Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels

Joint Eleventh Meeting of the Seabird Bycatch Working Group and Seventh Meeting of the Population and Conservation Status Working Group

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Global political responsibility for the conservation of ACAP Priority Populations

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SUMMARY

ACAP has identified Priority Populations for conservation on which advocacy and other activities might focus. Here we present the results of an analysis of global political responsibility for eight of the nine ACAP Priority Populations, based on tracking data, that identifies the jurisdictions where most time is spent. Six of eight Priority Populations spent more time in the High Seas than in any EEZ during the year. Countries other than the breeding range state where a Priority Population spent >5% of time were Chile (Antipodean Albatross from Antipodes Island, Wandering Albatross from South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur)[1]), Australia (Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross from Amsterdam Island), Namibia and South Africa (Black-browed Albatross from South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur)[1]). The tuna RFMOs where Priority Populations spent >5% of their time were ICCAT (Tristan Albatross, Wandering Albatross, Black-browed Albatross, Grey-headed Albatross from South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur)[1]), IOTC (Tristan Albatross, Wandering Albatross, Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross, Grey-headed Albatross, Sooty Albatross from Crozet Islands), IATTC (Antipodean Albatross, Waved Albatross from Espanola Island) and WCPFC (Antipodean Albatross, Wandering Albatross). Overlaps with CCSBT were not quantified as this convention has no geographic limit of competence, but were likely to be high. Other RFMOs where Priority Populations spent >5% of their time were SIOFA (Wandering Albatross, Sooty Albatross, Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross, Grey-headed Albatross), SPRMFO (Antipodean Albatross, Wandering Albatross, Waved Albatross, Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross) and SEAFO (Wandering Albatross, Black-browed Albatross). The results can also be used to identify jurisdictions in which more than a threshold number of bird-years is spent by particular Priority Populations, or to enable

[1] A dispute exists between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning sovereignty of 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.

breeding or nonbreeding range states to prioritise management efforts or coordinate advocacy at RFMO meetings

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That SBWG and PaCSWG use the information on time spent in different national and high seas areas, and in regional fisheries management organization (RFMO) and CCAMLR areas to develop a targeted engagement strategy to promote the conservation of the ACAP Priority Populations.

Responsabilidad política mundial para la conservación de las poblaciones prioritarias del ACAP

RESUMEN

El ACAP ha identificado poblaciones prioritarias para la conservación en las que podrían centrarse las actividades de promoción y de otro tipo. Aquí presentamos los resultados de un análisis de la responsabilidad política mundial de ocho de las nueve poblaciones prioritarias del ACAP, basado en datos de rastreo, que identifica las jurisdicciones en las que se pasa más tiempo. Seis de las ocho poblaciones prioritarias pasaron más tiempo en alta mar que en cualquier Zona Económica Exclusiva (EEZ) durante el año. Los países distintos del Estado del área de reproducción en los que una población prioritaria pasó >5 % del tiempo fueron Chile (*Diomedea antipodensis* de la isla Antípodas, *Diomedea exulans* de islas Georgias del Sur [South Georgia][2]), Australia (*Thalassarche carteri* de la isla Ámsterdam), Namibia y Sudáfrica (*Thalassarche melanophris* de islas Georgias del Sur [South Georgia][1]). Las OROP de atún en las que las poblaciones prioritarias pasaron >5 % de su tiempo fueron la CICAA (*Diomedea dabbenena*, *Diomedea exulans*, *Thalassarche melanophris*, *Thalassarche chrysostoma* de islas Georgias del Sur [South Georgia][1]), la IOTC (*Diomedea dabbenena*, *Diomedea exulans*, *Thalassarche carteri*, *Thalassarche chrysostoma*, *Phoebetria fusca* de las islas Crozet), la CIAT (*Diomedea antipodensis*, *Phoebastria irrorata* de isla Española) y la WCPFC (*Diomedea antipodensis*, *Diomedea exulans*). Las superposiciones con la CCSBT no se cuantificaron dado que esta convención no tiene límites geográficos relevantes, pero es probable que sean altas. Otras OROP en las que las poblaciones prioritarias pasaron >5 % de su tiempo fueron SIOFA (*Diomedea exulans*, *Phoebetria fusca*, *Thalassarche carteri*, *Thalassarche chrysostoma*), SPRMFO (*Diomedea antipodensis*, *Diomedea exulans*, *Phoebastria irrorata*, *Thalassarche carteri*) y SEAFO (*Diomedea exulans*, *Thalassarche melanophris*). Los resultados también pueden utilizarse para identificar jurisdicciones en las que poblaciones prioritarias pasan más de un umbral de cantidad de aves/años, o para permitir que los Estados del área de distribución en zonas de reproducción o donde esta no se produce puedan priorizar los esfuerzos de gestión o coordinar la defensa en reuniones de las OROP.

[2] Existe una disputa entre el Gobierno de la República Argentina y el Gobierno del Reino Unido de Gran Bretaña e Irlanda del Norte en relación a la soberanía de las Islas Malvinas (Falkland Islands), Islas Georgias del Sur e islas Sándwich del Sur (South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands) y áreas marítimas circundantes.

RECOMENDACIONES

1. Que el GdTCS y el GdTPEC utilicen la información sobre el tiempo pasado en diferentes zonas nacionales y de alta mar, y en zonas de Organizaciones Regionales de Ordenación Pesquera (OROP) y de la CCRVMA para desarrollar una estrategia de interacción específica para promover la conservación de las poblaciones prioritarias del ACAP.

