

Jurisdiction and Law	Jersey - Conservation of Wildlife (Jersey) Law 2000	Isle of Man - Wildlife Act 1990	UK - Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981	Northern Ireland- The Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985	Scotland - Nature Conservation Act 2004 (Scottish Biodiversity List)
Source of criteria summary	This description and criteria has been taken from paragraph titled Criteria in the linked word document.	The criterion list was sourced from emails to Isle of Man Government - Richard Selman, Senior Biodiversity Officer	The criteria listed below come from the Fifth Quinquennial Review of Schedules 5 & 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 - Annex 1	The criteria list used for the purpose of this spreadsheet came from a review of the Wildlife (NI) Order 1985 carried out in 2008. The criteria that are listed are broken down into the schedules e.g. Schedule 1 - Birds which are specially protected at all times. It deals with different criteria under each animal grouping - birds, plants and "animals"	This criteria list comes from the Scottish Biodiversity List - criteria for selection. This was created due to a stipulation in the Nature Conservation Act 2004. The Scottish Biodiversity List is a list of animals, plants and habitats that Scottish Ministers consider to be of principal importance for biodiversity conservation in Scotland. It was published in 2005 to satisfy the requirement under Section 2(4) of The Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004.
Link to list of criteria	System file	System file	http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/consultation_085QRpublicconsultationMarchfinal.pdf	System file- NI review, the wildlife order- criteria included 2008	http://www.snh.gov.uk/docs/B713652.pdf
Description of criteria - exact wording from linked document	The following set of criteria has been developed which attempts to take into account the U.K. criteria and to make provision for local conditions. These criteria can only be guidelines and the tables produced are the result of applying the criteria to a list of species produced in consultation with the Société.	The following eligibility criteria may be used for terrestrial species. Marine species selection will require different and separate criteria. Eligibility of terrestrial species under these criteria does not assure a recommendation for listing. Decisions to include on schedules will be made from the eligible species, on the basis of the criteria which follow.	JNCC staff have reviewed all species currently listed on Schedules 5 & 8 to check that they are still taxonomically valid and endangered or likely to become endangered. JNCC staff have also checked currently available UK BAP priority actions to identify those containing proposed legal protection measures and have assessed these against the criteria for listing on the Schedules, given at ANNEX 1 (approved by the Joint Committee in 2005).	(From link above pg 10) Revisions to Schedules 31. The Department has also recognised the need to ensure that decisions about adding or deleting species from the Schedules have an underlying rationale that is scientifically and logically robust. Annex 1 gives detail of the Department's proposals for updating the schedules and also provides the rationale behind the decisions to include each species on the various Schedules.	The criteria proposed to develop a Scottish list of species and habitats or principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity are summarised, together with the key reasons that have led to their selection.
Red List etc Status	World status - species listed by the IUCN or other sources as globally threatened. UK status - species listed in the British red data book or Biodiversity Steering Group short, middle or long lists. France status - species listed in the French red data book.	3(b) INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS International obligations apply to a taxon: i) which is naturally resident and listed on Appendices I, II or III of the Bern Convention, Annexes II, IV or V of the EC Habitats and Species Directive; Annex 1 of the EC Birds Directive, or Appendix I of the Bonn Convention (unless derogations are in force); or ii) endemic to the British Isles and included in a British or Irish Red List or a Red List drawn up under the revised IUCN criteria	1.1(i) There is an international obligation to afford to the species legal protection. 2B(ii) occur as a vagrant in GB and require international protection. 2D(i) It is included in a JNCC approved British Red Data Book as <i>Extinct</i> , <i>Endangered</i> or <i>Vulnerable</i> (or in Red Lists drawn up using the recently revised IUCN criteria, as <i>Extinct in the Wild</i> , <i>Critically Endangered</i> , <i>Endangered</i> or <i>Vulnerable</i>). 2D International obligations apply to a taxon which is: (vi) naturally resident and listed on Appendices I, II, III of the Bern Convention; Annexes II, IV or V of the EC Habitats and Species Directive; Appendix I of the Bonn Convention (unless derogations are in force); and / or (vii) endemic to GB and included in a JNCC approved British Red List.	Schedule 2 - birds which may be killed or taken outside the close season. This list includes birds which are traditionally hunted outside the close season in Northern Ireland, whose conservation status is not endangered by the numbers killed as a result of being hunted and are listed on Annex 2 of the European Wild Birds Directive. Schedule 8 - Plants which are protected. 4. A UK priority species.	S1. All UK priority species are present in Scotland. S2. Species for which Scotland, through the UK, has international obligations to safeguard species.
