

 <p>Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels</p>	<p><b>Tenth Meeting of the Advisory Committee</b> <i>Wellington, New Zealand, 11 - 15 September 2017</i></p> <p><b>2017 Implementation Report – United Kingdom</b></p> <p><b><i>United Kingdom</i></b></p>
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## Report - MoP-6 (2018)

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### Implementation Report for the Meeting of Parties - MoP-6 (2018)

**Submitted by** - United Kingdom

**Coverage of report** - United Kingdom

#### 1. Overview of implementation of Agreement and Action Plan

- 1.1 Has action been taken to implement the decisions of previous MoPs? (For list of current Resolutions see <http://www.acap.aq/en/documents/resolutions>) Yes
- In order to meet the obligations of ACAP in a co-ordinated and effective manner, the UK and its South Atlantic Overseas Territories (SAOTs) have funded an ACAP co-ordination project, including the establishment of a co-ordinator post, for the UK and its SAOTs since March 2008. This post is funded by a number of UK and UKOT government organisations, including Defra, the Government of South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands (GSGSSI), Falkland Islands Government (FIG), the UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office (British Antarctic Territory), and the Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC). The ACAP co-ordination project was developed to ensure coherence of action between the UKOTs, to assist with the planning and implementation of ACAP-related work (particularly in the territories with limited internal capacity), to take responsibility for reporting requirements, and to lead on critical seabird bycatch mitigation work, both within OT waters, and importantly, in international fisheries fora. The ACAP co-ordination project has been successful to date, and has

contributed significantly towards a unified and effective approach to implementing ACAP in the South Atlantic. Not only has it facilitated better co-ordination of activities and reporting by SAOTs and the UK, but it has also led to better co-operation with other key countries in pursuing cross-boundary conservation issues. ACAP action plans have been developed for each of the SAOTs. These identify the range of requirements to be met under ACAP, prioritise these, and recommend how best to implement them, thus serving as a tool to guide ACAP-related work in the OTs and internationally. A co-ordinated strategy to reduce seabird bycatch in external fisheries has been developed and progressed.

Yes

ACAP action plans have been developed and formally adopted for each OT. These plans identify the obligations of Parties in respect of ACAP, based on information taken from the text of the Agreement and its Action Plan. Actions necessary to meet effectively the obligations of ACAP are identified and prioritised. The first audit and review of these plans began in 2011. The most recent review was conducted on the South Georgia & the South Sandwich Islands Plan, and this updated Plan was published in 2017. Detailed information regarding planned activities for the next three years can be obtained from the actual plans, which can be downloaded from: <http://www.jncc.gov.uk/default.aspx?page=4374>. Broadly, and consistent with the ACAP Agreement and Action Plan, work will be focussed in the following areas: - Management of threats at breeding sites - Monitoring the status and trends of populations - Analysis of foraging ranges of ACAP species, and spatial and temporal overlap with fisheries - Reducing seabird bycatch, both within the jurisdictional waters of the OTs, but also internationally, by working with partners, towards improving the

1.2 Is action for national implementation planned to occur in the next three years?

effectiveness of RFMOs (Regional Fisheries Management Organisations) - Further development and implementation of seabird bycatch mitigation - Improving education and awareness of seabird conservation issues - Robust data management - Sourcing funding for the implementation of albatross and petrel conservation projects. The UK ACAP co-ordination project was funded for an initial three year period, from March 2008 to March 2011. Additional rounds of funding were provided until September 2017. Recently secured funding will now extend the project to March 2019.

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## 2. Species conservation

2.1 Has the Party provided any exemptions to prohibitions on the taking or harmful interference with albatrosses and petrels?

No

2.2 Has any use or trade in albatrosses or petrels occurred?



















No



2.3 Has the Party implemented any new single or multi-species conservation strategies / Action Plans?

Yes

TRISTAN DA CUNHA The Gough and Inaccessible Islands World Heritage Site Management Plan 2015-2020 has been published. The Biodiversity Action Plan (2012-2016) has been published. Work on an updated plan is underway, and this will be available in late 2017. A draft management plan for Nightingale Island is in production. A draft oiled wildlife response plan is in production. SOUTH GEORGIA The ACAP Implementation Plan has been updated (for 2016-2020) and published. Additionally 3 individual species action plans and a summary plan have been published, namely on Black-browed, Grey-headed and Wandering albatross. The Biodiversity Action Plan for South Georgia & the South Sandwich Islands (2016-2020) was published. GSGSSI undertakes an annual review of its biosecurity operations, and the latest of these was published as the Biosecurity Handbook 2016-2017. FALKLAND ISLANDS The Falkland Islands Biodiversity Framework (2016-2030) was published. This is a high-level document outlining the priority actions required by environmental policies and legislation in force in the Territory. The Falkland Islands Ecoregions, Habitats, Species and Sites Strategy (2016-2020) was published. This

strategy will guide the implementation of the aforementioned Biodiversity Framework. A draft Biosecurity Plan has been produced, and is scheduled to be adopted and published later in 2017.