Responsabilité politique mondiale pour la conservation des Populations prioritaires de l'ACAP

RÉSUMÉ

L'ACAP a identifié des Populations prioritaires pour la conservation sur lesquelles les activités de plaidoyer et autres pourraient se concentrer. Nous présentons ici les résultats d'une analyse de la responsabilité politique mondiale pour huit des neuf Populations prioritaires de l'ACAP, sur la base des données de suivi. Elle identifie les juridictions dans lesquelles les espèces passent le plus de temps. Au cours de l'année, six des huit Populations prioritaires ont passé plus de temps en haute mer que dans une ZEE, quelle qu'elle soit. Les pays autres que l'État de l'aire de reproduction où une Population prioritaire a passé >5 % de son temps sont : le Chili (*Diomedea antipodensis* de l'île des Antipodes, *Diomedea exulans* des îles Géorgie du Sud (South Georgia Islands/Islas Georgias del Sur)[3]), l'Australie (*Thalassarche carteri* de l'île Amsterdam), la Namibie et l'Afrique du Sud (*Thalassarche melanophris* des îles Géorgie du Sud (South Georgia Islands/Islas Georgias del Sur)[1]). Les ORGP thonières où les Populations prioritaires ont passé >5% de leur temps sont la CICTA (*Diomedea dabbenena*, *Diomedea exulans*, *Thalassarche melanophris*, *Thalassarche chrysostoma* de les îles Géorgie du Sud (South Georgia Islands/Islas Georgias del Sur)[1]), la CTOI (*Diomedea dabbenena*, *Diomedea exulans*, *Thalassarche carteri*, *Thalassarche chrysostoma*, *Phoebetria fusca* des îles Crozet), la CITT (*Diomedea antipodensis*, *Phoebastria irrorata* de l'île Española) et la WCPFC (*Diomedea antipodensis*, *Diomedea exulans*). Les chevauchements avec la CCTRS n'ont pas été quantifiés, étant donné que cette convention n'a pas de limite de compétence géographique, mais sont probablement importants. Les autres ORGP où les Populations prioritaires ont passé >5% de leur temps sont l'APSOI (*Diomedea exulans*, *Phoebetria fusca*, *Thalassarche carteri*, *Thalassarche chrysostoma*), la SPRMFO (*Diomedea antipodensis*, *Diomedea exulans*, *Phoebastria irrorata*, *Thalassarche carteri*) et la SEAFO (*Diomedea exulans*, *Thalassarche melanophris*). Les résultats peuvent aussi être utilisés pour identifier les juridictions dans lesquelles une Population prioritaire donnée passe plus qu'un seuil spécifique d'années/oiseau, ou pour permettre aux Etats de l'aire de reproduction ou de non-reproduction de prioriser les efforts de gestion, ou de coordonner le plaidoyer lors des réunions des ORGP.

[3] Il existe un différend entre les gouvernements de l'Argentine et du Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord concernant la souveraineté des Îles Falkland (Falkland Islands/Islas Malvinas), de la Géorgie du Sud et îles Sandwich du Sud (South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands/Islas Georgias del Sur e Islas Sándwich del Sur) et les zones marines environnantes

RECOMMANDATIONS

1. Que le GTCA et le GTSPC utilisent les informations sur le temps passé dans les différentes zones nationales et de haute mer, ainsi que dans les zones des Organisations régionales de la gestion des pêches (ORGP) et de la CCAMLR, afin de développer une stratégie d'interaction ciblée pour promouvoir la conservation des populations prioritaires de l'ACAP.

1. INTRODUCTION

ACAP has identified nine Priority Populations for conservation (Table 1) on which advocacy and other activities might focus to enhance collaborative efforts and outcomes (Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels 2011). These populations might also be used as flagships to highlight the aims and work of the Agreement as a whole. The Priority Populations were listed because they represented sizeable proportions (>10%) of the global total for the species and were declining rapidly (>3% per annum), mainly because of incidental mortality (bycatch) in fisheries, and, for the Waved Albatross, intentional targeting for food. Here we present the results of an analysis of global political responsibility for eight of the nine ACAP Priority Populations, following the approach of Beal et al. (2021).

Table 1. List of ACAP Priority Populations. * Not included in analyses of political responsibility.

Species	**Island group**
Wandering Albatross	South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur)[1]
Black-browed Albatross	South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur)[1]
Tristan Albatross	Gough Island
Sooty Albatross	Crozet Islands
Grey-headed Albatross	South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur)[1]
Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross	Amsterdam Island
Waved Albatross	Espanola Island
Antipodean Albatross	Antipodes Islands
Balearic Shearwater*	Balearic Islands

2. METHODS

Tracking data for the ACAP Priority Populations, with the exception of Balearic shearwater were obtained from the BirdLife International Seabird Tracking Database (www.seabirdtracking.org) and co-authors. The tracking devices included light-level geolocators (Global Location Sensor or GLS loggers), Platform Terminal Transmitters (PTTs), and Global Positioning System (GPS) loggers. The number of annual breeding pairs in each Priority Population was obtained from the ACAP database (https://data.acap.aq/). Time

intervals between locations differed among devices, so single locations per day from each track, nearest to local noon, were used in analyses. The least accurate locations were from GLS data, which on average involve a mean error of ~186 km (Phillips et al. 2004). All datasets were filtered based on maximum realistic flight speeds. Based on a resampling procedure, the effect of device error on time spent in each jurisdiction was very small (see Supplementary Materials in Beal et al. 2021). Data from a maximum of 365 days for each individual were used.

