

The Egyptian vulture: a threatened species

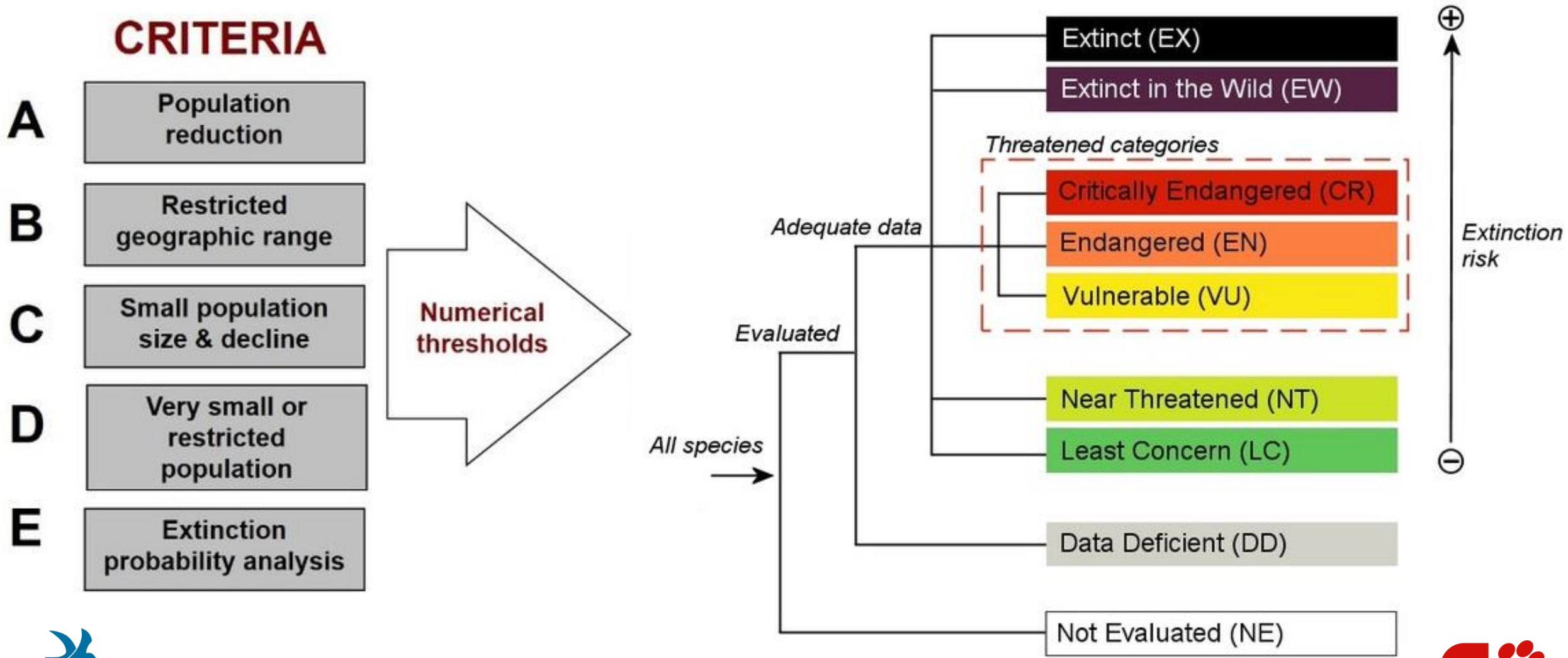
Global and European status



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IUCN Red List categories and criteria



Global distribution



Global status

CRITERIA

A

Population
reduction

Extent of Occurrence (breeding/resident)

- 58,000,000 km²

B

Restricted
geographic range

Population size (mature individuals)

- 12,400–36,000

C

Small population
size & decline

Generation length (estimated)

- 13.4 years

D

Very small or
restricted
population

Population trend (three generations)