- 1) Falkland Islands Biodiversity Framework 2016-2030.pdf (size 538883 bytes)  
- 2) SGSSI NBAP 2016-2020 final version.pdf (size 2272538 bytes)  
- 3) Falkland Islands Ecoregions, Habitats, Species and Sites Strategy 2016-2020.pdf (size 928298 bytes)  
- 4) 2015-2010 Gough & Inaccessible WHS Management Plan.pdf (size 1351794 bytes)  
- 5) FINAL ACAP Implementation Plan SGSSI 2016-2020.pdf (size 3307188 bytes)  
- 6) SG\_GHA Conservation Action Plan\_Final.pdf (size 3991230 bytes)  
- 7) Consolidated albatross conservation plan\_Final.pdf (size 2161526 bytes)  
- 8) SG\_Wandering Albatross Conservation Action Plan\_Final.pdf (size 4520049 bytes)  
- 9) SG\_BBA Conservation Action Plan\_Final.pdf (size 3421203 bytes)  

2.4 Has the Party taken any emergency measures involving albatrosses or petrels?	No
2.5 Has the Party conducted any re-establishment schemes?	No
2.6 Has the Party introduced any new legal or policy instruments for species protection of albatrosses and petrels?	<p>Not answered</p> <p>TRISTAN DA CUNHA A programme to update all Tristan da Cunha's legislation is underway. As part of this the Tristan da Cunha Conservation Ordinance (2006) will be updated.</p> <p>FALKLAND ISLANDS The National Plan of Action for reducing incidental catch of seabirds in trawl fisheries in the Falkland Islands (NPOA-S Trawl) was revised in late 2014 and published. Two progress updates have since been produced, to track the work being conducted.</p> <p>1) FI-NPOA-S-T-2014.pdf (size 2598863 bytes)  </p>
2.7 Has the Party implemented any legal or policy instruments for environmental impact assessments?	<p>Yes</p> <p>FALKLAND ISLANDS The Planning (EIA) Regulation 2015 was published, in line with UK legislation. This Regulation deals with terrestrial Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs).</p>
2.8 Does the Party have any species it would like to submit for addition to Annex 1?	No
2.9 Are there any other conservation projects for ACAP	No

### 3. Habitat conservation

3.1 Has the Party introduced any legal or policy instruments or actions to implement protection and management of breeding sites, including habitat restoration?	Yes <p>TRISTAN DA CUNHA The RSPB and Tristan da Cunha Island Council are leading on preparations for the eradication of mice through the Gough Island Restoration Programme. The UK Government support this project. The budget is estimated at Â£7.6 million for the entire programme. The mice eradication operation is planned for the winter of 2019. Some funding is already secured. The RSPB and Tristan da Cunha are working towards securing the remainder of the required budget and identify cost savings through procurement efforts that will not jeopardise the eradication goal. An OTEP project on invasive plant control at the ACAP breeding sites of Gough, Inaccessible and Nightingale has been completed and a report will be produced. This project has included practical control work at all sites, as well as a review of the current Sagina procumbens control programme on Gough, and ongoing control of introduced New Zealand flax on Nightingale and Inaccessible. This control work is continuing via a new project. A BEST 2.0 project, Phylica woodland restoration, is underway on Nightingale Island. This project's target species for conservation is Wilkin's Bunting, and in addition will benefit nesting ACAP species on the island.</p> <p>SOUTH GEORGIA Biosecurity policy covering all elements of operations in South Georgia including tourism and logistics is reviewed and updated annually (see Q2.3).The GSGSSI reindeer eradication project has been completed. The final few known remaining individuals have been removed within this reporting period. Monitoring for presence of reindeer continues as a precaution. The baiting phases of the South Georgia Heritage Trust (SGHT) Rodent Eradication Project have been completed. Phase 3 of baiting was successfully completed ahead of schedule on 23rd March 2015. SGHT will return in 2017/18 to monitor the success of the operation. GSGSSI have a monitoring programme in place to track the resulting seabird recovery. Bait stations are deployed on all vessels visiting the Territory, as well as being deployed on shore, and these are monitored for signs of rodents. All visitors are briefed on appropriate actions they can take to prevent accidental introductions of non-native species. The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) was extended to South Georgia &amp; the South Sandwich Islands in 2015. The CBD was signed by the UK in 1992 and ratified in 1994, but that ratification did not include the Territory. The extension was undertaken by the UK Government at the request of the Government of South Georgia &amp; the South Sandwich Islands after it had demonstrated that there were sufficient laws and policies in place to enable the Territory to implement and comply with its obligations under the Convention.</p> <p>FALKLAND ISLANDS As part of the Falkland Islands Rat Eradication Project</p>
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baiting exercises have been conducted on several small islands. To date more than 70 islands have now been baited. The Falkland Islands Rat Eradication Register documents all eradication and the results of the follow-up post-baiting checks, including references to relevant reports on each. A feasibility study document has been produced concerning the eradication of rats on the key ACAP site of Bleaker Island. Following on from the extension of CBD to SGSSI, the Convention was also extended to the Falkland Islands in June 2016.