For each Priority Population we determined time spent in each national jurisdiction and the High Seas. We also determined the proportion of time in the High Seas that was spent in the jurisdiction of selected regional fisheries management organizations (RFMOs) and the Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR). Overlap with the Convention for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (CCSBT) was not calculated as this convention has no geographic limits of competence, and instead applies to all national waters and the High Seas where Southern Bluefin Tuna are caught. Overlap analyses were based on monthly at-sea distributions from the tracking data. Months with fewer than 10 unique tracking days were considered to be unrepresentative and were excluded from analysis. Insufficient tracking data were available for 1 or more months for three Priority Populations, for which the results presented here therefore do not represent distributions for the entire year.

Each daily location was assigned initially to an Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) or the High Seas using a spatial union between country land borders and EEZs (VLIZ 2020, available at http://marineregions.org). We considered national jurisdictions to be the aggregated area of EEZs (and territorial waters) of the country, including overseas dependencies. Locations in the high seas were assigned to the areas of jurisdiction of the RFMOs or CCAMLR, based on boundaries available at http://fao.org/geonetwork/ (fig. S2).

Time spent by each Priority Population was first calculated from the daily locations for each month, accounting for uneven sample sizes and shifting seasonal distributions, and then summed and expressed as bird-years. The total time spent (T_{spme}; in bird-months) by a Priority Population *p* in each maritime zone *e* was calculated as

$$T_{spme} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{i_{max}} \left(\frac{D_{ime}}{D_{im}}\right)}{n_m} * N_p$$

where D_{ime} represents the number of days an individual *i* spent in maritime zone *e* in month *m*, and D_{im} represents the total number of days that individual *i* was tracked in month *m*. The proportion of days spent in each maritime zone was then averaged across all tracked individuals (i_1 to i_{max}) by dividing the sum of proportions by the number of tracked individuals for the population n_m in month *m*. The average proportion of monthly time spent per tracked individual was then multiplied by the size of the Priority Population N_p to extrapolate to the total amount of time (in bird-months) spent in maritime zone *e* in month *m*. The time spent across all months was then summarised to estimate the standalone importance of maritime zones *e* in terms of the total amount of time spent in a year (T_e; in bird-years) by the Priority Population, according to

$$T_e = \sum_{p=1}^{p_{max}} \frac{\sum_{m=1}^{m_{max}} (T_{spme})}{12}$$

where the total time spent within each month (T_{spme}) was summed across the months for which tracking data were available (m_{max}) and divided by 12 to convert the unit from bird-months to bird-years. T_e is underestimated for Priority Populations for which tracking data were unavailable for some months because the unit conversion still divided the sum of all tracking months by 12; however, this was preferred to extrapolation of at-sea distributions into unsampled periods.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Time spent in different jurisdictions by each Priority Population for months for which tracking data were available are indicated in Figures 1-8 and Tables 1-2. RFMO abbreviations are as follows: ICCAT - International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas; IOTC - Indian Ocean Tuna Commission; IATTC - Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission; WCPFC - Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission; SEAFO - South East Atlantic Fisheries Organisation SIOFA - Southern Indian Ocean Fisheries Agreement; SPRFMO - South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation. CCAMLR - Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Living Marine Resources. Tracking data were available for all calendar months for the Priority Populations with the exceptions of Waved Albatross from Espanola Island (missing 7 months), Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross from Amsterdam Island (missing two months) and Grey-headed Albatross from South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur)[1] (missing 1 month). Results for these species therefore do not necessarily represent political responsibility for the entire year.

Six of the eight Priority Populations in this analysis spent more time during the tracking period in the High Seas than in any EEZ. The exceptions were Black-browed Albatross from South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur)[1], and Waved Albatrosses, which spent more time in the waters around the island group where they breed than in any other jurisdiction. Countries other than the breeding range state where a Priority Population spent >5% of time were Chile (Antipodean Albatross from Antipodes Island, and Wandering Albatross from South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur)[1]), Australia (Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross), Namibia (Black-browed Albatross) and South Africa (Black-browed Albatross).

The tuna RFMOs where the Priority Populations spent >5% of their time were ICCAT (Tristan Albatross, Wandering Albatross, Grey-headed Albatross, Black-browed Albatross), IOTC (Tristan Albatross, Wandering Albatross, Sooty Albatross, Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross, Grey-headed Albatross), IATTC (Antipodean Albatross, Waved Albatross) and WCPFC (Antipodean Albatross, Wandering Albatross). Although CCSBT was not included in our analysis as this convention has no geographic limit of competence, overlaps between this RFMO and the distributions of the Priority Populations are also likely to be high.

The non-tuna RFMOs where the Priority Populations spent >5% of time were SIOFA (Wandering Albatross, Sooty Albatross, Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross, Grey-headed Albatross), SPRMFO (Antipodean Albatross, Wandering Albatross, Waved Albatross, Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross) and SEAFO (Wandering Albatross, Black-browed Albatross). Wandering Albatross, Sooty Albatross, Grey-headed Albatross and Black-browed Albatross also spent >5% of their time in CCAMLR waters. Other breakdowns of these data are possible, for example to identify jurisdictions in which more than a threshold number of bird-years is spent by particular Priority Populations, or to enable breeding or nonbreeding range states to prioritise management efforts or coordinate advocacy at RFMO meetings.

