

Annex I

Summary of the Five Criteria (A–E) Used to Evaluate if a Taxon Belongs in an IUCN Red List Threatened Category (Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable)*

A. POPULATION SIZE REDUCTION. POPULATION REDUCTION (MEASURED OVER THE LONGER OF 10 YEARS OR 3 GENERATIONS) BASED ON ANY OF A1 TO A4				
		Critically Endangered	Endangered	Vulnerable
A1		≥90%	≥70%	≥50%
A2, A3 & A4		≥80%	≥50%	≥30%
A1	Population reduction observed, estimated, inferred, or suspected in the past where the causes of the reduction are clearly reversible AND understood AND have ceased.	} based on any of the following:	(a) direct observation [except A3]	(b) an index of abundance appropriate to the taxon
A2	Population reduction observed, estimated, inferred, or suspected in the past where the causes of reduction may not have ceased OR may not be understood OR may not be reversible.			
A3	Population reduction projected, inferred or suspected to be met in the future (up to a maximum of 100 years). [(a) cannot be used for A3]			
A4	An observed, estimated, inferred, projected or suspected population reduction where the time period must include both the past and the future (up to a max. of 100 years in future), and where the causes of reduction may not have ceased OR may not be understood OR may not be reversible.			
B. GEOGRAPHIC RANGE IN THE FORM OF EITHER B1 (EXTENT OF OCCURRENCE) AND/OR B2 (AREA OF OCCUPANCY)				
		Critically Endangered	Endangered	Vulnerable
B1	Extent of occurrence (EOO)	≥90%	≥70%	≥50%
B2	Area of occupancy (AOO)	≥80%	≥50%	≥30%
AND at least 2 of the following 3 conditions:				
(a)	Severely fragmented OR Number of locations	=1	≤5	≤10
(b)	Continuing decline observed, estimated, inferred or projected in any of: (i) extent of occurrence; (ii) area of occupancy; (iii) area, extent and/or quality of habitat; (iv) number of locations or subpopulations; (v) number of mature individuals			
(c)	Extreme fluctuations in any of: (i) extent of occurrence; (ii) area of occupancy; (iii) number of locations or subpopulations; (iv) number of mature individuals			

C. SMALL POPULATION SIZE AND DECLINE

		Critically Endangered	Endangered	Vulnerable
Number of mature individuals		<250	<2,500	<10,000
AND at least one of C1 or C2:				
C1	An observed, estimated or projected continuing decline of at least (up to a max. of 100 years in future):	25% in 3 years or 1 generation (whichever is longer)	20% in 5 years or 2 generations (whichever is longer)	10% in 10 years or 3 generations (whichever is longer)
C2	An observed, estimated, projected or inferred continuing decline AND at least 1 of the following 3 conditions:			
(a)	(i) Number of mature individuals in each subpopulation:	≤50	≤250	≤1,000
	(ii) % of mature individuals in one subpopulation =	90–100%	95–100%	100%
(b)	Extreme fluctuations in the number of mature individuals			

D. VERY SMALL OR RESTRICTED POPULATION

		Critically Endangered	Endangered	Vulnerable
Number of mature individuals		<50	<250	<1,000
D1	<i>Only applies to the VU category</i> Restricted area of occupancy or number of locations with a plausible future threat that could drive the taxon to CR or EX in a very short time.	–	–	D2. typically: AOO <20 km ² or number of locations ≤5

E. QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS

		Critically Endangered	Endangered	Vulnerable
Indicating the probability of extinction in the wild to be:		≥50% in 10 years or 3 generations, whichever is longer (100 years max.)	≥20% in 20 years or 5 generations, whichever is longer (100 years max.)	≥10% in 100 years

Note: * Use of this summary sheet requires full understanding of the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria and Guidelines for Using the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria. Please refer to both documents for explanations of terms and concepts used here.

Source: IUCN (2012, pp. 28–9)