

 <p data-bbox="220 584 496 629">Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels</p>	<p data-bbox="890 248 1394 286">Eighth Meeting of the Parties</p> <p data-bbox="724 304 1394 342"><i>Dunedin, New Zealand, 19 - 23 May 2025</i></p> <p data-bbox="600 423 1331 566">Summary Report on Progress with the Implementation of the Agreement 2022 - 2024</p> <p data-bbox="876 665 1058 703"><i>Secretariat</i></p>
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SUMMARY

This report has been prepared by the Secretariat in accordance with Article X(j) and includes a collation of information provided by Parties under Article VII(1)(c) and Article VIII(10) of the Agreement. Eight Parties submitted implementation reports that were used to compile this summary report as well as **MoP8 Doc 13**, **MoP8 Doc 14**, **MoP8 Doc 15** and **MoP8 Doc 16** prepared in consultation with the Advisory Committee.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Meeting of the Parties:

1. Recognise the progress made by Parties in addressing the Conservation Priorities identified in the 2022-2024 triennium.
2. Provide their Implementation Reports to the Secretariat in a timely manner as per Article VII(1)(c) of the Agreement so that the information can be used to determine progress with implementation of the Agreement.
3. Continue to take actions to implement the Agreement.

1. SUMMARY OF REPORTS ON IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AGREEMENT

Under Article VII(1)(c) Parties are required to provide information through the Secretariat to the Advisory Committee so that it may prepare a synthesised report on the implementation of the Agreement. The key objectives for reporting on the implementation of the Agreement are to:

1. provide information regarding the assessment of progress towards the objectives of the Agreement;

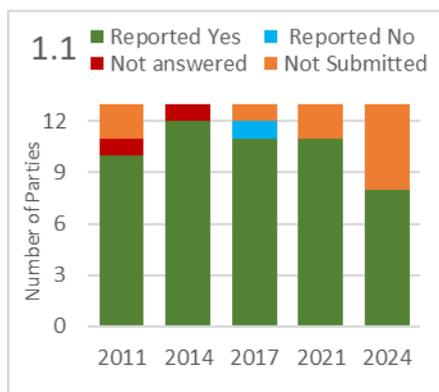
- gather information on lessons learned, including successes and failures, in order to conduct albatross and petrel conservation in the most efficient and effective manner;
- identify further research and conservation actions to be carried out; and
- provide a resource on albatross and petrel conservation.

This summary report has been prepared by the Secretariat in accordance with the revised process agreed to at MoP3, using the electronic reporting system developed in 2010 - 2011. The information provided by Parties is detailed in full in Information Papers submitted to AC14 (**AC14 Inf 02 to AC14 Inf 07**), and in **MoP8 Inf 02** (Implementation Reports not available at the time of AC14).

Implementation Reports were received from eight Parties (62% of Parties). This was lower than the level of response in previous years - 85% (2011), 100% (2014), 92% (2017), and 85% (2021). Reports were not received from Chile, Ecuador, France, Norway, and Uruguay. The reports cover the period since the last round of implementation reporting closed in April 2021, to May 2024 when current reports were due. 2024 was the fifth reporting round using a consistent format; figures illustrating response trends over time for all Parties are provided for each question, except Questions 7 and 8 on priorities for land-based and at-sea conservation actions. An overview of the responses received is provided in **Table 1**.

1.1. Overview of implementation of Agreement and Action Plan

1.1.1. Has action been taken to implement the decisions of previous MoPs?



This question now contains subsections addressing specific actions endorsed in the report of the preceding MoP or agreed to in a Resolution from that meeting. See individual Party Reports (**AC14 Inf 02 - AC14 Inf 07** and **MoP8 Inf 02**) for details.

Table 1. Summary of actions undertaken by ACAP Parties in 2022 - 2024 in relation to implementation of the Agreement and Action Plan.

	Argentina	Australia	Brazil	Chile	Ecuador	France	New Zealand	Norway	Peru	South Africa	Spain	United Kingdom	Uruguay
1. Overview of implementation													
1.1 Has action been taken to implement the decisions of previous MoPs?	✓	✓	✓	–	–	–	✓	–	✓	✓	✓	✓	–
1.2 Is action for national implementation planned to occur in the next three years?	✓	✓	✓	–	–	–	✓	–	✓	✓	✓	✓	–
2. Species Conservation – Has the Party:													
2.1 provided any exemptions to prohibitions on the taking or harmful interference with albatrosses and petrels?	✗	✗	✗	–	–	–	✗	–	✗	✗	✗	✗	–
2.2 Has any use or trade in albatrosses or petrels occurred? (e.g. for scientific purposes)	✗	✗	✓	–	–	–	✓	–	✗	✓	✗	✗	–
2.3 implemented any new single or multi-species conservation strategies / Action Plans?	✗	✓	✓	–	–	–	✓	–	✗	✗	✗	✓	–
2.4 taken any emergency measures involving albatrosses or petrels?	✗	✗	✓	–	–	–	✗	–	✓	✗	✗	✗	–
2.5 conducted any re-establishment schemes?	✗	✗	✗	–	–	–	✗	–	✗	✗	✗	✗	–
2.6 introduced any new legal or policy instruments for species protection of albatrosses and petrels?	✗	✓	✗	–	–	–	✗	–	✗	✗	✓	✓	–
2.7 implemented any legal or policy instruments for environmental impact assessments?	✓	✓	✗	–	–	–	✗	–	✗	✗	✗	✗	–
2.8 Does the Party have any species it would like to submit for addition to Annex 1?	✗	✗	✗	–	–	–	✗	–	✗	✗	✗	✗	–
2.9 Are there any other conservation projects for ACAP species not already mentioned?	✗	✗	✓	–	–	–	✓	–	✗	✓	✓	✗	–
3. Habitat Conservation - Has the Party:													
3.1 introduced any legal or policy instruments or actions to implement protection and management of breeding sites, including habitat restoration?	✗	✗	N/A	–	–	–	✗	–	N/A	✓	✓	✓	N/A