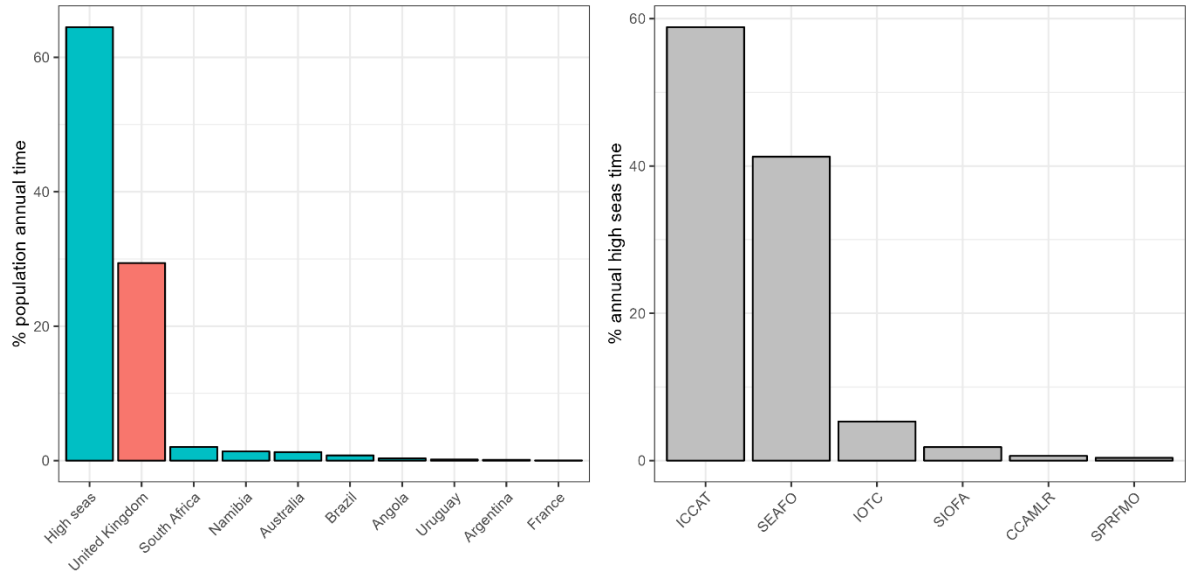

FIGURE 1 Percentage of time spent, year-round, by Tristan albatrosses from Gough Island in (a) Exclusive Economic Zones (including overseas dependencies) and the High Seas, and (b) RFMO and CCAMLR areas (of the total time spent in the High Seas). Time spent in the jurisdiction of the island group where the Priority Population breeds is indicated as a red bar. Time spent in overlapping areas was assigned to both RFMOs, and hence the sum of values for the bars can exceed 100%.

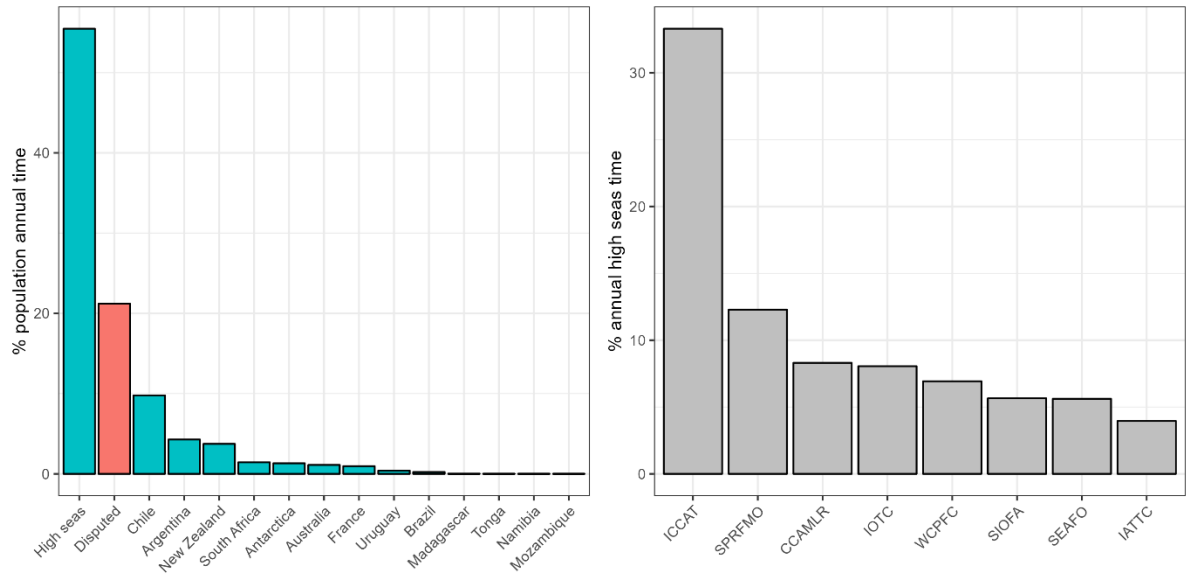

FIGURE 2 Percentage of time spent, year-round, by Wandering Albatrosses from South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur)[1] in (a) Exclusive Economic Zones (including overseas dependencies) and the High Seas, and (b) RFMO and CCAMLR areas (of the total time spent in the High Seas). Time spent in the jurisdiction of the island group where the Priority Population breeds is indicated as a red bar. Time spent in overlapping areas was assigned to both RFMOs, and hence the sum of values for the bars can exceed 100%.