3.2 Has the Party implemented any sustainable management measures for marine living resources which provide food for albatrosses and petrels?

Yes

TRISTAN DA CUNHA The Tristan da Cunha Fishery Limits Ordinance, 1983 (as amended in 1991, 1992, 1997 and 2001) defines the fishery limits of Tristan da Cunha as 200 nautical miles around each of the islands, and makes provision for the regulation of fishing activities within these limits. The main commercial fishery at Tristan is for Tristan Rock Lobster. This fishery is managed by means of a quota system, size limits, and a closed season, and has relatively little impact on the seabird populations of the Tristan Islands. Since 2009 there has been no licenses granted for vessels (longline) to fish for Bluenose. The number of licences for tuna longline vessels is not limited, as these vessels only stay in the area for a short period whilst they are following the tuna through Tristan's EEZ. The longline vessels may not fish within 50 nautical miles of Tristan da Cunha, Nightingale, Inaccessible or Gough islands. Two trawler licenses were granted in 2015 for exploratory fishing for all fin fish and Bluenose. SOUTH GEORGIA Fisheries in South Georgia waters adopt CCAMLR measures as a minimum standard. The South Georgia fishery for Patagonian Toothfish has been certified by the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) as a well-managed and sustainable fishery since 2004, as has the Mackerel Icefish fishery since 2010. Since 2008 GSGSSI have employed, through the British Antarctic Survey (BAS), a higher predator scientist based at King Edward Point (KEP). This post monitors the foraging ecology of higher predators, especially in the eastern component of Subarea 48.3 thus complementing the work conducted by BAS in the western area. This work will contribute to the informed management of fisheries in the area. The South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands Marine Protected Area provides seasonal and spatial protection for prey species. FALKLAND ISLANDS The conservation of sustainable fishery resources through effective management is a primary objective for FIG. Fishing activities in and around the Falkland Islands are thus strictly regulated and managed. Whilst the needs of ACAP listed species are not specifically taken into account, the Fisheries (Conservation and Management) Ordinance 2005 has as a key objective that exploitation of fisheries resources and related activities are conducted in a manner consistent with the need to have regard for the impact of fishing activities on non-target species and the long term sustainability of the marine environment. Falkland Islands Conservation Zones are rich fishing grounds particularly for two squid species, Illex

argentinus and Loligo gahi, and a number of finfish species. Please note that nomenclature for Loligo gahi has been officially changed to Doryteuthis gahi. This species is still referred to locally as Loligo, and for the purposes of this report it will continue to be referred to as such. Daily reporting allows for real time assessment of the two squid species using depletion models, and pre-recruit surveys are conducted prior to each Loligo season. If conservation targets are not met for Illex and Loligo then an early closure of the fisheries results. Finfish species are monitored on a daily basis, assessed annually and recommended catch limits are set in order to maintain stocks. The Falkland Islands fishery for Patagonian Toothfish has been certified by MSC since April 2014.

3.3 Has the Party implemented any management or protection of important marine areas for albatrosses and petrels?

No

#### 4. Management of human activities

4.1 Has the Party completed any new environmental impact assessments related to albatrosses and petrels?

No

4.2 Has the Party implemented any new measures to minimise discharge of pollutants and marine debris (MARPOL)?

Yes

SOUTH GEORGIA GSGSSI is presently investigating the possibility of limiting the transport and use of heavy fuel oil in SGSSI territorial waters.