	Argentina	Australia	Brazil	Chile	Ecuador	France	New Zealand	Norway	Peru	South Africa	Spain	United Kingdom	Uruguay
3.2 implemented any sustainable management measures for marine living resources which provide food for albatrosses and petrels?	✓	✗	✗	—	—	—	✗	—	✗	✓	✓	✓	—
3.3 implemented any management or protection of important marine areas for albatrosses and petrels?	✓	✓	✓	—	—	—	✗	—	✓	✓	✓	✓	—
4. Management of human activities - Has the Party:													
4.1 completed any new environmental impact assessments related to albatrosses and petrels?	✓	✗	✗	—	—	—	✓	—	✗	✗	✓	✗	—
4.2 implemented any new measures to minimise discharge of pollutants and marine debris (MARPOL)?	✗	✓	✗	—	—	—	✗	—	✗	✗	✓	✗	—
4.3 introduced any new measures to minimise the disturbance to albatrosses and petrels in marine and terrestrial habitats?	✗	✗	✗	—	—	—	✓	—	✗	✗	✗	✓	—
5. Research Programmes - Does the Party have any:													
5.1 ongoing research programmes relating to the conservation of albatrosses and petrels not already reported on?	✗	✗	✓	—	—	—	✗	—	✗	✓	✓	✓	—
5.2 new national institutions (authorities or research centres), or NGOs involved in albatross and petrel conservation?	✗	✗	✗	—	—	—	✗	—	✗	✓	✗	✓	—
6. Education and Public Awareness – Has the Party:													
6.1 conducted training or provided information for user audiences (eg scientists, fishers, etc)?	✓	✓	✓	—	—	—	✓	—	✓	✓	✓	✓	—
6.2 conducted training or provided information to the general public?	✓	✓	✓	—	—	—	✓	—	✓	✗	✓	✓	—
9. Other													
9.1 Does the Party have any new information to report on research into observed impacts, or mitigation of, climate change on albatrosses and petrels?	✗	✓	✗	—	—	—	✗	—	✗	✗	✗	✗	—

✓ Yes

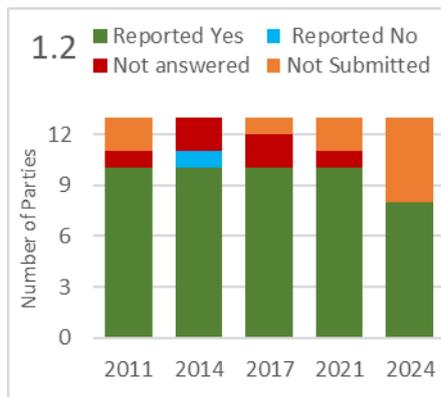
✗ No

N/A Not applicable

? not answered

— Report not submitted at time of compilation

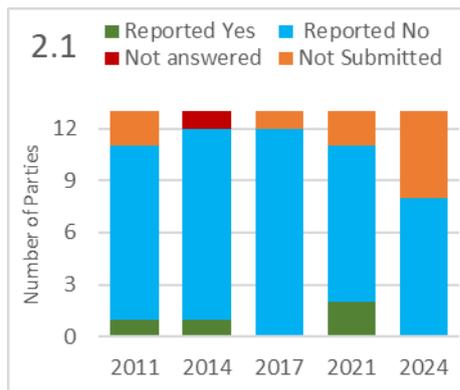
1.1.2. Is action for national implementation planned to occur in the next three years?



This question now contains subsections addressing specific areas of implementation: species conservation, habitat conservation, management of human activities, research programmes, education and public awareness, and impacts or mitigation of climate change. See individual Party Reports (**AC14 Inf 02 - AC14 Inf 07** and **MoP8 Inf 02**) for details.

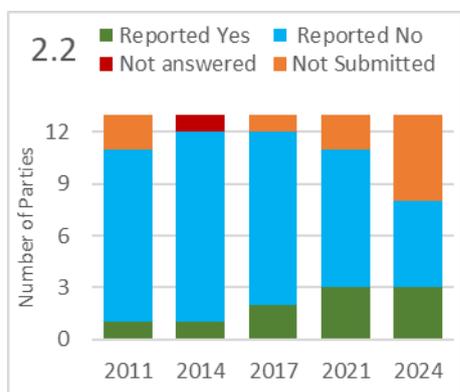
1.2 Species conservation

1.2.1. Has the Party provided any exemptions to prohibitions on the taking or harmful interference with albatrosses and petrels (do not include exemptions provided for scientific research purposes here)?