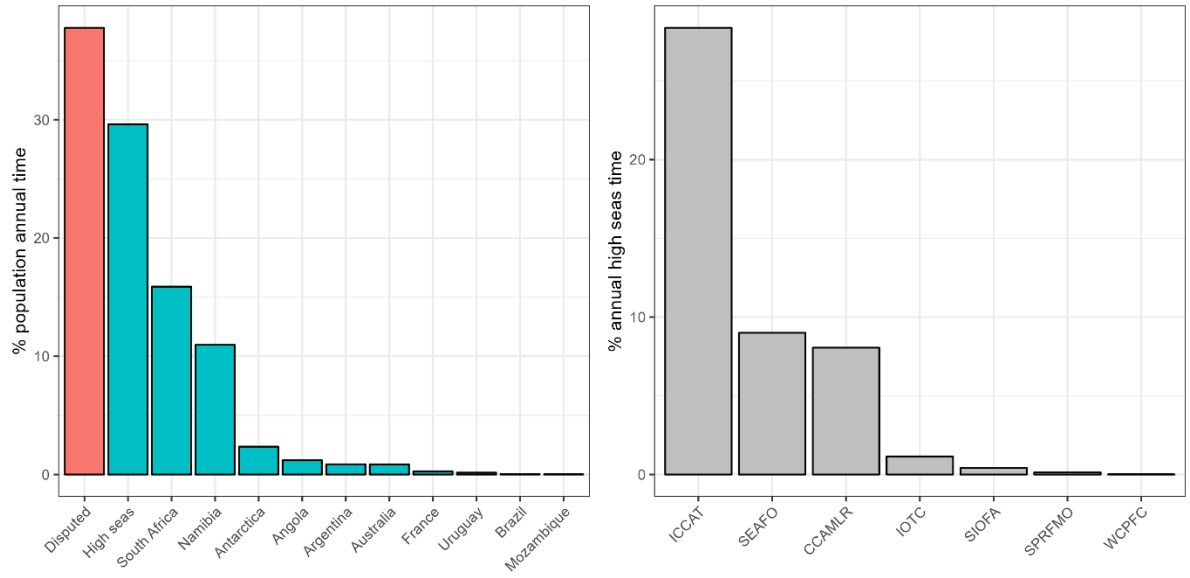

FIGURE 3 Percentage of time spent, year-round, by Black-browed Albatrosses from South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur)[1] in (a) Exclusive Economic Zones (including overseas dependencies) and the High Seas, and (b) RFMO and CCAMLR areas (of the total time spent in the High Seas). Time spent in the jurisdiction of the island group where the Priority Population breeds is indicated as a red bar. Time spent in overlapping areas was assigned to both RFMOs, and hence the sum of values for the bars can exceed 100%.

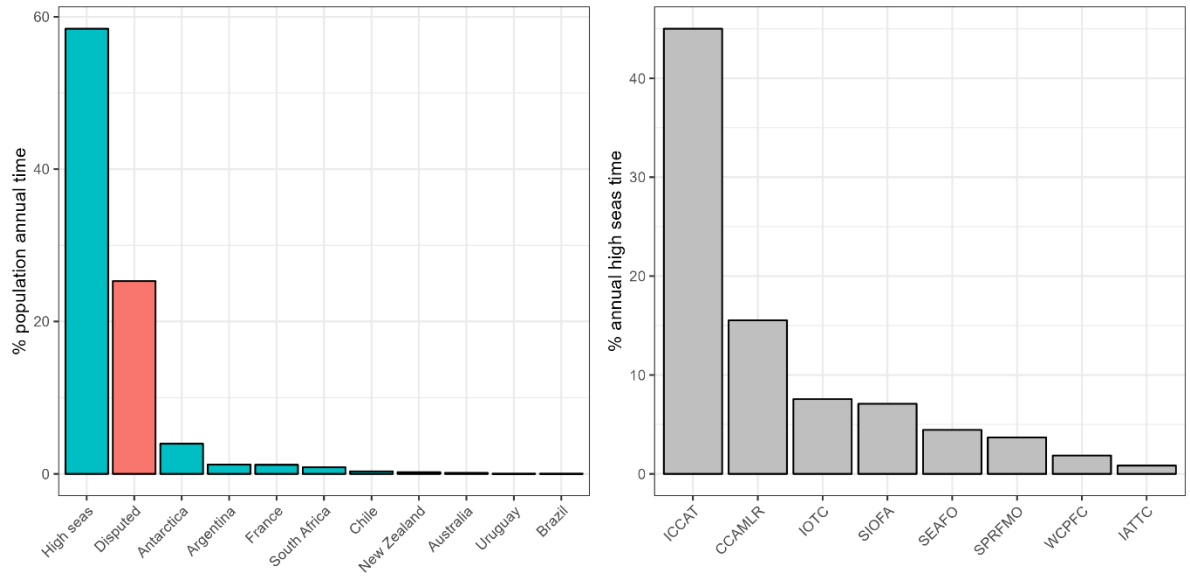

FIGURE 4 Percentage of time spent over the 11 months for which tracks were available for Grey-headed Albatrosses from South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur)[1] in (a) Exclusive Economic Zones (including overseas dependencies) and the High Seas, and (b) RFMO and CCAMLR areas (of the total time spent in the High Seas). Time spent in the jurisdiction of the island group where the Priority Population breeds is indicated as a red bar. Time spent in overlapping areas was assigned to both RFMOs, and hence the sum of values for the bars can exceed 100%.

