770
	Felső-Tisza (Upper Tisza)	04/12/2004	22,311
IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF	Fereydoon Kenar, Ezbaran & Sorkh Ruds Ab-Bandans	28/03/2003	5,427
JAMAICA	Palisadoes - Port Royal	22/04/2005	7,523
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	Jangdo Island High Moor	30/03/2005	9
LESOTHO	Lets'eng-la-Letsie	01/07/2004	434
LIBERIA	Lake Piso	02/07/2003	76,091
LUXEMBOURG	Vallée de la Haute-Sûre	24/03/2003	16,900
KENYA	Lake Elmenteita	05/09/2005	10,880

MADAGASCAR	Le Lac Alaotra: les zones humides et basin	09/09/2003	722,500
	Marais de Torotorofotsy avec leurs bassins versants	02/02/2005	9,993
	Parc de Tsarasaotra	09/05/2005	5
MALAYSIA	Pulau Kukup	31/01/2003	647
	Sungai Pulai	31/01/2003	9,126
	Tanjung Piai	31/01/2003	526
MALI	Delta Intérieur du Niger	01/02/2004	4,119,500
MARSHALL ISLANDS	Jaluit Atoll Conservation Area	13/07/2004	69,000
MEXICO	Parque Nacional Arrecifes de Xcalak	27/11/2003	17,949
	Cuencas y corales de la zona costera de Huatulco	27/11/2003	44,400
	Laguna de Tecocomulco	27/11/2003	1,769
	Parque Nacional Isla Contoy	27/11/2003	5,126
	Parque Nacional Isla Isabel	27/11/2003	94
	Parque Nacional Lagunas de Montebello	27/11/2003	6,022
	Playa Tortuguera Rancho Nuevo	27/11/2003	30
	Playa Tortuguera Tierra Colorada	27/11/2003	54
	Reserva Estatal El Palmar	27/11/2003	50,177
	Sian Ka'an	27/11/2003	652,193
	Áreas de Protección de Flora y Fauna de Nahá y Metzabok	02/02/2004	7,216
	Bala'an K'aax	02/02/2004	131,610
	Reserva de la Biosfera Ría Celestún	02/02/2004	81,482
	Reserva de la Biosfera Chamela-Cuixmala	02/02/2004	13,142
	Ciénegas de Lerma	02/02/2004	3,023
	La Mancha y El Llano	02/02/2004	1,414
	Laguna de Metztitlán	02/02/2004	2,937
	Laguna de Sayula	02/02/2004	16,800
	Laguna Ojo de Liebre	02/02/2004	36,600
	Laguna Playa Colorada-Santa María La Reforma	02/02/2004	53,140
	Laguna San Ignacio	02/02/2004	17,500
	Manglares y humedales de la Laguna de Sontecomapan	02/02/2004	8,921
	Parque Nacional Arrecife de Puerto Morelos	02/02/2004	9,066
	Parque Nacional Cañón del Sumidero	02/02/2004	21,789
	Islas Marietas	02/02/2004	1,357
	Parque Nacional Sistema Arrecifal Veracruzano	02/02/2004	52,238
	Playa Tortuguera Cahuitán	02/02/2004	65
	Playa Tortuguera Chenkán	02/02/2004	100
	Playa Tortuguera El Verde Camacho	02/02/2004	6,450
	Playón Mexiquillo	02/02/2004	67
	Playa Tortuguera X'cacel-X'cacelito	02/02/2004	362
	Presa Jalpan	02/02/2004	68
	Reserva de la Biosfera Banco Chinchorro	02/02/2004	144,360
	Reserva de la Biosfera Los Petenes	02/02/2004	282,857
	Sistema Lagunar Alvarado	02/02/2004	267,010
	Área de Protección de Flora y Fauna Laguna de Términos	02/02/2004	705,016
	Reserva de la Biosfera Archipiélago de Revillagigedo	02/02/2004	636,685
	Parque Nacional Bahía de Loreto	02/02/2004	206,581
	Isla San Pedro Mártir	02/02/2004	30,165
	Área de Protección de Flora y Fauna Yum Balam	02/02/2004	154,052
	Laguna de Yuriria	02/02/2004	15,020
	Laguna Madre	02/02/2004	307,894
	Sistema Lacustre Ejidos de Xochimilco y San Gregorio	02/02/2004	2,657
	Atlapulco		
	Laguna de Chichankanab	02/02/2004	1,999
	Humedales del Lago de Pátzcuaro	02/02/2005	707
	Laguna Costera El Caimán	02/02/2005	1,125
	Parque Nacional Arrecifes de Cozumel	02/02/2005	11,987
	Sistema de Lagunas Interdunarias de la Ciudad de Veracruz	02/02/2005	141
	Humedales de la Laguna La Popotera	05/06/2005	1,975
	Laguna de Zacapu	05/06/2005	40