- Decrease 50–80%

E

Extinction
probability analysis

Global status

Criteria

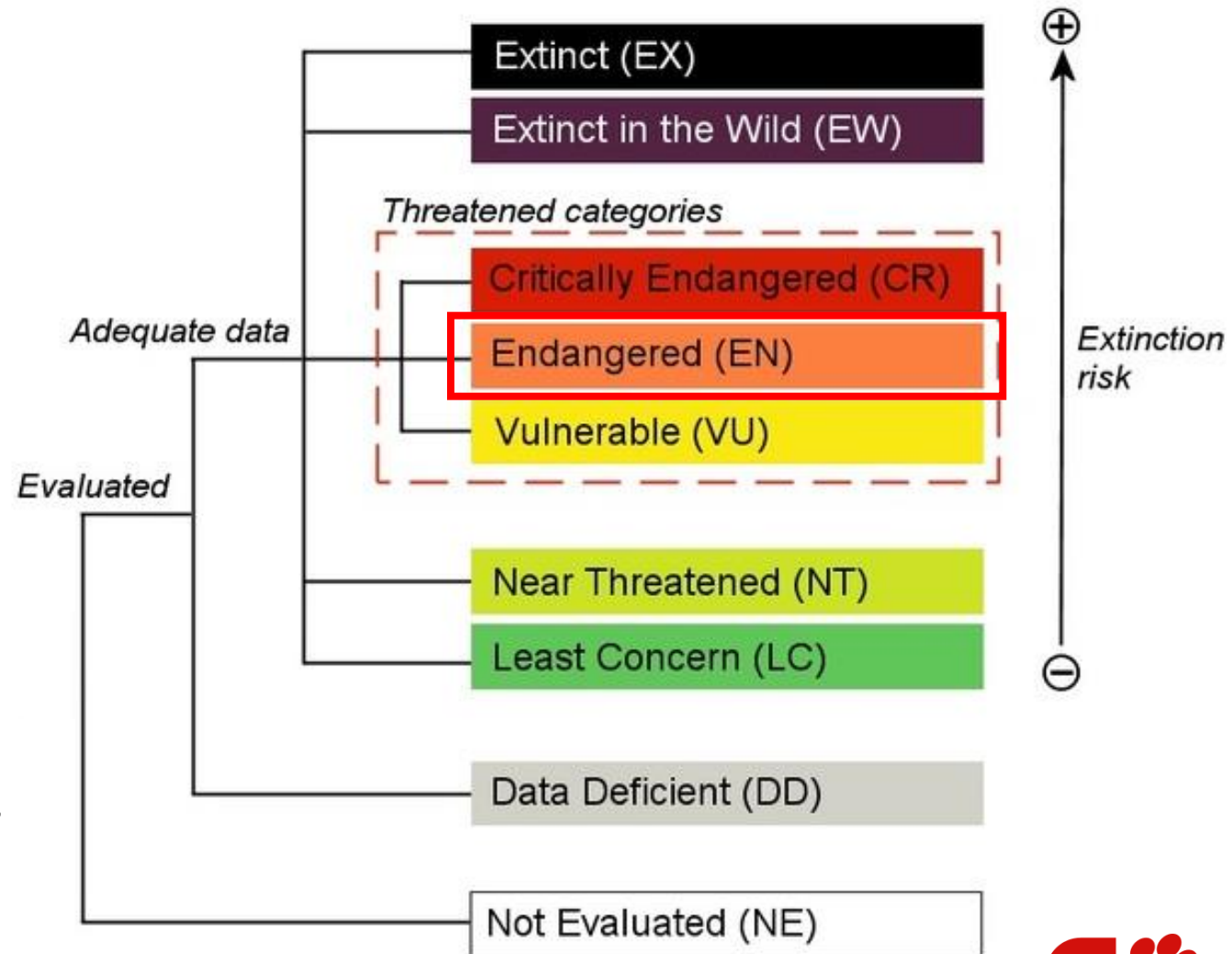
- A2abcde+3bcde+4abcde

Category

- Endangered

Rationale

“This long-lived species qualifies as Endangered owing to a recent and extremely rapid population decline in India, presumably resulting from poisoning by the veterinary drug diclofenac, combined with severe long-term declines in Europe and West Africa, plus continuing declines in much of the rest of Africa.”



Global Red List history

Year	Category	Criteria
2021	Endangered	A2abcde+3bcde+4abcde
2019	Endangered	A2bcde+3bcde
2016	Endangered	A2bcde+3bcde
2014	Endangered	A2bcde+3bcde+4bcde
2012	Endangered	A2bcde+3bcde+4bcde
2008	Endangered	A2b,c,d,e; A3b,c,d,e; A4b,c,d,e
2007	Endangered	
2004	Least Concern	Next global reassessment: 2025–2029
2000	Lower Risk/Least Concern	
1994	Lower Risk/Least Concern	
1988	Lower Risk/Least Concern	

European population

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Results from reporting under the nature directives 2013-2018

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European Red List of Birds 2021