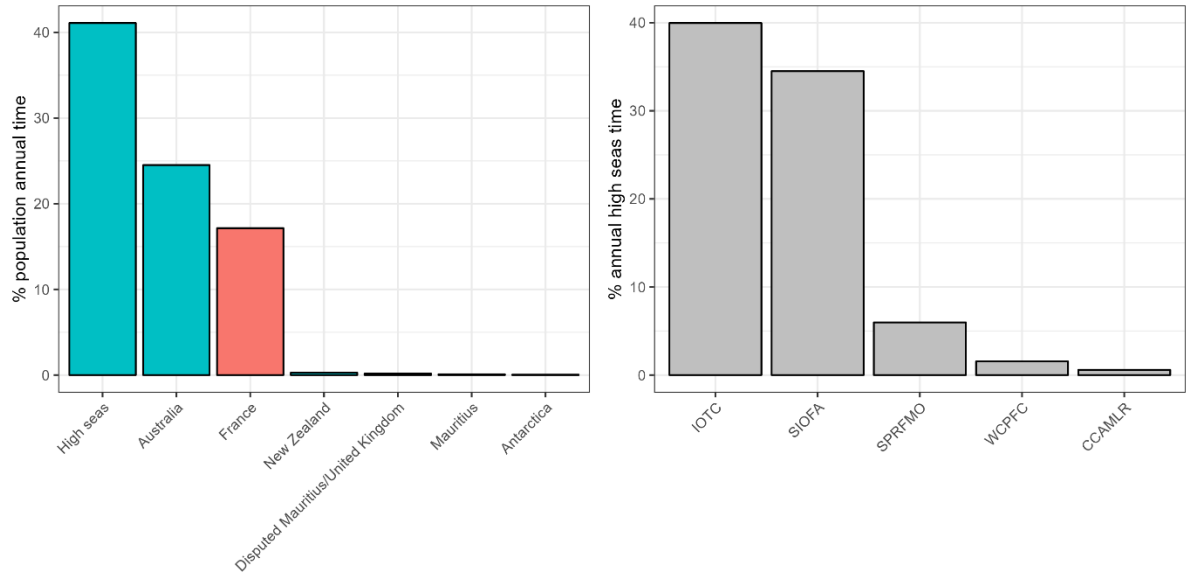

FIGURE 5 Percentage of time spent over the 10 months for which tracks were available for Indian yellow-nosed albatrosses from Amsterdam Island in (a) Exclusive Economic Zones (including overseas dependencies) and the High Seas, and (b) RFMO and CCAMLR areas (of the total time spent in the High Seas). Time spent in the jurisdiction of the island group where the Priority Population breeds is indicated as a red bar. Time spent in overlapping areas was assigned to both RFMOs, and hence the sum of values for the bars can exceed 100%.

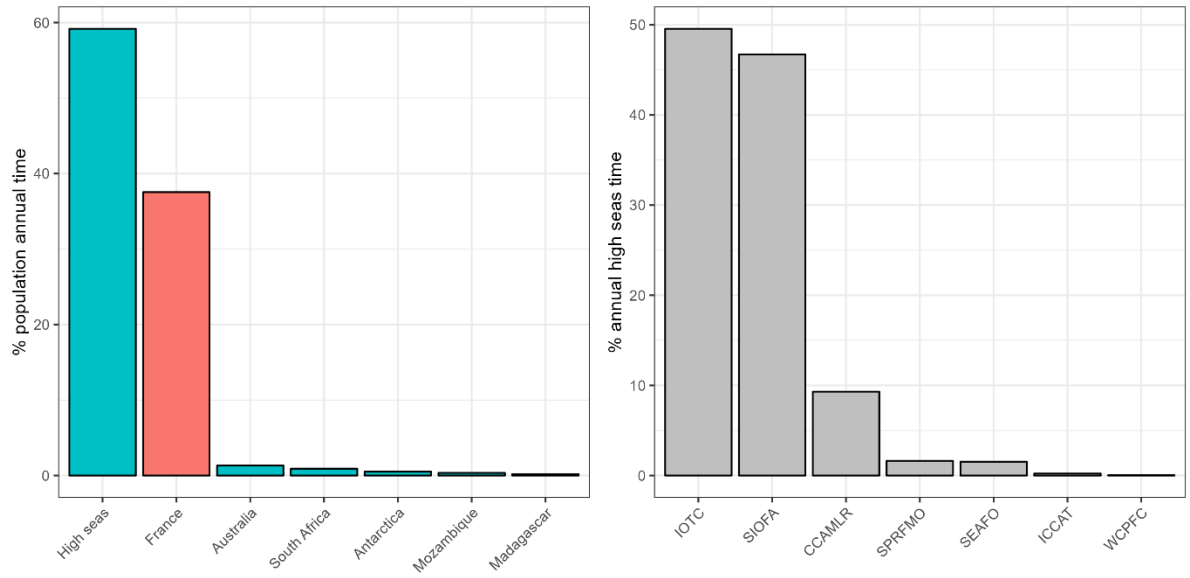

FIGURE 6 Percentage of time spent, year-round, by Sooty Albatrosses from Amsterdam Island in (a) Exclusive Economic Zones (including overseas dependencies) and the High Seas, and (b) RFMO and CCAMLR areas (of the total time spent in the High Seas). Time spent in the jurisdiction of the island group where the Priority Population breeds is indicated as a red bar. Time spent in overlapping areas was assigned to both RFMOs, and hence the sum of values for the bars can exceed 100%.