4.3 Has the Party introduced any new measures to minimise the disturbance to albatrosses and petrels in marine and terrestrial habitats?

Yes

SOUTH GEORGIA Site visitor management plans are updated and reviewed as necessary. GSGSSI briefs International Association of Antarctic Tour Operators (IAATO) members each year at their annual conference to ensure that expedition leaders have the most up to date information about visitor management and disturbance to nesting birds is minimised. FALKLAND ISLANDS The guidance document Use of Drones Near Protected Species was published in March 2017. This is enforceable by law.

1) Use of drones near protected species.pdf (size 67850 bytes)  

#### 5. Research programmes

Yes



5.1 Does the Party have any ongoing research programmes relating to the conservation of albatrosses and petrels not already reported on?	<p>TRISTAN DA CUNHA Ongoing monitoring of Tristan Albatross, Atlantic Yellow-nosed Albatross, Sooty Albatross, and Southern Giant Petrel at Gough Island by RSPB. Up to 2016 this work was conducted by both RSPB and University of Cape Town. Ongoing monitoring of Atlantic Yellow-nosed Albatross at Tristan and Nightingale by Tristan Conservation Department. Full census of Atlantic Yellow-nosed Albatross on Tristan Island was conducted in 2015, and a full census of the same species on Gough Island is in progress. SOUTH GEORGIA Long term monitoring of all ACAP species breeding on Bird Island by BAS. Ongoing monitoring of Wandering Albatross, and Northern and Southern giant petrels at Albatross and Prion islands. GSGSSI funds monitoring of Wandering Albatross on Albatross and Prion islands. Long-term monitoring sites have been developed to track recovery of ground nesting seabirds following removal of rats, mice and reindeer. A near-complete census of Black-browed, Grey-headed and Wandering albatrosses was conducted in 2014/15. FALKLAND ISLANDS Long term monitoring of all Black-browed Albatross at Steeple Jason Island and New Island by Falklands Conservation and Paulo Catry/New Island Conservation Trust respectively. Annual monitoring of population trends and breeding success of Southern Giant Petrels at Steeple Jason by Falklands Conservation. Census of key breeding sites of Southern Giant Petrels by Falklands Conservation was undertaken in 2015/16. Ongoing studies of the demography, foraging ecology, year-round spatial ecology, predation and disease of Black-browed Albatross at New Island (Paulo Catry and colleagues), and more recently at Steeple Jason (Falklands Conservation and Paulo Catry), with the involvement of the FIG Fisheries Department through the provision of Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) data.</p>
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5.2 Does the Party have any additional national institutions (authorities or research centres), or NGOs involved in albatross and petrel conservation?	<p>Yes</p> <p>â€¢ Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) â€¢ University of Cape Town (UCT) â€¢ British Antarctic Survey (BAS) â€¢ South Georgia Surveys â€¢ South Georgia Heritage Trust (SGHT) â€¢ Falklands Conservation â€¢ New Island Conservation Trust â€¢ Eco-Ethology Research Unit, ISPA â€¢ Antarctic Research Trust â€¢ UK Government Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) â€¢ Government of South Africa Department of Environmental Affairs (SA DEA) â€¢ Natural Environment Research Council (NERC) â€¢ British Trust for Ornithology â€¢ British Ornithologists' Union</p>
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## 6. Education and public awareness

6.1 Has the Party conducted training or provided information for user audiences	<p>Yes</p> <p>TRISTAN DA CUNHA TDCG staff have provided information to RSPB, South Africa DEA, and University of Cape Town research staff. SOUTH GEORGIA GSGSSI staff have made presentations at</p>
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(eg scientists, fishers, etc)?	annual IAATO stakeholder meetings. Government Officers based at King Edward Point (KEP) disseminated ACAP leaflets on safe removal of hooks from seabirds to all toothfish vessels. BAS provided tracking data and datasets to New Zealand Department of Conservation and to BirdLife International for respective projects on at-sea threats to birds and on the monitoring and protection of marine wildlife.
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6.2 Has the Party conducted training or provided information to the general public?	Yes TRISTAN DA CUNHA Regular and ongoing information provision to educate the general public, school children, and tourists. The TDC Government website contains regular news updates and reports. RSPB gave a public talk in the UK on Gough Island House Mice eradication project. SOUTH GEORGIA All fee paying visitors to South Georgia receive a visitor pack. This is updated annually. The pack contains information about rodents, biosecurity measures and the "wildlife code of conduct" that sets out how to manage interactions with native biota. The GSGSSI website is regularly updated with press releases and reports on a range of conservation projects. GSGSSI recently launched a Twitter page, which is updated weekly. BAS has a website and a Twitter page which are regularly updated, and a media department that interfaces with the general public to raise awareness of BAS science, including that conducted at Bird Island and KEP. In this period BAS has produced several press releases and news stories related to ACAP species, undertook a radio interview, provided tracking data for a recently published book, and provided tracking data and information on fishing hook ingestion for two separate UK museum exhibitions. The SGHT Rodent Eradication Project relies upon charitable donations and so is very active in raising awareness about conservation issues on South Georgia. FALKLAND ISLANDS Falklands Conservation have delivered various presentations to the general public and to the local school in Stanley. Falklands Conservation Watch Group, an environment group for children and teenagers, continues to run practical conservation and environmental learning sessions. FIG EPD funds an annual wildlife trip to Kidney Island for pupils at Stanley Infant Junior School. These trips focus on the environment and conservation.
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**7. Reporting against priorities for land-based conservation actions (see MoP5 Doc 15 Rev 1 - Prioritising ACAP Conservation Actions)**