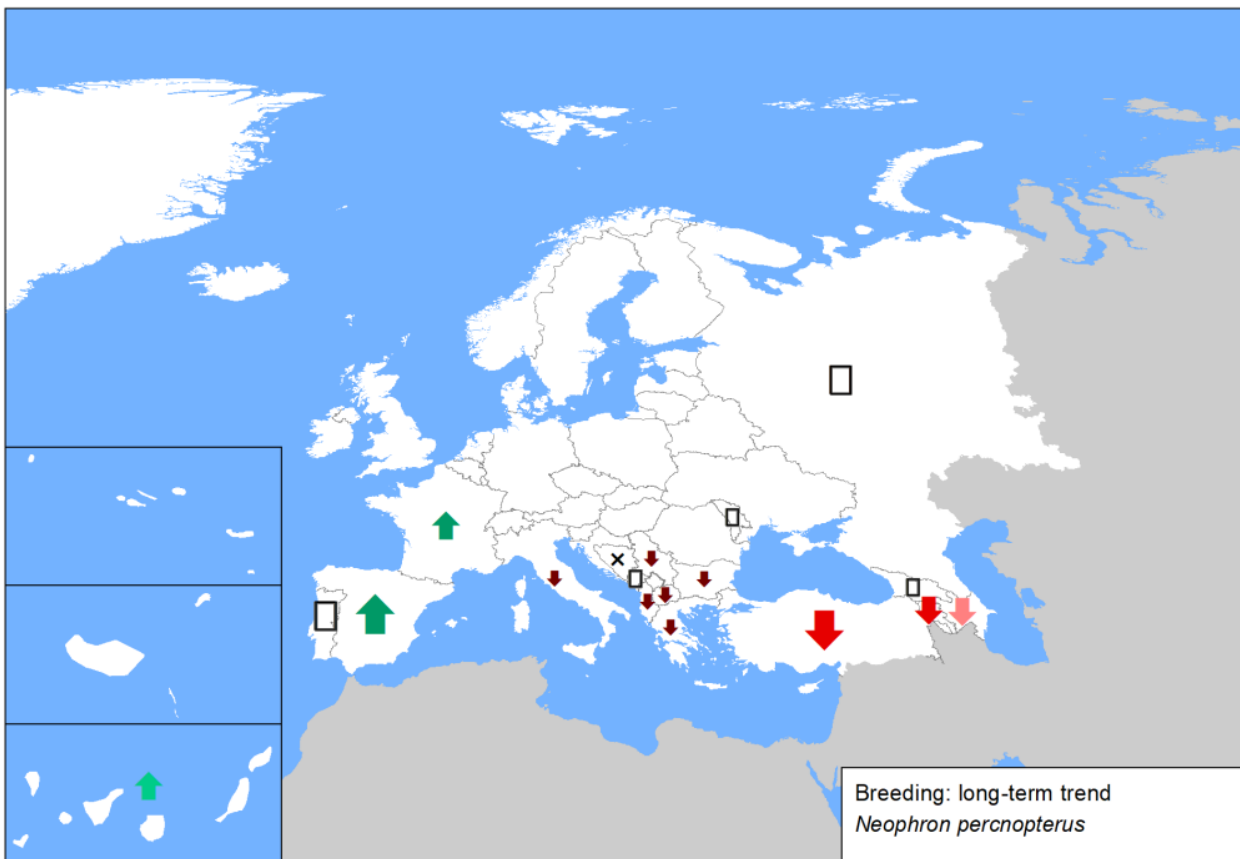
Compiled by BirdLife International



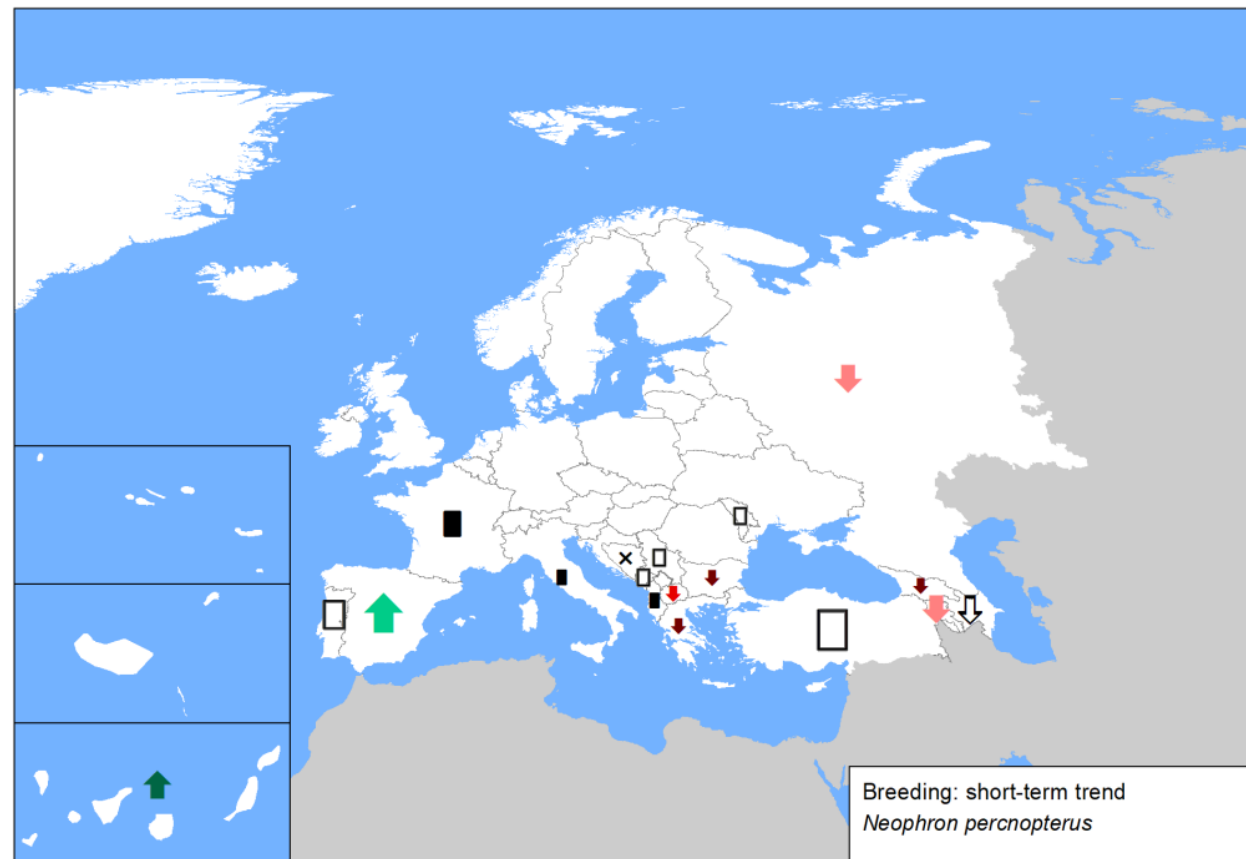
Country (or territory) ²	Population estimate			
	Size (pairs) ³	Europe (%)	Year(s)	Method ⁴
Albania	5–9	<1	2007-2018	partial
Armenia	34–41	1	2013-2018	complete
Azerbaijan	100–300	5	1996-2000	complete
Bosnia & HG		<1	2015-2018	
Bulgaria	24	<1	2013-2018	complete
France	80–90	2	2013-2017	complete
Georgia	30–32	<1	2018-2019	complete
Greece	5–12	<1	2013-2018	partial
Italy	8–10	<1	2016	expert
North Macedonia	14–16	<1	2019	expert
Moldova		<1	2014-2017	
Montenegro	0	<1	2002-2012	expert
Portugal	45–90	2	2018	partial
Russia	150–200	5	2008-2018	partial
Serbia	0	<1	2013-2018	deficient
Spain	1400–1600	40	2013-2018	complete
ES: Canary Is	70–80	2	2018-2018	complete
Turkey	1000–2000	40	2013-2019	complete
EU28	1700–1900	51		
Europe	3000–4500	100		

European trends

Long-term trend (c. 1980–2018)



Short-term trend (c. 2007–2018)



European status

CRITERIA

A

Population
reduction

B

Restricted
geographic range

C

Small population
size & decline

D

Very small or
restricted
population

E

Extinction
probability analysis

Extent of Occurrence (breeding/resident)

- 1,420,000 km²

Population size (mature individuals)

- 6,100–9,000

Generation length (estimated)

- 13.4 years

Population trend (three generations)