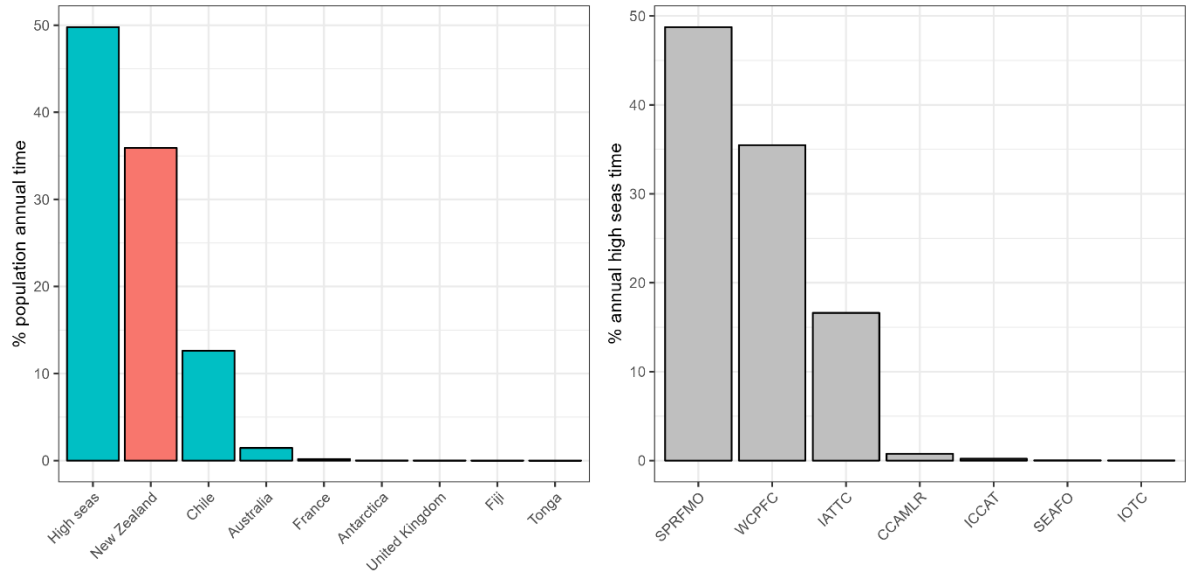

FIGURE 7 Percentage of time spent, year-round, by Antipodean albatrosses from Antipodes Islands in (a) Exclusive Economic Zones (including overseas dependencies) and the High Seas, and (b) RFMO and CCAMLR areas (of the total time spent in the High Seas). Time spent in the jurisdiction of the island group where the Priority Population breeds is indicated as a red bar. Time spent in overlapping areas was assigned to both RFMOs, and hence the sum of values for the bars can exceed 100%.

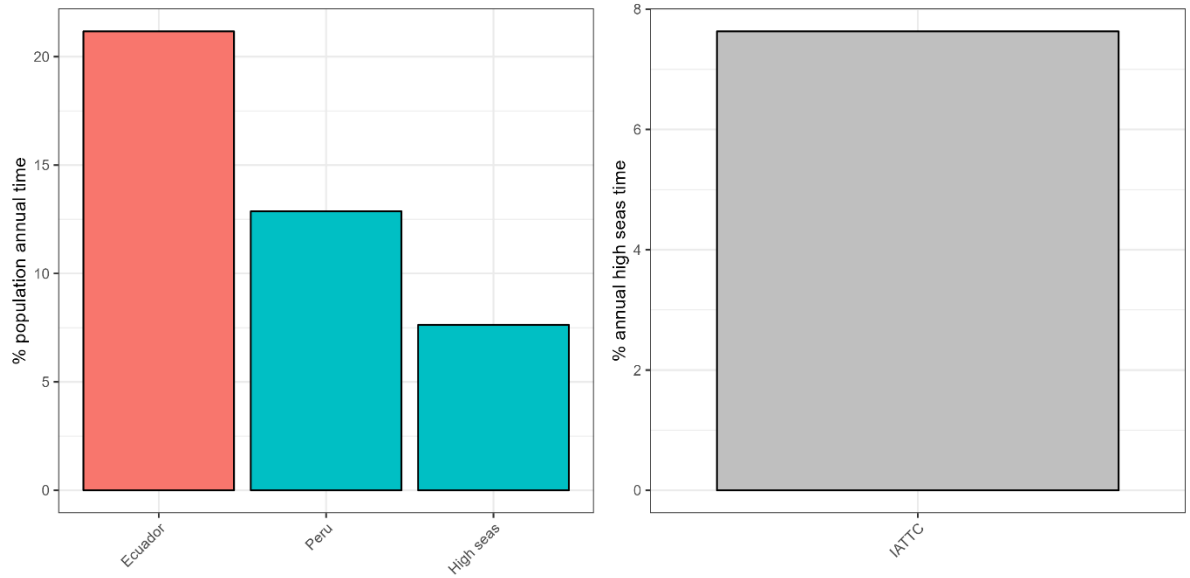

FIGURE 8 Percentage of time spent over the 5 months for which tracks were available for Waved Albatrosses from Espanola Island in (a) Exclusive Economic Zones (including overseas dependencies) and the High Seas, and (b) RFMO and CCAMLR areas (of the total time spent in the High Seas). Time spent in the jurisdiction of the island group where the Priority Population breeds is indicated as a red bar. Time spent in overlapping areas was assigned to both RFMOs, and hence the sum of values for the bars can exceed 100%.

Table 2. Percentage of time spent by ACAP Priority Populations in Exclusive Economic Zones (including overseas dependencies) and the High Seas during months for which tracking data were available.