This question was clarified to exclude exemptions as part of scientific research, or for museums and research institutions.

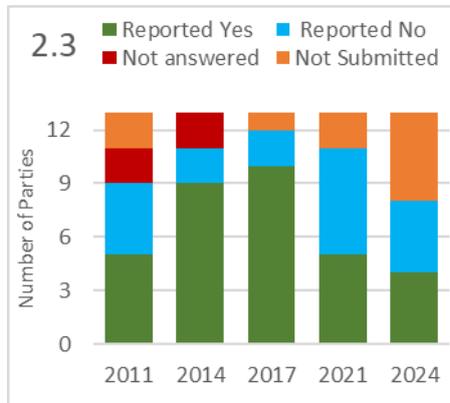
1.2.2. Has any authorised use or trade in albatrosses or petrels occurred (e.g. to accommodate the traditional needs and practices of Indigenous people, for scientific, educational, or similar purposes)?



New Zealand consistently reports bycaught ACAP species being retained for necropsy and subsequently made available (free of charge) to indigenous people for traditional uses, as well as to museums and researchers.

Brazil issues permits for scientific purposes and the rehabilitation of birds found on the coast.

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



Four Parties provided details of new Plans. Australia updated its National Recovery Plan for albatrosses and petrels in 2022. It covers 24 ACAP species.

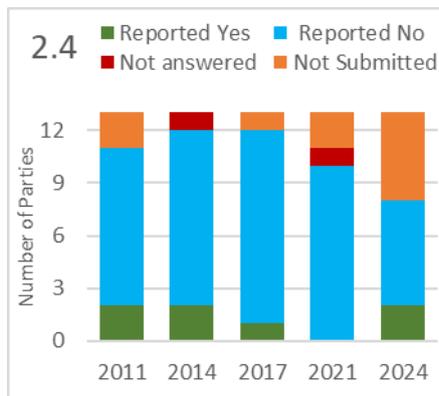
Brazil has begun the fourth implementation cycle of the National Plan for the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels - PLANACAP, which covers 11 ACAP species.

New Zealand has developed a new International Seabird Strategy, which includes three ACAP species to help focus the engagement with relevant fishing nations and economies: Antipodean Albatross *Diomedea*

antipodensis, Buller's Albatross *Thalassarche bulleri*, and Black Petrel *Procellaria parkinsonii*.

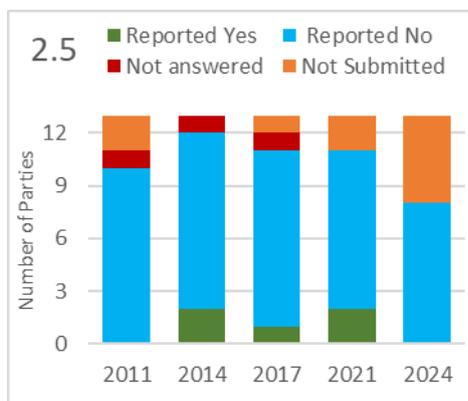
The United Kingdom described several new regional Strategies or Management Plans which will directly or indirectly affect/benefit populations of ACAP species.

1.2.4. Has the Party taken any emergency measures, as defined in [Resolution 1.4](#), involving albatrosses or petrels?



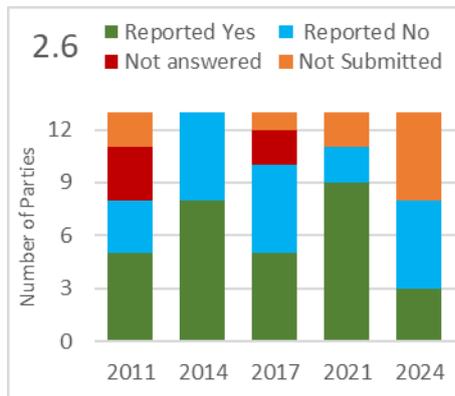
Brazil, and Peru (in November 2022), have declared a state of animal health emergency due to the detection of infection by the highly pathogenic avian influenza virus (HPAI) in wild birds. This included two individuals of the Waved Albatross *Phoebastria irrorata* tested by Peruvian authorities.

1.2.5. Has the Party conducted any re-establishment schemes?



New Zealand completed the Chatham Albatross *Thalassarche eremita* translocation programme in the previous quadrennium.

1.2.6. Has the Party introduced any new legal or policy instruments for species protection of albatrosses and petrels?



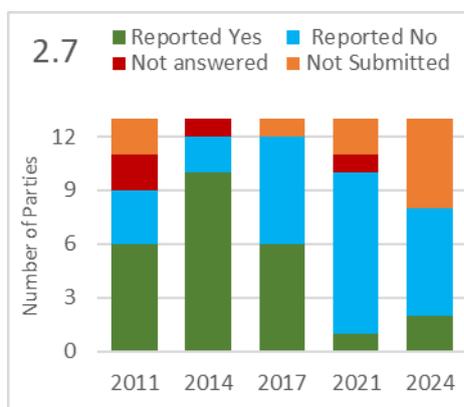
Australia commissioned a consultancy to review the potential impacts on birds from offshore wind farms in Australia, and a strategy including research priorities concerning the potential impacts of offshore renewable energy.