Native		1 (a) <i>Generally, only native (including re-established) taxa to be considered for inclusion on protected schedules. Taxa introduced or thought to be introduced to the Isle of Man by man could be considered exceptionally</i>	2. Guidelines for recommending species for scheduling Eligibility criteria. A. Generally, only native (including re-established) taxa are to be considered.		S6a: All species that are endemic to Scotland
Declining / Rare	Local decline rate - Rapidly declining >50% decline in range / numbers in last 25 years. Declining 25-50% decline in range / numbers in last 25 years. Local rarity Rare - currently occurs in 1-5 squares. Scarce - currently occurs in 6-15 squares. Common - currently occurs in 16 squares or more. (as in geographic range below)	3 a) (iv) It is rapidly declining in population, number of localities occupied or range, either in Manx territory or in Great Britain and the Isle of Man. Indicative would be at least 50% decline observed, estimated inferred or suspected in the last 20 years, or a decline of at least 50% projected, inferred or suspected to be likely in the near future. The decline must transcend normal fluctuations. Severe historical decline (1800 to 2003) will also be considered where this has been accepted by national experts.	2. Guidelines for recommending species for scheduling Eligibility criteria. D(iv) is rapidly declining in population, no. of localities occupied or range. Indicative would be at least 50% decline observed, estimated inferred or suspected in the last 20 years, or a decline of at least 50% projected, inferred or suspected to be likely in the near future. The decline must transcend normal fluctuations.	Schedule 5 - Animals which are protected at all times. 1. Animals which are rare or declining in abundance. Schedule 8 - plants which are protected. 1. Extreme rarity. 3. Plants which are rare and of which we have a high proportion of the British Isles of European population growing in Northern Ireland.	S3. All species defined as nationally rare at a GB or UK level which are present in Scotland. S5. Species present in Scotland for which a decline of 25% or more in abundance or range, (defined by number of sites where appropriate) has occurred in Scotland over the last 25 years or other appropriate time period.
Geographic range / Extent of occurrence	Local rarity Rare - currently occurs in 1-5 squares. Scarce - currently occurs in 6-15 squares. Common - currently occurs in 16 squares or more.	3 a) (ii) It has been well searched for but is known from three sites or fewer on the Isle of Man. 3 b) (ii) believed extinct in Manx territory as a breeding species, but in the process of re-establishment; or iv) believed extinct in Manx territory, but with the possibility that it could become re-established naturally; or v) an irregular breeder in Manx territory.	2. Guidelines for recommending species for scheduling Eligibility criteria. D(ii) known only from a single locality and well searched for. 2B (ii) occur as a vagrant in GB and require international protection.	Schedule 1 - Birds which are specially protected at all times. 3. Birds whose range is expanding elsewhere in Britain and Ireland which may be expected to breed in Northern Ireland in the future. 4. Birds of which a significant proportion of the UK or European breeding population occurs in Northern Ireland. Schedule 8 - plants which are protected. 2. Known to exist at no more than 5 locations in Northern Ireland.	S4. Species with populations present (resident, wintering or breeding) in 5 or fewer ten km squares OR sites in Scotland.
Population size		1 a) (iii) the natural range reaches the British Isles or the north west coast of Europe (i.e. continental distribution extends to the Atlantic coast of France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Germany or Scandinavia; for marine taxa, the distribution includes the north west Atlantic area). 3 b) (iii) for which the Isle of Man has a particular international responsibility due to the scarcity or restricted range of a species abroad, though perhaps common on the Isle of Man. 1 b) (v) an irregular breeder in Manx territory.	2B (iii) The taxon must be believed to be extinct in GB as a breeding species but in process of re-establishment or (iv) be believed extinct in GB but with the possibility that it could become re-established naturally.	Schedule 1 - Birds which are specially protected at all times. 4. Birds of which a significant proportion of the UK or European breeding population occurs in Northern Ireland. Schedule 8 - plants which are protected. 3. Plants which are rare and of which we have a high proportion of the British Isles or European population growing in Northern Ireland.	