- Decrease >10%

European status

Criteria

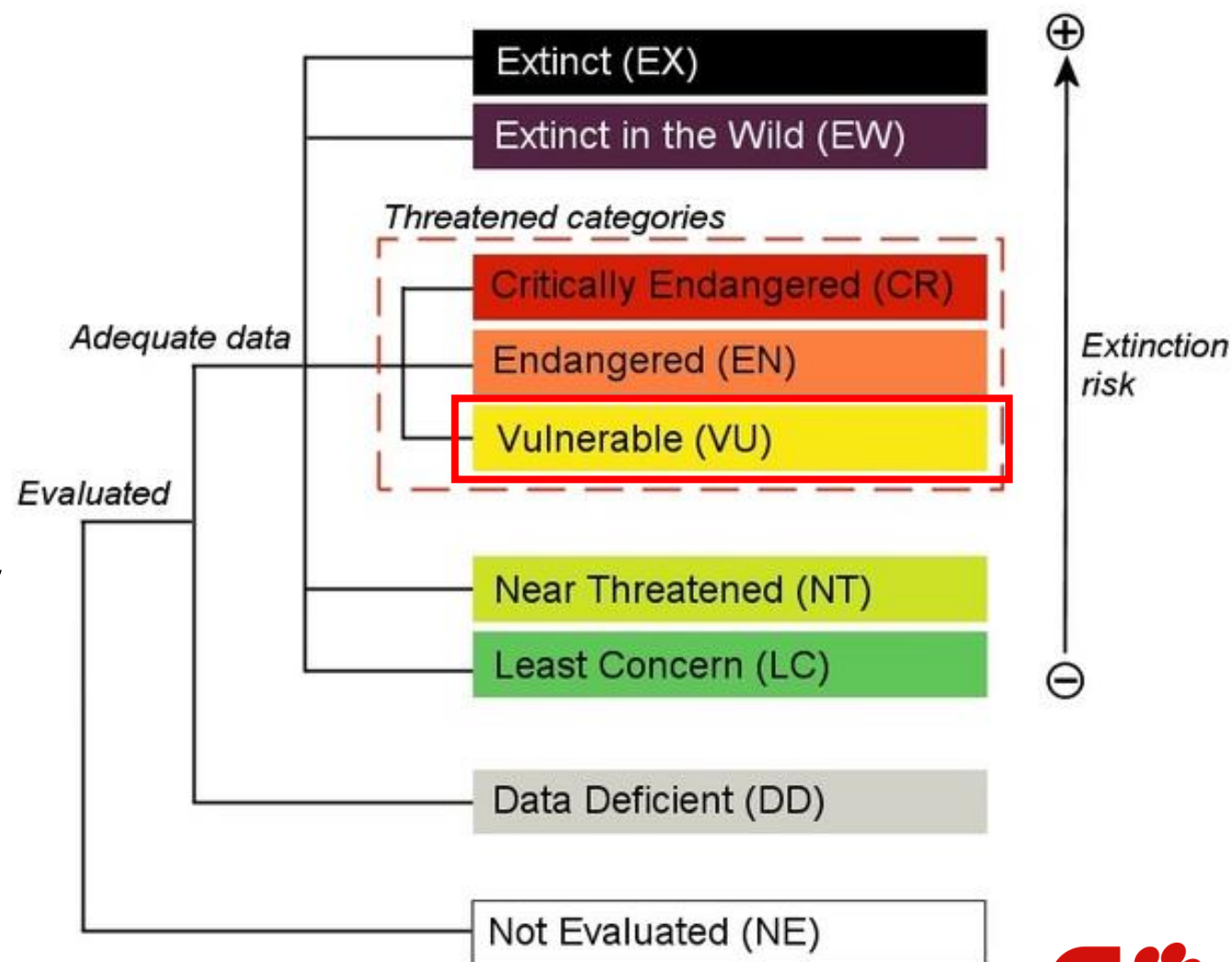
- C1

Category

- Vulnerable

Rationale

In Europe, this species has a large range and so does not approach the thresholds for Criteria B or D2. Although its population appears to be decreasing, the decline is not thought sufficiently rapid to approach the thresholds for Criterion A. However, the population size is small (<10,000 mature individuals) and believed to be declining by >10% over three generations. It therefore qualifies as Vulnerable under Criterion C1.



European Red List history

Year	Category	Criteria
1994	Endangered	Large decline, <10,000 pairs
2004	Endangered	A2b
2015	Endangered	A2abcde+3bcde+4abcde
2021	Vulnerable	C1

- Recent abatement of declines in some countries, and ongoing recoveries in other countries, means the overall rate of population decline has slowed.
- But the species is still declining overall, especially in SE Europe and Caucasus, where much better monitoring of population sizes and trends is needed.
- Its European population is probably smaller now than at any time in history.

Next European reassessment:
2026–2027