MOLDOVA, REPUBLIC OF	Laguna de Zapotlán	05/06/2005	1,496
	Lower Dniester (Nistru de Jos)	20/08/2003	60,000
MONGOLIA	Lake Achit and its surrounding wetlands	22/03/2004	73,730
	Lake Buir and its surrounding wetlands	22/03/2004	104,000
	Lake Ganga and its surrounding wetlands	22/03/2004	3,280
	Lake Uvs and its surrounding wetlands	22/03/2004	585,000
MOROCCO	Lakes in the Khurkh-Khuiten river valley	22/03/2004	42,940
	Aguelmams Sidi Ali - Tifounassine	15/01/2005	600
	Archipel et dunes d'Essawira	15/01/2005	4,000
	Baie d'Ad-Dakhla	15/01/2005	40,000
	Barrage Al Massira	15/01/2005	14,000
	Barrage Mohammed V	15/01/2005	5,000
	Cap des Trois Fourches	15/01/2005	5,000
	Complexe de Sidi Moussa-Walidia	15/01/2005	10,000
	Complexe du bas Loukkos	15/01/2005	3,600
	Complexe du bas Tahaddart	15/01/2005	11,000
	Embouchure de l'oued Dr'a	15/01/2005	10,000
	Embouchure de la Moulouya	15/01/2005	3,000
	Embouchures des oueds Chbeyka-Al Wa'er	15/01/2005	8,000
	Lacs Isly-Tislite	15/01/2005	800
	Marais et côte du Plateau de Rmel	15/01/2005	1,300
	Moyenne Dr'a	15/01/2005	45,000
	Oasis du Tafilalet	15/01/2005	65,000
	Sebkha Bou Areg	15/01/2005	14,000
	Sebkha Zima	15/01/2005	760
	Zones humides de l'oued El Maleh	15/01/2005	1,200
Zones humides de Souss-Massa	15/01/2005	1,000	
MOZAMBIQUE	Marrromeu Complex	03/08/2004	1,300,000
MYANMAR	Moyingyi Wetland Wildlife Sanctuary	17/11/2004	256
NEPAL	Beeshazar and Associated Lakes	13/08/2003	3,200
	Ghodaghodi Lake Area	13/08/2003	2,563
NEW ZEALAND	Jagadishpur Reservoir	13/08/2003	225
	Manawatu river mouth and estuary	25/07/2005	200
NIGER	Dallol Maouri	26/04/2004	318,966
	Dallol Bosso	26/04/2004	376,162
	Zone Humide du Moyen Niger II	26/04/2004	65,850
	La mare de Dan Doutchi	16/09/2005	25,366
	La mare de Tabalak	16/09/2005	7,713
	La mare de Lassouri	16/09/2005	26,737
	Oasis du Kawar	16/09/2005	368,536
	PANAMA	Bahía de Panamá	20/10/2003
PARAGUAY	Laguna Chaco Lodge	20/10/2003	2,500
	Laguna Teniente Rojas Silva	14/07/2004	8,470
PERU	Bofedales y Laguna de Salinas	28/10/2003	17,657
	Laguna del Indio - Dique de los Españoles	28/10/2003	502
SAMOA	Lake Lanoto'o	10/07/2004	
SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO	Slano Kopovo	22/07/2004	976
SEYCHELLES	Port Launay Coastal Wetlands (Port Glaud Wetlands)	22/11/2004	121
SLOVAK REPUBLIC	Tisa River	04/12/2004	735
SPAIN	Complejo lagunar de La Albuera	20/12/2002	1,878
	Lago de Banyoles	20/12/2002	1,033
	Laguna de El Hito	20/12/2002	573
	Lagunas de puebla de Beleña	20/12/2002	191
SRI LANKA	Maduganga	11/12/2003	915
SUDAN	Dinder National Park (DNP)	07/01/2005	1,084,600
SWITZERLAND	Laubersmad-Salwidli	02/02/2005	1,376
	Rhonegletschervorfeld	02/02/2005	317
	Vadret da Roseg	02/02/2005	383

TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF	Rufiji-Mafia-Kilwa Marine Ramsar Site	29/10/2004	596,908
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	Buccoo Reef / Bon Accord Lagoon Complex	08/07/2005	1,287
UGANDA	Caroni Swamp	08/07/2005	8,398
UKRAINE	Lake Nabugabo wetland system	11/02/2004	22,000
	Aquatic-cliff complex of Cape Kazantyp	29/07/2004	251
	Aquatic-cliff complex of Karadag	29/07/2004	224
	Aquatic-coastal complex of Cape Opuk	29/07/2004	775
	Bakotska Bay	29/07/2004	1,590
	Big Chapelsk Depression	29/07/2004	2,359
	Desna River Floodplains	29/07/2004	4,270
	Dnipro-Oril Floodplains	29/07/2004	2,560
	Lake Synevyr	29/07/2004	29
	Lower Smotrych River	29/07/2004	1,480
	Perebrody Peatlands	29/07/2004	12,718
	Polissia Mires	29/07/2004	2,145
UNITED KINGDOM	Akrotiri	20/03/2003	2,171
	Les Écrehous & Les Dirouilles, Jersey	02/02/2005	5,459
	Les Minquiers, Jersey	02/02/2005	9,575
	Les Pierres de Lecq (the Paternosters), Jersey	02/02/2005	512
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	Quivira National Wildlife Refuge	02/12/2002	8,958
	Grassland Ecological Area	02/02/2005	65,000
	Tijuana River National Estuarine Research Reserve (TRNERR)	02/02/2005	1,021
URUGUAY	Kawainui and Hamakua Marsh Complex	02/02/2005	414
	Esteros de Farrapos e Islas del Río Uruguay	10/12/2004	17,496

Annex 2

List of Ramsar sites where the original area figure has been changed since COP8 for reasons of extension, GIS precision, correction or rounding adjustment

Country	Site	Ramsar Site No.	Date of Designation	Date of update	Reason for area change	Original area (ha)	Revised area (ha)
ALGERIA	Réserve Intégrale du Lac Oubeïra	280	Nov 1983	June 2003	Extension	2,200	3,160
	La Réserve Naturelle du Lac des Oiseaux	975	March 1999	June 2003	Extension	70	120
BANGLADESH	Sundarbans Reserved Forest	560	May 1992	May 2003	Precision	596,000	601,700
BULGARIA	Atanasovsko Lake	292	Nov 1984	Nov 2002	Extension	1,050	1,404
ESTONIA	Matsalu Nature Reserve	104	March 1994	April 2003	Correction	48,640	48,610
FINLAND	Porvoonjoki estuary-Stensböle	8	May 1974	July 2005	Reduction	1,330	958
	Söderskär and Langören archipelago	3	May 1974	July 2005	Reduction	20,438	18,219
MOROCCO	Aspskär archipelago	2	May 1974	July 2005	Correction	731	728
	Merja Zerga	206	June 1980	Jan 2005	Precision	7,000	7,300
	Merja Sidi Boughaba	207	June 1980	Jan 2005	Precision	600	650
	Lac d'Afennourir	208	June 1980	Jan 2005	Extension	250	800
SEYCHELLES	Baie de Khnifiss	209	June 1980	Jan 2005	Extension	6,500	20,000
	Port Launay Coastal Wetlands (Port Glaud Wetlands)	1432	Nov 2004	March 2005	Correction ¹	29	120
SWITZERLAND	Kaltbrunner Riet	509	Nov 1990	Nov 2004	Extension	150	157
	Bolle di Magadino	231	Feb 1982	March 2004	Correction	661	662
	Klingnauer Stausee	507	Nov 1990	March 2004	Correction	355	363
	Niederried Stausee	508	Nov 1990	March 2004	Correction	303	297
	Rive sud du lac de Neuchâtel	505	Nov 1990	March 2004	Correction	3,063	1,705
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	Everglades National Park	374	June 1987	May 2005	Extension	566,143	610,497

¹The original area was that provided by the Seychelles upon their accession to the Convention, and was corrected during the Secretariat's processing of the Ramsar Information Sheet for the site when it was subsequently received.

Annex 3a

List of Ramsar sites in which human-induced negative changes have occurred, are occurring or are likely to occur (Article 3.2), as indicated in COP9 National Reports (Strategic Plan action 11.2.4)

Note. At the time of preparation of this Annex, COP9 National Reports had not yet been received from Australia, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Chad, Comoros, Cuba, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Ireland, Japan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Monaco, Mongolia, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Togo, Uruguay, Uzbekistan.

Country	Sites
Austria	Donau-March-Auen
Belarus	Osveya
Belgium	Blankaart; Ijzer
Bolivia	Pantanal Boliviano; Lagos Poopó y Uru Uru
Brazil	PN Lagoa de Peixe; RPPN del SESC Pantanal; Baixada Maranhense
China	Zhalong; Eerduosi
Costa Rica	Isla del Coco; Palo Verde
Finland	Coastal Ramsar sites and agricultural Ramsar sites (no specific sites named)
I.R. Iran	Shadegan
The FYR of Macedonia	Lake Prespa
Gambia	Baobolon Wetland Reserve
Germany	Mühlenberger Loch
Hungary	Kis-Balaton
Kenya	Lakes Nakuru and Naivasha
Liberia	Lake Piso
Norway	Presterødkilen/Ilene; Kurefjorden
Peru	RN Salinas y Aguada Blanca; Lago Titicaca
Republic of Korea	Mt. Daeam high moor
Republic of Moldova	Lower Prut Lakes
Romania	Danube Delta
Russian Federation	Volga Delta
Slovenia	Škocjan Caves
Slovak Republic	Sur, Senne – fishponds, Turiec wetlands, Danube floodplains RSs. Morava River floodplain; Orava River Ramsar sites
Tunisia	Parc National d'Ichkeul
Ukraine	Kyliiske Mouth
United Kingdom	63 UK Ramsar sites (For 28 of these sites, appropriate action is in place. At