Extinction probability / threat	Local threat	3 a) (iii) It is confined to a particularly threatened habitat. The extent or quality of the habitat is being significantly reduced or is likely to become significantly reduced, thus threatening the survival of the organism. 3 b) (v) It is endangered, or likely to become endangered through being targeted (on the island) for exploitation or killing for commercial reasons and/or through being particularly attractive to collectors.	Confined to a particularly threatened habitat. Or habitat likely to become threatened. targeted for exploitation. Possibility to become re-established. 1.1 (i) An animal or plant is in danger of extinction in Great Britain, or is likely to become so endangered unless conservation measures are taken, and legal protection is likely to improve its chances of survival. 1.2 Scheduling is considered to be particularly appropriate where there is a need to: (iii) protect an animal or plant species from direct human pressure such as persecution, collection or trade.	Schedule 1 - Birds which are specially protected at all times. 6. Birds which have a history of persecution or which are likely to be persecuted. 7. Birds which are particularly sensitive to disturbance. Schedule 5 - animals which are protected at all times. Animals with a history of persecution or likely to be persecuted. Schedule 8 - Plants which are protected. 5. Representative of a group of threatened species.	
Established in the wild		1 b) (i) The taxon must be established in the wild in Manx territory (to the 12 mile limit).	2. Guidelines for recommending species for scheduling Eligibility criteria. 2B (i) Established in the wild in GB.	Schedule 1 - Birds which are specially protected at all times. 2. Birds which breed irregularly or regularly but locally in Ireland.	
Confusable species		Confusable Species - where a protected spp is easily confused with other species those other species may be considered eligible for listing as protected spp			
Invasive species				Schedule 9 (concerns invasive species.) includes species that are established in the wild which do not occur naturally in Northern Ireland. The species have been listed for the following reasons:- 1. Predators of native species. 2. Competitor with native species. 3. Interbreeds with native species. 4. General pest species.	
		Decision criteria	Decision criteria		
		An animal or plant taxon would be nominated <u>only if scheduling has the potential to afford significant benefit to it</u> , thus helping to arrest a decline or to facilitate an increase in population size, number of localities occupied or range. Potential benefits to be gained from scheduling are:	An animal or plant taxon would be recommended for listing on the relevant Schedule only if scheduling has the potential to afford significant benefit to it, thus helping to arrest a decline or to facilitate an increase in population size, number of localities occupied or range.		
		1. protection of animals and birds at risk from persecution or other intentional killing or injuring	i. protection of animals at risk from persecution or other intentional killing or injuring;		
		2. protection of animals, birds or plants from collecting, where this is a problem or is likely to become one	ii. protection of animals or plants from collecting, where this is a problem or is likely to become one;		
		3. protection of structures or places which animals use for shelter or protection (including breeding sites or other essential elements of the habitat)	iii. protection of structures or places which animals use for shelter or protection (including breeding sites or other essential elements of the habitat);		
		4. protection of animals and birds from intentional disturbance	iv. protection of animals from intentional or reckless disturbance;		
		5. protection of plants from intentional damage or destruction	v. protection of plants from intentional damage or destruction;		
		6. protection of animals, birds or plants from currently or potentially damaging trade, or other forms of exploitation	vi. protection of animals or plants from currently or potentially damaging trade, or other forms of exploitation.		
		7. protection of birds from disturbance at the nest.			
Subspecies		Sub species can be considered if clearly recognisable.	Sub species can be considered if clearly recognisable and are geographically or ecologically distinct.		S6b: Any sub-species or race, that is widely recognised and accepted by the scientific (or other relevant community) and that is endemic to Scotland, if it also meets one of the other criteria.
Taxonomy		The taxonomic status of the organism must be well authenticated	2 C The taxonomic status of the organism must be well authenticated. Taxa below the species level could be considered, providing they are: (i) clearly recognisable (i.e. morphologically distinct), and (ii) geographically or ecologically distinct.		
Exclusion					E1: Escaped or introduced species that are not known historically to be naturally occurring in Scotland should be excluded from the list unless they are of recognised conservation value.