7.1 Has the Party taken any actions in relation to cats on Kerguelen (Grande Terre)?	No
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7.2 Has the Party taken any actions in	Yes
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relation to house mice on Gough Island?	The RSPB and Tristan da Cunha Island Council are leading on preparations for the eradication of mice through the Gough Island Restoration Programme. The UK Government support this project. The budget is estimated at Â£7.6 million for the entire programme. The mice eradication operation is planned for the winter of 2019. Some funding is already secured. The RSPB and Tristan da Cunha are working towards securing the remainder of the required budget and identify cost savings through procurement efforts that will not jeopardise the eradication goal.
7.3 Has the Party taken any actions in relation to reindeer on Kerguelen (Grande Terre)?	No
7.4 Has the Party taken any actions in relation to cats on Formentera?	No
7.5 Has the Party taken any actions in relation to cats on Menorca?	No
7.6 Has the Party taken any actions in relation to black rats on Kerguelen (Grande Terre)?	No
7.7 Has the Party taken any actions in relation to cats on Cabrera?	No
7.8 Has the Party taken any actions in relation to black rats on Cabrera?	No
7.9 Has the Party taken any actions in relation to black rats on Formentera?	No
7.10 Has the Party taken any actions in relation to black rats on Ibiza?	No
7.11 Has the Party taken any actions in relation to black rats on Mallorca?	No
7.12 Has the Party taken any actions in relation to black rats on Menorca?	No

7.13 Has the Party taken any actions in relation to cats on Ile Saint Lanne Gramont?	No	
7.14 Has the Party taken any actions in relation to black rats on Ile Saint Lanne Gramont?	No	
7.15 Has the Party taken any actions in relation to brown rats on South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur)?	Yes	The baiting phases of the South Georgia Heritage Trust (SGHT) Rodent Eradication Project have been completed. Phase 3 of baiting was successfully completed ahead of schedule on 23rd March 2015. SGHT will return in 2017/18 to monitor the success of the operation. GSGSSI have a monitoring programme in place to track the resulting seabird recovery. Bait stations are deployed on all vessels visiting the Territory, as well as being deployed on shore, and these are monitored for signs of rodents. All visitors are briefed on appropriate actions they can take to prevent accidental introductions of non-native species.
7.16 Has the Party taken any actions in relation to cats on Auckland Island?	No	
7.17 Has the Party taken any actions in relation to pigs on Auckland Island?	No	
7.18 Has the Party taken any actions in relation to house mice on Marion Island?	No	
7.19 Has the Party taken any actions in relation to Avian cholera on Ile Amsterdam?	No	
7.20 Has the Party taken any actions in relation to mosquitos on Isla Espanola?	No	
7.21 Has the Party taken any actions in relation to Avian pox virus on Albatross Island (AU)?	No	
7.22 Has the Party taken any actions in	No	

relation to  
Australasian gannets  
on Pedra Branca?  
7.23 Has the Party      No  
taken any actions in  
relation to human  
disturbance  
(recreation/tourism)  
of breeding sites on  
Ibiza?

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AC10 Inf 12  
Agenda Item 9

**8. Reporting against priorities for at-sea conservation actions (see MoP5 Doc 15 Rev 1 - Prioritising ACAP Conservation Actions)**

8.1 Has the Party      No  
taken any actions  
relevant to seabird  
bycatch in the  
Angola Pelagic  
longline fishery?