In January 2022, Spain approved a new National Plan for the reduction of fisheries bycatch, which includes mitigation and conservation measures for shearwaters. Furthermore, Law 5/2023 on sustainable fisheries and fisheries research was passed in 2023. It includes

Article 27, dedicated to the establishment of bycatch mitigation measures for protected marine species.

The United Kingdom proposed legislation that will prohibit the commercial exploitation of mineral or hydrocarbon resources, while allowing for scientific research and related activities, modelled on the legal position in Antarctica under international law.

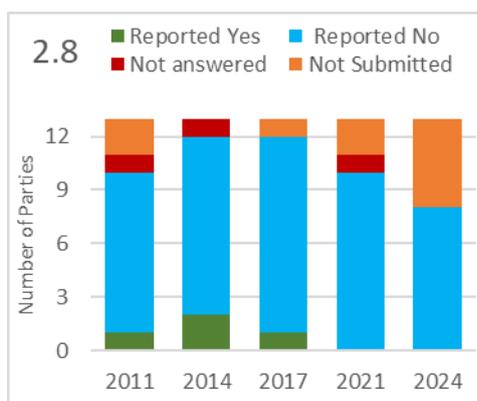
1.2.7. Has the Party implemented any legal or policy instruments for environmental impact assessments?



Argentina noted the continued implementation since 2019 of the Joint Resolution 3/2019 that approves the environmental impact assessment procedures for hydrocarbon exploration and exploitation projects or activities.

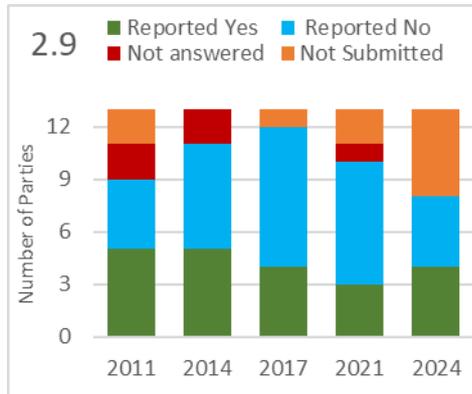
Australia has developed guidance for offshore renewable energy environmental approvals.

1.2.8. Does the Party have any species it would like to submit for addition to Annex 1?



In 2011, Spain indicated Balearic Shearwater *Puffinus mauretanicus*, which was added to Annex 1 in 2012. In 2014, Chile and Ecuador indicated Pink-footed Shearwater *Ardenna creatopus* and Galapagos Petrel *Pterodroma phaeopygia*, respectively. The Pink-footed Shearwater was added to Annex 1 in 2015. Ecuador reiterated its support for the listing of the Galapagos Petrel in 2017 but a new nomination proposal was not submitted.

1.2.9. Are there any other conservation projects for ACAP species not already mentioned?



Brazil listed several projects that monitor Procellariiformes as part of environmental licence conditions for Offshore Gas and Oil Exploration and production activities.

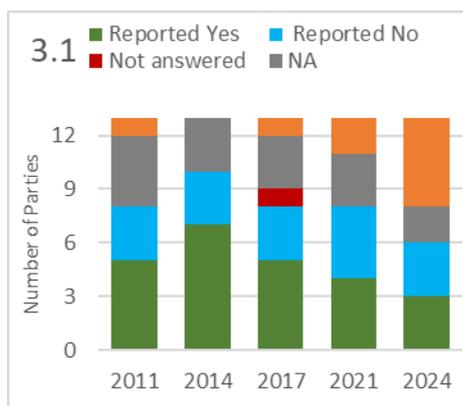
New Zealand listed projects to address fisheries bycatch risks to ACAP species.

South Africa noted the development of an electronic monitoring system which was initially funded by ACAP.

Spain listed several institutions and research centres investigating aspects of Balearic Shearwater *P. mauretanicus* ecology.

1.3. Habitat conservation

1.3.1. Has the Party introduced any legal or policy instruments or actions to implement protection and management of breeding sites, including habitat restoration?



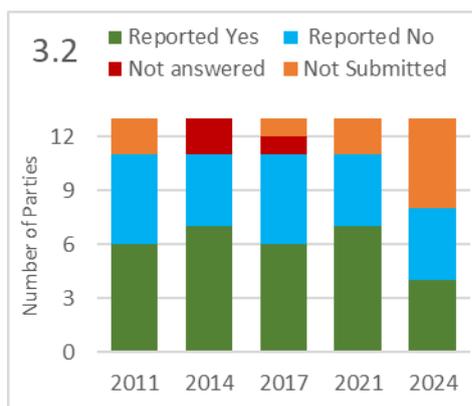
Four Parties did not have breeding sites in 2011, decreasing to three in 2014 with the listing of the Balearic Shearwater *P. mauretanicus* in 2012.

South Africa re-iterated that the Prince Edward Islands are afforded the highest degree of protection under South African environmental legislation.