Jurisdiction	Metric	Antipodean Albatross – Antipodes Islands	Tristan Albatross –Gough Island	Wandering Albatross – South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur)[1]	Waved Albatross – Espanola Island	Sooty Albatross – Crozet Island	Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross – Amsterdam Island	Grey-headed Albatross – South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur)[1]	Black-browed Albatross – South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur)[1]
Angola	% time spent		0.3%						1.2%
	Total bird-years		7.2						1711.8
Antarctica	% time spent	0.0%		1.3%		0.5%	0.0%	4.0%	2.4%
	Total bird-years	0.88		32.87		21.77	21.44	2690.08	3338.68
Argentina	% time spent		0.1%	4.3%				1.2%	0.9%
	Total bird-years		2.74	106.88				827.03	1233.94
Australia	% time spent	1.4%	1.3%	1.1%		1.3%	24.5%	0.1%	0.9%
	Total bird-years	71.81	28.31	27.76		55.67	11160.23	86.69	1205.43
Brazil	% time spent		0.8%	0.2%				0.0%	0.0%
	Total bird-years		17.26	5.83				9.20	50.82
Chile	% time spent	12.6%		9.8%				0.3%	
	Total bird-years	625.34		244.28				223.92	
Disputed	% time spent			21.2%				25.3%	37.8%
	Total bird-years			529.42				17207.35	53466.99
Disputed	% time spent						0.2%		
Mauritius/UK	Total bird-years						75.86		
Ecuador	% time spent				21.2%				
	Total bird-years				3583.33				
Fiji	% time spent	0.0%							
	Total bird-years	0.47							
France	% time spent	0.2%	0.0%	1.0%		37.5%	17.2%	1.2%	0.3%
	Total bird-years	9.24	0.62	23.93		1575.80	7808.05	804.06	375.50
High Seas	% time spent	49.8%	64.5%	55.5%	7.6%	59.2%	41.1%	58.4%	29.6%

Jurisdiction	Metric	Antipodean Albatross – Antipodes Islands	Tristan Albatross –Gough Island	Wandering Albatross – South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur)[1]	Waved Albatross – Espanola Island	Sooty Albatross – Crozet Island	Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross – Amsterdam Island	Grey-headed Albatross – South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur)[1]	Black-browed Albatross – South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur)[1]
	Total bird-years	2466.24	1430.63	1384.58	1291.70	2484.16	18703.39	39739.01	41911.82
Madagascar	% time spent			0.0%		0.2%			
	Total bird-years			0.60		7.85			
Mauritius	% time spent						0.1%		
	Total bird-years						36.55		
Mozambique	% time spent			0.0%		0.3%			0.0%
	Total bird-years			0.11		14.58			12.42
Namibia	% time spent		1.4%	0.0%					11.0%
	Total bird-years		30.24	0.13					15519.06
New Zealand	% time spent	35.9%		3.7%			0.3%	0.2%	
	Total bird-years	1779.03		93.25			124.47	150.54	
Peru	% time spent				12.9%				
	Total bird-years				2178.30				
South Africa	% time spent		2.0%	1.4%		0.9%		0.9%	15.9%
	Total bird-years		45.22	35.90		38.18		585.79	22488.99
Tonga	% time spent	0.0%		0.0%					
	Total bird-years	0.25		0.24					
UK	% time spent	0.0%	29.4%						
	Total bird-years	0.74	652.16						
Uruguay	% time spent		0.2%	0.4%				0.0%	0.2%
	Total bird-years		3.61	10.21				15.15	224.59

Table 2. Percentage of time in the High Seas spent by ACAP Priority Populations in selected RFMO and CCAMLR areas during months for which tracking data were available. Time spent in overlapping areas was assigned to both RFMOs, and hence the sum of values for % time spent can exceed 100%.

Jurisdiction	Metric	Antipodean Albatross – Antipodes Islands	Tristan Albatross –Gough Island	Wandering Albatross – South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur)[1]	Waved Albatross – Espanola Island	Sooty Albatross – Crozet Island	Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross – Amsterdam Island	Grey-headed Albatross – South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur)[1]	Black-browed Albatross – South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur)[1]
ICCAT	% time spent	0.2%	58.9%	33.3%		0.2%		45.0%	28.4%
	Total bird-years	10.6	1305.3	831.2		9.1		30616.6	40163.1
IOTC	% time spent	<0.01%	5.3%	8.1%		49.6%	40.0%	7.6%	1.1%
	Total bird-years	1.1	117.8	201.0		2080.6	18189.0	5134.9	1624.6
IATTC	% time spent	16.6%		4.0%	7.6%			0.8%	
	Total bird-years	823.2		98.7	1291.7			566.7	
WCPFC	% time spent	35.5%		6.9%		<0.01%	1.5%	1.9%	<0.01%
	Total bird-years	1757.5		172.9		1.0	704.2	1263.8	7.3
SIOFA	% time spent		1.8%	5.7%		46.7%	34.5%	7.1%	0.4%
	Total bird-years		40.6	141.1		1961.2	15702.8	4817.7	598.2
SPRFMO	% time spent	48.7%	0.4%	12.3%	7.6%	1.6%	6.0%	3.7%	0.1%
	Total bird-years	2414.8	8.3	306.7	1291.7	68.2	2719.0	2503.9	192.4
SEAFO	% time spent	<0.01%	4	5.6%		1.5%		4.4%	9.0%
	Total bird-years	1.6	915.0	140.2		64.2		3020.5	12741.2
CCAMLR	% time spent	0.8%	0.6%	8.3%		9.3%	0.6%	15.5%	8.1%
	Total bird-years	38.2	14.2	207.3		390.5	266.0	10554.7	11405.6

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5. REFERENCES

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