Country	Sites
	the remaining 35 sites the ecological factor(s) is/are not currently being managed, managed effectively, or the regulatory regime appears to have been ineffective so far.)
USA	Everglades National Park
Zambia	Kafue Flats

Under Action 11.2.4 and related actions, the Parties have reported that positive changes to ecological character have occurred in the following Ramsar sites:

Country	Sites
Belarus	3 sites (names not provided)
Cyprus	Larnaca Salt Lake.
Denmark	Ringkøbing Fjord
Hungary	Kardoskút; Biharugra Fishponds; Hortobágy
Iceland	Myvatn
I.R. Iran	Miankaleh Peninsula, Gorgan Bay and Lapoo-Zaghmarz Ab-bandan; Hamun-e-Saberi & Hamun-e-Helmand; Anzali Mordab (Talab) complex; Lake Urmia [or Orumiyeh]
Lebanon	Ammiq Wetlands; Tyre Beach
Mauritius	Rivulet Terre Rouge Estuary Bird Sanctuary
Poland	Jeziro Siedmiu Wysp; Slonsk Reserve
Romania	Danube Delta
Turkey	Lake Kus (Manyas); Sultan Sazligi
Uganda	Lake George

The following Parties in their COP9 National Reports reported that changes to ecological character of Ramsar sites have occurred, but provided no further information: Argentina, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Indonesia, Italy, Jamaica, Madagascar, Morocco, Namibia, Portugal, Senegal, Trinidad & Tobago, Venezuela.

Annex 3b

List of Ramsar sites for which, since COP8, first reports of human-induced negative changes having occurred, is occurring or is likely to occur (Article 3.2) were received by the Secretariat from third parties

Country	Sites
Albania	Butrint
Argentina	SR Parque Nacional Laguna Blanca
Australia	Moreton Bay
Austria	Lafnitztal; Untere Lobau
Belgium	Marais d'Harchies
Bulgaria	Belene Islands Complex
Chile	Santuario Carlos Anwandter
Costa Rica	Caño Negro
Croatia	Crna Mlaka; Delta Neretve; Kopacki Rit
France	Etangs de la Petite Woëvre ; Camargue; La Petite Camargue; Rives du Lac Léman
Georgia	Ispani II Marshes
Hungary	Lake Balaton
India	East Calcutta Wetlands; Kolleru Lake; Keoladeo National Park; Sasthamkotta Lake
Iceland	Myvatn-Laca region; Thjörðsarver
Ireland	Killala Bay/Moy Estuary
Italy	Stagno di Cagliari; Stagno di Molentargius; Torbiere d'Iseo
Kenya	Lake Naivasha
Kyrgyz Republic	Isyk-Kul State Reserve with the Lake Isyk-Kul
Malaysia	Pulau Kukup; Sungai Pulai; Tanjung Piai
Mauritania	Banc d'Arguin; Parc National du Diawling
Netherlands	Bargerveen; Waddenzee Ramsar sites
Niger	Parc national du "W"
Norway	Froan Nature Reserve & Landscape Protection Area; Ilene & Pesterödkilen; Kurefjorden
Poland	Biebrza National Park
Portugal	Ria Formosa
Republic of Moldova	Lower Prut Lakes
Romania	Small Island of Braila
Russian Federation	Kurgalsky Peninsula
Serbia and Montenegro	Skadarsko Jezero
Slovenia	Secoveljske soline
South Africa	Verloren Valei; Wilderness Lakes
Spain	Albufera de Valencia; Delta del Ebro; Mar Menor; Pantano de El Hondo; S'Albufera de Mallorca; Txingudi
Sweden	Umeålv delta
Switzerland	Fanel et Chablais de Cudrefin; Les Grangettes
Turkey	Gediz Delta; Göksu Deltasi
Ukraine	Kartal Lake; Kugurlui Lake; Kyliiske Mouth
United Kingdom	Chesil Beach & The Fleet; Dengie (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 1); Lewis Peatlands; Solent and Southampton Water; South West London Waterbodies; Thames Estuary and Marshes; The Swale

USA	Tijuana River National Estuarine Research Reserve
-----	---