Spain reported the approval of new management plans for protected areas which contain colonies of Balearic Shearwater *P. mauretanicus*.

The United Kingdom re-iterated initiatives discussed in Question 2.3 and 2.6.

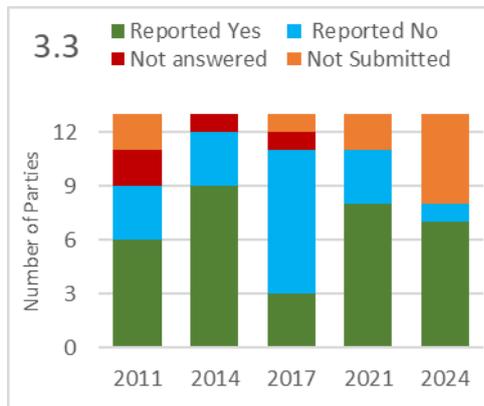
1.3.2. Has the Party implemented any sustainable management measures for marine living resources which provide food for albatrosses and petrels?



Argentina, Spain and the United Kingdom described the framework regulating their fisheries management.

South Africa highlighted management through maximum allowable catches and bycatch minimisation.

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



Argentina highlighted management plans for the Parque Interjurisdiccional Marino Costero Patagonia Austral, the Namuncurá Banco Burdwood Marine Protected Area, and Argentinean marine AICA/IBA 'Isla de los Estados - Burdwood Bank' (AR264). Biophysical indicators monitoring and a management plan for fisheries in the MPA's National Marine Reserve are in the process of being approved.

Australia has significantly expanded the Macquarie Island Marine Park to cover a total area of 475,465 square kilometres, close to a 300% increase from the

previous marine park area.

Brazil has implemented relevant protection and management actions in four marine protected areas with different levels of protection.

Peru established the Dorsal de Nasca National Reserve, where monitoring and surveillance of the marine ecosystem is carried out.

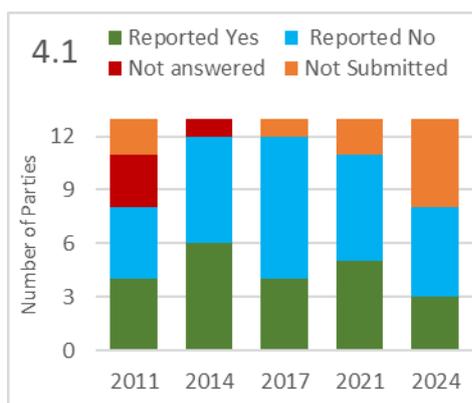
South Africa noted that a Prince Edward Islands Marine Protected Area has been established.

Spain established zones of special protection for birds in Spanish marine waters, which include important migratory corridors for the Balearic Shearwater *P. mauretanicus*.

The United Kingdom described numerous regional actions underway, including reviewed Marine Protected Areas legislation, work on the Blue Belt Programme to develop a compliance and enforcement framework to support implementation of fisheries legislation, development of detailed Marine Management Areas policy, as well as publication of a Marine Protection Strategy and Marine Management Plan for the Tristan da Cunha Marine Protection Zone that was declared in November 2020.

1.4. Management of human activities

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

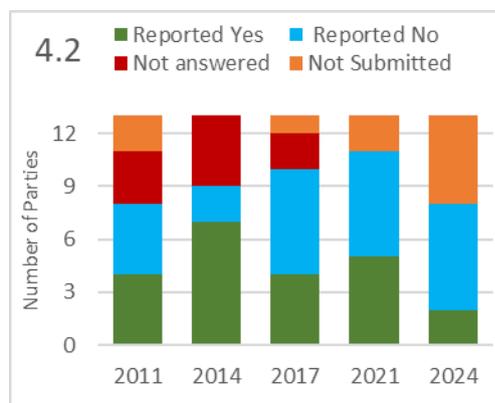


Argentina re-iterated the Joint Resolution N° 3/2019 of the Secretariat of the Government of Environment and Sustainable Development and Joint Resolution No. 3/2019 of the Secretariat of the Government for Energy mentioned in Question 2.7, by which the procedures for the environmental impact assessment of hydrocarbon exploration and exploitation projects or activities are approved.

New Zealand has completed an updated assessment of the risk of commercial fisheries to New Zealand seabirds and continues to collaborate on an assessment for seabird bycatch with surface longlines in the Southern Hemisphere. A multi-threat risk assessment for Antipodean Albatross *D. antipodensis* was also completed in 2024.

Spain noted there have been requests to determine the scope of the environmental impact studies for offshore wind farms. Many of the locations of these future wind farms coincide with the distribution of the Balearic Shearwater *P. mauretanicus*. The Ministry for Ecological Transition and Demographic Challenge developed a 'Methodology guide for the evaluation of wind farms in the marine environment'.