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8.2 Has the Party      No  
taken any actions  
relevant to seabird  
bycatch in the  
Argentina Demersal  
trawl fishery?

8.3 Has the Party      No  
taken any actions  
relevant to seabird  
bycatch in the  
Australia demersal  
longline fishery?

8.4 Has the Party      No  
taken any actions  
relevant to seabird  
bycatch in the  
Australia demersal  
trawl fishery?

8.5 Has the Party      No  
taken any actions  
relevant to seabird  
bycatch in the  
Australia Pelagic  
trawl fishery?

8.6 Has the Party      No  
taken any actions  
relevant to seabird  
bycatch in the  
Australia trawl  
fishery?

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| 8.7 Has the Party taken any actions relevant to seabird bycatch in the Brazil demersal longline fishery?                 | No |
| 8.8 Has the Party taken any actions relevant to seabird bycatch in the Brazil Pelagic longline fishery?                  | No |
| 8.9 Has the Party taken any actions relevant to seabird bycatch in the Brazil Pelagic longline fishery (Itaipava fleet)? | No |
| 8.10 Has the Party taken any actions relevant to seabird bycatch in the CCSBT Pelagic longline fishery?                  | No |
| 8.11 Has the Party taken any actions relevant to seabird bycatch in the IATTC Pelagic longline fishery?                  | No |
| 8.12 Has the Party taken any actions relevant to seabird bycatch in the ICCAT Pelagic longline fishery?                  | No |
| 8.13 Has the Party taken any actions relevant to seabird bycatch in the IOTC Pelagic longline fishery?                   | No |
| 8.14 Has the Party taken any actions relevant to seabird bycatch in the Namibia Demersal longline fishery?               | No |
| 8.15 Has the Party taken any actions   | No |

relevant to seabird bycatch in the Namibia demersal trawl fishery?	No
8.16 Has the Party taken any actions relevant to seabird bycatch in the Namibia Pelagic longline fishery?	No
8.17 Has the Party taken any actions relevant to seabird bycatch in the Namibia Pelagic trawl fishery?	No
8.18 Has the Party taken any actions relevant to seabird bycatch in the Peru demersal longline fishery?	No
8.19 Has the Party taken any actions relevant to seabird bycatch in the Peru Pelagic longline fishery?	No
8.20 Has the Party taken any actions relevant to seabird bycatch in the SEAFO demersal trawl fishery?	No
8.21 Has the Party taken any actions relevant to seabird bycatch in the Spain demersal longline fishery?	No
8.22 Has the Party taken any actions relevant to seabird bycatch in the Spain Pelagic longline fishery?	No
8.23 Has the Party taken any actions relevant to seabird bycatch in the Spain purse seine fishery?	No
8.24 Has the Party	No

taken any actions relevant to seabird bycatch in the Spain trawl fishery?

8.25 Has the Party No

taken any actions relevant to seabird bycatch in the SPRFMO demersal trawl fishery?

8.26 Has the Party No

taken any actions relevant to seabird bycatch in the UK (OT) Pelagic longline fishery?

8.27 Has the Party No

taken any actions relevant to seabird bycatch in the WCPFC Pelagic longline fishery?

## 9. Other

Does the Party have any new information to report on research into observed impacts, or mitigation of, climate change on albatrosses and petrels?

Yes  
SOUTH GEORGIA The Natural Environment Research Council (NERC) funded a 3.5 year project that began in January 2013, which was examining the effects of fisheries and environmental (climatic) change on the demography of the globally threatened Wandering, Grey-headed and Black-browed albatrosses at South Georgia.

## 10. Additional Comments

TRISTAN DA CUNHA RSPB have completed a marine project at Tristan da Cunha with the objective of identifying sensitive marine sites that are important for fisheries or biodiversity. This project was funded by Darwin Plus, and began in 2013. It is not directly related to ACAP work, but may result in the designation of marine protected areas in the future, which may lead to positive outcomes for albatross and petrel species which use those waters. A subsequent and related Darwin Plus project began in April 2017: 'Securing the Future of the Tristan Marine Environment' will run for 3 years. As part of the UK Government's Blue Belt programme, it was announced that a marine protected area at Tristan da Cunha would be designated by 2020. FALKLAND ISLANDS In July 2014 work began on options for a marine spatial planning process in the Territory. This work



is ongoing, and nothing is yet implemented.

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AC10 Inf 12  
Agenda Item 9

## **Final submission details**

Report is closed for editing.

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Report by Anne Saunders

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