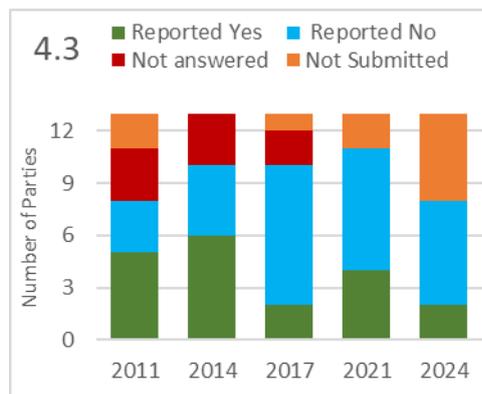
1.4.2. Has the Party implemented any new measures to minimise discharge of pollutants and marine debris (MARPOL)?



Australia noted that the injury and fatality to vertebrate marine life caused by ingestion of, or entanglement in, harmful marine debris is a listed key threatening process under federal environmental laws with a threat abatement plan in effect.

Spain published Royal Decree 128/2022 on port facilities receiving ship waste. This regulation aims to protect the marine environment from the negative effects of waste discharges carried out by ships using Spanish ports.

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



New Zealand has introduced Mitigation Standards to Reduce Light-induced Vessel Strikes of Seabirds with New Zealand Commercial Fishing Vessels and has begun actively engaging with other marine users to achieve similar management of light.

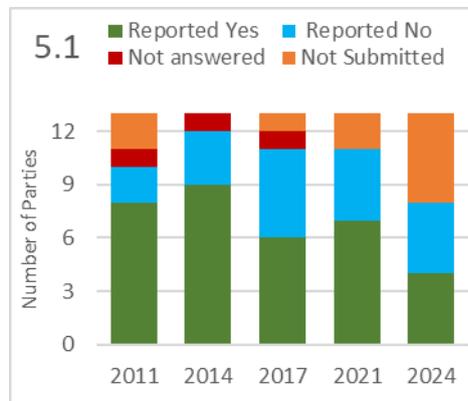
The United Kingdom reported that additional guidelines and restrictions were put in place on South Georgia & South Sandwich Islands (Islas Georgias del Sur e Islas Sandwich del Sur) and in the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)¹ in 2023-24 in response to the

HPAI H5N1 outbreak, to minimise introduction and spread of the virus.

¹ A dispute exists between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning sovereignty over the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas), South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands (Islas Georgias del Sur e Islas Sandwich del Sur) and the surrounding maritime areas.

1.5. Research programmes

1.5.1. Does the Party have any ongoing research programmes relating to the conservation of albatrosses and petrels not already reported on in Sections 2, 3 and 4?



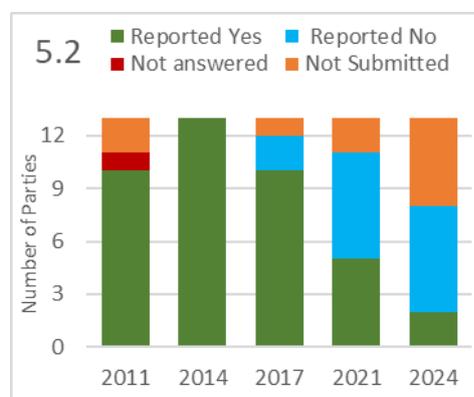
Brazil reported available resources within PLANACAP and its stakeholders have been used to implement research actions aimed at the conservation of albatrosses and petrels in the country.

South Africa collects information on the at-sea distribution of some albatrosses and petrels and annual data on population sizes and demographic parameters.

Spain has established a strategy for tracking sea birds, with the Balearic Shearwater *P. mauretanicus* as one of the target species. This work commenced in 2024.

The United Kingdom highlighted a number of regional research programmes including some funded by ACAP Small Grants and Secondments: using detection dogs to carry out burrowing bird surveys, the effectiveness of acoustic monitoring for estimating population trends and recolonisation of burrow-nesting petrels and assessing the potential risks to ACAP species from unregulated fisheries in the Southwest Atlantic Ocean, long-term population, demographic or productivity monitoring of several species, studies of ageing, foraging ecology, diet and distribution, and documenting the outbreak of HPAI H5N1, investigating the use of fixed-wing drones to establish cost-effective multi-species baseline reference survey, developing bird-strike reporting systems and bird-handling guidelines for vessels, investigating concentrations of the pollutants, per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in relation to trophic ecology of seabirds, various projects under the Blue Belt Programme, such as developing an interactive management risk tool to ensure fisheries are managed sustainably with minimal impact on associated and dependent ecosystems, and assessing krill stock dynamics and predator foraging (including seabirds) during winter.

1.5.2. Does the Party have any new national institutions (authorities or research centres), or NGOs involved in albatross and petrel conservation?

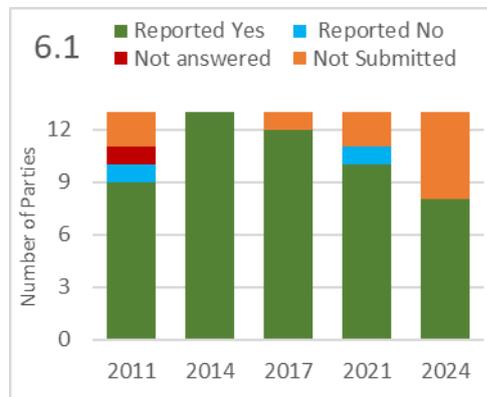


This question was amended in 2021 to specify new rather than additional institutions.

The United Kingdom listed several new institutions that are now involved in albatross and petrel conservation.

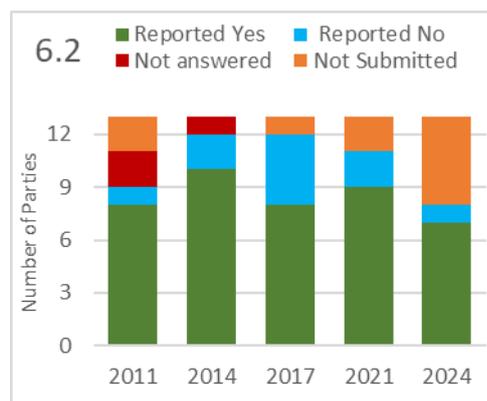
1.6. Education and public awareness

1.6.1. Has the Party conducted training or provided information for user audiences (e.g. scientists, fishers, etc)?



Most Parties are engaged in training on an ongoing basis. See individual Party Reports (**AC14 Inf 02 - AC14 Inf 07** and **MoP8 Inf 02**) for details.

1.6.2. Has the Party conducted training or provided information to the general public?



Most Parties are engaged in education and public awareness on an ongoing basis. See individual Party Reports (**AC14 Inf 02 - AC14 Inf 07** and **MoP8 Inf 02**) for details.

1.7. Reporting against priorities for land-based conservation actions

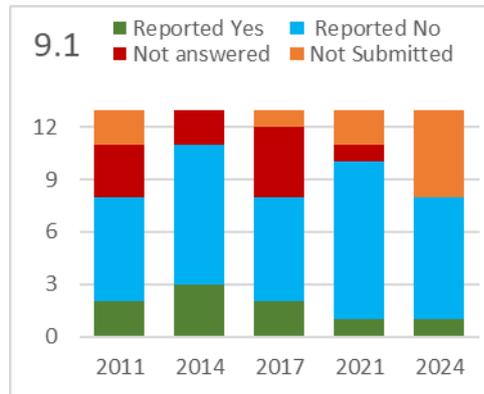
Four Parties provided details of actions they had taken, or were not able to take, regarding land-based threats (**Table 2**). For details, please refer to Question 7 in the individual Implementation Reports (**AC14 Inf 02 to AC14 Inf 07** and **MoP8 Inf 02**).

1.8. Reporting against priorities for at-sea conservation actions

Eight Parties provided details of actions they had taken, or were not able to take, regarding at-sea threats (**Table 3**). For further information, please refer to Question 8 in the individual Implementation Reports (**AC14 Inf 02 to AC14 Inf 07** and **MoP8 Inf 02**).

1.9. Other

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



Australian researchers have published articles on the effects of heatwaves on Shy Albatross *T. cauta* chick mortalities, as well as on the individual consistency in localised foraging of the species, as a baseline for assessing further climate change impacts.

1.10. Additional Comments

The option to leave questions "not answered" was disabled in the form for the current round.

1.11. Reporting issues identified

The reports could be further improved if all Parties made full use of the ability to provide additional details to 'yes/no' responses.

Not all Parties submit their Reports in a timely manner. The delays limit the conclusions that can be drawn about progress in implementing the Agreement.

Table 2. Priority land-based conservation actions addressed by Parties in the 2024 reporting round (not in order of priority ranking). For details see **AC14 Inf 02** to **AC14 Inf 07** and **MoP8 Inf 02**.

Island	Threat	Argentina	Australia	Brazil	Chile	Ecuador	France	New Zealand	Norway	Peru	South Africa	Spain	United Kingdom	Uruguay
Albatross Island (AU)	Avian pox virus		✓											
Ongoing monitoring occurs of the external signs of Avian pox virus in pre-fledging Shy Albatross chicks, as well as the collection of blood and cloacal samples. A trial was undertaken involving spraying chicks with a commercially available insecticide, with chick survival significantly higher in the treated cohort.														
Pedra Branca	<i>Morus serrator</i> (Australasian gannet)		✓											
Biannual aerial surveys determine relative numbers and distribution of Shy Albatross and Australasian Gannet at this breeding site. A trial involving deployment of artificial nests was unsuccessful, as storm surges appeared to have dislodged the artificial nests.														
Isla Española	Mosquito					—								
Ile Amsterdam	<i>Pasteurella multocida</i> (Avian cholera)						—							
Ile Saint Lanne Gramont	<i>Felis catus</i> (Cat)						—							
Ile Saint Lanne Gramont	<i>Rattus rattus</i> (Black (ship) rat)						—							
Kerguelen (Grande Terre)	<i>Felis catus</i> (Cat)						—							
Kerguelen (Grande Terre)	<i>Rattus rattus</i> (Black (ship) rat)						—							
Kerguelen (Grande Terre)	<i>Rangifer tarandus</i> (Reindeer)						—							
Auckland Island ^a	<i>Felis catus</i> (Cat)							✓						
Auckland Island ^a	<i>Sus scrofa</i> (Pig)							✓						
A plan for an efficient, eight-year programme to remove pests from the island has been developed. The plan and timeline is based on extensive field-trials and research. The work plan and a team of experts are ready to lead it as soon as funding is in place.														
Marion Island	<i>Mus musculus</i> (House mouse)											✓		
A mouse eradication plan developed but still need to secure funds to implement the plan. Dr A Wolfaardt has been appointed to assist with implementation of the plan.														
Formentera ^b	<i>Felis catus</i> (Cat)												✗	
Local authorities perceive this as low priority and local inhabitants are against cat control measures. New animal welfare law restricts control actions which could be taken.														
Formentera ^b	<i>Rattus rattus</i> (Black (ship) rat)												✗	
Currently no plans for eradication (large and populated island).														
Menorca ^b	<i>Felis catus</i> (Cat)												✓	
Construction of a predator-proof fence on Mola de Maó pending issuing of necessary permits to commence work. In the meantime, ongoing control in the colony continues.														
Menorca ^b	<i>Rattus rattus</i> (Black (ship) rat)												✓	
Local control on Mola de Maó.														

Island	Threat	Argentina	Australia	Brazil	Chile	Ecuador	France	New Zealand	Norway	Peru	South Africa	Spain	United Kingdom	Uruguay
Cabrera ^b	<i>Felis catus</i> (Cat)											✓		
Thanks to previous control campaigns, currently there is practically no cats in the National Park.														
Cabrera ^b	<i>Rattus rattus</i> (Black (ship) rat)											✓		
Rat density remains low (eradication nearly complete).														
Ibiza ^b	<i>Rattus rattus</i> (Black (ship) rat)											✗		
Eradication campaign for Tagomago Islet being considered.														
Mallorca ^b	<i>Rattus rattus</i> (Black (ship) rat)											✓		
Several islets remain rat-free following eradications. Monitoring for presence of rats continued in 2023 on Conillis de Malgrats.														
Gough Island	<i>Mus musculus</i> (House mouse)											✓	✓	
South African scientists have been collaboratively engaging with UK researchers on the impacts of mice on seabirds breeding at this island.														
The mice eradication operation, originally planned for 2020, was delayed until June-August 2021 due to implications caused by the global Covid-19 pandemic. While the programme was executed successfully, unfortunately mice were detected in December 2021. During this reporting period, RSPB initiated an investigation into why the eradication was unsuccessful. This investigation was undertaken by an independent panel of eradication, toxicology and mouse ecology experts to review all aspects of the Gough Island eradication attempt. Findings of the review were released in late 2023 and are summarised in the April 2024 addition of the RSPB's Island Restoration News: Gough and Henderson newsletter. The outputs of the review are currently being considered to help determine the best way forward for a future eradication attempt.														

✓ = Action taken ✗ = No action — = Report not submitted at time of compilation

^a Management at this site would also benefit small breeding populations (<1% global) of other ACAP species affected by the same threat.

^b Refers to affected colonies which may include offshore islets

Table 3. Priority at-sea conservation actions addressed by Parties in the 2024 reporting round. Cells are blank where Parties indicated that taking actions in the fishery is not applicable to them. Note that for EU Member States, representation at RFMOs is undertaken by the European Commission and actions on behalf of these Parties may not therefore be represented here. For details see **AC14 Inf 02** to **AC14 Inf 07** and **MoP8 Inf 02**.

Fishery and method	Argentina	Australia	Brazil	Chile	Ecuador	France	New Zealand	Norway	Peru	South Africa	Spain	United Kingdom	Uruguay
Angola Pelagic LL				—	—	—		—					—
Argentina Demersal trawl	✓			—	—	—		—					—
Australia Demersal trawl		✓		—	—	—		—					—
Australia Pelagic trawl		✓		—	—	—		—					—
Australia Gillnet		✓		—	—	—		—					—
Brazil Demersal LL			✓	—	—	—		—					—
Brazil Pelagic LL			✓	—	—	—		—					—
Brazil Pelagic LL (Itaipava fleet)			✓	—	—	—		—					—
Namibia Demersal trawl				—	—	—		—					—
Namibia Pelagic LL				—	—	—		—		✓			—
Namibia Pelagic trawl				—	—	—		—					—
Peru Demersal LL				—	—	—	✓	—	✗				—
Peru Pelagic LL				—	—	—	✓	—	✗				—
Spain Demersal LL				—	—	—		—			✓		—
Spain Pelagic LL				—	—	—	✓	—			✓		—
Spain Purse seine				—	—	—		—			✗		—
Spain Trawl				—	—	—		—			✗		—
Uruguay Demersal trawl			✗	—	—	—		—					—
CCSBT Pelagic LL		✓		—	—	—	✓	—		✓	✓		—
IATTC Pelagic LL				—	—	—	✓	—	✓		✓		—
ICCAT Pelagic LL				—	—	—		—			✓	✓	—
IOTC Pelagic LL		✓		—	—	—		—		✓	✓	✓	—
SEAFO Demersal trawl				—	—	—		—			✗		—
SPRFMO Demersal trawl		✓		—	—	—	✓	—	✓		✗		—
WCPFC Pelagic LL		✓		—	—	—	✓	—			✓		—

✓ = Action taken ✗ = No action — = Report not submitted at time of compilation